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Three Prime Virtues
—IN A PHOTOGRAPH
Artistic Quality, Permanency,
and Likeness
—OURS HAVE ALL THREE—
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What wonderful opportunities for diversion and pleasure the
Heintzman & Co. Player-Piano
Furnishes. No home is complete without one. This is the "Different" Player-Piano—the player-piano you will eventually buy. Investigate its exclusive features.
MARTIN BROS.
Simcoe. Ont.

PARISIAN SAGE
PUTS HAIR ON YOUR HEAD AND KEEPS IT THERE
What's the use of being bald? What sense is there in deliberately allowing your hair to turn gray?
Do you want to look old before your time? Give up the thought; old age will come only too soon.
Look after your hair. **PARISIAN SAGE** will kill the dandruff germs, and is the only preparation, so far as we know, that is guaranteed to do so.
Man or woman, no matter how old you are, **PARISIAN SAGE** will make you look young.
Come in and get a large bottle today. It only costs 30 cents, and your money back if it does not give you the best falling hair, or if itching of the scalp. It will make your hair beautiful, bright and beautiful, and is the most interesting, pleasant and invigorating hair dressing made.
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Repairing & New Handmade Boots and Shoes.
A. RODGERS,
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Agent for
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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

British Battleship Drill



MR. George McLaren Brown, European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, has forwarded the accompanying pictures, which allow those of us who are safe at home a glimpse of those who are keeping us safe at the risk of their own lives. The first illustration portrays musketry drill aboard a British battleship in the Mediterranean Sea, and the second shows a number of Jack Tars leading a naval quick-firing gun. Undoubtedly the greatest force engaged in the present conflict is the British navy. Ever since the outbreak of war it has guarded the north-west and the dominions jealously as a tigress protects her young. Silently the navy moves about the waters of the deep in search of enemies that might be out on errands of destruction. Seldom they appear in sight, but when they do appear a few bars from her mouth terrifies and chases them away.



For the deck, it was their field of fame. And the ocean was their grave.

Thus wrote Thomas Campbell of the old-time British marines. It is true that the ocean is to the sons of Britain as familiar a field of activity as the land is to the sons of other nations. Lord Byron represented the thought of the average Britisher when he wrote:

And I have loved, thee, Ocean! and my joy
Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
borne, like thy bubbles, onward;
from a boy
I wanton'd with thy breakers—they
to me
Were a delight; and if the freshening
sea
Made them a terror—'twas a pleasing
fear,
For I was as it were a child of thee,
And trusted to thy billows, far and
near,
And laid my hand upon thy mane—
as I do here.



But the sons of the British Empire are amphibious creatures. They can live, and fight, and die as well on land as on the sea. The third picture portrays British soldiers dress-

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Established 1817
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Paid-up, \$500,000
Surplus, \$1,000,000
The Things We Deal With
Savings, Loans, and all the ordinary business of a bank.
R. R. TELFORD, Manager

The Jarvis Record
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We are at all times pleased to receive local news. Send or bring in the facts, we'll do the rest. The columns and goings of Hamilton and Norfolk people are always welcome items of news.
If you wish your address changed, give old as well as new address.
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Notice to Advertisers.—No reading notice or insertion of advertisement or matter of which notice is to be made by any person or cause will be inserted in The Record without charge, except when the job-work for the same is executed at the Record Job Department, when one small reader will be given gratis. The price for the insertion of business announcements is five cents per count line each insertion.
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While willing at all times to do what is possible to accommodate patrons, we must, in justice to them and to ourselves, insist on a strict enforcement of this rule.
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MRS. ELVA RODGERS,
Publisher

Roasts retain their natural flavor—bread, cakes, puddings, etc., baked in a
McClary's Pandora
Range always come fresh and sweet from its perfectly ventilated oven. See the McClary dealer in your town.
MADE IN CANADA
for sale by **E. T. CARTER**

C. Rodgers is agent for the Oliver Typewriter.

GET READY FOR GARDEN

How to Plan Your Work and Work to a Plan.

EVERYBODY GROW EATABLES

First of Series of Timely Hints—Get Your Ground Ready Now, but Don't Be in Too Much of a Hurry to Put in the Seed.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

At no time in many years has the necessity and importance of the home vegetable garden been so clearly shown as for this coming summer. France, our wonderful ally, has since the French Revolution been a nation of small farmers, but people of small means cultivating some available land to produce a portion of their own household foodstuffs and to increase the wealth of the nation; Great Britain, threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs, determined to cultivate all available land possible to offset this shortage and we in Canada bending every energy toward facilitating these great nations should do all in our individual power to do something in the hope of helping ourselves and assisting the commercial vegetable growers who are seriously handicapped by the shortage of labor in the production of vegetable foodstuffs. Every city, town, and village dweller has an opportunity to help this great work, in that there are hundreds of available plots now practically unproductive which could be made good vegetable gardens and thus add to the wealth of the country.

Vegetables an Important Food.
Vegetables should form an important portion of the daily food of the average human being, for they possess qualities which we are told are essential in the proper digestion of the heavy foods, such as meats. To help you do your part in your backyard this column will discuss some of the practical problems in connection with vegetable growing during the next few weeks.

All backyards cannot be prepared in one year to grow vegetables of an excellent quality. Some portion of the yard, however, may be devoted to this purpose, or, if it is convenient, there are usually many vacant lots which are not too far from one's place of abode which possibly could be devoted to the growing of vegetables.

Some Essentials.
First of all it is essential that the vegetable garden, no matter how small, be planted according to some plan or rule. No one attempts to build a house or to set out a perennial flower border without using some drawing or chart to go by. Why should the vegetable garden be treated differently? Haphazard planting will prove a failure, and in order to overcome this it should be remembered in laying out the garden that—

- (1) Tall plants will be most effective if placed behind low ones, not intermingled with them.
- (2) All plants closely allied should be grown together, not in the same row, but in rows adjoining one another.
- (3) The fences may be decorated with vine crops which may be supported on the fences by means of strings or lattice work.

All quickly maturing vegetables should be planted in a portion of the garden by themselves so that they may be harvested and the ground used for other crops later on.

The work of planning the garden to determine what vegetables and how much of each is to be grown will be influenced by one's individual tastes. One should grow an abundance of such crops as one consumes the most.

Secure Seed Now—But Plant Only When Soil is Ready.
The backyard gardener should decide very early which crops are to be grown and should purchase his seed as soon as possible. It must be remembered, however, that much of this seed may be wasted if it is planted too early in the season. The soil must be warm to receive the seeds, and amateur gardeners must have patience until it is certain that good growing weather is really here. It is possible in ordinary seasons to plant some vegetables in April, and yet many backyard vegetable enthusiasts will be well advised to wait until the middle of May before doing very much in the garden.

Suitable Varieties.
A list of varieties suitable for gardens made by city, town, and village dwellers follows:—
Asparagus—Palmetto, Conovers Colossal.
Beans—Davis White Wax, Golden Wax, Refugee.
Beets—Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red.
Brussels Sprouts—Dalketh.
Carrots—Chantenay.
Cauliflower—Erfurt, Snowball.
Cabbage—Copenhagen Market, Danish Ball Head.
Celery—Paris Golden, Winter Queen.
Corn—Golden Bantam, Stowell's Evergreen.
Cucumber—White Spine, Chicago Pickling.
Citron—Colorado Preserving.
Lettuce—Grand Rapids, Nonpareil.
Melon, Musk—Paul Rose.
Melon, Water—Cole's Early.
Onions—Southport Yellow Globe, Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
Parsley—Champion Moss Curled.
Peas—Gradus, Little Marvel.
Potatoes—Irish Cobbler, Delaware.
Pumpkin—Quaker Pie.
Radish—Scarlet White Tip Turnip, Ne Plus Ultra, (winter) China Rose.
Spinach—Victoria, Viroflay.
Squash—Bush Marrow.
Salsify—Sandwich Island.
Tomatoes—Chalks Jewel.
Turnip—Early Six Weeks.
Rhubarb—Victoria, Linnaea.

PREPARING THE SOIL

First Things to Do in Getting the Garden Ready.

FEW TOOLS ARE NECESSARY

Information on Digging, Planting, and Transplanting Which Will Help the Amateur to Get Started Right.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The soil is the workshop in which is found many of the constituents which go to make up plant food. These foods must be so treated that they will be in such a condition that they may be readily taken up by the slender rootlets of the plant so that the plant will thrive and mature. If possibly, some manure to your soil and work it up well before planting time. This manure may be obtained possibly from various sources close to your home; livery stables or farms dealing entirely with manure would be willing to supply it at a reasonable rate. On heavy soils it is particularly recommended that the best applications be made in order that the soil will be of a much finer condition so that it will retain a large quantity of plant food. Many of the garden soils will be benefited by the application of lime. This may be secured from various sources such as the contractor and builder, lime and cement dealers, and may be in the form of fresh lime or even slaked lime. This lime should be scattered over the surface of the soil after the digging has taken place, and a sufficient amount should be applied to make the surface of the ground fairly white. This should be gently raked into the soil just previous to the planting of the seed.

DIGGING. It is necessary in all gardens that the soil be turned over at one time or another during the early spring in order that it may become dry and firmed. We find that many of the troubles of the backyard gardens are caused by digging the soil too early in the spring. One of the easiest ways to tell when the soil is ready for digging is to gather a handful and press the fingers over it. If the soil in the hand sets in a somewhat compact mass the time is not far enough advanced for commencing digging. If, however, the soil falls apart into several small parts we may rest assured that it is perfectly safe to dig.

TOOLS. It is unnecessary for the backyard gardener to purchase many tools for this first garden. Those who have been growing vegetables in their backyard for a number of years gradually add to their supply until after three or four years they have accumulated many special tools which are suited for particular operations in the garden. Complaints are sometimes heard that the expense necessary to commence a backyard garden is very great. Many very good backyard gardens have been made and excellent harvests obtained with very few and comparatively inexpensive tools. A digging fork or spade, a rake, and a hoe are about all the tools essential at the outset, and these are inexpensive.

PLANTING OF SEEDS. When it has been determined that the soil is suitable for digging and the weather is nice and warm, it is necessary that the seeds be planted in the garden. As fine a surface as possible should be secured, so that the little seeds will quickly germinate and grow. To sow the seeds quickly, evenly, and thinly requires considerable practice and care. The rows may be made straight by stretching fairly tight a piece of string from one portion of the garden to another and using this as a guide for making the trenches or drills for placing the seeds in. After the seeds have been dropped in they should at once be covered with soil by gently drawing some of the loose surface soil in over the seeds with a piece of stick or with the hands. This soil should, however, not be heaped up over the row but should be placed evenly with the rest of the garden soil and packed down.

THINNING. Backyard gardeners should not attempt to grow immense quantities at first. It is necessary to plant sufficient seed to secure a good crop of plants, the more slender plants being thinned out soon after they are above ground so as to assure reasonable room for a good crop of healthier plants. The thinning should be commenced when the plants are from one to two inches in height and should not be left until the plants have become long and slender, because if they are left one plant simply tries to smother another out; whereas, if they are thinned to the proper distance they will have room to grow to their required size of maturity.

TRANSPLANTING. The city dweller will find it almost impossible to grow plants of first-class quality of such vegetables as tomatoes, celery, or cabbages unless he has other appliances such as a hot-bed, which enables him to start the seeds very early in the spring and some time before they could have been planted out in the garden, in order that he may secure early crops. It is good practice for him to purchase plants which may be taken to the backyard garden and transplanted, or set out in the garden at a required distance and good healthy crops grown from them, and in all cases when purchasing plants only sturdy and vigorous growing plants should be accepted. Tomato plants to give the best results should be eight inches high, and the stalk should be at least as thick as a lead pencil and tucker if possible. If the plants are ready are in bloom this may be considered a very good feature. The root system of the plants should be large and having fine rootlets. When transplanting individual plants care should be taken to make sure that quite a good deal of soil is left around the root of each plant.