

# The BUSY STORE

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS OPEN

STORE CLOSÉS AT 6.30 P. M.

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OF Ladies' Underwear Hosiery, Gloves Wool for Sweaters Caps

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Canada Food License No. 8-12151

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## CASH Hardware.



CLEARING OUT at a Price

### Grey Granite Ware

10 in. Jelly Pan	10c
8 in.	10c
Sink Strainers	10c
Rd. Roasting Pans	75c
No. 53 Double Broiler	85c
25 Wash Basins	25c
37	30c
32	35c
20 Chambers	35c
18 Preserving Kettles	20c
30	25c
22	25c
24	35c
26	45c
28	55c
18 Sauce Pans	20c
20	25c
20 Tea Pots	65c
4 Pudding Pans	15c
2	10c
Foot Bath	70c
Triple Sauce Pans	90c per set
Wire Pie Rack	20c, each
Galvanized Sink Parts with Strainer Cover	40c each

### We also Sell

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Remedies. BUCKEYE Incubators, everyone guaranteed.

**E. T. CARTER.**

Phone 19 - Jarvis

### Soldiers' Settlement

The plan of the Dominion Government for the settlement of soldiers on land includes the purchase of land by soldiers, with the Government's financial assistance and supervision, wherever the soldier desires to locate on approved land suitable for the purpose.

The operation of this plan awaits the passing of the necessary legislation by Parliament. In the meantime, steps are being taken to ascertain the location of suitable land in each district of Ontario in which the soldiers may desire to locate, in order that the land may be immediately available when the legislation is approved.

An advertisement is being inserted in local papers in each district calling for tenders to sell to the Soldier Settlement Board suitable land.

The object of the Government is not only to settle soldiers but to increase agricultural production by bringing under cultivation land not now producing or inadequately farmed.

The land which will be approved by the Soldier Settlement Board for purchase will be land of high agricultural quality and reasonable value and of such a character that the settler will have a reasonable chance, from the products of the farm, to earn subsistence for himself and family and repay the loan which is extended over a long term of easy payments.

While the demand for such locations at the start will be very moderate, and no large turnover of lands is expected, advertisement has been made widespread as it is desired to have on hand in the office of the Soldier Settlement Board in Toronto a small approved list of suitable locations in each County or district of Ontario, which could be placed at the disposal of the soldier who decides to locate in a particular district.

The Board desires to pay very strict attention in each case to the relation between the capital investment and the estimated productivity of the farm, in order that the settler should not be overburdened by undue capital debt. Very great care is therefore to be exercised in the selection by soldiers of farms of appropriate cost and productivity.

The plans for the ascertainment of suitable land in Ontario will be supervised by the Board with, it is hoped, the active participation of district representatives of the Provincial Agricultural Department, also with the patriotic co-operation of county representatives and representative farmers qualified to advise the Board and the returned soldier as to the merits of each agricultural proposition which is tendered to the Board.

The purchase price will be fixed by the Board in each case only after it has been inspected and valued by the Board.

It is reported that Port Dover capital is prepared to install a marine railway above the swing bridge as soon as it becomes to get tugs above that structure. This railway would be a great convenience to the tug owners on the north shore of Lake Erie as it would obviate going to the Erie, Penn., drydock when repairs here become necessary.

The Port Rowan News laments that the business places of that town make a very belated opening of their doors in the morning and suggests the passing of a by-law compelling the late risers to be on duty by eight a.m. Some idea but of course we wouldn't so much as insinuate that the fleet be mentioned in this place.

The coat which Jack Oline lost last week has been located through a though a little notice which appeared in the Mirror. One of our Walkie members supplied the information, of which we are very glad.

A new railway office is to be erected in Hamilton.

## Auction Sale

24 Bulls 17 Females

REGISTERED Shorthorn Cattle

CONSIGNED BY THE Caledonia Shorthorn Breeders' Club

AT KEEFER'S FEED STABLES CALEDONIA

Thursday MARCH 6th, 1919

Sale at ONE O'clock, p.m. Sharp

All animals offered for Sale in the Catalogue will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

Send for Catalogue to H. A. Scott, Caledonia Ont.

J. B. Calder, Pres.

Capt. T. E. Robson & A. E. Smith, AUCTIONEERS

### Alfalfa versus Sweet Clover

(Experimental Farms Note.) During the last few years so much has been written in the agricultural press extolling sweet clover that, in many quarters, it has gained a reputation for superiority which, to say the least, is unduly exaggerated. A few unbiased remarks on its real value, especially in comparison with alfalfa may therefore not be out of place.

The reputation for superiority which sweet clover has gained is to a very large degree due to the fact that it is able to do surprisingly well in naturally poor soil or worn-out land deficient in plant food, and in soil lacking in moisture to such an extent that neither red clover nor alfalfa can be grown to satisfaction.

No one who has seen sweet clover flourish in places where, to use a common expression, "nothing else will grow," can deny that sweet clover might be employed as a remunerative crop on the type of land just referred to. However, it should be clearly understood that, though realizing the value of sweet clover as a revenue producer on poor soil, it by no means follows that sweet clover is or even equal to other crops of its type, especially alfalfa, on superior to good land. This should be clearly emphasized because many uncritical sweet clover enthusiasts have made the error of concluding, from the behavior of sweet clover on very poor land, that it is also of outstanding superiority on good land suitable for growing such crops as alfalfa. The sooner such a conception is corrected, the better.

If alfalfa can be grown with reasonable success, it surely will prove superior to sweet clover in practically all respects. Alfalfa when once established, will last for a number of years and will continue, without re-seeding to yield crops of high quality year after year, whereas sweet clover, being a biennial plant, will have to be re-seeded every second year unless it is given a chance to mature seeds and thus automatically reseed itself.

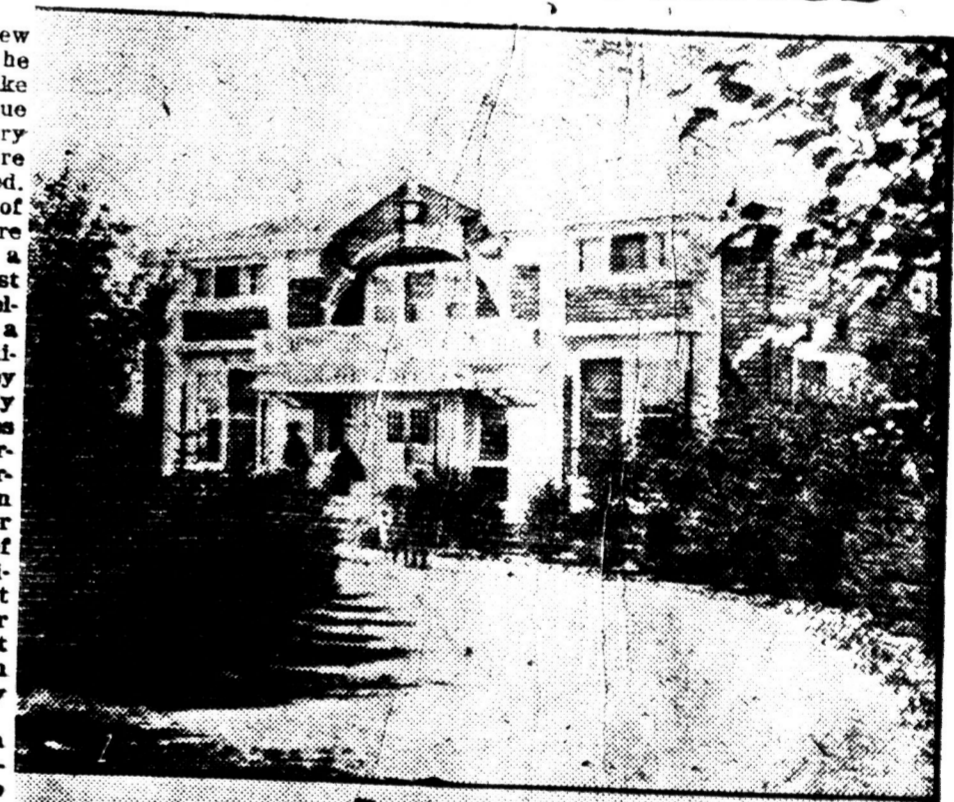
Alfalfa may be grown for pasture, hay, silage, and soiling, whereas sweet clover has a somewhat limited sphere of usefulness. Thus, sweet clover is not likely to make as good hay as alfalfa, neither can it be cured into good hay as easily as the latter. As a forage crop, its chief asset lies in its ability to furnish nutritious pasture, but even as a pasture plant it is hardly equal to alfalfa where the latter can be grown successfully. As, furthermore, sweet clover has some distinctly objectionable characteristics which are not found in alfalfa, for instance its peculiar flavour and its tendency to become a weed if not properly looked after, there is no valid reason why it should be grown in preference to alfalfa, if the latter can be grown with reasonable success. However, on land too poor to grow alfalfa, sweet clover may be used either as a forage crop or as a green manure crop for the purpose of improving the fertility of the soil.

## Transforming The Prairies

SCHELDON does a settler in a new country find things exactly as he would like to find them. Take trees, as an illustration. It is true in different parts of the world where trees seem to be ideally interspersed. Large areas in the central parts of the Prairie Provinces of Canada are like this. Open spaces of forty to a hundred acres or more are almost surrounded by trees, affording excellent shelter for stock, and making a varied landscape. But such conditions are exceptional, though they serve to emphasize the rule. Mostly the new settler finds too many trees or practically none at all. In the former case considerable labor is required in clearing before the settler can hope for any crop. In the latter case, the settler has the advantage of being able to break his land immediately and, if he proceeds in the right manner, soon has it in a condition for producing a remunerative crop. But if he has come from a home which was surrounded by trees, he certainly misses them for a time.

A large part of the Canadian prairies comes under the second category. Nearly all of the southern to central parts of these provinces are open prairie, ready for the plow. Except near the rivers and creeks one could motor miles and miles without seeing a tree. But a wonderful transformation is slowly taking place. If nature has left these fertile prairies practically treeless, she has not left them devoid of the elements necessary to tree growth. Trees will grow there if properly planted and cared for, just as alfalfa and other forages, just as potatoes and all manner of roots and vegetables, grow wonderfully well. And they are being grown more and more extensively every year, beautifying many a farm home, and transforming the prairie landscape.

In this beautifying process, farmers are greatly encouraged by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Both are taking a keen interest in the planting of trees on the prairie farms, and encourage farmers to improve their home surroundings by distributing hundred thousand trees to farmers in this territory. In this country's new prairie provinces, and this territory, many of the older settlers in Western Canada are building. Note young trees in background.



(1) Headquarters C. P. R. Irrigation Works, Strathmore, Alberta. All trees planted since erection of buildings.

(2) The kind of home many of the older settlers in Western Canada are building. Note young trees in background.

way restricts its distribution of trees until they get thoroughly established. Success in growing trees is being realized by farmers throughout the Canadian Prairie Provinces; and this success is very encouraging to the new settler who at first misses the trees that were conspicuous near his old home. But he has many advantages over the pioneer who has to set out to work to clear his land before he can start to farm. He can begin to plant trees from the moment of his occupation of the land. And when he is ready to plant trees, he can plant them wherever he desires, with the assurance that, if given a little intelligent care and attention during the first year or two, they will grow to maturity and be as strong as trees of the forest.

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2 Boxes for 25c.

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