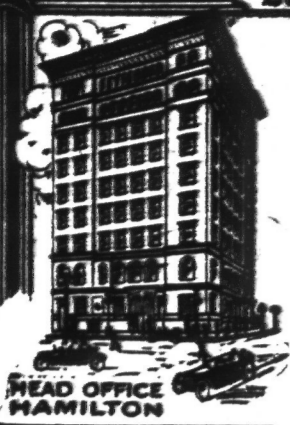


ESTABLISHED 1872



MANY people only reckon the money they have to spend by what they have in their pockets. What they have in the bank is more or less secured by the fact that they put it there with the intention of saving it. A man likes to keep the promises he makes to himself.

BANK OF HAMILTON
JARVIS BRANCH—J. H. Brown, Manager
Nanticoke—Tuesday and Friday

The Jarvis Record

Is published every Wednesday at its office on

MAIN ST., JARVIS, ONT

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year (in advance).....\$1.50
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The Record Printing Co., Ltd.
JARVIS, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1921

CURRENT NOTES.

Days are getting shorter, except the one before payday.—St. Joseph Gazette.

A dollar goes a good deal further than it did—and you have to chase it harder.—Richmond (Ind.) Item.

If he will, a man can live to please his God. But it is humanly impossible to please all the reformers.—Birmingham News.

Some people killed in Manitoba by eating poisonous fungi convey a lesson that should not pass unheeded. Too many people take dangerous chances of this sort, besides indicating a strange taste.

Reports of heavy drinking by certain groups of students were discussed at a meeting of college heads at Middleton, Conn., recently. But where on earth do they get the liquor in a "professedly" dry land?

A new model Ford is soon to be on the market. Its new lines may deceive the eye, but maybe the rest of the anatomy will still recognize the make after riding a few blocks.—Kansas City Star.

Preliminary tests conducted last summer at the University of Minnesota showed that some varieties of canner's corn contained as high as 15 per cent of sugar. Further experimental work is being carried on to determine the possibilities of corn as a source of sugar.

A plucky English girl, after for saking a stenographer's desk and making a comfortable home for herself on Canadian western land, is now on her way to England to get married. Happy the youth who secures a wife willing to toil so nobly on his behalf.

Co-operation is the keynote in community building and when such co-operation is lacking there you will find discords, poverty stricken farmers, half-starved merchants, small and poorly equipped banks, and a general disposition on the part of all to turn over what they have to some stranger and get themselves hence.

The musical member of the staff says that jazz is nothing but old-fashioned ragtime dolled up in a short skirt, bobbed hair and depleted eyebrows.—Buffalo Express.

It is stated that the reason why the mosquitoes are so poisonous these days is that they have acquired "painters' colic" through operating on the complexions of the butterfly blondes and brunettes—London Advertiser.

It is not surprising that clouds come in for more or less criticism. They live high, are often dissipated, and can usually be classed with the wets.—Joplin Globe.

A minister in Southern California is being sued by his wife for divorce. It seems to be merely a clerical error.—Peoria Transcript.

FAIRS ADVERTISE YOU

Both the Community and the Exhibitor Get Publicity.

It Pays to Let Others Know That You Have the Goods—Fighting the Hessian Fly—The Silo a Proven Utility.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To the general farmer who grows good grain for seed, to the specialist in garden and truck crops, and particularly to the live stock man, the Fall Fair offers an opportunity. It pays to advertise; the Fair is the place where the people see the goods produced, and seeing is believing. Moreover, the papers report the winnings, and through these the exhibition gets a large amount of advertising free which would otherwise cost him a considerable amount of money. Winning in close competitions under a competent judge adds dollars to the value of stock shown and increases the market price of any commodity, as well as giving the exhibitor a standing not only in his own community but over a section of country corresponding to the size and influence of the show at which prizes are won. The Fair is a good place to make sales. Prospective buyers see the good exhibits made and enquire about the breeding stock at home. Stockmen show at Fairs largely to make sales rather than to win prizes, although the latter is a factor in the sales and they are not disappointed as evidenced by the growing interest in the Fall Fair. Showing at the Fair, coupled with a judicious newspaper advertising policy, which should never be neglected, is a good business. The two go together and work hand in hand. It pays to let others know of your good stock. Use printers' ink and show at the Fall Fair.—Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

Fighting the Hessian Fly.

Growers of winter wheat are advised to practice immediate control measures advocated by the Department experts. The following eight cardinal control measures, if rigorously enforced and adhered to by every grain grower will prevent the introduction and spread of the pest: Do not sow wheat on stubble if possible to avoid it.

Plough under all infested stubble and ruined wheat where practicable soon after harvest, especially where this does not interfere with the growing of clover and forage grasses.

Destroy all volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking, ploughing, or otherwise.

Plough all winter wheat land as early and deeply as existing conditions permit, and prepare a thoroughly pulverized and compacted seedbed.

Conserve moisture against a period of drought at seeding time. Use the best seed procurable. Keep the soil in good till and, most important of all, sow winter wheat during the fly-free period as advised by local farm advisers or experiment stations.

Work in co-operation with your neighbor in fighting this pest, as community action is essential to insure complete success.

Late sowing is recommended, but not too late sowing, as the latter is as disastrous in its ultimate results as is too early sowing. Uncle Sam's grain-disease doctors say that the safe date in a time of normal rainfall usually coincides, in any one locality, with the preferable time for sowing to bring maximum yield. For example, grain growers in northern Michigan and Ontario are advised to sow after September 1, while the producers of southern Michigan and northern Ohio will escape fly infestation if they plant their grain about September 20.—U. S. Weekly News Letter.

Silo Almost as Useful as Barn.

The silo is rapidly becoming recognized as a necessary part of the farmer's equipment. A farm without a silo, at least in the corn area, is no longer up to date. The rapid adoption of the silo is accounted for by recognition of its advantages.

If corn is cut at the proper stage and put into a good silo, the whole corn plant is eaten.

Silage is more convenient to feed than is any other rough feed commonly used on the farm.

Silage is both palatable and succulent.

The addition of a succulent feed to a ration increases the digestibility of the dry feed eaten.

With a silo it is possible to save corn that might otherwise, owing to immaturity, be largely wasted.

The silo not only provides excellent feed in winter time, but furnishes a means of keeping more for summer use feed of high quality.

August Farm Hints.

As the rains are harvested the land which is not seeded should, when practicable, be cultivated on the surface so as to germinate the scattered seeds, hold the moisture, and better fit the land for ploughing in the autumn.

Sod land calculated for winter wheat should be ploughed early in the month and harrowed every week or ten days in preparation.

When picking wild flowers do not take the whole plant. Remember leaves and roots are needed to grow again next year.

We hear much these days about planting shrubbery and flowers and establishing good fruit and vegetable gardens on the farm. They all pay in money value as well as added comfort.

COAL BLACK CHICKS

Rooster, Hen and Eggs Were All White.

Aurora, Aug. 12.—The market garden of Frederick Osborne, who lives to the north of Aurora, is proving a magnet for poultry experts and farmers generally as the news travels abroad of a strange freak of nature exhibited there in the shape of a flock of coal-black fowl, the first seen in this district. No one has yet been found to give them a name. They are mystery birds par excellence.

From their antecedents and breeding they can be called Wyandottes. Mr. Osborne has a number of perfect White Wyandottes. This spring he took eggs from these chickens and set them under well-bred White Wyandotte hens. He was dumbfounded when the chicks from these eggs began to grow coal-black plumage. The mystery deepened when it was realized that, in addition to having pure black feathers, these birds were destined to go through life with perfectly formed black combs, bills, legs and feet. Other-wise they are normal.

Many poultry men who have seen the flock of fowl are puzzled to account for their color.

Dates of Fall Fairs

Ancaster	Sept. 27-28
Aylmer	Sept. 21-23
Burford	Oct. 4-5
Caledonia	Oct. 6-7
Dunnville	Sept. 21-23
Jarvis	Oct. 8
Oran	Oct. 5-7
Oran	Oct. 11-12
Simcoe	Oct. 3-5
Tilsonburg	Sept. 19-20
Walsh	Oct. 15
Waterford	Sept. 22
Welland	Oct. 4-6
Toronto (Can. Nat.)	Aug. 27-Sept. 10
Western Fair, London	Sept. 10-17

LEGAL

ARRELL & ARRELL
Barristers, Etc.

HAMILTON CALEDONIA
Sun Life Building. Roper's Block
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Harrison Arrell, S. Cameron Arrell
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W. E. KELLY, K.C. J. PORTER
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SIMCOE ONTARIO
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I. J. LEATHERDALE, M.D.

OFFICE HOURS:
10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.
7 to 9 p.m.
JARVIS, ONTARIO.

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AMERICAN HOTEL

R. A. NELLES, PROP.
Best Accommodation for the Travelling Public.
Near G. T. R. Station,
JARVIS, ONTARIO

SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F.

JARVIS LODGE NO. 191
Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.
N.G., O. Williamson; F.S., N. R. Pond.
R.S., J. S. Burwash, Treas., Jas. Haslett.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.

Shop in Simcoe

At OUR Expense

We Refund Car Fare from Jarvis on a purchase of \$3.00 and over, Hagersville \$10.00 and over, and from Nelles Corners on \$12.00 and over.

Murdoch's
Simcoe's Favorite Shopping Place

Come With the Crowd
Share The Bargains
At the Third Annual

\$ DOLLAR DAY
Hamilton, Aug. 25

Come to Hamilton on August 25—Dollar Day—Come to the great bargain festival of the year.

Come to a multitude of bargains that includes every article of merchandise sold in the city, at stores displaying Dollar Day signs. Men's, women's and children's clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, housefurnishings, crockery and glassware, dry goods, furniture, leather goods, automobile accessories; these and all other commodities will be offered at prices which will make your old dollar believe that pre-war days have come back again.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
See Dare Devil Landrigan

Fly over Hamilton in death-defying acrobatics on a moving aeroplane at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. See him hang by one hand from the end of the wings. Other stunts just as hazardous.

McLaren's Invincible Jelly Powder Guessing Contest—\$200.00 in cash prizes. First prize, \$50.00; second, \$25.00; third, \$15.00; 30 other prizes.

13th Regiment Band all day at Gore Park.

Don't Forget the Date—Thursday, August 25

Do Your Bit to Prevent Bush Fires



YOUR co-operation—the co-operation of all the citizens of Ontario—is the biggest need in Ontario Forestry to-day.

History shows that impoverishment and national decline follows from the destruction of a country's forests.

Most of the area of this Province is non-agricultural, suited by Nature only for growing trees. This land remains yours but the Government sells the trees.

Every summer in Ontario an average area of 425,000 acres of forest land is burnt over, equal to a strip 130 miles long by 5 miles wide. This yearly desolation at the hands of her own people is gradually turning the northern part of the Province into a rocky desert. On thousands of acres, even the soil has been destroyed by fire!

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The average yearly number of forest fires in Ontario is about 1,276. The vigilance of the Fire Rangers keep two-thirds of Ontario's forest fires down to an average size of less than five acres. But the others are big enough to raise the total average to 350 acres.

Forest fires in Ontario are destroying provincial assets of timber and pulp wood upon which the Province relies to help pay her share of Canada's War Debt. Forest fires destroy fish and game, decrease the regularity of stream flow, cause spring floods, land erosion and the crippling of water powers; turn revenue-producing areas into rock deserts.

Out of every 100 fires in Ontario's forests only three are caused by lightning, while ninety or more are due to man's carelessness.

One thousand men scattered over 100,000,000 acres, have little chance of preventing fires. All they can hope to do is to see the smoke in time to check them and put them out before they spread beyond control.

The problem of adequate protection of Ontario's Forests from fire is almost entirely a moral one involving the whole public of Ontario. The vast majority of forest fires are caused by human carelessness due to lack of civic responsibility. The tendency is to leave all the responsibility to the Government for protecting the forests from fire. The Government cannot protect the forests belonging to the people of Ontario unless the people of Ontario cooperate. Forestry needs your patriotism, your public spirit, your regard for the general welfare of Canada.

Ontario Forestry Branch,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.