

# ABOUT MARQUIS WHEAT

United States Official Tribute to a Canadian Product.

Says It Is the Leading Variety for Growing in the Northern Great Plains — Best All Around Common Wheat to Grow for Bread-making.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Following is a digest of Bulletin No. 373 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Marquis wheat was originated by Mr. Charles Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa.

That Marquis wheat is the leading variety of common wheat for growing in the Northern Great Plains is the conclusion reached by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture as a result of varietal experiments with spring wheat conducted at 11 field stations in the northern half of the Great Plains area chiefly in co-operation with the state experiment stations. Details of the experiments, including discussions on the principal varieties, how and when they come to the region, and how to distinguish them, are contained in Department Bulletin 373, Varietal Experiments with Spring Wheat on the Northern Great Plains, issued by the department.

Introduction to the United States. Marquis wheat was first introduced into the United States from Canada in 1913, but is now more widely grown than any other variety. It is short-strawed and early maturing, which characteristics sometimes enable it to escape rust and drought.

A demand for information comparative yields of varieties and their resistance to disease was developed in the Great Plains area by severe losses which have occurred recently, due principally to drought and rust. Although crop yields have sometimes been low, land values have continued to increase in about the same proportion as in other sections. This has increased the cost of production and, with a return to lower prices for wheat, it is essential that the poorly adapted varieties be eliminated.

Hundreds of foreign and domestic varieties of wheat have been obtained by the department and tested. In preliminary nursery experiments many of them did not show themselves fitted for culture in the semi-arid sections. These varieties were rejected and only the more promising ones were selected to be grown in plant experiments.

The Question of Yield. In Bulletin 373 the annual yields of the spring wheat varieties grown during the seven years, from 1913 to 1919, are shown for each station. A summary of the yields shows that, in general, the Marquis variety is the highest yielding common spring wheat. It has been included in all of the experiments each year. The better varieties of Durum wheat have outyielded Marquis at all stations but one. The Kubanka Durum wheat outyielded Marquis at eight of the ten stations where it was grown.

Data on rust infection were obtained at seven stations. Marquis wheat shows an average rust infection of 17.7 per cent. in twenty observations. Most of the important commercial varieties of common spring wheat showed a higher percentage of rust infection than Marquis, while all varieties of Durum wheat showed less rust.

Milling Tests. The leading varieties of spring wheat grown at the eleven stations were milled in an experimental mill and the flour baked into bread in order to determine their relative values for flour and bread-making. It was found that growing conditions and disease had much influence on the percentage of flour obtained. Marquis wheat yielding as low as 56.4 per cent. of flour from sections where it had been affected by rust, while under favorable conditions it produced as high as 75.8 per cent. of flour. The average yield of flour from 37 samples of this variety was 70.2 per cent. Several varieties of common wheat produced distinctly lower percentages of flour than Marquis. Preston (Velvet Chaff) and Haynes Bluestem produced about the same percentage as Marquis. Prelude was the only variety of common spring wheat which had a distinctly higher flour yield than Marquis, the difference being 2.6 per cent. All varieties of Durum wheat, however, yielded a higher percentage than Marquis, except D-5, a red-kernelled Durum wheat which is low in milling value. Each wheat sample was analyzed for nitrogen and the crude protein content determined. Marquis wheat had an average protein content of 15.3 per cent, and other common spring wheats differed only slightly from it.

In concluding the experiments, flour made from each variety of wheat was baked in order to determine the expansion of strength of the dough, the quality of the gluten, and the resulting texture and lightness of the bread. The average loaf volume obtained from 37 samples of Marquis wheat was 2,342 cubic centimeters from 340 grams of flour. This was a greater volume than was obtained from any other variety of wheat except one. All varieties of Durum wheat have a smaller loaf volume than Marquis.

Every farmer should keep some sort of account system of his business. It should show the profit and loss of all his operations. Sometimes we can not prevent outbreaks of live stock disease on our farms, but we can and should always use every preventive measure and see that proper precautions are taken when the disease first makes its appearance.

# The Jarvis Record

Published every Wednesday at its office on MAIN ST., JARVIS, ONT.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Year (in advance) \$1.50 To the United States, \$2.00.

The Record Printing Co., Ltd. JARVIS, ONT.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1921

## GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

### How Couples Burst Marriage Bonds in the U. S. A.

An unusual ground for divorce was set forth by a wealthy American manufacturer some time ago. He pleaded that his wife frequently absented herself from her family for days at a time—to play poker.

Fashionable card parties were arranged ostensibly for the benefit of charitable institutions, but in reality as an excuse for gambling. This woman sometimes returned home in a hysterical condition, and on one occasion she attempted suicide after having lost heavily.

At Washington a short time ago a judge held that the absence of the husband's morning and evening kiss constituted cruelty, and was likely to make a woman's life extremely miserable. He granted the applicant a divorce.

Not long ago a man in California obtained a divorce from his wife, who had deserted him because she said she could not stand his numerous imperfections. According to the husband's evidence, he gave his wife every luxury he could afford. He never spoke an unkind word, was a teetotaler, and did not smoke or swear or stay out late at night.

When asked by the judge if his wife ever found fault with him, he replied: "Oh, yes, she often used to say she could have loved me if only I had beat her or found fault with her once in a while, but I couldn't do it."

In 1911 an unusual case occupied the Chicago courts. Mrs. Bryan, the wife of a well-known millionaire, applied for a separation. She declared that too much money was the cause of her domestic troubles. "If my husband had been a poor man I believe we could have lived together happily. I was a poor bookkeeper before I became his first wife's companion, and he had always known the power of wealth. After he married me he became over-bearing. I was his doll. He wanted to choose my clothes for me and parade me before his friends. I couldn't stand it, so I left him."

Mrs. Bryan's allowance was \$40,000 a year, and sixteen motor-cars were at her disposal. When she was traveling with her husband on one occasion she lost \$2,500 worth of jewellery. Instead of being angry he got out at the next town, and bought \$10,000 worth of gems to replace the lost ones!

In 1912 a Mr. Mann, of Georgia, was granted a divorce on the ground that the ghost of his wife's first husband haunted his wife and himself. Mrs. Mann had promised her first husband that she would not marry again. She violated this promise, and it was stated in court that the first husband's spirit appeared nightly with groans and reproachful glances.

These visitations worried Mrs. Mann to such an extent that ultimately she left her husband, and the ghost was seen no more!

A few years ago a husband made an application for divorce, alleging cruel and barbarous treatment, although he could not instance a single occasion when his lovely wife had even looked cross at him. He declared that she was either so desparately in love with him that she was afraid of losing him, or that she hated him so intensely that she married him to torture him. After their wedding she never once showed the slightest interest in other men. Her whole affection was for her husband.

She devoted her life to making herself attractive to him, but when he tried to take her in his arms and kiss her with the passionate fondness her beauty inspired, she repelled him.

After he had tried every argument and persuasion, she remained affectionate and alluring, but as firm as ever in her denial of a single kiss. Then his long patience wore out. He never made love to her again, and his application for divorce met with no opposition.

## Conviction Set Aside.

Cayuga Advocate:—In police court at Dennville, a few days ago, Mr. Frank Brant of that town was sentenced by Col. Masse to six months in jail for selling liquor without a license. An appeal was taken, and the case came before Judge Hopkins last Friday. On the appeal, Mr. D. C. Coleman, of Welland, appeared for the Crown, and L. A. Hann, of Dennville, for the defendant. After hearing argument of counsel, the Judge commented on "spotters," and their credibility, and said that he didn't think the evidence of "spotters" was to be valued as highly as responsible witnesses. He found that the Magistrate erred in holding that the evidence of the defendant's witnesses, who, so far as the evidence showed, were respected men, should be discredited.

The Judge held that they corroborated defendant's evidence in all material points, and that the Magistrate should have been bound by their evidence. As a result, he set aside the conviction, but without costs.

The Municipal elections will be held on the 2nd day of January.

## Cave to be Demolished

Bernard W. Hall, who owns the former Howie farm, near Nanticoke, has on the farm an excellent stone quarry which has been a splendid source of revenue. The future prospects of this quarry look so promising that a company, known as the Woodhouse Crushed Stone Company, Limited, is being formed to take over the industry and operate it on a much larger scale. The company will be capitalized at \$50,000. W. McEwan McDonald has charge of the incorporation proceedings. It is to be regretted that the utilitarian needs of the day will so overbalance the aesthetic that The Cave, which has been the Mecca of sightseers, and scientists from far distant points, will be demolished. Anyway, the mystery of the "bottomless" well which the cave contains, may be solved. Possibly it may still remain a mystery along with the "sink-hole" which lies closer to the lake on the same farm. The stalactites and stalagmites—hope these are spelled correctly—which at one time adorned the cave have been carried away by scientists and curiosity seekers. As not a "teeny" one of either is to be found in the cave to-day we have pretty conclusive evidence that the cave must have been co-temporaneous with the mammoth, at least.

## MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th day of January, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Six times per week, over

Jarvis No. 1 Rural Mail Route from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Jarvis, Balhorna, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector:

D. J. McLEAN, Post Office Inspector, London, December 9th, 1922.

## MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th day of January, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Six times per week over

Jarvis No. 3 Rural Mail Route from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Jarvis and at the office of the Post Office Inspector:

D. J. McLEAN, Post Office Inspector, London, December 9th, 1921.

## LEGAL

ARRELL & ARRELL Barristers, Etc. HAMILTON CALEDONIA Sun Life Building. Roper's Block Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Harrison Arrell, K.C., S. Cameron Arrell County Crown Attorney.

KELLY, PORTER & KELLY Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. W. E. KELLY, K.C. J. PORTER Crown Attorney. County Treasurer. DAVID E. KELLY Solicitors for Norfolk County Council. SIMCOE ONTARIO MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

## MEDICAL

I. J. LEATHERDALE, M.D. OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. JARVIS, ONTARIO.

## HOTELS

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

## I. O. O. F.

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

## Shop in Simcoe

At OUR Expense We Refund Car Fare from Jarvis on a purchase of \$8.00 and over, Hagersville \$10.00 and over, and from Nelles Corners on \$12.00 and over.

## Thurlocks

Simcoe's Favorite Shopping Place

**PERMANENCE** is a greater condition than Passing Beauty

THERE are many old homes even to-day in excellent preservation, and if the old walls could only speak they could disclose the conversation of three generations. To paint for the sake of decoration alone is a short-sighted policy and entirely misses the bigger, broader purpose—that of protection.

For durability as well as for pleasing effect always insist on the paint with a reputation for permanence.

**B-H PAINT** ENGLISH  
Paint goes farther, gives a greater brilliance and protects for a longer period of years than other paints.

It is true economy then to use B-H "English" Paint—on gallons for gallons it is the most economical paint on the market to-day.

FOR SALE BY  
**W. J. BAILEY, JARVIS, ONT.**  
**BRANDRAM-HENDERSON**

## Nova Scotia and Her Arms

It is on foot in Nova Scotia that the restoration of the original bearings of that Province in place of those adopted at Confederation. Most Canadians are unaware that in 1621 King James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, King of Scotland, and as a Scottish Peer, granted to Sir William Alexander (afterwards Earl of Stirling) the territory now forming the whole of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island and parts of Quebec and of the present State of Maine, on the sole condition of paying annually to the crown the sum of £100,000, if so much be demanded, the purpose of the grant being that Sir William might carry out a project he had in mind of making of this vast territory a New Scotland in America, as there was already a New England and a New France.

The story of Sir William Alexander and his efforts to carry out his great project is beside the present purpose. It all came to little enough at the time but here fruit as we know long afterwards. Royal encouragement to the scheme given by King James was continued and amplified by his son and successor, Charles I., and among other marks of favor the last named sovereign made a grant of arms to Nova Scotia in these terms: "Silver, a cross of St. Andrew blue with an ermine border, a wreath of laurel and a thistle issuing from two hands, the one hand being in armor and the other naked. Supporters, on the dexter side the Royal unicorn gold, imperially crowned, and gorged

**ARMS GRANTED TO THE COLONY OF NOVA SCOTIA BY KING CHARLES I**

The Present Arms of Nova Scotia.

with an open crown and chain affixed thereto and reflexed over the back gold. On the sinister side a savage man proper. Motto (over the crest) "Munit hæc et altera vincit." The shield of Scotland, blue, with a white cross of St. Andrew, was thus, it will be noticed, counter-changed to white with a blue cross of New Scotland.

Later, as a separate act, the Barons of Nova Scotia were given the privilege of using this same shield, with its inscriptions as their badge, or coat of arms. An idea got abroad somehow that the shield was theirs primarily, and only "borrowed" by the province for its seal, etc., when in later times "Nova Scotia" became a reality. The shield, however, belongs primarily and by Royal authority to the country and not to the Knights Baronet of Nova Scotia. Its use by their Order was a different matter altogether, and with quite different concomitants.

But the mistake referred to accounts no doubt in some measure for what took place in relation to the Provincial coat of arms at the time of Canadian Confederation. The ancient arms were then found "in possession" in this Province. They were displayed in the doors of the Province building, and are to be seen there still, and in the old Great Seal of the Province. But at the time of Confederation the origin and authority of these arms had been forgotten.

It was thought that the Province had little ground for using armorial bearings which (as was supposed) belonged in reality to a Order of Knights. The record was not looked for in the right place, namely, in the Lyon Office in Edinburgh, where it might have been found, and so the College of Heralds in London, supposing no doubt that the field was clear, proceeded to prepare arms and a new seal for Nova Scotia as a Province of the Dominion of Canada, not aware of the fact that the Provincial authorities of the day, but in opposition to their wishes. The new Great Seal was received in December, 1859, but was never welcomed nor adopted nor proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, but personified, and left unused for years afterwards. If the Provincial authorities had been aware of the strength of the case for the old arms it is natural to suppose that they would have held out against any change, but in course of time they gave way, and allowed the matter to go by default in favor of the new order.

But even then the ancient arms did not go wholly out of memory. The shield is still to be seen, not only on the old office doors in the Province building, but on odd pieces of jewelry of much later date, and the full achievement appears on the Bank of Nova Scotia \$10 notes, of the issue of January 2nd, 1919. In this last case the Indian sinister supporter is shown in a sitting posture and the unicorn charging a and the dexter side of the shield—the shield itself is of a shape characteristic of the period of dabbled heraldry and is wrongly marked red! All these details are wrong, but the interesting fact is that in casting about for a suitable design for its notes the Bank of Nova Scotia selected the ancient Province. The Historical Societies of Nova Scotia now ask the rectification of the blunder committed when the ancient and lawful arms of Nova Scotia were supplanted by a new and commonplace design of salmon and thistles.

L. M. B.