

## WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

How Organized and Conducted in This Province.

Over 900 Branches With 30,000 Members — Three Annual Conventions — Some Outstanding Varieties of Field Crops — Fresh Fruit For the Farm.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) Agriculture, Toronto.)

In Ontario there are 916 branch institutes, with a membership of approximately 30,000. The province is divided into three divisions, eastern, central and western Ontario. Eastern Ontario contains three, central Ontario eleven, and western Ontario three subdivisions.

The delegates to the annual convention in each division name a representative from their respective subdivision to form a Board of Directors for the Provincial Federation. These directors, from among themselves, elect officers on the executive, and also name representatives to the Dominion Federation.

The principle and designation of the standing committees and the system of holding and financing their meetings is provided for in the constitution of the provincial organization and the following committees have been named: Health, Education and Better Schools; Immigration, Agriculture, Legislation, Home Economics and Publicity.

Annual conventions are held at Ottawa, London and Toronto; plans for the same being made in co-operation with representatives of the provincial committee and local committees chosen at the time of the conventions.

The institutes are entirely independent of the Department, so far as their local meetings are concerned. The provincial organization is also quite independent of the department, but it is utilized in an advisory capacity. The superintendent of institutes suggests lines of work for the institutes from time to time, and places before them reports of what the institutes are doing in various sections of the province, as well as other sections of the Dominion. The Department furnishes lecturers for single meetings, and instructors for short courses as outlined in circular No. 13.

The membership fee of twenty-five cents per member is wholly used for local purposes. The Government grant is \$3 to each branch having a membership of fifteen and holding at least six meetings a year and furnishing the reports asked for by the Department, including a list of members, financial statement and brief reports of meetings. A grant of \$10 is also given to the district organization, with an addition of \$3 on account of each branch in the district which makes a satisfactory report.—Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent, Farmers' Institutes, Toronto.

### Some Outstanding Varieties of Field Crops.

**Rye.**—Of the spring varieties of rye, the O. A. C. No. 81 has not only given the highest average yield of grain per acre at the college but has surpassed the common spring rye in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of the past nine years, the average being practically three bushels per acre in favor of the former.

**Field Peas.**—The Canadian Beauty variety of field peas is one of the best of the large, smooth, white kinds. The Arthur, originated at the Central Experiment Farm at Ottawa, is coming into prominence. It is a medium late white pea of medium size. The Golden Vine is a small white field pea and one of the most suitable for mixing with oats in the production of green fodder or of hay by using one bushel of peas and two bushels of oats per acre. The Golden Vine peas and the O. A. C. No. 72 oats make an admirable combination.

**Field Beans.**—The Small White pea bean is the commercial variety of Ontario and is one which is grown extensively. The Pearce's Improved Tree bean is a medium, late large yielding variety, producing large sized white beans of excellent quality. This variety has given excellent results in some localities.

**Buckwheat.**—The Silver Hull buckwheat produces a grain of excellent quality and is used considerably throughout the province. The Rough buckwheat is not so well known but it is an exceedingly heavy yielder producing about fifty per cent. larger yield of grain per acre than the Silver Hull. Although the last named variety is a high yielder, the grain possesses a thick hull and is not of an attractive appearance.—C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry, O. A. College, Guelph.

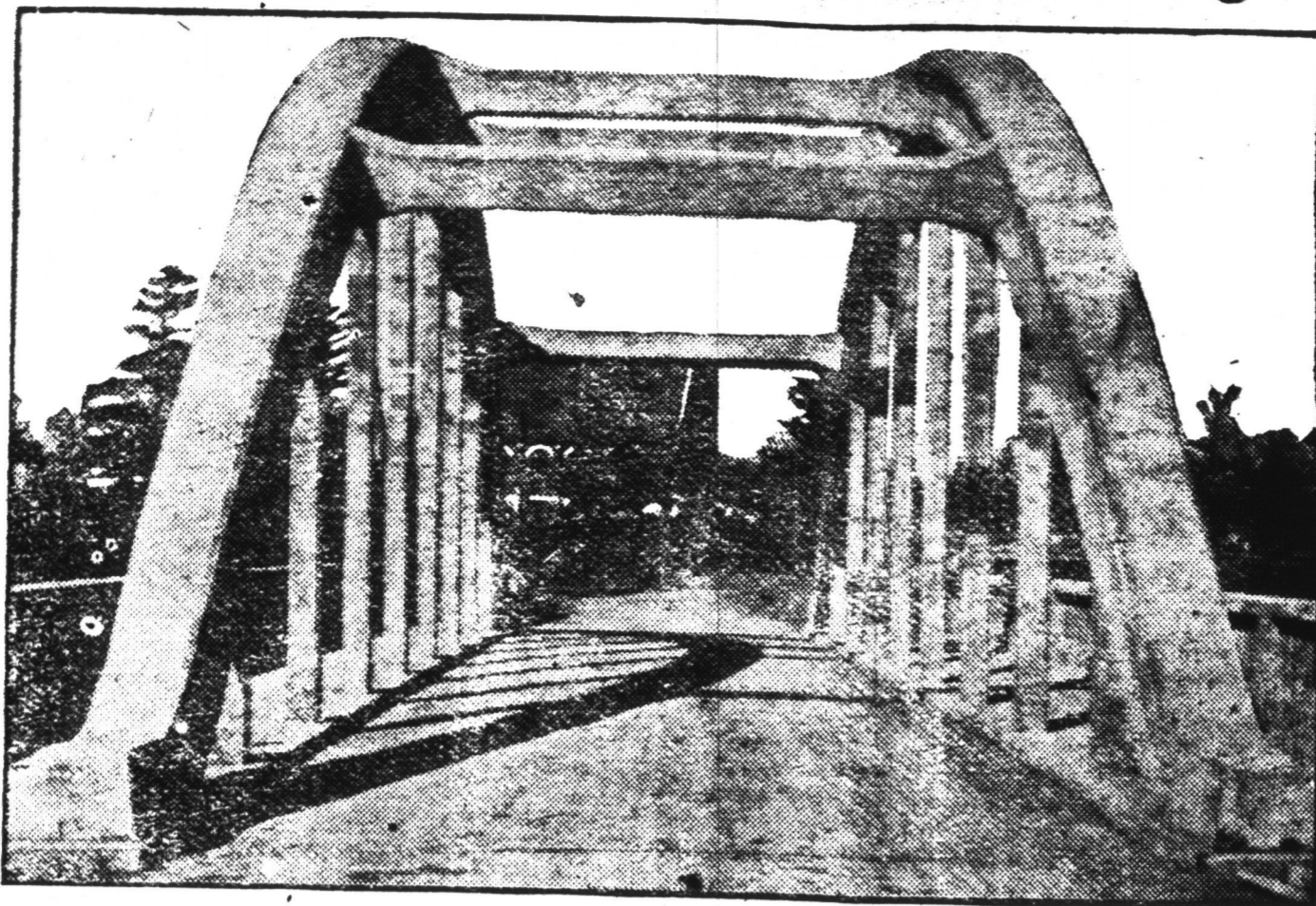
### Dairying in June.

Cows in clover or good June-grass pasture require very little attention. This is the ideal month for dairy operations. More milk and better milk, are produced in the month of June, than at any other time of the year, in Ontario. If there are any hot days, be careful to cool both milk and cream, by setting in ice water, or cold well water. Sour milk and cream are too frequently sent to the factory. Don't forget to wash the cream separator and strainer daily, or after each time of using.

### Fresh Fruit For the Farm.

For a very small sum any farmer may have a few rows of strawberries, two or three dozen of raspberries, currants, etc., which will give fresh fruit at cheapest cost. A few grapes will also pay. Selling strawberry plants and berry canes will also bring in an odd dollar or two for the wide-awake man or woman, or boy or girl.

## Concrete in Bridge and Road Building



Some of the Concrete Work on the Toronto-Hamilton Highway.

The Toronto-Hamilton Highway linking Toronto with a population of about 600,000 and Hamilton with about 110,000 skirts the shores of Lake Ontario for half of its length and passes through a section of Ontario rich in historic association as well as scenic beauty.

It was begun in 1914 to relieve a very serious condition of unemployment in the urban centres which followed the entering of Canada into the Great War. The work was placed in the hands of a special Commission consisting of Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham, Chairman, Mr. G. Frank Beer, Mr. W. S. Davis, Mr. R. H. Lush, Mr. M. C. Smith, Mr. T. W. Jutten and Mr. H. Bertram. On account of the relief feature the Commission decided to carry the work on by day labor. Original plans called for a cement concrete roadway sixteen feet in width but the minimum width was increased to 18 feet before laying of concrete was begun and later increased to 24 feet on the five miles nearest Toronto. The minimum width of sub-grade is 24 feet and earth shoulders have been provided except in special instances where broken stone has been added. More than fifty bridges and culverts have been replaced by modern reinforced concrete structures designed to carry a 20-ton road roller and having a maximum clear width of roadway of 28 feet. Four of the larger reinforced concrete structures are of the so-called truss type. The largest clear span is 120 feet, probably the maximum span for bridges of this type on this Continent.

The route followed was not previously the one most travelled between Toronto and Hamilton. Part of it was sandy and for that reason used in bad weather but much of it was little more than a trail, the travelled

portion being only ten or twelve feet in width. Maximum grades of eleven per cent have been reduced to four per cent.

A traffic census taken just before construction was begun showed a total of 525 vehicles per day on the most heavily travelled portion, including three motor trucks. On the busiest days now the traffic exceeds 8,000 vehicles, the average motor truck traffic about 400 per day. The road is kept open throughout the year in spite of rather severe snow storms. It was not closed for a single day during last winter.

Farmers living fifteen miles from the Toronto market who formerly made three trips by team per week by being up early and late now leave home at eight in the morning and make 12 trips per week by motor trucks in comfort. Many of the farmers sell all of their market produce at their own gates to the motorist and some of them six miles off the highway, haul it to the wayside and community markets which have been encouraged by the Commission.

A conservative estimate based on a partial investigation shows an increase in land values of \$5 million dollars since the highway was first projected. Excellent homes are being built all along the road as districts 30 miles out are nearer in point of time than those 5 miles out were before the improvement.

The use of a comparatively high priced surfacing, cement concrete, has been justified by very low maintenance figures. Regardless of the great increase in traffic and in the cost of materials and labor, the cost per mile of maintenance on the concrete roadway was less in 1919 than

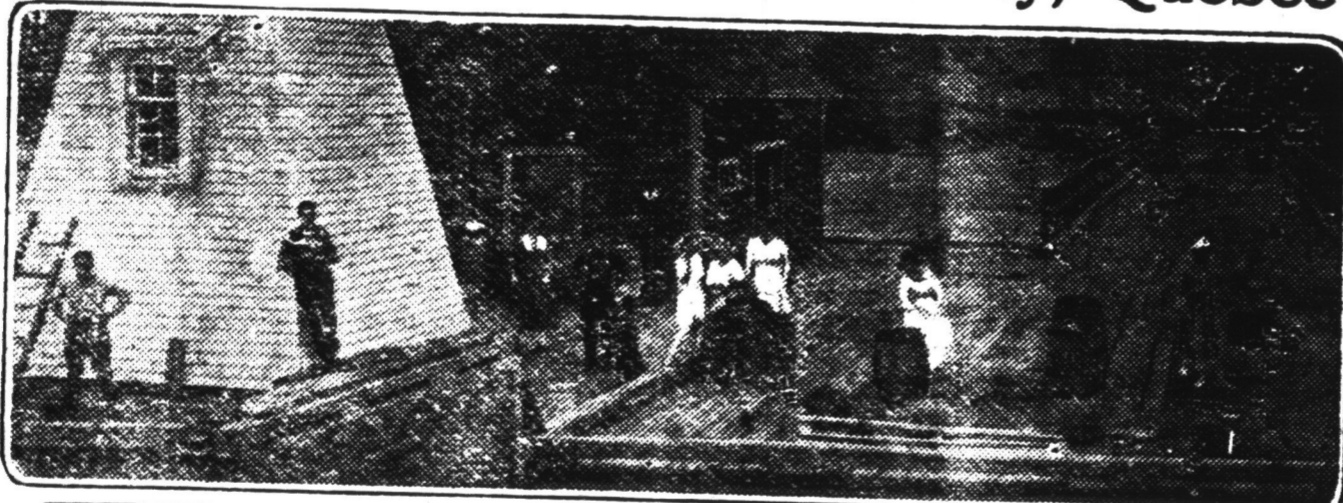
in any previous year since construction was completed.

An interesting case of the use of concrete in bridge building occurred in the double tracking of the North Toronto Sub-division of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Leaside and North Toronto, which involved the replacement of bridges known as O. 9 and I. 3.

The bridges were constructed of reinforced concrete, and are a triumph of railway construction work, No. O. 9 being 385 feet long and 90 feet high, carrying two tracks and No. I. 3 of similar dimensions but a three-track structure. The length of the individual spans and the details of their construction are unprecedented in the engineering world. Previous to this no reinforced concrete beam with a length of more than about 25 feet had been attempted; the spans of these two C. P. R. structures are each from 35 to 37 feet long.

The method employed in the erection of the reinforced concrete spans is a specially interesting feature of the structures. Each slab as a unit weighed 55 tons, which was the limit load that could be handled by the C. P. R. 100 ton standard wrecking cranes. The crane engaged handled no less than 110 slabs, each 55 tons in weight, or in all something like 6,000 tons, and all this was done without a single mishap to either man or material. Another remarkable feature is that both structures were built without interruption from June, 1917, to July, 1919, which was a shorter period than would have been required to manufacture and erect similar structures in steel. Passenger and freight traffic on the C. P. R. main lines were continued without interruption during the progress of these interesting works.

## Lovely Spots in Pontiac County, Quebec



(1) The Harbour at Fort William, P. Q.

(2) Water Falls at Des Joachims, along the Ottawa River.

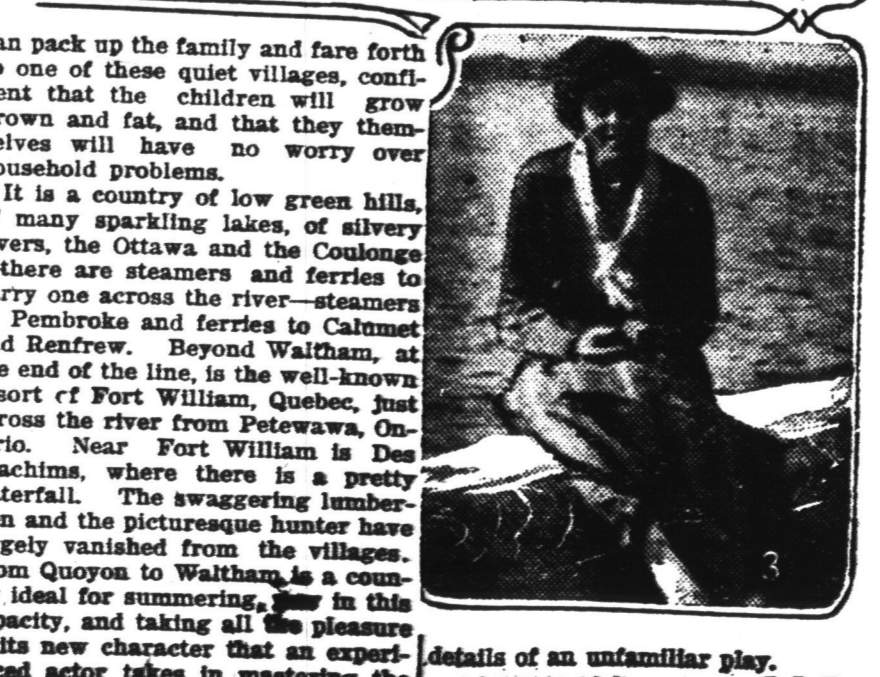
(3) On the beautiful sandy beach at Fort William, P. Q., there are hundreds of log seats.

The Province of Quebec is dotted with many beautiful landscape and water scenes. Some of these are well known, but many of them have been little heard of.

For years Quyon and Campbell's Bay, Fort Coulonge and Bryson have been known to lumbermen and sportsmen. These sportsmen have fished and hunted, and have kept serenely still about their exploits. But that sandy beach at Campbell's Bay, and that new camping ground at Davidson fairly cry out for visitors, and if we know the signs, it won't be long before dozens of families follow the example of the few Montrealers who have kept this Pontiac country a carefully-guarded secret.

In spite of its comparatively exclusive appeal, the Waltham of Pontiac county is easily accessible. The train service on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Ottawa is excellent. The whole line is eighty miles long, or just half the distance from Montreal to the end of the Laurentian line. Almost all the way it skirts the Ottawa River, which furnishes pike, pickerel, and bass and delightful bathing pools, and it will be a message of cheer to the suffering scratchers to learn that there are no mosquitoes here.

Fort Coulonge and Campbell's Bay have good hotels, indeed "Coulonge House" is a model of cleanliness and homelike atmosphere — so mothers who are weary of housekeeping cares



Details of an unfamiliar play.

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### STATES HELP DISABLED MEN

Louisiana and Texas Are Prominent in the Work of Assisting the Unfortunates.

Much encouragement has come to the district officers of the federal board for vocational education, as local interest has been displayed in the work of re-education for disabled soldiers. The building in which men in "tryout" courses are taught at Tulane university was donated for the purpose. It is a modern, up-to-date building, spacious enough to accommodate the men who will need this type of training in this district. The shops at Tulane university will still be utilized, as will the automobile instruction, and related subjects in English and in simple arithmetic will be given in this building. In addition, it may be used as a social center for the men. An organization has been perfected among the disabled men in training, and other social organizations in the city have shown interest in planning entertainment for them. A splendid spirit has developed among the men and they seem much interested in their work.

A similarly satisfactory arrangement has been made in Texas at the Grubb school. Ten thousand dollars have been appropriated by the state for use in this school in connection with the work done by the board. The school receives pupils at any time, and no tuition is charged; Barracks are being built by the authorities to house the men, and a special mess hall is being prepared for them.

### DEGENERACY DUE TO WEALTH

People of Sybaris Allowed Their Character to Be Sapped by Love of Luxury.

The present meaning of the word sybarite is a person devoted to luxury and pleasure. It is derived from the ancient city of Sybaris, situated in southern Italy near to the shores of the Gulf of Taranto. It was founded by the Greeks 720 B. C. and became very powerful. In the days of its opulence it was ruler over four nations with their 25 towns and could raise an army of 300,000 men and equip them well for the field. The walls surrounding the city were said to extend six miles and the suburbs covered an area of seven miles. It was the old story, however, for as the city grew in wealth its people degenerated and became noted for effeminacy and self-indulgence, and it is told of them that no trade that made a noise was allowed within the city limits. Seneca tells the story that one of the Sybarites complained that he had not rested comfortably during the whole night, and upon being asked why, he stated that he had found a rose leaf doubled up under his pillow, which had hurt him painfully. Thus it is easy to see how the word sybarite has been bestowed upon one who lives for pleasure and self-gratification.

### The Result.

A prohibitionist said at a dinner: "Booze spoils everything. Yes, it even spoils the grand game of baseball."

"Two local teams in a small town once agreed to play a match game, and the proprietor of the Red Dog saloon took the team he favored outside and said:

"Boys, for every run you make today I'll give you a keg of beer."

"By a curious coincidence the proprietor of the Tin Can saloon made an exactly similar speech to the other team. And what was the result?"

"The result, gentlemen, was that the two saloonkeepers rushed frantically out on the diamond in the sixth inning and said the game must be stopped at once. The score stood at 50 to 57."

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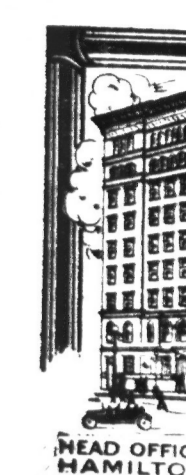
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