

EFFECTS OF CROPPING

Sure to Exhaust the Best Soil in Time.

Plant Food Must Be Supplied—Mother Earth Has Her Limits—Seven Rules for Poultry Raisers—Breaking Up Broody Hens.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Lands that have been farmed for half a century usually show a decrease in crop production. A few farms that have been well managed in the various sections of Ontario are still very productive. Some have been so depleted of the plant food materials that were accumulated during the period of forest development as to be unprofitable under tillage today. Previous to clearing and cropping the process was accumulating fertility. Since cropping has been practiced the process has been reversed and supplanted by one of expenditure. Under a farming practice that exhausts the humus and returns no vegetable matter the soil hardens quickly, dries out and becomes non-productive, simply because there is neither food nor soil life to release such to growing plants.

Mineral Elements Become Exhausted.
Frequently one of the mineral elements—lime, potash or phosphorus—is exhausted by cropping or leaching. Nitrogen exhaustion is a very common condition noticeable in lands that have been cultivated for more than twenty-five years. After all, the soil is only a storehouse for those elements required in the life processes of the food plants that the farmer grows. In that storehouse various forms of life are at work converting the unusable to a usable or food condition for the plant. If we crop for years and exhaust the nitrogen or the potash or the phosphorus to a point where any of such could not be supplied in quantity sufficient to meet the full demands of the growing plant then we have a condition of plant mal-nutrition or starvation.

Plant Food Must Be Supplied.
The plant can develop only to the extent that food is supplied to permit growth. Many of the thin crops noticeable in many sections of the province are thin simply because of soil exhaustion. Some part of the plant's ration is below the minimum requirement for best development. It may be nitrogen or potash or phosphorus. However, if we have robbed the soil of some fertility element to a point where we see a decline in yields we should return to the soil what we have taken away if we are to expect full yields again. Cropping will exhaust a soil if the system of rotation or management does not provide for ample return of the essential elements, nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. Effects of cropping are not noticed on the really well managed farms where clovers and other legume plants are prominent in the crop rotation, where the crops grown are fed to live stock and where some attention is paid to keeping the mineral elements, potash, phosphorus and lime, abundantly supplied.

Mother Earth Wants Only a Fair Show.
The soils of Mother Earth will, if reasonably and intelligently managed by all of the thousands of individual farmers, last for many centuries. Unfortunately all our farmers are not as reasonable as they might be, and we frequently see evidence of overcropping, soil robbing, poor management and lost labor.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Seven Rules for Poultry Raisers.
Here are seven safe rules for getting the most money from the summer flock:
1. Produce infertile eggs by removing the roosters from the flock in the summer time.
2. Provide clean nests and keep eggs clean.
3. Do not wash eggs.
4. Gather eggs twice daily during the summer to prevent them from being heated by the hen.
5. Keep them in a cool, dry place, away from the flies.
6. Market them at least twice each week.
7. Insist that they be bought on a quality graded basis.

Breaking Up Broody Hens.
Neglect in breaking up broody hens means a serious reduction in the number of eggs produced by Indiana farm flocks.

Confinement of broody hens in a slat bottom coop has proved satisfactory. This coop should be covered on top with slat or wire sides and may be placed outside, preferably under a tree to insure shade. A slat bottom coop prevents fowls from becoming comfortable and these soon lose their broody traits.
Common practice is to place hens in the coop for three days, releasing them in the evening. If they return to the nest they are returned to "jail" for three more days. This usually breaks up the most stubborn sitters.

Removing the broody hens from the nest the first evening she sits is a very important factor in breaking up broodiness. If hens are allowed to be undisturbed a few days it requires more time to break up broodiness and this results in a longer period of non-production.

Nasturtiums do not require rich soil, in fact, if put on rich soil they will produce more vine than flowers. The reproduction of fruit and vegetables at home relieves transportation difficulties and solves the marketing problem.

Extra good growth of musk melons may be had by putting a bushel or so of well rotted manure in the bottom of each hill. Plenty of water during warm dry weather also helps.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1922

Nanticoke Institute

In spite of the severe weather a goodly number of the members of the Nanticoke Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. A. Oakes on Thursday, December 29th, for the December meeting.

After the necessary business was conducted an excellent program was given as follows:—An interesting paper with illustrations on "The beautiful building of the world" by Mrs. Colin Field. Mrs. Geo. Vokes then demonstrated and told in a few well chosen words how to conduct a well served meal, dwelling on the linen, dishes, how to set the table and what and how to serve. Then came the central attraction of the afternoon, the very excellent report of the annual convention at Toronto, by Miss Julian Evans, which was much enjoyed as it contained all the interesting and entertaining points brought out at the convention, owing to the fact that Miss Evans took her notes verbatim in short hand. During the afternoon solos, beautifully rendered, were given by Miss E. Butcher, St. Thomas, Miss Frances Evans, of the high school staff at Aylmer and Miss Jean Oakes.

The meeting was closed by the singing of the National Anthem.
A vote of thanks was tendered the hostess after which she served a very dainty and delicious lunch.

ANNUAL MEETING

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union

The Forty third Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, on the 10th and 11th of January, 1922. A cordial invitation is extended to every one interested in agriculture.

Seven Committees on Co-operative Experiments have been active in the work during the past year and six will report their results at the meeting. Co-operative Marketing, Agricultural Organizations, Water Supply in the Farm Home, Beautifying the Country Home, and Soldiers' Settlement Work, will be strong features of the Annual Meeting. Lectures on Co-operative Marketing are to be given by Hon. Manning Doherty, Dr. Theodore Macklin, of Wisconsin, Mr. T. J. Mahony, of Grimsby, and others.
For program giving further particulars apply to C. A. Zavitz, Secretary, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

School Report

S. S. NO. 21, WALPOLE
Jr. IV—Pass—Gordon Mitchell 62%
Sr. III—Honors—Clara McSorley 77, Edith Gowan 75. Pass—Margaret Mitchell 73.
Jr. III—Honours—Laura McKenzie 77. Pass—Hazel Peterson 73, Jean Lonsdale 72. Below Pass—Ralph Gowan 57, Arthur Slater 47.
Sr. II—Honours—Violet Mortimer 75.
Jr. II "B"—Honours—Clarence McSorley 75.—Pass—Evelyn McKenzie 72. Below Pass—Bert Mitchell 58, Bruce Slater 55, Viola Craig 49.
Jr. II "A"—Honours—Margaret Lonsdale 76, Mary McKenzie 75. Pass—Ruth Mulkins 61.
Sr. I—Victor Fulson.
Sr. Pr.—Earl Slater, Harry Gowan, Cavell Lonsdale.
Jr. Pr.—Nellie McKenzie.
Effie Davidson, Teacher.

100 TOWNSHIPS INFECTED

Report on Corn Borer to Scientists' Convention

Toronto, Dec. 29.—According to a paper delivered to-day before the entomological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by L. S. McLaine, of the Entomological branch, Ottawa, the habitat of the European corn-borer in Ontario comprises the following counties: Brant, Elgin, Essex, Haldimand, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington and Wentworth.

It will be seen, therefore, that 17 out of 38 counties in lower or old Ontario are definitely known to shelter the dangerous borer, whereas two years ago its presence was unknown in this province. Scouting work in August, 1920, said Mr. McLaine, had shown the borer to be active in some three counties—Welland, Elgin and Middlesex. During the last summer it was found that the pest had travelled into 17 counties: it has located in no fewer than 100 townships, giving an infected area of 7,800 square miles.

A quarantine of infected areas prevents removal of plants or portions of plants to pest-free counties.

Remarkable feat of Juggling.
An Indian juggler's remarkable feat is described by a writer in the Wide World Magazine. A slim young native, accompanied by a gray-bearded assistant, appeared carrying a couple of large baskets, from the first of which was produced a big python, which the young native proceeded to "charm" with his pipe. The juggler took the basket containing the python, placed it upon a large cloth, the four corners of which he knotted together with a strong, thin rope. At the end of this rope were affixed two little hollow-lead cups, which he placed over his eyeballs in such a way that a vacuum was created. He then shut his eyes so that the lids were outside the cups.

The two sides of the rope were then passed over his ears and, rising from his squatting position, he lifted the basket containing the snake by the grip of his eyelids and the suction on his eyeballs alone. The writer says he has never heard of the feat being performed before or since.

Just a Reminder.
"The Grabcoins are spending the winter in Florida," remarked Mrs. Dubwaite, who was glancing over the society pages.
"Well, what is that to us?" asked Mr. Dubwaite, fretfully. "We can't afford to spend the winter in Florida."
"Probably not," answered Mrs. Dubwaite, with an air of resignation. "I just thought I'd call your attention to the fact that it is still being done."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Postage Rate Goes Up.

Cards of invitation and notices of meetings, in which the name of the person invited, the object and place of gathering are indicated in manuscript or typewriting, and the address of the despatch of goods, wherein the date of despatch is indicated in manuscript, at present classified as third class matter, liable to the postage rate of one cent per two ounces or fraction thereof, will on or after January 1st, 1922, be liable to first class rate of postage (letter or post card rate as the case may be.)

Get your sale bills and other printing at the Record office.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-master General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th February, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 6 times per week on the route

Jarvis No. 3 Rural Route
from the 1st April, 1922, next.
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, London.
D. J. MCLEAN,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 30th Dec., 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
County 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.

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R. A. NELLES, Prop.
Best Accommodation for the Travelling Public
Near G. T. R. Station,
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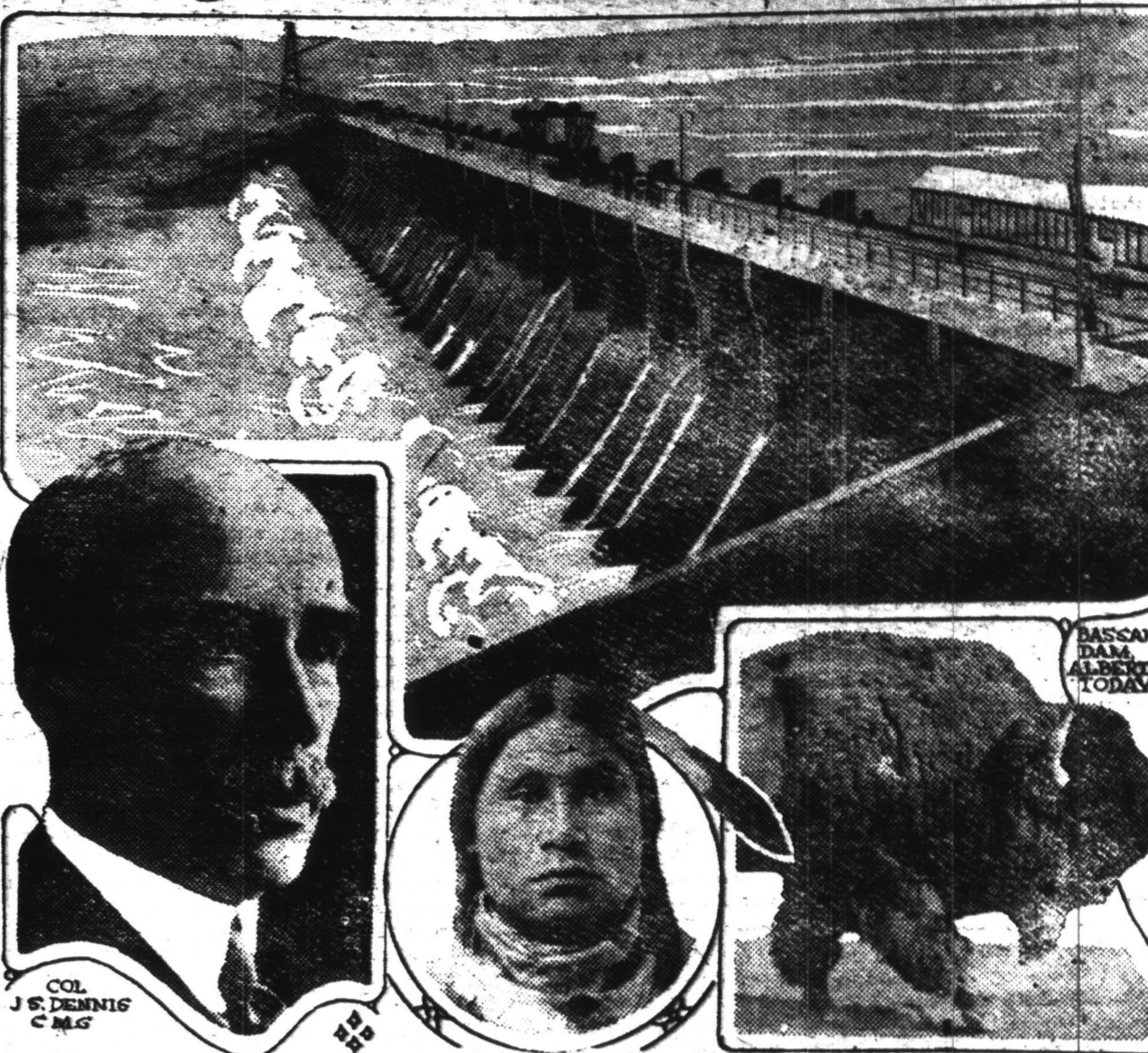
JARVIS LODGE NO. 191
Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.
N. G., O. Williamson; F. S., N. E. Pond.
R. S., J. S. Barwash, Treas., Jas. Haslett.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.

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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.

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Simcoe's Favorite Shopping Place

Forty-Eight Years in "Canada's Western Empire"

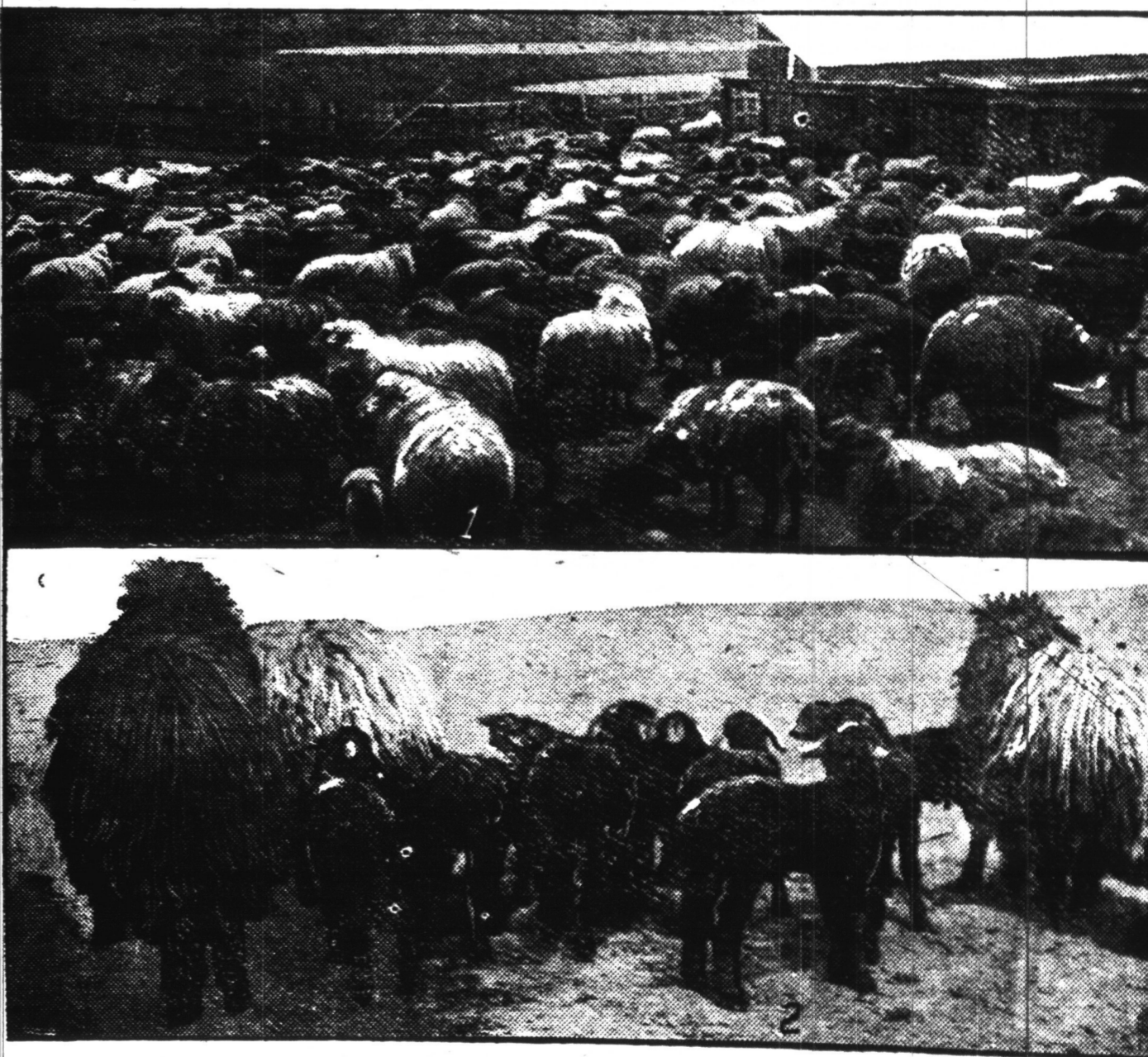


Colonel John S. Dennis, C. M. G., who rode the plains of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba 48 years ago, when Indians and buffalo were plentiful, knows more about "Canada's Western Empire" than any other man. He killed and ate the buffalo, narrowly escaped being scalped by Indians on at least one occasion, suggested and built the Alberta the largest irrigation system in North America, recruited thousands of British and Canadians in the United States during the recent war and not only volunteered for but saw service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

Now the four western provinces of Canada have a population of 1,500,000, the buffalo are to be found only in parks in the Canadian Rockies and the Indians are on reservations. There are nearly 20,000 miles of railway in the four provinces, or one mile for each 125 persons and of 225,000,000 acres of good agricultural land, but 35,000,000 acres are at present occupied and cultivated. Of the balance, 190,000,000 acres, some 30,000,000 acres lie within fifteen miles of these railway lines waiting for settlers. "Think of it," says Col. Dennis, "and the world crying out for food." His view is that while Canada has won a standing among the nations by her work in the recent war so that today the name "Canadian" is recognized as distinguishing a citizen of a progressive and virile country, Canada's share in the great struggle has involved her in financial obligations which can only be met and discharged by increasing her population and developing her vast natural resources which, while ample security for many times her war debt, must be made productive of wealth through development.

Between 1895 and 1914 about 2,500,000 people settled in Canada, the largest proportion in the four western provinces. They left Great Britain, the United States and other countries for their new home, and Col. Dennis believes that 500,000 each year may follow them until these provinces have a total population of 10,000,000. Canada, he further believes, is destined to be "the keystone in the arch of the British Empire."

Canadian Persian Lamb



(1) A Karakul flock gathered for inspection. (2) Karakul sheep and lambs.

The aggressive and enterprising spirit of the Canadian farmer coupled with the diversity of climates to be found throughout the Dominion result in a continual branching out into new lines of agricultural activity. A recent introduction which has apparently taken vigorous hold and will probably assume important proportions, developing into a commercial industry of magnitude, is the breeding of Karakul sheep, the animal whose young produce the fur variously known as Persian lamb, Astrakhan, and Karakul. This breed is but little known on the American continent although interesting experiments have been made with this breed at Pennac, New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island. The home of the Karakul sheep is probably the vast sandy deserts of Bokers, which are largely inundated in the spring by the river Zerfashane swollen to overflowing by the accumulation of winter's snow in the Altai Mountains. Many deep-rooted bushes grow in this region, the tender shoots of which form the favor-

ite food of the sheep in the summer, whilst their berries supply winter forage. For the supply of furs, the lambs are killed within three days from birth when the wool is curly, a property it maintains afterwards in the most humid atmosphere. If the animal is permitted to live, the growth gradually becomes straight, losing every vestige of flexure at maturity.

In the year 1912 the Karakul sheep was first introduced into the United States direct from Bokara, and in the following year small herds were established in Alberta and British Columbia. Here they have thrived and propagated successfully and give every indication of making the industry in the west permanently profitable. Recently, F. E. Dawley, an inspector of the United States Bureau of Husbandry for New York, who has been running a herd of 45 animals north of Calgary, Alberta, located land in the Kamloops district of British Columbia, on which he proposes establishing a similar ranch. He believes the district to be particularly adapted to the raising of Karakul sheep on account of its elevation, climate and winter conditions closely approximating the animals' native Bokara in Turkestan. Previous to the war attempts were made to acclimatize Karakul sheep in Belgium and Northern Germany, with some success. The climate of certain sections of Canada, however, provides more ideal conditions, and indications are that the foundation has been laid in the Dominion for a new issue in the livestock industry which should prove a very profitable line to Canadian farmers.

Before the war almost the entire Karakul fur crop from Bokara known as Persian lamb or Astrakhan, was treated and dyed at Leipzig, where two houses alone received 750,000 skins valued at about \$2,700,000 (at pre-war prices). A full-blooded Karakul sheep is worth about \$2,000; three-fourths blooded, \$800; half-blooded, \$150 to \$200. Skins at the present time range from \$20 to \$35 each.