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Never before have so many delightful shades adorned our store. The charm of Paris is reflected in the displays you will see of the fascinating colors in:—

SILK AND COTTON CREPES
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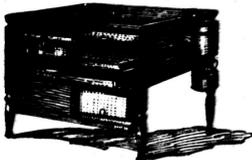
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Another Shipment of Ladies' Fancy Oxford
Slippers and Pumps

Miller Bros.

THE BUSY STORE JARVIS, ONT.

THE SKIN NEEDS PROTECTION
Especially this time of year with high wind, quick changes in temperature, dust and sun, all combining to tan and roughen the face.
FACE CREAM will keep the skin in good condition. Use VANISHING CREAM as a base for powder and to protect the skin cold cream used at night heats and soothes. Try one of these Creams:—Jonteel Combination Cream, Jonteel Cold Cream, Rexall Cold Cream, Three Flowers Vanishing Cream, Three Flowers Cleansing Cream, Woodburys Facial Cream. Men also find them good after shaving. Beginning Saturday and for one week,
A FREE BOX OF FACE POWDER given with each purchase of Face Cream
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QUEEN INCUBATORS
With Nursery Trays

No. 20 Style K, Copper tank 70 egg.....\$18.00
No. 21 Style K, Copper tank 139 egg.....\$29.75
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QUEEN 600 Chick Coal Brooders.....\$21.50

SAP PAILS — SAP SPILES

DAIRY PAILS, Large size, No. 1516.....2 for \$1.59
DAIRY PAILS, Med. size No. 1514.....2 for \$1.35

PRUNING SAWS — TREE PRUNERS
GARDEN TOOLS FOR THE GARDEN

E. T. CARTER

JARVIS Phone 19 ONT.

HOW ABOUT LEGUMES?

IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN NITROGEN IN THE SOIL.

Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover and Soy Beans All Have a High Value —Inoculation Helpful.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

As a source of nitrogen the legume crops, as alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover and soy beans have a high value. Different crops sown on different soils show some variation in the total nitrogen accumulated and held for return to the soil. A heavy crop of red clover has been estimated to contain 170 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Alfalfa is credited with the high figure of 200 pounds per acre, sweet clover and vetch if heavy crops will pull down 170 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

To return these quantities to the land it is necessary to plough in the entire crop, as at seed harvest time there is approximately 15 per cent. of the total nitrogen in that part of the plant above ground. The nitrogen value added to the value of potash, phosphorus and humus-making materials gives a very high value to the legumes when grown as soil improvement crops, so much so that we wonder why their popularity has been so long delayed.

Turned under as green manure the clovers will contribute the largest possible amount of nitrogen for the use of succeeding crops. If clovers are fed to stock on the farm and the manure returned to the soil, there will be much nitrogen for succeeding crops. Cut off and sold, there is likely to be less in nitrogen fertility, as the amount left in the roots may not be sufficient to balance the condition of nitrogen deficiency existing before the crop was grown.

The legume plant is the link between air nitrogen and the soil. The great difference between legumes and non-legumes is that the legume has the ability to obtain nitrogen from the air. With 5,000,000,000 pounds floating over each acre this should not be difficult, but it is and the co-partnership of the legume and bacteria are essential for the work of nitrogen extraction. The legume root nodule is essential, it results from the presence of the bacteria. If there are no nodules present then there are no bacteria working, and the legume plant then depends, as any other plant on the nitrogen stored in the soil. The legume plant alone is a nitrogen robber, but give it the bacteria to work on its roots, and it then becomes a great storehouse for nitrogen. In a soil poor in nitrogen, the legume without nodules grows poorly or not at all.

Natural Inoculation.
The presence of poddles forming bacteria in the soil when the young legume plants are starting growth, results in a bacterial invasion of the fine rootlets of the plant. The plant in its effort to repair the lesion produced by the bacteria which is literally a wound to the bacteria in which they live while extracting their food from the plant juices. They repay their board with big interest for their home and food. They repay the plant, by giving it a continuous supply of nitrogen in a form that it can use. This nitrogen comes from the air. When the plant ripens the nodules cease to grow and die, and the bacteria are liberated and remain in the soil awaiting fresh root growth when they start their work of continued existence and multiplication over again. Natural or chance inoculation is not always to be recommended, it may be too slow, as it takes time for the bacteria to become distributed through the surface soil of a field. Better to aid the natural, by applying the nodule bacteria to the seed at time of seeding. The cost is small and the gain is usually large. That it is cheap crop insurance is evidenced by the fact that over 4,000 Ontario farmers used the O. A. C. nodule bacteria on their clover, alfalfa and other legume seeds last year.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

The English Walnut Tree.
King Solomon planted gardens of nuts. Surely a wise thing to do and another evidence of the wisdom of this anti-suffragette king.
Canada is a nut consuming country, but not a nut producing country. We import each year from various foreign lands nuts to the value of five million dollars, an amount that more than over balances the value of our apple export. If we buy more nuts than we are selling apples, there are significant reasons for considering the culture of nuts in our Lake Erie countries. There are about 200 bearing English walnut trees now in Southern Ontario. If 200 thrive, why not 200,000, there is lots of room for them.

In the Isere Valley, France, the home of the best variety of English walnut, there are thousands of walnut trees, but only a few are planted in regular orchard form, most of the trees are scattered along the roads, about the buildings, wherever it would be inconvenient to raise other kinds of crops. Even under these supposedly adverse conditions the hundreds of individual growers annually sell highly profitable crops, which in the aggregate total several thousand tons. The favored Lake Erie countries have many acres suited to the walnut, and every farm could accommodate 50 trees or more, distributed about the dooryard, buildings, along fences or ravines, without reducing the grain producing capacity of the farm by one bushel.

If modern agricultural industry is to make land produce more food than tree crops should be given consideration. The walnut is more hardy than the peach, and the crop will not spoil overnight. When you plant another tree why not plant a lardy northern grown English walnut?—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

TESTING OUT NEW SEED

QUANTITIES NOW AVAILABLE TO EXPERIMENTERS.

List of Varieties to Be Sent Out by Those Willing to Co-operate With Dr. C. A. Zavitz at the O. A. C.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The highest yielding varieties of several classes of farm crops in Ontario have been originated at the Ontario Agricultural College through hybridization and selection. Leading varieties of other classes of farm crops have been secured locally or through importation. The co-operative experiments to be conducted throughout Ontario in 1926 through the medium of the Experimental Union will contain some of the very best varieties of farm crops as determined in past years by experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College. The following list indicates the material available for 1926:—

No.	Crops.	Plots.
1.	Three varieties of Oats	3
2.	O. A. C. No. 21 Barley and Blimmer	2
3.	Two varieties of Hulled Barley	2
4.	Three varieties of Spring Wheat	2
5.	Two varieties of Buckwheat	2
6.	Three varieties of Field Peas	2
7.	Two varieties of Spring Rye	2
8.	Three varieties of Soy, Spja or Japanese Beans	2
9.	Eight varieties of Flax and Dent Husking Corn	2
10.	Three varieties of Mangals	2
11.	Two varieties of Sugar Mangals	2
12.	Three varieties of Swedish Turnips	2
13.	Two varieties of Fall Turnips	2
14.	Two varieties of Carrots	2
15.	Field Corn and Soy Beans combination	2
16.	Sudan Grass and two varieties of Millet	2
17.	Sundowner, Sorghum and Corn for Fodder	2
18.	Grass, Peas, Vetches and Soy Beans	2
19.	Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage	2
20.	Two varieties of Biennial Sweet Clover	2
21.	Two varieties of Alfalfa	2
22.	Hubam, Biennial White and Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover	2
23.	Three varieties of Field Beans	2
24.	Sweet Corn for table use from different dates of planting	2
25.	Low and High Grade Fertilizers and Manure with Oats and Red Clover	2
26.	Fertilizers and Manure in a definite rotation starting with potatoes followed by barley seeded with alfalfa (Potatoes and manure to be furnished by the experimenter. Commercial fertilizers in 1926 and barley and alfalfa seed in 1927 to be furnished by the Experimental Union)	2
27.	Three grain mixtures for Grain production	2
28.	Three grain mixtures for Fodder production	2
29.	O. A. C. No. 21 Barley at three dates of seeding	2
30.	O. A. C. No. 72 Oats at three dates of seeding	2
31.	O. A. C. No. 3 Oats at three dates of seeding	2
32.	O. A. C. No. 85 Spring Wheat at three dates of seeding	2
33.	O. A. C. No. 211 Soy Beans sown broadcast	2
34.	Perfect Model Swede Turnips thinned at three distances in the rows	2
35.	Yellow Leviathan Mangels, thinned at three distances in the rows	2

Any person in Ontario who grows field crops may apply for any one of the experiments for 1926. Each applicant should make a second choice as the material for the first choice might be exhausted before the application is received. The material will be forwarded in the order in which the applications are received while the supply lasts. No charge is made for the experimental material and the produce becomes the property of the experimenter. A carefully filled out report is requested after harvest. Each person applying should carefully write his name, address and county. All written applications whether inclosed or in open envelopes require full postage.—Dept. of Field Husbandry, O. A. College, Guelph.

Spring Pruning.

The question, "How late can the apple, peach and pear trees be pruned in the spring?" is often asked. It may be answered by saying that it can be done with entire success any time during the spring months.

It is usually a little more successful and satisfactory to do the work before growth starts in the spring. Do it when your knife is sharp, and don't delay a whole year on account of inability to find time early in the season. The later pruning is done in the spring the greater the tendency toward the checking of growth, and results in accomplishing no more than the removal of the wood. Early pruning leaves all stimulating influences for the benefit of the twigs that remain, and results in increased growth and development where desired.

Wounds made on large branches sometimes exude considerable sap when made in the middle of the growing season, so if pruning is done after growth starts more care should be exercised in painting over the cut surfaces. Sodium silicate or water glass is one of the best coverings for wet wounds on fruit trees. Bordeaux mixture and corrosive sublimate solutions are also good. Paint, wax or pitch may be applied when the surface becomes dry.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

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