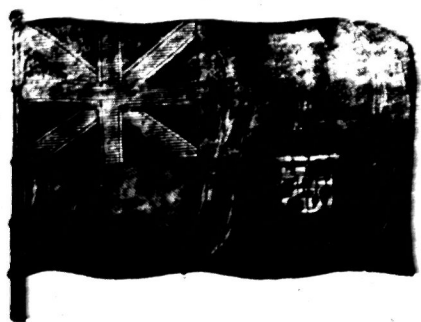


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Oilcloth Rugs Make Cosy Floors

It is generally recognized that floors play an important part in the scheme of interior decoration.

In addition to their attractiveness they are made in a wide choice of patterns in all sizes suitable for any type of room.

We have a nice range of patterns to show you in the choicest designs for either small space or large room, hall, den or breakfast nook.

NO MORE DUSTY CARPETS
These are Cheaper, More Sanitary
and Last Longer

— Also —

Floor Oilcloths for stairs and for floors
in 1 yd., 2 yds. or 4 yds. wide

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Miller Bros.
THE BUSY STORE JARVIS, ONT.

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Housecleaning Time is with us again and with it the need for

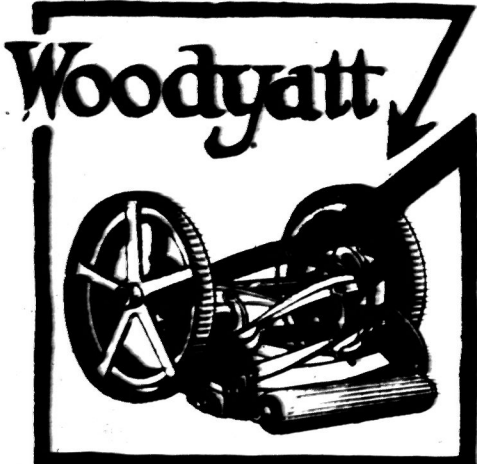
WALL PAPER
which we have in all the new patterns at
any price one wishes to pay

SHELF PAPER, plain and colored

FOR STORING CLOTHING we have MOTH BAGS, MOTH
BALLS, NAPHTHALENE FLAKES, RED CEDAR FLAKES,
MOTHICIDE and FLYTOX for destroying and preventing moths.

FOR FUMIGATING use FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION or
FORMALDEHYDE CANDLES or SULPHUR CANDLES.

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The favorite with all who find pleasurable
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Manufactured in Guelph
Ont., Canada since 1874

Sold with the full guarantee
of the makers

CLEARING OUT

16-inch. wide, 4-knife Eureka Lawn Mowers
at \$10.00 each

E. T. CARTER

JARVIS Phone 19 ONT.

O.A.C. NO. 144 OAT PREPARE YOUR GARDEN

NEW VARIETY WHICH IS NOW
TAKING THE LEAD.

Now Eligible for Registration in
Canada—Interesting Notes on Soil
and Dairy Matters.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Within the past three years the
O. A. C. No. 144, which is a new
variety originated at Guelph, has
made a particularly high record
throughout Ontario, as can be seen
from the following table:—

VARIETIES	STRAW (TONS)		GRAIN (BUSH.)	
	1925	AVER. 3 YRS.	1925	AVER. 3 YRS.
O.A.C. No. 144	1.45	1.52	33.25	33.25
O.A.C. No. 72	1.38	1.40	32.50	32.50
O.A.C. No. 140	1.30	1.35	31.50	31.50
Liberty Bells	1.25	1.28	30.50	30.50

Of all the varieties, strains and
hybrids of oats grown in the experi-
mental plots in 1925, the O. A. C.
No. 144 gave the highest yield per
acre as it did in 1924. At the annual
meeting of the Canadian Seed Grow-
ers' Association which was held last
June at Edmonton, Alberta, this new
variety of oats was accepted as elig-
ible for registration in Canada. This
is the only variety of oats which has
been added to the eligible list for
several years.

The O. A. C. No. 144 variety of
oats was started from a selection
taken in 1912 from amongst plants
of the O. A. C. No. 72 variety. It is
decidedly different, however, from
the latter and seems distinct from
any other of three hundred or more
named varieties of oats which have
been tested for five years and up-
wards at the Ontario Agricultural
College.

The O. A. C. No. 144 is a tall,
vigorous, broad-leaved, exceptionally
stiff-strawed, late variety of oats
which possesses a spreading head and
a long, slightly brownish white grain
practically free from awn and which
produces heavy yield of both grain
and straw of good quality. The
ripening crop has a beautiful appear-
ance with a golden tinge.—Dept. of
Extension, O. A. College.

DAIRY NOTES.

Don't Overfill the Churn.

Butter of good quality can be
made by separating fresh whey at
the cheese factory and churning the
whey cream, with or without ripening
the cream.

Skim-milk powder mixed at the
rate of one pound of powder to nine
pounds of pure water makes a good
culture or starter for ripening cream
where it is considered advisable to
ripen cream for churning.

Overcooked cream causes a heavy
loss of fat in the buttermilk; cream
should not be filled over one-half full
of cream.

The acid-alcohol test for skim-milk
and buttermilk shows that the losses
of fat in dairy by-products is much
greater than is commonly supposed—
almost double that shown by the or-
dinary Babcock method of testing.

Skim milk and buttermilk may be
condensed or powdered and then be
used for feeding pigs and poultry
with satisfactory results. The ad-
vantage of this plan is that it reduces
the bulk and puts it in condition
where it will keep in storage.

Stour cream may be "neutralized"
with bicarbonate of soda and be used
for ice cream manufacture. "Im-
provers" or "ripeners" shorten the
time required for ageing the cream
without lessening the overrun and
without deteriorating the quality of
the ice cream made by their use.—
Dairy Department, O. A. College.

QUALITY AND PRICE.

The Price Difference Is the Stimulus
for Improvement.

The market demands quality, every
article of farm produce needs to be like
every other article of the same grade
or class. Buyers demand this and if
they do not get it they go where
uniformity of grade and quality
standards are maintained. On farms
where the production is mixed, this
is mustard and oats, chickens of all
colors and shapes, or pigs of var-
ious descriptions, etc., quality prod-
ucts are not in evidence. So the
first move toward quality products
is either a specialized or diversified
type of farming where the elements
of production are at least themselves
uniform, and capable of producing
quality.

Get started right this spring. Use
the best grades of the best varieties
for seedling, eggs from the best hens
for hatching, and live stock of a type
that is likely to produce market top-
pers. High quality goods are always
in demand at fair prices.—Dept. of
Extension, O. A. College.

SOIL NOTES.

Our Soils Will Last.

Soils do not permanently deterio-
rate—crop yields tend to take a level,
high or low, depending upon the re-
generative power of the soil and the
fertility program followed.

A supply of lime carbonate in the
soil is essential to the maintenance
of a high level of crop production.

The value of animal manures in
the maintenance of soil fertility is
measured by the quantity of the fer-
tilizing constituents which they carry
and does not depend upon the or-
ganic matter applied to the soil.

Crop yields may be maintained at
a high level in a grain system of
farming provided proper use is made
of the crop residues; a legume crop
ploughed down once in four years and
reasonable quantities of phosphates
and lime applied.

Five thousand five hundred and
eighty-four legume cultures, and
twenty-one lacte cultures were pre-
pared and sold to farmers and dairy-
men applying for them by the Bio-
logical Dept., O. A. College.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR SOIL
TREATMENT.

A Small Vegetable Garden on the
Farm or the Back Yard Will More
Than Repay Time and Trouble.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

The soils preferred for vegetable
production are sandy, sandy loam,
clay loam, silt and muck. A sandy
loam is probably the most popular,
but each type has its limitations, and
some crops are better suited to one
than another.

Soils of a sandy nature are early
soils, because they dry out and warm
up early in the spring. They are not
suited to late growing crops. In gen-
eral sand soils are low in fertility
and must be manured heavily that
plant food and moisture may be avail-
able to the growing crop.

Clay loams retain moisture longer
than sands or sand loams and they
are also richer. However, such soils
are not so well suited to the growth
requirements of early crops. Crops
grown during the drier part of the
season find more moisture in this
type of soil and hence we find such
crops as late cabbage, late cauliflow-
er, late potatoes, canning factory
sweet corn and tomatoes grown on
such land.

Muck soils on account of their high
organic content, their moisture hold-
ing character and the ease with which
such soils can be worked, are con-
sidered the best for celery, lettuce,
and onions. Muck soils are some-
times used for growing potatoes,
beets, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower
and spinach. Muck soils are not suit-
ed to early crops or long season ten-
der crops.

Soil Preparation.

Thorough soil preparation is neces-
sary to ensure worth while crops.

Drainage.

Drainage is the first step in pre-
paring the heavier types of over
moist soils. Open ditches—tile drains
and high bedding soon pay for the
labor and material cost. The better
aeration, increased available food and
early warmth make good drainage
well worth while.

Digging.

Deep soils are needed by the vege-
table crops. The deeper the soil the
more moisture it will hold and the
greater will be the feeding area of-
fered the roots. Plough or dig deep-
ly. If the surface soil is shallow go
down a little deeper each year.
Autumn ploughing is generally desir-
able on all soils, especially the clays
and sods. If ploughing is done in the
spring earliness is important. Clay
soils may puddle and bake. Squeeze
a handful of soil, and then release
the pressure, if the soil gradually
crumbles and breaks it is in good
condition to dig or plough.

Harrowing.

This operation should be perform-
ed as early in the spring as the
ground is fit. The hand cultivator,
rake and hoe, are the small gar-
deners implements for surface tillage.
For heavier soils and for sod, the
disc harrow is invaluable. It should
be followed by the spike tooth har-
row which reduces the soil surface
to a state of fineness and smooth-
ness. The useful smoothing harrow
is a very useful implement with
which to finish a vegetable area pre-
vious to planting.

Manures and Fertilizers.

Stable manure is the best all-round
fertilizer for the garden. It supplies
both plant food and a mechanical
condition that favors the retention
of moisture. Applications up to 40
tons per acre are made on gardens.
When obtainable. But owing to the
general scarcity of stable manures
chemical fertilizers are now largely
used in conjunction with the more
bulky stable product. Stable manure
is deficient in phosphorus, so this
element should be added in the form
of acid phosphate at the rate of four
hundred pounds per acre. Fodder
manure is valuable, particularly for
the leaf crops. Care must be used
in its application to soils growing
delicate foliage plants like the to-
mato. Heavy applications will stimu-
late too much leaf growth on most
soils. Coarse fresh manure should be
applied in the autumn, and well rot-
ted manure in the spring.

Commercial Fertilizers.

Commercial fertilizers may be used
successfully to supplement a scant
supply of stable manure and to make
up the required quantities of the dif-
ferent elements which are needed by
particular crops. For general use in
a small garden a complete fertilizer,
that is one ready mixed, containing
about four per cent. nitrogen, eight
per cent. of phosphorus and four
per cent. of potash, should be fairly
satisfactory, when used at the rate
of two pounds for each 100 square
feet of surface.

Nitrogen.

The effect of nitrogen on the
growth of the plant is noted in the
development of the leafy parts, the
deep green color being particularly
noticeable. In vegetables succulence
is a highly desired quality and nitro-
gen tends to produce this.

Phosphorous.

The role given to phosphorous is
plant growth is that it hastens ma-
turity, increases root development,
especially the fibrous roots, improves
the quality of the crop and increases
the resistance of the plant to disease.

Potash.

The third of the elements is essen-
tial to starch formation and in its
subsequent transfer within the plant
itself. Sandy soils and muck soils
are usually poor in potash. The ad-
dition of potash except in small quan-
tities is usually not profitable. Ac-
cording for such crops as the potato.
Send for Bulletin 314 and get the
rest of the story.—Dept. of Horticul-
ture, O. A. College

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That's the only really satisfactory way for you to
do. Buying from catalogues is buying on uncer-
tainties. You are guessing at qualities and a whole
lot of other things. The only safe way is to ex-
amine the goods carefully — and this is one of the
advantages of patronizing your own home store.

We claim that no one can think of
even one reason why goods that we
sell should ever be bought anywhere
else.

There isn't less to pay by buying away from home.
There aren't newer styles. There isn't anything
like as quick service. You can't see and handle
the goods before buying them — and you can't be
sure that what you get will exactly please you.

And besides all this there is a decided advant-
age in keeping your money in circulation in your
own neighborhood.

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line of

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I have it. Call in and
see me

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FURNITURE & DRAPERY
JARVIS, ONT.

48th Year.

FIFTH SESSION COUNTY

Cayuga, Thurs. M.

Council met pur-
suant to adjournment.

All the members pre-
sented in the chair.

Kern-French—That we
ness with the Warden.

The minutes of the
were then read.

McQuillen-Saunders—
utes of the regular meet-
ed as read. Carried.

The following commu-
then read:

1. Notice from the As-
sessment Board, that the assess-
ment of the residence is \$4500 and
\$150.

2. Letter from the S-
of the Children's Aid So-
ing usual grant of \$700.

3. Letter from the L-
Company, re Dowflake-
ide.

4. Letter from Assoc-
agers of Homes for Age-
that annual meeting was
the 23rd, 24th and 25th
ing that the Home Com-
perintendent and Matron
that the County pay the
fee of \$10.00.

5. Letter from E. J.
accident on County road.

6. Letter from Depart-
ways, enclosing cheque
being the amount of g-
done on good roads dur-
1925
Less
amount owing by the C-
ty to the Province for
done on Provincial R-
and interest.

7. Letter from Moth-
Commission, asking that
nominate two persons to
Allowance Board for the
and 1927 which begins
Miller-McDonald—That
one Report be adopted
may printed in

Ramsay-Wingfield—That
do now adjourn to meet
ferent committees to meet

Kriter-Scott—That we
ness with the Warden in

McDonald-Miller—That
of the Supply Committee
and read. Carried.

(Continued on Page 2)

ROBINSON SUMMER

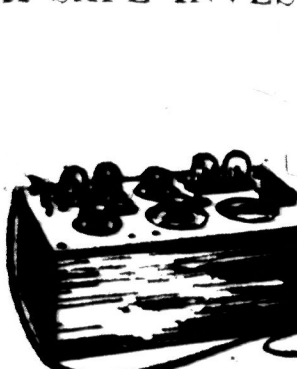
July 5 to August 1

Ex-teachers, teachers,
graduates, and any other
one other to get a good
regular Commercial, Sec-
retarial Courses, or a
instruction in Pen Art
Typewriting, or Book-
keeping. Now to attend
Classes of the Robinson
Inn, Ltd., at Waterford.
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advance. Books extra.

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ready accepted positions
school year — 21 from
alone — and the most of
do not graduate till the
and June.

The Principal, O. F. B.
calls for Commercial ar-
Teachers on his desk reg-
others will come. Teleph-
terford, write, or call for
nation.

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