THE JARVIS RECORD

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GEO. L. MILLER
Editor and Proprietor

DEVIL'S PAINT BRUSH A BAD WEED

Devil's Paint Brush or Orange Hawk wed is a serious menace which made its appearance in Haldimand County a few years ago and is spreading very rapidly. Farmers and others should be on the watch for it and also for its cousin the King Devi' which is similar in many respects.

In commenting on this weed the Chief Weed Inspector, Mr. A. R. G. Smith, writes as follows.

"In making a hurried trip through Haldimand County on Thursday last I was much surprised to note the presence especially on pasture lands and roadsides of two weeds which your people should know about.

"The Orange Hawkweed and King Devil are very bad weeds to allow to go to seed.

"Both plants belong to the Hawkweed family, required by the Ontario Weed Control Act to be kept from seeding.

"The one flower is a very attractive orange color and is sometimes called "Devil's Paint Brush."

"The King Devil is very light yellow, perhaps a little darker than the flower of "Crowfoot."

"I would strongly advise you to have your people know these two weeds which seem to be comparatively new in your county.

"Vast areas of the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts are covered with these weeds which have hairy leaves with an offensive flavor. Cattle will not eat it. The plants spread by root stock and if flowers are allowed to ripen will spread by wind carrying the down and seed.

"The Kingston area has become very bad and lately it was reported in the County of Lambton.

"The weeds like possession of pasture lands but on well cultivated lands give no trouble.

"These bad specimens of Hawkweed have been introduced from Europe.

"I will be pleased to have you give this matter some publicity before the weeds become established on the rich land of your county."

Both of these weeds should receive special attention at all times but particularly during Weed Cutting Week.

YOU WILL NEVER REGRET

Helping Others,
Living a clean life.
Paying your debts.
Keeping your promises.
Being courteous always.
Apologizing for wrong doing.
Speaking a sympathetic word.
Putting a bridle on your tongue.
Treating competitors generously.
Doing what you know to be right.
Refusing to do a questionable thing.
Giving a lift to the fellow that's down.
Being on the square with everybody.
Having patience with cranky customers.
Shutting your ears to a "smutty" story.
Yielding to the impulse to do a good deed.

—Exchange.

The women's swim of ten miles at the Canadian National Exhibition this year will be held on Friday, Aug ust 25th, and the open event on the following Wednesday, August 30th. The male swimmers go fifteen miles

REARING PULLETS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Pullets must be well grown and healthy when put in laying quarters if heavy egg production during the fall and winter months is to be expected. In order to secure the kind of pullets required, careful attention should be given to rearing them.

There is evidence to show that there is a correlation between size of egg and body weight. If pullets are allowed to commence production before they are well grown their growth may be retarded and they may lay smaller eggs than if they were allowed to become more mature before coming into production.

Internal parasites have an important bearing on mortality and the general health of the flock. These can be controlled to a large extent by practising sanitary measures during the incubation and growing period of the flock.

At the Fredericton Experimental Station the chickers are given clean clover yards as soon as possible and the pullets are separated from the cockerels shortly after they can be distinguished. At about twelve weeks of age they are put on grass or preferably clover ground where chickens have not ranged for at least two years. For shelter, they are given portable range roost ing coops which are structures enclosed with wire netting with low roof. Colony houses may also be used, but care should be taken to give the birds plenty of roosting space. Grain and mash are fed in hoppers and water is available at all times. The growing mash consists of 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds wheat middlings, 50 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds crushed oats 15 pounds bone meal, 5 pounds charcoal and 4 pounds fine salt. The grain mixture consists of two parts wheat and one part each of cracked corn and whole oats. A limited amount of skim milk is fed during the early part of the summer, but is eliminated later if the pullets are developing too rapidly. Under this system of feeding and management a few pullets may commence to lay too early but the majority of Barred Plymouth Rocks come into production at about six months of age.

VILLAGERS HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES

We are sometimes tempted to wonder why it is that so many people either do not see, or will not see, the obvious advantages of village, or even of very small town life, especially in a period of scarcity and depression. Instead, they crowd into the large cities, where thousands have crowded before them, thinking, apparently, that if a living is to be found anywhere, it will be in the great centres of population. Cheaper living — rental, food, fuel and sometimes, also, certain types of clothing, are not the only advantages of village life. There are opportunities for turning the honest dollars that do not exist in the city. In the cities the little odd job is not done by the individual, but by a company, and companies demand dividends, and their administrators demand fat salaries. In the city the individual lives to support the middleman. In the village if he is a man of any snap about him, the individual raises much of his food. If the individual has no snap about him you can realize that he will not go far in the city, where keenness is a sine qua non. Mail and Empire.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

WHEN THE PAPER DOESN'T COME

My father says the paper he reads
ain't put up right.
He finds a lot of fault, he does,
perusin' it all night.
He says there ain't a single thing
in it worthwhile to read,
And that it doesn't print the kind
of stuff the people need.
He tosses it aside and says its
strictly on the bum —
But you ought to hear him holler
when the paper doesn't come.

He reads the weddin's and he snorts
like all get out.
He reads the social doin's with a
most derisive shout,
He says they make the paper for
the women folks alone.
He'll read about the parties and he'll
fume and fret and groan:
He says of information it doesn't
have a crumb —
But you ought to hear him holler,
when the paper doesn't come.

He's always first to grab it and he
reads it plumb clean through,
He doesn't miss an item or a want
ad — this is true.
He says they don't know what we
want, the dern newspaper guys,
I'm going to take a day sometime
and go and put 'em wise;
Sometimes it seems as though they
must be blind and deaf and dumb
But you ought to hear him holler
when the paper doesn't come

—Exchange

George Blagden, Memphis, Tennessee, lawyer who won the open swim Marathon of 15 miles at the Canadian National Exhibition last year, is again a contender this year. George says there is more money in swimming than there is in the practise of his profession especially since he is a recent graduate with a new "shingle."

THE VIGOUR OF CANADIAN REGISTERED POULTRY

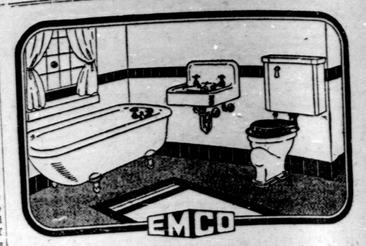
(Experimental Farms Note)

The reputation for vigour of Canadian bred poultry was fully established when Canada sent an exhibit of live birds to the World's Poultry Congress held at Barcelona, Spain, in 1924.

Despite the fact that many of the birds in the exhibit had travelled all the way from the West Coast and Vancouver Island, thousands of miles across the continent to Ottawa, where they went through the usual washing and conditioning for show before being re-shipped via Montreal to England, then to Barcelona, a rail, ocean rail journey of over six thousand miles, they arrived at their destination in perfect health and maintained that condition throughout the Congress, not one bird showing off-condition during the entire period.

This remarkable evidence of superior vigour was freely commented on at the Congress, and also at the 1930 Congress held in London, England, where 750 Canadian birds were on exhibit. But it remained for a Leghorn pullet among these 750 to still further demonstrate this remarkable vigour. This pullet from Canadian Registered parents bred in British Columbia, was shipped early in July from Vancouver Island to Ottawa. Here she was show-conditioned along with the rest and re-shipped via Montreal to London, England. She was on exhibition in the Crystal Palace for nearly two weeks during the Congress then returned to the owner in British Columbia, via Liverpool, Montreal and Vancouver. She travelled a journey of upwards of 12 thousand miles, put up with the washing, the conditioning and the excitement of being examined by the multitudes at the Congress, and in spite of all this performed the remarkable feat of laying 272 eggs in the 12 months — a truly striking demonstration of the wonderful stamina and vigour of Canadian poultry.

Canada to maintain this reputation is preparing to send a small exhibit of about 50 birds to the coming World's Poultry Congress to be held in Rome, Italy, in September of this year.



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YOU may have done without a bathroom solely because you thought the cost was more than you could afford. If so, that reason no longer holds. Prices of Emco Bathroom fixtures are extremely low, owing to reduced manufacturing costs, and because every part is entirely made in Canada.

Let us show you different designs in Emco Bathroom equipment.

The three pieces shown in the illustration, with all fittings, ready for installation, only cost . . . $82.75

Our booklet, showing different styles in Emco Bathroom equipment and with prices shown, will be gladly mailed you.

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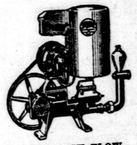

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60 cycle or
25 cycle . . . $80.00
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An Old Tyme Garden Party Under Auspices of the Women's Institute will be held at

Nelles Corners

--:ON :--

THURS., JULY 20th.

An excellent program has been arranged consisting of local talent.

FISHERVILLE BAND AT 8.00 P.M.

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HEALTH by Logan Stevenson M.D.

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

MUSCULAR ACTIVITY

Life begins in one minute cell. This cell grows and multiplies until we have the millions of cells which make up each human body. In the process of growth and development, these cells become differentiated one from the other, depending upon what functions they assume.

In the body we have nerve cells, muscle cells, connective tissue cells—to name but a few. These cells make up the various tissues and organs of the body. They all have a common origin in one cell, and throughout life they remain interdependent. The only way to have health is to have a body which is strong and well in all its parts. Disease or abnormal states in any one part affect the whole body.

"Healthy", "Strong" and "energetic" are adjectives which we use to describe the person who has the ability and power to do things. Such a person has started life with good tissue cells and has by proper living developed strength and energy—he has health.

There are certain organs of the body, such as the heart, which are known as vital organs. Life cannot continue if they cease to function. In that sense only, they are more important than other parts, and they are, in fact, depending upon other non-vital organs.

It is necessary for the human being to be able to move around in order to secure food, and when food has been obtained, it must be carried to the mouth. The vital organs are thus dependent upon the large muscles which make movement possible to supply them with food, with air which they, together with the whole body, would perish.

There is another definite relationship between the vital organs and the large muscles. Run or walk quickly and you will find the rate of the heart has increased and that breathing is quickened. In other words there is a close linking-up between muscular activity and organic activity.

This is a most important point to remember. It means that throughout life we must maintain a proper level of muscular activity if we are to keep the vital organs functioning at their best. Children need play. They need to use their large muscles. Youth require physical activity. The adult needs such physical activities as are suited to his age. The human body goes to pieces when it is not used. Disuse means atrophy. Proper use is the only way to keep the body functioning at its best for the greatest number of years.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

GROWERS PROTECTED UNDER NEW FRUIT ACT

Regulations Adopted Providing For Licensing and Bonding of Jobbers, Commission Houses and Truckers.

Particulars of the Ontario Fruit Act, 1933, respecting the sale, consignment and inspection of fruits and vegetables grown in the Province were announced by the Department of Agriculture today. The provisions of the new bill and the regulations under which it is made effective are given by Mr. P. F. Hodgetts Director, Ontario Fruit Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who has been made administrator of the act. Application forms for permits and particulars of bond regulations are available at that office.

The Act, on the initiative of Colonel Thomas L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature. Since that time regulations governing all fruit and vegetable transporters, and commission agents have been drafted and passed by Order-in-Council. A form of surety bond has also been drawn up and approved by both the various fidelity and insurance associations and the fruit trade.

The new Act in the first place provides for the validation in Ontario of the Dominion Fruit Act. Owing to legal technicalities there has been some doubt in the past as to the status of this Federal Legislation within the Province. Henceforth all closed packages of fruits and vegetables intended for sale either within or destined for points outside of the Province will be subject to inspection.

The Act also more clearly defines those engaged in the Fruit and Vegetable trade, commission houses and truckers. Under the bill all agencies interested in the handling of fruits and vegetables on a consignment basis and truckers handling on either purchase or consignment business will be required to take out permits from the Ontario Fruit Branch and be bonded as to their financial responsibility.

Original producers are exempt from the provisions of the Act. Carriers and truckers operating as bona fide transportation agents on a definite tariff schedule are also exempt provided they do not engage in buying and selling the goods transported.

Under the Act applications for a permit to engage in or carry on business in fresh fruits and vegetables have to be made to the Ontario Department of Agriculture upon a prescribed form by the applicant. The fees payable for a permit and for each annual renewal are $2.00 for a trucker or fruit transporter and $25. for a brokerage house, jobber or commission agent.

No permit or renewal will be issued to any person who has defaulted in making full payment of all moneys owing by him for fruits and vegetables purchased, sold or transported by him during the preceding twelve months of the date of application.

Neither will a permit be issued until the applicant furnishes a surety company bond. For a trucker or fruit transporter this bond must be for a sum not less than $1,000. For a commission agent the bond must be for not less than $10,000. The security furnished is conditioned upon the proper accounting and payment of all moneys due on the purchase or commission handling of fruits and vegetables. Everyone engaged in the business in the Province is required to take out a permit or furnish satisfactory proof taht he is not subject to the provisions of the Act.

Most of the new legislation is simply intended to clarify and replace existing legislation and provide the machinery to carry it out. The measure is not aimed at regulating the industry or any section of it, but it places truckers in a definite category when engaged in the fruit product business and brings them under the jurisdiction of laws already in force. Commission houses have almost unanimously asked for this legislation and reputable truckers operating in the same line of business will also welcome the protection the new regulations afford.

It is felt that the new measure will go a long way toward the better protection of both growers and the trade. Sound and reliable jobbing and commission houses will not be subjected to unfair competition from "fly-by-night" firms operating through price-cutting, secret rebates, commissions and when in trouble declaring a voluntary bankruptcy to discharge their obligations. Indiscriminate and itinerant trucking will be brought under observation and control. Legitimate trucking when fulfilling its proper role as a transportation agency will be encouraged to expand and develop. Growers will be protected from 'bogus check' artists and assured at all times that the moneys they receive are the full proceeds after proper accounting from the sales of their produce. A much healthier situation within all the marketing agencies of the industry should result.

THEN AND NOW

We have often heard people saying that the pioneers never got any assistance when they came to this country. Probably this is true. They got in here and had to make it stick. They had no way of getting out. But there are other things to consider. The pioneers were not paying for paved roads. They were not paying for an expensive school system. They were not paying to help keep an army of inspectors busy. They were not buying things on the instalment plan. They did not have to invest hundreds of dollars in harvesting machinery nor did they have to keep it in repair. They did not have to pay for interest on government checks. All honor to the pioneer, but let us remember that they has not dumped into the load of taxation which the farmer of today has to carry. — Brussel's Post.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

CROP ROTATION AND SOIL MANAGEMENT

(Experimental Farms Note)

With over 57,964,000 acres of land in crop in Canada, it is apparent that the most efficient methods of production should be learned and adopted. Should the various crops be grown continuously year after year on the same land or should they be grown in suitable rotations? Should any consideration be given to the adaption of different crops to different soils or should they be grown irrespective of the soil type?

Recent experimental work supplies much useful information on these problems. Some crops such as wheat, oats and corn, it has been discovered, produce decidedly higher yields when grown in rotation than when grown under a system of continuous cropping.

Other crops, such as timothy, tobacco and potatoes, may, if desired, be grown satisfactorily in a system of continuous cropping provided the soil fertility is maintained. Legume crops, such as alfalfa, clover and peas, have a very beneficial effect not only in increasing the amount of protein in the feed but in creating soil conditions very much more favourable for subsequent crops than is possible with non-legumes.

The effects of weeds, diseases and insect pests constitute individual problems which may require in each different case, a different treatment. A rotation may or may not assist in controlling the problem; certain cultural treatments may be required if efficient control is to be secured. The largest yields can be obtained only when the best methods of production are followed. Experiments have shown the best rates and dates of seeding, the most suitable manure and fertilizer treatments as well as the proper time and methods of harvesting various crops.

Information on this subject is contained in a new bulletin, No. 163, new series, "Crop Rotations and Soil Management for Eastern Canada," which has been prepared by the Field Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It may be obtained free by writing to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BASEBALL

promises to be one of the best games of the season at

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--: ON :---

THURS., JULY 20th.

AT 2.30 P.M.

FISHERVILLE vs. JARVIS

THIS GAME SHOULD PROVE INTERESTING
GIVE THE BOYS YOUR SUPPORT.

---: ADMISSION :---

Ladies, 10c Gentlemen, 25c

In The Automotive World
WEEK-BY-WEEK

Spark Plug Robot

A mechanical man made entirely of AC products is an unique feature of the AC spark plug exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. Equipped with a robotphone, the "man" talks about the various AC products as flood lights mounted in the exhibit automatically flash. Die castings are used for the ears, nose, mouth and arms; air cleanser for the head; eyes, ameters, hands, gasoline gauges fingers, spark plugs; body carburetor intake silencer; legs, oil filter cartridges; feet, fuel pumps.

Cars Due for Replacement

An editorial observer of the Financial Post makes the discovery that 75% of automobiles registered last year were more than four years of age. This is the highest percentage ever recorded, the figure for 1930, for example, being 55%. The same authority reveals that about 450,000 cars and trucks running in 1932 were at least in their seventh year of operaton. The majority of these later models must have reached the stage where upkeep and operation are almost prohibitive. The Post estimates that the average new car buyer in normal times replaces his car about every three years, but latterly, new car buying has lagged behind such an expectation. The 450,000 car owners, however, who are operating six and seven-year-old models, are undoubtedly merely waiting for definite indication that business is beginning to recover ground before they invest in news cars, and this certainly assures a good market as soon as the long awaited renewal of activity comes about.

Car Sales on Up-Grade

Car sales figures of former years reveal a well-known "seasonal decline" some time in early summer, but this valley will not be so well marked on the chart for 1933, it is believed. The peak of sales may be in the current month (June) or later, instead of in April or May. This is borne out by sales figures for the month of May in the larger cities particularly Toronto, where sales of all car lines for the month of May were 10% greater than for the month of May last year, and were still on the up-grade at the beginning of June. Total registration for all makes of cars from January to May, inclusive, showed a gain in the City of Toronto over last year, cars of General Motors of Canada being conspicuous contributors to this gain. Chevrolet, Pontiac and Oldsmobile all registered substantial increases.

Chevrolet Test Run

Over the famous Sayo-No-Nakayama and Utsonoya passes and the difficult and dangerous Utsonoya hills in Japan, a Chevrolet 1933 sedan was recently subjected to a very severe test during a three-days' demonstration fun from Osaka to Tokyo, the radiator was examined as a matter of precaution, and it was found unnecessary to add water. It was found that less than a quart of oil was actually used on the total distance of 422 mountainous miles. The gasoline consumption averaged 18 miles to the gallon.

What Wheat Can Do

Restoration of the old car to running condition or its replacement with a recent model is one of the things the Canadian farmer has been promising himself "if wheat goes to a dollar." There seems likely to be a good deal of delayed purchasing this Autumn in both Eastern and Western Canada if crop prospects are realized, and it is certain much of the buying will be in the automotive field. Ability of a single factor like the price of wheat to take care of the farmers' needs is by no means overestimated. It was computed at Edmonton on June 28th that cash return on No. 1 Northern at typical points in Central and Northern Alberta was two-and-one-third times the low price on December 16 1932. The actual "net return" figures were 54 cents as against 22½ cents. No wonder farmers all over Canada have been jubilant about the price improvement. Incidentally, a little optimism about possible motor car business in rural areas seems to be justified.

Scope of Trucks Tested

Half way across the continent light, and back with a load of 8,600 lbs of automobile tires, was the run recently made by a General Motors truck operated by Halifax Transfer Limited. It was one of the longest Canadian highway hauls of merchandise on record. On the way to Toronto the trip was made in 52 hours with no difficulties. The truck then completed the 2,500 mile journey by doing the Toronto - Halifax section in 53 hours. The drivers reported no mechanical or other trouble in either direction.

The Forerunner of No-Draft

Of particular interest to Fred J. Fisher is the old chain-driven Cadillac one-cylinder coupe among the exhibits at the Chicago Fair. The body of this car was built under Mr. Fisher's supervision in the Wilson Body Company plant in Detroit previous to the organization of the Fisher Body Corporation. Incidentally, executives of the Fisher Body Corporation were likewise interested in this car because the principle of ventilation of the rear windows is similar in a rough way to the Fisher Body No-Draft Ventilation introduced on all General Motors cars this year.

Old Cabs of London

Old London seems to take pride not in the youth but in the age of its taxicabs. Ancient cars still are used in large numbers. Out of 8,044 licensed motor cabs, 21 are more than 20 years old, and 1,794 between 10 and 20 years, the Home Secretary, Sir. John Gilmour, reports.

Cars Help Fair Succeed

A mighty impetus to motor touring is the Century of Progress Exposition of Chicago. The Windy City looks for a total influx of three million cars or more, bringing at least twelve million persons to visit the Fair. Without a doubt, the World's Fair is stimulating the touring instinct this year.

On the other hand, the motor car is doing its bit to make a success of the Exposition. Never before in history has any world's fair had the ready-made assistance of motor transportation on such a scale. It looks as if both the Fair and the motor industry will "cash in" to some extent as a result of their joint enterprise

The Essence of Modernism

The General Motors Building at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago is featuring a custom-built V-16 which combines artistry of appearance and practic-ability. The Fleetwood body, built along aero dynamic lines, was specially designed wor W. S. Knudsen, Vice-President of General Motors. The hood is long and low, but the most striking lines and surfaces are those of the fenders and back panel. The back panel — a long sweeping arc — is not only artistically designed, but scientifically as well, to eliminate the cavuum formed behind a moving car.

The decided slant of the windshield its "V" shape, the air-foil louvers, and belt moulding, window reveals and running boards finished in chrome, all tend to portray speed and modernism.

"This car at Chicago is but one of several stream-lined cars that we have built to order on the V-16 Cadillac chassis", explained Lawrence P. Fisher, president of Cadillac. "It is along the trend of the so-called aero-dynamic car. The application of physical laws to automobile designing to reduce wind resistence is a comparatively easy problem, but to combine these laws and still obtain beauty of line and passenger comfort is something more difficult. While Mr. Knudsen's car is probably the most advanced in aero-dynamic design of the several models of this type we have built so far this year we have been particularly pleased by the praise spoken for its beauty by the thousands visiting the exhibit in Chicago."

Police Show Courtesy

A high percentage of unintentional traffic law violations are penalized under the present system. Police in St. John, N.B., however, seem to have evolved an excellent plan of separating the sheep from the goats. For strangers and others who violate minor traffic laws the first time, a courtesy windshield sticker has been issued by the Chief of Police. This procedure has won much respect and commendation, especially from tourists. The sticker, signed by the police constable, is a printed slip reading something like this: "You have unintentionally violated the traffic laws of this city by parking longer than allowed by law. We know this will not occur again. Thank you."

Mileage That is Mileage

Roads in the southwest of Saskatchewan are referred to by the "Enterprise" of Eastend as "apologies." Evidently they are not conductive to long life in a motor car. Yet when Bert Falkins journeyed to Regina recently to take delivery of a new Chevrolet his old car — a 1923 model Chevrolet coupe — showed 90,000 miles on the gauge, and its general condition indicated it is still good for many thousands more. The Falkins Chevrolet ran up its mileage in the southwestern part of the province.