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EACH season brings with it some problem of furnishing or decoration. Perhaps an entire house is to be fitted up, perhaps a room to be refurnished, a carpet is needed, a new rug is required, or a new piece of furniture or perhaps some pretty draperies are wanted for the parlor, living room or bed chamber. Something that requires care, consideration and the exercise of all the judgment that knowledge and experience can lend, for surely there is nothing so important as the selection of suitable surroundings for our home life.

For Those Who Buy for More Than a Little While

The Right House presents the solution. In all that is needed for the home we give you a choice of quality goods to meet every requirement. We have at your disposal a staff of expert salesmen who will consult with you and advise on any question of furnishing or decoration. Men who are pleased to offer you advice based on the results of a life time of careful study and extensive experience.

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CURTAINS

Swiss Curtains, Irish Point, Brussels Net, Point Duchesse, Marie Antoinette or Filet D'Italian Curtains for the drawing room, Point Arabe Curtains for the living room or the classy bungalow Nets for case-ment windows. Dainty Muslin and Net Curtains for the bed chamber and Caledon Nets for the dining room. We have also a most comprehensive assortment of Curtain Materials to sell by the yard.

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THE QUALITY, THE STYLE, THE COST
Of our Home Furnishing Goods meet every requirement

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Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve

Work done up to the Present in Organizing its Administration.

The setting aside of the Rocky Mountain forest reserve has been one of the most important advances yet made in the industrial history of Canada's central west. Not only is it important for the preservation of the forests along the slope with a view to the future supply of timber but the preservation of these forests and their proper management means much for the preservation of the waterpowers and the maintenance of that steady and permanent water-flow which means so much for their value. Moreover, the regulation of the water of these streams, so as to provide a steady flow throughout the year and not to have a torrential flow in spring and (what is of even more importance) the drying up (complete or partial) of the streams in summer, is of the utmost importance to the farms of the prairie provinces. Were the rivers to run short, the resulting lack of moisture in the soil would seriously interfere with the quantity of grain and other produce reaped from the fertile prairie.

During the whole of the past summer (1910) two parties of the Dominion Forest Service were in the field marking out the boundaries of the reserve. Both these parties started from Calgary; one worked south and succeeded in getting as far south as the international boundary, while the other, working north, reached a point almost due west of Lacombe, Alta. During the coming summer the location of the boundary will be continued, and it is expected that the entire eastern boundary of the reserve (which extends some forty to fifty miles north of the latitude of Edmonton) will be determined.

A full report of the operations of the past summer is given in reports transmitted to the Minister of Interior through the Superintendent of Forestry by Messrs. G. H. Edgecombe, B.Sc., B.Sc.F., and P.Z. Caverhill, B.Sc., who were in charge, respectively, of the southern and northern parties.

The general principle governing the fixing of the boundary of the reserve was that only forest land should be included in the reserve, all land fit for farming (unless in area so small that it was not worth while to make the exception) being excluded from the reserve. The altitude or height of the country above sea level, was one of the chief considerations in fixing the line.

It was found that the boundary fixed by the Order in Council by which the reserve was set apart was, to a considerable extent, unsuitable. It included, in the words of one of the writer, "only Alpine country, a large portion of which is above the tree limit and the remainder unsuitable as regards timber supply for years to come. Large portions of it have been burned over, leaving bare, eroded hillsides which were formerly covered by a thin soil and coniferous wood growth. Much country east of the line has a very thin soil and is at a very high altitude and so is unfit for agriculture settlement." Many valleys, however, were found which will be quite suitable for grazing.

Fires have created terrible havoc with the forests of the region. In the part from Calgary north Mr. Caverhill estimates that 30% of the territory covered has been burned over within the past 50 years, and that even within the last 25 years 43% of the entire area has been devastated. Mr. Edgecombe estimates that at least 60% of the area from Calgary southward has been fire-swept. Even last summer Mr. Edgecombe's party lost three weeks through having to fight fires.

The nature of the timber found on the slope has been directly determined by this repeated firing. The abundance of lodgepole pine (a species nearly related to the jack pine so often found on old burns in the east) is the most abundant timber, and much popular (of two or three species) is found. These trees are the first to spring up on burned-over land, and by their vigorous growth get far ahead of the slower-growing spruce and red fir. In the northern part of the region reported on about 75% of the area is covered with lodgepole pine in pure stand, that is, with out the mixture of any other tree. In the southern part Mr. Edgecombe found that the lodgepole pine required 30 years to attain a diameter of five inches and 60 years to reach the diameter of nine inches. The spruce (Engelmann) and red (or Douglas) fir took, respectively, ninety and one hundred and ten years to reach the diameter of twelve inches. Of an area of 900 square miles covered by the "southern" party the land was distributed as follows: Timber, 97%; spruce and pinepoles (a tree of "pole" size is from 4 to 8 inches in diameter), 31%; pine and poplar, 28%; poplar 10%; open grazing land 14%; bare rock 10%. Both gentlemen remark on the danger to the reserve from forest fires, and make recommendations as to the protection of the areas traversed.

Through all the territory reported on game was plentiful. Special mention is made of the bull, cut-throat and grey trout, among the fish, and among the game birds and animals, in their respective districts, duck, grouse and prairie chicken, deer, moose, elk and sheep and many kinds of fur-bearing animals.

Among the mineral resources of the area are the coal-beds, oil-fields (in the south) and quarries of building stone.

A general railway strike, including over 600,000 men has been declared throughout Great Britain.

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Flies: Our Most Dangerous Enemy.

The fly season is near at hand. Soon this part of the world is to be invaded by millions of the most dangerous insects known to mankind---flies.

Flies are a serious menace to health and life. They should be fought as a plague. In their absence there will be less typhoid fever, less consumption and less contagious diseases. Our homes will be cleaner, our food will be purer and our personal comfort increased by their absence.

Flies are the dirtiest and the filthiest of all vermin. They are maggots before they are flies. They are born in filth and carry filth around with them. The eggs are laid in some organic matter on which the larvae or maggots may feed after hatching. Horse manure is the favorite breeding place for the fly, and according to experiments made in Washington, the fly will develop more rapidly in horse manure than in any other substance. The usual time from the laying of the egg to the hatching of the full grown fly is about ten days, though it may be somewhat shorter in very warm weather and longer when the weather is cold. No one has been able to determine the average length of life of the fly under ordinary conditions, but it is known that a fly will lay millions of eggs during its brief period of existence.

Flies are known to be carriers of millions of death-dealing germs and they leave some of these germs wherever they alight. In consumption the germs are given off in large numbers in the sputum, and if the flies gain access to it, they may leave loaded with germs of consumption. One investigator has taken the trouble to estimate the number of germs on a single fly and states the number to be six million. Consumption and typhoid are probably diseases most often carried by flies, but there may be and probably are others not now fully recognized.

The food you eat is a favorite rendezvous for flies. They come to your kitchen, to your dinner table, to the baby's milk or to the baby's crib fresh from the privy vault, from the garbage box, from the cuspidor, from the contagious sink room or from decaying animal and vegetable matter of this sort of filth on their feet and in their bodies and they deposit this filth on the food you eat to eat, in the milk your baby is to drink or perchance on the lips of your sleeping child.

You do swallow the filth from privy vaults, from the garbage boxes, from cuspidors, etc., if you allow flies the freedom of your homes or if you eat where flies have access to the foodstuffs. With this knowledge, can you enjoy your meals when you know the fly with unfouled feet has gone trailing through your butter or made a foot mat of your bread?

Flies may infect you with the germs of tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and other communicable diseases as well as typhoid fever. After flies have feasted on the infectious matter of a person sick with these diseases, they may go direct to your baby's crib, to your room to your drink or perhaps to a small open wound on your face or hands and deposit the germs of these diseases. When these germs are deposited in your milk supply, they multiply very fast, therefore milk should never be exposed to flies.

From the foregoing it should be perfectly apparent the innocent little house fly is about the worst enemy of mankind. It is equally apparent that any housewife who tolerates the dirty disease-bearing pests in the home is guilty of slovenly housekeeping. Restaurants infested with these filthy vermin should be shunned as dangerous to health and life, and any meat market, grocery, milk depot or fruit store in which flies are permitted to come in contact with foodstuffs must be regarded as unsafe places to trade.

Flies are poor travellers. They get but a short distance away from their place of birth. Clean up and keep clean your premises; keep your garbage box closed, your privy vault clean and inclosed, see that your neighbors do the same and you will have a zone in which few flies can be found; keep the flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases; kill every fly that strays into the sick room. His body is covered with its nasal germs. Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate on or near the house. All refuse which tends in any way to fermentation, such as bedding, straw, paper, waste and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil. Screen all food, whether in the house or exposed for sale. Keep all receptacles for garbage carefully covered and the cans cleaned or sprinkled with oil or lime. Keep all stable manure in a vault or pit, screened or sprinkled with lime or oil or other cheap preparations such as are sold by a number of reliable manufacturers. See that your sewerage system is in good order; that it does not leak, is up to date and is not exposed to flies. Pour kerosene into your drains. Burn or bury all table refuse. Screen all windows and doors, especially in the kitchen and dining room. If you see flies, you may be sure that their breeding place is in nearby filth. It may be behind the door, under the table or in the cuspidor. If there is no dirt or filth there will be no flies. Catch all the flies as fast as they appear. A good fly poison, not dangerous to human life, is a solution of bichromate of one dram dissolved in two ounces of water and sweetened with a little sugar. This is as effective as any that can be employed, is easily obtained, safe and inexpensive. To quickly clear rooms in which there are large numbers of flies, burn pyrethrum powder or blue blip: lay into the air of the room. These do not kill the flies, they are merely stunned and fall to the floor. They are then gathered up and destroyed. Remember no dirt, no flies.