

Production and Thrift

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save' is a good motto for War-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

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CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS,
SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE,
BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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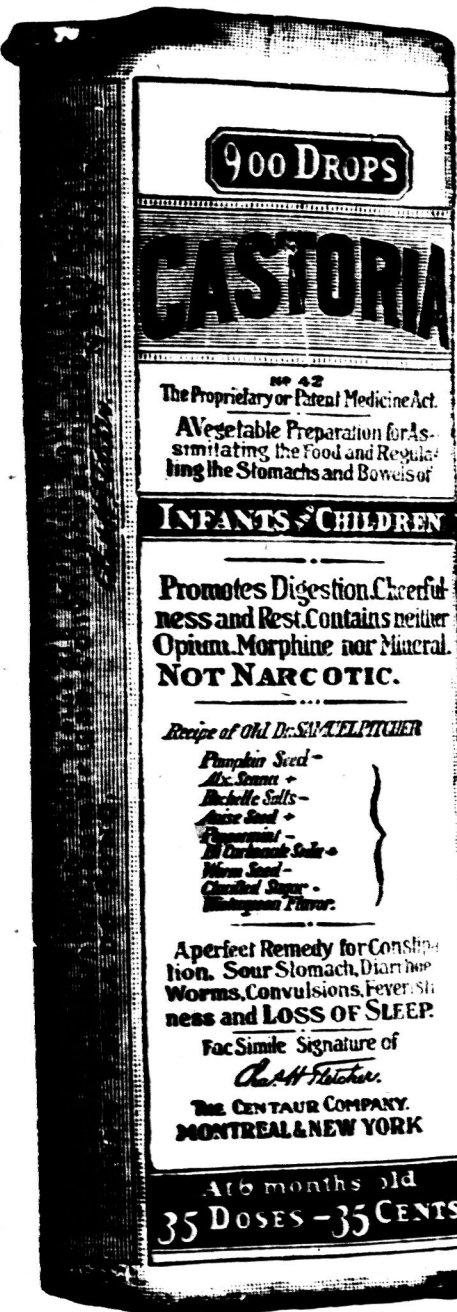
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The Jarvis Record

RELAYING HUMORS.

One House Proved a Sanatorium for Whooping Cough Patients.

Foolish people who are inclined to place obstacles in the way of officers who call to billet soldiers upon them could profit by reading the following stories told by Mr. Patrick Macgill in the "Amateur Army." The stories are not without their humorous aspect:

"On one occasion an officer asked a citizen, an elderly man full of punch and English dignity, how many soldiers could he keep in his house. 'Well, it's like this—' the man began.

"Have you any room to spare here?" demanded the officer.

"None, except on the mat," was the caustic answer.

"Two on the mat, then," snapped the officer, and a pair of tittering Tommies were left at the door.

"Sadder than this, even, was the plight of the lady and gentleman at St. Albans who told the officer that their four children were just recovering from an attack of whooping cough. The officer, being a wise man and anxious about the welfare of those under his care, fled precipitately. Later he learned that there had been no whooping cough in the house; in fact, the people who caused him to beat such a hasty retreat were childless. He felt annoyed and discomfited; but about a week following his first visit he called again at the house, this time followed by six men.

These fellows are just recovering from whooping cough," he told the householder; "they had it bad. We don't know what to do with them, but, seeing that you've had whooping cough here, I feel it's the only place where it will be safe to billet them." And he left them there."

The Breaking of Caste.

Hundreds of young Indians have gone to Europe and America in pursuit of modern scientific and industrial education. Indeed, so numerous are the families affected that public opinion has compelled the Brahmins to ordain that no loss of caste shall result from going abroad for education. In time all classes of travelers will be exempted. To obviate the difficulty of the eating of forbidden food the Hindus have organized a steamship line—the Indian Peninsula Company—between Bombay and London. On board the ships of this line Hindu caste rules are studiously observed. Caste rules prohibit people of different castes dining together. These rules, however, are broken by the rising generation in schools and colleges. The students use the school and college buildings for dinner parties, where Hindus and Mohammedans, Christians and Jews, Buddhists and atheists break bread together. These things are helping to break down obnoxious rules.—Basanta Koomar Roy, in "The Century."

Lady Jockeys.

The lady who recently applied to the National Hunt Committee for a jockey's license can quote precedents in support of her application. Of recent years several races have been gained by female jockeys. One of these, Miss Mary Money, vainly tried to get a license from the French Jockeys' Club.

Then there is the case of Mrs. Thornton, who, in the early years of the nineteenth century, used to ride her husband's racehorses. She made her debut as a jockey by riding a match at York for £1,000 over a four-mile course. On this occasion she lost, but subsequent ventures proved more successful, her turf career being closed by a match over five miles which she won by half a neck. Mrs. Thornton's racing costume was somewhat startling—purple cap and tunic, long nanken skirts, purple shoes, and embroidered stockings.

Venus, a Zeppelin.

The report of the Women Police Service in England tells how some of its members reassured a crowd who suspected the planet Venus of being the light of a Zeppelin. That is one of the results, no doubt, of the popular ignorance of astronomy in large towns owing to the competition of the municipal with the heavenly lights. The suspicious populace could not believe that a mere star would make all that display.

Yet ignorance of the heavens is shared by many who should know better. The late Lord Avebury used to tell how he walked from the House with a well-known M.P. across St. James' Park one beautiful moonlight night. "I wonder," speculated his companion, "if we shall ever know how it is that the moon so constantly changes its shape? I suppose that is one of the things we can never hope to know!"

Homes for Returned Soldiers.

A valuable homestead in New South Wales has been offered to the Government at a moderate figure, for the use of returned soldiers, who may wish to settle on the land. The estate comprises 1,550 acres of land, and is one of the finest properties in New South Wales, having been used for the past eight years as a stud farm for Jersey cattle and thoroughbred horses. The suggestion is that the estate might be used for the purpose of training returned soldiers in all branches of farm and stock work.

Must Be 20 Years Old.

In New Zealand recruits are not accepted for the overseas contingents unless they are twenty years of age. Numerous lads under this age, who would in ordinary circumstances be passing through the Territorial Forces under the established defence system, have, in their eagerness to serve, over-stated their age, and have thus got into the overseas reinforcements.

Friend of Two Queens.

The Hon. Lady Hall, wife of General Sir Douglas Hall, was a Maid of Honor to Queen Victoria and also to Queen Alexandra, both of whom she was a great favorite, and after whom her daughters are named.

Our Store News Can Rest

This Week. The following editorial taken from a paper published in Scranton and sent to us by an old Norfolk boy with a request that we have same published in his old home county papers. We gladly do it. It will be of more benefit 10 times 10 thousand times over than all the store news from all the merchants in Canada—that is if it is given the serious thought that it deserves.



When the Flies Homeward Swallow

Before this year ends about 9000 Pennsylvania children under two years of age will have died from one general disease—intestinal disease. Of these deaths nearly 7000 will take place during June, July, August and September and October.

In August alone more than 2000 little white coffins or plain pine boxes will be carried out to the still acres as a result of this disease. The reason so many little children will die from diarrhoea and enteritis during August is because so many flies will be busy this month.

Flies begin to get busy in June, and at once the death rate from "summer complaint" increases. But the best-informed medical men say it is unfair to speak of "summer" complaint.

"They would call it 'fly' complaint," and to prove their point they say, "Look at Panama!" In the canal zone, which once had the highest death rate of any place on earth and now has almost the lowest, this wonderful change is due to sanitation that has eliminated fly and mosquito breeding places and to constant swatting.

In the canal zone the nearest public station is notified when a fly is beyond the swatting powers of the householder, and a policeman comes at once to kill it. And while it's summer the year round there, so-called "summer complaint" is almost unknown.

So, really, it's "fly" complaint that kills thousands of little children—and hosts of grown-ups, too—in this state each year. And multiplies these thousands to more than 100,000 throughout the nation.

In one of his recent monthly bulletins Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, state commissioner of health, discusses "Flies as a Factor in Infant Mortality" and says:—

It is obvious that bacteria introduced from fly contact with food, or with the nipple of the nursing bottle, or food containing bacterial from other sources, are the likely cause of a large proportion of our annual death harvest among young children.

In the same manner in which the fly transmits the cause of intestinal disease it acts as a carrier for tuberculous, diphtheria and diseases of the eye, and possibly of infantile paralysis. It is true that these are probably far less frequently so carried. However, it is but necessary to recall how often flies are found feeding on sputum to realize the possibilities.

An observer in Massachusetts, after extensive work, concluded that flies inject tubercular sputum and excrete tubercle bacilli, the virulence of which may last at least fifteen days, and that there is a real danger to human beings from the ingestion of such specks on food.

It has been shown experimentally that the cause of infantile paralysis is frequently found in nasal and throat discharges. This is, of course, true for diphtheria; and it requires no unusual vision to picture the mechanical transmission of disease producing bacteria to the eye of the sleeping infant.

Probably in no other insect is there to be found the same combination of rapid reproduction, agility speed and power to spread disease, coupled with a commonness which has led to almost total disregard. Obviously, one means to reduce infant as well as adult mortality is to reduce, to exterminate, the common fly. It is no mean enemy, and work to be effectual not merely must begin early, but must be constant throughout every month in the year.

This need for beginning early prompts us to sound a warning while yet the fly is not a nuisance. Now this flies at all summer complaints is little seen. An unusually warm day brings out a few scouts that have wintered in warm places or just emerged from pupa cases—scientists are not agreed on the question of hibernation among flies—but they are neither numerous nor active. This leads the average person to pay little attention to them.

If this average person would remember that a single female fly laying 120 eggs on May 1st is the possible progenitor of more than 4,000,000,000,000,000,000 of her kind and dangerous kind by September 1—granted none in this line died or was killed—undoubtedly she is not a nuisance.

Of course, this average person would be greatly exercised if a copper-headed snake were found under the front porch. Yet it is a fact that flies annually kill more persons than all snakes and beasts of prey combined; and this statement is based on figures which include the whole world, not simply countries where venemous reptiles, etc., are common. The one way to overcome this danger is, first, to swat every fly that shows itself within the next few weeks. Every fly thus killed reduces by millions the possibilities of a fly plague later on. For all you know, the fly that you do not kill in your own home may come back a few months hence in the form of a great-grandson fly, and kill your baby or your wife or inoculate your own food with tuberculous germs, which may sentence you to years of suffering and dependency or even to death itself.

We wish it were in our power to convince the average person that this picture is not overdrawn. We wish every reader of this could see the little army of doctors and scientists within and without state and federal government departments, that is working to increase our defense against this danger by furnishing the public with facts and figures relating to its extent, with the remedies.

We wish every person who has on his place a manure pit or pile, or who lives near a place where such exist, could be made to appreciate the vast importance of carefully screening the pit or properly treating the pile with cheap chemicals like borax or calcined Colemanite.

It is in these places chiefly that flies deposit their eggs. Their disease-breeding possibilities are evidenced by the fact that they will not lay eggs in anything but filth of this nature.

Wherever flies exist in large numbers they are a sure sign of carelessness, uncleanness and lack of regard for the health of self and others. One might think this alone would lead to their extermination. But they are so common and have been tolerated so long that it is hard to convince people of the need for fighting them.

One cause for what appears as public apathy in this matter is the comparatively recent date of the discovery that insects are disease carriers.

It is only a little more than 15 years since their direct relation to public health became apparent. Prior to that time they generally were regarded as in some way necessary to the maintenance of that strange and wonderful "balance of nature" which keeps one order from annihilating another.

Persons by no means old can remember how they were taught, as children, never to kill a fly. Most of us can recall pleasant rhymes written for the purpose of showing children how unkind it was to harm such "harmless" creatures.

All the time these insects were killing babies and spreading disease, and how that we have found this out, we begin to understand some things that heretofore have been a little hard to square with other facts.

Experts even tell us that the mosquito, as a distributor of malaria, may have been largely instrumental in the entombment and ultimate downfall of ancient Greece. One species of fly makes certain parts of Africa uninhabitable.

To our own house fly is due not only a widespread harvest of death but a loss in money, which of itself, should be enough to encourage constant warfare against this annual invader. The dollars and cents cost of death from fly-borne diseases amounts to many millions. If otherwise employed, it would furnish a summer outing for each of the babies taken. And do much besides.

It's all a matter of taking a little care at this time of the year, of swatting these first few flies, and thus preventing the otherwise inevitable increase to numbers beyond human control, and of so cleaning up and disinfecting waste and filth piles as to prevent their becoming breeding places.

It has been sufficiently proved that the common, or house, fly is a general and common carrier of disease producing bacteria; that these are, for the most part, bacteria commonly found in sewage, and that in every domestic life it is the infant which suffers most, says Dr. Dixon. "If the fly is present even in small numbers, it means domestic insanitation, either on the immediate premises or on those of a neighbor. It is the duty of every individual to guard, so far as possible, against the occurrence of flies upon his own premises. It is his duty in the community as a whole, through the local health officers, to spend effort and money in the elimination of this source of danger."

It is his, as in every move for betterment, the first need is to enlist co-operation in the home. And here is a place where the children can be of great assistance. In every school the dangers of insect infestation should be plainly and forcibly impressed on the children. Thus can be raised an army whose work will go far toward ridding the land of one of its costliest and most disastrous plagues.

And the time to start this work of preparation is NOW.

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