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Crenoid \$1.35 Gal.
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600 ft., 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c — 650 ft., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c — Cash

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HOW TO KILL WEEDS GROW WINTER WHEAT

ORIGINALS VERY IMPORTANT FOR THIS PURPOSE

Common Salt and More Effective Chemicals May Be Used Than You Should Understand Proper Conditions—How Chemicals Act.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the early summer frequent requests reach this office asking for ways and means of killing obnoxious plants without applying the general methods of soil tillage. Following, poison oak, poison sumac, and poison hemlock are the most frequently mentioned plants.

The usefulness of chemicals as weed killers is limited to the following cases:—

1. When the obnoxious weed occurs in limited areas and is to be destroyed regardless of the effects of the chemical on the soil or nearby plants.

2. When it is desired to render the soil sterile, as on tennis courts, paths, roadways or gutters.

3. When the plant that it is desired to kill is more sensitive to chemicals than the other plants occupying the same ground, as in the case of mustard in oats, or orange hawk weed in grass.

How Chemicals Act.

Some preparations, as arsenic and carbolic acid, used in weed killing act directly and quickly as plant poisons, others such as common salt may draw the water from the tender growth, or by holding the soil moisture so that it cannot be used by the plant roots. Young and tender plants in active growth succumb to the plant poison much more readily than do the older plants.

Chemicals Used.

Common Salt.—If applied in quantity in dry hot weather, in very strong solution or dry is effective and not expensive. Most suited against road way or path weeds.

Copper Sulphate.—Used in solutions from 2 to 10 per cent. It is effective against rough leaf plants as the mustards. More powerful in its action than salt, it is expensive. A 3 per cent. solution is used against mustard in grain. Such a solution can be made by dissolving 10 pounds of copper sulphate in 40 gallons of water, and 40 to 50 gallons of this spray are required for each acre treated.

Sulphuric Acid.—This weed killer is rather dangerous to handle. It is destructive to all vegetation to which it is applied. It must be handled in glass as it destroys metals. Owing to risks in handling, it is not generally recommended.

Caustic Soda.—A strong solution of caustic soda while rendering the soil sterile, is very effective as a weed killer and is used with success against poison ivy and other hardy deep-rooted plants. For best effect it is applied during hot dry weather.

Carbolic Acid.—Crude carbolic acid diluted with 15 to 20 parts of water makes a cheap and effective weed killer. It can be handled with safety and will not injure the spray pump.

It is best applied by spraying on the plants, or saturating the surface soil. Arsenate of Soda.—Arsenate of soda, used at the rate of 1 pound to 3 to 6 gallons of water, is very effective as a killer of obnoxious plants. It may be applied as a spray to the plants or soil. It is very durable, in that it is not readily washed from the soil. Most useful on roads and paths.

White Arsenic and Washing Soda.—These two substances mixed in the following proportions, white arsenic 1 pound and washing soda 2 pounds, with 5 or 6 gallons of water, make a very effective herbicide.

Lawn Weeds such as chickweed or orange hawk weed or other juicy leaved weeds can best be combated by heavy applications of salt. Such should be applied on a hot bright day in July, broadcasting at the rate of two or even four quarts of fine salt per square rod. (Try it out on a square yard first to find out what your soil and grass will stand.) Rake out the dead weeds, sprinkle on some more grass seed and water well—cloudy weather.

Summer Pruning, Watering and Fertilizers for Roses.

Summer pruning of roses is essential for best results, says Prof. A. H. Tomlinson, of the Ontario Agricultural College. Old flowers should be cut away, and dead growth or weak shoots should be treated likewise. Old flowering shoots, immediately after the flowers have done should be cut back, especially early in the season to a strong prominent bud. With Teas and possibly Hybrid Perpetuals new flowering wood will develop very quickly. When pruning is done a quick acting fertilizer should be distributed over the surface—nitrate of soda, acid phosphate or blood meal. After fertilizing should the season be dry-water the plants well. Early morning or early afternoon are the best periods for the watering of roses never water late at night except in very hot weather. Mildew and fungus diseases spread rapidly under cold, moist conditions, or do not operate such by watering during cool, cloudy weather.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Chicks Doing Well.

Four thousand O. A. C. chicks, on range, are doing well. Their dry mash is as follows:—

700 pounds yellow corn meal
500 " wheat middlings
300 " oat chaff
45 " bone meal
45 " fine oyster shell
80 " alfalfa meal.
1 pint of cod liver oil to each 100 pounds of mash.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Do not sell good laying hens—sell carefully.

HOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN FOR FALL SEEDING.

Something of Its Advantages and Something of the Methods Which Should Be Adopted.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The seeding of winter wheat comes in September, while the seeding of spring wheat comes at a time of the rush of spring work. Where help is scarce this is a factor decidedly in favor of autumn sown wheat.

Winter wheat excels as a nurse crop. It is harvested earlier than spring grown grains and thus gives the clover crop a better chance to the clover for food and moisture.

Winter wheat is able to use plant food in the soil more efficiently than spring grains. Fall sown crops utilize plant food material which otherwise would be leached out by autumn rains.

Winter wheat outstands spring wheat in old Ontario from 10-20 bushels per acre. It also gives a great bulk of straw, so useful where live stock are wintered.

Preparing the Soil for Wheat.

Soils for winter wheat should be ploughed two weeks or more before planting time in order to allow settling before seeding. Wheat requires a firm, well compacted seed bed. Soil brings the seed in close contact with the particles of soil and enables the roots to get a perfect contact with the soil. A heavy rain following ploughing is desired as an aid to compacting the soil. When a lot of vegetation has been ploughed under or if the weather is dry it is necessary to roll, catpack and harrow following the ploughing.

The surface of the seed bed should be loose and crumbly, with enough fine soil to give perfect cover and contact to the seed. Small lumps of soil to the size of a man's fist are not objectionable on the winter wheat field, as the frost action pulverizes the lumps and leaves the surface soil in good condition in the spring. The lumps of soil also hold the snow over the field giving protection to the wheat plant against freezing and thawing.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Injury From Chemical Fertilizers.

When chemical fertilizer is applied in the hill or drill, careful consideration must be given to the possibility of injuring the germinating seedling. Chemicals high in readily available plant food such as nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate or muriate of potash are most injurious, while phosphates and organic nitrogen are less so. Large amounts such as corn, beans and others that germinate quickly, are more apt to be injured than those that germinate slowly. The soil moisture also has an influence when chemicals are applied as it determines the degree of dilution.

When there is less danger on clay or moist than on the drier sandy soils. The sandy soils hold little moisture that the chemical goes into a more concentrated solution, and hence is more injurious to the germinating seed. Best results are secured where the fertilizer is applied in the furrow, to the sides and a little below the level of the seed.

On light soils where heavy applications are made it is often desirable to apply a portion of the fertilizer at planting time, the balance to be applied as a side dressing later.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Warm Water for Laying Hens.

Ice in the water pan will not help egg production.

If trouble is experienced during the very cold weather, in keeping the poultry drink, water or milk from freezing, it may be overcome by using any one of several devices. The vacuum water fountain so constructed that warm water put in it will keep warm until used, lasting all day, gives very good service. If the house is equipped with electric light there are a number of device such as "hot points" and "carbon bulbs" that may be suspended partly in the water or milk to give the necessary heat to keep the drink palatable. There are heretofore heated fountains available that are generally satisfactory when given close attention as to adjustment and cleanliness. The birds must drink if they are to produce, and snow or ice water are, not generally palatable to high producers.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Keeping Track of the Farm Income.

In every other line business worthy of a name, record is kept of the receipts and expenditures. A study is made of these business records. Knowledge is accumulated and improvement made. The farm business cannot make much progress toward providing an increased income until the farmer adopts a system of record keeping, and studies his balance sheet, every week, every month and every year. Such study reveals the reasons for profit and the cause or causes of loss on operations. It is only once in a great while that we meet a farmer making much progress without keeping records of his farm operations. The great majority need to do it for their own and the farm's sake.—L. Stevenson, O. A. College.

A Poultry Lesson.

The egg-eating habit once acquired by members of the poultry flock is difficult to stop. Prevention is easier than breaking the birds of the habit. Birds that have an abundant supply of oyster shell or lime before them at all times and are fed a liberal balanced ration with abundant green feed seldom develop the egg-eating habit. Arrange the nests at least eighteen inches above the floor and have plenty of them so that if a hen wants to lay there will be a nest for her. This prevents them crowding two or three into a nest box and those breaking the eggs. Keep the nests dark and well supplied with straw. Any birds caught in the act of breaking or eating eggs should be assigned to the feeding crates.

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LOCAL GIRLS DOMINION

Residents of Jarvis and all other friends will be pleased to hear of the success of Miss Myrtle of Mr. and Mrs.

In the recent connection with the story of Music, Miss of the Toronto Medal for the L.C.M.). This award

sings who takes the Dominion in the places the holder of the contract soloists.

In addition, Miss the Silver Medal in ing, but on account of regulatory, student gaining the holding any other by reversion to the est in standing.

The Record joins friends in congratulating young singer, who brought great credit self but to Jarvis.

ONTARIO TEACHERS FIRST VISIT PROVINCE

Eighty-nine Delegates Teachers' Federation, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Train—Visiting About Fredericton and Tonight—Gone by Boat Tuesday

Under the above the following account Daily Mail, Fredericton of which was kindly L. M. Allen, who is

Eighty-nine delegates convention of the Federation at Charlottetown, P.E.I. reached Fredericton

today, scheduled special train which C. N. R. from New Brunswick was under the charge of Joseph C. Arbeau.

O. I. Crookbank, Newcastle with the latter was in charge and express dining car, four star

a combined library car. An electrician are carried on the event of repairs had M. P. Moore of M. Passenger Representative Coleman of Halifax

of Sleeping and Dining are two C. N. R. with the party. The ed almost entirely of a dozen male teachers

Making Their With few exceptions of the party are in visit to the Maritime the run over the Maritime Subdivision of morning they had a

portunity to view the scenery of the South and of the New Brunswick greatly.

Another Scenic On Tuesday the other scenic run for of the day but for (Continued on

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