

# The Early Bird Catches the Worm

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We have just received a splendid assortment of Shirts, in sizes 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 15 and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in Chambrays, Broadcloths, fancy Reys & stripes. No two alike regular \$2.75 and \$3.50 each. Our price and your choice for

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**DRESS BROADCLOTHS**  
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in lovely shades. These can be used for all-time wearing

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BY SPRAYING YOUR CATTLE AND HORSES  
SAVES FEED

by keeping the animals quiet and contented—prevents the usual falling off of milk during fly-time

Only requires a few minutes—apply with a sprayer

Crenoid ..... \$1.35 Gal.  
Dr. Hess ..... 1.50 Gal.  
Crisoleum ..... 1.35 Gal.  
" in bulk, bring can... 1.00 Gal.

Springe's Glass Container ..... \$1.00  
" Tin Container ..... .85

BINDER TWINE

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

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## DO YOU KNOW ANTHRAX?

DESCRIPTION OF SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL.

Highly Sweet Clover Hay May Be Poisonous — An Understanding of Process May Avert Loss.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Each season a number of animals are lost through anthrax. Such losses are not ordinary losses as there is always the hidden danger lurking in the pasture, waiting the coming of the unsuspecting victim. Anthrax fields are always a menace, the spores are there on the grass or in the water.

**Infection.**  
Infection by way of the digestive tract through taking food and water, has been considered the most common means of the organism reaching its host. Horse flies, horn flies and the mosquito have been credited with being common carriers. A small skin wound may prove a source of infection.

**The Nature of Anthrax.**  
Anthrax is caused by bacillus anthracis, it is an acute, febrile disease affecting particularly cattle, horses, and sheep-dogs and chickens seem to be immune. The disease is characterized by hemorrhagic inflammation of sub-cutaneous tissue and engorgement of the spleen.

**Symptoms.**  
The worst forms are met with in cattle and sheep, in these the attacks are severe and sudden. There is a loss of appetite, breathing is rapid and difficult, usually a discharge from the mouth and nose. Affected animals tremble violently, stagger and fall in convulsions, passing out in a few hours. In the less severe types swellings appear on the surface of the body, these are edematous at first but become doughy in texture before becoming gangrenous. With horses the symptoms are often quite obscure and are manifest only by severe attacks of colic, and dropical swellings about the chest or throat.

**Post-mortem.**  
Be careful, more than one human being has lost his life in contact with an anthrax carcass. Let the veterinarian do the post mortem, he understands the dangers and protects himself against infection.

**Control.**  
Treatment is not successful, owing to the rapid fatal course of the disease. In anthrax localities, as soon as a case of anthrax is suspected, all remaining animals should be transferred to another pasture or stable and vaccinated or treated with anthrax agglutins. These treatments can be applied by modern trained veterinarians, they are effective and give a good measure of immunity at small cost.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

**Polishing of Cattle by Sweet Clover Hay.**

All sweet clover hay does not have poisonous properties, as many farmers have led it to stack for years without loss. The question naturally arises, Why is some sweet clover hay responsible for the disease? There is much evidence that certain moulds that may grow on or within the sweet clover stalk are responsible for the formation of this poisonous principle, which apparently delays the clotting time of the blood, destroys red blood cells, injures the vital tissues of the body to such an extent that hemorrhages result.

**Feeding Experiments.**  
Feeding trials with sweet clover hay that was credited with poisonous properties have been conducted to determine the course of the disease. These trials indicate that a period of 21 days is the usual time that lapses between the commencement of feeding and the death of the animal. The animals remain apparently normal, showing no symptoms whatever until about the 24th day after commencement of feeding. Once symptoms are shown the course is rapid and the victim usually passes out in from one to three days.

**Symptoms.**  
Animal becomes stiff and later very lame if urged to move. Large swellings may develop edematous in character on any part of the body. Blood frequently passes in discharges from the body. No appetite—visible mucous membranes pale. Blood does not clot, and difficulty experienced in arresting hemorrhage if small vessel is severed. Temperature remains about normal.

**Post Mortem.**  
Generally shows extensive hemorrhages in the subcutaneous tissue—thoracic and abdominal cavities. Blood is pale in color and does not clot readily. Muscles dark colored and infiltrated with blood. Hemorrhages are invariably present on the epicardium and pleura in all cases.

**Prevention.**  
Do not use mouldy sweet clover hay. If symptoms appear following the consumption of mouldy sweet clover hay, then change feed at once and keep cattle quiet, and call the veterinarian to administer the blood serum treatment. Use only the fine green growth of sweet clover for hay and handle it in such a way, that moulds cannot develop. Keep it dry—moulds must have moisture for growth.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

**Don't.**  
Don't feed dusty hay or ill-smelling feeds just before milking.

Don't expect the milk or cream to be cooler than the surroundings where it is kept.

Don't skim too thin cream.

Don't expect to get top price for cream unless cows, stable, utensils, separator, and milkers are kept clean.

Don't forget that there is good money in dairying if it is properly done.

## MANURE AND CLOVER

CHEAPEST METHODS OF RESTORING NITROGEN TO SOIL.

Fertilizer Formula Defined—Importance of Thoroughly Examining Land Before Purchasing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

High fertility should be maintained in the most economical way possible, and full use made of all factors that have a bearing on profit. Nitrogen should be secured by the growth of legumes and the use of manure, though, in certain special cases it is necessary to buy nitrogen. This is especially true on very high priced land. But even there, rotation with legumes, grown for hay or green manure, is often important to reduce the trouble with plant diseases, such as blight and scab in potatoes. Lime and often phosphate is frequently needed to secure the best growth of the legume; but these elements become available to the special crop through the decomposition of the stable or green manure and then serve a double purpose. The general fertility of the farm should be kept up by the growing of legumes, the use of stable manures and the use of such supplemental chemicals as the particular soil may need to give maximum legume crops.

**Fertilizer Formula.**  
Nitrogen, in a fertilizer formula is expressed as ammonia, phosphorus as phosphoric acid, and potassium as potash. For instance, a 3-12-6 fertilizer mixture contains 3 per cent. ammonia, 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and six per cent. potash. A unit of plant food is 1 per cent. or 20 pounds per ton. Thus a ton of 3-12-6 contains 3 units of ammonia, 12 units of ammonia, 12 units of phosphoric acid, and 6 units of potash, or 60 pounds of ammonia, 240 pounds of phosphoric acid and 120 pounds of potash.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

**Do You Know Your Land.**

The most reliable and economical method of securing information concerning the soil of a certain farm can be secured by the taking of a systematic series of borings over the entire property. Such borings will show the soil variations and a general guide to the value of the tract as a producing farm. The taking of soil borings may seem like a lot of work, but it is well worth while even if it takes a day, which is surely a short time when we consider that the purchase of a farm may tie up a man and his family for life. Better to know something of the soil underneath, before handing over the purchase price and then regretting it later.

An auger adapted for soil borings can be made from an ordinary carpenter's standard wood bit, by welding a stiff iron sleeve on and then removing the gimlet point, cutting lugs, and then fish-tailing the end of the worm.

Over wet soils, high water tables and the need for artificial drainage can be readily determined with the purchase of a soil auger. A study of locations for farm structures, wells, pits, etc., can also be made by boring surface borings, with but little effort, and mistakes in location prevented.

It is well worth while investigating the sub-soil; it frequently is not as uniform as the surface, may change in character quite suddenly and give quite a different value to the surface soil on which various crops are grown. Some soils are better than others, due to the differences in sub-soil.

In boring a hole with a soil auger, the surface trash and loose soil are first removed, then set the auger and twist down for six inches, withdraw and remove soil. Go down the depth desired, not attempting to lift more than six inches of soil at a time. Lay the borings out in the order that such were removed in order that a record may be kept of the various soil changes. With the knowledge gained from a localized soil survey the farm manager can plan the crop rotations and soil management to advantage and avoid needless mistakes with their losses.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

**Combat Potato Leafhopper With Bordeaux.**

Close observations have shown that the potato leafhopper is the cause of an injury that begins as a slight yellowing, usually at the tip of a leaf. The injury progresses; the leaf turns brown, curls upward and dies. The disease spreads from the margin towards the mid-rib of the leaf most rapidly during dry, hot weather. Early potatoes may be so checked by loss of foliage as to reduce all possible chance of profit.

Bordeaux controls leafhopper and prevents hopperburn. The spraying must be thoroughly done and must be applied to the underside of the leaf. High pressure (150 pounds) should be used in order to cover the leaves with a fine mist. Three applications are necessary and the addition of an arsenical to the Bordeaux will provide for the destruction of the Colorado potato beetle at the same time.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

**Dates of Sowing Winter Wheat.**

On the experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College two varieties of winter wheat have been sown at different dates in each of ten years, starting on August 25th and allowing one week between each two dates of sowing. The average results show decrease in the yields per acre from the seedings which took place later than September 9th, the reduction from September 9th to September 26th being 13.5 bushels per acre per annum. The highest returns were obtained from the seedings of August 25th in four years, September 1st and 2nd in two years, September 9th and 9th in two years, and September 15th in two years.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

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Of all kinds. Radiant silk. This comes in Vests and Bloomers, in many attractive shades and a wide range of prices.

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Of silk. Many beautiful colorings, that will appeal to all tastes.

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46th Year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL  
GIVEN FAREWELL

A very pleasant time was spent in the schoolroom of Tuesday evening when the members of the Sunday School and their friends gave a farewell to all the members of the school who are leaving and taking up work elsewhere. Over 70 were present at the appointment of justice to the good time.

After the meal, Brown acted as toastmaster of the program following toasts, with members in between, we sang "The Sunday School" and "The Sunday School" by Rev. W. T. Brown. The program was conducted by the Superintendent, Davidon; "Our Teacher" by Mrs. O. A. Morrison; "Our Song" by Mrs. O. A. Morrison; "Our Prayer" by Mrs. O. A. Morrison; "Our Benediction" by Mrs. O. A. Morrison; "The Answer" by Mr. Charles Guilford; "The Prayer" by Mr. Charles Guilford; "The Benediction" by Mr. Charles Guilford.

Miss Edna Guilford, Meta MacMurdy gave selections, while Miss Falls and Miss Onda "Smiles" very successfully. Charles Davidson sang "The Banquet" very successfully. The banquet concluded with the singing of "The Song of the Lang Syne."

SCHOOLS REOPEN

Public and Continuing Schools open on Wednesday. High Schools do not open until September 7th.

SANDUSKI

The regular meeting of the W. L. was held at the home of John Pond, Tuesday evening. The meeting was held in the usual manner. The President opened the meeting with a prayer. It was moved by Mrs. W. L. to adjourn until the next meeting.

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