

The Busy Store

July Sales Bring
Welcome Money
Savings

CHILDREN'S NEW SOCKS

Best values offered this season.

A fine assortment of hose and socks in hile, white and colored. Regular 60c, your choice... 35c

Three-quarter length hose, in beautiful quality of silk, in shades of Cadet, Sky, Gold, Helio, white; also fancy stripes. Regular 75c value; your choice... 50c

JUNIORS' HIKING SUITS

For camp, play or vacation, in khaki drill, all sizes. Only... \$1.25

Also Cotton Jerseys, with or without collar. Priced at... 50c

BROADCLOTHS, GINGHAMS, CREPES OR RAYON SILK

Whatever your plans are for the holidays, one of each of these will form a valuable asset to your wardrobe.

Pretty shades, lovely designs and so inexpensive, these range in price at 30c, 60c and \$1.50 per yard.

We Have a Splendid Range of FOOTWEAR

For Men, Women or Children in dress or out-ing shoes, and at most reasonable prices

We solicit your inspection

Miller Bros.

THE BUSY STORE

JARVIS, ONT.

POTATO BUGS DIE

When Treated With
ARSENATE OF LEAD

Will not burn the plants and can be used dry or in solution
Also PARIS GREEN

SAPHO POWDER is used for slugs on rose bushes, cabbage plants, flies, etc.

The Rexall store

PHONE 77
JARVIS
Open Evenings

J. M. SCHREIBER, Phm.B.

Cow Spray

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	.65

BINDER TWINE

600 ft., 16½c — 650 ft., 17½c — Cash

E. T. CARTER

JARVIS

Phone 19

ONT.

VITAMINS A, B, AND C

INDISPENSABLE CONSTITUENTS
IN NORMAL DIET.

Some Simple Facts About Nutrition
Which Will Greatly Contribute to
Growth and Health.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

The vitamins are indispensable constituents of a normal diet. What is a normal diet? Well a normal diet must fulfil the following conditions:

- (1) The diet must be quantitatively sufficient.
- (2) The diet must contain a sufficient amount of protein, fat, and carbohydrate.
- (3) The diet must contain the necessary inorganic salts.
- (4) The diet must contain a certain amount of various amino acids.
- (5) The diet must contain the three vitamins A, B, and C.

The animal body is unable to manufacture vitamins and they are essential to its life. Hence the animal body requires a fairly constant supply of the vitamins, and the only way it can obtain them is by eating fresh vegetable foods or by eating the flesh or milk of other animals.

Vitamin A, is the most stable of the three, and animals possess considerable powers of storing this vitamin in their fat. Vitamin C is the least stable.

Young growing animals are the most susceptible to vitamin shortages, quick growing and pregnant animals require an abundant supply of vitamins. Fully mature animals do not feel vitamin shortage in their food to the same extent as young animals do.

Vitamin A.

Vitamin A is synthesized by chlorophyll containing plants only, and the richest vegetable source are the green leaves and growing parts of plants. Seedlings grown without light do not produce Vitamin A. Animals feeding on green plants store Vitamin A in their fat deposits, so we find it abundant in meat fat, egg yolk and in milk fat. Marine animals feeding largely on the green growth of numerous water plants store large quantities of Vitamin A. Cod liver and shark liver oils are very rich in this substance. The amount of Vitamin A in the meat fat and milk fat depends entirely on the amount of vitamin in the feed consumed by the animal. The fat in grass-fed animals is rich in vitamin when compared with the fat of animals fed on the dry feeds of winter. It has been noted by all feeders that the summer milk is more satisfactory in the feeding of young animals.

The chief diseases produced in animals deprived of vitamin A are: (1) Arrested growth and Keshan's disease; (2) Lowered resistance to bacterial infection; (3) Marked effect on reproductive function, sterility; (4) Rickets and deficient dentition.

Vitamin B.

The body does not store this vitamin and certain animals, if deprived of foods that contain it, for a few weeks develop polyneuritis, or show decline in body weight and muscular incoordination. In young animals deprived of foods containing Vitamin B the arrest of growth and the injurious effect on the nervous system is more marked than it is with older animals. Vitamin B is very widely distributed, being present in nearly all forms of plant life, particularly in seeds and yeast. The bran or husk of seeds and the germ are the portions where it is to be found. Highly-milled grain products are very poor in Vitamin B. Look to green vegetables, whole grain, unpolished rice, milk, for this vitamin.

Vitamin C.

Young animals deprived of foods containing Vitamin C develop tenderness and swelling of the joints, tenderness of the gums, loosening of all the lymphatic tissues. Vitamin C occurs in all growing vegetable tissue, as green vegetables, roots, grass and fruits. Small quantities are present in fresh meats and milk. The animal body cannot store Vitamin C so must depend upon supplies coming regularly in the feed. During winter, sprouted grains and roots are the two main sources of this vitamin for live stock as poultry and pigs.

General Effects.
Lack of vitamin in the food of animals produces effects that resemble starvation. Young suffer more than mature.

A cow cannot manufacture vitamins and put such in the milk. Hence the vitamin content of milk (which is the most important food of young) depends entirely upon the vitamin content of the cow's food. See that she gets a good liberal allowance of green alfalfa. — L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Prevent the Development of Trouble.

Roup is an infectious disease caused by bacteria. The lining of the nose, eye, ears below the eye, the larynx and trachea are attacked and occasionally pneumonia develops. Weak birds are most susceptible. The strong ones may resist the infection or have only a mild attack. Living, weather and feeding conditions play an important part in this disease.

Prevention.—Clean, dry, well-ventilated quarters and proper feeding seem to be important points in the prevention of roup. Isolate any sick bird until the cause of the trouble is found. Clean up and disinfect. Use one-third teaspoonful of potassium permanganate to each gallon of drinking water. Get the water fountain up off the floor and so arranged that the bird can drink but not spill. A wet floor is a predisposing cause that can be avoided. Give the birds pure, dry air without draughts at all seasons. A bird can stand the wind outdoors but not when at rest within a building. — L. Stevenson, O. A. College.

Leaf-Rating Insects.
Arterial poisons will control most insects which eat the leaves.

GERM-PROOF ADULTS

WHEN AND WHERE THE GERMS
LOCATE.

Three Very Important Points That
Should Be Given Full Consideration
to Help Keep Herd Clean.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

The infectious agent responsible for this diseased condition is generally attributed to the two small and well-known organisms, bacillus abortus and bacillus vibrio fetus. Both may be present in the same animal and others may also invade the animal tissues after these two have created conditions favorable to them. The abortion germs thrive best on fetal tissues and milk, and like all other living things they hunt out the tissue where conditions suit their development best or not finding such perish. After gaining entrance to the animal body the bacillus circulates in the blood stream and finally establishes in the uterus and pregnant uterus, where conditions for growth are favorable to it. How long it may live in these localities is not known, but cases have been observed where cows were eliminating the germs in the milk two years after having aborted. The germ can live outside the animal body, but for growth it depends entirely on animal tissues.

It is generally believed that the non-pregnant uterus seldom if ever becomes infected, and it is well known that uterus from which abortion has occurred, is generally capable of cleansing itself of all abortion bacilli, within two or three months after abortion has taken place. From this we can assume that the intruterine abortion infection is dependent upon pregnancy. The fetal tissue must be present to sustain the germ, and infection does not take place in the non gravid uterus.

The udder has been found to harbor the germs of abortion, and each drop of milk from such infected udder contains many germs. The condition offered by the mammary gland is apparently ideal for the growth of bacillus abortus, as this germ is frequently found in market milk. It causes no apparent damage to the mammary gland and in so far as is known does not render milk unsafe for human use.

Experiments with new-born calves from infected cows show that they generally harbor in their stomachs and intestines, large numbers of abortion germs. Fortunately the body of the calf offers no tissue suitable to the maintenance and growth of the bacillus, and it is soon thrown off.

Methods Readily Infected.

Investigations in dairy sections show that more than 50 per cent. of the abortion cases had occurred before the heifer had reached sexual maturity. The physiological changes brought about by pregnancy create a suitable medium in the placenta and the fetal calf is gradually deprived of nourishment as a result of injury to the placenta or fetal membranes, which appear bloodless and show evidence of decomposition at the point of attachment. Expulsion must then take place, and it usually does so at once.

Retesting Method of Control.

The testing of the blood of every animal, for the evidence of abortion infection, at intervals of six months and promptly removing all re-actors, is a satisfactory method if started in time, that is, when the first abortion occurs. Should there be a number of aborters, a herd division is advisable, providing there are two sets of buildings available. The testing of all purchased cattle before admitting them to the herd, the safeguarding of the feed and water against possible contamination and the enforcement of sanitary measures are three very important points that should be given full consideration in the attempt to keep the herd clean. — L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

AGALACTIA.

The Cause of Failure in Milk Secretion.

All heavy milking cows must have a digestive tract that is capable of assimilating large amounts of food. Milk secretion will be reduced by anything that interferes with normal digestion, assimilation or well-being of the animal.

Common Causes.—

- (1) Attacks of indigestion, especially those cases that have occurred as a result of overfeeding.
- (2) The continued feeding of grain without sufficient roughage to maintain normal digestion.
- (3) The infection of toxic plants or weeds.
- (4) Overcrowding a heavy producer during test by feeding concentrated feeds and drugs may break the vitality of the animal and be followed by a reaction with marked falling off in milk secretion.
- (5) Abrupt changes in feed, surroundings or attendants.
- (6) Any agents that excite or worry an animal of nervous temperament, as flies, dogs and rough men.

Treatment.—Each case must be given individual attention and treatment applied to meet the requirements. If feeds are at fault, change them and use a succulent nutritious fodder and clean grains. If the digestion is at fault, give a tonic of gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Create conditions of quietness, cleanliness, kindness and liberality in the dairy barn and there will be no trouble through failure of milk secretion. — L. Stevenson, O. A. College.

Club Foot of Cabbage.

A heavy application of lime to the soil is the best known means of preventing club foot of cabbage. The lime is applied before planting at the rate of from two to four tons per acre depending on how troublesome the disease is. Hydrated or air slaked is better to use than ground limestone. Rotation of crops is also desirable.

The Montreal House

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Women's Wear For Summer Months

HOSIERY—

Chiefly silk, in Monarch and pure thread, at prices to suit all pockets. Qualities for all purposes and in a most complete range of staple and new colorings.

UNDERWEAR—

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

SCARVES—

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

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All Sizes

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GOODYEAR TIRES
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Have installed a grease-gun for Alemite and Zerk systems

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If it's anything in the
line of

Furniture

I have it. Call in and
see me

Joan M. Holmes
JARVIS, ONT.

48th Year.

CARS IN COL
AT STON

On Sunday morning about 8:45 o'clock, at the Stone Church in a complete smash-up was driven by Miss Batavia, N. Y., who at Woodlawn. The going west, was driven by Masten of Mt. The Ford driver on a sharp turn to the avoid an accident. They did not see the turned straight north the cemetery side of the occupants of badly shaken up, one a broken collar bone, of the Jewett returned while those of the Ford laid up at the hospital.

LIBERAL CON
CONVENT

An open convention of the County will be held in the County, on Friday, July for the purpose of setting date for the ensuing election, and the trans business.

C. W. Bell, M.P., G. C. Wilson, M.P., M. C. Segn, M.P., Dr. R. N. Berry, M. and others will address. Everybody welcome. cially invited. God Save th

EXCITEMENT

The new fire alarm try-out on Monday night, and caused excitement. Judging some state that the alarm did not make. As far as the try-out concerned it turned out petition between the and the Siren, with the lead from the station the two tests so far m that the Siren is too

GARDEN P

ROCKFORD

Garden Party at Rockford, Thursday, J. celebrated artists and Band, London. Admission, 40c; double ticket, 20c. Free lunch v

NANTICO

The annual garden p auspices of the United coke, will be held on the day, Aug. 3rd. An ex has been provided for particulars.

NOTICE TO SHAR

Any shareholder who received his certificate, us at once. Caledonia

Spraying Supp

We have a full stock following Spray plies on hand at

Arsenate of Lead
Arsenate of Lime
Blue Stone (Cophate)
Lime Sulphur and liquid
Bordeaux Mixture
Hellebore (powder)
Black Leaf 40
Paris Green

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JARVIS DRUG
W. Jaques, Prop.