

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 outing 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

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

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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 Container65

BINDER TWINE

600 ft., 16½c — 650 ft., 17½c — Cash

E. T. CARTER

JARVIS

Phone 19

ONT.

TO BUY OR NOT TO BUY

HORSE "AS SOMETHING OF THE
TRACTOR YET

Questions of Economy, of Convenience, and of Methods of Care and Operation All Considered.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

First before paying out good cash for a tractor, we should be quite sure that some member of the family has sufficient mechanical ability to operate a tractor efficiently. Efficient operation means the keeping down of repair and fuel and depreciation charges along with getting work properly done on time. If this one question can be decided in the affirmative then there are five more questions to answer to Dad's satisfaction, before he passes over the signed cheque.

(1) Will the tractor reduce the number of work horses?
(2) Will the tractor reduce the amount of labor required?
(3) Will the tractor farm all increased acreage on the same acreage more thoroughly?
(4) Will the tractor reduce the cost of hired belt work?
(5) Will the tractor do some custom work in the neighborhood at a profit?

Generally there are other questions that should be considered that are specific for each individual farm before purchase is decided on. Some farmers express themselves as follows: "I know it is costing no more to farm with a tractor, than I horses were used, but since the tractor enables me to get a lot of work done in a shorter time, so much so that I am willing to pay the increased cost."

Cost of Tractor Operation.
The variation in the cost of operating tractors is as wide as the degree of efficiency in various operation and their tractors. Expressed in dollars and cents, for a tractor pulling a two bottom plough, it has been found to vary from 70 cents to over four dollars per hour. The skill and efficiency of the operator is the important factor in keeping down costs. Oil and Water Very Necessary.

The careful operator, who gives over his machine with his eyes open, making adjustments where needed, supplying oil of proper grade, and making timely repairs, will get more done and have a very small repair bill for the year. Another man, using the same type of machine who never bothers to make adjustments or make repairs, or who does not pay proper attention to oil and water, will usually run up a repair bill equal to half the original cost of the tractor each season.

Failure to remove carbon, grind valves, adjust gasoline feed, keep up oil and grease supply to bearings, keep nuts tight and renew plain rings, will reduce efficiency and consume excess fuel and oil. Keep the tractor working with full efficiency as many hours as can be done profitably each year. The tractor that works but twenty-five days does not show the same degree of efficiency in operating costs as does the tractor that is used one hundred and fifty days each year. Interest, taxes, insurance, shelter are the same no matter how many days the tractor is used and these charges go to make this difference. The average hourly cost of tractor operation on well-managed farms is given as 90 cents to one dollar per hour for tractors pulling two ploughs or equal work. This includes depreciation, supplies, labor, repairs, shelter, and insurance, where the life of the tractor is taken at five working years.

We have been talking about the iron horse why not change the subject and take a look at old Dobbin in the flesh. He starts himself, he has no clutch to slip, or gears to strip, his spark plugs never miss, he runs on kerosene, gas, and water. For Dobbin there is no gas or oil, or anti-freeze to buy, his wants are few and easily met, his labor cost per horse hour is certainly well under twenty-five cents per hour. I believe he has something on the tractor yet.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

BLACK ROT OF TOMATO.

Starts From a Puncture or Insect Bite.

This fungus disease takes its toll each year in proportion to the neglect that is permitted in the various gardens. The careful gardener does not lose, but the other fellow does. Large unsightly black areas of decay on the side or end of the tomato spoil the early work of someone, just to gather up instead of fine fruits for the table.

The rot on the fruit usually starts from a puncture or insect bite, giving entrance to the fungus spore. Favorable conditions aid the spore development, the resulting rot spots increase in size and become black, leathery, sunken areas.

Control.—Spraying with Bordeaux 3, 6, 40. Two or three applications spaced about 10 days apart is sufficient. Cleanliness and proper rotation are very essential. Keep the garden clean, burn up all diseased fruit and vegetable material at the earliest possible moment. Grow the plants in disease-free soil and maintain good growing conditions throughout the season.—L. Stevenson, O. A. College.

Free Planting in Ontario.

During April the nursery stocks of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests were exhausted on the basis of orders received for trees. Last year the Department distributed 7,000,000 trees, three-quarters of which were allotted to individuals, chiefly farmers of the Province. This year the number will be between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000. In the northern sections of the Province the Government has been planting coniferous trees, such as pine, spruce, etc. Out in Old Ontario the farmer has a pronounced preference for the more common hardwood, chiefly maple, ash, birch and oak.

CLEAN UP THE STABLE

MAKE SURE YOU DESTROY DISEASE GERMS.

Remove the Dirt, Let in the Sunlight and Use Some Lime and Be Rewarded by Better Health of Stock.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Disinfection of the farm stable depends on the destruction of the germs of disease. It also depends on the removal and exclusion of the carriers that may deposit infectious material in the stable—as reactors to the tuberculin test or discharges from animals harboring contagious abortion.

Old Stables Difficult to Disinfect.
The stable that is roughly constructed, containing open woodwork, cracks, crevices, and open or rotting wood floors cannot be separated from its infecting material. Firm, smooth, tight walls, cement flooring and iron work structures can be treated with a degree of thoroughness that results in the complete removal of the infecting agents.

Cleaning Up.
The first step in a complete disinfection of a stable consists in the removal of all loose dirt and filth. Dirt must be removed from all cracks and crevices, everything scraped until the material of construction is fully exposed and clean. Sweeping, scraping the removal of decayed lumber from floors and mangers, followed by thorough scrubbing with hot soap or lye water is a good preparation prior to the application of the disinfectant solution. This cleaning process is of equal or greater importance than the application of the specific germ destroyer. Fifth protects bacteria. Ordinary disinfection does not penetrate a dried coat of manure or a wooden floor that has become porous by decay. Disinfection is complete when all exposed surfaces, as floors, ceilings, walls, stanchions and equipment are included. One cannot expect to promptly suppress any contagious disease as tuberculosis, white scours or contagious abortion unless the work is thoroughly done. All stable work must be kept up should be given a complete disinfection once a year.

Application of Germ Destroyer.
Disinfectants should be applied under pressure in the form of a fine spray. Spray the surface until it is thoroughly soaked, do not spare the disinfectant, you are putting it on for a purpose.

In outbreaks of acute infectious diseases special attention should be given to the floors and mangers at frequent intervals. When animals can be isolated control is easier. Every farm should have its isolation pens, always ready for the possible outbreak.

Agents that Destroy Germs of Disease.
Sunlight readily destroys bacteria that are exposed during the brightest part of summer. Very weak in this respect during the winter when most needed. Like all other disinfectants the sun's rays cannot reach germs that are enclosed in filth.

Lime is a cheap and useful agent against the less resistant germs as cholera or anthrax bacilli, but it is not strong enough to destroy anthrax spores or tubercle bacilli. Stables should be whitewashed from two to four times a year.

Chlorinated lime, when fresh and dry is much stronger than lime, it is used in the same way. It is objectionable in dairy stables.

Carbolic acid in solutions up to 5 per cent. is widely used. It is rather expensive and not as efficient as a three per cent solution of a mixture of one part volume of crude carbolic acid and one part volume crude sulphuric acid. This is readily soluble in water, strong enough to kill tubercle bacilli and anthrax spores. It is cheap. Milk cows should not be returned to the stable until the vapor of carbolic acid has disappeared.

Cresol in solution up to 5 per cent. is active against most forms of bacteria, but it is not strong enough for spores unless used in excess of 5% solution.

Cresol is highly efficient when combined with sulphuric acid or soap to render it soluble in water. One volume of cresol and one-half volume of sulphuric acid, made up in a three per cent. aqueous solution makes a very efficient disinfectant.

Corrosive Sublimate, one ounce to eight gallons of water or 1 to 1,000 is a very strong disinfectant. It is very poisonous to cattle and must be used with care. A little salt added (1 per cent.) is an improvement. The losses on the farms each winter through failure to clean up and use disinfectants, run into millions. Poor animal husbandry never made any money for anyone. Wild animals keep healthy, so if domesticated animals become diseased it is the fault of the domestication as practiced by too large a number of our farm people.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, Ontario Agricultural College.

Why Chickens Die.

An autopsy record kept on 1,013 post mortem examinations conducted on birds over six months of age gave the following interesting results:

Roup killed 279 or 27.5 per cent. of all specimens.

Intestinal worms killed 129 or 12.7 per cent.

Tuberculosis killed 25 or 2.4 per cent.

Peritonitis killed 66 or 6 per cent.

Leukemia killed 19 or less than 1 per cent.

Pneumonia killed 1 or less than one-tenth of one per cent. of total.

Liver troubles killed 19 or less than one per cent.

Paratyphoid killed 46 or less than 5 per cent.

Tumor killed 15 or less than one per cent.

Pericarditis killed 10 or less than one per cent.

It is interesting to note that Roup and Parasitism were by far the most destructive. It is also well to note that both conditions are the most easily preventable of poultry ailments.—L. Stevenson, O. A. College.

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.

BRASSIERES AND CORSELETTES All Sizes

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JARVIS, ONT.

48th Year.

HALDIMAND GIRLS
JUDGING CONTEST

Held in the Town of
Friday, July

Following is the
and first ten highest

1. Zelda Parker
2. Elga Lint
3. Frances Fearman
4. Betty Elder
5. Mary Wishart
6. Josephine Sparha
7. Mildred Blair
8. Mary Wolfe and
9. Ellen Kinnear
10. Katie Kinnear

The first three girls winners of the free dian National Exhibition fee and all expenses dimand County Court girls will also represent County in the Inter-Competition at the C

CLASS A—

1. Mildred Blair
2. Frances Fearman
3. Elga Lint
4. Betty Elder, Ed
5. Helen Smith
6. Josephine Sparha
7. Mary Wolfe
8. Marion Calvert
9. Ellen Kinnear
10. Mary Wishart

CLASS B—NU

1. Elga Lint
2. Betty Elder
3. Zelda Parker and
4. Frances Fearman
5. Josephine Sparha
6. Mildred Blair
7. Mary Wolfe
8. Helen Smith
9. Ellen Kinnear
10. Katie Kinnear

CLASS C—S

1. Betty Elder
2. Elga Lint
3. Frances Fearman
4. Zelda Parker
5. Mary Wolfe
6. Helen Smith
7. Mary Wishart
8. Josephine Sparha
9. Ellen Kinnear
10. Katie Kinnear

CLASS D—GOO

1. Zelda Parker
2. Helen Smith
3. Josephine Sparha
4. Mary Wishart and
5. Katie Kinnear
6. Ellen Kinnear
7. Mary Wolfe
8. Betty Elder
9. Edna Fletcher
10. Mildred Blair

ENTRIES FOR JUD

TITIONS AT

The team entry a team will be forwarded to the Agricultural at Cayuga and names of Zelda Parker, Frances Fearman, young lady under 20 who wishes, may compete in not of the following Nutrition, Sewing and, and the entry fee is 50 cents. Any previously won a first section of the Judging will not be allowed to section. Make your fees to C. C. M later than August 10 to the team entry, a large number of you take part in the of from Haldimand County.

JUDGE

The judges for t

were:—
Miss Ethel Chapman—
Mrs. Alsworth—Sew
Miss Bambridge—Nut
Miss Sliet—Baking

Spraying Supplies

We have a full s
following Spra
plies on hand at

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phate)
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and liqui
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