

Brighten Your Home

With our Draperies and Curtains

Only a few of the many excellent suggestions that you find in our display that will make your windows worthy of being called the "eyes of the home."

CURTAIN NETS

In Marquassettes, Scrims or Madras, ranging from 20c to \$1.00 per yd.

WINDOW PANELS

Also Window Panels in lovely designs, either Cotton or Silk, from \$1.25 to \$4.50

DRAPERY CHINTZ

Suitable for side hangings, cushions, etc., in several attractive designs, and good widths, priced at 30c and 40c yd.

Silk and Cotton Figured Marquassettes, priced from 75c up

CURTAIN RODS

In the brass extension rod, for windows of all sizes, for either single or double hangings, and make draping so easy, from 50c up

WINDOW SHADES

Window Shades, extra quality, in green or cream, at \$1.00 and \$1.40

FLOOR COVERINGS

In oilcloths and linoleums, in 1, 2 and 4 yard widths. Also oilcloth, always on hand.

WE CARRY SAMPLES OF RUGS

In Linoleum, Congoleum, Wiltons, Axminsters, etc., and can order you any size of any kind. We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our samples.

Miller Bros.

THE BUSY STORE JARVIS, ONT.

Wallpaper

At Reduced Prices

We have an assortment of STAUTON'S SEMI-TRIMMED WALLPAPERS in stock, which we are selling at reduced prices to clear out. Come in and look them over.

The **Small Store** PHONE 77 JARVIS
J. M. SCHREIBER, Phm.B.

Keep Your Lawns Beautiful



by using the world's Best Lawn Mower—
THE NEW WOODYATT
14 in. 16 in. 18 in.
WIRE FENCE—No. 842—8 wire, 16 1/2" stays, even space, 42" high, Rd. .50c

Jarvis Phone 19
E. T. CARTER

Expert Repairs

ON ALL MAKES OF MOTOR CARS

TIRES AND
TIRE Service

Batteries Charged and Repaired

Anderson's Garage

Jarvis Wm. Anderson, Prop. Ont.

FLIES AND LIVE STOCK

How to Bring Relief to Farm Animals in Summer.

Description of the Stable Fly—The Treatment Usually Offered—Other Remedies Suggested—Stack Threshing Has Advantages.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The fly is a destroyer of profits. The annoyance that the various types of live stock suffer from this cause during the summer period can be determined with fair accuracy and expressed as loss in pounds of milk, pounds of pork or work not done. Animals get no rest from morning until night. The worry is greatest during the period of greatest light and temperature.

Description of the Fly.

The common stable fly, also known as *Stomoxys calcitrans*, resembles the common house fly in size and shape. The stable fly bites much harder, giving quite a sharp sting. It is also a blood sucker and a very persistent tease. The thin skin covering the legs, flanks and abdomen of cattle and horses is the area they attack when bent on satisfying their thirst and hunger. At other times they may rest quietly on the animal's back or on the stable wall. Any person who has to milk cows during the summer period is well acquainted with the annoyance that these little creatures can create. And when the stable fly is ably assisted by the house fly and the horn fly, both the cow and the milker have anything but a pleasant time in their endeavors to be at least half efficient in milk production. The stable fly breeds principally in decaying refuse, horse manure, rotting straw, materials that are too frequently found quite close to the farm buildings during the summer period when it is possible to keep them at a distance.

The Treatment Usually Offered.

To prevent the stable fly from annoying animals, providing darkened stables, pens, sheds or other shelters in which the animals can retreat is a good practice. Spraying or brushing the animals over with liquid fly repellants is also advised. There is no repellent of very enduring efficiency, but a number of such now in common use are worth while even if their effect is so short as to require daily or twice a day application. This may seem a lot of work, but a man with an auto spray holding two gallons of liquid can go over a line of twenty cows in five minutes. A successful preparation that can be used as a spray is made by mixing the following:—
1 lb. laundry soap, 1 1/2 qts. oil of tar, 4 qts. coal tar dip, 3 qts. coal oil, 4 1/2 qts. fish oil, 3 qts. whale oil.

Dissolve the laundry soap in water and then add the other ingredients and more water to make 30 gallons of spray.

Additional Treatment Suggested.

Poisons and traps are sometimes used and can be made very efficient agents in stable fly control if used with ordinary intelligence and thoroughness. Formaldehyde is one of the best poisons to use in fly destruction. Mix two ounces of formaldehyde with 1 1/2 quarts of milk, sweeten with brown sugar, and place in a window where the flies congregate. In stables and pig pens properly darkened, one window may be left uncovered to provide the necessary light to attract the flies to the poison dish. If the stable man will at the beginning of the season provide shelves on which to place poison dishes high enough to be out of the way and where there is light, keep the same replenished from day to day with formaldehyde, milk and sugar, and see that all other moisture is covered up, millions of flies can be destroyed with little effort. A general clean up daily to prevent the pest increasing by breeding is very necessary to fly control; in fact there is little use in trying to poison or trap flies if we are so shiftless and neglectful of sanitary conditions as to permit them to breed wholesale. Clean up is the first and last word in stable fly control.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

Stack Threshing Has Advantages.

Records show that it costs the farmer a little more to stack his grain and thresh it from the stack than it does to thresh directly from the field. The cost of threshing alone in threshing from the stack is less than the cost of threshing in the field, but when the cost of stacking, which must be taken into consideration, is added, the cost of stacking and threshing from the stack is a little higher. To offset this, however, the straw and grain are usually of a better quality. Considerable loss is likely to result from leaving grain in the shock a long while waiting for the threshing machine. Especially is this true if wet weather prevails. Furthermore, if grain is stacked as soon as it is fit in case of wet weather the plow can be started. Shocks standing any length of time on fields seeded to grass kill out the grass. Consequently in fields of this kind the grain should be threshed or stacked as early as possible.

The tomato is closely related to the potato, and while the actual food value of the tomato is not so great as that of the potato, it has certain qualities that make it one of the most desirable of our garden crops.

Farmers are not only profiting by shipping their poultry co-operatively, but they are getting into the field of business, learning business methods and how to care for their poultry to get the best results.

A cow that has to use her energy warming the ice-cold water she drinks can't use that energy to make

HINTS FOR HAYMAKING

When to Cut, Toss, Rake, Coil and Haul In.

Curing Sweet Clover—Harvesting Alfalfa—Handling Red Clover—Timothy Hay—How to Cut—Rheumatic Hogs and Their Treatment.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

There is an old saying, "Make hay while the sun shines," with which Prof. Wade Toole of the O. A. College agrees; and fortunate is the farmer who gets sunshine for the job. However, with hay to harvest, one cannot always wait for the weather. One of the essentials in the production of good hay is that it be cut at the proper time. It must have sufficient maturity to ensure curing quality, but over maturity means coarse, fibrous, low quality feed. Sweet clover should be cut in the late bud stage. Alfalfa is ready just as it begins to blossom, and the new shoots are starting at the base of the plants. Red clover is handled to best advantage when approximately one-third of the blossoms have turned brown, and timothy just after the second blossom falls.

Curing Sweet Clover.

In curing sweet clover two methods are followed. Perhaps cutting with the binder and stacking up like grain until the crop is dry saves leaves better and gives as good results as can be obtained. Or the crop may be cut down and allowed to lie in the swath for about two days' sun, and then raked into small windrows. If the weather is dry, about three days in the windrow with an occasional turning makes it ready to harvest. If the weather is catchy it is advisable to coil the crop as soon as it is raked up.

Harvesting Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is more easily cured than sweet clover. If the weather is fine it may be cut in the morning and raked the afternoon of the following day. It must not be allowed to remain exposed to the dew too many nights of bleaching results. After raking, if the sun shines, one more day in the windrow generally makes good hay. If rain threatens coil it up immediately and let it make in the coil. In any event be sure it is dry when harvested, and be careful of the leaves in handling as they constitute the most valuable portion of the feed.

Handling Red Clover Hay.

Red clover is the common clover hay crop. Much of it is allowed to get over-ripe because it then cures more easily. It may be handled in the same manner as alfalfa; but, unless the crop is heavy it does not usually take quite as long to cure. The hayloader has changed methods to some extent. It is good practice to cut one day, ted the following morning, and rake the next afternoon. If the crop is very heavy it may have to lay over an extra day. It is surprising how much faster hay will make, after it has gone so far, when pulled or rolled into windrows. If it is to be coiled the work should be done soon after raking, and the hay should remain in the coils for a few days to sweat out. However, most of it is drawn out of the windrows and if dry makes good feed.

Timothy is Easiest to Cut.

Timothy is the easiest to cure. If crop and weather are right it may be cut one morning and hauled the next afternoon, and, in fair weather, is always ready by the third day. It is not necessary to coil timothy to cure. No matter what the hay crop, cut in time, rake as soon as possible to hasten drying, ted only when green or damp and coil in catchy weather. No doubt alfalfa and red clover may be made into the best hay by coiling, but in good weather this extra work is not necessary, and the loader hastens the harvest.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Rheumatic Hogs.

Rheumatism of swine may affect either the muscular tissue or the joints the muscular form being most common. Most authorities agree that several causes at least predispose to the disease. Exposure to weather is largely responsible for much of it. Infection also plays an important part. The formation within the body of injurious chemical substances may be a cause. A combination of all these doubts brings the disease.

The first evidence is pain shown by the animal when it moves. A shuffling lameness is present. In bad cases food is refused and the hog lies down most of the time. Aside from the pain and lameness, the animal with a mild case, may show no symptoms. At the joints are affected, there usually is a slight fever. Attacks last from several days to two weeks.

Good quarters should be provided, dry with little variation in temperature. Laxatives should be given, and sodium salicylate in bran sop in doses of from half to one teaspoonful, two or three times daily. If the animal recovers entirely from the attack, it might be best to market it.

If Udder Leaks Milk.

Leakage of milk from the udder is due to a relaxation of the sphincter muscles of the teats. This is not an infrequent occurrence among heavy milkers. Milking three times a day instead of twice a day relieves the strain on the muscles and will help a great deal. Immerse the teat twice daily in a cold saturated solution of alum. A rubber thimble is often used satisfactorily in severe cases. Application of caustic to the tip of the teat when the cow is dry may prevent leakage after subsequent calving.

It is far better for co-operative societies to be "safe" by seeking and accepting advice and information than to be "sorry" by neglecting to secure it, or ignoring it after it is obtained.

The Montreal House

THE PLACE OF QUALITY

Monarch Knit Silk Lingerie "Radiant Brand"

We are carrying a complete range of Bloomers, Step-ins, Slips and Vests, in colors bran, rose, peach, pink, powder, white, orchid, etc.

Silk Hosiery

PURE THREAD SILK—double run stop, in popular shades, at \$1.50

GREEN STRIPE—run stop, in all the latest shades, at \$1.00

GIRL'S SILK HOSE—in colors blush, flesh and sand, size 6 1/2 to 9.

MEN'S SILK HOSE—plain and patterned. Quality guaranteed.

Complete Stock Groceries

PRICES RIGHT

PHONE 13 r 2

J. A. Burwash

JARVIS, ONTARIO

W. J. Elliott

PLUMBING & TINSMITHING

GALVANIZED ROOFS AND TANKS
TINWARE, GRANITEWARE AND ALUMINUM

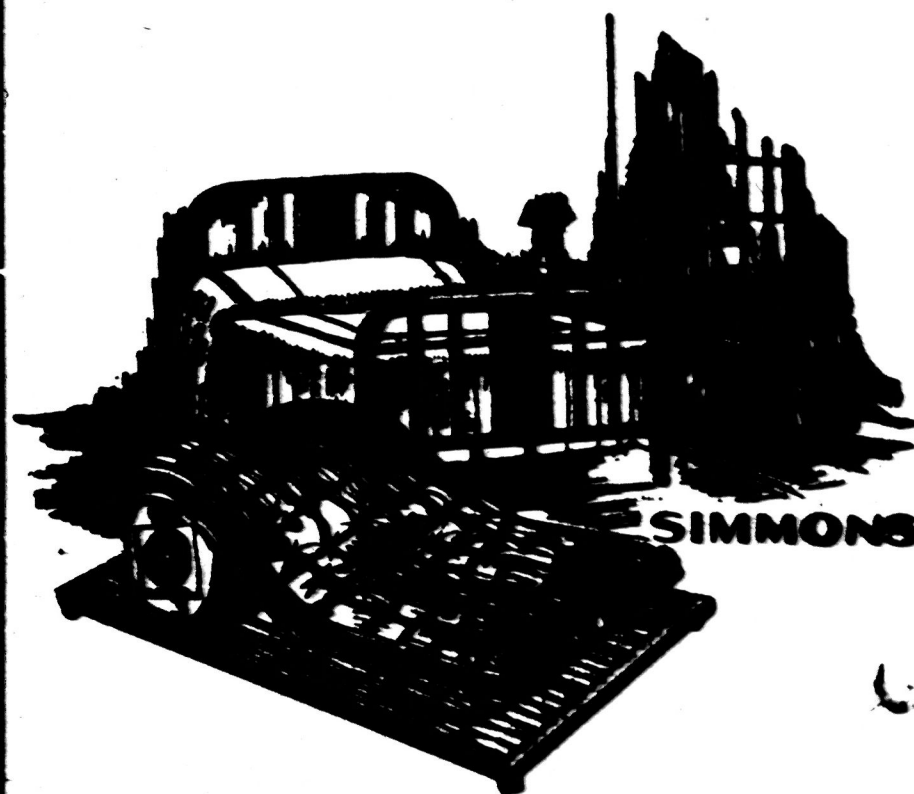
BRANTFORD ROOFING

Gas Mantles, Globes and Electric Bulbs

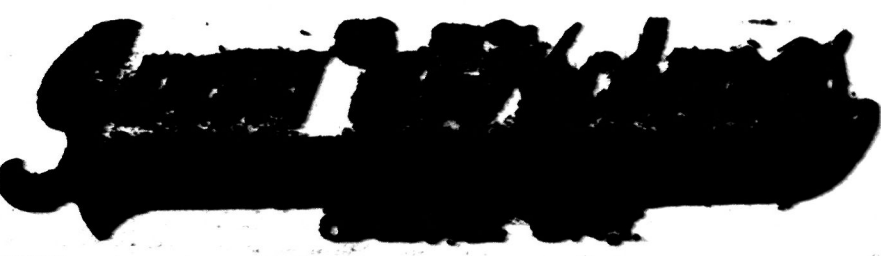
MAIN STREET

JARVIS, ONT.

FURNITURE



If you are in need of ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF FURNITURE It will pay you to call on



49th Year.

MISS CA

The young started in the Miss started out in been called on in the near fu Marshall to rep the Old Boys'

1. Candidates at least one re
2. Contest on ing, May 9th, night, June 29
3. Tickets so of votes, name votes; a \$1.00 t 500 votes
4. The nom vote shall be designated "Mi
5. Returns s counted and re
6. No candid transfer votes
7. The candi number of vot ceive a \$10.00
James MacGreg ond highest sh coin; the third
8. The ballot office of the S and key depos Commerce vault judges, who ar Reeve of Calde tie, Manager o merce, who sh whose award s

ANNUAL M

The annual W. I. was held R. Walter; he

The meeting tomary way, fo and adoption of Community sing the World G then disposed o hold the month June 23rd, wh will be present, gave a report o ing. A discuss business proble the roll call wh to by the payin Miller gave a s the journey and Miller had spen T. McNeil rend acceptably. Mi years' financi an encouraging Miss Fallis v charge of the The following ensuing year: President—M 1st Vice Pres 2nd Vice Pre Sec. Treas.— Dist. Director Organist—Mi Asst. Organis Auditors—Mi Press Report The President with a few ki singing of "Go Lunch and a enjoyed by all.

"AN ARIZ

Something di Cowboy," under Harris (directo plays). Commu Friday evening.

ANNOUNCIN

Sm Ch

We take gr

nouncing tha dies are obta where we sup fresh supplie

It is becau of the superio N CHUCKLE dies that we n nouncement to

They are so sonable price o ped, boxed a from their Sur now in stock a

BOYCE'S J

AGENTS APPO