

GET READY FOR THE SUMMER TIME.

Do your summer shopping now. season, good stylish goods, and p activity and this week's offering dis you wan't at unrivalled l

Our line of summer merchandise contains many bewitching effects for this rices always right. This store is becoming more and more the centre of business s should create still greater enthusiasm, for here in ample varieties is the merchan- w prices.

Special Dress Goods
Values Now 50

Striped Venetians in color green, cardinal, cream regular values to 65c. 50c.
Navy and black serge shadow stripe, a ladies' or children's wear, regular price 75c. yd., now selling at 50c.
Serge in navy blue only, good heavy quality, for boys' suits or ladies' dresses, 52 inches wide, a special value, at 50c.
Plain Venetians and Satin Cloths, in navy, brown, black and green, suitable for suits or skirts, regular values 60c. and 65c., now selling at 50c.

READ THIS.

The Greatest Muslin Bargain

Over 300 yards Muslins and Ginghams, in checks, polka dots and floral designs, very neat and pretty patterns, suitable for ladies or children's dresses, about 20 designs in all, regular price 12c. and 15c. yd. Your choice of the entire for

Only 10c. Yd.

HOSIERY SPECIALS

Ladies' Fine Hose Underpriced

Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, in plain silked and fancy lace, some with lace ankle and others with all lace front, in colors black or white, full fashioned and stainless dye, very cool for summer wear, regular price 35c. per pair, now selling at, only

29c. Per Pair 29c.

Men's Summer Furnishings

Men's Wash Vests, in white and colors, selling at all prices from \$1.25
Men's White Trousers, of heavy duck, selling at \$1.25
Men's Outing Shirts, plain white duck, with reversible collar, selling at 75c.
Men's Linen Hats, light, medium and dark colors, specials at 50c.
Men's Fine Colored Shirts, plain or pleated fronts, extra good values at \$1.00
Men's Fine Colored Shirts, striped and checked patterns, selling at 89c.
Men's Umbrellas, with mercerized top, regular price \$1.00, selling at 89c.
Boy's Outing Shirts, plain white or fancy stripe, special value at 50c.

Dimes or dollars, it makes no difference which you spend here, you're bound to save money.
PRODUCE TAKEN AS CASH.

TERRILL BROS.

Cheapest General Store in the County.

Join the throng who do their trading at Terrill's and save your checks—They are valuable.

CREAMERY NEWS.

Novel Work at the Kansas Experiment Station.

By Professor OSCAR ERF.

Investigations were carried on to construct a floor for a creamery that will be sanitary and at the same time will be comfortable and healthful to the operators. Up to the present time this has been a serious problem. Cement has been the best material to be used for creamery and cheese factory floors, but they have always been cold and unhealthful to the operator. We have therefore devised a floor by which the heating is done through the cement, warming the cement and making it comfortable for the operator, at the same time raising the temperature in the room. This has been one of the most successful experiments of the past year, and the plan has proved to be very successful.

In connection with this we have made also some tests in regard to cement partitions as they should be used in creameries. We have experimented on making sinks for creameries and cheese factories out of cement. The results of these experiments will be observed later.

Insulator For Refrigerators.

The question of securing an insulator for creamery refrigerators has been taken up, and some good results have been obtained. The first experiment in this line was to use baled straw as the insulating material, cementing the bale with Portland cement on both sides. This has proved to be a very successful way of insulating icehouses and refrigerators. Cement was also used in connection with asbestos fiber and sawdust, which proved to be successful for creamery floors by mixing cement with asbestos fiber and sawdust.

No More Lost Buttermilk.

A line of investigation with reference to recovering the buttermilk that has been lost in the large creamery was undertaken, and some very valuable results have been obtained. Buttermilk to the extent of several million dollars has been dumped into the streams of the state of Kansas every year. By drying this buttermilk and turning it into a food product the feeding value of the buttermilk can be fully recovered. Feeding experiments were begun along poultry lines and later with cows. In both cases the casein has proved to be a very profitable feed. It has been estimated that it is worth approximately 7 cents per pound as feed for chickens and about 5 cents per pound as feed for cows. This casein can be produced for the creameryman as well as the feeder, and by this means buttermilk is recovered and not lost, as is now the case.

Points on Machine Milking.

We have just completed the experiments between hand milking and machine milking, which showed an increase of 6 per cent in the maintenance flow of the machine milking.

The question as to stripping the cow after machine or allowing the machine to do all the milking is another experiment which was started, but no definite results have been obtained. The results so far indicate that cows stripped after the milking by machine do not give as good results as where milking is done entirely by the machine.

SWEENEY IN HORSES.

Cause of This Condition and Treatment of the Disease.

Nothing is more distressful to see or lays a heavier burden of criticism upon the farmer than the sight of an otherwise sound and well formed horse ruined with sweeney, says the Missouri and Kansas Farmer. If the causes of this condition were better understood we have a feeling that farmers would have fewer animals thus affected. On many farms during the winter the horses do little or no work. When spring comes and before the muscles are toned up the heavy work of plowing or disking is begun. The draft may not be exceedingly heavy, but it is steady and unrelenting, and the muscles of the shoulders soon become tired. Then the horse in order to relieve himself twists his head to one side and pulls with one shoulder for a time. In a little while the nerves of this shoulder become so compressed and benumbed that paralysis ensues. The nerves then are unable to control the nutrition of the muscles, and they waste away. This is sweeney.

Sometimes drivers of horses are careless in the way the cross lines are adjusted, so that the head of the horse is pulled to the side, bringing the most of the strain upon one of the shoulders. Then, again, sometimes there is no link between the singletree and the whiffletree, so that the inner end of the former rests upon the latter the moment one of the horses drops a little behind, and the entire load is borne by the outside tug. Horses until they get used to work should be frequently rested. If you think their shoulders do not become tired just because the draft is light put a five pound weight on your shoulder and walk a mile. You would think nothing of carrying a two bushel bag of corn a rod or two, but you soon begin to think it is a dreadful task to carry a five pound weight even a quarter of a mile. Rest the horses often until their muscles become hardened.

Just a word about the treatment of sweeney. Since it is merely nerve paralysis which lies at the base of the disease, it is worse than cruel to put in rowels and setons. Rub the muscles and excite them with liniment. Use the horse with a breast collar at some light work. The disease is very difficult to cure, but it generally can be mitigated.

Dipping Swine.

On each and every farm there should be some provision made for dipping swine. This not only proves to be an easy and effectual method of disinfecting animals which are being brought upon the farm, but it also furnishes a good way for disposing of lice. Every swine herd should be dipped at least twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. There are very few herds of swine that are not affected at some time or other with lice. Some recommend sprinkling or spraying for lice. This is not a very good way to overcome the difficulty, as the lice are usually found on the head close to the ears, under the armpits and in other secluded places where spraying could not in any way reach them. Swine thus affected, when put through a dipping tank, will be free from all trouble.—W. J. Kennedy.

THE SWINEHERD.

The sow that eats her pigs is improperly fed. Such appetites are always unnatural.

Turn out the breeding sows and pigs, but remember that when sows with older pigs are turned with younger ones the big ones will rob the little fellows.

Don't keep your little pigs shut up. They will thrive much better if you fence off a nice clover field for them. Give them liberty and plenty of milk.

It will not pay to keep the breeding stock with the market hogs. They need different care.

You need not concern yourself about warm quarters at present. What the hogs need now is shade.

It is the sow that is five or six years old that makes the best mother. Those that are too young are not the best ones.

When two litters a year are raised wean the pigs when they are from six to eight weeks old. When only one litter is raised they may remain with the sow a little longer, but should never be allowed to pull her down too much in flesh.

Pigs like and need green feed. If they have no pasture you will have to cut soiling crops for them.

Barley is said to be valuable as pig feed, but it's not as good as corn.

Be sure to cut, while green, some clover hay for the hogs to eat during the winter.

BUYING FEED.

Experience With the "Feed Only What You Raise" Theory.

The advice so often and persistently given to farmers by the agricultural press that they should raise all the feed they use has done and is still doing a vast amount of harm. A large number of farmers regard the buying of feed as a sign of improvidence, if not actually criminal, says a writer in Ohio Farmer.

Visit almost any farm and one finds stock of some kind that, to use the general term, is being "roughed" for lack of time, shelter or feed or the lack of proper feed, and the excuse given is, as a rule: "We feed them only corn. We know they should have some bran, oats or oilmeal, but we cannot afford to buy it, and we have plenty of corn. We grow this ourselves."

The most important lesson the writer ever learned was from his experience in feeding dairy cows. We had for years fed and practiced the "feed only what you raise" theory, and at the end of the year found but meager, if any, profit, and were forced to change our methods or work for the fun we could get out of raising feed.

Instead of continuing to play at a losing game we discarded this method and raise such crops as are best adapted to our soil, no matter what they are, and then buy the elements lacking in our home grown feeds.

I buy a load of bran, oilmeal or cottonseed meal, knowing that when fed to balance a ration with our home grown grains, etc., it enhances the feed value of our grain from 50 to 100 per cent.



RUPTURE

Established 1866. Nearly Half a Century in Toronto, Ont

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, Office--WEST KING ST., P. O. BOX 201, TORONTO.

THE MOST RELIABLE and Successful Authority—Greatest success in the treatment of Hernia (Rupture) Varicocele (Pulse Rupture) of all known agencies in modern times. He who makes a specialty of one department must certainly be more experienced and capable than those having "many irons in the fire." Don't put off your case, believing it to be simple—Remember neglect often proves fatal. Have your case attended to now, and thus avoid danger. Stop wasting time and money elsewhere, but come to one whose life-long study has taught him what to do. Do not respond or be deterred from seeking further advice, or because of repeated failures consider your case incurable. Because others failed in your case you have become discouraged. This is the very time you should consult me, as my reputation has been made in curing hopeless (so-called) cases. Come and have a talk with me.

LADIES suffering from any form of Rupture should not hesitate having their case attended to at once. Everything strictly professional. Write Toronto office for fuller particulars.

MOTHERS—Look to your children—have them cured, while young. Don't allow them to grow up handicapped in the race of life, with rupture. Reliability my guarantee.

MY CHARGES are within reach of all, the poor man as well as the rich. Terms can be satisfactory arranged, no reason why you should not consult me at once, during this visit.

VARICOCELE FALSE RUPTURE MEN OF ALL AGES SUFFER from this affliction. There is no affliction that so completely unfit man for the duties of life as Varicocele. The tendency of these conditions is to grow worse and more complicated—leading to nervous debility, wasting, lumbago, exhaustion, etc. Do you intend to allow this affliction to impair your vitality? It is doing so now and if not checked will result in the above conditions. No matter how serious your case may be, time affixed, or the failure experienced in trying to be cured by medicine—free trials, or Electric belts—my Blotone system will cure. No temporary benefit, but a PERMANENT one. NO OPERATION necessary. No detention from business.

SPECIALIST WILL VISIT:

LINDSAY, JUNE 26th and 27th.

Fenelon Falls, Mansion House.

Monday, afternoon and night.

Tuesday, all day till 2 p. m.

(1½ days only)

JUNE 28th and 29th. Minden, June 30.

To Get the Most Out of the Churn.

Taking the barrel churn as best for the farm buttermaker, he should know how to get the most out of it. In this form of churn the concussion of the cream necessary to do the churning is secured by the fall of the cream as the churn is revolved. The faster the churn is revolved the greater number of concussions per minute will be secured. But if the churn is whirled so fast that the centrifugal force created holds the cream from falling no churning will take place.

The Making of a High Scoring Herd.

Commenting at a recent stock breeders' meeting on a certain Minnesota herd, W. D. Hoard said: So far as we can learn, this high scoring herd was constructed and brought to its present state of good profit by the owner being a good judge of cows in purchasing and following that up by a most excellent understanding of how to care for and feed a cow after he got her. Of course, added to this was the process of elimination or weeding out of poor cows, which is one of the most important of all processes connected with the management of a dairy herd.