

Taking Your Dollar to Market

EVERY year your family, and every family of your acquaintance, spends about 70 per cent of its income just for living, exclusive of rent—so economic experts tell us. Think what this means—seven dollars out of every ten invested in food, clothing, household utilities and all the multitude of things that keep a family comfortable and happy.

THAT part of spending is readily understood. But do you realize that every manufacturer and retailer of these necessities is planning how he can get your dollar?

IT'S a big job to spend so much money wisely and well. It requires careful business methods to get the best possible returns from each dollar that leaves the family purse.

THE clever woman goes for help to the advertisements in her local paper. There she finds a directory of buying and selling. She learns about the offerings of merchants and business people. She weighs quality and price. She takes this opportunity of judging and selecting almost everything she needs to feed, clothe, amuse, instruct and generally bring up her family.

DO you read the advertisements? You will find them willing and able to serve you in the business of purchase.

Advertisements are Guardians of your Pocketbook.

Read Them Carefully.

News and Information for the Busy Farmer

Junior Farmers Ready For Ontario Fall Fairs

Over 1500 boys and 1200 Homemaking Club girls to take part in competitions at Class "A" and "B" fairs.

With Ontario fall fairs and exhibitions just around the corner, some 1500 Ontario Junior Farmers and 1200 Homemaking Club girls, the latter sponsored by the Women's Institute Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, are preparing for competitions that are always features of Class "A" and Class "B" fairs.

According to R. S. Duncan, Director of Agricultural Representatives Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, and who is in direct charge of the Junior Farmer movement in Ontario, there is even more interest in Junior Farmer competitions this year than last, when a new high for boys' club work was established.

Class "A" fairs include Peterboro, Ottawa, Toronto and London, while Class "B" shows are held at Barrie, Brampton, Belleville, Port Arthur, Kingston, Galt, Woodstock, Leamington, Lindsay, Renfrew, Richmond, Simcoe and Stratford.

The Junior Extension program for boys at Class "A" fairs is under the direction of Mr. Duncan and his assistant, A. H. Martin, while the county agricultural representatives are in charge of the "B" exhibitions. Officials of the Women's Institute Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, are in charge of the competition for girls.

The Weed of the Week — Ragweed

Which of the many weeds in Ontario is the worst?

Ask any hay fever sufferer at this time of the year and he will sneeze you a vindictive reply—"Ragweed".

Ragweed, being an annual, depends entirely on its seed for survival from year to year, so that every time you destroy a plant you are killing not one or two hundred but in some cases 5000 seeds, and as these seeds may remain in the soil several years without injury to the germ, it can be seen that to control Ragweed effectively every plant must be killed. It is not only a bane to hay fever sufferers, but causes plenty grief to the farmer.

The stem of Common Ragweed is from one to three feet high, much branched, and slightly hairy. The leaves are almost as finely divided as some species of ferns. The spike-like flower heads are very numerous and from one to six inches long. The flowers are yellow in colour and produce an abundance of pollen. Pollen grains are produced abundantly from the latter part of July until autumn frosts kill the plants. These particles of pollen, light in weight, may be carried long distances by the slightest breeze and inhaled by those susceptible to hay fever causes much discomfort.

Because Ragweed is not very apparent in the growing crop, the damage that it does is frequently underestimated. It takes a good deal of plant food from the ground thus robbing the natural storehouse of crop plants. It also crowds out and prevents a perfect stand of fodder crops which have been seeded with the grains. Its presence in pasture areas is claimed to cause unpleasant odors to the milk of cows which eat it.

When growing in areas which can be cultivated, hand pulling, mowing to prevent seeding and after harvest cultivation are recommended. When found in areas which cannot be cultivated, hand pulling, mowing and the use of chemicals are recommended.

Ragweed plants may be eradicated with no permanent injury to grass by using a 10% solution of Ammonium Sulphate. Dissolve 1 pound of the Ammonium Sulphate in 1 gallon of water and spray with a fine nozzle sprayer at a pressure of 300 to 350 pounds. Wet all plants thoroughly down to the ground, preferably just before coming into flower. This method is recommended for streets, curbs, fence lines, around buildings and all areas where it is difficult to mow.

Ragweed is listed as a noxious weed within the Weed Control Act which states that it must be destroyed before seeds mature.

Won't you do your share to aid hay fever sufferers by inspecting your property for Ragweed and report any infestation you know of to your city, town, village, county or township weed inspector?

J. FOX

ALL KINDS OF SHEET METAL WORK

Furnaces, Eave Troughs, Metal Garages, Roofing; Jobbing Promptly Attended to Established 1880

Chick'n Chats

By H. E. LeMasurier

Most poultry producers have a pet "bogy". In most cases this pet "bogy" is Coccidiosis. Coccidiosis is one of the most easily controlled diseases met with in the poultry world. Coccidiosis gives trouble only when conditions allow it, and these conditions are so easily controlled, that to admit continued trouble from coccidiosis is an admission of poor management and neglect.

Coccidia are small organisms that cause coccidiosis. These organisms, when in sufficient numbers, will cause an inflammation of the intestines of sufficient intensity to cause bleeding. In addition, a bird's resistance is broken down to the diseases, and its condition may become so poor as to cause death. Coccidia multiply in damp litter, and from this source most coccidia infections originate. Of course, the resistance of a strong bird is much greater to the disease than the resistance of a weak one. In other words, it takes a much heavier infection to affect a healthy bird than a weak one. A producer may be extremely careful to keep his litter dry, yet suffer severe losses from coccidiosis, because of having birds in poor condition, with a lowered resistance due to poor ventilation, overcrowding, poor stock, etc.

The first signs of coccidiosis is a paling of the comb and wattles. This is followed by lack of appetite and blood appearing in the droppings. The experienced poultryman does not wait until blood appears in the droppings to treat his birds, but checks the infection when the first signs appear.

There are many patent preparations for controlling coccidiosis. These are, in most cases, expensive and run away with most of the profit even before the birds start producing. The following procedure has been found most satisfactory, and is highly recommended for the treatment of coccidiosis in any stage:

Take away all hard materials like oyster shell, bonemeal, charcoal and grit. Allow the birds to consume all the buttermilk, or diluted semi solid buttermilk, that they desire. If they are eating poorly give a small amount of mash moistened with buttermilk at frequent intervals. Feed no grain during the day. A small feeding of grain may be given at night, but in most cases the grain is not desired by the birds until their appetite is restored. Four or five days on the treatment usually clears up any ordinary infection of coccidiosis but some cases may require longer. This treatment is entirely safe, and may be continued for any period required to completely clear up the infection.

If the following rules are followed, there should be very few losses from coccidiosis.

1. Do not overcrowd.
2. Bone dry litter.
3. Good ventilation.

We heard a good story the other day about a district bootlegger. Some thirsty souls called at this chap's place late at night and when their rappings on the door went unheeded, they really raised a rumpus, kicking and hollering loud enough to awaken the whole neighborhood. Finally the owner stuck his head out of an upstairs window and said: "Hey, boys, pipe down on the noise—do you want me to lose my license?"—Chesley Enterprise.

VILLAGE OF RICHMOND HILL

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS OF TAXES

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Reeve of the Village of Richmond Hill dated the 1st day of August 1939 and to me directed, commanding me to proceed with the collection of arrears of taxes, together with the fees and expenses, I hereby give notice that the list of lands liable to be sold has been prepared, and is being published in the Ontario Gazette under the dates of September 28th, October 28th and November 5th, 1939, and that, unless the said arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid, I shall, on the 18th day of December 1939 proceed to sell the said lands to discharge the said arrears of taxes and the charges thereon.

The sale will be held on the above date at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Municipal Hall in the Village of Richmond Hill.

Copies of said list may be had at my office.

A. J. HUME,
Village Treasurer.

Dated at Richmond Hill,
August 10th, 1939.

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