

A SPECIAL DAY for THE LADIES

One Day Only

We beg to announce to the Ladies of Jarvis and this vicinity that we are having a Representative visit our store on

FRIDAY, THE 26

inst., with a full range of Ladies'

SPRING COATS
SUITS and
READY-TO-WEAR
DRESSES

We Invite Your
Inspection

Miller Bros.

THE BUSY STORE JARVIS, ONT.

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Cattle Salts— 6 pounds for 25c Cattle Sulphur— 6 lbs. for 25c
For disinfecting stables and poultry houses, also killing lice on stock, use

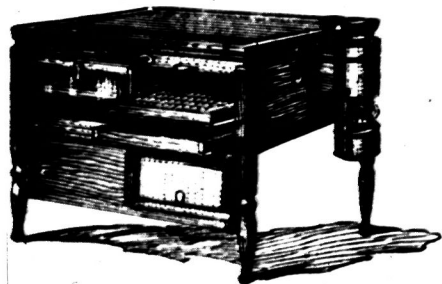
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Dr. Hess Stock Tonic	Royal Purple Stock Specific
Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea	Royal Purple Poultry Specific
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Absorbine for Swellings	Royal Purple Cough Powder for Horses
Gombaults Caustic Balsam	Royal Purple Lice Killer
Kendalls Spavin Cure	

The **Rexall** Store

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Incubators and Brooders



QUEEN INCUBATORS
With Nursery Trays

No. 20 Style K, Copper tank 70 egg.....	\$18.00
No. 21 Style K, Copper tank 130 egg.....	\$29.75
No. 22 Style K, Copper tank 220 egg.....	\$40.00
QUEEN 600 Chick Coal Brooders.....	\$21.50

SAP PAILS — SAP SPILES

DAIRY PAILS, Large size, No. 1516.....	2 for \$1.59
DAIRY PAILS, Med. size No. 1514.....	2 for \$1.39

PRUNING SAWS — TREE PRUNERS GARDEN TOOLS FOR THE GARDEN

E. T. CARTER

JARVIS Phone 19 ONT.

THE SPlicing OF ROPE

MAY SAVE THE FARMER MUCH TIME AND TROUBLE.

Rope is Made of Cotton, Hemp, Jute and Flax—strength of Manila Rope—Short, Long and Side Splices—Rope Halters Are the Strongest.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Rope for stock halters, hay fork and grain sling equipment, the tying of animals or materials, hoists or holding is used on every farmstead. A knowledge that will enable the farm boy to tie quickly the various knots and hitches will save much time and reduce the possibility of accident on all operations where rope is used. The ability to quickly splice a broken hay fork rope at the time when it is most needed will save hay, time and trouble.

Rope Material.

Rope is made of various materials such as cotton, hemp, manilla fibre, jute and flax. The rope most frequently used on the farm is made from hemp, imported from Manila. Common rope is generally composed of three or four strands. The four-strand rope is stronger than the three-strand of equal diameter.

Strength of Manila Rope.

The safe load for the various diameters of manilla (three-strand) rope is about one-sixth of the actual breaking load. For three-strand manilla rope of one inch diameter the safe load is under 1,000 pounds, while the breaking load is nearly 6,500 pounds. Half-inch rope should not be subjected to a load greater than 230 pounds if it is to last and give service. The breaking strength of half-inch manilla rope is 1,820 pounds. A three-quarter inch rope can be expected to carry 525 pounds as a safe load, or 3,800 pounds with very great risk to both material and operator. Rope should not be used over small pulleys or runs if it is to last and give good service. Many of the hay fork pulleys used are less than eight inches in diameter, and are very hard on the rope, causing heavy strain wear and early destruction. Tar applications to rope, while increasing the rope's resistance to weathering, reduces the strength about twenty-five per cent. Rope should be kept dry.

The Short Splice.

The short splice is of great service. It is quickly made and strong. The weaving of the strands of two three-strand ropes together in the form of a splice increases the diameter at the point of repair to the extent of making this type of splice objectionable if the rope is to be run over pulleys. To make a short splice, unravel the ends of the two pieces of rope that it is desired to splice or fifteen inches if the rope is one inch in diameter, or less if working on a smaller rope. After unravelling wrap the ends of the strands to prevent them untwisting. Bring the strands together by tying by pairs with an overhand knot the strands from opposite ends of the rope being joined by the splice. This done, the work is completed by weaving the strands into the rope in both directions, using a fid or a tapered and pointed wooden pin to open the strands. The free ends are passed under every other strand for a distance of six or eight inches each way from the centre of the splice. This done the remaining ends of strands are cut off and the work completed.

The Long Splice.

This type of splice is used where it is desired to make a union of two pieces of rope and still retain nearly the same diameter at the splice. A long splice in a three-strand rope will be composed of not more than four strands at any one point, and the length of the union is very much greater than in the short splice. To make a long splice count off sixteen turns from the ends to be spliced and mark by tying with a strong twine. Unlay the rope ends down to the point of tying and force the ends together to begin the splice. Develop it further by unlaying one strand from each rope end and filling in with one of the loose strands. This accomplished, three of the loose strands will be much shorter than formerly, and the ends can be woven into the rope as with the short splice and the union developed. The strand ends can then be cut off and tucked in out of the way, leaving a long smooth splice.

The Side Splice.

The side splice is frequently useful where it is desired to join two ropes of the same or different sizes. It is extensively used in halter making. This splice should always be made so that the pull is in the same direction as the spliced in rope strands.

Rope Halters.

Rope halters of various types and sizes can be easily made by any handy farm boy. The rope halter has the advantage of greater strength over halters made from leather or cotton web. The cost of the home-made rope halter is very low—the purchase cost of the rope—if the work of making is done on wet or stormy days.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Care of Strawberry Plantation.

The care of the strawberry plantation during the fall months will determine very largely the size of the crop next year. Clean tillage should be maintained. It is especially important to keep down the perennial weeds, such as plantain and dock.

No farmers' organization can continue to live that is managed arbitrarily. It is likely to succeed only as members develop a living, active spirit of mutual effort which must be manifested in its board of directors.

BEST STOCK FEED OF ALL

ALFALFA—THE FEED OF THE FUTURE—EXCLUSIVELY GROWN.

Only Hardy Seed Should Be Used and Plenty Is Now Available—Important Points to Consider.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

One of the valuable features of alfalfa is its richness in the expensive proteins. When cut at six or eight inches in height, we have found it to contain 25 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, that is, one-quarter of the dry matter of the crop was crude protein. The amount naturally decreased as the plants matured, due to the development of the fibre, but in the early blossoming stage we found alfalfa contained on the average 15.5 per cent. of crude protein, or 11.3 per cent. of digestible crude protein, calculated to water free basis. In the hay condition of dryness, Henry and Morrison in "Feeds and Feeding" give the per cent. of digestible protein in some of the common fodders as follows: Alfalfa, 10.6; red clover hay, 7.6; timothy hay, 3.0; corn silage, 1.1; and among the grains, oats, 0.7; corn, 7.5; barley, 9.0; and wheat bran, 12.5. It will thus be seen why it is not necessary to feed so much grain or concentrates when alfalfa is used as the fodder.

Furthermore, the alfalfa is valuable for its A and B vitamins and its ash content. It may not be better in these respects than the clovers, but it has a recognized value when fed with concentrates.

The Ontario farmer's feed problem is best solved through the production and use of the greatest possible quantities of high-class home-grown roughage, which obviates the necessity of using a large proportion of expensive concentrates in his rations. Most of the roughages, are carbonaceous feeds which in themselves, even in mixtures, do not make for properly balanced rations and, consequently there is always a big demand for protein-rich feeds such as bran, shorts, middlings, oilcake meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal and other similar feeds. These feeds are always more or less expensive and it is sound farm economics to attempt to produce substitutes for them in so far as possible. The farmer understands the situation and naturally turns to leguminous crops, particularly the clovers, to cut down his feed bills and, at the same time, enrich his soil. He realizes that his home-grown grains and his corn and roots are low in protein. He knows that protein-rich concentrates are high in price. Therefore, he is interested more and more in an increased supply of home-produced feed high in protein. It is also a fact that these leguminous feeds are high in mineral matter so necessary to production, reproduction and general health in herds and flocks, and the best of them is alfalfa. It is the most palatable of all.

Alfalfa Hay.

Alfalfa hay stands at the head of the hay list in value for dairy cows, sheep and lambs, beef cows, growing young cattle, breeding bulls, and may be used with care for horses, especially when they are idle or comparatively so. Of course, the hay should be well cured, preferably by the coil method, and general in opening the second cutting is of finer quality than the first. Good alfalfa hay is just under wheat bran in digestible crude protein, but shows about three times as much fibre. It is a roughage, but some feeders forget that it is a rich roughage and throw too much of it to their stock. A small forkful of good alfalfa hay contains more real feed value than a big bundle of the average timothy or mixed hay and so it should be fed with more care to prevent waste or danger of over-feeding. Alfalfa hay, corn silage and a few roots make an ideal roughage ration for all classes of cattle and sheep and many feeders have cut down, or cut out, their corn acreage where alfalfa does well. For dairy and beef cattle, from one-half to one pound per day per hundred pounds of live weight, according to other feeds fed, proves very valuable in mixed rations. For sheep, either fattening lambs or breeding ewes, from two to four pounds per day will be relished. For horses, not over one-half pound per hundred pounds live weight, preferably mixed with other hay or straw, is safer than too much. And for the old sows, it may also be used as part of the winter ration.

Alfalfa Silage.

As a silage crop nothing excels alfalfa. It grows rapidly and produces several crops in a season. Green alfalfa cut and carted to all stock kept stabled during the summer provides protein-rich succulence in the most palatable form. The crop will produce more feed cut and fed as a silage crop than in any other form. Mature cattle may be fed up to fifty or sixty pounds per day of this green feed along with other feeds. Calves and younger stock do exceedingly well on alfalfa as green feed. Show or fattening sheep can get no better feed, and it is among the very best green feeds for all classes of pigs from the youngest pigs to older breeding stock. Green alfalfa is not a very satisfactory feed for the working horse because it has a tendency to cause washiness.

Alfalfa, in such form, provides in itself a narrow ration, being very high in protein, and should be fed, along with home-grown grains, a little hay or corn silage to cattle. Sheep will handle it without much difficulty and, of course, it naturally is only a supplement to the grain ration for hogs, but, as such, it will cut down the cost of pork production very materially. If fed green to horses, it should only comprise a part of the ration along with some dry hay and grain. When feeding to cattle and sheep, it is well to start with a small amount and that dry, as there is some danger of bloat if large quantities are fed wet in the beginning. Ask for Circular 48, on Hardy Alfalfa and get the rest of the story of this wonder crop.

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