

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 Marquesttes, 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

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

Silk and Cotton Figured Marquesttes, priced from 75c up

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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

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

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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.

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MORE OATS MORE GAS

Growing More Oats By Sowing the O. A. C. No. 72

Larger Yields and Better Quality—A Great Prize Winner—A Triumph for the Agricultural College—A New Hybrid Field Pea.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The O. A. C. No. 72 oat has, during the short period of its existence, added greatly to the total grain production of Canada. Its multiplication during future years will undoubtedly add many millions to the agricultural wealth of the province. Derived from the Siberian.

The O. A. C. No. 72 was derived from the Siberian. In 1905 a large nursery plot in the experimental grounds at the Ontario Agricultural College, containing 10,000 seeds planted by hand at equal distances apart, produced several plants of remarkable vigor. One of these selected plants was the parent of the O. A. C. No. 72.

The success of the O. A. C. No. 72 has been measured side by side with that of the Banner, which, previous to the general distribution of the O. A. C. No. 72, was the most popular oat grown in Ontario.

Yield and Quality Compared.

For sixteen years in succession the O. A. C. No. 72 and the Banner varieties of oats, have been included in the experiments at the College, and the following table gives the average results in maturity, in percentage of hull and in yield of both straw and grain per acre:

	O. A. C. No. 72	Banner
Percentage of hull...	23.5	21.5
Tons of straw per acre...	2.5	2.1
Bushels grain...	52.5	48.5

In these experiments the O. A. C. No. 72 in comparison with the Banner has a thinner hull in each of fourteen and a greater yield per acre in each of twelve out of sixteen years. Each variety required on an average one hundred and ten days to mature.

Remarkable Growth in Popularity. In 1911 the O. A. C. No. 72 variety of oats was distributed throughout Ontario in connection with co-operative experiments which were being carried out through the medium of the Experimental Union. Without a single exception this new variety of oat has given a higher average yield per acre than any other variety used in co-operative tests conducted by farmers in each of the past eleven years. The O. A. C. No. 72 soon made a record for itself, and was increased rapidly from the pound lots used in the tests conducted on the individual farms. In the last seven years, of the 980 first prizes which were awarded to fields of standing oats in connection with the Field Crop Competition throughout Ontario, the O. A. C. No. 72 received 521, the Banner 220, and all other varieties combined 249.

A Consistent Prize Winner.

In the competitions of threshed grain at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa; at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph; and at the Ottawa Winter Fair, the O. A. C. No. 72 received 72 and the Banner 61 prizes in the last four years, the O. A. C. No. 72 surpassing the Banner in awards from fifty to one hundred per cent, at each of these exhibitions. This is a remarkable record, twenty years from single seed to the present day millions. The benefit that Ontario is deriving from the development of the O. A. C. No. 72 will pay many times the entire cost of the Agricultural College—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

A New Hybrid Field Pea.

The market value of Ontario's field peas amounts to about four million dollars annually. The O. A. C. No. 181 variety of field peas was originated at Guelph, by crossing the Prussian Blue and the White Wonder. It is a small, smooth, white pea of good quality and appearance.

Of all the leading varieties of field peas tested at the Ontario Agricultural College, the O. A. C. No. 181 has given the highest average yield of grain per acre. In the past five years' results, the first, second, third and fifth highest yields were produced by new varieties originated at the College through cross-fertilization. In the tests with other varieties, the O. A. C. No. 181 was early, reaching maturity in 98 days, and the straw was the freest from blight and grew to an average length of 45 inches. The peas gave an average weight of 62.8 pounds per measured bushel.

This new variety of field peas was successfully tested in the co-operative experiments on fifty farms throughout Ontario in the past two years. The following was the average yield in bushels per acre per annum of each of the four varieties tested in this way by the practical growers: O. A. C. No. 181, 26.9; Early Britain, 24.4; Potter, 24.3; and Canadian Beauty, 23.1.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

How to Control Root Maggot.

The cabbage maggot can be controlled by treatment, early in the season, with a solution of an ounce of corrosive sublimate in 10 gallons of water, applied to the stems and roots of each plant twice or three times at intervals of a week, using an ordinary watering can with the rose removed and the spout reduced to a convenient form to make the application. Onion maggots can be controlled by the use of a one-half ounce of sodium arsenate dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, with a pint of molasses added.

Crop rotation and diversification are sound forms of insurance for the farmer.

WORMS BOTHER HORSES

Some Are Long, Some Are Short, All Are Annoying.

They Range From Two to Fifteen Inches in Length—Symptoms Described—Practical Treatment Suggested.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The Oxyuris or Pin Worm.

The Oxyuris are popularly known as "Pin Worms," and are among the most common parasites affecting the large intestine of horses.

Characteristics: Two varieties of this class of pin worms are said to occur in horses, termed respectively the Oxyuris Curvula and the Oxyuris Mastigodes. The Oxyuris Curvula is probably the more common, and some authorities appear to consider the Oxyuris Mastigodes to be but a variation of an abnormal form of the Curvula. In general appearance and form they closely resemble each other, the chief difference noticeable being their length. The average length of the Oxyuris Curvula is about two inches, while the Oxyuris Mastigodes is about three inches in length. They are both distinctly curved in shape, and made up of a body and tail. The body is the curved and thickest part and forms the anterior half. Posteriorly the body becomes attenuated and is prolonged by a whip-like, long tail which tapers to a thin point. They inhabit the large intestine, more especially the colon and rectum, and are sometimes present in large numbers. The eggs are deposited around the outer margin of the anus and become noticeable as a yellow incrustation. The life history and cycle of these parasites has not been fully determined, but it is probable that infection takes place direct by ingestion of food and water contaminated with eggs, which later become hatched in the stomach and intestines.

Symptoms: If present in small numbers they may not cause any inconvenience. When present in large numbers they cause considerable irritation of the bowel and rectum, and the animal is noticed to be frequently rubbing the anus and tail against any convenient object. Owing to the continued irritation to which they give rise they may greatly impair the general health of the animal, causing unthriftiness and loss of condition. A characteristic symptom of the presence of pin worms is the appearance of a greyish fur and yellow incrustation around the margin of the anus, resulting from the eggs deposited and dried mucus accumulating. The worms themselves are also often observed hanging out of the anus or in the dung being passed.

Treatment: Medicinal treatment and injections are usually successful in expelling and eradicating pin worms from horses. A useful remedy consists in two ounces of turpentine given in a pint of raw linseed oil, as a drench, repeated once a week as may be required. In addition, injections into the rectum should be given each morning consisting of warm, salt water containing about four table-spoonful of salt to each quart of water. Salt should also be given in mashes or placed within reach of the animal. The skin around the margin of the anus should be washed to remove the incrustation of eggs.

The prevention of infestation by pin worms consists of avoiding food and water which are contaminated by the droppings from horses. Ascaris Megalocephala. This is a large worm which is very common among horses. It is so named on account of its comparatively large head.

Characteristics: In form it is a long, round worm tapering towards both ends. They are of a whitish or yellowish color and are easily distinguished by their large-sized and expanded heads, provided with three papillae or lips. The females are the larger, being from six to fifteen inches in length, while the males are from five to ten inches. They are the largest and most common of the round worms infesting horses, and inhabit the small intestines of horses of all ages, and are sometimes present in large numbers. The ova or eggs have great power of resistance and vitality, and after being expelled from an animal may remain alive for a period of over a year in manure, moist earth or ponds. The eggs and larvae are in turn taken into the system with the food and water, and, on reaching the intestines develop into the mature worms.

Symptoms: As a rule this worm is only present in small numbers and does not give rise to much inconvenience or harm. When present in considerable numbers they are frequently noticeable in the dung, and may cause the usual symptoms of worms in general.

Treatment: Medicinal treatment is usually effective in expelling this parasite, as they live chiefly in the contents of the small intestines, and vermifuge medicines dissolving in the bowels kill them rapidly. The following remedies have proved to be effective:—Sulphate of iron given in two dram doses in the feed every morning for a week followed up on the seventh day by a purgative, such as an ounce of aloes given as a ball, or a pint of raw linseed oil. The iron may be continued longer, if necessary. Two ounces of turpentine given in a pint of milk or raw linseed oil is also useful. The most effective agent, however, is probably tartar emetic given in doses of from one to two drams daily for four or five days, followed by a dose of physic. C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Ont. Vet. College, Guelph.

The success a man has in the production of lambs depends on the kind of ewes he selects, and the care he gives them.

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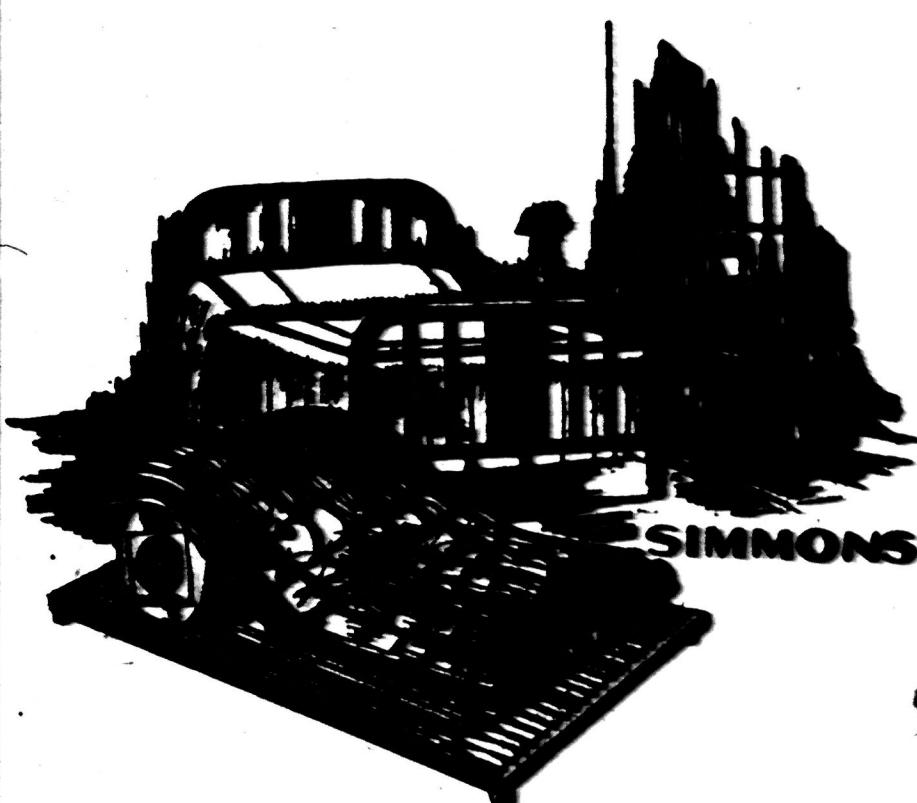
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