

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 Marquesses, 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 Marquesses, 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

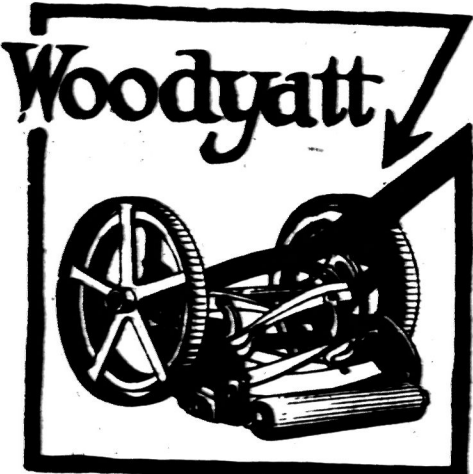
JARVIS, ONT.

Mother's Day!

SUNDAY, MAY 8th—Don't forget Mother on Mother's Day. If you don't know what to send her come and get a box of our delicious Chocolates. Mother still likes candy and she likes to have you remember that she does. The kind she likes is here at

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

E. T. CARTER

Jarvis

Phone 19

Expert Repairs

ON ALL MAKES OF MOTOR CARS

TIRES AND TIRE Service

Batteries Charged and Repaired

Anderson's Garage

Jarvis

Wm. Anderson, Prop.

Ont.

HATCHING AND REARING

The Best Way of Handling the Young Chick.

Great Variation in Mortality—Superior Method of Feeding Chicks With Beans—Weight of Chick—Value of Manure—When to Fringe.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The use of the incubator and brooder has forced the poultry keeper to study the methods of growing chicks. A mother hen and her brood, when allowed to range, can be fed many feeds and the chicks do well simply because the hen and the chicks balance the ration by eating insects and selecting tender green feed. And, it may be several other things that we have never observed.

Great Variation in Mortality.

There is a great variation in different broods of chicks reared by the artificial method, and may broods have a high mortality and a very unthrifty appearance. The chicks can be reared easily with reasonable care and attention. The use of a little common sense is essential.

One should remember that, given a brooder, a colony house, and say three hundred baby chicks, it is the duty of the operator to keep the chicks comfortable, and that every inch of the body must be taken to those chicks. There is no clucking hen to pick up bits of gravel or to catch insects. The feed must be taken to the chicks.

At present the department of Poultry Husbandry at the O.A.C., is conducting a series of experiments, the object being to find a simple, inexpensive method of growing a normal chick. It may take years to get the answer, but each season we add a little to our knowledge.

Hopper Mash for Chicks.

The mash used at the Poultry Department, O.A.C., in the hoppers, or feed boxes, where the chicks are reared consists of:

- 150 pounds of Corn Meal.
- 100 pounds of Crushed Oats.
- 100 pounds of Shorts.
- 100 pounds of Beans.
- 50 pounds of Meat Scrap.
- 20 pounds of Bone Meal.

The whole grain hopper feed usually consists of fifty per cent. each of wheat and cracked corn. If milk is given to drink, one-half, if not more, of the meat scrap may be taken from the mash.

The chicks stay on range until ready to lay, which period is when they are about six months of age. If they prefer roosting in trees to the house we allow them to do so; in fact we rather prefer that they would roost in trees.

Shade, tender green feed, plenty of clean drink, and enough to eat, are essential.

Feeding Chicks With Beans.

Where chicks are being reared with hens, and have access to tender grass or other green feed, a very good feed is raw or cooked Johnny-cake made with an egg in it. Give milk to drink, and have a quart or so of gravel near the coop to supply grit. Move the coop every few days. When the chicks are a few weeks old gradually change to ordinary feeds.

Raise the chicks on new ground. Keep off the old ground that has had chicks running upon it year after year. Keep the hen free of lice. Dust with sodium fluoride or use a small amount of blue ointment. A piece one-half the size of a kernel of corn, placed on the skin below the vent, will usually kill many of the lice.

Weight of Chicks.

One hundred baby chicks when hatched will usually weigh between seven and eight pounds. When the chicks have reached the age of twelve weeks they should weigh between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred pounds. For sake of comparison we will take a calf at birth with a weight of eighty pounds. Should the calf make the same rate of gain as the chick, it would at twelve weeks of age weigh a ton.

This will help one to understand why broods of chicks vary so much, and will also assist the feeder to appreciate the opportunity at hand to display his skill.—W. R. Graham, O.A. College, Guelph.

When to Fringe.

The dormant season is the logical time for pruning, although when the wood is frozen the work may not be very agreeable to the grower. Where young trees or stone fruits are conical the pruning should be done in early spring, but bearing apple trees can be pruned in zero weather without apparent injury. Fringing is the one major orchard operation which can be performed to advantage during the winter months. At that time there are no leaves to interfere with the vision of the pruner, and consequently he is better able to judge which branches should be removed. Furthermore, it is only during the winter that the grower has the time to give to this work.

Value of Manure.

Manure is worth exactly what it will give in net return from the increased crops produced. This amount varies widely depending upon the quality of the soil, the season and the crop. The value of the manure per ton is increased by uniform spreading, by using a light to medium application of ten to fifteen tons per acre rather than a heavy application, and by supplying the manure to oat crops, corn, potatoes, and hay rather than to grain crops. Where had manure is not present, unrotted manure will prove more economical.

Paths and roads about the farm.

Paths and roads about the farm should be as few as possible but should be kept out of sight so far as possible.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION

A Much Too Common Trouble With Cattle To-day.

Once Reached in Purchasing Cows—Methods and Treat Infectious Abortion—The House With Fever—Potato Disease Investigation.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

After an exhaustive study of the causes and treatment of infectious abortion of cattle, Dr. C. D. McGillivray, Principal Ont. Vet. College, Guelph, has come to the following conclusions:

1. In purchasing breeding cattle, make careful enquiries to ascertain if the herd from which they are being obtained is free from abortion disease.

2. If doubt exists as to their freedom from this disease, have all newly obtained pregnant females tested or keep them under observation until they calve.

3. Cows should be placed in maternity stalls to calve.

4. Whenever a cow aborts keep her isolated until she calms.

5. Thoroughly clean and disinfect the stalls in the stable. The bedding and litter removed from the stalls should be burned, together with the aborted fetus and the afterbirth.

6. Wash the hind parts of all exposed pregnant cows with an antiseptic solution.

7. Cleanse the genital passage of the aborting animal in all cases of retained afterbirth. Irrigate the womb with a mild warm antiseptic solution or a saline solution. Make use of uterine antiseptic capsules.

8. Do not allow cows with retained afterbirth to remain in stalls adjacent to other pregnant females.

9. Keep aborting cows segregated from the others so long as they are discharging. Wash their hind parts before allowing them to return to the herd.

10. Allow a period of one month to elapse before returning aborting cows to the bull. Wash the bull's sheath after service of aborting cows.

11. Do not allow the bull to serve cows which have a discharge from the vulva. Serve all cows on neutral ground.

12. In affected herds obtain the advice of a qualified veterinarian as to the use of vaccines combined with sanitary measures.

13. In badly affected herds best results are obtained from the use of a live culture vaccine administered to the non-pregnant females two months before breeding.

14. In the case of valuable cows becoming barren, the services of a skilled veterinarian should be obtained for the purpose of treating the womb and ovaries.

15. If calves become affected with white scours, immediately separate the sick ones from the healthy. Consult a veterinarian regarding the use of calf scours serum in conjunction with sanitary measures.

16. Nutritional deficiencies should be corrected as far as possible by supplying mineral elements in the feed.

THE HORSE WITH FEVER.

Drenching May Cause Foundering or Death—Medicine and General Treatment Recommended.

Many good horses die every winter, killed by well meaning people who do not know. On many farms if an animal shows any symptoms of ill-health the first thing done is to give a physic drench or ball. If it is a cow, sheep or pig, an unnecessary physic is not likely to do any harm, but with the horse it is different. Purge a horse when there is fever present and you will in all probability kill him. If you do not succeed in killing him, he will likely be greatly handicapped for the rest of his life by founder. Never physic a horse that has a fever. Use mild laxative only.

Fever comes on suddenly. Severe cases show coldness of the extremities, surface of the body, nose and ears, shivering, breathing increases in frequency. Time to call a qualified veterinary if there is one to be had. If not, the following treatment is suggested: Blanket the horse well, and put him in a warm, comfortable stable, and give two ounces of the following every fifteen minutes, or until the horse begins to sweat: Aconite, one drachm; Spirits of wine, four ounces; water to make a pint. With sweating started give the following fever mixture at the rate of two ounces every two hours:

- Fluid Extract Aconite 1 drachm
- " " Belladonna 2 drachm
- " " Gentian 1 ounce
- Potassium Nitrate 1/2 ounce
- Water to make 1 pint.

Keep a bucket of clean water in which a small quantity of potassium nitrate has been dissolved in front of the horse at all times. Feed soft feeds, as boiled oats and bran. Do not move the horse out of the stable until the temperature has been normal for at least 48 hours.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

Potato Disease Investigation.

Investigational work carried on by the Department of Botany of the Ontario Agricultural College during the past six years has brought out the following facts:

That selected, certified seed potatoes give much better results than the uncertified seed potatoes which have been commonly used by the farmers of this province in the past. That Northern Ontario seed potatoes give as good yields on the average as those imported from the Maritime provinces. That in certain sections of old Ontario excellent seed potatoes can be produced by continued selection and regaling.

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

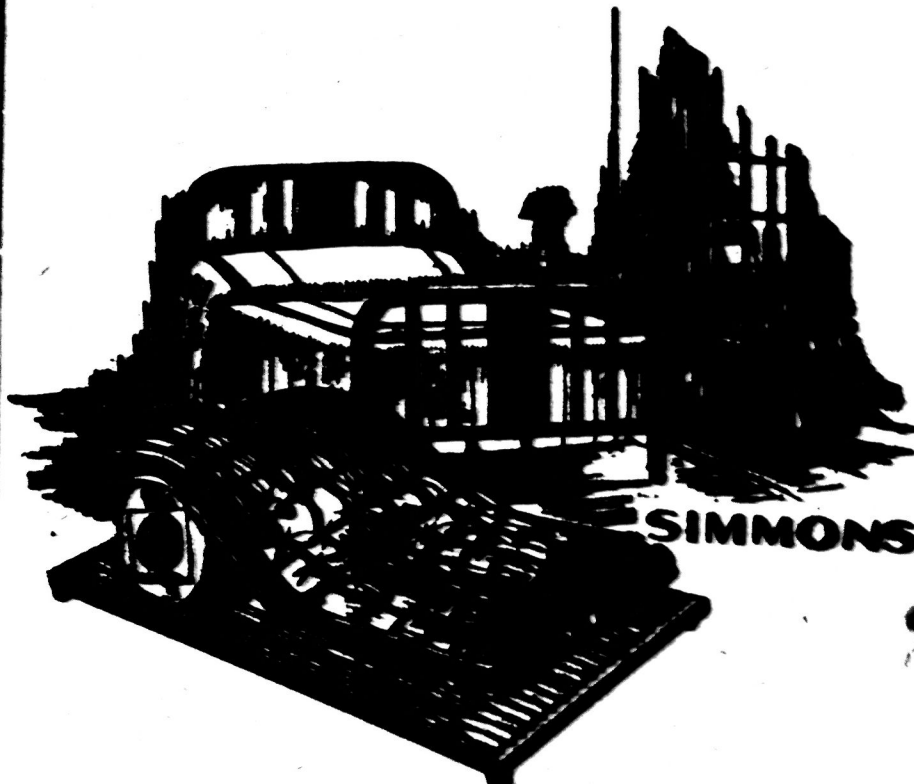
BRANTFORD ROOFING

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

James J. Williams
FURNITURE

49th Year.

Miss Can

IN CONNECTICUT DONIA OLD—CANDIDATE

Who's the winner? Marshall, sure, to win! Buy your tickets for your ballots for the following nominated for in conjunction with Boys' Re-Union.

CAN

Janet Aldridge

Edna Clark, J.

ed by Reeve J.

Marjorie Cl

Clarence

Irene Daw, M

B. Richardson.

Alma Hagan.

H. R. Kern.

Eunice Hump

ated by F. S. K

Annie Jones,

by W. S. Hudsp

Greta Martind

ed by S. J. Scot

Leota Marsha

by Geo. L. Mill

Isabel O'Rour

ated by S. Aver

Marion Hindl

1. Candidates

at least one res

2. Contest open

ing, May 9th, a

night, June 29th

3. Tickets sold

of votes, namely

votes; a \$1.00 ticket

500 votes.

4. The nomin

vote shall be de

designated "Mis

5. Returns sh

counted and res

6. No candida

transfer votes

7. The candid

number of votes

cast a \$10.00

James MacGreg

and highest sha

coin; the third

8. The ballot

office of the S

and key depos

Commerce vault

judges, who ar

Reeve of Caledo

tie, Manager of

merce, who sha

whose award sh

"This is my

Gullian in "An

Parish hall, Ha

FIELD CRO

The Jarvis Ag

again conducti

petition and th

wheat and oats,

All members o

this competitio

their entries at

the Secretary, G

for entering in

erop and contes

bers of the Soc

R. G. White,

in town next w

S. McCarter if

something done

Beauty

Striv

Cleanliness i

we have exqui

Woodbury's, Y

Daintily per

face and toile

Caressant, Day

Carefully ch

bring health ar

skin roughene

— Ponds, W

Cream of Olive

The final to

sticks and eye

BOYCE'S

Successors to

J

W