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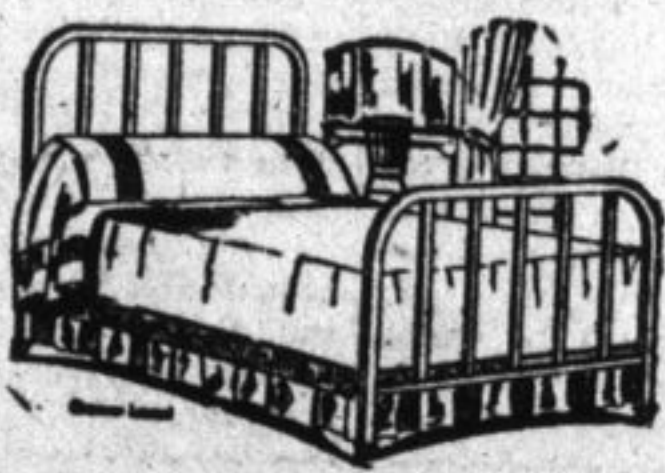
From the standpoint of economy it is much cheaper to keep things in repair and looking well than allow them to go to waste, especially when a little fixing and a dab of paint will do the trick.

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Mattresses \$6.50, \$10, \$15 to \$30.

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Leading Undertaker. Ambulance Phone 877.

Don't send your cat away for being a thief. Do not put in more warp than you can weave.

WEEKLY POULTRY LESSON

Under the Authoritative Direction of Prof. F. C. Elford Dominion Poultry Husbandmen

With Specialized Information Contributed by G. W. Miller Author of Coldbelt Poultry Course.

Feeding Baby Chicks. The usefulness, if not the early death, of thousands of chicks is greatly impaired by being fed too soon. When a chick leaves the shell it has within its little body enough food to supply its needs for from 48 to 72 hours. Just before it hatches it absorbs that portion of the yolk which has not already been used, and until this is completely assimilated the chicks cannot be fed without danger of starting fermentation in the intestines, setting up bacterial action which weakens the chickens for life, if it does not kill it. The chicks should not be fed until the twenty-fourth day, counting from the time the eggs were set.

Feed Sparingly at First. Until the chicks are able to run about in search of food, they should be fed very sparingly. Overfeeding at this period, even after the yolk has been completely removed, will cause serious digestive troubles. The external indication of overfeeding is usually shown by a more or less pronounced diarrhoea of varying color, but usually grayish white. If the chicks have been chilled and diarrhoea, or "pasting up behind," appears it is safe to assume that they have been overfed. The only exception to this is in the case of vacillatory white diarrhoea, which is an inherited trouble and for which there is no known cure.

Start Chicks on Milk. The first nourishment given to the chicks should be a drink of sour skim milk or buttermilk. If they do not readily take this, pick a few of the chicks up, one at a time, and dip their bills two or three times into the milk. This will teach them to drink, and the others in the flock will readily follow their example. Thereafter keep milk always before them.

Next, give them a feed of fine chick grit, dropping a few grains at a time on a smooth board, slowly at first but much more rapidly after a few minutes, until the chicks pick up what they require. When the chicks have learned to eat, keep grit in a hopper always before them, and to this add finely crushed oyster shell.

Scratch Mixture for Baby Chicks. Then give a feed of finely cracked grains. Many of the commercial mixtures are good and the poultryman can make his own scratch mixture by using the following grains, in the proportions named:— Corn, finely cracked, 3 lbs. Oats, pinhead or rolled, 1 lb. Wheat, cracked, 1 lb. Millet seed, 1-2 lb.

Feed this once or twice on a board, but after that scatter it in the litter and let the little fellows scratch for it. Feed grain first thing in the morning and about two o'clock in the afternoon. These cracked grains in the litter make the chicks take exercise, which is necessary to keep them healthy.

Give the Mash Dry. When three days old place dry mash before them, and either keep it in hoppers where they can always get at it, or feed it to them four times a day. The hopper method is quite as effective as the latter, and saves much trouble.

Dry mash is preferable to a moistened one for all chicks from the start. Moistened mash often causes digestive troubles which are seldom encountered when dry mash is used. A good commercial mash, fed for the first three months, has much to recommend it. It saves labor, and contains a wide variety of ingredients of high food value. The following makes a good home-made mash mixture: Wheat bran, 1 lb. Oat flour, or oatmeal, 1 lb. Cornmeal, or cornmeal, 1 lb. Meat meal ("Big Sixty"), 1 lb. Salt, 1-4 oz. Charcoal, fine, 1-2 lb. This method of feeding the grain and mash will be found satisfactory for the first 4 to 6 weeks.

Questions on This Week's Lesson. 1. Why should chicks not be fed for the first two or three days? 2. What should be the first nourishment of newly-hatched chicks? 3. Why should scratch feed be given in litter? 4. Why is a dry mash preferable to a moistened one for chicks?

Answers to Last Week's Questions. 1. We learn from the wild hen the absolute necessity of fresh air, pure food, pure water and clean surroundings in brooding circles. 2. The canopy stove system of brooding is one that gives the chicks conditions most nearly approaching those of the wild state possible under commercial conditions. It gives the chicks wide latitude, the required heat, pure air and general comfort. 3. Before chicks are put under a hover the stove should be operated long enough to make sure it is working smoothly and to thoroughly dry out the house. 4. The temperature that is best for brooding may best be judged by watching the chicks. If it is too low they will huddle around the source of heat; if too high they get as far away as possible. When the temperature is correct they are either running about or sleeping a foot or two from the stove.

The HOME GARDEN

Last Call for Lawnmaking. Grass seed should surely be sown before the April showers have finished and the warmer days of May begin. Its germination and growth will be twice as successful. The later the seed is sown, the more care it will require to bring it into thick growth. Study the soil of the lawn and select seed accordingly. Grass seed has been made the subject of scientific study and now every first-class seed house has a variety of mixtures to suit various kinds of soil and situations. If you have a dry, sandy soil, buy a grass seed mixture mixed for such conditions. If it is heavy soil, buy a standard grade. If it is acid as shown by the sour dock and sorrel, the seedman will give you a grass seed which flourishes under such conditions. Many of the mixtures contain a certain percentage of seed of grass which will make a quick growth and display while the more permanent types are establishing themselves. If there are bare spots in the lawn, white clover may be sprinkled here and there. Many people admire white clover in the lawn. Kentucky Blue grass is a standard variety for fine lawns. This is good seed to sprinkle over any bare spots that may appear. On new lawns about a pound of seed is required for 300 square feet of space, a space 30 by 10 feet. If it is merely a matter of repairing a lawn which has grown thin, only half this quantity will be required. But the basic idea of getting a good lawn is getting good seed. If grass seed is bought in bulk from general stores, it is not likely to be of the same high quality of germination and selection as that offered by high-class seed houses whose seed is re-cleaned and mixed carefully according to scientific formulas for proportion of varieties needed to make a thick, variety turf. The soil should be stirred with a rake before the planting if it is an old lawn and then the seed rolled in. If it is a new lawn, the soil should be prepared as finely and fertilized as thoroughly as the vegetable or flower garden. A lawn is a garden for grass.

Stops Stomach Gas Prevents Fermentation Aids Digestion

If fermentation of food in the stomach can be prevented, you go a long way towards stopping the most frequent ailment of the day. Doctors who have studied the formula of Dr. Hamilton's Pills say it would be difficult to find a remedy better adapted to stomach ailments. After once using Dr. Hamilton's Pills the stomach is cleared of the sour, fermenting matter that causes gas, heartburn, indigestion and headaches. You will be pleasantly surprised at the smooth, easy way in which Hamilton's Pills tone up the liver, kidneys and stomach. It's really wonderful the improvement in appetite, in complexion, in general well-being that results directly from the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They stop distension, fullness and swelling of the stomach, they correct constiveness, bad dreams and blotchy skin. To strengthen the muscular system, to bring a keen edge to the appetite, cleanliness to the step and brightness to the eyes, nothing can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold everywhere in 25c. boxes, 50c for \$1.00, or by mail from The Carterhousen Co., Montreal.

Kingston Markets

Table listing market prices for various goods like Bananas, Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Apricots, Prunes, Peaches, Garden Produce.

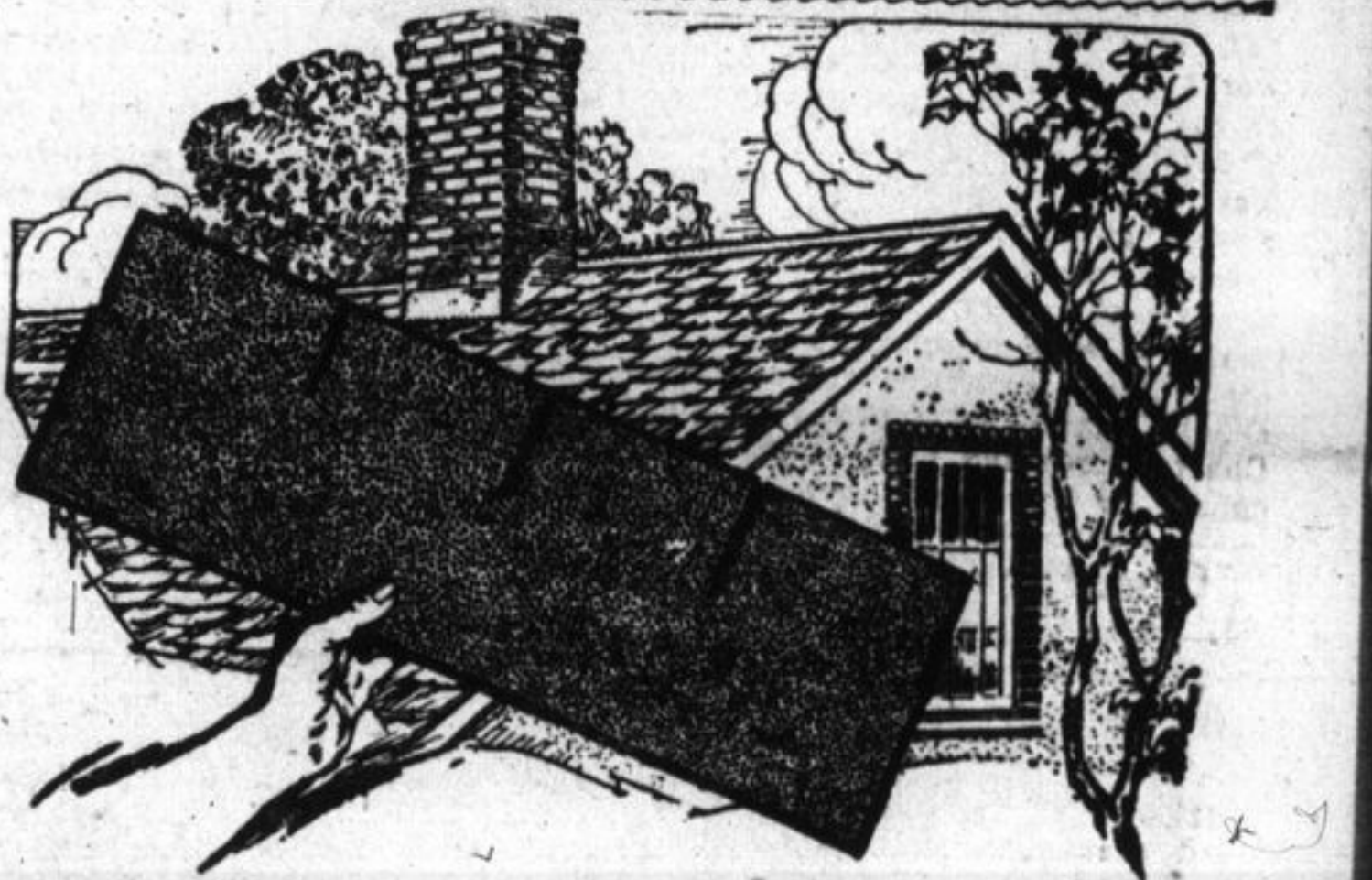


The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Darling, judge of the King's bench of the high court of justice, has recently been raised to the peerage in recognition of his splendid services

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Photograph shows Livingstone's first view of the Zambesi, from one of the scenes in a new motion picture play of the noted explorer's trip across Africa, the exteriors of which were made at the locals