

Flesherton Advance.

"TRUTH BEFORE FAVOR." — "PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

VOL. XI, NO 548.

FLESHERTON, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14 1892.

W. H. THURSTON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Our Special Line () for the next thirty days

—WILL BE IN—

Wedding, Gem, Engagement and Diamond Rings.

Our Wedding Rings are all fine 18 K and 10 K with our own mark bearing guarantee as to fine quality. In Gem and Diamond Rings we are showing goods of such a quality and at a price that defies any competition. Our discount prices cannot be touched except by spot cash buying.

REMEMBER

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The Flesherton Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Institute Meeting.

A meeting of Centre Grey Farmers' Institute was held at Thornbury on the 5th inst., John Irwin, Vice President, in the chair. Mr. Irwin said he would have liked to have seen more out at our morning meeting. After speaking a short time he introduced Mr. D. E. Smith whose subject was "does winter dairying pay?" He explained the system adopted to raise the standard of cheese on the British market, and that the same plan would require to be adopted, that of producing a uniform grade of butter. If we produce nine lbs. of good butter and one of poor, the inferior lb. would spoil the Canadian reputation on the British market. He said they had adopted the plan of having their cows drop their calves in the fall and keeping up a continuous flow of milk for nine or ten months, allowing them to go dry in the middle of summer, when pastures were poor. They could raise better calves, had more time for feeding and milking, and the price of butter was much higher in winter and furnished constant employment the whole year. There was the advantage of having more and better manure. There was no loss in selling butter off the farm of any account. The system of feeding a few years ago that of feeding hay, straw and grains cost 20 cents per day, while ensilage only cost from 10 to 14 cents per day, being a green food and giving color to the butter. They used the shot gun cans, which gave the best results with ice. The most cream is given by putting the milk in the water while it is at about 100 degrees. Should it become cold after milking it is heated to 100 degrees, and then placed in the water. By this plan the cream is all secured in 12 hours. On being asked what each cow netted per year, said he thought about \$70.00, but that they sold part milk, part cream and part in butter. Cream paid the best, bringing \$1.00 per gallon. They fed 45 lbs. of ensilage, 5 lbs. of bran some hay and straw.

The afternoon meeting was much larger. The Vice-President called on D. McRae, from Guelph, who gave the reason for being present that Mr. Zavitz had taken ill and was unable to leave his bed and he had been asked to take his place until he was again able to join the deputation. He said the subject he would speak on was "Wool and Sheep." You all know wool has gone down in price, the reason of this is other countries are adopted for the growth of wool. Australia was a great producing county. As much as 20 ship loads went to London, so that there is no likelihood of wool going up. Wool is classed in three grades—fine, medium and long. Australia and the States produce the three grades. Canada produce no fine wool. The downs are considered medium. The Canadian manufacturers are using a great deal of shoddy, owing to the demand for cheap goods. There were thousands of lbs. of old rags being ground up and spun in with the wool which increased the bulk of woollen goods on the market. The cheapest goods were not the best. It was a fact that the old homespun yarn were the best, the fibers of the wool not being broken. All the long combed wool in Canada goes to the States, the wool from the sheep skins goes to the Canadian manufacturers. Long wool is divided into three grades. The coarsest is used for carpet work, the medium and fine are used for fingering yarn. The fine wool is all carded. The great trouble with Canadian wool was weeds. It is reduced two or three cents in value thereby. In carding the docks break all up, and the only way to get them out is to place the wool in chemicals which causes the docks to break up and is blown away, but hardens the wool. The Southdowns are the best mutton sheep in Canada. Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln are the most raised. Buffalo is our market for lambs. The Canadian are the best that go to the state market. He urged the breeding of one class of sheep and cited the case of one breeder who sold 60 shearing rams by auction for \$200 each. The sheep that are used for mutton in England are all cross bred Leicester ewes and Southdown rams, and if continuing to breed from the same ewes will use a Shropshire ram the second time, never a Southdown. The cross bred mature quicker and are larger. Do not keep cross bred ewes, but sell off and buy again. The first cross is always the best. Mutton is one of the best foods in England. They use twice that of the States and three or four times that of Canada. The heaviest sheep bring the highest price, as they are shipped for so much per head.

J. C. Caston was introduced. On coming forward he said it was like carrying coal to Newcastle to come from the county of Simcoe to Thornbury to speak on Horticulture. A representative was sent by the Fruit Growers Association to attend the various Institute meetings. The Fruit Growers Association have asked for space at the World's Fair at Chicago and intend to keep it filled first by fruit

in liquor, then by strawberries and the various fruits in their season. During the summer of 1893 they intended to ask the local government to bear the expense of collecting and the Dominion to carry them, and as it was a national honor it was expected that parties having good fruit would give it, but they were willing to buy the best. As this section had such a reputation he urged them to prepare to produce the best. Referring to his subject, "Orchard as a part of mixed farming," he recommended to buy from our own nurseries and direct. The orchard should be cultivated while young and pruning at any time if limbs are small, but to avoid cutting large limbs and especially near the trunk. He referred to the manner in which some of the Americans had swindled the public in grafting, by representing that they had the best variety and then using the poorest, but were sure to grow, and by placing 100 grafts in one tree, and two scions in one not one-inch in diameter. Three things were necessary in grafting. The scion should be right. The inside bark of the scion and the stock should meet, and the wax should be right. Good wax could be made as follows: 1/2 lb. tallow 1 lb. beeswax, 2 lbs. resin. In the matter of shipping fruit they were urging on the government the necessity of having an inspector appointed so that any person could ship his own fruit, have it inspected, branded and sold accordingly. He complained of the shipping charges being too high for the responsibility assumed. They would not be responsible for boxes or cases being returned, they would return them, but they were thrown off at the station and if you got them it was all right. He had been charged 83 cents for barrels going to Montreal, from Ontario to Liverpool for 75 cents. He spoke very highly of the Baxter apple, Friends, Beauty and Bousrock pears. The time was coming when spraying would have to be done. Those who tried it found it paid well. About 1/2 teaspoonful of Paris green to a pail of water was all that could be used with safety to the foliage, but it had recently been discovered that by adding a little lime water, double that quantity might be used. He urged the evaporating of all poor fruit, and shipping only the best. A person in the hall said he met with a London-bayer who said our apples were not true to names or sample. He said he believed that he knew a packer who placed good apples at bottom and top. When told it would spoil our reputation he said he did not care as he was not going to ship next year.

D. E. Smith announced as his subject the "Side and Ensilage," and said they had four years experience with ensilage. The first year they tried the southern corn, the second year had tried red cob corn. These made sour ensilage, as they did not ripen sufficiently. Corn for sweet ensilage should be too ripe for table use when cut. The third year they tried Compton's early. This was a very good corn, but did not grow as high as the other. This year they had tried a Canadian variety called the high mixed, procured from Mr. Baldwin, of Colchester. This grew from 8 to 11 ft. high, had 24 rows of corn to the ear and corn to the very end, and the leaves remained green to the ground where the other would be quite dry two or three feet high. If dry leaves come together in the silo they will must. This variety would ripen for seed and gave good satisfaction. They sowed it with the drill, plugging all the spots but two, sowing ten quarts to the acre. This quantity gave the best results. As soon as it was up it was harrowed. It was afterwards cultivated and then hoveled. In filling the silo two boys cut the corn in the field. The corn is cut in one inch lengths, the stalks and leaves are mixed as they fall in the silo. It costs about \$17 to produce an acre which would yield about 17 ton. A silo might be filled as fast as possible, and required no covering, merely round up the top. Some present who had tried ensilage spoke very highly of it, but would like to have turnips also.

At the evening meeting Mayor Raymond occupied the chair, the band being on the platform, and furnished good music. The chairman said he considered it an honor to preside at a meeting of this kind. He admired the men who had the courage to go into the forest and hew out homes for themselves and families. After speaking a short time he called on D. E. Smith. Subject, "Why Johnnie left the homestead." Mr. Smith said professional men's sons did not follow their fathers' callings, any more than farmers' sons. The reasons for sons choosing other callings than their father's was that they could see more of the dark side of their father's, and viewed others from the bright side. Too many of our best sons leave the farm, but some ought to leave it. The farm would be better with them off. One cause for leaving the farm was that of crowding out. A farmer was not able to give all his sons

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The Merchant Tailor who has but the one line to study your interests in.

C. J. Leitch,

MERCHANT TAILOR

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having given up possession of his farm, stock and implements to his sons, desires to give notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name by any person whatsoever. DAVID McMULLEN, dec31st Flesherton P. O.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar "STANDARD BEARER"

For service on the premises of the undersigned on Lot 16, Con. 7, Twp. of Osprey, Twp. 21. W. W. MEEK, Proprietor.

Lands for Sale

Farm properties, improved and unimproved, also village properties. Apply to J. W. ARMSTRONG, Flesherton P. O.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Jan. 15th, 1892, for the furnishing, erection and completion of a brick cased church, to be erected at Buckingham's appointment, con 12, Osprey. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of D. Grant, Southampton, Ont. Tenders for any tender not necessarily accepted. Address: 127 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. dec24th Faversham, Ont.

\$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Prop. N.Y. Let work for us, besides you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$10 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All in new, Great pay \$1.00 for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything, RASHLY, SPECIALLY HOMES, PASTURE LANDS, FREE. Address at once, STUBBS & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

IS the "ideal" Hair-dressing; it restores the color to gray hair; promotes a fresh and vigorous growth; prevents the formation of dandruff; makes the hair soft and silken; and imparts a delicate but lasting perfume.

"Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did not good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best in the world."—T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for promoting the growth of the hair, and think it unequalled. For restoring the hair to its original color, and for a dressing, it cannot be surpassed."—Mrs. Geo. La Fever, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a cure for dandruff."—J. W. Bowen, Editor "Enquirer," McArthur, Ohio.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past two years, and found it all it is represented to be. It restores the natural color to gray hair, causes the hair to grow freely, and keeps it soft and pliant."—Mrs. M. V. Day, Cohoes, N. Y.

"My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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HARSH CONDITIONS

Were no more severe than many of those imposed by the pernicious and hateful

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AVOID IT

By paying Cash to us and save 25 per cent. on your purchases. Own your own goods, and be able to look every man straight in the face and say I owe you nothing.

THIS MONTH

Special Bargains in Over Coats, Boots and Shoes, Tweeds and Flannels, in fact everything away down.

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