Auto Supplies

Make this garage headquarters for all your automobile supplies. We carry only trade marked goods of highest quality.

Equip your motor with Champion spark plugs to get best possible performance. Champions are the best money can buy.

We keep on hand a full line of Goodyear and Dominion Auto Tires and Tubes. You make no mistake when selecting either of these celebrated tires, as they are second to none on the market today

McTAVISH'S GARAGE

FLESHERTON, ONTARIO

BIBLES! BIBLES!

New stock of Bibles and Testatements just received. In this lot is something very fine for gift books ranging as high as $5.25. There are also Family Bibles in large type for old people. Come and see them at the Repository for the Upper Canada Bible Society.

We do all sizes of Auction Sale Bills on the shortest notice.

Prices right.

"The Advance" Flesherton

W. A. HAWKEN

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MENDELSSOHN PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS, PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS, and SHEET MUSIC.

Call and see these high grade instruments

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Tells you what a course in the

NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

Will do for any young man or woman. Write for it.

Individual instruction. Enter any date.

Special attention to returned soldiers.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal.
G. D. FLEMING, Secretary.

(Mention this paper when writing)

Farm For Sale

In the township of Osprey one hundred acres, ninety acres cleared, ten acres hardwood bush; two storey solid brick cottage, Pedlar roofing, cellar full size, furnace, kitchen and woodshed, solid brick, hard and soft water inside; large outbuildings with water supply inside. For further particulars apply to

JOHN GRUMMETT,

Proton Station R.R. 2 f13

Flesherton

Tonsorial Parlors

We Aim to Give Entire Satisfactio

LAUNDRY—Basket closes Monday night, delivery Friday evenin

CLEANING and DYEING—

agents for Parker's Dye Works—Clothe cleaned and dyed, feathers rejuvenated

T FISHER - - PROPRIETOR

For Service

One pure bred Shorthorn Bull on lo 36, con. 9, Artemesia. Terms $1.50 for s. grade Must be paid within 9 months date from of service.

an. 19 —R. O. TURNER.

BOAR for SERVICE

Purebred Tamworth Boar for service on lot 167, S W T and S E, Artemesia. Terms—$1.50.

Feb15 9 —T. J. STINSON, Prop.

HOG CHOLERA DANGER

How to Detect Disease and the Measures of Control.

Spraying to Be Effective Must Be Done at Exact Time — Have Everything In Readiness When Season Opens — Write Department of Agriculture for Up-to-Date Spray Calendar.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE symptoms of hog cholera differ somewhat according to the virulence of the virus and the resisting power of the hogs in any particular outbreak. Owing to this variation, two forms of the disease are recognized—the so-called acute form and the chronic forms.

In the acute or severe form, the hogs sicken and die quickly, appearing to be well one day and frequently dead the next. In the chronic or less severe form, the hogs may be sick for weeks before they die or get better.

When cholera enters a herd, the hogs do not all become sick at once. One or two fail to come for their feed and will be found lying down in some dark corner. On being raised up their backs will be arched, and they will shiver as with cold. They soon become thin and tucked up in the flank and stagger around when trying to walk, the hind legs being particularly weak. The eyes become inflamed and show a whitish discharge, sometimes causing the lids to stick together. When the lungs get affected there is a cough. Constipation is noticed at first, followed by diarrhoea; red and purple blotches appear on the skin of ears, belly, and inner surfaces of the legs. The temperature of the sick hogs will rise to as high as 107 degrees F. or even higher, the normal temperature of healthy animals being 101 to 104 degrees F.

Methods of Spreading.

So far as known, the virus of hog cholera will not propagate outside the body of the hog. As already stated, the virus is given off in large quantities in the urine and faecal discharges of sick hogs. Anything that gets contaminated with these discharges is liable to spread the disease to healthy hogs that come in contact with it. Consequently, boxes, wagons, and cars in which sick animals are shipped, are potent sources for spreading the disease. The pens and yards in which sick animals have run get heavily contaminated, so that anyone walking over the same get their shoes and clothes contaminated, and may carry the disease to other herds subsequently visited.

Prevention and Treatment.

From what has been said above regarding the way the disease is spread, it will at once be seen that one way to keep the disease from a healthy herd is to take all steps necessary to prevent materials contaminated by sick hogs from coming in contact with the healthy herd.

In Canada (by order of the Veterinary Director-General)—If by any chance the disease gains entrance to a herd anywhere in Canada, the laws of the Dominion require that a veterinary inspector be notified without delay. Failure to make this notification means loss of compensation for animals slaughtered under the act, and liability to a heavy fine.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Order Everything Early.

Spraying is something that cannot wait. It must be done at a definite time. Failure to do it then means failure to get clean fruit. Experience shows there is no one factor so important in obtaining a good crop as spraying. Therefore apply business-like forethought to it. Estimate at once how much material you will need and place your order for this not later than March 1st with definite instructions to have it shipped to you by the first week in April.

If you have to purchase a new outfit find out the make you think best and have it shipped just as soon as possible. Run no risk of its not being on hand when required. If the old outfit is to be used do not fail to overhaul and test it out in March or early April. Don't leave it until the first day of spraying. If you have to send it away to be repaired remember that many others will be doing the same and if you postpone sending until April you will in the rush of work have to wait your turn and may not get it back until after spraying has begun. This often happens.

What discourages and annoys you most when spraying? Is it not delays and poor pressure? With proper foresight and a little knowledge of the mechanism of your engine and pump you can almost entirely prevent this annoyance, discouragement and loss of time and money; so learn to do your own repairing as far as possible, pack your own pump and clean your own engine. If, however, you have no mechanical ability, get a handy neighbor to help you. Work with him yourself to learn all you can.

Be determined that this year you will do your spraying right, that you will have a good working outfit with no leakages, good long hose firmly attached, good nozzles or a good spray gun, plenty of material, a spray calendar to guide you and everything ready to start the first day the spraying season opens.

If you do your part the spray will do its part, and the result will be a clean crop. You cannot be too thoughtful about your spraying. Nothing about the orchard pays so well as intelligent spraying. You can't do it intelligently unless you are ready and follow directions carefully.—L. Caesar, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Starting Early Plants.

Growers desire to have vegetables as early as possible, and for this reason it is necessary to start plants like cabbage, cauliflower and beets in hotbeds. Others like tomatoes and peppers have too long a season of growth to ripen a sufficient amount of the crop to make it pay. This method gives us from four to six weeks start.

Hot beds should be on the south side of a fence or building. Obtain good fresh manure, turn twice to get fermentation well started. Put it in a pile about eighteen inches to two feet in height, and a foot larger each way than the frame, being careful to tramp it thoroughly. To do this put it up in layers of six inches. Then put on the frame, which should be eighteen inches at the back and twelve inches at the front, facing south. Put in four to six inches of soil and put on the glass. Air every days for the first four days to get rid of the gases generated by the fermentation. The soil is then raked and made ready for seed sowing.

The seed is generally sown in rows three inches apart, about 10 seeds to the inch. When the seedlings are showing the first true leaf they are transplanted to other beds, the plants being set two inches apart each way. With cabbage, cauliflower, beets and lettuce, this one transplanting is all that is necessary. Tomatoes, egg plants, pepper and such plants require two transplantings, the last one four inches apart each way, or into four inch clay pots or quart berry baskets.

Ventilation and watering are the two most difficult problems in hotbed management. Ventilation should be given whenever possible. Even on stormy days the sash should be lifted even if it is only the thickness of a lath that is placed under it. Many growers use a piece of lath three inches long. This gives them three different distances of ventilation, and it may be laid on the glass when not in use, and will be always ready. Always have the opening away from the wind. You should also ventilate after watering to prevent scalding.

Water carefully, only give what the plant requires, especially in the early season, and only in bright days, in the morning. The plants must be dried off by night. As the plants grow the watering will, of necessity, be oftener, but care and thought should be used at all time. —A. H. MacLennan, Vegetable Specialist.

What Will You Do With the Interest?

When you cash-in those Victory Bond coupons on May 1st exchange them for their par value in War Savings Stamps.

Your Country needs this money in these days of readjustment and reconstruction.

The purchase of War Savings Stamps is an easy way for you to save, as well as a patriotic duty.

BUY W-S S WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

War Savings Stamps can be bought wherever this sign is displayed.

War Savings Stamps

The Easiest Method of Saving

10

Stock For Sale

Pure Bred Shorthorn Bull for sale—Red, 17 months old, good kind. Also two registered clyde fillies, one coming two, and the other coming three, well matched bays. Write or phone

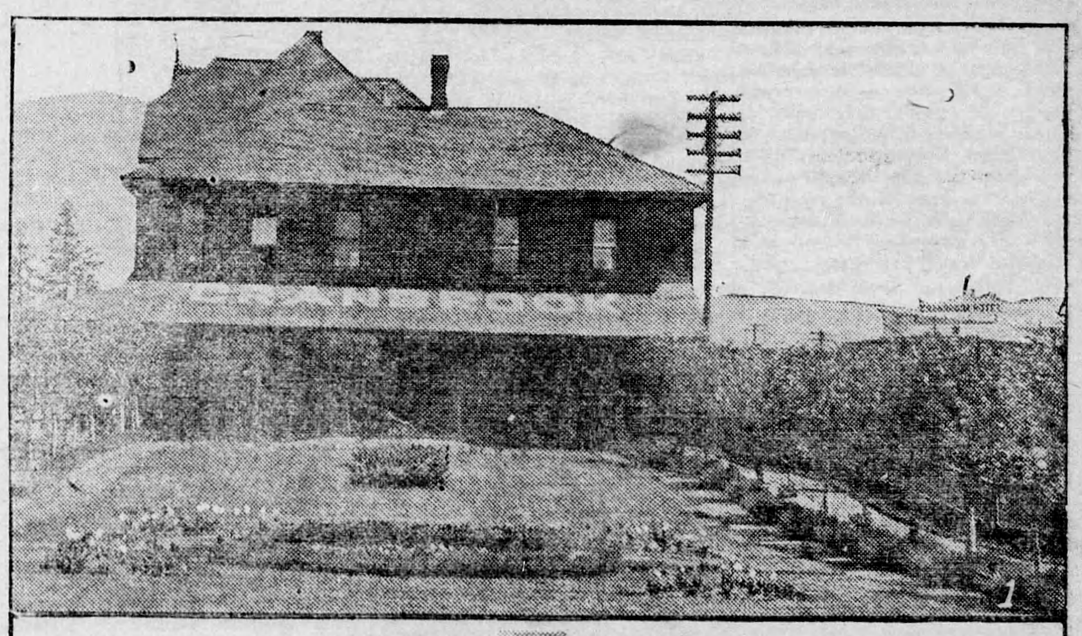
JAS. FINDLAY, Markdale.

Farm For Sale

A 50 acre farm for sale on the East Back Line, Artemesia, 3rd range, north half of lot 132. On the premises there is a good frame barn, 40 x 50 feet; a small frame house; a good drilled well; hen house; the fall plowing is done. For particulars apply on premises.

1May —J. H. HOLLEY, Flesherton.

ROADS THAT ARE STREWN WITH FLOWERS



(1) Cranbrook Station, B.C. (2) Flowers Beautify the C.P.R. at Calgary. (3) Guelph Junction, Ont.

There are many who believe that all big corporations and industrial concerns only look to the material side of things and work machine-like for the production of wealth, regardless of the winter's snow and unheeding of the summer's bloom. This is often an erroneous idea, for it is generally realized that man does not altogether live by offices and pens and papers and engines and other accoutrements of labor—he requires trees and shrubs and flowers and the loveliness of nature.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has always paid considerable attention to the development of garden plots along its lines. It is just thirty years ago since a C.P.R. employee raised a few varieties of flower seeds in his own garden, and distributed them amongst his friends in the service of the company, with the object of promoting flower gardening at the various station plots of the railway. A vast advance has been made since then; and now the company possesses a Floral Department with headquarters at Windsor street Station, Montreal, and a Floral Committee which embraces members from the Eastern and Western lines. It is under the guidance of this department that the various station plots and other properties of the company are cleared up and beautified. Thousands of packages of flower seeds, bulbs, trees, and shrubs and large quantities of grass seeds and fertilizers have been distributed during the last few years to station agents, section foremen, caretakers of round houses, and all employees living on the property of the company. Travellers on the line observe the happy results achieved. The cultivation work is done in all cases by the employees themselves, who in most cases acquired the art of amateur gardening by taking their lessons from leaflets issued by the Floral Department. The best material is always provided. Amongst the varieties of trees supplied are: Maple, birch, beech, poplar and catalpa. Some of the shrubs are: weigelia, berberries, laurel leaf willow and sumac. Perennials distributed are: Oriental poppies, iris, phlox, veronica, gaillardia, lark spur, columbine, sweet william, and pinks. Bedding plants used include: geraniums, coleus, cannas, pansies, asters, verbenas, petunias, and castor oil plants. Standard seed packets sent out contain: Nasturtiums, alyssum, mignonette, sweet peas, phlox and kochia. Ferns and house plants are given to the larger stations. The establishment and maintenance of the gardens and selection of the seeds, bulbs, and plants are supervised by Mr. B. M. Winnegar, forester of the company.

The encouraging influence of flower growing on the C.P.R. during the last thirty years has in a large measure assisted in the inauguration of floral societies all over the country. There are hundreds of C.P.R. officials connected with these societies, and most of them received their first lesson in flower culture at the C.P.R. flower beds. Flowers have improved the railway stations, and inspired by the beauty of the stations, residents of the towns have planted flowers and improved the appearances of their homes. In every division of the C.P.R. prizes are given every year for the best displays, and many of these amateur railway gardeners have tried their products with success against all comers at the big Canadian and American flower exhibitions.