Osprey Council

Osprey Council met at Maxwell Jan. 12 and severally made and subscribed to the statutory declaration of office and declaration of qualifications, and fyled the same with the clerk as follows: Irwin Morrison Reeve, Albert Arnott Deputy Reeve, Geo. W. Ross, William Kaitting and Jos Henderson Councillors. The following bills were paid and business transacted:

Thomas Scott was paid $5.10 for express and postage; the clerk was instructed to order six copies of the Municipal World for members of the council and clerk: the Municipal World was paid $21 91 for election supplies and stationery; the Flesherton Advance was paid $38 75 for printing and stationery and an account of $2.94 for advertising bylaw for tel tele phone debentures was transferred to the telephone system for payment; Ernest Hayes was paid $10.75 for opening road on 40th sideroad.

The standing committees for the year were appointed as follows: Road and Bridge Committee—The Reeve and Dep. Reeve and commissioner of the division Printing Committee—Albert Arnott and Joseph Henderson. Finance Committee All members of the Council. Treasurer's securities—Mr. Morrison and Mr. Kaitting. W. S. Inkster was refunded 76c, being error in taxes for 1918. The following were paid as deputy returning officers, poll clerks and for polling booths: D. R. O—E Hargrave' C W Long, Jas Speers, A Edwards, N W Scott, A E Conron, Wm Norman and J Lougheed, $4 each. Poll Clerks—Mal. McMillan, Albert Heron, Thos Conron, Willis Neff, Archie McIntyre, Mal McLean, David Macklem, J H Seeley, $3 each. Polling Booths—W S Inkster $2, Robt Ring $2, Thos Conron $4, T N Scott $2, Mrs McLean $3, Jos Freethy $2, John Earle $2, Percy Lougheed $2, The following were paid for halls for council meetings in 1919: Robt Ring, hall at Maxwell for meetings and nomination, $12; Thos Conron, hall at Feversham, $10; T N Scott, hall at Singhampton, $6. John McDonald was paid $2.25 for gravel, and J Winters was paid $4.20 as sheep valuator.

A resolution was passed accepting the resignation of T N Scott as clerk.

Bylaw No 668 was passed appointing Thomas Beatty Assessor.

Bylaw No 669 was passed appointing Alex Carson and C M Fields auditors.

Bylaw No 670 was passed appointing Albert Arnott a member of the Local Board of Health,

Bylaw No 671 was passed authorizing the Reeve and Treasurer to borrow $6000 from the Bank of Toronto, Feversham.

Bylaw No 672 was passed appointing Winslow Kernahan as Clerk.

Council adjourned to meet at Feversham Feb. 7th, 1920.

—T. N. SCOTT, Clerk.

POSTPONED SALE

Mr. Cullis' sale has been postponed. It will be held Jan. 23rd instead of Jan. 14. D. McPhail Auctioneer.

Flesherton Tonsorial Parlors

We Aim to Give Entire Satisfaction
LAUNDRY—Basket ose onday night, delivery Friday ev

CLEANING and DYEING— We are agents for Parker's Dye Works— Clothes eaned and dyed, feathers rejuvenated

T FISHER - -PROPRIETOR

Extravagant Use of Straw.

The use of at least a limited amount of bedding for beef cattle is advisable, but the extravagant use of straw, coarse hays, etc., for this purpose should be discouraged. All such roughages that are to be used for bedding, either for fattening or breeding animals, should first be offered them in the hay rack and that which is refused used for bedding. If stover is fed the stalks, while somewhat difficult to handle, make satisfactory bedding material and should be used for this purpose rather than burned or otherwise disposed of.

Cambrai.

Cambrai's fate in war has not always been so hard as that which the retreat of the German armies visited upon her. Marlborough waived all considerations of military advantage and spared the town. The famous Fenelon was Archbishop of Cambrai at the time, and in such high regard was he held by the British general that not only did Marlborough protect Cambrai from pillage, but all the archepiscopal lands as well.

The Archbishop of Cambrai, the present-day successor of Fenelon, made himself very unpopular with the Kaiser. It appears that, revolted by the exactions imposed by the Germans, he addressed a letter of complaint to the emperor. In reply his imperial majesty sent two troopers with the verbal message that the emperor had been unable to read the archbishop's letter, as it was too long. "Tell the emperor," replied the Archbishop of Cambrai, "that my predecessor Fenelon wrote a letter to Louis XIV which was no more pleasing and a good deal longer than mine, and Louis XIV was quite a different personage from your master." The archbishop was carried away from Cambrai with the retreating and beaten German armies.

Autos In Norway.

Automobiles are being experimentally operated in Norway by acetylene gas instead of gasoline, and the innovation promises to become the general practice, as the supply of carbide is very plentiful in that country, where it is made at the hydro-electric plants. In some instances it is utilized as a gas delivered in tanks and in some other instances it is generated on the car from the carbide.

A firm believer in "The Saving Grace of Humor."

HIDDEN away in some corner of The Toronto Star every day is a little article which appears under the heading of "Little Benny's Note Book." It professes to recount the queer things done by a school boy. A casual reader might overlook this little daily article, but read what an officer of the Canadian army came into The Star office to say when he came home:

"The Toronto Star was the most popular paper in France. Even up in the front line trenches it was a red letter day when a bundle of Stars arrived. The Colonel of the battalion used to open up the bundle himself and as many of us as could, would crowd around while he unfolded paper after paper to read aloud the day's instalment of "Little Benny's Note Book." He read "Little Benny's Note Book" and nothing else."

For the soldiers at the front, "Little Benny's Note Book" relieved the strain. It was the kind of thing they needed. Everybody in this world—whether in war or in peace, is under some kind of strain. Everybody needs something to relieve that strain. That is why

THE TORONTO STAR

prints "Little Benny's Note Book," and other features like it.

Are you familiar with "Mutt and Jeff?" They are funnier than ever.

"Keeping Up With the Joneses" has become a household phrase.

Have you been introduced to "Pa McGinnis?" Have you met "Polly?" Do you know "Cedric?"

All these and others appear every day in The Star. Through its various connections The Star has access to the work of famous humorists, as well as that of the more serious-minded writers. Read The Star and you will soon realize why it is acknowledged far and wide as

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No other paper in Canada is so well equipped for news-gathering—no other paper presents the day's news in such clear and "readable" form.

So well balanced a paper that it appeals to all classes. So progressive that its readers regard it as a leader in all great movements for the betterment of the world. A live newspaper—full of news, full of ideas, and illustrated in a manner superior to any other Canadian newspaper. Sign the coupon and send it with your $1.25 for a 3 months' trial. The subscription rate is $2.00 for 6 months, and $3.00 for a year.

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SOMETHING ABOUT MILK

Mysteries and Marvels in Its Production and Life.

How Milk Is Secreted—Thunder Does Not Sour Milk, But Bacteria Does the Business—Agalactia, or Absence of Milk, Occurs More Frequently With Cows Than In the Females of Other Live Stock.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A CONDITION known as "agalactia," or absence of milk in the mammae at the time of parturition, probably occurs more frequently in cows than in females of other classes of stock. It may occur in a female in any condition as regards general health, general care and surroundings. The causes, or conditions to which it is due, are not well understood. It occurs even though pregnancy has been apparently normal and has reached full term. It is probably more frequently seen in females which have not bred for a long time, or in those which have produced their first young, though themselves aged. While it may occur in an animal under any conditions, there are conditions that appear to predispose an animal to the trouble. In such cases there appears to be a want of development in the lacteal apparatus, which may have been caused by previous or present chronic disease of the udder, a chronic lessening in bulk, called "atrophy" of the udder, exhaustion following disease, severe labor, insufficient food, either during or immediately after pregnancy, natural debility, emaciation, etc.

The mammae is usually small and soft, and attempts to milk produce only a few drops of a yellowish fluid, in some cases followed by a few drops of a whitish, watery fluid. Treatment is frequently unsuccessful. It consists in feeding liberally on easily digested milk-producing food, massaging the udder frequently and stripping the teats three or four times daily. Great attention should be paid to the digestive organs in order to keep them as normal as possible, and the patient should be kept so that she will take considerable exercise. The writer's experience has been that the administration of drugs is non-effective.

In many cases the gland becomes perfectly inactive, and remains so until after the next parturition, when, in most cases, it becomes normal.—J. H. R., O. A. College, Guelph.

How Milk is Secreted.

No one knows exactly how the cow secretes milk. Various theories have been put forth explaining the process, but none of these are entirely satisfactory. About all we know is that milk is a true secretion of the mammary glands located in what is known as the udder, more commonly called the "bag" of the cow. It is made from blood.

In order that the cow may have plenty of blood, out of which she may manufacture milk. She must be in a healthy condition, be supplied with plenty of pure air, and water, and have an abundance of the right kind of feed.

Some cows are unable to make milk abundantly even though the owner does all he can be expected to do for his cows. In these cases, it is the fault of the cows—they have not the power within themselves of making milk from their feed. They seem to change their feed into blood which is used as a basis for manufacturing beef, instead of milk. In addition, there are cows which apparently do little or nothing with their feed—they neither give milk in paying quantity, nor do they become fat. These are classed as "boarder" cows, and are very unprofitable for a farmer to keep.

The only way to know for certain whether or not a cow is able to secrete milk in paying quantity, is to weigh the milk from each cow for at least three days in each month. Also test the milk for fat at least twice during each lactation period. In this way, the owner may select the good from the poor cows, and thus build up a profitable herd for dairy purposes.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Why Milk Sours.

It is a common impression that thunder sours milk, but this is not so.

The reason that milk sours is that minute plants, known as bacteria, act on the sugar in milk, changing it into lactic or milk acid. One scientist, however, says this explanation is not satisfactory. He regards the souring of milk as a result of feeding on milk sugar by the lactic acid germs, leaving behind them what is known as sour milk.

No matter what the true explanation may be in detail, we believe that souring of milk is caused in some way by "germs" or bacteria which are microscopic plants that fall into milk from the air, and get in from many other places.

Like all plants, they must have air, suitable temperature, and moisture, in order to grow. The common plan of preventing the milk going sour is to cool it to 50 deg. F. as soon as possible after milking and keep it cold until it is used. The reason for this is, the cold makes an unfavorable condition for these plants to grow, hence the milk remains sweet, though sometimes it takes on bad flavors, or develops disease producing germs. In order to prevent this, we "pasteurize" milk in order to kill the germs present, by means of heat. If it is cooled and kept cold after heating, the milk will keep sweet for some time and is free from disease germs. This is known as the safest kind of milk to use. "Safety First" is a good rule when buying milk.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

RAISE PIGS PROFITABL

Mustard Can Be Controlled by Spraying.

Spray Should Be Applied on Calm, Clear Day as Soon as First Few Mustard Plants Show Flowers.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ANIMALS, no matter what kind, always put on weight the most cheaply when they are young and the younger they are the cheaper the gains. As a consequence of this it is essential that the man raising young stock realize this and give a reasonable amount of attention to the young animals he is expecting. A few days before farrowing the sow should be brought into the pen so that she may become accustomed to her surroundings. A close watch should be kept on her during these days in order to ward off constipation, which is the bug-bear of a great many swine breeders. Once this condition occurs very little can be done, so it is a matter of prevention rather than cure. When the animal is taken into the new quarter her feed should be sloppy and of a laxative nature, a liberal supply of roots and a small amount of linseed oil meal helping to bring about this condition. The meal ration for a brood sow may consist of equal parts ground oats and wheat middlings.

At the time of farrowing the sow should be left alone but the attendant should be keeping a watch on her to see that no trouble arises. After farrowing the sow should not be disturbed for ten to twelve hours and her first feed should be little more than a drink of water with a little middlings in it. After this the ration may be increased to full feed, taking eight to ten days to do so. When the young pigs are weaned the ration should be cut down to stop the secretion of milk and, if it is necessary, turn the sow in with the young pigs once a day for a few days.

If, when the pigs are born, they are good and strong and vigorous they should be left alone for a while and as soon as the right time arrives they should be placed to the teat to suck as soon as possible. If the pigs are vigorous and healthy, nothing special need be done for them until they are two or three weeks old, by which time they should have learned to eat a little bit by picking around their mother's trough. At this time, if it is convenient, a small trough, away from the large trough, should be provided and the youngsters should be given skim milk with a little middlings stirred into it. As the pigs grow older more middlings may be stirred into the milk.

Outdoor exercise is very important for young pigs and every means should be used to induce the young pigs to take it, but precautions must be taken to protect the youngsters from cold winds and the hot sun. If the sow is turned out with the pigs she should not be given too much range at first unless the little fellows become unduly tired as a result of travelling too far.

Boar pigs not intended for breeding purposes should be castrated before weaning to get the best results, though there is not much danger in castrating at a latter date provided care is observed in connection with the operation. Clean hands and instruments and disinfectant on the wound will overcome all danger of infection.—J. McBeath, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Spraying With Iron Sulphate to Prevent Mustard From Seeding

Iron sulphate or copperas can be successfully used to prevent Mustard from seeding in standing grain without injury to the crop.

Preparation of Solution.—A 20 per cent. solution should be applied. This can be prepared by dissolving 80 lbs. of iron sulphat in 40 gallons of water. Iron sulphate is dissolved quite readily in cold water. The solution should be strained through a cheese cloth, as it is put into the spray pump tank. This will remove dirt and small particles that are apt to clog the nozzles.

Time to Apply.—Apply on a calm, clear day just as soon as the first few plants in the fields show flowers. It is very important to spray early. If the plants are left too long the treatment is not nearly so effective. If a heavy rain comes within 24 hours after the solution is applied, it will be necessary to spray again.

How to Apply the Solution.—An ordinary hand-pump barrel sprayer, such as is employed to spray fruit trees may be used, or a potato sprayer can be rigged up to do the work. Many of the up-to-date potato sprayers have a special broadcast attachment for spraying weeds. These are excellent for large areas, as they cover a wide strip at each round. Care must be taken to see that every mustard plant is covered with the solution in the form of a fine spray.

Iron sulphate may be obtained at any hardware store or from the Nichols Shemical Co., Toronto. In wholesale lots it is better purchased from this company, who can supply it much cheaper in large quantities than it can be purchased at local hardware stores.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Selling Cream Pays.

Selling whole milk robs the young things on the farm—often the farmer's own children, of needed milk-supply, hence many farmers are content with less ready cash secured by selling cream in order to have better and more live-stock, and consequently richer soil, which, after all, is the basis of good farming. —Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.