BUSINESSCARDS

Societies

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE, No. 333, A.F.& A. M. meets in the Masonic hall, Armstrong's Block Flesherton, every Friday on or before the full moon. A. S. Muir. W. M R. G. Holland, Secretary.

Dentistry

Dr. R. C. MURRAY L. D. S., dental surgeon honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Gas administered for teeth eXtraction Office at residence, Toronto Street, Flesherton.

Medical

Dr W. J. Henry, M. B., graduate of Faculty of Medicine, Toronto University. Office —Dr. Little's late residence, Flesherton.

J P OTTEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College residence — second door south west on Mary street. This street runs outh Presbyterian Church.

Legal

LUCAS, & HENRY—Barristers, Solicitors, etc.—I. B. Lucas, K. C.; W. D. Henry, B. A. Offices, Markdale Lucas Block, Phone 24. Branch offices at Dundalk and Durham.

WRIGHT, & TELFORD, Barrister, Solicitors, &c. Offices, Grey & Bruce Block, Owen Sound. Standard Bank ob. Flesherton, (Saturdays). W. H. Wright, W. P. Telford Jr.

Business Cards

WM. KAITTING, licensed Auctioneer for the counties of Grey and Simcoe. Farm and Stock sales a specialty. Terms moderate, satisfaction guaranteed. Arrangements for dates may be made at the Advance office, or Central telephone office Feversham or by addressing me at Feversham, Ont.

D. McNEAIL, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Terms moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Dates can be arranged at The Advance office, Residence and P.O., Ceylon. Telephone connection. Dec. 5 '7

There are only 599 newspapers and periodicals published in Ontario as against 755 before the war.

Notice of Application For Divorce

NOTICE is hereby given that ROBERT IRWIN, of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario, Salesman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, MARY MARTHA BURNETT IRWIN, of the Village of Flesherton, in the County of Grey, in the Province of Ontario, on the ground of Adultery.

DATED at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Province of Ontario, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1920.

Frederick C. Kerby, 211 Davis Building, Windsor, Ontario, Solicitor for the Applicant.

For Sale

The property known as the Ashdown residence at Ceylon, an eight roomed dwelling, good cellar, stable, etc; about an acre of land; would make a good home for a retired gentleman. For terms and further particulars apply to

—W. J. BELLAMY, Flesherton
Sep2820

Boar for Service

The undersigned has a thoroughbred Yorkshire Boar for service on lot 11, con. 8, Osprey. Terms $1.50.

FRED SPOFFARD

Bull For Service

Pure bred Shorthorn Bull of the Village Family for service on lot 10, con. 10, Osprey. Terms $2 50 for grades, $5 for pure breds.

July 15 —Mort. Sayers, Prop.

Dancing
at your own home
any time
with the best dance music
and without expense
if you have a
Victrola
W. A. ARMSTRONG
DEALER
FLESHERTON ONT

Flesherton Garage

We are now agents for the International Harvester Co., Deering and McCormick Farm Implements—the most complete line of Farm Implements manufactured today.

Call and see us when in tawn.

Headquarters for Dolumbia Dry Cells and Hot Shot Ignition Units.

H. DOWN & SONS,
PHONE 36 FLESHERTON

ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS

Cultivation and Pruning Tests by Government Agents.

It Pays to Enrich the Soil — Late Cultivation Not Advisable—Pruning and Spraying Advocated—Thrifty Ewes Mean a Big Lamb Crop.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

FIVE leased orchards in the Counties of Simcoe, Norfolk, Prince Edward, Lambton and Ontario, all being in apple growing sections, were looked after by the Ontario Department of Agriculture during the war. Four of these have been very profitable. In the Prince Edward county orchard it was successfully demonstrated that new heads could be put on old trees.

The Department found that leasing apple orchards is a profitable business, but several things must be done to make it so. On the lighter soils many of the trees are positively starving while on heavier lands this may not be so apparent. In the experiments very little commercial fertilizer was used, but the Department depended on the use of barnyard manure, mostly secured from Toronto. About seven tons per acre are sufficient for one application, which gives about 400 pounds per tree and the total cost is about $21 per acre. The amount looks big but there is no doubt that it will pay well to spread that much on light land nearly every year.

About six or seven years ago we began ploughing, in the fall, several rows of trees in all the leased orchards (a portion being left in sod to test the sod mulch). This was done in order that we could answer from experience the frequent question —What about fall ploughing? When the land is fall ploughed cultivation can be begun much earlier in the spring. It costs much less to get land in good condition when it has been ploughed before winter, but we can see no advantage in ploughing closer than five feet from the tree. The troublesome part in orchard cultivation is close to the trunk and it is frequently difficult to work near the tree without injuring the bark.

We have tested cultivation against sod mulch, and have concluded that nearly all the orchards will be more profitable when cultivation is carried on, unless the land is first-class and there is plenty of barnyard manure for mulching. When to stop cultivation is rather hard to answer. It depends on the season. The drier the weather the later the cultivation should be carried on. On rich land apples will grow long after cultivation has ceased. We are stopping our cultivation earlier and earlier every year because our Ontario apples lack color; less cultivation means more color, more color higher priced fruit. Medium apples slightly colored seem preferable to larger ones lacking color. When cultivation is stopped a cover crop is frequently sown. The principal object is to rob the trees of nourishment in order that the fruit will color and the wood will ripen before winter. Some low growing crop from cheap seed gives most satisfaction.

Trees must be pruned to get high class apples. The best time to prune is early spring but we prune any month when the weather is not too cold for our men. If there are large cuts to make we leave a stub about one foot long and cut it off in the spring, as cuts of two inches or more do not heal well when made in the very cold weather; large cuts should be kept painted to keep the wood from decaying. Pruning is a slow business and it costs a lot to get a big orchard done, but it is absolutely necessary if good apples are expected. High trees are difficult to spray thoroughly. Twenty feet is high enough for any tree and several feet of top may be removed in a season with no bad effects. The tree with a low head is easier pruned, easier sprayed, can be picked for half the cost, and the wind will not blow down so many apples.—W. F. Kydd, Fruit Branch, Toronto.

Thrifty Ewes Mean Bigger Lamb Crop.

The best results from breeding are obtained from ewes that are in a gaining condition. If they are thin from having been kept on short fall pastures, they should have a little grain—from one-quarter to one-half a pound a day. This will put them in good condition and they will breed earlier and increase the lamb crop.

Some fairly accurate record should be kept when the ewes are bred in order that when lambing time approaches the ewes may be separated from the main flock and given extra feed and care. If ticks, lice or scab appear in the flock, the sheep should be dipped even though the weather is a little severe. This is extra work, but the flock will be more healthy and thrifty. A warm place should be provided the sheep until they dry off.

The ram should also receive extra care at this time. In order to keep him active, vigorous and in fair flesh during the breeding season he should be fed a pound or two of grain every day. "Extra care of ewes and breeding ram at this time," says Mr. Anderson, "will insure a larger and stronger lamb crop and well repay the flockmaster for his extra labor."

Farm Notes.

From now on empty the hopper of the gasoline engine after using, and protect batteries from frost.

Do not forget that salt and water are as necessary for the cow as is feed. A tablespoonful of charcoal mixed with the feed aids digestion.

The dairy farmer not only studies how to feed his cow, but how to feed his land. He is not a soil robber, as he realizes that the farmer who reduces the fertility of his land robs without reason, since he steals from himself.

Your Plans for the Year

THIS year you plan to extend your farm operations.

Perhaps it is a new silo, more cows, a tractor, extension to your dairy stable, a new barn, new machinery, land to clear and break; perhaps it is winter feed to finish your steers or young cattle for your new pasture or range next spring—whatever it may be that you want to do to extend your farm operations, The Bank of Toronto is ready to discuss your plans with you.

Any responsible farmer will find a ready listener and real helper in any of our Branch Managers. Talk it over with the nearest one.

Capital $5,000,000 Assets over $100,000,000

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Feversham and Markdale

We Give Service

72

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Is what over 1000 users say about 1900 Gravity washers supplied by
S. HEMPHILL,
Agent For
1900 Gravity washers and wringers electric and gasoline power washers.

ALSO

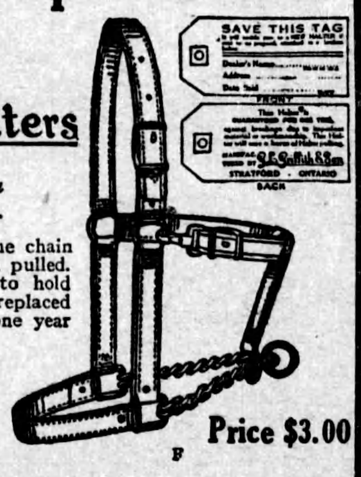
for McCormick Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Drills, Cultivator, Plows, Steel Stalls, Harrows, Gasoline Engines, Brantford double geared and auto oiled airmotor Wind Mills, Beatty Hay Carriers, Hay Forks, Slings, Manure Carriers, Water Bowls, Water Tanks, Pump and Piping.

SOMETHING NEW IN BUZZ SAWS

One third more wood cut with same power when fitted with my patent.

S. HEMPHILL
Agent, - Ceylon, Ont.

We Have a Complete Line of
Griffith Guaranteed Halters



This is a Sampson with Chain Chin Draw.

It prevents halter pulling, as the chain grips the jaw very tightly when pulled. It is guaranteed by the makers to hold any horse and will be repaired or replaced free of charge if broken within one year from the time you buy it.

The chain may be bought separately and attached to any old halters you may have which are worn out at this point. It is easily attached. Price, 30c.

Come in and see these halters and our other lines of goods.

Price $3.00

O. W. PHILLIPS, Flesherton

Farm For Sale

250 acres, lot 40, con. 11, Township of Artemesia, and south half lot 39, con. 11, Artemesia, and lot 1, con. 14, Osprey. Has good stone house and barn 60x50, running water between house and barn. About 70 acres under cultivation, 40 acres seeded with sweet clover. Possession can be given April 1st next. Price $5000. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to W. A. ARMSTRONG, Flesherton.

Boar For Service

Pure bred Registered Yorkshire Boar for service—Maxwell Jack 62903—on lot 167, S. W. T. & S. R., Artemesia. Terms $1.50. Sows not returned will be charged same as those in pig.

10,4,19 T. J. STINSON

For Service

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

19.Jan.9 —R. O. TURNER.

For Service

One pure bred Shorthorn Bull on Lots 28 and 29, Concession 8, Artemesia. Terms—$1.50 for grades if paid inside of 9 months—if not $2. Pure breds $3.00.

—ROBERT OSBORNE.

CEYLON

Mr and Mrs Bryant and little daughter, who have been visiting with Mr and Mrs Archibald, returned on Saturday to their home in Toronto.

Mr and Mrs Harry Quigg of Harriston are visiting the former's sister, Mrs Archie Stewart.

Misses Martin of Owen Sound are visiting at Mr J J Patterson's.

Mr Archibald and son of the West arrived on Saturday and are visiting the former's brother, Mr Norman Archibald.

Constable Cook received a telegram on January 6th from A J Selkirk, Justice of Peace at Feanze, Ont., that Mr Thos McArthur, a former citizen of this place, had died at Gowdreau on the 5th inst., under peculiar circumstances. It was believed he had a son here, but Mr McArthur's family are all in different parts of the West. No other particulars of his death have come to hand.

Rev. W. M. Sparling, active in the Methodist ministry for 44 years, died on Christmas day following ten days' illness of pneumonia at his home in Toronto. Deceased was born in Euphrasia Twp., Grey County, his father, Richard Sparling, having been one of the earliest settlers in the county.

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER

Something About a New and Most Undesirable Pest.

Found This Summer In Many Western Ontario Counties — Description and Life History — Methods of Control.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

IT is always a matter of concern when a new pest is introduced into a country and especially when that insect attacks an important crop such as corn. In August the European Corn-borer—a European insect—was discovered in Ontario and extensive scouting by entomologists revealed the unpleasant fact that it was distributed over about three thousand square miles, being found in the counties of Welland, Halidmand, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Kent and Huron. In some of these counties only small areas here and there seem to be infested, but in others the infestation is much more extensive. The worst infestation is in Elgin County, between St. Thomas and Port Stanley where several cornfields showed from 50 to 90 per cent. of all the plants to have been attacked. There is no doubt that the insect could not be so widely distributed or abundant unless it had been here for several years. It seems strange that no corn-grower reported it, but the explanation doubtless is that they thought it was some old pest that had become abundant for a year or two and would soon pass away or become of no importance.

It is impossible at this stage to say how great a menace the insect will be; for no one knows, not even the best informed entomologists. Judging, however, from what we have seen this fall it cannot be exterminated and will gradually spread throughout the province and prove a greater menace than any other corn insect of the province. Yet, there is very little doubt that by the joint cooperation of the Dominion and Provincial Entomologists, together with entomologists of the United States (for the insect occurs in New York and Massachusetts), a practicable method of control will be discovered and corn continue to be as successfully grown in the future as in the past.

It may be of interest to know that ever since the insect has been discovered vigorous efforts have been made by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, through their entomologists, to find out everything they could about it by scouting expeditions throughout the southwestern part of the province and by studying the insect in the field. They have also brought the Agricultural Representatives to see its work and discussed with them methods of control. Plans are moreover on foot for a very careful study of the insect by both Departments next year, including methods of control. Valuable information of any kind as soon as discovered will, of course, be furnished to the press so as to be available to every farmer.

Brief Description and Life History of the Insect.

The borer, full grown, is a moderately stout caterpillar about one inch long, pale brownish to white in color on the upper surface and white beneath, with a brown head and several brown spots on each segment of the body. These spots are not very conspicuous to the naked eye but can be seen easily with a hand lens. The winter is passed in the larval stage in burrows inside corn-stalks or cobs, and sometimes in weeds. In the spring the larvae feed to a slight extent and then pupate in their burrows. In June the moths begin to appear and lay their eggs in small white clusters on the leaves. The larvae hatching from these feed for a time on the leaves or developing tassels and then begin to bore into the stalks and ears, making holes and tunnels in the former and eating the kernels in the latter. As the cold weather approaches the larvae all make comfortable burrows for themselves in the stalks or inside the cobs or in weeds. There is only one brood a year in Ontario as far as is known.

Nature of the Injury.

Injury is done chiefly by the larvae burrowing into the canes and causing them to break over with the wind; tassels especially break over easily. A further injury is due to larvae feeding upon the kernels in the ears and by disease, especially in wet, warm weather, entering through the holes, both in ears and stalks, and causing rot. Although all kinds of corn are attacked, table and flint varieties suffer most and dent least.

Methods of Control.

The methods of control that naturally suggest themselves are as follows:

1. Sow dent corn unless there is some special reason for preferring flint.
2. Cultivate well in the early season to keep down weeds so that these may not harbor the pest.
3. If you have not a silo build one if you can because all borers in corn put into the silo are killed.
4. Cut the corn just as low as possible for otherwise many borers will be left in the stubble, but if cut very low over 90 per cent. will be taken into the silo.
5. Put the corn into the silo as soon as possible after cutting to prevent borers coming out of the cut stalks and entering the stubble.
6. If there is no silo and the borers are present it will be necessary to burn the stalks and cobs or to run them through a shredder to kill all borers present.

In conclusion we request any person outside of the counties referred to above, on finding a borer in his corn, to put it in a tin box and send it either to Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, or to L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, O. A. College, Guelph. This will help us in our work against the pest.—L. Caesar, O. A. College, Guelph.