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 mocn. A. S. Muir. W. M R. G. Holland, Secretary.

Dentistry

DR. 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 2A. Branch offices at Dundalk and Durham.

WRIGHT, & TELFORD, Barrister, Solicitors, &c. Offices, Grey & Bruce Block, Owen Sound. Standard Bank 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. McPHAIL, Licensed Auctionee for the County of Grey. Terms moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. The arrangements and dates of sales can be made at THE ADVANCE office. Residence and P.O., Ceylon. Telephone connection. Dec. 3

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 Gey, 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

Sep 28 2

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

WHEN THE HORSE FALLS

First Unhitch and Speak Kindly to Him.

Asphalt and Ice a Bad Combination —Special Shoeing Sometimes Necessary—Sheep Raising In the Movies.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

WHEN a horse falls in harness he almost immediately struggles to regain his feet. A strong, healthy horse will not remain down voluntarily, but in his efforts to rise he may become frightened. If the driver will give the right kind of first aid he can prevent serious injury to the animal, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

First Unhitch Horse.

Held down by the harness the horse seldom has sufficient freedom to rise to his feet, though enough to struggle and injure himself by pounding his head on the ground. Accordingly, the driver should calm the horse first by speaking in a reassuring tone, and, by placing his knees upon the animal's neck just back of the ears, endeavor to prevent injury from struggling or from bruising his head. An intelligent horse quickly learns to place great confidence in the voice of a good driver.

The traces and breeching straps should be unfastened and the vehicle rolled back from the fallen animal. If the horse is in double hitch, the traces and yoke strap should be unfastened and the pole, vehicle, and working mate moved a short distance away. An injured horse will then regain his feet readily if he has suitable footing. In case the ground is icy, scatter some fine sand, sawdust, or straw under and in front of him. If nothing of this kind is available, spread a blanket or burlap bagging on the pavement to give him better footing as he attempts to stand.

When the Horse Lies Broadside.

In case the horse needs more help and encouragement, and especially if he lies broadside, roll him on to his chest, with the hind legs under the belly. Then work both front legs forward until the feet are firmly on the ground and knees flexed. If after repeated efforts and good footing he continues to fall back upon the ground there is possibly some injury to the hind parts, such as a fracture of the hip or leg, which should be examined by a qualified veterinarian.

In all effort to assist a fallen horse do not forget that in rising to his feet he raises the head and fore parts first. This is directly opposite to the habit of the cow, which elevates the hind parts first.

Asphalt Especially Treacherous.

Injuries to horses are common during the winter months in cities where snow becomes packed and forms an icy coating on the pavement. In most cities above the frost belt there are times when pavements are slippery.

Asphalt is especially troublesome and when covered by a very light sleet or snow makes a very treacherous footing for horses. The milkman or baker, who drove upon a clean pavement the night before, may find the streets at 4 a.m. so nearly impassable from a coat of smooth ice as to delay his deliveries very greatly or even prevent them entirely.

Special Shoes and Careful Driving.

In country districts horses remain sharp or rough shod for a considerable time. But if they are driven much on city streets paved with stone, cement, or asphalt, from which the snow has been removed, their shoes quickly become smooth and it is difficult for the horses to keep their feet.

When the front feet slip backward a horse is likely to fall and injure his knees, while side slipping generally causes him to come down broadside. Shoeing with rubber pads, or the use of emergency appliances may lessen the chance of slipping, but as there is always the possibility of a horse falling, even when well shod, careful driving and precautions against overloading are important additional means for reducing these accidents and injuries to a minimum.—U. S. Weekly News Letter.

Methods In Sheep Raising Shown In Moving Picture.

A motion- picture film dealing with sheep on the farm has recently been completed by the film laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. The film is used by county agents, county or state sheep-breeders' associations, agricultural colleges, and other department or co-operative workers or agencies.

The film is in three sections and four reels. About 45 minutes is required for the showing of the whole production.

The subject treated in the first and second reels is a year with the flock on the farm, beginning in the fall at the time that the ewe flock should be culled prior to breeding, and carrying it on through until the lambs are sold. Each seasonal practice is brought out and educational points are featured. The third reel deals with the co-operative marketing of wool and lambs, and the fourth reel with the slaughtering of a mutton sheep, dressing the carcass, and then cutting it up for meat consumption.

The average farm implement is only about half worn out by use alone. The rest of the wear is due to rust and decay. The greatest possible profit is made out of machinery when it is used continuously for profitable work until it is worn out.

A tree will make a million matches—a match may destroy a million trees.

Farm Finances

FARMERS who are working to get ahead are invited to make free use of our banking facilities for their business affairs.

A deposit Account will enable you to pay accounts by cheque, avoiding the necessity of carrying large sums of money at the risk of loss or theft. The paid cheques also form valuable receipts for payments made.

We Give Service

Loans are freely made to responsible men to enable them to increase their production of crops and live stock.

Feversham Branch
R. P. Bellamy,
Manager

Talk over your plans with our local Manager. His experience in financial matters may be of value to you.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital $5,000,000. Reserves $6,794,000.

62

SATISFIED !

THAT

Is what over 100 users say about 1900 Gravity washers supplied by

S. HEMPHILL,

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1900 Gravity washers and wringers Electric and gasoline power washers.

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SOMETHING NEW IN BUZZ SAWS

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

S. HEMPHILL

Agent, - Ceylon, Ont.

CEYLON

Mrs Herbie Fisher and little son of Toronto are visiting her mother, Mrs A McLeod.

Mr McCullough of Markdale spent 1st of week at Mr T Chislett's.

Miss Allie McMullen, who has been visiting the past three weeks with her sister and brothers in Toronto, returned home an Saturday.

Miss Reta Patterson left on Monday for Toronto where she will train as a nurse. Her many friends here wish her every success in her new undertaking.

Miss Anna White is laid up with a severe cold.

Mr A Campbell and Miss McCallum of Caledon visited at Mr M Ferguson's last week.

Mr Will Fletcher, who has been visiting friends here the past two months, left last week for British Columbia.

NOTICE

Remember the Old Reliable Singer Sewing Machine. You can buy on terms to suit you at a very reasonable price. 10 year guarantee.

HUGH KNOTT, Agent,
Markdale, Ont,

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.

Agricultural Meeting

The annual meeting of East Grey Agricultural Society on Saturday afternoon last was the best attended that we have seen for years past. The retiring president in a neat little speech expressed his gratification at the condition the fair was in financially, with a good surplus on hand, but also expressed a desire to be relieved of his position as president. The financial report showed the affairs of the Society to be in a better position than they have been for some time and much optimism prevailed in connection with the present year's operations.

The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year of $1115.74 and expenditure of $1006 27, leaving a balance on hand of $109.47.

The following were appointed as the new board of management: Hon Pres, L A Fisher; President, R Swanton; 1st Vice Pres, J T Sled; 2nd Vice Pres, W Stewart. Directors—R Richardson, James Harrison, Roy Thistlethwaite, T J Stinson, A E Bellamy, F Brown, W A Hawken, H Down. A Gilchrist, T R McKenzie, W H Thurston, Mark Wilson Lady Directors—Mesdames T Sled, E Bellamy, A Gilchrist, L Fisher, Oscar Phillips, W Hawken, Crossley, Adams, W Stewart, W Moore, R Thistlethwaite. Auditors—R J Holland, A Holland.

The date of the next fair will be Thurs- and Friday, September 29 and 30.

It was decided to enter two field crop competitions—one for oats, and the other for a combined standing field crop and seed competition. This latter is a new competition instituted by the Department of Agriculture in which seven prizes are given ranging from $10 to $75. It is thought this will be a very popular contest as the prizes are very generous, amounting in all to $275 We will give more detail of this contest next week.

Farm For Sale

Lot 34, Con. 4, Artemesia, 100 acres, 85 acres cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Apply to

—R. D. MELDRUM

1Feb 9 Lipton Ave, Toronto

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.

BLOATING IN CATTLE

Gases From Fermenting Foods Create the Trouble.

The Cause and Symptoms of the Ailment Fully Described — Methods of Relief Suggested, Both Simple and Heroic.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THIS condition, known as Tympanitis, Bloating, Hoven or Blown in cattle, consists of distension of the rumen or paunch with gas. The most common cause is a sudden change from dry food to a liberal supply of green food of any kind, principally to the different varieties of clover, and more particularly when the clover is in flower. It frequently occurs from the voracity with which cattle that have been accustomed to dry food consume green fodder. Hence it is more prevalent in the spring than in other seasons. It may result from feeding too freely on green food of any kind, especially on that upon which dew or rain is present, and more particularly when frosted; hence is not uncommon in the fall when cattle are allowed to consume clover, rape, turnip tops, etc., when frosted. Any food that readily ferments, if taken in sufficient quantities to temporarily check digestion, will quickly form gases and cause bloating. It is often a complication in cases of choking, the mechanical impediment in the gullet being the direct cause by preventing escape of gas through that organ. Sudden changes of diet of any kind may cause the trouble, and insufficient secretion of saliva may have the same effect.

While some of the above-named causes usually precede an attack, it is not uncommon to notice a well-marked case for which no well-marked cause can be traced. Such cases are doubtless due to some unsuspected and not well understood temporary derangement of the digestive glands and muscular coat of the rumen. Any condition that causes torpidity of the rumen may cause bloating, even though no change of food of a dangerous nature has taken place. Torpidity of the rumen occurs in debilitating diseases, in fact in most diseases of the ox, and also from the introduction of excessively cold material, as frosted fodder, into the organ.

Symptoms.—The patient exhibits symptoms of pain and uneasiness by lying down and rising frequently, kicking at the belly, etc. Rumination is suspended and food refused. There is general depression, protrusion of the muzzle, projection and congestion of the eyes, increased flow of saliva, and usually moaning during expiration. The back is arched and there is a more or less well-marked swelling of the abdomen, especially marked on the left side between the point of the hip and the last rib. If this be pressed with the finger it will yield, but at once regain its former condition when pressure is relieved. If tapped with the fingers a resonic, tympanic or drum-like sound will be heard, hence the name "tympanitis." Distension of the rumen causes forward pressure upon the diaphragm (the muscular partition between the abdomen and lung cavity), hence lessens the space of the lung cavity and causes difficulty in respiration in proportion to the degree of bloating. Death may occur quickly from rupture of the rumen, rupture of the diaphragm, suffocation, or absorption of gases.

Treatment must be directed to remove or neutralize the gases, and prevent the formation of more. It will depend upon the severity of the attack and the degree of distension of the rumen, whether it will be wise to attempt the immediate removal of the gases by an operation, or administer drugs to neutralize them. When bloating is not excessive, with little or no danger of death occurring quickly, the administration of any drug that will neutralize the gases may and should be effective.

For this purpose oil of turpentine, commonly called "spirits of turpentine" is probably the best simple remedy. This is given in 2 to 4 oz. doses (a tablespoon holds about ½ oz.) according to the size of the patient and state of distension. This should be mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil. When this cannot be procured, melted butter or lard or new milk answers the purpose well. If necessary the dose may be repeated in one to two hours.

Carbonate of ammonia, 4 to 6 drams, or bi-carobnate of soda, (baking soda) 1 to 1½ oz. in a pint of water, also acts well, but not so surely and promptly as turpentine. It is also good practice to put a hay rope or piece of wood about 2 inches in diameter into the patient's mouth and fasten it there. This facilitates the escape of gas through the gullet.

In cases where bloating is extreme the gases should be removed by mechanical or surgical means. In some cases the passing of a rubber tube down the gullet to the rumen will give immediate relief. When this fails an opening must be made through the skin and coats of the rumen at the most prominent part in front of the point of the left hip. The hair should be clipped off the seat of operation, and it, with the hands of the operator and instruments, disinfected with a 5 per cent. solution of Carbolic acid or one of the coal tar antiseptics. The proper instrument for this operation is a trocar and canula, but when this is not on hand an ordinary pocket-knife can be used and the lips of the wound kept apart to allow escape of the gases.

After bloating has disappeared it is good practice to administer a laxative of about 1 lb. epsom salts or 1½ pints raw linseed oil, and feed lightly for a few days.—J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.