BUSINESSCARDS

SOCIETIES

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE, No. 339, 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. B. 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 Upiversity. 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.—J. 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 ck, 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 Auctioneer 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. D. C.

Try us for your next job printing.

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

Se 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 town.

Headquarters for Columbia Dry Cells and Hot Shot Ignition Units.

H. DOWN & SONS,

PHONE 36 FLESHERTON

DRAINAGE OF HILLSIDES

Wet Surfaces Greatly Improved by Tile Drains.

Only by Keeping Individual Milk Records Can the Dairyman Weed Out All His Unprofitable Cows—Monthly Milk Record Sheets Are Furnished Free.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE erosion of hillsides and the flooding of the land below by the eroded material has long been a worry and an economical loss to many farmers in hilly and mountainous sections. This can frequently be prevented, and the method employed depends on the conditions existing, such as the nature of the soil; light or heavy, the steepness of the slope, and the type of agriculture practiced; pasture or tilled crops.

Wet hillsides used as sheep pastures may be much improved by what are sometimes called "sheep-drains." These are merely shallow open ditches about 30 inches wide on top, nine inches wide on the bottom, and 15 inches deep for removing the surface water. and carry it in a definite channel to a suitable outlet at the base of the hill. The removed earth should be thrown out on the lower side to form a sort of embankment to the drain. The grade of the ditch should not be so steep as to give the water sufficient force to destroy the drain by either washing away the banks or digging the drain itself deeper and thus making it dangerous for the sheep and lambs. Sub-drains are sometimes necessary.

A system of terracing is quite universally used to prevent destructive washouts on hillsides. The terraces are made perfectly level and of any width and then carefully seeded to grass. At the time of rain the water spreads out evenly over the surface of these and then flows gently over the slope below without sufficient force to wash away any portion of the hill and thus prevents "gulleying."

For the drainage of tilled hillsides a system of under-drainage is sometimes used successfully. The amount of erosion of the land largely depends on its condition. If the surface soil can be kept firm the erosion will be lessened. Soft spots on the hillside, though, frequently occur as a result of seepage water from above which has penetrated the surface soil and reached an impervious layer and thus deflected to the surface on the side of the hill. Water flowing over this with considerable force will naturally wash it away more easily than the firmer soil free from this seepage water.

If tile drains are so laid to intercept this seepage water, considerable erosion can be prevented. If the hillside is comparatively steep, drains laid at an angle to the incline will be more satisfactory. They will naturally intercept all of the water flowing through the soil above them. Also the grade will be less and the drains are not so liable to be affected by the water moving slowly through them. If the slope is not very steep the drains may be laid down the incline with satisfactory results. Here the tile drains the land on both sides and no double draining results.

In this underdrainage the general benefits are again obtained. The water level is lowered, thus giving more root capacity to plants and the prevention of surface washing by allowing the water to penetrate through the soil to the drains, thus carrying much plant food to the roots of the plants.—R. C. Moffatt, M.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of John Brown, late of the Village of Flesherton, in the County of Grey, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to R. S. O 1914, Chap. 121, Sec. 56 and amending Acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of John Brown, late of the Village of Flesherton in the County of Grey, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 22nd day of January, A.D., 1921, are required to deliver or send by post, prepaid, to Lucas & Henry, Solicitors for the Executors of the estate, on or before the 5th day of March. A. D. 1921, their names and addresses, a full description of their claim, in writing, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after such last mentioned date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

LUCAS & HENRY, Markdale,
Solicitors for the Executors.

Dated at Markdale this 10th day of February A. D. 1921.

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.

Bull For Service

Pure bred Durham bull, No 143013 for service on lot 162, S W T & S R, Artemesia. Terms—$2 for grades. $5 for thoroughbreds. —O. AKINS, Prop.

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ABOUT WEANING FOALS

They Should be Nursed at Least Four Months.

A Sudden Change of Diet Not Good for the Young Colt—Wean Him Gradually — General Hints on Rationing and Handling.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE age at which foals should be weaned is to a great degree governed by circumstances. Under ordinary conditions it is well to allow the mare to nurse her foal for four months or longer. If, when the foal is this age, the mare is required to do regular work, both will do better if the foal be weaned. On the other hand, if the mare be in fair condition, not required for regular work, and still yielding a reasonable quantity of milk, the foal will do better if not weaned for a month or two longer, and the dam, having no labor to perform, will not suffer.

The ordinary process of weaning, which consists in separating mare and foal, and allowing no further intercourse for several weeks, or until the mare has ceased to secrete milk, and the foal to look for it, is in our opinion, irrational, wasteful and uncalled for.

It is probably unnecessary to state that the colt should be taught to eat chopped or rolled oats, bran, etc.; before the process of weaning commences, otherwise he will surely suffer and grow thin. Experience has taught all breeders and feeders of stock that sudden or violent changes of diet or usage with any class of stock is dangerous, and often expensive. When this is the case with adult animals, it is reasonable to expect it to be more marked in the young. Hence, in order to avoid danger of digestive diseases in the young, and trouble with the mammary glands, and possibly digestive trouble also, in the dam, we should exercise good judgement, and be satisfied to take considerable trouble when weaning the colt.

In most cases the mammary apparatus is still quite active, and a considerable quantity of milk is being secreted when the owner decides that it is time to "wean the colt." The colt, in addition to the grass and grain that it has been consuming, has thus far been accustomed to milk also. In fact, milk has been his principal diet, and, if suddenly deprived of it he cannot avoid fretting, and failing in condition. Then again, the seeretion of milk in the mare will not cease all at once, and, unless the glands be relieved of it, mammitis will be the result. Instead of milking the mare by hand, and, of course, making no use of it, as is usually done, the colt should get the benefit. Our idea of the proper method of weaning is as follows: When it is decided that the colt shall be weaned, he should be placed in a comfortable box stall, by himself, or with other colts that are being weaned. There should be no mangers or boxes into which he can rear or jump, and probably injure himself, and the door and walls should be so high that he cannot jump over them or get his fore feet over. The dam should be tied, in a stall, or better, if convenient, kept in a box stall, not necessarily far removed from her foal. In fact, the writer has made a practice of having the stalls adjoining, so that the dam and foal can see and hear each other, but cannot get together. Whether or not the mare be required for work, she should be taken to the colt's stall, or better, the colt lead to the dam's stall, and allowed to remain for 15 to 20 minutes three times daily for a week or longer. Leading the colt to the dam's stall, is a good system of giving him his first lessons in training for future usefulness. During the second week, twice daily will be sufficient to leave them together, and after this once daily, gradually shortening the length of the visit until the mammal becomes practically inactive. In this way each gradually becomes accustomed to be separated from the other. The change of diet for the colt is gradual, and he receives the benefit of the milk that otherwise would be wasted. It also largely obviates danger of mammitis in the mare, and the glands gradually become inactive. In the meantime the colt should be allowed about all the well-saved clover, hay and chopped or rolled oats, that he will consume. A satisfactory and palatable mixture is made by putting a little cut hay and the ration of oats in a pail in the evening, pouring some boiling water on it, covering with a rubber sheet and allowing it to stand until morning, then preparing another feed for the evening. This, with a ration of whole oats, with a carrot or two at noon, in addition to the amount of whole hay he will require, usually gives excellent results. Of course, this requires some time and trouble, and when this is not convenient the colt will do very well without the preparation of food noted. When practicable, the addition of cow's milk gives excellent results, but this is often not easily obtainable.

After the colt has ceased looking for his dam, he should be allowed to take daily exercise in a yard or paddock, and his feet should be trimmed at least monthly. Usually under these conditions, the wear is not equal to the growth, and if not attended to, the feet will become abnormal in size and shape, which may permanently injure him. Hence they should be trimmed to the natural size and shape, as conditions demand.—Prof. J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.

When sows are to farrow in pen, taking them in a week before they farrow enables them to become accustomed to their new quarters.

YOUR money is hardly earned, and as proceeds are received from sales of crops, hogs and other live stock, the money should be deposited in the Bank, where it will be safe until again required for farm operations.

There are always men to recommend schemes and investments for your money, which may or may not be safe, but about which YOU know little or nothing. Let the man who gets money easily take the chances. Keep your money in The Bank of Toronto, where you can get it when wanted.

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BRANCHES
MARKDALE
and
FEVERSHAM

THE BANK OF TORONTO

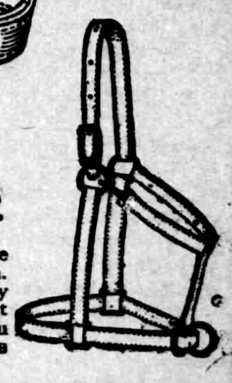
74

From Chrome Leather

A Horsepower Hame Strap

OR

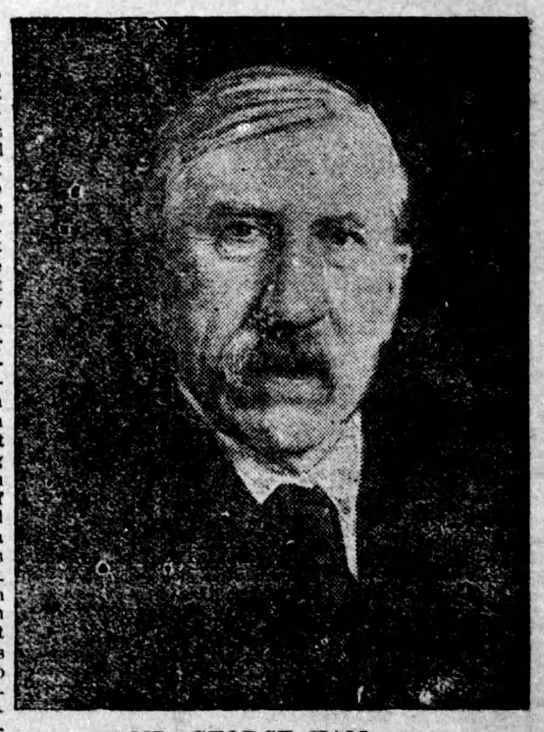
Griffith Halters



These two articles are made from chrome leather, the strongest, toughest leather known. They will not harden with sweat or water. They have great strength and wearing qualities that will more than please you. May we show you our fine selection of halters and harness.

O. W. Phillips, . Flesherton

Mark Twain of Canada



MR. GEORGE HAM.

In the days when interesting people came to Canada to find it freshly interesting there was nobody could reveal the spirit of the land to them like George Ham of the C.P.R. It is said he put Major Pond of the United States out of business. Why go on a wearisome lecture tour under that impressario's guidance when George Ham could transport you to Winnipeg and on through the delights of the Rockies in all the comfort of a sumptuous coach? Great personages beseech him to call them by their first names. He has loaned matches to kings and potentates and autographed photogravures of his features for admiring authoresses of best sellers. There did once seem to be a time when the truly great would not venture to come to Canada without first ascertaining whether George Ham could receive them. He is said to have got so "fed up" with dukes and royal bodies that he did not mind, for a change, escorting untitled personalities of international fame. Many men whose signatures command imperious power would no more think of forgetting to send him their Christmas cards than they would dream of neglecting a royal command. He is so very much persona grata with all kinds of people in Who's Who, when he arrives in London the court circular has to be enlarged to publish the invitations issued in his honor. Now he has achieved the signal honor of an unpaid-for mention in the exclusive Morning Post. It feels relieved to know that even if the League of Nations be jeopardized, the official entertainer of the C. P. R. is keeping his health and revelling in his high spirits. This bright though aristocratic London paper says George Ham is the Mark Twain of Canada. It claims his jests are beyond computation. He will yet go down to fame as having originated one joke. He has been as generous with his humor as he has been a profitable acquaintance for professional jokesmiths. As he never has patented any of his inimitable quips he often laughs at them when he hears them on the stage, until he realizes that they were of his own making. You may have heard of the Cincinnati millionaire he took to Muskoka. While there the plutocrat was attacked by brigands from Toronto. The chief brigand later complained to the police that in the encounter his watch and chain had been stolen. It should be added that George Ham was not out with his Cincinnati charge when the watch and chain were stolen. Thousands of personages who have enjoyed seeing Canada have testified to how much their enjoyment was due to his kindly wit and indefatigable attention. They have paid tribute to the courtesies he knows so well how to extend in behalf of his railway. But perhaps one of the best tributes ever paid this incomparable humorous cicerone of the railway ties, was a copy of verses by Mr. Neil Munro, the Scottish author. He sang how George Ham had "freighted laughter ten thousand miles," when acting as uncle, aunt, brother, father and grandfather to a party of British scribes. They think in Britain that not to have known George Ham of the C. P. R. is to display ignorance of the Empire's geography.

—Winnipeg Telegram.