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.

BRANCHES: FEVERSHAM and MARKDALE

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.

Feversham Garage

We have opened up a garage in Feversham and will undertake all classes of Automobile and Gas Engine repair work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Be an Irishman—try it once. Yon will come again!

Thornbury & Son

FEVERSHAM - ONTARIO

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS

Reduce Crop Costs

FIRST CHOICE OF ONTARIO FARMERS

WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES

Ontario Fertilizers Limited

West Toronto, Ont.

Accidents At Shelburne

While assisting in the erection of the new dwelling for Wm. Stone, just west of Shelburne, Frank McLeod, a Collingwood workman, sustained serious injuries when he fell from a poorly erected scaffold onto a pile of stones on Thursday afternoon of last week. One arm was broken and he received severe cuts on the head and neck. He was taken to his home at Collingwood.

Knocked down by a horse and wagon driven by John Mowat, local drayman, at the corner of Main and Owen Sound streets on Wednesday evening of last week John R Wake of Main street east sustained injuries to his right arm through the animal stepping upon it, which gave him considerable pain for a few days. Some of the ligaments and cords were cut and the arm badly bruised to the elbow.

When a section of the railing of an overhead verandah upon which she was leaning, gave way, Mrs. Geo. F. McGuire of Main street east luckily escaped with nothing more than a severe shaking up when she, along with the detached railing, was precipitated to the roadway in a fall of about twelve feet on Friday evening of last week. Her escape from more serious injuries was miraculous.—Free Press.

BOAR for SERVICE

Purebred Tamworth Boar for service on lot 16?, S W T and S E., Artemesia. Terms—$1.50. Sows not returned will be charged same as those in pig.

Feb 15 —T. J. STINSON, Prop

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.8 —R. O. TURNER.

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. Peter Muir, W. M B. 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.

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 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.

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.

Property For Sale

Good property for sale in Eugenia, containing 19 acres. A good comfortable house with woodshed; good cellar and cistern; good pump in a drilled well handy to door; a good barn and straw shed on stone foundation, and good cement stables underneath, good land and well fenced. Apply to

James Walker, Eugenia.

WITH SHEEP IN SUMMER

Care of Weanlings and the Flock Generally.

Special Attention Pays — Frequent Change of Pasture Beneficial—How to Preserve the Fertility of Manure.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

For best results lambs should be weaned at between four and five months. It has been found that under conditions prevailing during the hot dry months of mid-summer the ewes will drop off considerably in their milk flow. The lambs receive comparatively little nourishment, and it is better for both ewe and lamb for them to be separated. When the lambs are removed from the ewes they will miss little the small amount of milk they would receive, and will soon learn to depend upon pasture. They should receive the very best pasture available. Nothing fits in better than a patch of rape sown at the proper time, so as to be ready for pasture when the lambs are weaned. Care should be exercised in turning the lambs on the fresh rape to avoid bloating and probable death. Turn them in during the middle of the day when the rape leaves are absolutely dry and allow them to become accustomed to the change. A field of grass adjoining the rape pasture will give better results than the rape alone. If no rape is available fresh clover seeding or second growth clover will give satisfactory results. In addition to pasture a feed of grain once a day will push the lambs along to a good finish. At no time should it be necessary to feed over one-half pound of grain per day to each lamb while on pasture.

Frequent change of pasture is beneficial to, and relished by, all classes of stock, and this applies with special emphasis to the case of sheep. It is true for two reasons. Sheep are subject to parasitic diseases which may be prevented to a large extent by not pasturing on any one area for too great a length of time. In addition to this they are possibly more fastidious about their food than are some other farm animals. It is not practicable on every farm to arrange for a succession of pastures during the grazing season. However, the same area will sustain considerable more sheep if such an arrangement is feasible. Rye sown early in the fall furnishes a good deal of pasture in the late fall and early spring. After the rye is eaten off in the spring rape may be sown on this land and will come along for pasture in June or July. Alfalfa and red clover are satisfactory pasture crops and will serve until the rape is ready. An annual pasture consisting of one bushel each of wheat, oats and barley together with eight pounds of red clover provides a good pasture for the early summer months, and the clover coming along in the autumn will give a nice picking. This annual pasture may be sown any time early in May. Without a great deal of additional labor it is possible to have a succession of crops ready for seeding throughout the entire season.—J. P. Sackville, O. A. College, Guelph.

To Preserve the Fertility of Manure.

In fresh manure the plant food materials are not in as available condition for growing plants as in well rotted manure. In the storing of manure, however, to get it well rotted considerable losses of plant food occur unless the manure pile is properly packed.

If the quickest returns are not wanted following the application of the manure to the soil, then the manure may be added in the fresh condition. If this is done in warm weather the manure should be ploughed in as soon as possible after application. The total plant food materials present in the manure will thus be added to the soil where they will be prepared by the soil bacteria for use by the growing crops.

The main objections to putting fresh manure on the land are: First, it is not always convenient to do so; second, weed seeds may be numerous in the fresh manure, consequently a heavy weed crop may be expected; third, its action is not so rapid as in the case of well-rotted manure, but it is active over a longer period.

Where manure is to be stored in piles or pits until it is ripened, or until it is convenient to use, then the greatest care is necessary to prevent losses of plant food materials from it.

In the first place the bottom of the pile or pit should be impervious to water so that leachings from the pile will not occur. Second, it is well to have a layer of old well-rotted manure at the bottom. Third, the manure as it is piled up should be well compacted or tramped down to prevent excess of air from getting into it. Fourth, it should be kept moist but not wet. These precautions apply more particularly to horse manure, which is loose and comparatively dry. Unless this is kept well packed and moist, loss by fire fanging is certain. This is an oxidation process, or fermetation, set going by certain species of bacteria in the manure. If cow or pig manure is available it should be mixed with the horse manure in the pile, as these are very wet and compact and will give a good consistency to the whole mass. The main things to be remembered are: First, prevent leaching; second, keep it well packed down and moist.—D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Alsike clover is most at home in northern latitudes or at high altitudes. It thrives best in a cool, moist climate.

The English Shire Horse Society has appropriated $3,500 for publicity in the United States and Canada in 1921.

GREEN FEED FOR SWINE

Pasture and Soiling Crops Excellent for Hogs.

Reduces Cost of Production—Alfalfa, Clover and Rape Good Forage—Feed Grain With Pasture.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

FOR the swine breeder who is carrying on even a moderately-sized business, the question of making economical gains is particularly important at the present time. Any system by which gains can be made with a minimum use of high priced concentrates is of special interest to the feeder. There are few instances in which the use of pasture or soiling crops, supplemented with grain, will not give greater gains at less cost than where the hogs are raised and finished on grain alone.

Of the comparative value of soiling crops and pasture crops, it can be said that from an economic standpoint there is very little difference. While slightly greater gains are secured from the use of soiling crops, the extra work entailed in cutting and carrying the green feed to the hogs balances these gains. The manure is largely lost under a soiling system, while in pasturing it becomes available in the soil.

It has been found by experiments carried on at experiment stations both in Canada and the United States that it is seldom advisable to pasture hogs under 75 lbs. in weight. Soiling crops, however, can be fed to advantage at a much earlier period. When hogs are fed on pasture alone they barely maintain their weight, so to secure rapid gains some grain must be fed. It is seldom a good policy to be sparing with grain to hogs on pasture even where it is exceptionally luxuriant. The amount of grain fed will of course depend to a large extent on the class of forage crop used as well as the time at which the hogs are to be finished. This amount must be increased as the finishing stage is reached. About 1 lb. of grain is a good allowance to start with. This can be improved gradually until 4 to 5 lbs. are being fed.

Of all forage crops alfalfa is the most suitable where it can be grown with a reasonable degree of success. It provides early pasture that continues to be succulent throughout the season. New seedings of alfalfa must be pastured carefully, but after a good stand is established from 10 to 20 shoats may be pastured on an acre, providing they are receiving a fairly full grown ration.

Next to alfalfa, rape is the best green crop for swine. Because of the ease with which it may be grown in many sections it is a more valuable crop than alfalfa. It may be sown in drills 28 inches apart at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre, or sown broadcast. Pigs should not be turned on rape until it is about 10 to 14 inches in height, and when it is fairly well eaten off should be given a chance to grow up again by having some other pasture on which the hogs can be turned for a time. Next to rape, clover is possibly the best pasture or soiling crop. The growth is not so luxuriant as either rape or alfalfa, nor does it cover as long a feeding period. Clover should be used where several plots are being pastured alternately. Red clover is most commonly used, but recently sweet clover is rapidly demonstrating its value as a pasture crop for hogs.

Other pasture crops such as peas, rye, oats, vetches and turnips are of less value and do not give good enough results to warrant their use except where it is impossible to use the more highly recommended crops. Rye may be advisable in cases where a particularly early pasture is desired.

A good arrangement of pasture crops is secured when alfalfa is pastured first, and when it is eaten off fairly well, a plot of red clover or sweet clover can be pastured. The alfalfa may then be allowed to grow up for hay and a field of rape sown to be pastured later, when the clover is done. Rape sown at different intervals can be used alone, but gives slightly inferior gains compared to the use of different pasture crops. It has been found by experiments carried on at widely distributed experiment stations, that the use of pasture or soiling crops in feeding hogs enables the feeder to secure gains at from 20 to 30 per cent. less cost than where grain feeding alone to finish the hogs on pasture its use is practiced. When it is not desired to finish the hogs on pasture its use is still valuable because of the healthy, thrifty condition it induces in the growing hogs, thus making them much more likely feeders than when they are raised without green feeds. —C. M. Flatt in O. A. C. Review.

Poultry Culling Improves the Flock.

Poultry culling demonstrations in Prince Edward Island show that in the first year (1918) the number of live birds culled was about 45 per cent.; in the third year only about 20 per cent. had to be culled, owing to the good effect of grading up.

It pays to show that you have hens that will lay well. The pen of prize winning layers at a recent contest in Ottawa was sold for about three times the price of just ordinarily good laying birds. Get really good layers; then test and select.

Live Stock Notes.

Promptly remove from the dairy herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk.

The hands of milkers should be carefully washed with soap and water and dried on a clean towel before milking. Dirty hands mean foul milk.

Cheapest Car Transportation on Earth

THE FORD CAR

A number of good second-hand cars on hand. A full line of accessories for Fords and repairs for I. H. C. Farm Implements.

Agents for all varieties of

I. H C. FARM IMPLEMENTS

A complete line of everything to work the farm. Call and talk it over.

H. DOWN & SONS,

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I have just placed on the shelves a full line of Tinware, Nickelware and Agateware for domestic use. Call on me and get your supplies.

Eavetroughing, Stovepipes and Stove Furnishings.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

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Furnaces installed. Agent for Clare Bros. Furnaces.

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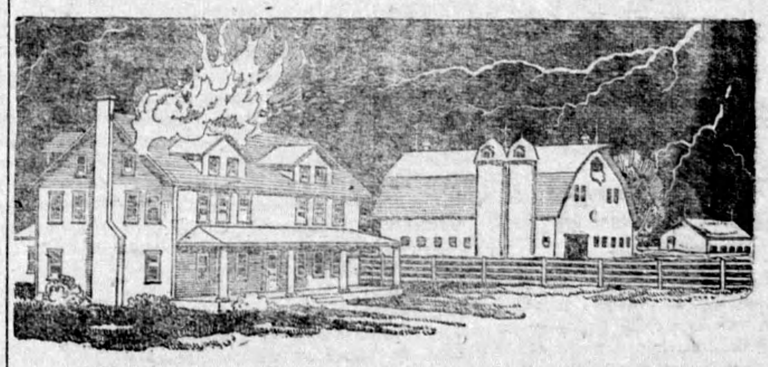
CHRISTOE BLOCK

FLESHERTON ONTARIO.



When You're Away From Home

Can you leave your home with the assurance that a sudden thunder-storm will not destroy it before you return?

The man whose home and barns are protected against damage by lightning by the DODD System of Lightning Protection enjoys absolute freedom from worry. He stands no possible chance of loss thru lightning.

For thirty years the DODD System has stood guard. It is guaranteed absolutely.

The dreaded season of disastrous storms is here. *Ask us today* what it will cost to put your property in the *"safe" class* by installing the DODD System.

S. HEMPHILL - Ceylon, Ont.

THE SYSTEM CONTROLS LIGHTNING TRADE D&S MARK OF CERTAINTY

THE MARKETS

Carefully Corrected Each Week

Butter	0 22 to 22
Eggs	0 26 to 0 26
Winter Wheat	1 5 to 85
Spring Wheat	1 80 to 1 80
Oats	40 to 42
Barley	0 85 to 0 85
Peas	1 50 to 1 50
Buckwheat	1 00 to 1 05
Potatoes	0 75 to 1 00
Apples	4 00 to 4 00

Bull For Service

Purebrnd Scotch Shorthorn bull, Alda's Pride—13544—for service on lot 31, Con. 8, Artemesia. Terms $1 50, pure breds $. —W. MAGEE.

VULCANIZING

We have just installed vulcanizing equipment and are in a position to do all vulcanizing to blow-out and rim cut tires. We give prompt and satisfactory service, and a good job is guaranteed.

F. A. YORK & SON

Markdale - Ont.

For Service

One pure bred Shorthorn bull on Lot 39, Concession 13, Artemesia. Terms—$1.50 for grades if paid inside of 9 months—if not $2. Pure breds $3.00.

oct 21 —ROBERT OSBORNE.