Small Advs.

50 bushels seed peas for sale, $1.50 per bushel—R. Akitt, Rock Mills.

Chopping done on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Graham Bros. Eugenia

Brown collie dog strayed—short tail—Notify this office.

For Sale—25 good breeding ewes—and cow due Feb. 1st, cash or time. Must be sold.—Fred Stuart, Flesherton.

Cow For Sale—Young, due to freshen Good milk and butter strain—J. Hopps R 3, Flesherton.

For Sale—A 6 h. p. gasoline engine, guaranteed in good running condition. —D. McTavish & Son, Flesherton.

Lost—During some time in the past few weeks, a dark brown blanket shawl, valued as a keepsake. Finder please notify The Advance and receive liberal reward.

Dog Lost—Light black and tan hound low set, answer to name of Drummer, about Jan 25th. Suitable reward—Jasper Stuart, Kimberley.

Hound Lost—About a month ago—mostly white, brown, large ears and mostly Brown head. Information thankfully received by Clarence Semple, Feversham. Phone or write.

Wanted—District Representative for Flesherton and surrounding territory to represent the Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries. A splendid opening for the right man. For full information apply to Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

For Sale—Black horse rising 11 yrs., bay mare rising 10 yrs, cow 8 years supposed to be in calf, thoroughbred Durham bull 9 months old, set team harness good as new, stack of hay about 14 tons. Apply to Thomas Wood, Meaford Road, Artemesia, the Sinclair farm.

For Sale—Driving mare 6 years old; span of Geldings 3 and 4 years old, black and well matched; Hereford cow due in February; Brood sow due in March; young sows; rubber tired buggy nearly new; will sell by cash or six months credit.—W. J. Alcox, Markdale R.R. No. 5, Phone 3 3 r 2 1.

House and 6 Lots For Sale.

Six lots, good brick house and commodious stable, fruit trees, good well, etc., on main street, Flesherton, known as the Neil property. Apply to
an17tf —MRS. JOHN STEWART

Public Notice

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person in my name without a written order. All parties will please take notice.
—JOSEPH A. STINSON.

Farm For Sale

Lot 7, Con. 4, Osprey, containing 100 acres, 80 cleared; new frame barn, frame house, good orchard; well watered, pump at door, stream runs across. Must be sold at once, as the owner is unable to work.—M. L. Morrison, Maxwell P. O. Jan. 17, 1 mo.

House and Lot For Sale

Nine roomed house in Flesherton, electric lighted, large lot, good stable. Apply for particulars to
—JOHN THISTLETHWAITE.

House and lot for Sale

House and Lot 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. 1Mayft

CULTURE OF GLADIOLI

Good Advice About Producing This Glorious Bloom.

A Deep, Rich Loamy Soil Is Preferred—Get Good Varieties to Start With—About Asparagus—When to Cut Wheat—Poultry Increase Income.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Location.—An open, sunny position suits them best.

Soil.—They prefer a deep, well drained, fairly rich, loamy soil, but will do well in almost any good garden soil. Do not dig in fresh strawy manure at planting time. If any manure is used, it should be well rotted, and should be dug in so as not to come in direct contact with the corms or bulbs. Manure is best dug in the fall previous to planting. The ground should be dug over again just before planting the corms.

Planting.—The corms (bulbs) may be planted any time in May or early June. Flowering corms should not be less than one and a half inches in diameter. Plant the corms from three to four inches deep and about six inches apart. They may be set either in rows about two feet or three feet apart, or in groups convenient for staking and cultivating. The small cormels (small bulbs) should be planted about two inches deep with the old corms, or separately.

Cutting Blooms.—Cut those with fairly long stems when two or three of the bottom flowers have opened, and put in water as soon as cut. If about half an inch of the stem is cut off every day or two, the spikes will continue in flower for a long time after being cut. The old spikes of flowers not cut off should be cut when they are through flowering before the seed forms on them.

Storing for Winter.—Gladioli corms should be dug, and stored over winter. Dig the corms before severe frosts, about the middle of October. Cut off the tops a few inches above the ground, dig the corms, and put them in a shed or room away from the frost for about two weeks to dry, then put them in a cool fairly dry room or cellar, where they will not freeze, temperature about 40 deg. F. In very damp cellars they may be hung up in baskets, or tied in bunches and hung up to the joists. Before planting the large corms for the next season's bloom, remove the remains of tops and the old corm at the bottom.

The small corms (or cormels) should also be removed. The small plants from the cormels should be dug and stored during winter much in the same way as for the large flowering corms. Save cormels (small bulbs) from the best varieties. It will take three or four years to grow flowering corms from the small cormels to flower well.

The following are a few of the many varieties grown that will make a good collection for an amateur's garden:—

Afterglow, America, Augusta, Blue Jay, Cardinal, Contrast, Dawn, Rochester White, Kunderdi Glory, Princeps, Pesco, Panama, La Luna, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Niagara, Sulphur King, Schreben, Scribo, Wm. Falconer.

Collections of hybrid Gladioli will often give good results and are cheaper than named varieties if a large number is required. This list does not include many of the quite new varieties. Fairly good collections can be bought for from one to two dollars per dozen, and even cheaper. It pays to buy good varieties for a start, as they can be increased rapidly from the small cormels.

Note.—When cutting flower spikes for decorative purposes do not cut the stem too low down. Leave two or three leaves below where they are cut to assist the corm to grow and develop. Cutting off all the foliage prevents the corm from developing. —The late Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Stock For Sale

Two pure bred Tamworth sows with twenty pigs one week old. Three sows due to farrow March 15, all in fine condition and will be priced right to make room for others.—H. D. McLoughry, R. R. 4, Markdale. Phone 30, r 121

THE FEEDING OF LAMBS

How to Raise Sheep From Day of Birth.

Mother's Milk the Best Food—When and How to Feed Grain—Cause for Failure With Lambs—Reasons for Success.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Mother's milk is the first and best food for lambs. If this is not available, then the milk of goats or cows may be used. If the ewe or mother sheep has been well fed on oats, bran, clover and few roots for at least a month before the birth of the lamb, there is little likelihood of a milk shortage for one lamb. Lambs that have unkind mothers usually need some assistance to obtain nourishment. The mother sheep can be held by hand or tied with a halter while the lamb nurses. This is usually not necessary for more than two or three days. The transfer of lambs from one ewe to another can be made at birth or while the lamb is still very young by fooling the ewe, who by the way depends largely on the sense of smell to identify her offspring. Should a ewe have but one lamb, a day old, and it is desired to have her feed a second one, rub the two lambs together until they have the same smell and then test the ewe's ability to identify. If a ewe loses her lamb and it is desired to have her adopt and feed another one, such can be done by removing the skin from the dead lamb and placing such on the back of the lamb that it is desired she should adopt. This must, of course, be done in a comparatively short time; but cutting a slit in each corner of the pelt through which the legs of the living lamb may be passed, it is easy to keep the skin in place for a few days. Twin lambs frequently do not get sufficient milk for best development, and again the strong lamb will get more than its share. Close attention is necessary to make such adjustment as will insure the lambs getting a fair share. When lambs are not getting all the milk that they need from their mothers, provision should be made to supplement such by teaching the lambs to drink cows' milk from bottle or pan.

Grain Feeding.

When the lambs are two or three weeks old they will start nibbling at grain, hay or grass. At this time, they should be encouraged to feed by way of placing choice bits of fodder and grain in a small feed trough where they can reach it without being disturbed by the older sheep. Bran, ground oats, cracked corn and oil cake meal are very desirable concentrates for lambs. Fresh water and salt should always be available in the pens, yards or pasture. The amount of grain to feed will depend largely upon the use that it is desired to make of the lambs. Lambs for the "hot house lamb" trade require liberal grain feeding, while those for breeding, or ordinary markets should be limited within the bounds of profitable feeding. With lambs for exhibition, costs are sometimes of secondary importance, and the grain feeding is more liberal than it is with the lambs of the breeding or market type. Lambs that are grain fed from the beginning will reach market weight six or eight weeks earlier than those not receiving grain until the commencement of the fattening period. When grain feeding is too liberal either before or after weaning, the lambs will depend upon the grain feeds, and not eat as much grass or other roughage as is in keeping with profitable feeding. The amount of grain to feed must be determined by the age of the lamb, the purpose for which it is being reared, and the coarse feeds available. Grain feeding from the time that the lambs begin to feed is a profitable practice if the amount of grain fed per day does not reduce the lamb's appetite for grass and other coarse feeds. During the fattening period, the quantity of grain fed per lamb should generally not exceed one and a half pounds per day if the feeding is to be profitable. Good pasture grass, clovers, or rape should be supplied liberally to all lambs intended for the ordinary market or breeding. With hot house lambs, the coarse food is limited, grains and milk are largely depended on for rapid gains.

Causes of Failure In Lamb Feeding.

1. Ewes not properly fed during pregnancy or after.
2. No supplementary feeds for the lambs.
3. Failure to properly dock and alter lambs.
4. No provisions against failure of pastures.
5. No protection from other stock.
6. Pastures infested with eggs or larvae of stomach worm.
7. Failure to dip and destroy ticks and lice.
8. Failure to clip wool from inner thighs and udder.
9. Using poor scrub stock.

Reasons for Success.

1. Proper care and liberal feeding to ewe and lamb.
2. Supplementary feeding ample.
3. Wool removed from vicinity of udder.
4. Ticks destroyed or prevented.
5. Using good vigorous stock of desirable type.
6. Ample supply of green forage.
7. Pastures and yards kept free of eggs or larvae of stomach worms injurious to sheep and lambs.
8. Protection provided against fly nuisance.
9. Docking and altering performed at proper time.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Tomatoes ripen better when grown on a trellis or stakes. They can be set closer together in the rows than when allowed to spread over the ground.

FLESHERTON Valentine Carnival

MASKERS PLEASE NOTE THAT THE CARNIVAL WILL BE HELD ON

Thursday, February 15th

IN PLACE OF THE 14TH

WATCH FOR BILLS

THE PIG COLONY HOUSE

Efficient Shelter for Swine at Low Building Cost.

Pig Palaces a Blunder Both Physically and Financially—Sanitation Is as Important as Feeding—Mineral Feeds Prevent Breakdown In Swine.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

High efficiency at a very low shelter or building equipment cost is more easily obtained in swine rearing by the use of the Colony house system than any other method.

Expensive Piggeries a Blunder Physically.

On farms where but one or two brood sows are kept and these have to rustle around the barnyard and hunt part of their food and arrange their own sleeping quarters beneath the straw stack, one seldom sees diseased, unthrifty or crippled pigs. In contrast to the "little accommodation" that the farm yard affords, we have the pig palaces or expensive piggeries. The best of the expensive structures do no better for us than the barnyard when only one or two brood sows and their families are considered. Many of these structures have proven to be much too heavy a charge to carry, in that the results were frequently unsatisfactory and that there was always an interest charge against the investment.

Sanitation as Important as Feeding.

Sanitation is a very important factor in swine rearing, in fact just as much so as feeding. During the summer period when swine are given the freedom of fields or wood lot—natural conditions — the question of sanitation has not to be considered, but just as soon as the pig is enclosed, or kept under conditions that are getting away from nature the question of sanitation at once becomes apparent, and if neglected trouble follows. The pigs are healthy when out on the clean fresh soil, and the farther we get them away from such surroundings the more likely we are to have trouble. The colony house has been used by many farmers and breeders with success, but its use can be extended to every farm where pigs are kept. In the milder sections where the temperatures are not below zero for very long periods the colony house can be successfully used during the entire year to the complete exclusion of the expensive permanently situated large piggery.

Expensive Buildings a Mistake Financially.

Swine are kept by the majority of farmers with the intention that profit shall result from the undertaking. The chance of making a profit is influenced by a number of factors, one of which is the overhead or equipment charge against the operation. If a farmer has a $2,000 piggery building then the first $200 received from swine sales each year goes to paying interest on the building investment. If the same number of swine could be produced in buildings costing but $100 then the amount that would have to be taken from the yearly swine sales to pay overhead or interest on building equipment would be only $10. The greater the building equipment per animal unit, the greater the portion of sales receipts that must go to pay for that building equipment. The barnyard reared pig will have but little charged against him under buildings or shelter, but the barnyard capacity is generally limited to one litter or the family of one sow. Many farmers desire to keep more than one sow, hence the necessity for building equipment of some sort especially for the use of the swine. Piggeries having accommodation for the litters of four to six sows will require an eight pen building with feed room accommodation costing if fairly well constructed not less than $1,600, or at the rate of $200 per pen. An equal amount of money would build five colony houses and a feeding shed with storage cement floor and hurdles for yard divisions. A very good colony house can be built for $100, or a cheaper structure can be put together for half that amount. With the increasing cost of building material and labor and a corresponding paring down of profits in swine rearing the colony house will be a greater factor in the future than it has been in the past. If you are interested in colony houses or other shelter for swine write to the Department of Agriculture at Toronto. —L. Stevenson, Toronto.

Clover Seed Wanted

Highest prices paid for Swee Clover, Red Clover and Alsike. Send samples.
—A. C. MUIR, Ceylon
'Phone 2 r 31

Building Lot For Sale

I am offering my building lot on Toronto street, the buildings on which were burned in the recent fire, for sale at an attractive price. Good business or residence location.
—Andrew Gilchrist.

Tenders Wanted

Orange Valley School

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders" will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p.m. on Monday, March 5th, 1923, for the erection of a school building in Sec. No. 2, Artemesia, according to plans, specifications, etc., which may be seen at the office of the Markdale Standard in the village of Markdale.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
—EDWARD LITTLEJOHNS,
Sec. Building Committee
R R 5, Markdale

MORTGAGE SALE

Of Valuable Farm Property In the Township of St. Vincent

Under and by virtue of the powers of Sale contained in two certain mortages which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by public auction by Mr. George W. Patterson, Auctioneer, in the Town Hall in the town of Meaford on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1923, at 2 o'clock p m. that valuable farm property comprising the South half of Lot Number twenty in the ninth Concession of the Township of St. Vincent, comprising 100 acres, more or less: On the said property is a large frame barn with stone stabling underneath, sheds and other conveniences. This farm is about 3½ miles from Meaford, near school and church, rural mail delivery and rural telephone lines, and well fenced, and adjacent to a good county road.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of the purchase price at time of sale and balance in 30 days or as may be agreed upon. There will be a reserved bid.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to —George G. Albery, Solicitor for the vendors

Dated at Meaford Jan. 22nd, 1923.

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. C. J. Bellamy W. M.; A. E. Bellamy, Secretary.

Dentistry

Dr. E. C. MURRAY L. D. S., dental surgeon honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Gas admisinistered 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 2A. Branch offices at Dundalk and Durham.

WRIGHT, & TELFORD, Barrister, Solicitors, &c. Offices, Grey & Bruce Block, Owen Sound. Standard Bank of Flesherton, (Saturdays). W. H. Wright, W. F. 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.

DR. A. TURNBULL, B.A., M.B., graduate from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto. Office—Richardson Block, Flesherton, Telephone 35.

Farm For Rent

Farm for rent on West Back Line, half mile north of Saugeen Jct., 200 acres more or less, with good bank barn, good outbuildings, good orchard.—Apply to C. Hindle, Saugeen Jct 2 wks

BOAR for SERVICE

Purebred Tamworth Boar for service on lot 167, 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

Boar For Service

Pure bred Registered Yorkshire Boar for service—Vineyard Famous 77530 on lot 167, S. W. T. & S. R., Artemesia. Terms $1.50. Sows not returned will be charged same as those in pig.
10,4,22 T. J. STINSON.

Flesherton Tonsorial Parlors

We Aim to Give Entire Satisfaction
LAUNDRY—Basket closes Monday night, delivery Friday ev

CLEANING and DYEING—We are agents for Parker's Dye Works—Clothes cleaned and dyed, feathers rejuvenated
TFISHER - -PROPRIETOR

Rubber Bottoms -

Those who require new Rubber Bottoms on their old tops should leave them NOW and

Be ready for a wet day

THOS. CLAYTON
FLESHERTON, - ONTARIO

The Drudgery of Wash Day

is a thing of the past when you put in a

1900 Electric or Gasoline Power Washer, or Hand Power Gravity and Wringer, all kept for sale by

S. HEMPHILL
CEYLON

Agent for Beatty Hay Carrier goods, Steel Stalls and Stanchions and Stable Fittings, Pumps, Churns, Brantford Wind Mills and Gasoline Engines. Pump repairing is promptly attended to. A call is solicited. . . . . .