

To-night and Friday night children will be admitted to the hockey matches for 15 cents, and Saturday night 25 cents.

Oakwood curlers, two rinks, came up Saturday and played friendly matches with our rinks. The home rinks were successful in every game.

Aurora is billed to play a Metropolitan senior League game with Willowdale at the Willowdale Arena next Monday evening.

In the L. O. H. A. the Ladies of Thornhill are making a name for their sporting town. They will play the third round with the Welland Ladies to-morrow, Friday evening.

Mr. Wesley Boynton has sold Mrs. Cook's house on Benson Avenue to Mr. Robert Wheelan, and Mr. McNeely's house to Mrs. Sarah Cook.

The Epworth League at Victoria Square will present "The Young Village Doctor," in the church at that place Friday evening, the 9th of March. For particulars see bills.

The Home and School Club had their monthly meeting at the High School Tuesday evening. A very enjoyable programme was presented by the students of the High School.

As many of the cisterns in this locality had gone dry the thaw this week was very acceptable for those needing rainwater. Little water, however, found its way into cisterns owing to the fact that the eave troughs and pipes were filled with ice.

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M. P. P. for West York, was taken seriously ill at his home in Mimico a few days ago, suffering from heart trouble. It is thought the crisis is passed, but his removal to New York was ordered so as to be under the care of specialists.

Miss Verdella Doner was successful in passing her Primary Harmony, at the recent midwinter examinations at the Toronto Conservatory of Music with 1st-class honors.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Metcalfe returned home last week from Alberta and British Columbia, where Mr. Metcalfe has been acting as western representative for the Dictaphone Corporation. Mr. Metcalfe has been transferred to Hamilton to assume the management of the Hamilton branch of the same firm.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. W. Hewison on Tuesday afternoon, March 6th, at three o'clock. The programme will be in charge of the missionary superintendent, and every member is expected to attend. Visitors cordially invited. Good music. Collection in aid of the work in the lumber camps.

Agency for the House of Hobberlin Ltd.—Our spring and summer samples for 1923 are in and are an extra fine assortment of patterns and quality, and we absolutely guarantee every suit and overcoat to be a perfect fit and to give satisfaction. Mr. Greene, head cutter for the House of Hobberlin will make the measure by appointment at our store. N. J. GLASS, agent.

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Valuable property at Elgin Mills. Loans negotiated. Insurance effected

Yonge St., RICHMOND HILL

HOG CHOLERA DANGER

How to Detect Disease and the Measures of Control.

Spraying to Be Effective Must Be Done at Exact Time — Have Everything in Readiness When Season Opens — Write Department of Agriculture for Up-to-Date Spray Calendar.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE symptoms of hog cholera differ somewhat according to the virulence of the virus and the resisting power of the hogs in any particular outbreak. Owing to this variation, two forms of the disease are recognized—the so-called acute form and the chronic forms.

In the acute or severe form, the hogs sicken and die quickly, appearing to be well one day and frequently dead the next. In the chronic or less severe form, the hogs may be sick for weeks before they die or get better.

When cholera enters a herd, the hogs do not all become sick at once. One or two fail to come for their feed and will be found lying down in some dark corner. On being raised up their backs will be arched, and they will shiver as with cold. They soon become thin and tucked up in the flank and stagger around when trying to walk, the hind legs being particularly weak. The eyes become inflamed and show a whitish discharge, sometimes causing the lids to stick together. When the lungs get affected there is a cough. Constipation is noticed at first, followed by diarrhoea; red and purple blotches appear on the skin of ears, belly, and inner surfaces of the legs. The temperature of the sick hogs will rise to as high as 107 degrees F. or even higher, the normal temperature of healthy animals being 101 to 104 degrees F.

Methods of Spreading.

So far as known, the virus of hog cholera will not propagate outside the body of the hog. As already stated, the virus is given off in large quantities in the urine and faecal discharges of sick hogs. Anything that gets contaminated with these discharges is liable to spread the disease to healthy hogs that come in contact with it. Consequently, boxes, wagons, and cars in which sick animals are shipped, are potent sources for spreading the disease. The pens and yards in which sick animals have run get heavily contaminated, so that anyone walking over the same get their shoes and clothes contaminated, and may carry the disease to other herds subsequently visited.

Prevention and Treatment.

From what has been said above regarding the way the disease is spread, it will at once be seen that one way to keep the disease from a healthy herd is to take all steps necessary to prevent materials contaminated by sick hogs from coming in contact with the healthy herd.

In Canada (by order of the Veterinary Director-General)—If by any chance the disease gains entrance to a herd anywhere in Canada, the laws of the Dominion require that a veterinary inspector be notified without delay. Failure to make this notification means loss of compensation for animals slaughtered under the act, and liability to a heavy fine.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Order Everything Early.

Spraying is something that cannot wait. It must be done at a definite time. Failure to do it then means failure to get clean fruit. Experience shows there is no one factor so important in obtaining a good crop as spraying. Therefore apply business-like forethought to it. Estimate at once how much material you will need and place your order for this not later than March 1st with definite instructions to have it shipped to you by the first week in April.

If you have to purchase a new outfit find out the make you think best and have it shipped just as soon as possible. Run no risk of its not being on hand when required. If the old outfit is to be used do not fail to overhaul and test it out in March or early April. Don't leave it until the first day of spraying. If you have to send it away to be repaired remember that many others will be doing the same and if you postpone sending until April you will in the rush of work have to wait your turn and may not get it back until after spraying has begun. This often happens.

What discourages and annoys you most when spraying? Is it not delays and poor pressure? With proper foresight and a little knowledge of the mechanism of your engine, and pump you can almost entirely prevent this annoyance, discouragement and loss of time and money; so learn to do your own repairing as far as possible, pack your own pump and clean your own engine. If, however, you have no mechanical ability, get a handy neighbor to help you. Work with him yourself to learn all you can.

CONSERVING MOISTURE

Many Valuable Crops Saved by Mulching.

This Season Especially Trying to Cream Producers—Great Losses Prevented by Cooling Crops During Hot Weather in Properly Constructed Tank.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

WATER is one of the essential requirements for the growth of plants. Its functions are a solvent and carrier of plant-food, a food directly or indirectly for the plants and it helps to maintain the plants in a turgid condition, thus enabling them to stand more erect and resist the force of the winds. Also the evaporation of the water from the surface of the leaves equalizes the temperature of the plants. Thus water serves the plants in no small way, and so the farmer is always very anxious each spring that his soil have sufficient water stored within it to supply the growing plants during the next three or four months, when the rainfall may not be sufficient for their requirements.

The amount of water required for crops is rather surprising; in humid regions they require from 200 to 500 pounds for every pound of dry matter produced, and in dry climates the amounts are about double of these. Of the ordinary farm crops the legumes including clovers, peas and beans, use the most water; then comes potatoes next; then in order oats, buckwheat, barley, wheat, rape, maize and millet.

The water that the plants take from the soil exists in the form of thin films around the soil grains. If the soil be well drained and otherwise in good physical condition, these films will occupy about one-half of the air space of the soil, the other half being available for air, which is very necessary for the growth of the roots. The water in the form of films has the power to rise up through the soil grains in a manner similar to that of the rise of oil in a lampwick or water through a lump of sugar. This rise takes place more quickly and extends higher if the soil grains be fairly fine and in a mellow and friable condition, or in other words, be in good tilth. Water in excess of this film water should be drained from the soil, otherwise the soil remains cold and the air is excluded from the roots.

Conserving the soil moisture consists of getting as much as possible of the rains and the meltage of the snow down into the lower depths of the soil, and in the second place, preventing the water that rises to the surface during the period of growth from evaporating. The first can be secured by fall ploughing and in other ways making the soil surface as open and receptive as possible for the easy entrance of the water and the evaporation can be prevented to a large degree by keeping the surface, after the crops are sown or planted, well mulched. The soil mulch, one to three inches deep, is found to be very effective in keeping the film water from reaching the surface and there evaporating under the sun and wind. The surface of the soil, and this applies chiefly to heavy soils, should not be allowed to become crusted, as a crust on the top cracks open and allows the water to escape. The best illustrations of mulching and its good effects are found in every well-tilled garden, but to a large degree the practice is practicable on the farms by a judicious use of the harrow and roller. When the grain fields are rolled immediately after seeding, the harrow should be used; if power enough be available both may be passed over the field at once. Even after the grain is up 3 or 4 inches, should a heavy rain pack down the soil, the roller may be used to good advantage in re-establishing a mulch. The more frequently the corn and root fields are cultivated throughout the season of growth, the more effective the mulch will be to conserve the soil moisture.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Profit on Hogs



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