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W. H. THURSTON,
 Editor and Proprietor

Mr. J. H. Alexander, of Strathroy, organizer for the Patrons of Industry, is laboring in these parts for the emancipation of the farmer. He has succeeded in forming a lodge in S. S. No. 8, and another at Wright's school house, gravel road, which latter was organized on Saturday night last, with Mr. Thorpe Wright as president, and thirteen other members. The Advance was present in order to receive information with regard to the society. While we have no quarrel with the farmers for organizing, the arguments used by the speaker we consider to have been of an extreme character. The farmer is not the poor down-trodden creature of fate which some people would make us believe, nor is he the object of contempt pictured; neither is he the unintelligent, unthinking machine which some men have painted him. It is Mr. Alexander's business to show a very black picture, and then present the white. Strong party men have joined the society, and it will now be in order for them to resign their leanings and throw the weight of their influence into the new channel. Will they do it? We await an answer.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick has been appointed to the Lieut.-governorship of Ontario. Mr. Kirkpatrick has represented Frontenac in Parliament for over twenty years.

County Poorhouse.

To the Editor of The Advance.

DEAR SIR:—"This gratifying, indeed, to know that this question, so important to the well-being of society, has at last found its way into the public press, with an advocate at its back, so forceful, sturdy, fair-minded and eloquent as Mr. McFarland, because through the press alone, that great and invaluable educator of the public mind, can the truth be most quickly promulgated.

This is comparatively a new question in this part of Ontario, and one to which the people have given little or no thought; hence it requires time to examine the facts which so overwhelmingly support the principles laid down by Mr. McFarland in favor of suitable county poorhouse accommodations.

Someone under the *nom de plume* of "A Friend of the Poor," in the Markdale Standard of the 12th inst., writes in a pleasing style; but in a weak attempt to reply to Mr. McFarland's able letter. The letter of this so-called "Friend of the Poor" is made up in the main of suppositions, meaningless innuendos, smiling sophistries, gratis asseveration, and the whole savoring cogently of the sycophant.

It is an undisputed fact that we always have a class of poor who are, and must be maintained by the public. The public provide a place for the insane, a suitable place for the poor imbecile. We pay for and maintain these large institutions with pleasure.

These two classes are unfortunately bereft of their reasoning faculties, hence society in its thoughtful, forbearing and unselfish wisdom has provided for them at large costs, places apart from frowning prisons.

Now Mr. "Friend of the Poor" why not, instead of erecting the expensive institutions for the imbeciles and insane, "keep them at home with their friends?" Their reasoning powers are gone; they would not suffer were they placed inside the peccant walls of the common gaol. What, do you say that the common gaol is not a fit place for the imbecile or insane? Then in God's name, in the name of all that pertains to great and just humanity, in the name of that great principle of equality and equal rights

to all, is the common gaol, habitation of petty thieves, robbers and murderers, a fit place to keep and maintain our indigent poor, whose only crime is extreme poverty? "A Friend of the Poor" suggests "keeping them at home." This scheme never was nor never will be successfully carried out. We only have to go back as far as 1887-8, in the history of our own township of Artemesia and we will find the then Reeve not only "preaching," but "practicing," as well. Acting as magistrates, he, on Nov. 19th, 1887, sentenced Joseph Miller to six months in gaol, for vagrancy; Jan. 2nd, 1888, one Henry Grigston, to three months in gaol, for vagrancy, and again on 22nd Nov., 1888, Joseph Miller received another six months' sentence for vagrancy. Of course he was performing his duty under law, but why did he not "keep them at home with their friends?" Then during the regime of this same practicing, preaching official, still acting under the official cloak, the Boyle family were dealt with, taken over as it were, with their farm, as wards of the township. The property was eaten up quicker than the reptile boodle in the hands of a local politician, and then they were, indeed, children of the township, and are fastened upon us to this day as the legacy of questionable methods of dealing with paupers. Once establish a direct line of procedure with our paupers and we will then know where they are, what they are doing and how much it costs to keep them, which by the way, would be exceedingly low.

The daily cost of maintaining paupers in our county jail last year was 51 9-10 cents, or \$187.93 per year. There are at present 7 vagrants in the county gaol, three of which are from incorporated towns, and four from rural districts and unincorporated villages. This shows by positive record proof that the rural municipalities have more than their equal quota of poor being maintained at the expense of the public, disproving the assertion to the contrary of "a friend of the poor," and virtually substantiating Mr. McFarland's contention as to costs of maintenance as at present conducted. The cost of establishing and maintaining a county poorhouse would be so small, and distributed over so large an area as this large and wealthy county that it would not be felt by a single property owner. If you desire to know of the peculiar advantages, utility, profit and blessings of a county poorhouse, go just across the line to Michigan, New York, or each and all of the States in the union, and you will find them in every county, where they have, many of them, been in existence for more than half a century. The history of these institutions in the states is most satisfactory, and they have secured their permanency.

We, as Canadians, modestly boast of our churches and school houses; our universal christianity and culture; of these we may justly be proud; yet there is at least one nauseating, loathsome blotch marring the fair pages of our statute books, and written over the doors of our churches and school houses, and over this abhorrent blotch is painted in gleaming colors these obnoxious words: *Gaol the poor because of their poverty.* So long as we take no active steps toward expunging these words, and placing ourselves upon an equal footing in this regard with our neighbors over the line, and with the better civilized world at large, the world can point to us and cry shame, telling us that we are land-grabbing, unbeneficial, oppressive and cruel. In view of these indisputable facts, I contend that as an economic measure, and as a true principal underlying the great fabric of society, and for its better protection, we should leave no stone unturned until we have placed our poor in position to receive more humane treatment. TAXPAYER.

Practical Poultry Raising.

BY T. A. WILLIAMS, WESTON, ONT.

Don't be carried away by your own prejudices in the matter. Recollect that you are catering to the public, and if you wish to win a reputation for your dressed poultry you must supply what the public want, and the majority of those who represent the first class buyers of any city in Canada or the United States, prefer a fowl with yellow skin and yellow beak, and clean yellow shanks, free from feathers. Such fowls in this country rank as first class table poultry; whilst birds with white skin and white, willow or black shanks are considered second class goods. In England the reverse is the case, white skin fowls ranking first, the Dorking being held in great esteem, but in America this fowl is not bred to any extent. On the other hand Plymouth Rocks are coming rapidly into favor in England, large numbers of them being exhibited at every poultry show

the sterling merits of the breed have won for them the good opinions of English breeders. This preference for white or yellow skin, is doubtless, all a matter of fancy, the probability is that not one person in fifty could tell after a fowl is roasted whether it originally possessed white skin or yellow, and as neither the shanks or beak appear on the table it would seem a matter of indifference what color they were. Such, however, is not the case, the public have their whims, and if you wish to sell your poultry to the best advantage you must humor those whims. You will find it much easier to do this than to change public opinions to your own way of thinking. If your fowls have white skin and white or black shanks, the best thing you can do is to get rid of them. You can never produce first class table fowls as long as you breed such stock. Don't persuade yourself that they will do well enough at the present time. It is easier to change to the breed that possesses these qualifications now while your flock is small, than it will be when you possess three or four hundred fowls. One of the largest poulterers in the United States says he cannot afford to breed anything but what ranks highest in the estimation of the public, because a difference of one cent per lb. makes a difference of \$300 to him in one year. Don't forget this gentle reader, if you are cherishing visions of a mammoth poultry establishment in the near future, remember that your revenue will be very greatly effected by the class of fowls that you breed. There are over fifty different varieties and sub-varieties of thoroughbred fowls, and many of them would be about as useful to the market poulterer as Blue Jays or Robins; many people keep such fowls for their ornamental appearance, in the same way that others keep white mice, guinea pigs, ring-tail monkeys, and other lovely and charming creatures of that ilk.

But few of the ornamental varieties possess any practical useful qualities, many of them are extremely delicate, and for market purposes are utterly useless.

Having disposed of your common scrub hens, your best plan will be to purchase one or two breeding pens of fowls of the variety you have selected as best suited to your purpose. To select the right breed is of vital importance, but it is equally as important to select the right strain of that breed; a strain or family of fowls that possesses in an eminent degree the valuable characteristics you are seeking, viz.: early maturity and great prolificacy.

(To be continued.)

A Fact

WORTH knowing is that blood diseases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**



Fresh confirmation of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complaints as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the like, are thoroughly eradicated by the use of this wonderful alternative.

Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th street, New York, certifies:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months. I am pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no return of the disease."

Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood-medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, Sr., Woodland, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
 Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Price 21; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having rented Whitten's blacksmith shop for a term of years, I am now in a position to cater to all wants in my line.

Horseshoeing a specialty.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FOR ANYTHING IN THE BLACKSMITHING LINE CALL ON

F. A. BUNT.

Opposite Richardson's Hardware Store.

FURNITURE!

The Show rooms of H. E. McNea's Furniture Establishment on Durham St. are completely filled with all kinds and styles of the most

HANDSOME FURNITURE

That has ever entered Flesherton. They contain the

CHOICEST FURNITURE

In the furnishing market of to-day, such as

- Bedroom Sets
- Parlor Suites
- Dining Room Furniture
- Kitchen Furniture
- Baby Carriages
- Hall Mirrors
- Sideboards
- Bureaus Etc.

It is useless for us to enumerate all of our stock, but we would just say, and you will too, when you see it, that the show it makes is simply immense.

ARTISTS.

When you are in need of any supplies in your line, such as Paints, Brushes, Canvas, etc., don't send away for them but come to me. I keep everything of that style expressly for your own use, enabling you to get your supplies at home.

H. E. McNEA.

SOMETHING
 NEW.
 READ
 IT

The undersigned begs to announce to the public that he has opened up a full stock of

Men's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes.

Consisting of both fine and coarse, suitable for wear indoors and out. Our goods will be

Sold at a Low Figure,

And we are determined to satisfy our customers. A splendid assortment to choose from just to hand from best manufacturers. Hoping to receive a fair share of the public patronage.

JOS. SMITH, - - Flesherton.

Repairing and Custom Work attended to as of old.

3 APPLICATIONS THOROUGHLY REMOVES DANDRUFF
ANTI-DANDRUFF
 D. L. CAVEN.
 Restores Fading hair to its original color.
 Stops falling of hair.
 Keeps the Scalp clean.
 Makes hair soft and Pliable
 Promotes Growth.
 Toronto, Travelling Passenger Agent, C. P. R.
 Says: "Anti-Dandruff is a perfect remover of Dandruff—its action is marvellous—in my own case a few applications not only thoroughly removed excessive dandruff accumulation but stopped falling of the hair, made it soft and pliable and promoted a visible growth."
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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Building Materials.

Rough and dressed lumber always on hand; also all kinds of Moulding, Scroll work, Balusters, Newell posts, Hand railing, Fence pickets, in fact everything needed in building or repairing.

Always consult us before you start at work. A large quantity of seasoned north shore pine; also pine lath and shingles at lowest prices. Estimates given.

Flesherton Sash & Door Factory.

MOORE & WILSON.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of John Robert Beatty, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of R.S. O. 1897, Chap. 110, Sec. 36, that all creditors and others having any claims or demands against the estate of John Robert Beatty, late of the township of Osprey, in the County of Grey, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 1st day of November, A. D. 1891, are required to send by post, prepaid, on or before the 15th day of June, 1892, to the undersigned a statement, in writing, of their claim and surnames and addresses, and the full particulars of their claims and demands, and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them. And notice is further given, that after the said last mentioned date the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as above required, and the administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of distribution. Dated at Owen Sound 17th day of May, A. D. 1892. J. W. FROST, Solicitor for the said administrator.

For Sale or to Let.

150 acres land within two miles of Flesherton, an excellent water power mill site at Little Falls upon the place; 36 hp. head of water on the wheel at present height of the dam. Will be sold in blocks or the mill site by itself, and the land in parcels from one acre upwards to suit purchasers. The Valley Road runs through the whole length of the place. This is a good opportunity for families to acquire small homesteads with abundant supply of good water. Terms liberal. Apply to WM. HORG, may 26/92. Flesherton, Ontario, P. J.