BUSINESSCARDS

W H. WRIGHT, TELFORD & McDONALD Barrister, Solicitors, &c. Offices, Grey & Bruce Block, Owen Sound. Standard Bank Block, Flesherton, (Saturdays). W. H. Wright, W. P. Telford Jr., J. C. McDonald, L. L. B.

SOCIETIES

A O U W meets on the last Monday in ach month, in their lodge room Clayton's hall Flesherton, at 8 p.m. M. W., W. J. Bellamy; Rec., C. H. Munshaw; Fin., R. J. Sproule. Visiting brethren invited

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE, No. 433, A.F.& A M, meets in the Masonic hall, Armstrong's Block, Flesherton, every Friday on or before the full moon Herb Smith, W. M.; Chas. Munshaw, Secretary.

COURT FLESHERTON, 995, I. O. F. meets in Clayton's Block the last Wednesday evening each month. Visiting Foresters heartily kome'C. R., G. Bellamy; R. S., G. Cairns; n. Sec., W. Buskin.
Please pay dues to Fin. Sec. before the first ay of the month.

CHOSEN FRIENDS—Flesherton Council Chosen Friends meets in Clayton's hall first and third Wednesday of each month 8 p. m Pay assessments to the Recorder on or before the first day of each month. Chief Councillor T. Blakeley; Recorder W. H. Bunt.

RUDD MATHEWS, Markdale, Licensed auctioneer for the county of Grey, Good service at reasonable rates. Dates can be made at The Advance. o 09

MEDICAL

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M C P & S Ont, Physician, Surgeon etc
Office and residence—Peter st., Flesherton

J P OTTEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College residence — second door south west on Mary street. This street runs south Presbyterian Church.

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.

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Bred by Changeling Butter Boy out of Tidy Abbekerk Princess Josephine. The greatest butter making strain known.
Term of service—$1.50 for grades, $5 pure bred.
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Registered Holstein Bull, Korndyke Pietertje Clothilde, No. 14780, whose dam, Trizie's Clothilde Pietertje 2nd, No. 2088, has produced over 80 lbs. milk per day.
Terms—Grade cows $1.00, pure bred cows $3. All cows not returned will be charged. Terms Cash
Also registered Yorkshire boar, AN 13581. Terms $1. HENRY HOLMAN Lot 40, Con. 4, Artemesia, Portlaw P.O tf6mar

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Pure bred shorthorn bull, Emperor, 86537, for service on lot 167, W.T. S.R., Artemesia. Terms $1 50 for grades, $3 for thoroughbreds.
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DIVISION COURT 1914

FLESHERTON AND DUNDALK

Flesherton..... Apri 15
Dundalk..... June 17
Flesherton..... Oct. 14

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Winnipeg and Return — $35.00
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From Toronto, and stations west and north of Toronto proportionate fares from stations east of Toronto.

Return Limit two months.
Particulars regarding RAIL or OCEAN tickets from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write,
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Bull For Service

For service.—Baron Holly—No. 6422, Aberdeen Angus, on lot 34, 9th concession, Artemesia. Terms, $1.00 if paid before 1st Jan. 1915.—W. J. Magee.
May 15

WOMEN OF POLAND

More Ardent Than the Men In Their Love For Their Country.

TOIL AGES PEASANT GIRLS.

Hard and Rough Laboring Work Makes Them Appear Old and Haggard Before They Reach Thirty. Charms of the Women of the Upper Classes.

Woman occupies a position of unusual prominence in Poland. Some place her as superior to man in nearly every way. In the various conspiracies and in the revolutions against Russia Polish women have had an important part. Many have given up all their worldly goods in the cause of their country, while others have fought on the field of battle and lost their lives in the same cause. Still others have gone into exile without a murmur. They are capable of any sacrifice for patriotism, and they prove their sincerity by their actions. The women are still the most zealous patriots, and it is due to them more than the other sex that patriotic feeling is still so intense. Thus writes Nevin O. Winter in his "Poland of Today and Yesterday."

The Polish women, he continues, have always been noted for their beauty and the perfect shape of their hands and feet. They take part in all the social affairs, and no festival is complete without their presence. They are extremely good linguists, and nearly all speak two or three languages. In Warsaw I met one young woman of nineteen or twenty summers, just out of school, who spoke Russian, German, French and English almost as fluently as her native Polish. This is not an uncommon accomplishment.

The women do not enjoy the social freedom of the American girls, as the chaperon is still a necessity to protect the good name of a girl. They are never left unprotected. Marriages are made in much the same manner as in France, and the contracting parties frequently know little about each other before they are joined for better or worse.

"The will of my honored parents has ever been a sacred law to me," says the Polish girl, with resignation. When a messenger came with a proposal of marriage if a goose was served with dark gravy at dinner or a pumpkin was put in the carriage as he was leaving this meant that the offer was positively refused. "He was treated to a goose fricassee" was an expression frequently heard in the olden days.

The Polish women of the upper classes are undoubtedly charming and possessed of the graces of true womanliness. Perhaps it is the possession of these womanly qualities and the absence of the masculine elements wherein lies their real charm. A pencil or brush is certainly a better medium than a pen to portray such attractive types of womanhood.

The lot of the peasant woman, however, is especially hard, as it is with all Slav races, and this is noticeable throughout all the Polish provinces. They do more than their full share of the family work. Sometimes one will see more women in the fields than men, and a kaleidoscopic effect of color is then visible. Blue, green, yellow, gold and silver are mingled in various combinations. They pin up the overskirt, which leaves a bright petticoat exposed to view.

Woman is valued chiefly for the work she can do, and she is expected to bear a large family of children as well. For a man to say that his wife does more work than a horse or two horses is considered the acme of praise. It is no wonder that a girl naturally attractive soon grows old and haggard. Hard work, with little pleasure, the care of a numerous family and no regard for personal attraction must inevitably leave their mark before many years; hence it is that many of these Polish women look haggard and old even before they have passed the third decade of life.

There are, indeed, few bright spots in a Polish peasant girl's life after marriage. In their youth some of the girls are very attractive, and they look quite charming in their picturesque national costumes that are still common in Galicia. They generally go barefooted in summer, for boots cost money. Sometimes they will carry their boots when going to church and only put them on just before entering the sanctuary.

"Do women work on the railroads as section hands?" I asked a fellow passenger on the railway in Galicia. I had seen groups of women along the track with pick and shovel in hand, but could scarcely believe that they did the hard work of that occupation.

"Yes, and they do the work better than the men," he replied.

At Cracow I have seen them carrying mortar for the masons and plasterers where new buildings are being erected. They were spading the flower beds in the parks and were doing the work as well as the masculine overseer could have done it. They hang paper or paint a house. It did not make any difference whether there were three or a dozen women working together, there was always one man who did nothing but act as overseer. Along the roads they may be seen carrying heavy bundles or pushing loaded wheelbarrows. Everywhere they may be observed doing work that involves considerable physical strength.

Solitude can be delightful only to the innocent.—Leszczynski.

Walkerton

Mr. Abram Rowand is the owner of a Holstein cow which as a milker has, we think, established a record for this district that will be hard to beat. During the week from April 4 to 11 this 11-year-old bovine produced a total of 616 pounds or an average of 88 pounds of milk per day. This milk tested 2.8 per cent. of butter fat and produced 20.70 pounds of butter, which in addition to the proceeds from the sale of skim milk would bring the money derived from this one cow for one week to a considerable amount. Can any of the farmers in this vicinity beat this record?

Constable Joseph Armstrong of Greenock arrested Albert Salmon in Culross this week on a charge of bigamy and brought him to Walkerton for his preliminary hearing, which was held on Monday. The case was heard by Magistrate James Tolten and the prisoner was remanded for a week to appear again on Monday next. Salmon, it appears, was married some years ago in Sunnidale and this experience of wedded life was not all bliss, for his wife soon afterwards left him and, according to his story, he has since heard nothing of her. He later came to Culross and after working in the neighborhood of Pinkerton for some time met and married a Miss Rann of that place two years ago. The case is apparently a clear one against Salmon but evidence will have to be produced to prove his first marriage in Sunnidale.

"Tommy," the little black feathered friend of many residents of Walkerton, is no more, he, while paying a visit to the east ward one day last week, having been mistaken by an unthinking youth for one of his wild fellow creatures and shot. Tom was captured when a young crow last spring by Crawford Skelton, who brought him home and reared him, and as is not usually the case when kept in confinement, he became an excellent specimen of the crow family. When fall came he did not accompany his feathered brethren but returned each night to his home roost and during the day all winter long his caws were heard in many parts of the town. He had a regular round of daily visits and had become so tame that anyone who would show him kindness could feed him out of the hand. Although at times he awakened citizens at an unseemly early hour, his death will be generally regretted.—Telescope.

Prevent The Forest Fires

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The protection of a forest from fire is one of the best possible illustrations of the old saying, for often a few minutes spent in thoroughly extinguishing a camp-fire or a quarter of an hour passed in putting out an incipient blaze may mean, and often has meant, the saving of many thousands of dollars' worth of timber. This is the main idea of the patrol system carried on in the Ontario and Quebec forests for years past; what is aimed at is to discover the fire in its early stages and put it out then, before it has a chance to reach large proportions.

Small forest fires do a tremendous amount of damage which is not realized. Such fires, burning in the dead leaves and other litter of the forest ("surface" fires) or consuming the soil itself ("ground" fires) wound the roots and bases of the trees and these wounds give an entrance to fungi and insects.

In places in the Riding Mountain forest reserve, in Manitoba, it is found that among the poplar trees, three out of every four are affected with rot in the "butt" log—i. e., the log nearest the stump—a condition which is due to the fact just mentioned, as the reserve has been repeatedly burned over in years past.

Most to be feared, of course, are the fires which consume the entire forest, the "crown" fires.

Evidence of many of these can be seen in mile after mile of the wooded districts of Canada, where charred black trunks are all that is left of what was once a thick, green forest. Occasionally even more serious disasters occur, as in the well known Miramichi, N.B., fire of October 1825, where 160 lives were lost and a quarter of a million pounds sterling were lost in property consumed.

Why Not?

Among the mountaineers of Carolina there is a strong feeling of resentment toward anything that savors of charity. In illustration of their independence Miss Margaret W. Morley tells this story in "The Carolina Mountains:"

A stranger fed a mountain woman, who, having come to town to "trade," stopped at the door, tired and hungry, to sell her butter. The next day the woman came back with a chicken.

"Why, no," said the lady, "I cannot take your chicken. I gave you the dinner."

"Say you did?"

"Yes."

"Say you gave me the dinner?"

"Yes."

"Well, if you can give me a dinner, why can't I give you a chicken?"

VENOMOUS LEECHES.

A Perilous Experience In the Swampy Jungles of Sumatra.

Dr. Andries Verhagen of Batavia, Java, was directed by the government of the Netherlands to go to the eastern end of Sumatra to study a terrible epidemic of beriberi which had broken out there. The ship in which he sailed was wrecked, and he and a young assistant offered to go into the interior to seek assistance.

For about ten minutes they struggled through a dense and swampy jungle. Suddenly the younger man cried out with pain. Going to his aid, Dr. Verhagen noticed three leeches attached to his arm. They were of a venomous variety that cling to the lower branches of the bushes awaiting their prey and, not content with gorging themselves on blood, inject into the wound a poison that causes acute pain.

While Dr. Verhagen was helping his assistant innumerable leeches attached themselves to his face and neck. To free him from them the young man had to scrape his skin with a sharp stone. Exhausted by loss of blood, the doctor managed to crawl back to the wreck of the ship, where he fainted. He was taken to a hospital the following day, and it was several weeks before he recovered. One of his eyeballs was totally destroyed by the terrible leeches, its socket being left empty.—New York World.

EASILY SATISFIED.

She Didn't Go Visiting Just For What She Got to Eat.

"Now, don't put yourself out on my account," said Aunt Sereida Bean, as she untied her bonnet strings after arriving without previous warning at the home of Aunt Jane Joy.

"You know me well enough, Jane, to know that when I go a-visitin' it ain't for what I get to eat. If you just stir up one o' your 'lection cakes, an' make one o' your raisin pies an' a pan o' your cream tartar biskits, an' fry a chicken, an' have a little cramberry sarce with it, an' mebbe a glass o' your grape or currant jell an' a little o' your watermelon preserve, an' then make a pot o' coffee an' put on a few doughnuts, I'll git along all right without another thing, unless you'd like to bake some of your Greening apples. They go ruther good with roast chicken.

"I'm thankful I ain't one o' the kind that visits only for what they git to eat. Older I grow, the less I care for what's set before me when I go visitin'. How did your pickalil come out you told me you was goin' to make? I deno but I'd like a leetle mite at dinner to see if the reseet worked as well with you as it did with me."—Judge.

A Scorpion.

"I took my first typescript—get that?—typescript to a manager who happens to be a friend of mine," said an aspiring dramatist. "I discovered that managers have an irreverent incredulity combined with a scorpion's sarcasm.

"'You wrote a play?' he marveled. 'Who told you to?'

"'I wrote it on my own initiative,' I answered stiffly. 'Nobody would ever write a play if people waited to be told.'

"'I would not do anything so difficult as write a play unless I was forced,' declared the manager.

"'It is easy, not difficult, to write a play,' I argued. 'It is as easy as falling off a log.'

"He read the play and sent it back with a scrawl on the title page as follows:

"'Compared with writing such a play as this it would be totally impossible to fall off a log.'"—New York Times.

Diagnosis by Electricity.

For the benefit of the nervous cases that come to the doctor it has been asserted that it is just as necessary to know how emotional they are as it is to know how high the temperature is in a case of fever. Moreover, in many cases, it is necessary to find out what experiences in the past or present life of the patient produce emotions. For this purpose the patient sits at ease with hands on the electrodes, which may be so concealed in the arms of his chair that he is unaware that the most intimate processes of his soul are being registered as various words are spoken or various topics of conversation are discussed, the galvanometer showing when a sensitive subject has been touched.—Harper's Magazine.

Fame of Tenedos.

Tenedos, which certain powers have taken away from Greece, has become well known by name from having the good luck to get mentioned in the first book of Homer's "Iliad" instead of the last, as well as in the beginning of Vergil's "Aeneid." Ever since Homer's day this fertile islet, lying at the entrance to the Dardanelles, has been considered of great strategic importance. During classical times the laws and civil institutions of Tenedos were celebrated for their wisdom and were discussed with approval in a lost treatise of Aristotle.

It Didn't Bite.

"Is this picture show one that it will be all right for my daughter to see?" asked the man who was next at the ticket window.

"Sure," replied the girl in the booth. "I've saw it, and it ain't hurt me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Other Kind.

Sunday School Teacher—Benny, can you tell me what a prophet is? Benny—Buying something for a dime and selling it for a quarter.—Judge.

A man with a long head seldom has a long face.—Lippincott's.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully Corrected Each Week

Wheat	100 to 100
Oats	40 to 10
Peas	1 12 to 1 52
Barley	55 to 05
Hay	15 00 to 15 0
Butter	21 to 21
Eggs, fresh	18 to 18
Potatoes per bag	1 00 to 1 00
Geese	12 to 13
Ducks	15 to 15
Fowl	11 to 13
Chickens	13 to 13
Turkeys	18 to 20

Flesherton Tonsorial Parlors

We Aim to Give Entire Satisfaction

LAUNDRY—Basket closes Monday night, delivery Friday evening.

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

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OVER two million practical farmers and stockmen say International Stock Food is the greatest animal tonic and health preserver ever formulated.
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If you will write and tell us how many head of stock you own, we will forward to you free our $3,000. Stock Book. 106
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Iron pipe and pipe fittings
Jewellery (wagon) clevices, end and centre clips
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Salt—rock, dairy, table
Tools—shovels—forks—picks
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RAINCOATS

This is the time of year you need a waterproof coat, and you might as well buy a coat that is a waterproof raincoat, guaranteed. Prices from five dollars and up.

STYLE:—Either motor or raglan for both ladies' and gents' close fitting college colar, slash or ordinary pockets, tab on sleeves.

DURABILITY:—double stitched seams, tailored made pockets, facings sewn through and and taped. Roomy shoulders.

COLOR:—dark blue, ultramaine, medium brown, ronen green and slate, with plain and fancy weaves.

Wall Paper

We have added 50 more new lines to our stock which is the most complete in Grey. Reg. 8c. papers selling for 3½c.

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They speak for themselves. They have won a reputation that makes their sales now. We have not yet ever heard of a bad crop from Rennies' xxx seed, but we have of other brands of seed.

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Eavetroughing, Stovepipes and Stove Furnishings.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Pipefitting, including pump work.

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