THE
## Flesherton Advance

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W H. Thurston. Editor

Flesherton
## Baptist Church

R. C. Kerr, Pastor. Phone 33 R. 2

Sunday School 10 a . m

Service at 11 a m.

Rev. James Currie will preach next sabbath.

Flesherton
## Methodist Church

Rev. James Dudgeon, pastor.

Sunday Aug 16, 1914.

7 p. m. Service as usual.

Sunday, 10 a. m. Class Meeting-Pastor will preach at both services.

Monday evening Epworth League at

### THE PRESENT WAR

The great war, which is just beginning in Europe, has many new features about it that no other war has ever exhibited. There are no flaring announcements of the movements in navy or army. We know that great events are transpiring in both these branches of the service, but there are no details. We can only read between the lines and guess at what has transpired by the short crisp announcements made. The statement that "shipping is now safe on the east coast" meant a great deal more than was conveyed by the bare announcement. It meant a combing of the North Sea by the British fleet and no doubt involved many a thrilling incident that would have made good reading and British blood run warm When the time comes for loosening up, a flood of vivid detail will be let loose and we will then get the minutiae for which we can afford to wait, knowing that such a course of silence is the only safe course for the empire to pursue.

Canada has made a grand contribution to Great Britain's requirements by offering twenty thousand men and one million bags of flour;—three million dollars worth. This flour has been purchased and is probably on its way eastward at the present time.

It has not yet been announced, but we presume the British government already have artisans at work whitewashing and otherwise renovating the Napoleanic retreat at St. Helena, for the reception of another distinguished guest. For the sake of humanity in general, we hope that occupation will not be long delayed.

### Stinking Smut In Wheat

Numerous inquiries are being received by the Department of Agriculture, Markdale, for the treatment of stinking smut of wheat. The following treatment is being recommended :

Secure a one pound bottle of formalin (one pound equals one pint) and mix with water in the proportion of one pound of formalin to forty-two gallons of water. Thirty gallons of water to twelve ounces of formalin makes a handy quantity to work with ; thirty gallons of the solution will treat thirty bushels or more of wheat. Place the seed to be treated in a sack, a bran sack is excellent for the purpose. Fill the sack about three parts full and immerse in the formalin solution for about twenty minutes. Then spread the seed out on a clean floor to dry.

Great care must be taken to see that the seed is not reinfected with smut spores. Sacks, bins, implements, etc., used in handling smutted grain must also be disinfected. The sacks may be boiled or dipped in a strong formalin solution (1 pint to ten gallons), and the seed drills should be cleaned and disinfected with formalin or air-slacked lime. The floor on which the grain is spread out to dry should be scrubbed with a strong solution of formalin.

If the seed wheat to be treated contains bunted grains or smut balls they must be removed before treating the grain. This can be done by placing the grain, about a bushel at a time, in a tub of water. The smut balls, being light, will rise to the surface, and can be skimmed off. Sow the seed as soon after treatment as possible.

Sprinkling with one half pint of formalin to five gallons of water is also very satisfactory. With the treatment the grain should be carefully stirred until thoroughly moistened.

The formalin treatment will not kill the loose smut of wheat but is very satisfactory for loose smut of oats.

Many inquiries are also being received for the treatment of cabbage butterfly. The most effective remedy for this troublesome insect is pyrethrum powder—one pound thoroughly mixed with four pounds of flour and placed in an air-tight jar or can for twenty-four hours, so that the poison may become thoroughly incorporated with the flour. The mixture can be applied with a powder gun or a cheese cloth bag, dusting the plants lightly. This powder will kill the insects but it is perfectly harmless to human beings. Pyrethrum can also be applied in liquid form, as follows : Dissolve two ounces of the powder in three gallons of lukewarm water and spray at once. Hot water applied at a temperature of 130 degrees F. will kill the worms and not injure the plant.

## ONLY ONE SHIP LOST

### Churchill Definitely Denies Stories of North Sea Battles.

**Mine-Laying In Open Sea Is Startling Phase of Warfare Says First Lord of Admiralty, But Britain Is Not Dismayed — Official Press Bureau Will Be Started In Charge of F. E. Smith, M.P.**

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, announced yesterday in the House of Commons that there had been no fighting and no losses of any kind other than had already been officially made public. The First Lord said:—

"Apart from the loss of the small British cruiser Amphion and the German mine-layer Koenigin Luise, there has been no other fighting and no other loss as far as we are aware.

"On Wednesday a flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers while patrolling the upper reaches of the Channel found the Koenigin Luise laying mines. The destroyers pursued and sank her. About 50 of her crew, which probably numbered 120 or 130 men, were humanely saved by the crews of the British destroyers.

"The Amphfion continued to scout with the flotilla and while on the return journey was blown up by a mine.

"The indiscriminate use of mines not in connection with military harbors or stragetic positions, and the indiscriminate scattering of contact mines about the seas, might, of course, destroy not only warships, but peaceful merchant vessels under a neutral flag, and, possibly carrying supplies to a neutral country.

"This use of mines is new in warfare and deserves the attentive consideration of those who are engaged in war and of the nations of the civilized world.

"The Admiralty is not at all alarmed or disconcerted by this incident."

Mr. Churchill added that arrangements had been made such as would reduce the possibility of accidents caused by mines to a minimum.

Referring to the disconcerting war rumors spread by the newspapers, Mr. Churchill said they were probably due to the very strict censorship prevailing, and this caused the papers to fill their columns with reports from irresponsible and nervous people on the coast.

Mr. Churchill announced that the British Government had decided to establish a press bureau, presided over by Fred. E. Smith, a member of Parliament, and from this bureau is to be issued a steady supply of trustworthy information from both the Admiralty and War Office without, however, placing in danger the naval and military interests of the country. In this way, he said, the country would be kept properly and truthfully informed of the state of affairs from day to day.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George informed the House of Commons that the Government was considering the question of taking over the entire harvest throughout the British Isles.

The Chancellor declared that the banking business was normal everywhere and that the people were paying in money quite freely.

The German banks in London have been obliged to close until the British Government grants their applications for licenses.

The response to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's appeal for recruits for the British army surpasses anything in the memory of British military men. Huge crowds of all ages and all stations of life, silk-hatted men and poorly-clothed laborers stood in long lines all day in front of the recruiting stations awaiting their turn to go before the medical officer.

Plans to prevent unemployment through the war and for the systematic relief of the distressed are being arranged on a large scale. Instead of economizing on public works in the interest of military expenditures, the British Government has adopted the policy of greatly increasing Government employment for the purpose of providing for those who will lose their work through the shutting down of factories. Road building will be one of the principal employments, and the board for the development of roads has a fund of several million pounds which it will spend.

The building trades' strike, which has kept 30,000 men out of work, has been settled, and a truce has been declared in the marine engineers' strike, which began in June.

### BELGIAN KING'S MESSAGE.

**Albert Heartens His Subjects Before Leaving For Front.**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8. — Before departing for the front King Albert addressed a proclamation to the Belgian army saying:—

"Without the least provocation on our part our neighbor, proud of its force, has torn up treaties bearing its signature and has broken in upon the territory of our fathers because we refused to forfeit our honor.

"An attack has been made upon us, and the world marvels at our loyal attitude.

"Be comforted by our independence.

"Our menaced nation shudders, and its children have bounded to the frontier.

"Brave soldiers, I salute you in the name of Belgium. You will triumph because your strength has been put to the services of the right.

"Glory to you soldiers and defenders of the liberty of our menaced fatherland."

### Want Shipping Kept Quiet.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The Montreal Board of Trade, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution asking the press not to mention the movements of vessels.

## WOULD JOIN FORCE

### Servians, French and Russians Want to Enlist With Canada.

## MOBILIZATION IN THE WEST

**Base Will Be Established In British Columbia Says Col Hughes—Order Closing Atlantic Ports Arouses Rumors of Big Battle on Seas—Troops to Assemble Friday; Sail Sept. 1st.**

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes stated last night that mobilization would start at once on the Pacific coast. He also announced that Servians resident in the United States had asked to be allowed to enlist with the Canadian troops. A whole regiment of Servians in Detroit wish to be allowed to join the contingent which will sail from Canada. The mobilization points in British Columbia will be Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. While no definite reason was given for the mobilization out there it is known that there has been some anxiety at the coast on account of the presence of German cruisers on the Pacific.

The closing of all the Canadian Atlantic ports, including Montreal, simultaneously with the closing of the British ports has started speculation here about the possibility of a big naval battle having taken place and some German warships having escaped. There has been no report of any such conflict, however, and the closing of the ports is generally taken as only a precautionary measure. When the German cruisers on the Atlantic have been removed, there will be no danger to British ships and the ports can open again.

The requests from the Servians in the U. S. who want to join the Canadian troops come from various parts of the country. They are reservists and are anxious to join in the fight in defence of their country against the Austrians and Germans but find it impossible now to cross the Atlantic. The Detroit regiment has drilled and is all ready to leave. The request of the Servians is being considered by the Government and the advice of the Imperial authorities will be obtained. French reservists especially in the west, are also anxious to join the Canadian contingent also and their case is being considered as well as that of the Russian reservists.

A suggestion which is being made, and which has support in very important circles, is that it would be well to establish a patriotic fund for the relief of the families of men who go to the front and for the men who are taken sick or wounded, the same as was done during the South African war.

During the South African war, a fund of some $500,000 was secured and $150,000 of this was never paid out. This would do as a beginning of the new fund, it is suggested.

The expectation now at militia headquarters, is that some of the Canadian troops will begin to assemble at Valcartier, near Quebec, about the end of this week, while the first contingent will all be there in two week's time and it will sail for the scene of the war in the first week of September. There will be about 24,000 in all, including the first army division of 20,000 men, the regiments of a thousand men each to be equipped by New Brunswick and Manitoba. Hamilton Gault's regiment, the automobile battery, which has been offered and accepted, and the battalion of 500 mounted men offered by the City of Calgary.

The Government has closed the port of Montreal as well as the port of Quebec, and as far as any invading ships entering the St. Lawrence are concerned there is not felt to be much danger. If they came up to Quebec they would meet the battery of heavy guns of the embankment, which have a range of ten to twelve thousand yards. Then if they turned to leave again, they would find themselves trapped by British cruisers, four of which are now on the North Atlantic and can be often reached by wireless. Invading ships would be trapped in the same way in the Bay of Fundy if they tried to reach St. John, and as for Halifax the entrance of the harbor is well protected by powerful guns. In addition the St. Lawrence and the maritime ports are protected by mines.

### THEY FEAR CHARGES.

**Kaiser's Men Have Horror of Bayonet Attacks.**

LONDON, Aug. 11. — Correspondents of various London papers at different points and out of touch with each other comment upon the terror with which the Germans face a bayonet charge. They show inflexible courage in the face of heavy or light rifle fire, but a charge with fixed bayonets invariably makes the defence waver and usually makes it break.

Reports continue to come in of the lack of provisions among the German armies of invasion. It seems that the wonderful German organization has partially, at least, broken down in the commissary department.

### France Enrols Alsatians.

PARIS, Aug. 11. — It is officially announced that citizens of Alsace-Lorraine are to be enrolled in one of the foreign regiments being organized to help France. Immediately upon signing for the duration of the war such volunteers became of French nationality and may then be transferred to any regiment.

The personnel of the Russian embassy at Vienna has been conducted to the Swiss frontier and is coming to Paris.

The Belgian Government has given orders to the Belgian state railway management to place itself at the disposal of the French military administration the same as the Belgian.


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## Voters' List, 1914

**Municipality of the Township of Artemesia, in the County of Grey.**

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, 1887, and the amendments therein, the copies required to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the Municipality at elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal elections, and that said List was first posted up in my office at Flesherton on the 8th day of August, 1914, and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine said List, and if any omission or other errors are perceived therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

W. J. BELLAMY,
Clerk of Artemesia.

Flesherton, August 11th, 1914.


## Dr. J. Ralph Smith
*OSTEOPATH*

Office and Residence—468 9th St. East Owen Sound, Ont.

Hours—9 to 12 a.m., 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Other hours by appointment.

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$2400—twenty-four hundred dollars—will buy the west half of lot No. 2 and part of the North west quarter of No. 1, all on the 4th con. of Euphrasia, containing about 125 acres. There is supposed to be ninety acres cleared, the balance good hardwood bush—maple, beech and elm. There is on the property a frame house and kitchen, a frame barn, straw house with stone foundation under it, also wood shed, driving shed, pig pen and hen house. There are also two orchards on the farm growing different kinds of fruit—apples, pears, plums, cherries and grapes. This farm is well fenced with wire and parent fencing. Is free from frost. It is also well watered with water in nearly every field. There is a never-failing spring within 40 yards of the house This farm is within one mile of the thriving village of Kimberley. For further particulars apply to—JAMES STUART, Kimberley P. O. 1Sept


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### Steer Estray

Came to the premises of the undersigned about the middle of June one 2-year-old steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the same away.

—D. ROBERTS, Lady Bank.

### Farm For Sale

Lot 17 - 18, first range N. D. R., Osprey—100 acres, 90 cleared, balance hardwood bush. Good buildings, brick house, small orchard. Will be sold on easy terms. A bargain. Who will pick it up? Ed. Hillock, Prop., Proton station, R. R. No. 2.

1 July tf