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, B. A. 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; in., R. J. Sproule. Visiting brethren invited

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 mocn T. Blakeley 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 come C. R., G. Bellamy; R. S., G. Cairns n. Sec., W. Buskin.
Please pay dues to Fin. Sec. before the first ay of the mouth.

CHOSEN FRIENDS—Flesherton Council Chosen Friends meets in Clayton's hall first nd third Wednesday of each month 8 p. m Pay assessments to the Recorder on or before the first day of each month. Chief Councillor . Blakeley; Recorder W. H. Bunt.

MEDICAL

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

W. T. LITTLE, M. D.— Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Residence and Office at Park House, Flesherton. Phone 2412.

J P OTTEWELL Veterinary Surgeon Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College residence — second door south west on Mary street. This street runs outh 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 administered for teeth eXtraction Office at residence, Toronto Street, Flesherton.

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LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY—Barristers, Solicitors, etc.—I. B. Lucas, K. C.; W. E. Raney, K. C.; W. D. Henry, B. A. Offices, Toronto, 806-9 Traders Bank Bldg., phone main 1412; Markdale Lucas Block, Phone 2 A. Branch office at Dundalk open every Saturday.

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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.

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

Bull for Service

Pure bred shorthorn bull, Aberdeen Fyvie—8,060—for service on lot 29, S.S. R., Artemesia.
Terms—$1.50 for grades. Pure bred cows $3.00.
Pure bred Tamsworth hog for service on the above lot.
Terms—$1.50 for all animals. Served must be paid for.
5mar —W. J. Meads

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Bull For Service

Thoroughbred Shorthorn Bull. "Hillcrest Governor," No. 85468, for service on lot 27, con 14, Artemesia. Terms—$1.50 for grades, $3 for thoroughbreds.
—ALEX. CARRUTHERS,

Honor Rolls

Report of Flesherton Public School for January, 1915.

Room 1

4—F Bunt, B Trimble, C Fisher, M Field, R Cargo, W Armstrong, H Wright.

3—E Davis, K Boyd, K McVicar, G Mitchell, J Reid, Ed Lever, G Dudgeon, A Henderson, S McTavish, U Shunk, J Wilson, E Kells.

Room 2

Jr. 3—V Lever, H LeGard, B McLeod, G Lever, R Lever, F Richardson.

Sr. 2—E Ferris, J Wright, equal; Hilda Goldhawk, Mamie McTavish, equal; Ed Ottewell, Wilfred Lever, equal; R Trueman, L Buskin, G Blakely, Jim Stafford, H Carrington.

Jr. 2—R Boyd, C McTavish, J Karstedt, V Wilson, L McMullen, O Mathewson, F Mathewson, J Carrington.

Class 1, Sr.—M Nuhn, M Dudgeon, D Colgan, A Norris, O Fisher, L Cargo, I Lever, N Shunk, H Wyville, A Fields, E Ferris, E Trueman, W Carrington.

Class 1, Jr.—L Blakely, B Stewart, D Fisher, G Goldhawk, E Dudgeon, A Teeter.

The following is the report of Ceylon public school for the month of January. Pupils are arranged according to the marks obtained each day.

Sr 4—M McMullen.

Jr 4—E McMullen, A White, S White, W Stewart, J C McLauchlan, P Hemphill, J Adams.

Sr 3—C Cushnie, M McLauchlan, N Radley, Frank Stewart, K McDonald, I Radley, V Kennedy.

Jr 3—R McMullen, B Rutledge, L Meggott.

Sr 2—A Bennett, I McLauchlan, A McMullen, H McLeod, F Bennett, J Corrigan, N Stuart.

Jr 2—A Radley, K Stuart, I Stewart, J White, G Cushnie, I McDonald, M Stewart, M Pivnick, G McLauchlan.

Pr Sr—R Hemphill, G Radley.

Pr Jr—V McDonald, L Stuart, D White, C Stewart, E McLauchlan, J C McMullen, M Radley.

No on roll 45. Average 38.
—H. GRIFFIN, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 17, Rock Mills, for January.

Sr. 4—L Partridge, L Atkinson, F Betts, I Smith, S White, H Betts.

Jr. 4—P Porteous.

Sr. 3—J Milne, L Fisher, B Porteous, L Park.

Jr. 3—J Black, L Smith, D Black, C Partridge, E Betts.

2—M Betts, H Porteous.

Class 1—M White, R Smith and J Porteous, equal; C Betts.

Class C—C Betts, W Black, S Blackburn.

Class B—E White, G Thompson, A Laughlan, J Porteous.

Class A—L Milne, B Hawkins, F Hargrave, D Porteous

Report of Junior Room, Kimberley Public School, for January, 1915.

Sr. 2—E Lawrence, H McConnell, R Stafford, G Wallace, R Stafford, C Fawcett, V Fawcett, R Myles, P Reid, T Ferguson, C Carruthers.

Jr. 2—M McConnell, A Wallace, N Burritt, M Galbraith, J Lewis, H Wallace, T Myles, E Reid.

Sr. 1—L Abercrombie, B Stafford, L McConnell, J Ellis, M Harris, W Wallace, M Stuart, G Drinkwater.

Class A—W Martin, R Ward, W Weber, D Stuart.

Class B—A Weber, B McConnell, G Drinkwater, E Reid, D Good.
—M. E. HUTCHINSON, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 8, Artemesia, for January.

Sr. 4—U Taylor, H Thompson, F White, R Taylor, M Cornfield, C Watson, R White.

Jr. 4—L Pedlar, V McNally.

Sr. 3—L Thompson, G Blakey.

Jr. 3—D Watson, H Udell, H Blakey, J Wilkinson.

Jr. 2—R Lyons.

1—L Udell, B Blakey, O Wilkinson.

Primer—G Lyons, M Philips, O Badgerow.
—E. A. MACKAY, Teacher.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

New Train Service
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Ceylon's Busy Store

SALE! SALE! SALE!

Commencing Thursday, January 28th, ending February 10th

Greatest sale of the season in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes and Rubbers. If you are wanting anything in Ladies' Coats and Furs, Men's Overcoats and Pea Jackets, Boys' Overcoats and Pea Jackets

It will pay you to inspect our stock and get our prices, which will be posted up in our store.

Also on Groceries and Flour, and almost on every line of goods we carry, we must reduce our stock to make room for spring goods.

In Felt Boots for men, women and children you will find prices interesting.

Ladies' Coats, regular $10.00 for $8.00
Ladies' Coats, regular $6.00 for $3.75
Ladies' Coats, regular $8.00 for $5.00

Ladies' Serge Dresses and Suits selling regardless of cost.

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Public Notice

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the night of Wednesday, February 10th, 1915, for the sale of farm, being part of lot 27 and 28, being 125 acres in the township of O prey. On the same is good frame house and frame barn, 55x70, on stone wall. Good well and windmill. Half the purchase money down, balance on mortgage at 6½ per cent interest. The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders addressed to
—J. G. ELLIOTT,
R. R. No. 2, Singhampton.

Whether it is late or early navigation, the arrival of a boat from an outside port at Collingwood on Friday, Jan. 8th, is an event worthy of being recorded, says the Bulletin. Capt. David Malcolm with the tug, Emily May, which he purchased at Meaford from Wm. Rose, did the trick. He cleared from Meaford between nine and ten o'clock and arrived in Collingwood about noon, the trip having been made without difficulty. This is early in the year and has seldom been recorded, though on Jan. 5th, 1889, the tug Raney went from Collingwood to Meaford. The engineer on board was Mr. Wm. Rose, from whom Capt. Malcolm purchased the tug.

Experts in wireless telegraphy are greatly pleased at the extreme range and power of the government wireless station at Arlington, in Virginia. The station is in constant communication with the station on the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It has also been able to communicate with San Diego, in California, during the daytime. Because of atmospheric conditions, communications with that station has heretofore been possible only at night.

On Saturday the Collingwood Town Police made one of their usual visits to the freight shed and seeing a suspicious packing case, labelled "glassware," and consigned to one Joe McLeod, they decided to investigate with the result that Chief Johnston and P. C. Plant discovered it was full of whiskey. The case weighed 400 lbs. The case and contents now lie in the Chief's store room, awaiting the appearance of Joe McLeod to claim his goods, which are of a superior blend.

Automobile SKATES
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Speed on!

The lightest, neatest, speediest and most comfortable of all skates are Automobile Skates.

They are used by nearly all amateur and professional champion hockey teams—and they wouldn't use them unless they were the best.

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CRATER LAKES.

Easter Island Has a Wonderful One, and So Has Java.

Wonderful lakes are often found inside the craters of volcanoes. One of these can be seen upon Easter island—the island which bears wonderful remains of an unknown ancient people. Inside a crater is a lake, near the borders of which lie several unfinished crowns composed of tufa, evidently destined for the huge figures on the shores of the island, but never completed. And on this lake float many waterfowl, one of which is said to be a goose unknown to science.

Another curious crater lake existed until recently within the icebound crater of a volcano in New Zealand. The water was heated to boiling point, but a short time ago an eruption of more than common violence tossed the whole lake into the air.

A most interesting crater lake can still be seen in Java in the volcano of Papandajan, and it is possible to enter the crater and gaze down on the scene below. Standing on the rim, one can see the vast seething mass of boiling mud. Every now and then a wave of mud moves heavily along the sides of the chasm, only to fall back into the molten mass, and here and there columns of sulphur thrown out of the lake of mud are gradually forming walls. It is indeed pleasant to escape from this dismal inclosure to breathe the free air once more.

ISOLATED ISLANDS.

Lonely Tristan da Cunha Gets Outside News Once In Two Years.

Though scientific progress has made it possible to do a double journey between England and America in a fortnight, there remain many islands with which it takes years to communicate.

Off the Scottish coast are the groups of islands known as the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. Of these the most isolated island is St. Kilda, some three miles long and two miles broad. The inhabitants lead lives of great loneliness, for it takes a month to get to the next island, and the sea often makes any communication with St. Kilda impossible for months.

The group of eight Phoenix islands in the Pacific has a total population of only 158, while another little bit of the British empire is Fanning island. This is a landing place for the Pacific submarine cable, and usually there are about 100 people in the place.

The loneliest of all parts of British territory is the island of Tristan da Cunha, in the south Atlantic, which is also the smallest inhabited island in the empire. It is 1,800 miles from land, has a population of seventy-four Scottish Americans, and the inhabitants get news of the outer world usually once every two years.—London Stray Stories.

Recognized.

A Pennsylvania lawyer known throughout the state for his sharpness once met his match in a very unexpected quarter.

An old woman was being cross examined by him as to how the testator had looked when he made a remark to her about some relatives.

"I don't remember. He's been dead three years," she answered testily.

"Do you mean to tell me that your memory is so bad that you cannot go back three years?" demanded the attorney.

The witness was silent.

"Did he look anything like me?" the lawyer finally ventured.

"Seems to me he did have the same sort of vacant look," responded the old lady.—New Orleans Picayune.

To Make Business a Science.

The science of selling offers a great field for study for the department of commerce and for the many business schools which are springing up in our colleges. Commerce is not mere money getting; it is a science, as banking and law and medicine are sciences. It should be studied as such, for with such study comes not only greater efficiency, but a higher standard of ethics as well. There is no more pressing public service to be done than the discovery of the best ways of reducing the cost of distribution and of elevating business to the standards of a profession.—World's Work.

Thoughtfulness.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "would you mind letting me have some mustard or some horseradish?"

"What for? I haven't given you anything to eat."

"No one knows it better'n me. But I'm a member of the S. P. C. A. an' harbor no grudge. That dog of yours has jes' bit a piece out o' my leg an' I want to give him some seasoning."—Washington Star.

One Way to Get It.

"I have come to your town to get some atmosphere in my new story."

"Well, if you go right down the street and turn to the right, then keep on to the first engine house on your way, they'll probably lend you their pulmotor."—Baltimore American.

Pleasant Outlook.

"Well, dearest, I'll speak to your father tomorrow. You might put him in a good temper for me."

"Yes, I'll be so beastly obstinate that he'll be positively grateful to you for taking me off his hands."—London Opinion.

Did Her Best.

"Mary, were you entertaining a man in the kitchen last night?"

"That's for him to say, mum. I was doing my best with the materials I could find."—Liverpool Mercury.

CURIOUS FIGURING.

It's a Way the Russian Peasant Has, and It's an Enigma.

A UNIQUE WAY TO MULTIPLY.

It Is Simplicity Itself and Absolutely Accurate, but the Why and Wherefore of the Method and Its Results Are a Puzzle to Mathematicians.

This is not a meaningless, freaky twister of a puzzle. But it is a puzzle. It is the method by which Russian peasants multiply, and as yet the boasted mental superiority of America cannot solve the simple riddle of the Slav.

Suppose you want to multiply two numbers together. Divide one of the numbers by 2, ignoring the fractions. Continue the process until the divided column reaches one. Then double the other number and continue the process until it equals in lines the first column. Then whenever a number is even in the first column strike it out, together with its corresponding number in the second column. Add the second column, and, lo, the answer! Now, why does it do it? There seems to be no reason for it, but what is it? Can you work it out?

It is infallible. It has never been known to fail. But what principle of mathematics is behind it all? Perhaps it is some queer freak of numbers, some one says, but such things are not to be turned aside with such generalities. Mathematics is not built upon so lax a system. There is some rule behind it all.

Take the simple multiple 12 by 10. Obviously the answer is 120. Try it the Russian way. Place 12 in the first column and 10 in the second. Divide 12 by 2 and multiply 10 by 2 and place the respective answers beneath the sums from which they were derived. It will stand 6 and 20. Dividing 6 by 2 equals 3, and multiplying 20 by 2 equals 40. Continuing, 3 divided by 2 and throwing away all fractions will be 1, while 40 multiplied by 2 will be 80. Now strike out all the numbers in the first column which are even and with it their parallels in the second column—12 and 6 will go out, leaving the last two parallel results. Ignoring the first column and adding the numbers in the second, the answer will be the result of 40 and 80, or 120.

The questions are: Who ever worked it out? How did he start?

Now try working the problem by putting 10 in the first column and subjecting it to the dividing and 12 to the multiplying. It will result like this: Ten and 12 will become 5 and 24, which will in turn be changed to 2 and 48 and finally into 1 and 96. Then, striking out the numbers 10 and 2 with their corresponding numbers 12 and 48, leaving the second column figures 24 and 96 to be added—this becomes 120.

There is no escaping it. No matter how large the score, it comes out right with distressing surety. Take the odd numbers. Perhaps there is some twist in the scheme that applies to even numbers. Take 25 and 15. Going right down the column they become 12 and 30; then 6 and 60; then 3 and 120; then 1 and 240; 12 and 6 go out, taking with them 30 and 60. Add 15, 120 and 240. Answer, 375. Multiply 25 by 15 according to our methods. Correct—375.

Now, why is it that the even numbers must be eliminated on the right side when they do not count at all in the addition?

It is plain to be seen that all the numbers in the second column will be even, but by what freak of calculation are those corresponding to the even numbers in the first column of no consequence when the correct sum is to be obtained?

Where no even number results in the first column, as in 15 x 13, there is no complication; 15 and 13 in the process become 7 and 26, then 3 and 52 and finally 1 and 104. Adding 13, 26, 52 and 104 equals 195, the correct sum. There can be no multiplication in figures which will divide down to a place where there are no odd numbers, for the final number must always of necessity be 1. In the sum 16 x 4, 16 divides itself into 8, 4, 2 and 1 successively, while 4 becomes 8, 16, 32 and 64. All of the pairs are crossed out, with the exception of 1 and 64. In that case the addition of the second column will be 64.

Despite the puzzling nature of this formula, there is some mathematical principle by which it can be explained. There is some rule awaiting the fertile minds of the workers by which this "stumper" can be demonstrated to be simplicity itself.

Another quizzer: Why must fractions be discarded? How is it that the result will be true when several units are cast aside? For example, consider the number 47. Dividing by 2 the result will be 23. One whole unit is thrown away. Twenty-three becomes by the same process 11, another unit discarded. Eleven resolves itself into 5, making the third unit passed by. The next step results in 2 and then 1, but why is it that these three units count for nothing?

The mere fact that the explanation is near, that the whole thing is simple if the key can be found, is one that cannot help but draw attention to this novel means of adding.—Philadelphia North American.

The more I study the world the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable.—Napoleon Bonaparte.