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 each 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. 333, A.F.& A.M, meets in the Masonic hall. Armstrong's Block, Flesherton, every Friday on or before the full moon 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 month.

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

DR. W. T. LITTLE, -
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.

LEGAL

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY—Barristers, Solicitors, etc.—I. B. Lucas, K. C.; W. E. Raney, K. C.; W. D. Henry, B. A. Offices, Toronto, 803-9 Traders Bank Bldg., phone main 1412; Markdale Lucas Block, Phone 2 A. Branch office at Dundalk open every Saturday.

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D. McPHAIL, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Terms moderate and tisfaction guaranteed. The arrangements and dates of sales can be made at THE ADVANCE office. Residence and P.O., Ceylon, Telephone connection.
Dec. 6.07.

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 August, 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—8,000—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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We Aim to Give Entire Satisfaction
LAUNDRY—Basket closes Monday night, delivery Friday evening

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Shanties for Sale

All the Ambursen Co. shacks at Eugenia are for sale, suitable for many purposes. A good time to remove them before roads break up. Bargains. Apply to P. Monshaw, Eugenia.

The Provincial Government is making a change in the marriage license fee regulations. The amount of the fee will be the same, namely $2; but issuers of marriage licenses will in future retain one dollar and remit one dollar to the Government. Heretofore the Government got only 20 cents, the dealer retaining $1.80.

IVORY PRODUCERS.

Curious Facts About the African Elephants.

The main supply of ivory is derived from the African elephant, and not from his Indian or Asiatic brethren. There are numerous differences between the two—the African beast being the larger, a foot taller, having bigger ears, a somewhat flatter head, and with four nails on each foot; whereas the Asiatic elephant has four nails on the hind foot and five on his fore feet.

It is the absence of tusks in the Asiatic elephant, or their partial development, which is the great difference. The tusks of the African elephant vary with the size or age of the animal.

They have no roots like the teeth of animals, "but fit firmly into what are called premaxillary sockets," and if we should examine this buried or hidden portion, we should find that it was partly hollow, so to speak, the ivory at the root being very thin and surrounding a pulp, where the ivory is being secreted.

As the animal increases in years the hollow in the tusk is filled up with solid material, and "in extremely old elephants it disappears entirely, and the tusk is solid ivory."

The dentine, as in the matured tusk, begins in a pulp cavity, which may be 10 inches or more long, imbedded in the skull, and this is soft.

Sometimes it happens that a ball has been fired at an elephant, which is imbedded in the softer portion of the tusk, and after a while is surrounded by the harder ivory. Such balls are sometimes found by ivory workers.

The true teeth of the elephant have a curious method of progression, "moving gradually forward from behind in regular succession; each old front tooth, as it is worn away, being pushed out of place by its successor."

The wear and tear on the teeth of this animated grinding-mill must be immense—a large Indian elephant consuming 800 pounds of green fodder in 18 hours.

An English officer in charge of elephants belonging to the Government found that for years the animals had been given 250 pounds of green fodder, and had been starved, because, through ignorance, the Government had fixed the rate. The elephant uses his tusks for attack and defence, but principally, in a wild state, to overturn trees of small growth, so that he can feed on their branches. Sir Samuel Baker measured mimosa trees four feet six inches in circumference and 30 feet high, which elephants had pulled down, and the damage they cause is almost incredible. These trees, however, have no deep root, and are comparatively easy to overthrow.

It is the trunk of the elephant which is its most remarkable feature. Cuvier estimated it as containing 40,000 muscles. It is both hand and nose.

Though the trunk is so useful, it is a very tender and delicate organ, and is not used in the rough manner generally supposed. "In making an attack, it is raised high in the air out of the way. When a great weight is lifted, it is not the trunk, but the tusks, which are employed, the former only holding the object upon the latter."

There are many facts in regard to elephants which are novel to readers. It is not generally known that there is a resemblance between the stomachs of the elephant and a camel, since both possess the power of storing water.

"Hunters have often been astonished at seeing elephants, which they have been chasing for some time, insert their trunks in their mouths, and there obtain a supply of water that is blown over their dry and heated body."

Fireless Locomotive.

The Admiralty recently purchased a fireless locomotive for service at one of the explosive depots, where absolute safety from fire is of the first importance. The locomotive, which resembles in appearance a miniature railway engine, minus the funnel, is without fire or heating apparatus of any kind. Its reservoir, which is partly filled with water, is charged with high-pressure steam from a boiler placed outside the danger zone. The locomotive can work on one charge of the reservoir for several hours on continuous hauling or for much longer time on ordinary shunting work. It will stand for twelve hours in ordinary open-air temperature, with small loss of steam, and can run back to the charging station under as low a steam pressure as 15 pounds per square inch. The locomotive is easily handled, and acts in exactly the same way as an ordinary steam engine. The rubbing surfaces, such as the brake blocks and buffers, are rendered sparkless by the use a special facings.

Admirals of the Coast.

The recent German raid on the English coast recalls the fact that there are in the peerage a number of gentlemen who hold hereditary rank as admirals or vice-admirals of the coasts of different counties. Some of them, however, are well known for other reasons. Thus Lord Lonsdale is Hereditary Admiral of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the Duke of Argyll holds the same rank in the Western Isles. Lord Londesborough, whose wife was actually in residence at her Scarborough house during the bombardment, is Vice-Admiral of the Yorkshire coast. Lord Mostyn is Vice-Admiral of North Wales and Carmarthenshire, Lord Mount Edgcumbe of Cornwall, Lord Ormonde of Leinster, Lord Stradbroke of Suffolk, Lord Yarborough of Lincolnshire, and there are others.

Draining Lake Mariotis.

To drain Lake Mariotis, in the Nile delta, 10 pumps have been installed each with a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons daily, and it is believed that eight more will be required.

WHICH?

Do you buy fence because YOU NEED IT? Or—to make money for the "middlemen?" If you're looking out for "Number 1"—if you want to get the BEST FENCE at the LOWEST COST—you'll buy

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Not only because PAGE FENCE WEARS BEST. But because it's sold DIRECT from Factory to Farm—with only a single small profit between you and us.

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PRICE LIST

HEAVY FENCE

No. of bars	Height	Stays inches apart	Spacing of horizontals	Price in Old Ontario
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	$0.21
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.24
7	40	22	5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.26
7	48	22	5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29
8	42	16½	5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.30
8	47	16½	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.34
9	48	16½	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.36
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.34
9	52	16½	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.36
10	48	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.38
10	52	16½	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.38
11	55	16½	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.41

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SPECIAL FENCE

No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13. Uprights 8 inches apart.

18-bar, 48-inch	$0.46
20-bar, 60-inch	.51
3-ft. Gate	2.30
12-ft. Gate	4.35
13-ft. Gate	4.60
14-ft. Gate	4.85
Set tools	8.00
25 lbs. Brace Wire	.75
25 lbs. Staples	.80

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Bargains in every line of goods. Groceries—Tomatoes, Corn and Peas 3 tins for 25c., Herring, Pork and Beans 3 tins for 25c., 3 large packages Washing Ammonia, al Sardines 3 tins for 25c., Extracts per bottle 5c. In Dry Goods we have a bunch of remnants in Dress Goods, Flanneletts, Flannels, Prints, Reps, and Cottons. You can save lots of money in many lines if you just look through the good things we have for you.

HIGHEST PRICES ALWAYS PAID FOR PRODUCE

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Sleighs, Cutters,

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For the House Keepers

Housekeepers, here is an opportunity to secure good graniteware at little cost. This ware is good weight, very durable, every piece perfect. Here are a few of the number on sale.

Preserving Kettles 25c	Sauce Pans 15c
Wash Basins 15c	Soap Dishes 10c
Pie Plates 2 for 15c	Sink Strainers 15c
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Pudding Dishes 15c	Deep Jelly Cake Plates 10c
Kitchen Bowls 10c	Granite Cups 5c
3 quart Milk Pans 15c	Dippers 15c
Cereal Cookers 25c	Teapots 25c

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Drainage Beneficial

The Ontario Agricultural College reports that the crop year of 1914 was the driest on record in Ontario. The precipitation from harvest 1913 to harvest 1914 lacked 5¾ inches of being up to the average. This is a shortage of almost 20 per cent. The College has often stated that tile drainage was effective in a dry season as well as in a wet one, and last year it was able to prove this in a most practical way. Since 1912 the College has been installing Practical Drainage Demonstration Plots in parts of the province where little or no drainage has been done. The plan is to drain half of a field, leaving the other half undrained for comparison. Both parts are sowed to the same kind of grain and the crop from each part threshed separately. Nine plots were drained prior to 1914. The average of the nine fields showed that at market prices at threshing time the drained half produced $14.12 more per acre than the undrained half, and that in the driest year on record. In an average season the average increase due to drainage is over $20 per acre and in a wet season even more.

For a number of years the Agricultural College has been making drainage surveys for farmers free of charge, except for traveling expenses. This offer is again renewed. Farmers having drainage difficulties may secure assistance by writing the Department of Physics, O.A.C., Guelph, for information and regular application.

THE ONLY MAN WHO SHOULD NOT ADVERTISE IS THE MAN WHO HAS NOTHING TO OFFER IN THE WAY OF SERVICE—AND—SUCH A PERSON IS A DEAD ONE—WHETHER HE KNOWS IT—OR NOT.

Elbert Hubbard in the Fra

Treatment of Smut

Commissioner Clark writing in the Agricultural War Book on "Treatment for smut prevention," says that in eastern Canada there is considerable smut in the grain crops each year, but that it has not been sufficiently prevalent to make treatment for its prevention general. The losses, however, are much greater than is commonly realized, and the value of the crop could be considerably increased if treatment for smut prevention were more generally practiced. Over half of the samples of fall wheat collected in Ontario contain smut, and it is also very common in the spring crops, especially oats. Reports on the samples treated indicate that formalin, one pound in forty gallons of water, is more popular than bluestone as a preventive.

Hound Strayed

Strayed To my premises, about the first of March, 1 spotted hound. Owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses
—T. J. FISHER, Flesherton.

LEARNING TO SWIM.

Army Horses Are Given a Thorough Training In Aquatics.

There is a saying that the May colt swims best—that is, that colts born in the month of May take naturally to water.

Such a proverb must not be taken too seriously, but certainly it is a fact that some horses are much more fond of water than others. The contributor once owned a pony which would wade out into a small lake and deliberately swim across to an island where the grazing was good, and later on come back to his stable quite on his own account.

There are other horses which flatly refuse to face deep water.

An army on the march may at any time encounter a river which it is necessary to cross, and, in the case of a cavalry raid or reconnaissance, there may be no time to find a bridge.

Consequently, all army horses are taught to swim. Swimming lessons are carried out under the eye of the veterinary officer or of the riding master of the regiment, and only experienced men are permitted to be in the saddle.

Every care is taken not to frighten the animal; for a horse, being naturally timid, will never get over the scare if forced roughly into deep water.

The riders are dressed in old suits of fatigue clothes which will not suffer from a wetting, and on the first day the horses are simply walked into the shallow edge of the pond, no deeper than enough to cover their fetlocks.

Of course, there is a lot of snorting and shying, but by dint of coaxing this is soon overcome.

Next day saddles are taken off and the horses are persuaded to go a little deeper—perhaps up to the belly. Day by day they are induced to go a little farther in, and by the fourth or fifth day most start swimming quite naturally.

At first their riders swim beside them, in order to give them confidence. It is a risky business for a man to swim beside a horse until he is thoroughly accustomed to so doing. If he swims too close he may get a dangerous blow from the animal's hoofs.

As soon as an army horse swims easily he is next taught to swim beside a boat. Light collapsible boats are used, and as many as five or six horses can be taken across a river behind or alongside each boat.

The last lesson is to swim with a rider on his back. A horse naturally swims rather low in the water, and, with the weight of a man on him, the animal has only his head above the surface.

When a cavalry regiment crosses a river it divides up into troops, and one man swims across with a line. Then a boat or raft is pulled across, and a strong rope made fast the far side.

Meantime, saddles have been taken off and, with only their head collars and head ropes on, the horses are brought alongside the boat, five or six at a time, and the boat worked across by the rope.

In this way even green horses can be forced to swim; for, the boat being hauled by the rope instead of worked by oars, the animals are simply dragged behind it.

Lawyer Soldiers.

The members of both branches of the profession have good reason to be proud of the response which has been made in the legal world to the manhood of the nation. The Law Journal prints a list of the names of 668 solicitors, including the president of the Law Society, who are serving in the King's forces. The list, which has been compiled by the secretary of the Law Society, contains, in addition, the names of 434 articled clerks, and since its compilation about 500 further names have been received.

The number of solicitors and articled clerks who have responded to the nation's call may already be put, therefore, at over 1,600, and the contribution of the Bar, including Bar students, will finally prove to be over 1,000. When both lists are complete the legal profession will probably be found to have contributed some 3,000 men to His Majesty's forces.

Was Too Simple.

George Robey, the popular comedian, tells a story of a Scottish minister, new to his kirk, who was told that his predecessor always put a shilling in the collection plate to give the congregation a good example.

Being very conscientious, on his first Sunday he placed a half-crown in the plate; but, unfortunately, not only did the collection produce a smaller amount than usual, but some nimble-fingered worshiper managed to annex the new minister's half-crown.

In dire distress the minister went to his elder.

"An' what could you expect?" exclaimed the elder. "Ye've no knowledge of the world. Ye should have glued the money to the plate, as the auld meenister did!"

Land at Fifty Acres a Penny.

The perennial problem of the development of the Northern Territory of Australia has been engaging attention once again in the Commonwealth. The province is one possessing great potentialities, but its remoteness from civilization, its vast distances, and its tropical climate, make it unattractive to the average white settler, and for the last half-century and more it has been sought in vain, by grants of land at peppercorn prices—fifty acres a penny in some cases—to attract immigrants. Now the Central Government are proposing to spend some $50,000,000, spread over a period of years, on railway, road, and water works, in the hope of bettering matters.

They Keep Him Busy.

A few troubles are just as necessary to the development of a man as a few fleas are to a dog.