BUSINESSCARDS

SOCIETIES

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. Henry, W. M. H. W. Hickling, Secretary.

CHOSEN FRIENDS—Fairfield Council Chosen Friends 314 meets in Clayton's Hall first and third Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. Pay assessments to Recorder on or before the first day of each month. Chief Councillor, W. H. Bunt; Recorder, Mrs. L. A. Fisher.

DENTISTRY

Dr B. 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.

MEDICAL

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

R. D. LANE, M. B.
Physician and Surgeon,
and
CHAS. E McLEAN, M D. C M,
Specialty—
Surgery, Midwifery & Women's Diseases
OFFICES—Flesherton, Late Dr Carter's
Priceville, Same as before
HOURS—10 30 to 12 a m, 2 to 4 30 & 7 to 8 p m at each office
Dr McLean will be at Flesherton office Mondays and Thursdays; other days and nights Dr. Lane. Charges made from nearest office. Telephone in each office for night and day. Up-to date drug store in connection with Priceville office.

LEGAL

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.

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.

BUSINESS CARDS

M CULLOUGH & YOUNG
Bankers Markdale
General banking business. Money loaned at reasonable rates Call on us.

D. McPHAIL, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Terms moderate and satisfaction 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.

Boar For Service

Pure bred Yorkshire boar for service at the McRae farm, near Ceylon. Terms—$1 50 f mals served.
1Nov. —J F. COLLINSON.

STOCK FOR SALE

Tamworth Swine, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rouen Ducks.

I have for quick sale some nice young Sows ready for breeding, a few good B R Cockerels and some good Rouen Ducks and Drakes. Prices right Phone or wright
—GEO. W. ROSS,
Oct 19-16 Osprey Tl. System, Maxwell, P O

Farm For Sale

Lot 16S, 2nd N.E.T. & S.R., Artemesia containing 50 acres, clean and under good cultivation. Good buildings, good well, well watered. Small orchard. R.M.D. Three miles from Flesherton. Apply for price and terms to the owner,
—JOHN BLACKBURN,
Flesherton P.O. 1 Nov.6

GIRLS WANTED

For office work to fill the places of men who have gone or are going to the Front. Young women can render the Country real service by preparing to take positions in banks and offices.

Special courses of training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand and all other Commercial subjects now in progress. Students admitted at any time. Illustrated catalogue free.

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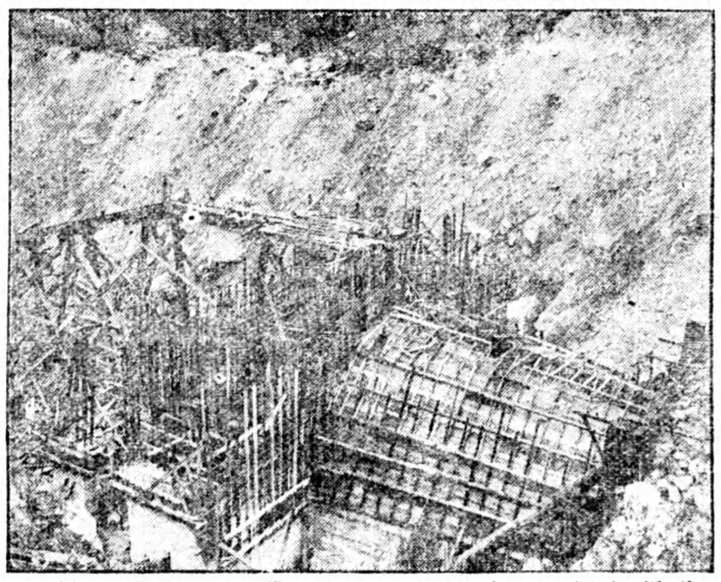
Agent for the Cockshutt Plow Cos
Full Line of Farm Implements
Wagons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs, and Gasoline Engines, Melotte Cream Separators, Baker Wind Mills, Pumps, Piping and Pipe Fittings always on hand. Beatty Bros'. of Fergus, Barn Tracks, Litter Carriers and stable fittings. Cockshutt and Frost & Wood Repairs always on hand

Feversham, — Ontario

THE CONNAUGHT TUNNEL



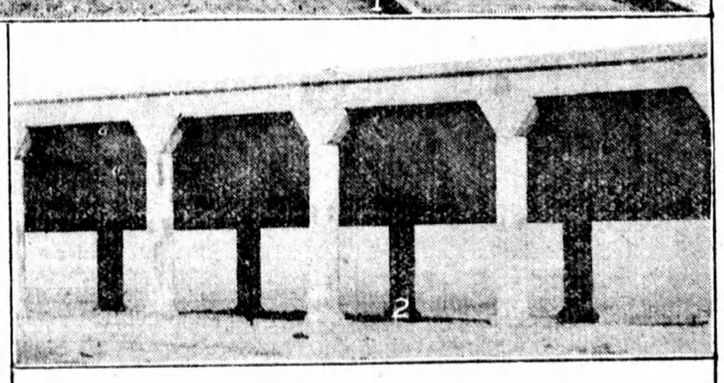
ONE of the greatest of the achievements of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the Connaught Tunnel. This great work—through the lofty Mount MacDonald—amongst the Selkirk Mountains, is nearly six miles long and double tracked. The excavation has been made at a cost of over $12,000,000 to the great transportation company. But the C.P.R., which has spent from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000 per annum on the development of the West previous to the war, does not even in times of a conflict affecting the greater part of the world, spare expense where the public convenience makes an urgent demand. The opening of the tunnel will greatly facilitate traffic, will open a new route, and will do away with many miles of snow sheds.

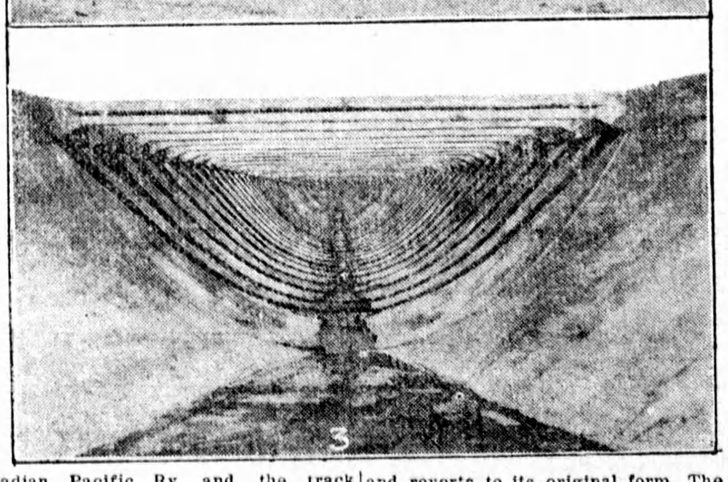
The Connaught Tunnel will give the Canadian Pacific the lowest grade of any transcontinental railway running through the Selkirk Mountains. It was bored in less than three years under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Sullivan, Chief Engineer of Western lines, and it is claimed that no undertaking of similar dimensions was ever completed in such a short time. In the excavation of the tunnel many engineering difficulties had to be overcome. But mighty rocks gave way and the roots of a gigantic mountain crumbled before the advance of human skill. At various points along the pass there is an eighteen inch concrete wall lining.

During his recent trip to Western Canada, Lord Shaughnessy, accompanied by Chief Engineer Sullivan, took a tour through the tunnel. Lord Shaughnessy was well pleased with what he saw. The construction work is now rapidly approaching completion. Two miles of steel rails have yet to be laid on one side of the track. It is expected that the formal opening will take place during the first days of December. Since its inception the C.P.R., it is reckoned, has spent over $200,000,000 in the development of the West. The latest expenditure is as popular as any that had previously been made.

When His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and party took a trip through the tunnel on July 17th, the Duke expressed in eloquent words the gratification it gave him to be associated with the pioneer work of the Canadian Pacific, and he complimented the company on the splendid strides it was making in the development of the country. Then His Royal Highness, baptising the new work, christened it the Selkirk Tunnel. Some weeks later, at the request of Lord Shaughnessy, His Royal Highness consented to have the tunnel called after him. Henceforth it is to be named the "Connaught Tunnel," a fitting compliment to the excellent services which the Duke of Connaught gave to the Dominion, during his term as Governor-General.

THE FLUME AT BROOKS





(1) Where C.P.R. Crosses the Brooks Aqueduct.
(2) The Aqueduct.
(3) The Interior of the Aqueduct.

THE Bassano Dam is the most important engineering work in the Eastern Section of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block, but it is not the only important feature by any means. Next to it in importance comes the Brooks Aqueduct. The main irrigation canal, which is fed from the lake created by the Bassano Dam, runs in an easterly direction for about five miles and then divides into two branches, one going north and the other east. The east branch, after having filled several smaller branches, discharges the bulk of its water into the Lake Newell reservoir which has been artificially formed in a depression in the hills, is nine miles long by four wide, has a storage capacity of over 50,000,000,000 gallons, and is designed to be filled during the non-irrigating season. Just east of the Lake Newell reservoir is a deep valley about 2 miles wide and it is for the purpose of crossing it that the Brooks Aqueduct was constructed consisting of a reinforced concrete flume 10,480 feet long with a curved cross section some 23 feet wide at the top and nearly 9 feet deep from full-flow water level at the top to the centre of the curve at bottom. It has a discharge capacity of 900 cubic feet per second, the eastern end being 4.85 feet lower than the western so as to create a grade for the water flow, and it carries water for the irrigation of 125,000 acres situated in the Bantry Hills. The flume, the walls of which are five inches thick, is suspended between horizontal girders, the whole supported by a reinforced concrete trestle made up of two lines of columns with a maximum height of 60 feet, but lower in places according to the contour of the valley. About three miles east of the town of Brooks, Alberta, the line of the aqueduct is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Ry. and, the track being at such an elevation that it was impossible to carry the flume overhead, it was necessary to build a siphon under the track. At the west side of the track the curved form of the flume is continued round until a completely circular pipe is made, which dips at an angle of about 45 degrees and enters the ground, passing under the rails at a slight depth for a distance of about 55 feet when it rises again to the original level and reverts to its original form. The siphon is 9 feet 9 inches in diameter, at the smallest, and 12 feet, 8½ inches at the largest point. This is said to be the first aqueduct in which the peculiar form adopted has been used and the engineering problems presented considerable difficulty. That they were happily solved is proved by the fact that when the water was turned on the siphon remained perfectly water-tight under full pressure.

HISTORY OF RUBBER.

Indians Used Rubber Balls Many Years Ago.

The average man believes that rubber is rubber, just as silver is silver, and ivory is ivory, but, as a matter of fact, the different kinds of rubber run into the hundreds. Originally all rubber came from the valley of the Amazon. When it was discovered no one knows. At any rate, when the first white men visited South America they found the Indians playing with balls made from the exudation of the bark of a certain tree, and these balls differed from any the Europeans had ever seen, for they bounded and rebounded and were full of life. The Indians smeared this milk of the tree on their blankets to make them waterproof.

Two hundred years and more went by, and while many wise men believed this elastic, cohesive, impermeable substance ought to be full of usefulness, nobody found any way to use it to any advantage. It was so brittle in cold weather and so disposed to get soft in hot weather. But in the fullness of time a Connecticut Yankee started to puzzle it out. It took him the better part of ten years, but he did it, and in 1839 gave the world his volcanization process—which is in use to this day. Up to that time rubber was so cheap that ships from South America sometimes used it as ballast, taking their chances of selling it for what they could get in some American port. With the discovery of the vulcanization process, rubber took on a new value, and the tropics were searched for it everywhere. It was found in the vines of Africa, and gutta percha, a sort of first cousin to rubber, was found in Borneo; and a few years ago a large volume of rubber was found in the Guayule shrubs of Mexico.

As rubber grew in value the chemists fell to work and devised ways of recovering it from old shoes and hose and other articles into which it entered and thus "reclaimed rubber" soon came to equal the new rubber in volume; and all these varieties found some legitimate use. Gutta percha makes unapproachable insulation for ocean cables. Balata, which comes from the Guianas, is famous for belting, and even "reclaimed rubber," taken from the junk heaps, serves perfectly well for flooring and mats, and other articles where resiliency is not needed.

For many years the best rubber was that which came from the banks of the Amazon. The people of that country enjoyed a practical monopoly and determined to keep it. Not a rubber seed would they let go out of the country under heavy penalties. But in 1876, by means of generous presents here and there, a venturesome Englishman sailed out of the Amazon with 70,000 rubber seeds, and that was the start of the great rubber plantations of Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula. It was 29 years after these seeds left the Amazon before the first plantation rubber was ready for the market, and then the total was only 145 tons. That was in 1905. Last year it was close to 100,000 tons.

Those who attended the International Rubber Exhibition held in New York in the fall of 1912 will remember the difference in appearance between the Amazon rubber and the plantation product. The first, cured in the forest over smoldering palm nuts, was smoke-colored, while much of the plantation rubber from the eastern plantation cured by the scientific application of acetic acid, was as clear as amber.

Raffling a Name.

The Japanese have many quaint customs handed down from generation to generation. One of the strangest is that of their christening ceremony. When one month old a Japanese child gets its first name with ceremonial. Trumpets are blown, and the child is borne in great state to the family temple, and behind the procession march the household servants carrying the infant's wardrobe. The servant in the rear of the procession bears a huge box, in which is the priest's fee, together with three slips of paper, on which three names are written. On reaching the temple the names are thrown into the air, and the first that touches the ground is the one which the child receives.

When three years old the child is again christened, accompanied by elaborate religious rites. At the age of 15 his education is supposed to be finished, and as he then enters manhood (according to Japanese law) he is again christened.

When he takes to business he receives his "business" name, by which he is known in the commercial world, and upon every upward step in life he receives a new name. If his master happens to have the same name he must at once change it, as it detracts from his superior's dignity. At his marriage his name is altered again, and his last and only permanent one is that given him after death, which is written on his tomb.—Tit-Bits.

Don't Count Sheep.

"To my layman's mind," says Charles Phelps Cushing in 'Sleep for the Sleepless," in the January World's Work "came a picture of an uneasy rester counting imaginary sheep leaping over hurdles. Was that good practice or bad?"

"Bad!" answered the doctor of whom the question was asked. "Here's a better idea. Did you ever see a printer drop a tray of type and make a 'pi' of it? That is the thing to do with your thoughts. Make a 'pi' of them. Make the mind a blank as far as possible and simply refuse to carry on consecutive thought. Don't count sheep jumping over a stile or try to count a million. Go on a mental strike and refuse to let your higher brain cells work, and they will subside.

Argentina Meat Companies.

Profits of six principal meat companies of Argentina in 1915 reported at $9,000,000 United States currency. Their capital is approximately $21,000,000.

War Certificates

The new war savings certificates which have been created by the government to encourage thrift and economy and to give everyone an opportunity to assist in financing our war expenditure, are now on sale at every bank and money order postoffice in Canada. The $25 certificate sells for $21 50, the $50 for $43, and the $100 for $86.

As an investment these certificates offer many attractive features—chief of which are the absolute security and the excellent interest return. For every $21.50 lent the government now, $25 will be returned at the end of three yrs.

There are two features which are especially interesting to small investors. First, the certificates may be surrendered at any time, if the buyer should need his money; and second, each certificate is registered at Ottawa in the buyer's name and, if lost or stolen is therefore valueless to anyone else.

But while they are excellent from an investment standpoint, the certificates should appeal strongly to Canadians because they offer to those who must serve at home a splendid opportunity for a most important patriotic service. The person who honestly saves to the extent of his ability and places his savings at the disposal of the Government by purchasing these certificates, may feel that he is having a direct share in feeding, equipping and munitioning our Canadian soldiers, who are so nobly doing their part.

Farm to Rent

Lot 23, con. 11, Artemesia, 100 acres, good frame barn and house and good orchard, known as the Andrew Graham farm. Apply for particulars to the undersigned. W. J. TALBOT,
1 April 17. Flesherton,

WANTED NOW

Reliable Salesman to act as Agent in Grey County

Pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory and money making specialties. Our agencies are the best in the business for we sell the highest grade of stock at most reasonable prices and guarantee deliveries in first class condition. Nursery stock is selling well this year and good money can be made in this district. For particulars write SALES MANAGER

Pelham Nursery Co. Toronto

FARMS FOR SALE

For sale or rent for grazing, lot 35, con. 13, and part of lots 34 and 35, con. 14, Artemesia, 181 acres more or less known as the Cooper farm. Will rent for pasture athis season, or take stock in by the month. This is a splendid grain and grazing farm, well watered and fenced, a lot of valuable timber and cedar and about 90 acres fit for cultivation. It is well worth the attention of stock men. Will sell for reasonable cash payment, balance easy terms. Apply to R. J. Sproule,
July 6tf Flesherton, Ont.

Public Notice

Take notice that all persons are hereby forbidden trespassing on, or dumping any rubbish on, or taking, sand, gravel, earth or other matter off Park lot known as the Flesher sand pit, in Flesherton, containing about two acres, as all persons trespassing or committing any waste or removing anything therefrom, on any part of the Flesher estate in and around Flesherton Village, will be prosecuted according to law.

DR. T. S. SPROULE,
July 6 Executor for the Estate

School Children's Eyes.

Many lives have been ruined through neglected eyestrain in childhood. The eyes of every child should be examined. We have made a special study of this branch of optics, and guarantee satisfaction.
Consultation free.

W. A. Armstrong.

Boar for Service

The undersigned has a thoroughbred Yorkshire Boar for service on lot 11, con. 8, Osprey. Terms $1.00.
FRED SPOFFARD.

Farm for Sale

Lot 27, Con 8, Osprey, about forty acres cleared, the balance mostly hardwood bush well watered This farm must be sold to wind up an estate Apply
—WM W THOMPSON, Administrator,
Dec 21 Singhampton, R R