BUSINESSCARDS

Societies

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE, No. 333, A.F.& A M, meets in the Masonic hall, Armstrong's Block Flesherton, every Friday on before the full mocn. T. Henry, W. M. H. W. Hickling, Secretary.

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

Dentistry

Dr E. C MURRAY L. D. S., dental surgeon honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Gas adminisinistered for teeth eXtraction ffice at residence, Toronto Street, Flesherton.

Medical

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

CHAS. E. McLEAN, M D. C M,
Specialty—
Surgery, Midwifery & Women's Diseases
OFFICES—Flesherton, Late Dr Carter's
Priceville—Commercial Hotel, 9.30 to 1 p.m.
Flesherton—2.30 to 4.30 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m.
Phone messages receive prompt attention at both offices 16May18

Legal

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY—Barristers, Solicitors, etc.—H. 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

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General banking business. Money loaned at reasonable rates Call on us.

D. McPHAIL, Licensed Auctionee 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.

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Spring 1917 planting list now ready Splendid list of hardy Canadian grown fruit and ornamental stock, including, McIntosh Red Apple, St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry and many other leaders.

New illustrated catalouge sent on application.

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All kinds of Deering Implements. Parts always on hand. Agent for Barrie Cutters, Barber Buggies, Louden Litter Carriers, Hay Tracks, Pedlar shingles and siding. These Implements require no recommendation as they are standard goods and recognized as the best on the market.

FRUIT TREES—I represent the Ston & Wellington nursery, and will be pleased to call if you send me a card.

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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

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 Slughampton, R R

CROP TO PLANT LATER

Provide for Winter as Well as Immediate Needs.

CABBAGE AND OTHER THINGS

Good Food Products Can Be Secured by the Amateur by a Little Labor and a Small Expenditure.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Besides growing many vegetables for immediate use the backyard garden should produce some vegetables which can be stored for consumption during winter months. Some, of course, do not need to be planted as early as the plants which were described last week. Possibly a week should elapse from the time the lettuce is planted before the should be sown.

BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND SALSIFY. These include the most important members of the root vegetables. They are usually grown for winter purposes, though beets and carrots are relished by many in their earlier stages of growth. All these demand practically the same attention. The seeds should be sown in straight rows at a depth of about three-quarters of an inch. When the plants have reached a height of two inches they should be carefully thinned out so that they stand, beets and parsnips three to four inches apart, carrots and salsify two or three inches apart. It will be found that the parsnips are very slow growers, and for this reason it is sometimes advisable to plant a few seeds of lettuce with the parsnip seeds so that they will serve as a marker. The young beet plants may be used as spring greens. It is necessary that the soil be cultivated at intervals during the summer months so that the crops may grow. They do not as a general rule require as heavy watering as some of the other vegetable crops. In the fall the beets should be pulled up and the tops twisted off close to the head, not cut off with a knife as in the case of carrots, parsnips, or salsify, which should have the tops cut about one-half inch from the roots preparatory to storing for winter use.

CORN. In planting corn holes about two or three inches deep should be made with a hoe. Five or six kernels of corn should be dropped in this and covered with soil, which should be gently firmed by tramping on it. When the shoots are about three inches high all excepting the three sturdiest should be pulled out. The soil should be drawn up around the stalks as they grow, to give them support. When the kernels on the cob appear full of milk they are ready to use. It is also a good practice to cultivate the soil often around the corn, for expert growers claim that the crops corn and cabbage faster and better when plenty of cultivation is given.

CABBAGE. Cabbage is one of the most widely grown vegetables. The cabbage plant requires a supply of moisture, and yet if the cabbage soil is too wet the plant will be injured. Cabbage does particularly well on new land, and some growers claim that the cabbage grows without an abundant supply of manure in the soil better than many other vegetables. It is considered a good practice for backyard gardeners to purchase plants which have been grown in hot-beds or hot-houses and transplant them directly into the permanent bed. This saves considerable trouble. It is necessary when setting cabbage plants to set them fairly deep so that they will not be whipped about by the wind. They may be set eighteen inches apart, and there should be quite a good deal of soil around the roots. When they are ready to be set out a hole may be made with a dibber or a sharpened stick. The roots may be watered after they have been set. One of the most important features of growing cabbage consists in the attention given to cultivation of the soil. There may be some occasions when the head will split, this may be stopped or prevented if the head is taken in the hands and turned forcibly from one side to another.

CAULIFLOWER. The cauliflower is treated in much the same way as cabbage, the plants being grown and set out in the same manner outside. They are treated practically the same as cabbage until it is noticed that a little white flower has commenced to grow. The dry leaves of the plant should be brought together at the top and tied with a piece of string so that these little white flowers are protected from the rays of the sun and the rain. All cauliflower heads should be treated in this manner when they are about two inches in diameter.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Brussels sprouts are perhaps the most hardy of the cabbage family. If it is impossible to secure brussels sprouts plants a few seeds may be planted about May 15 at a depth of about one inch. These should be transplanted to the permanent bed about the 15th of June. They should be set eighteen inches in the row and two feet between the rows. It is well to keep the patch clean, and the surface soil should be stirred frequently. It is unnecessary to trim off the leaves as the plants grown in the garden.

SWISS CHARD. Swiss chard can be grown easily from seed, in rows twelve inches apart, the young plants being thinned to six or eight inches apart. The advantage of this plant is that the leaves may be pulled off close to the root and new leaves shoot up, which may be consumed during the season. The roots are used for greens and the stem of the leaf as asparagus. A few plants should be sufficient for a small family.

AND NOW FOR SEEDING

Soil Should Be Allowed to Warm Up Before Planting.

SOME FIRST CROPS TO PUT IN

Beans Are a Splendid Food Product to Grow This Year—How to Proceed in Several Lines.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Having discussed the methods of preparing the garden soil to receive the seed we now turn to the sowing of the seed itself. There is no need to hurry the sowing of the seed. Better results will be obtained if the amateur gardener will wait until the soil is warm and easily worked. The vegetables discussed are arranged as nearly as possible according to the time they should be planted.

LETTUCE. Lettuce is grown for its leaves, and is our best known salad plant. It is a short-season plant, and is often grown to follow or precede another crop. It is quite hardy and may be planted quite early in the spring, grown to maturity, and followed with a tender crop such as tomatoes, or it may be planted between any plants of the cabbage family. It is a good plan in a small garden to plant only a few feet at one time and follow this with successive plantings made every ten days or two weeks until July 1st. The lettuce seed may be sown in rows comparatively thinly at a depth of a quarter of an inch. The plants should be thinned to stand two inches apart.

If one desires large single heads of lettuce the plants should be thinned to stand from seven to nine inches apart. The thinnings may be transplanted to another part of the garden.

RADISH. The radish plant is grown for its roots, which are eaten raw just as soon as they are large enough to use. It is quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the spring. Radishes are frequently sown with other crops which are not such rapid growers, such as parsnips. They should, however, be pulled out before the parsnips or other crops need the ground. Successive planting is also advised for this crop. Radish seed may be planted in rows, four inches apart or broadcasted, the depth preferred being from a quarter to half an inch only. Radish as a general rule require no thinning, and the soil between the rows should be kept loose with the hoe. A crop of winter radish may be obtained if the seed is sown about the first of August. These should be thinned out to three inches apart.

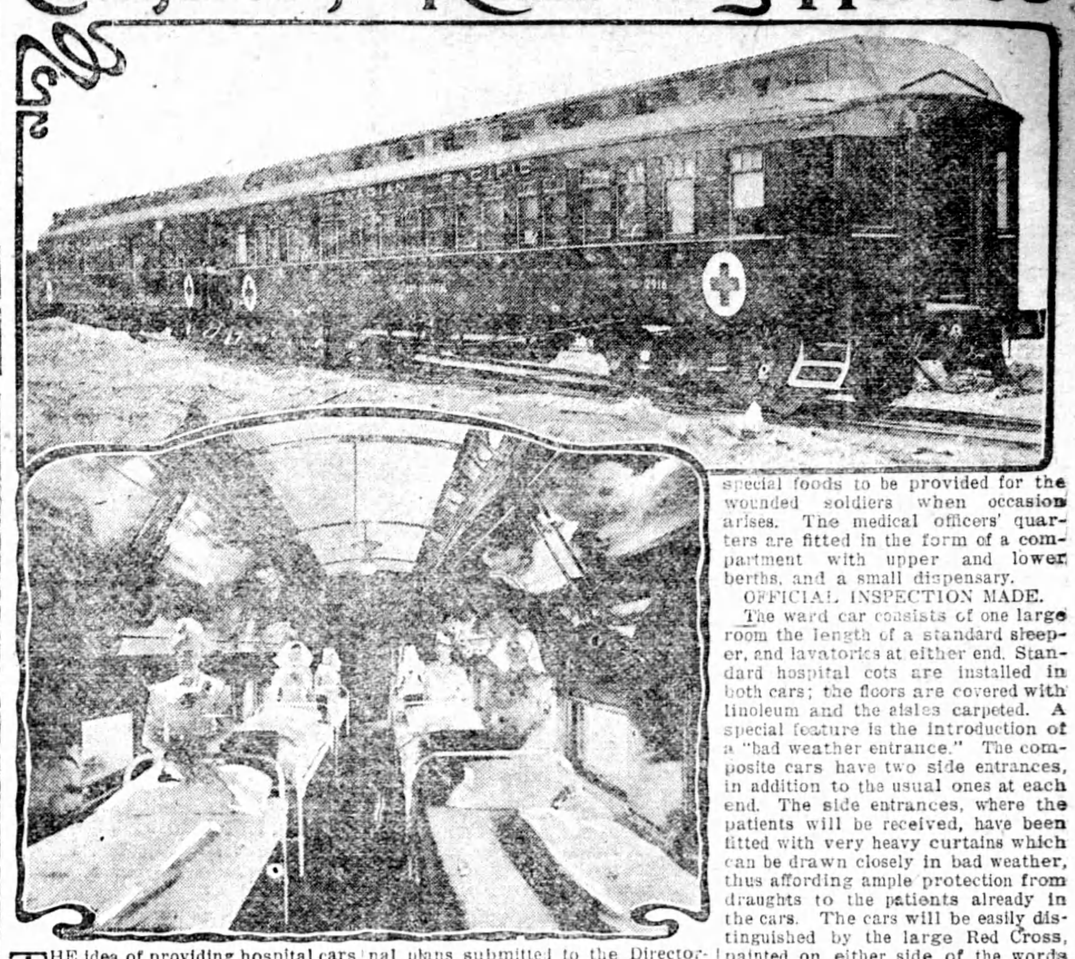
SPINACH. Spinach is a short season crop which is grown to provide table greens. The plant matures in about six weeks from planting, and seed should be sown very early in the spring, as the plants run to seed during the hot summer months. The seeds may be planted in rows or broadcasted, and should be sown at a depth of one half inch. Successive planting may be made if so desired. When the leaves are large enough to use they may be pulled off or the whole plant may be cut from the root.

ONION. The onion is grown for seasoning, pickling, and for eating raw. A large percentage of onions stored for winter use are grown from seed planted in the soil very early in the spring. The soil should be rich, moist and well drained, but fresh manure is not the best to apply. The seeds should be planted at a depth of about one-half inch, and the rows should be from twelve to fourteen inches apart. The seed should be planted very thinly so that there will be no need for extra thinning of the onions. Cultivation should cease when the onion tops are such a size as to prevent easy work. In the fall when the tops are about two-thirds died down the onions should be pulled and laid in windrows so arranged that the bulbs are covered with the tops of the onions. This prevents any sunburn which causes considerable trouble in storage. After they have been kept in this position for five or six days they may be gathered up and placed in a slat box or basket and tied up some way so that the rain will not get at them and the wind will have plenty of chance to circulate around the bulbs. The tops may be removed from the onions at this time if so desired, or they may be left on. Dutch sets may be planted as close together as they will stand in a straight row very early in the season. They should be barely covered with soil, which should be well firmed by tramping on it, and the green onions should be pulled as soon as they are ready for use.

PEAS. Peas may be planted very early in the season, and for the early crop the seed should be sown in a furrow of two inches deep and the seeds placed an inch apart. Some arrangements should be made so that the pea vines will have some support. Limbs of trees or chicken wire may be used for this purpose, as the vines will cling to this for support and will be kept up from the ground. This support should be set preferably at the time of planting. This soil should be drawn up around the vine.

BEANS. Generally speaking, it is not a good practice to add fresh manure to the soil where one expects to grow beans. They prefer a moist, deep loam. The seeds should be planted fairly early in the spring. The rows being at least eighteen inches apart. A furrow two inches deep may be made with the corner of a hoe and the seeds placed from two to three inches apart in the bottom of this furrow. Another way which is sometimes followed in planting beans is to make holes two inches deep twelve inches apart and in each hole three or four seeds be placed. It is always advised not to touch the plant when they are wet.

Comforts for Returning Heroes



THE idea of providing hospital cars for invalided members of Canada's expeditionary forces originated with the Canadian Pacific Railway over two years ago, when floor plans and interior arrangements for hospital cars were submitted to the Director-General of Supplies and Transport. At that time it was considered that the time was not ripe for them. However, it was later found advisable to provide the greatest comfort possible in the transportation of returned invalided soldiers. The Military Hospitals Commission therefore agreed to the Canadian Pacific Railway building six new hospital cars, fitted up on the most up-to-date lines from the point of view of hygienic and medical efficiency. All the necessary points for comfort and easy transport have been considered, as well as the facilities for rendering every medical assistance to the men while travelling. The cars, which were inspected by the Hospitals Commission, were turned out on lines very similar to the original plans submitted to the Director-General of Supplies and Transport, with, however, certain innovations found valuable by the French and British railways in transporting men from the front. There are three units of two cars each, making six cars in all, and the direction of the cars rests with the Hospitals Commission. Each unit comprises what is known as a composite car and a ward car. The former contains six cots, in addition to the quarters for medical officers and nurses, while the latter car has accommodation for fourteen patients. Everything has been provided, not only for the comfort of the returned invalids, but for those in charge of the patients. The accommodation for the nurses is equivalent to that of a drawing-room on a standard sleeper, with a toilet room annex upholstered in leather, and all possible train comforts. Facilities have been provided for the storage of baggage, and there is also a kitchen attached, such as is contained in a tourist sleeper, to enable special foods to be provided for the wounded soldiers when occasion arises. The medical officers' quarters are fitted in the form of a compartment with upper and lower berths, and a small dispensary.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION MADE.

The ward car consists of one large room the length of a standard sleeper, and lavatories at either end. Standard hospital cots are installed in both cars; the floors are covered with linoleum and the aisles carpeted. A special feature is the introduction of a "bad weather entrance." The composite cars have two side entrances, in addition to the usual ones at each end. The side entrances, where the patients will be received, have been fitted with very heavy curtains which can be drawn closely in bad weather, thus affording ample protection from draughts to the patients already in the cars. The cars will be easily distinguished by the large Red Cross, painted on either side of the words "Military Hospital."

Lt.-Col. Walter Maughan, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, received Col. Dr. Alfred Thompson, Chief Medical Officer of the Military Hospitals Commission; Col. J. J. Sharples, Officer Commanding the Military Hospitals Command; and Col. Emmott E. Clark, Assistant Director-General of Supplies and Transport, and conducted the party on a tour of thorough inspection through the composite cars and the ward car. The party came from Ottawa expressly to make the inspection, and subsequently expressed themselves delighted with the accommodation, which they said was so perfect in every detail that they could offer no suggestions for any alterations. Later Captain Symonds, Architect of the Military Hospitals Commission, and Mr. S. A. Armstrong, Director of the Military Hospitals Commission, made a similar tour of inspection. The cars go into operation immediately.

Featured in This Issue

Doings of the Duffs.
A humorous story in picture form.
The Fashions.
Newest Ideas in Women's Wear.
Farm Crop Queries.
Questions answered by Prof. Henry G. Bell.
Home Life's Corner.
Tested Recipes and Helpful Hints for The busy Housewife.
Milk Dietary.
Your Problems.
A Question and Answer Department for Women.

Oil in Collingwood Twp.

While the public are awaiting the result of the drilling for oil at Flesherton, another story has reached us of a remarkable vein of oil struck in the Township of Collingwood. It has been reported that not many weeks ago some prosperous colored formers constituting the Dutch man settlement on the 4th con. of Collingwood township, while engaged in digging a posthole, noticed an oily appearance in the water in the hole. They baled the water out and to their astonishment they observed that the hole soon contained more oil than before. The increase in the amount of oil was so evident that the farmers brought a drilling machine to the spot and drilled to a depth of about thirty feet. A test of the oil showed it to be so pure that it could be used without refining and it is reported to be so clear that it appeared as transparent as clear water, but had a slight blue tinge. The well has been enclosed in a metal casing or tank to which a pump is attached. The owners have sold many samples of oil ranging in quantity from a gallon to several barrels. One large city store, we are told, has aken several barels of the oil which was pronounced first class. It is stated that the owners have been offered $2500 for the well and rights, but the offer was refused. It will be interesting to observe the result of the working of this well.—Meaford Express.

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 s the Cooper farm. Will rent for pasture athis season, or take stock in by the mon th. 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.

248th Battalion Notes

Capts. White and Arlemond of the A. M. C. of Headquartes, Toronto, were in Grey County for the purpose of innoculating the men of the 249th Greys.

B. S. M. Arthurs of the 248th Greys received word that his son, who went overseas with the 134th Highland Batt., had died in France, following an amputation as a result of shell wounds. The bereaved father will have the full sympathy of the men in the Batt. and many friends in Grey and elsewhere. The boy was a fine young chap and was well known to several officers in the Batt.

Lieut. W. J. A. Wright has just returned from a course in bayonet fighting and physical training at Toronto.

On Tuesday evening May 1st a rousing Patriotic Mass Meeting was held in Ravenna, and despite the rainy weather, a good audience was in attendance. Lt.-Col. J. Hilliard Rorke was present, and delivered a splendid address. He laid great stress on the fact that the great need of the hour is MEN not PRODUCTION. Col. Edward Rorke also addressed the audience in like manner, clearly pointing out that it is the duty of the young man to enlist. Other speakers were Lieut. H. J. Shaw, Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Falconer. Themeeting was a decided success and one man, Percival Collins, volunteered to serve his country, by joinining the 248th.

FARM TO RENT

Farm to rent, or let on shares. Lot 10 and 11, con. 4, N. D. R, Artemesia, one mile north-west of Ceylon, known as the McArthur farm. For further particulars apply to
—D. McMILLAN, R.R. No 3, Priceville.
or Frank Cairns, Ceylon.

A Chance For Those Going West!

Homeseekers' Excursions via C.P.R.

Homeseeker's Excursions to Western Canada at attractive fares, each Tuesday until October 31, via Canadian Pacific, the Pioneer Route to the West. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent or W. B. Heward, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully Corrected Each Week

Butter	34 to 36
Eggs, fresh	36 to 36
Wheat	$2 25 to 2 25
Oats	70 to 75
Peas	1 90 to 2 10
Barley	95 to 95
Buckwheat	95 to 95

Honor Rolls

Report of S. S. No. 3 for April

4th—G Stinson, M Caswell, F Irwin.

Sr. 3—I Breen, G Akins, A Breen, G Irwin, G Simmons, M Moore.

Jr. 3—M Moore, A Hogarth.

Jr. 2—M Breen, M McMullen, H Akins, W White.

Sr. 1—L Sharp, H Allen, H Blackburn, J Allen, M Hogarth.

Pr.—E Moore, E Blackburn.

—MARY WILSON, Teacher.

S S No. 13, Artemesia, April Report.

Sr. 4—H Haney, G Large.

Jr. 4—P Latimer, P McMaster, K Large.

Sr. 3—M McKee.

Jr. 3—I Haney, M Duckett.

Sr. 2—A Pedlar, M Fenwick.

Jr. 2—M Pedlar, C Fenwick, I McKee, F Large, H Hammond, B Hammond.

Sr. 1—B Fawcett.

Jr. 1—V Graham.

Sr. Pr.—C Graham, A Fawcett, E Graham.

Jr. Pr. A.—R Large, M Hoy,

Jr. Pr. B.—H Graham, A Fawcett.

Jr. Pr. C.—J Park, J Kelcher, J Large.

—ETTA LATIMER, Teacher.

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

Don't Fail to Read

The war is on and business is going up. You all know that P. STEINHART, Markdale, buys up a little of everything and pays wartime prices and cash for everything. Prices paid f. o. b. Markdale. Poultry alive, 16 to 20c; rubbers, 6c up; rags, 2c up; horse hair, 30 to 35c; copper and brass, 15 to 20c; also high prices for other stuff not mentioned; also special price paid to those who keep the stuff for Red Cross. Drop a card to above address. No agents are working for me. Sell to ones who you know and make you to know that prices are up. Mind the name

—P. STEINHART,
Markdale.