BUSINESSCARDS

Societies

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE, No. 433, A.F.& A.M, meets in the Masonic hall, Armstrong's Block Flesherton, every Friday on before the full moon. T. Henry, W. M. H. W. Hickling, Secretary.

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

Dentistry

Dr E. C MURRAY L. D. S., dental surgeon honorgraduate 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.

CHAS. E McLEAN, MD. CM,
Specialty—
Surgery, Midwifery & Women's Diseases
OFFICES—Flesherton, Arlington House.
Priceville—Commercial Hotel, 9.30 to 1 p.m.
Drug store in connection with office.
Office Hours in Flesherton—Wednesday and Friday afternoon 2 to 5 p.m.
Phone messages receive prompt attention at both offices 16May18

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

MCULLOUGH & 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.

Clubbing Rates

The Advance has no extensive clubbing list this fall, most of the papers being supplied at regular rates. Following are some prices :

The Advance	$ 1.00
Globe	4.00
Mail	4.00
The World and Advance	4.75
News and Advance	3.75
Star and Advance	3.75
Youth's Companion	2.25
Family Herald	1 25

FRUIT TREES
AND PLANTS
For Spring Planting

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery business SIXTY ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circular of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first class and true to name.

THE CHASE BROTHERS CO.
Of Ontario, Limited,
Nurserymen,
COLBORNE,— — —ONTARIO

Notice To Trespassers

Anyone taking wood or rails off or in any way trespassing on any part of the north half of lot 30, con. 9, Artemesia, will be prosecuted.
—MRS. W. C. PEDLAR.

Farm for Sale

Lot 152—153 East Back Line, Artemesia, mile and a quarter from Flesherton, containing 90 acres, mostly cleared; comfortable house, good barn with stone foundation, small orchard; farm well watered, good grain or stock farm. For particulars apply on the premises to
—JOHN BEECROFT,
Flesherton, P.O.

Holstein Bull For Service

A thoroughbred Holstein bull for service on lots 183-184 S. W. T. & S.R., Artemesia; closely related to the world's champion 44-pound cow. Terms: $1.50 for grades, $5.00 for pure breds.
1 July 17. —GEO. MOORE & Son.

Heifer Came Astray

Came to the premises of the undersigned, lot 32-24, Con, 14, Artemesia, about Sept. 1st, one yearling heifer. Owner please prove property, pay expenses and take the same away.
—JOHN WELSH.
Eugenia, Nov. 20, 1917.

BIG REDUCTION SALE
IN ALL LINES
GRAHAM BROS., Eugenia
10 Days' Clearing Sale
Commencing February 25, to March 7

FOR THE MEN

Men's Sweater coats ..... $2 and $3 now selling for $1.50
Men's heavy Gum rubbers $1.45
Men's heavy Snag-proof rubbers $1.75
Fine Shirts ..... Regular $1.25 and $1.50 selling at 95cts.
Quilted lined fur collared coats ..... Regular $16 and $22 now at $12 and $16.50
Men's Trousers ..... Selling at 95cts.
Men's Suits ..... $8 and $10 worth $15.
Men's navy blue Suits ..... Regular $22 and $25 for $20.
Men's Overalls and Smocks ..... Regular $1.75 and $2 now $1.45
Boys' Overcoats ..... Regular $4 to $8 now selling for $1.95 and $3.95
Big reduction in Men's fine and heavy shoes.

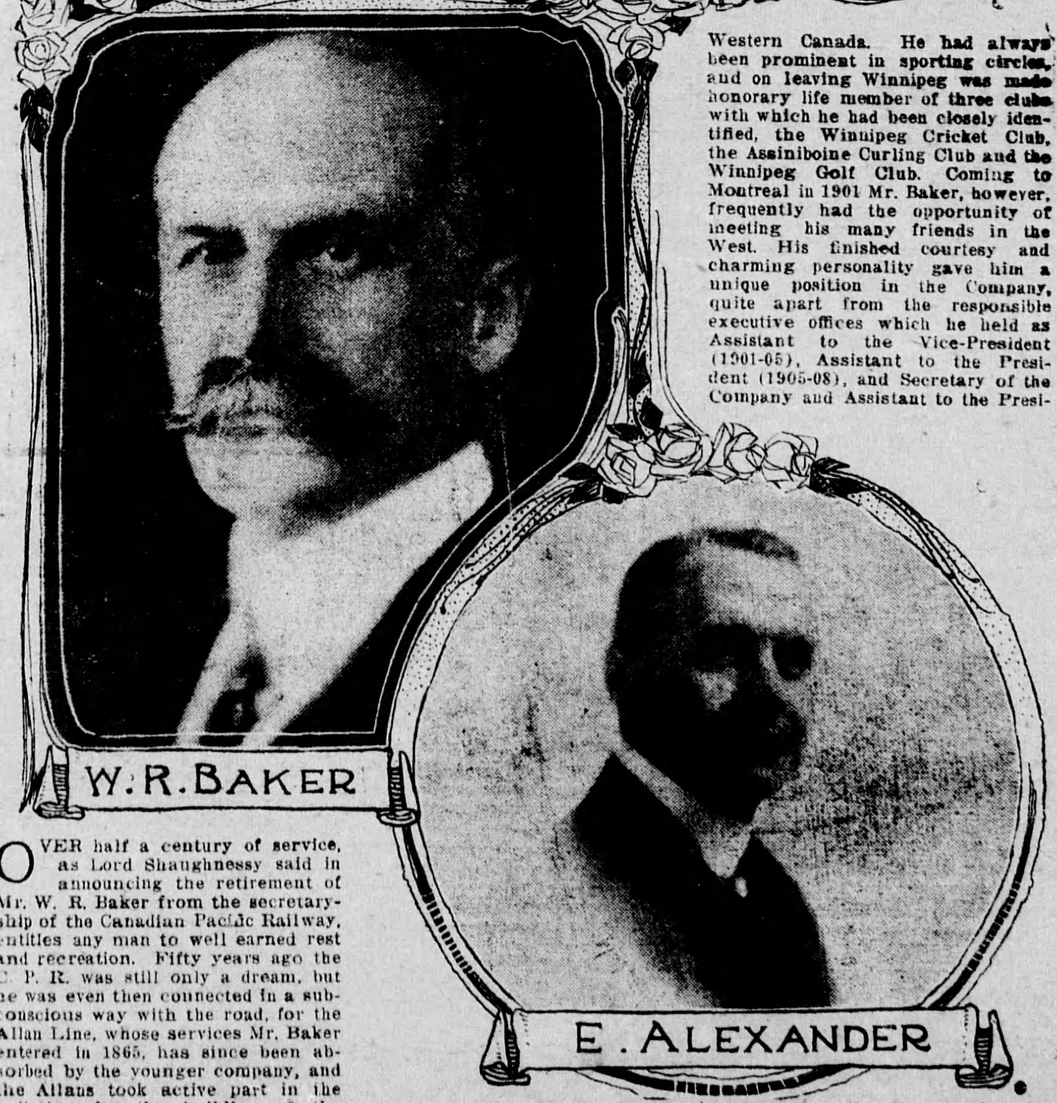
FOR WOMEN

Ladies' fur-lined coat ..... Regular $30 ot $18
Ready made dresses ... Regular $5 and $6 Selling at $3.95
Ladies' house dresses ..... $1.50 to $2.50 Now at $1.25 and 98 cents
Girls' school dresses, sizes 10 to 14 years Regular $1.25 on sale at 98 cents

GROCERIES

Good black tea ..... 40c. a pound
Green tea ..... 30c. a pound
Golden West Baking Powder 1 pound tins for 20 cents
Tomatoes per can ..... 22 cents
Corn per can ..... 20 cents
Peas per can ..... 15 cents

A Pioneer and His Successor



OVER half a century of service, as Lord Shaughnessy said in announcing the retirement of Mr. W. R. Baker from the secretaryship of the Canadian Pacific Railway, entitles any man to well earned rest and recreation. Fifty years ago the C. P. R. was still only a dream, but he was even then connected in a subconscious way with the road, for the Allan Line, whose services Mr. Baker entered in 1865, has since been absorbed by the younger company, and the Allans took active part in the agitation for the building of the transcontinental railway.

Walter Reginald Baker, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1852, was only thirteen years of age when he came to Canada. He entered the Allan Line service, and remained there until 1873 when he was appointed local freight and passenger agent of the Canada Central Railway at Ottawa. This railway, which was absorbed by the C. P. R. in 1881, had been incorporated in 1861 to build a railway from Lake Huron to Ottawa via Pembroke and Arnprior, and from Ottawa to Montreal. A further connection with the idea of a transcontinental railway occurs in his appointment in the same year as joint secretary with M. de Bellefeuille of the original Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the charter of which reverted to the Canadian Government. Mr. Baker, however, temporarily left railway life in 1874 to become A.D.C. and private secretary to the Marquis of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada. From 1878 to 1881, he was assistant secretary to the Treasury Board at Ottawa, but when the famous Syndicate took up the work of completing the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway he left the Government service and joined this great enterprise as assistant to the general superintendent and local treasurer of the Western Division at Winnipeg. He was thus one of the actual pioneers of the C. P. R., arriving at Winnipeg on the last day of February, 1881, in the special sleeping car, which also brought up from St. Paul A. B. Stickney, General Superintendent of the Western Division; William Harder, Assistant Traffic Manager; C. O. Butterfield, Master Mechanic, and Joel May, Superintendent. Three of these were identified more or less with the St. Paul interests, whereas Mr. Baker represented the interests at Montreal. On this occasion they crossed the Red River on a pile bridge, a permanent structure not yet having been completed. Winnipeg at that time had a population of just about 7,000, and the work of building up the railway was commenced under distinctly primitive conditions. These were pioneering days in the West, and the C. P. R. officials, owing to a fire which drove them out of their proper quarters, at one time had to do their business at the corner of Portage Avenue and Fort Street, in the basement of a church, otherwise used as a Sunday School. In 1882 Mr. Baker had two promotions, first as purchasing agent, then as assistant to the general manager. The Manitoba and North Western Railway, originally an enterprise of the Allans, and absorbed by the C. P. R., in 1900, knew him as general superintendent from 1883 to 1892, when he became general manager. "His assistance," said Lord Shaughnessy, "in straightening out the affairs of the acquired property was of material value, and his other duties, many of them of an important and confidential character, were performed with singular zeal and intelligence."

During 1900 and 1901 Mr. Baker filled the important position of executive agent of the C. P. R., to the great satisfaction of the people of Western Canada. He had always been prominent in sporting circles, and on leaving Winnipeg was made honorary life member of three clubs with which he had been closely identified, the Winnipeg Cricket Club, the Assiniboine Curling Club and the Winnipeg Golf Club. Coming to Montreal in 1901 Mr. Baker, however, frequently had the opportunity of meeting his many friends in the West. His finished courtesy and charming personality gave him a unique position in the Company, quite apart from the responsible executive offices which he held as Assistant to the Vice-President (1901-05), Assistant to the President (1905-08), and Secretary of the Company and Assistant to the President (1908-1916). The royal train, on the occasion of the several visits of the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King and Queen of England), Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Fushimi, and the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General, were always entrusted to his charge with the result that he is a C.V.O. and holds many valued orders, such as that of the order of the Sacred Treasure, bestowed by the Emperor of Japan, while he is also an Esquire of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

By a curious coincidence, Mr. Ernest Alexander, who succeeds Mr. Baker, is also a native of Yorkshire. Another point he has in common with his predecessor, namely, a keen appreciation of pictures, shown by his membership of the Arts Club of Montreal. Mr. Alexander is also a member of St. James's Club, Kanawaki Golf Club, and the Montreal Curling Club. He was quite a lad when he came to Canada, spending most of his early days in Hamilton, Ontario, where he went to school, and then entered service with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. In 1893 he became secretary to Sir William (then Mr.) Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. When Sir William was succeeded by Mr. (now Lord) Shaughnessy, Mr. Alexander remained in the president's office, continuing in various capacities until July 2nd, 1908, when he was appointed to fill the office of assistant treasurer. On August 20th, 1912, he was made assistant secretary of the Company and his portfolio as secretary began on January 1st, 1917.

AN EFFICIENT LEADER

WORK DONE BY GENERAL LOGIE IN THE WAR.

If Every Military District Had Done as Well as the One Over Which the Former Hamilton Lawyer Presides There Would Not Have Been Any Necessity for the Military Service Act.

IT is now well known that Sir Arthur Currie was a professional real estate agent, and only an amateur soldier, before the outbreak of war in August, 1914. After upward of three years of war, it is not surprising how far that characteristic has run the ranks of the Canadian army; in fact, it characterized the Dominion's military forces from the outset. Apparently, every trade, profession, or means of obtaining a livelihood, outside of a military career, is represented. Further, some of the types of men ordinarily expected to join the "officer" class have been found in the ranks, and vice versa. The story is told of a professor from a Western university who went overseas as batman to an officer who, in civilian life, was a plumber.

The same "condition of affairs" applies to the army at home. While the permanent forces have been distinguished by men like Major-Generals L. J. Lipsett, C.M.G., and H. E. Bursall, C.B., and Brig.-Generals J. H. MacBrien, D.S.O., J. E. Emslie, and P. E. Thacker, C.M.G., the majority of men occupying high fighting and administrative positions are from civilian life. Major-General E. W. Wilson of the Montreal command was an insurance agent in Belleville before hostilities commenced. Major-General W. A. Logie, who has made a name for himself in the work entailed by the command of the troops in Military District No. 2, was, and still is, a Hamilton lawyer.

One hundred and thirty thousand men is the contribution of Military District No. 2 to the Canadian war work in Europe, an accomplishment that this district, which is half agricultural and half industrial and therefore needs so many of its young manhood at home, might well be proud of. It is away above the district's quota of the half million promised from Canada by Sir Robert Borden, and if all other districts had equally lived up to the letter of Sir Robert's promise, conscription would never have been considered by the Premier.

But the provision of 130,000 men —civilians—is not the alpha and omega of military organization; it is only the beginning. The end of organization is when the men are finally despatched overseas, and they come under the "fighting commands."

Few people realize the immense amount of detail connected with the enlistments and making of an infantryman, and the huge task imposed upon those made responsible for his training. But the work and responsibility imposed upon the one man in charge of this really great task is increased manifold. It is one thing to train an established army, where a large proportion of the personnel, officers and N. C. O.'s, have been previously organized and completed their military training at different militray institutes, such as the Royal Military College, Kingston, and Sandhurst, England, and consisting of men who enlist in an army, etc., but it is another thing to take charge, and train men who, until the call came, never entertained the idea of training for war work, and to whom military life is at first unpleasant and irksome.

Under these circumstances, the results that have accrued during the past three years, or to be exact, since December, 1914, are a fitting tribute to Major-General William Alexander Logie, who has had charge of this difficult and exacting work for the greater part of that time, and has succeeded in making a reputation for himself that few men have made, even in the war zone. Being attracted by the events and happenings afar off, people are prone to overlook the events at home. The work of such men as Major-General Logie is perhaps too close, too familiar, too much a matter of daily report, to be really and fully comprehended and appreciated.

General Logie has made repeated requests to be permitted to go to the front on active service, but it was soon realized that his services were of more value at home. The organization of forces in Military District No. 2, the training of the men for work in the trenches, required competent men to remain in Canada despite their inclinations to be overseas. The work of fashioning the Canadian ploughshare into a sword was no easy task, especially when environment worked against it.

Assisted by no elation of the actual battlefield, impeded by difficulties far greater to contend with than are to be found outside of Canada, with no honors such as those given men in the zone of active operations, Maj. General Logie has been patient, persevering, and indeed, long-suffering. He has had to play the part of a soldier and stern disciplinarian, a diplomat and a dictator. He has had to be fearless and determined. His greatest enemy for two years was the politician. "Pull" and "influence" were resorted to by all the sundry who wanted to pick their positions. The politicians who would "fix" themselves with the "boys" criticized his work and his decisions. But his critics are silenced, and his work is a monument to a loyal service to his country in time of need.

These thousands of men were enlisted from their homes and trained almost next door. At one time platoons were seen drilling on many of the city's side streets. This was not through lack of organization, but through lack of sufficient facilities for training the hosts of men who then flocked to the colors. Influenced by home environment, discipline was hard to maintain, as the men were under direct military rule only when on the parade ground. The few outbreaks that did occur when the camps were full of men speak eloquently of General Logie's ability to handle his work. At times it needed but a spark to set the thing aflame. General Logie and his staff sat upon a virtual volcano for months, but they prevented its eruption. The Camp Borden episode was forced upon them by the failures and weaknesses of others, yet the officers managed to keep the embers of revolt from breaking into a dangerous conflagration. It required determination and fearlessness to assume responsibility; this is where Major-General Logie succeeded. The Logie-Mewburn-Bickford combination was a powerful one, and Canadian arms has derived a great benefit in this, Canada's biggest military district, from their forethought and sagacity.

The selection of men to command the battalions that grew so thick was no easy task; it was one fraught with big responsibilities. The commanders had to be soldiers and leaders. The lives and welfare of upwards of 1,200 men would depend upon their leadership and ability to cope with sudden emergencies. True, the department at Ottawa made the final appointment, but the selections fell upon General Logie. He had no confidential reports to refer to as to a man's qualifications, etc., before making his selection. It was a difficult task, but the wisdom of those selections has stood the test at the front.

Major-General W. A. Logie is the son of a Wentworth County judge. He graduated from Queen's University with the B.A. and gold medal in classics in 1887. His post-graduate course won the M. A. degree a year later. In 1892 he took the LL.B., in his law course, and finally entered the legal profession in his native city of Hamilton, with the firm of Chisholm & Logie. There is no need to run through Major-General Logie's career as a lawyer; suffice it to say that he was enjoying a large practice at the outbreak of war.

It is the custom, as much as it is the truth, for many prominent Canadian militia officers to say that they joined the militia as a private, and rose through the ranks to take out their commission. Major-General Logie did this, and, good, thoroughgoing Scot as he is, he preferred the Highlanders. At the end of 1909 General Logie, then Lieut.-Col. Logie, was head and mainstay of the 91st Highlanders of Hamilton, but was later placed in command of the 15th Brigade. Besides being a first-rate infantry officer, General Logie also qualified as a full Colonel of artillery, the result of his course at the Kingston Military College.

As Col. Logie, he took over the command of the Second Military District when General Lessard was made Inspector-General of Forces in Eastern Canada. From that time on he has been "sawing wood" vigorously, sometimes striking a few hard knots, but always going on, and in his sawing he built up a force that has reflected credit and made history for Canadian arms.—E. W. R.

Disabled Soldiers.

Canada is giving considerable attention to the problem of the disabled soldier. In Canada this is being tackled by the Canadian army medical corps, the military hospitals' commission and the board of pension commissioners, supplemented by provincial commissions, according to our government experts who have their eyes on such matters.

The Canadian army medical corps is concerned most intimately with giving the active medical and surgical treatment required by the men over seas, and the military hospitals' commission limits its activities more or less completely to caring for men in Canada who are convalescent or require treatment of a special nature.

The opinion prevails in Canada, as it must in all countries, that the bodily or mental disability due to military service must be brought to a minimum before a disabled soldier can be considered to have become capable of working effectively and of supporting himself in competition with his fellows. Further, it is considered important that when it is necessary and possible, disabled men must be taught occupations in order that they may become employable. Further, if it is necessary, ex-soldiers must be assisted in obtaining employment.

Pensions and other advantages must be given in compensation for any disability resulting from military service; the magnitude of the pension and of other advantages will vary in accordance wtih the extent of the disability in respect of which they are awarded.

In choosing the occupation for which a man is to be trained, his inclinations, his previous experience, his physical and mental capacity and his present condition have to be considered. Employment may be found for ex-soldiers through special federal and provisional bureaus and the co-operation of large corporations. In France, it is stated, arrangements are being made to remove a serious disadvantage which would otherwise prevent employers from engaging disabled men, by providing a scheme of insurance which will relieve employers from liability for the accidents to which disabled men, by reason of their disabilities, are especially exposed.

The Duration of Dryness.

"It is an open question whether whisky will ever be made or imported again," says a liquor circular, which reminds us of the old gentleman who was making a tour of the penitentiary and found a former servant of whom he had been very fond. "Jim," he said, "I am awfully sorry to see you here. Are you in for life?" "No, sir," replied Jim, "dess from now on, dat's all."

Alloy steel castings for dies are being used by drop-forging manufacturers in America.