A representative of the A. R. Williams Company was in Walkerton last week looking over the remains of the Canada Saddlery Hardware factory with a view to purchasing it as scrap iron. The factory, which has fallen into the town's hands to cover a $6000 mortgage the town had on it, has been dismantled of certain of its machinery, which has been sold by the old firm, and it looks as if the balance of it may be scrapped and go into the melting pot. The industry cost the citizens of Walkerton nearly $20,000, and its unhappy fate is useful more in the light of a warning than an example. —Herald and Times.

There's money in peas and $455 is a pretty fair return from 4 acres of land, yet that was the sum received by D. S. Ward of Connor one day last week for his crops of peas. The 4 acres yielded 130 bushels which sold at $3.50 a bushel. He is not kicking about the high cost of living but recognizes the fact that the high prices he receives for his products more than offsets any increase in prices of goods he has to buy.

Noticeto Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas G. Sherwoad, late of the Township of Artemesia in the County of Grey, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56 of The Trustee Act and amending Acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of Thomas G. Sherwood, late of the Township of Artemesia in the County of Grey, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of April, 1917, at his late residence in the Township of Artemesia in the County of Grey, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid, to Joseph Sherwood, the administrator of the estate, on or before the 1st day of May, 1918, their Christian names and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars in writing of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after such last mentioned date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

—JOSEPH SHERWOOD,
Administrator, Eugenia P. O.

Dated at Flesherton this 25th day of March, A.D. 1918.

BUSINESS CARDS

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 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 at 8 p.m. Pay assessments to Recorder on or before the first day of each month. Chief Councillor, W. H. Hunt; 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 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, M.D. C.M.,
Specialty—
Surgery, Midwifery & Women's Diseases
OFFICES—Flesherton, h w 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.

Bull For Service

Registered Shorthorn bull for service on lot 5, con., 6 Osprey Collingwood gravel. Grade cows $1.50, thoroughbreds $4.00.—J. A. Robertson, April 4 1918.

LIMERICK.

A Town In Ireland That Has Tradition Behind It.

"Derry stands for Derry Walls; Limerick for the Bridge of the Broken Treaty." The statement seems to be just enough, for, although the walls and the gates and the 'prentice boys of Derry are better known to most people than the Thomond Bridge and the Treaty Stone of Limerick, still the two sieges and what followed them are the great landmarks in the history of two counties. It was after the Battle of the Boyne. The Irish army, under the command of the Frenchman Lauzun, for James had fled the country, retired behind the Shannon, and William's victorious progress southward met with no resistance till his forces approached Limerick from the Tipperary side. At Limerick, however, he quickly discovered that he had to measure swords with no ordinary soldier. Lauzun had had no heart for the fight. He had taken one look at the fortifications of the city, and, muttering to himself that such walls might be 'battered down with roasted apples," had retired into Galway. His place, however, had been taken by a man of very different metal. Patrick Sarsfield had no thought of giving up the city without a struggle, and, when William's army finally took up its position on the ridge of Singland, it found the old town grimly determined on defence. It was no question of a blockade, as it was with Derry. The next seventeen days were full of incident. William was slow and methodical. With him it was a question of concentrating sufficient force against the city, in the way of artillery, to reduce it without much loss. Sarsfield pinned his faith to a bewildering rapidity of movement, and the story of how he and "Galloping Hogan" slipped out one night with a few followers, went across Thomond Bridge, struck up the valley of the Shannon, suddenly fell on one of William's artillery trains as it approached the city, destroyed everything in sight, and then returned through Clare to Limerick, contains the central episode of the siege.

Finally, of course, Sarsfield won, and William was obliged to retire. But this outcome was only a respite. A year later Aughrim was fought and lost, and Sarsfield was again locked up in Limerick. This time he was forced to surrender, although on his own terms. The treaty which was signed at the head of the Thomond Bridge secured certain definite rights to all who had followed James, whilst he himself left the city at the head of his men, drums beating and colors flying, and more than 10,000 of his soldiers took ship with him for France, to enter the service of King Louis: "It was the first flight of the Wild Geese."

Looking back from this central point in Limerick's history, its annals still cover centuries. Many people insist that Limerick is the Regia of Ptolemy, and the Rosse-de-Naillagh of the Annals of Multfernan, and that St. Patrick visited the city in the fifth century. Be all this as it may, when the curtain rings up certainly on its history it is a Danish settlement, and the Danes and the Irish are fighting each other, as they did, off and on, for many centuries for possession of the famous island, in the midst of the Shannon, which formed the nucleus of the city. At last, in the tenth century, Brian Boroimhe came against the Danes with a mighty host, and finally drove them into the sea. And so from 1106 until its conquest by the English in 1174, Brian Boroimhe and his successors reigned in Limerick as kings of Thomond. Henry II. gave the kingdom to Herbert Fitzherbert, in 1179, but the city was frequently in the possession of the Irish chieftains, and, as time went on, it developed into a great and prosperous seaport, with its merchants and its traders and its overweening desire to outdo its rival, Galway. In the seventeenth century, some years before the siege, it reached perhaps the height of its prosperity, but, from the time of the siege onward, as one writer has put it, Limerick has no history. And yet to-day it is a prosperous city enough, and nothing can take away from the beauty of its situation. It lies at the extremity of the richest tract of Ireland, the Golden Vale, which intervenes between the Shannon and the Galtees, great stretches of rich country, whilst beyond it lie the hills of Clare and Tipperary.

Oh, Limerick is a beautiful city as everybody knows,
The river Shannon, full of fish, close by that city flows.

And so, as a certain writer has said, one may go from the bridge leading out of the English town to the Irish town, and follow up the long street—long and winding with the curves that show one has not here a planned city, but a village casually grown into a town—past alleys with windows opening on them from houses that stood there in the time of the siege, and so out to St. John's Gate, on which are still to be seen the "flakes and scars" made by William's artillery.

Had His Lesson.

Jim Budsall played the flute. Came one day a phonograph man, and essayed to sell Jim a machine. "See here," said the agent, "just you play a tune on that flute. I'll put on a blank record and you can hear yourself play afterward." Jim played and the phonograph recorded. Then the agent played the record and the toots of Jim's flute came from its throaty depths. Jim listened eagerly. "Now," remarked the agent, "that's just as you played it. Are you going to buy that trick?" "I am not," answered Jim. "I'm goin' to throw that doggoned flute away."

A Disciplined Nation.

We have kept the meatless meat-days
And have lived to tell the tale.
We've accepted wheatless wheat-days
And have never raised a wail.
Now we plan for workless work-days,
And we see the workless works:
All we need, to get the work done,
Is to find the shirkless shirks!

ECONOMY *applied with a* Paint Brush

THE great national duty to-day is to "conserve." It's a duty you owe yourself as well as your country. A duty just as applicable to a house, or building, as it is to the things you eat and wear. Buildings, in fact, show so tremendous an increase in cost, that the importance of keeping them protected is apparent to all who know how steel, wood, brick and cement have jumped in price. And the cheapest protection you can give a building is the kind you apply with a brush—PAINT. For true protection, scorn the ineffectual, cheap paints. Use only

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT
70% Pure White Lead (Brandram's Genuine B.B.)
30% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Paint

The kind we guarantee to possess as its important base, the above correct formula.

This formula, printed on every can, and guaranteed over our President's signature, commits us to this standard. High in cost as white lead has become, we must use it in the same proportion as heretofore. To use less of it, would necessitate the removal of the guarantee from our cans—and to do that would injure the reputation that these paints have acquired by reason of their superior ingredients. It is by using pure white lead and pure white zinc in such liberal quantities that we have been able to produce a paint that truly excels in covering capacity—and that stands the severe "climate test" of Canada in a way that spells true economy for all who use it.

Other B-H Products of Sterling Worth

We carry and recommend the following B-H products:

For Interior Finishing
"China-Lac" — the perfect Varnish Stain.

Staining the Roof
"Anchor Brand Shingle Stains" in 19 different colours.

B-H Porch Floor Paint
For Porch Floors, Ceilings and parts exposed to weather.

Plaster Ceilings and Walls
"Fresconette"—a flat tone oil paint.

Varnishing a Floor
"Floorlustre" excellent for interior floors.

For Barn and Outbuildings
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Teaching The Children To Farm

MUCH is being added to the attractiveness of life on farms, especially to children, by the children's competitions which have become a feature of the fairs and exhibitions in Western Canada during the past year. At every place at which these competitions were held they were the centre of interest, not only to the children themselves but also to adult visitors. In fact, many of the older exhibitors displayed a greater interest in the exhibits of the children than in their own.

These competitions are generally arranged by breeders' associations, sometimes with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture of the province and other public bodies. Usually they are confined to boys and girls between the ages of ten and fifteen, who are required to feed, care for and look after a calf, a pig or a lamb, as the case may be, for a certain period previous to the opening of the fair.

One of the most successful of these competitions was the baby beef competition held at the Calgary Winter Fair in December. The competition was for heifers, pure bred or grade, born in 1916, and fed between November 1st and the date of the show, by boys or girls between nine and seventeen years of age. Fourteen prizes from $25 to $100 were awarded. Altogether there were fifty-three exhibitors in the competition, including fifteen girls. The first prize was won by Samuel Heal, of Brandon, Manitoba. In the class of calves shown by girls the first prize was taken by M. A. Isabel Stewart, of Forestburg, Alberta, and the second by Florence Viva Boggs, of Daysland, Alberta. Both these girls were near the front in the open competition.

So valuable are these competitions considered to be in encouraging boys and girls to take an interest in live stock, and so great has been their success that no exhibition in the future will be complete without them. Already arrangements have been made to increase their scope and at the summer fair at Calgary—this year there will be a sheep shearing competition, while at the winter fair there will be a lamb and pig feeding competitions, in addition to the baby beef competition, and the period during which the animals will be in sole charge of the youngsters will be extended to three months.

The production of baby beef is developing into one of the most important branches of farming in Alberta. For this result much credit is due to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Superintendent of the Animal Industry Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Dr. Rutherford has been largely responsible for making known to the farmers of Alberta the advantages of raising baby beef, some of which are greater gains made on the same amount of feed by the youngest cattle than those of more age; quicker turnover in the money invested in cattle, the greater stability of markets. On the Demonstration Farm at Strathmore, Alberta, under the direction of Dr. Rutherford, demonstrations in the raising of baby beef have been conducted for some years, with results that are entirely satisfactory from a profit-making point of view. The future of the baby beef industry in Alberta, and, in fact, throughout Western Canada, where conditions are extremely favorable to its success, is very bright.

Hans Kudlich Austrian Patriot

DR. HANS KUDLICH, national hero of the Austrian peasants, who liberated fourteen million from serfdom in 1848, died at his home in Hoboken the other day at 94 years old. For half a century he was a successful practicing physician in New York.

It was Carl Schurz who linked with the name of Abraham Lincoln that of another great emancipator and patriot, Dr. Kudlich, who died beloved by free people everywhere, and revered by three generations of the liberated peasantry of Austria.

The name of Hans Kudlich, more than that of any other man stood for the abolition throughout the Austrian empire of the accursed relics of the feudal system and the serfdom of the peasantry.

Dr. Kudlich was born in 1823, in the village of Lobenstein in northern Silesia, the son of a well-to-do father. In that town to-day stands a great monument built in the form of a tower, which bears his name graven in granite and which commemorates his deeds. It is only one of scores of monuments erected in his honor all over Austria by a grateful people, but the shaft reared at his birthplace is perhaps the most impressive of them all.

Hans Kudlich, March 13, 1948, headed a student demonstration in the streets of Vienna, where he was studying law in the university. He and his associates were determined to present to the Diet a petition favoring the freedom of the peasant class. Troops were called out to disperse the agitators and in the clash which followed Kudlich's blood was said to have been the first shed in the revolution of 1848. The young patriot suffered a bayonet thrust through the hand, severing an artery, the scar of which wound he carried to his death.

Rescued by his comrades, he recovered from his wound and emerged from concealment to find himself the idol of the common people. They clamorously made him their leader and elected him to the reform chamber, which was to essay the task of drawing up a reform constitution for the empire. There young Kudlich, only 25 years old, introduced and championed to its passage the celebrated bill liberating the peasantry from the terrible burdens imposed upon them by the state, the church and the nobility. As a youth in Silesia his spirit had groaned under the oppression he had witnessed and studied. As a leader of the reform Chamber of Deputies his eloquence and enthusiasm swept away all barriers of opposition. His measure was passed and the peasants were liberated.

Much of the work of that reform chamber was blotted out in the counter-revolution which followed and the assembly itself was dispersed at the point of the bayonet. But young Kudlich's great achievement was left intact, for the threatened throne of the emperor could not challenge safely another peasant uprising.

Under stress of the counter-revolution, however, he was forced finally to flee to America for his life.

Throughout the dark years of the civil war he unflinchingly upheld the hands of President Lincoln and was a potent force in arousing that great German-American movement which was no inconsiderable factor in recruiting the armies of the North and in helping to save the Union.

Following the close of the Franco-Prussian war amnesty was proclaimed for past political offenders. This brought to Dr. Kadlich the first opportunity to visit safely the home of his youth and the people for whom he had done so much. His tour through Austria was a veritable triumphal progress.

At one large centre of royalty and titled prerogative, so the story goes, the authorities suggested to Dr. Kudlich that they would be glad to confer upon him the freedom of the city on the sole condition that he would drink a toast and speak a sentiment to the health and happiness of the kaiser. Dr. Kudlich smiled and replied:

"I should rather not do that, and as for the freedom of your city, when I contemplate many of those upon whom you have conferred that distinction, I do not know that I covet it." The youthful liberator of 48 was still the lion of democracy. As a place of residence, the fatherland did not appeal to him at all he said.

One of Dr. Kudlich's most cherished souvenirs, which came to him in 1908, was a great bound volume containing the autographs of 30,000 emancipated peasants and their liberated children and grandchildren. Until the beginning of the present war letters came to him weekly and almost daily proving how well his memory was kept green in his native land. Many of these bore special stamps showing the engraved likeness of Dr. Kudlich himself, for on each recurrent anniversary of emancipation special issues of souvenir stamps, the proceeds of their sale being devoted to patriotic Teuton societies.

When Germany began war in 1914 Dr. Kudlich became violently excited and condemned the outbreak of the European conflagration. He asserted often that if his native country had carried through his reforms to a finish, the great conflict would never have taken place.

Use of Platinum to Be Reduced.

In view of the great need of platinum for scientific, educational, and industrial purposes, especially under war conditions, those engaged in the jewelry trade are urged to reduce to a minimum the amount of this metal used in jewelry.

The gems, ornaments, and precious stones belonging to the Shad of Persia are estimated at about seven million pounds.