### A Few Figures.

Col. John S. Dennis, of the British-Canadian recruiting mission, in a speech at the University Club, Chicago, declared that when the United States has entered the war as fully as Canada, we shall have had a casualty list of 2,000,000 and will have enlisted 10,000,000 men. In the three and one-half years Canada has been in the war, he said, her casualties total 115,000, although her population is only 8,000,000.

### Remarkable River Postwoman.

One thousand two hundred miles by water were covered during the season by the first river postwoman in England in delivering letters and packages to the bungalow and houseboat dwellers along the Staines Reach.

## THE MARKETS.

Carefully Corrected Each Week

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 35 to 37 |
| Eggs, fresh | 35 c 35 |
| Wheat | $2 25 to 2 25 |
| Oats | 90 to 90 |
| Peas | 3 68 to 4 00 |
| Barley | 1 30 to 1 35 |
| Potatoes | $1.25 |
| Buckwheat | 95 to 95 |
| Hides | 10c to 10c |
| Ducks | 23 to 23 |
| Geese | 21 to 21 |
| Chickens | 22 to 22 |
| Fowl | 16 to 16 |


## FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Make money in your spare time this Winter by selling

**Nursery Stock**

and

**New Seed Potatoes**

This is the time to start on Spring Sales.

We pay highest commissions and furnish our Salesmen with literature with a "punch" to it.

Send for our list of New Offerings and full particulars.

**Stone & Wellington**

**The Fonthill Nurseries.**

(Established 1837.)

**TORONTO - ONTARIO**


## 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.

## 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 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. 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 admisinistered 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 outh 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

McCULLOUGH & 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.

CANADA

# MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by the effect of the regulations of the Governor General of Canada in Council of the 20th of April, 1918, and the Proclamation of 4th May, 1918, recently published, every male British subject resident in Canada, born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, who has attained or shall attain the age of 19 years and who is unmarried or a widower without children must, (unless he is within one of the classes of persons mentioned in the schedule of Exceptions to the Military Service Act) report as hereinafter directed on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after his 19th birthday, whichever date shall be the latter.

Such report must be in writing and must give his name in full, the date of his birth and his place of residence and also his usual post office address.

The report must be addressed to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act of the Registration District in which he resides (see below) and shall be sent by registered post, for which no Canada postage is required.

Young men so reporting will not be placed on active service till further notice. They must, however, notify the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any change of residence or address.

On receipt of the report an identification card will be forwarded by the Registrar which will protect the bearer from arrest.

Punctual compliance with these requirements is of great importance to those affected. Failure to report within the time limited will expose the delinquent to severe penalties and will in addition render him liable to immediate apprehension for Military Service.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH, this 15th day of May, 1918.

**NOTE:** The men required to report should address their reports as follows:

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.)

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa river (exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield.)

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntington, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Verchères, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Matane, Mégantic, Rimouski and Témiscouata.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hull, if they reside in the County of Timiskaming, Pontiac, Ottawa and Labelle.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

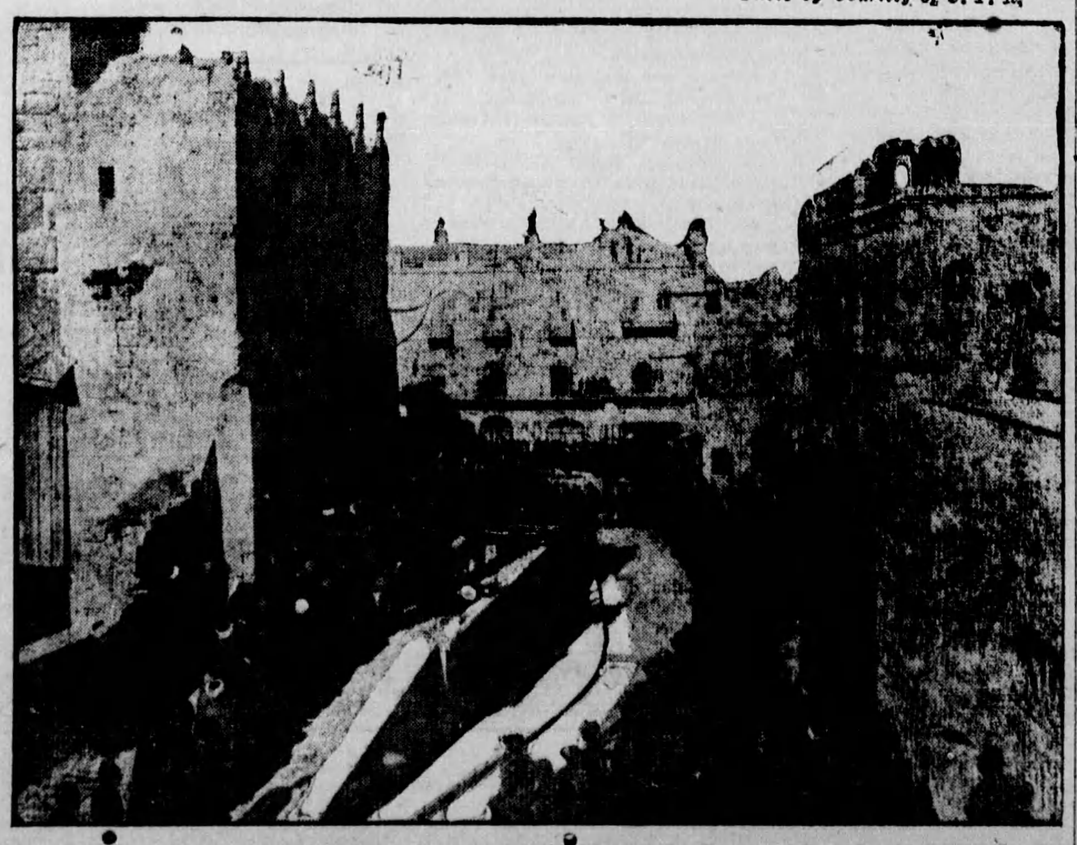
ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.

YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.

# THE CAPTURE OF PALESTINE

General Allenby receives the city notables in the barrack square.
—Photo by Courtesy of C. P. R.



Reading the proclamation from the steps at the base of the Tower of David, which was standing when Christ was in Jerusalem. —Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

# BEES IN THE SPRINGTIME

## Fine Weather Necessary When They Are Taken From Cellar.

## PAINFUL DISEASE CURED

**Interesting Information for Dairymen Regarding Success In New Treatments for Inflammation of Udder—Late Spring Suggestions For the Farmer.**

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE arrival of spring brings up the question, "When and how shall I set my bees out of the Cellar?" to the minds of all farmer beekeepers. The answer calls for judgment on the part of each beekeeper. The factors which must take a part in forming correct judgment are (1) the cellar, (2) the bees, and (3) the season.

The ideal cellar will permit the beekeeper to keep his bees confined much longer than will an unfavorable cellar. This is desirable. A fairly dry, dark, easily regulated and ventilated cellar when the temperature can be maintained at 45 degrees Fahr. is ideal. Very few Ontario farm cellars will meet these requirements, however, so that the weather conditions play a more prominent part in the farmer-beekeeper's decision.

As a rule, the farmer-beekeeper will do well to carefully select opportune weather and to give the colony some protection after setting out. Watch the weather forecasts closely and when the wind gets around to the south and east, with a prospect for rain on the morrow, start in the evening and move out all if possible. Contract all entrances to suit size of colony, giving strong colonies approximately ⅞ in. by 2 in. and arrange a cushion of chaff (6 to 8 inches thick at least) over the brood chamber. It pays to pack the sides as well, especially in the northern sections of Ontario. Special packing cases of ⅜ in. material are made for this purpose, giving 3 to 4 inches packing room. The shock to brood rearing is very much reduced by packing and colonies therefore build up more rapidly.—W. A. Weir, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

### To Treat Inflamed Udder of Cows.

Mammitis or inflammation of the udder is a common disease in cows. It is caused by irregular milking, exposure to cold and dampness, wounds, bruises, rough or careless handling during milking, etc., and in many cases appears without well marked cause.

Symptoms.—One or more quarters of the udder become swollen, hard and tender. The patient becomes dull, appetite lessened and temperature increased. The quality of the milk is more or less altered. In most cases curdled milk and a thin fluid resembling whey appears when the teats are drawn. In some cases a portion of curdled milk becomes lodged in the milk duct and is somewhat hard to remove. In some cases clotted blood also appears.

Constitutional treatment consists in keeping the patient as comfortable as possible, preferably in a roomy, well-bedded box stall. A brisk purgative of 1 to 2 lbs. epsom salt, ½ to 1 dram of gambage and 1 to 2 oz. ginger (according to size of patient) dissolved in a quart of warm water should be given, and followed up with 4 to 6 drams of nitrate of potassium twice daily for three days. The patient should be fed food not particularly inclined to cause milk production until the inflammation is allayed.

Local treatment consists in applying heat to the udder, either by keeping hot poultices to it or by long continued and frequently repeated bathing with hot water. Poultices can be applied by using a piece of cloth or canvas, with hole cut for the protrusion of the teats and fastening it by strings or straps over the hips and loins. The application of poultices of the proprietory preparation known as "antiphlogistine" gives good results. The fluid should be drawn from each quarter 4 or 5 times daily and after each milking the udder should be well massaged and rubbed with camphorated oil. Where this oil cannot be readily obtained its substitution by goose-grease gives good results.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College.

### Plant the Cultivated Crops.

To ensure good crops of carrots, mangles, sugar beets, potatoes and corn, the land should be well prepared and seed should be secured of the highest quality. Under average conditions the Irish Cobbler variety (early potatoes) and the Green Mountain (late potatoes) are recommended for Ontario. To secure best results with the potato crop, it is always better to plant them not later than the 15th of May. This year plant half your seed ten days earlier than you have been accustomed to, and plant the other half at the usual time. The experiment will prove to your satisfaction the value of early planting. If the potato planter and sprayer have not already been overhauled, a rainy day may be very profitably employed in this work.

### Live Stock Reminders.

A regular and ample supply of salt will always be found helpful in promoting the thrift of live stock.

When pasture is provided for pigs much less concentrated food is required. In view of the present labor shortage pasture will be particularly valuable this year.

Mares worked previous to foaling will perform a good deal of work and the result will be stronger foals than with idle mares.

If pasture is allowed to get a good start it will carry more stock than if eaten bare from the start.—Ontario Agricultural College Notes.

### THE COSSACKS.

**What These Russian Fighters Are Really Like.**

Few conceptions are probably further from the truth than the very popular conception of the Cossack. The wild semi-barbarian rough rider, "much be-bearded and much be-capped," really belongs to the same category and had his origin in the same wellspring of mid-Victorian romance as the popular picture of Siberia, all a frozen waste, with no other inhabitant than the convict or the exile, forever chained to his neighbor and forever on the march.

As a matter of fact, of course, the Cossack population of Russia is better educated, better organized and altogether more enlightened than almost any other section of the community. But to understand them one must understand something of their history. The Cossack never really had an official beginning. He was the gradual outgrowth of circumstances. Thus, in the early days of the sixteenth century, when Poland was one of the great European powers, she had one perennial cause of harassment, namely, the depredations of the Tartars on her frontiers. In those days the illimitable steppes of Southeastern Europe, extending from the Dnieper to the Urals, had no settled population. Hunters and fishermen frequented the innumerable rivers, while runaway serfs occasionally settled there in small communities. Gradually these communities increased. They were composed of bold and daring men, obliged at all times to be ready to defend themselves against the attacks of the Tartars, and as they grew stronger and more numerous the defensive warfare became an offensive warfare until they had formed themselves into a kind of natural bulwark against barbarian advance, whether of the Turk or the Tartar.

The next most important episode in their history was when Stephen, the famous King of Poland, in the latter half of the sixteenth century formed them into six regiments, assigned them a headquarters on the Dnieper and virtually constituted the Cossack Commonwealth. This commonwealth had the privilege of electing a hetman, or chief, and, although in time of peace his power was little more than that of the responsible minister of a constitutional republic, in time of warfare he was a dictator and disobedience to his orders was punishable with the most drastic severity. So there came into being the Cossack state as it exists to-day.

Endowed with certain well defined privileges, the Cossacks are bound in return to give military service. They are to be found in ten separate voiskos, settled along the frontiers—the Cossacks of the Don in the southeast, where the River Don flows down to the Sea of Azoff; the Cossacks of Kuban, Terek, Astrakan, Ural, Orenburg, Siberia, Semityechensk, Amur and Usuri. Military service is obligatory on all men for twenty years, beginning at the age of eighteen, and every Cossack is bound to procure his own uniform and horse, if he is mounted, and his own equipment.

From time to time the Cossacks have received from the state grants of land for each voisko separately, and they are a powerful and thriving people. As a rule, as has been said, popular education stands on a higher level among them than in the remainder of Russia. They have more schools and a greater proportion of the children attend school. They are, moreover, great agriculturists and raisers of cattle, while such a peaceful pursuit as bee-keeping is popular with many of them. Nevertheless, every man among the Cossacks prides himself on being able to transform himself into a soldier, booted, spurred and well equipped, within an hour. Altogether, they constitute the most important military body in Russia, and they must play a prominent part in any settlement of her present difficulties which Russia may reach.

### Defeated In Moral Sphere.

While the German victories that prolong the war are inflicting frightful damage upon the peoples of Europe and suffering upon the world at large, they are not leading to success or stability for the German cause. They are merely convincing the world of the necessity of a supreme effort to break down the German program of audacity and violence. Even worse than her losses of man power—an attrition that must be felt more, rather than less, from this time on—is her loss of standing in a world which sets more store by justice and right than ever before. Germany's methods in warfare, intended to provoke exemplary fear, have aroused the world's intense reprobation. Her corrupt propaganda, the horrid trails of which are being traced and exposed in every country, have had the most detrimental effect upon the German repute. No great country has ever so rapidly fallen from a place of honor to one of low esteem. Every year, every month, that prolongs the struggle brings Germany lower in the opinion of mankind. This, of course, applies to the German Government and its policies; to the military and naval leaders of Germany and their atrocious methods; and to the religious and educatonal leaders, with their false doctrines and their insane tribunal egotism.—American Review of Reviews.

### "Putting" In Your Parlor.

During stormy weather, or in the winter, it will no longer be necessary for the golfer to forego his putting practice.

Eugene McLean Long has invented a device for catching and holding a ball in such a manner that when you use it you almost imagine you are on a putting green inscad of on the parlor floor.

The indoor putting green is a circular device having a recess in the centre. The recess is surrounded by flexible filaments which tip when struck like blades of grass. The underlying idea is to reproduce outdoor conditions as closely as possible.—Popular Science Monthly.