Eat less Bread

THE MARKETS.

Carefully Corrected Each Week

Butter	33 to 33
Eggs, fresh	33 to 33
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. 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 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 south Presbyterian Church.

CHAS. E. McLEAN, M.D. C.M.,
Specialty—
Surgery, Midwifery & Women's Diseases
OFFICES—Flesherton, Arlow 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

DATE OF REGISTRATION — MONTH — DAY — YEAR 1918

CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD

CARD FOR MALES

SERIES NUMBER — TO BE FILLED IN BY DEPUTY REGISTRAR

1. Name in full (surname last)?
Address (permanent)? STREET AND NUMBER — RURAL DELIVERY OR POST OFFICE — TOWN OR CITY — PROVINCE
2. Age? Date of Birth? Country of Birth?
3. Race? Speak English (E) or French (F)?
4. British subject? By birth? By Naturalization? If naturalized, Which year? What place?
5. If not a British subject, to what country do you owe allegiance?
6. Single (S), Married (M), Widower (W), or divorced (D)?
7. How many children under 16 years?
8. Physical disabilities, if any?
9. If registered under Military Service Act, what is your serial number?
10. (a) Present occupation (if any)? (b) What is your regular occupation? (c) What other work can you do well? Length of experience in (a) (b) (c)
11. If an employee, state employer's name Address Nature of business
12. Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis, by changing your present occupation to some other for which you are qualified, if the conditions offered be satisfactory? (a) Where you can return home daily? (b) Away from home?
13. (a) Were you brought up on a farm? Until what age? (b) Have you worked on farm? How long? (c) Are you retired farmer? (d) Can you handle horses? Drive tractors? Use farm machinery? (e) Are you willing to do farm work? Where? During what periods?

I affirm that I have verified the above answers and that they are true

Signature of Registrant

Procedure of Registration

On June 22nd every person residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien, of sixteen years or over, must attend one of the registration booths located in his or her district, and there observe the procedure explained below.

Where to Register

Every person required to register has the privilege of registering at any of the public places provided for that purpose. The location of all such places will be specified in proclamations posted conspicuously.

How to Register

The procedure of registration is simple. The questions upon the registration card can be answered very easily, but they must be answered truthfully and fully.

The card shown in the illustration is a facsimile of the registration card for males. An advertisement showing the card for females appears in another paper.

Study the questions carefully so that you will be able to answer them promptly when registering. If you have any special qualification, or feel that your services would be more beneficial to the country in some other line of work, say so.

While all are compelled to register on Registration Day, it is not contemplated by the Government to force the sick, feeble and aged to turn out. If such persons will notify the Registrar prior to June 22nd of their inability to attend at a place of registration, an effort will be made to register them at home, provided the request is reasonable and justified.

Remember the Day—June 22nd—Remember the Hours—7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Register early and get your Certificate for your own protection.

24M

Issued by authority of **Canada Registration Board**

IMMIGRATION After The WAR

By Col. J. S. DENNIS

CANADA'S greatest need is agricultural producers. Out of her population of less than 8,000,000 people, only slightly more than half are from the rural districts. Nature's most bounteous bequests to Canada were in our rich farm lands. She should not only raise all her own food products, but should be an exporter of those products upon a large scale. The balance of trade in favor of Canada is now piling up at the rate of half a billion a year, as compared with a reverse balance of some $275,000,000 in 1915. To maintain this balance of trade on the right side of the ledger is the great problem that Canada must face during the reconstruction period after the war.

During the ten year period previous to the war, some 2,500,000 immigrants came into Canada. Of this total, Great Britain provided, roughly, 1,000,000; the United States 900,000; the balance coming from other countries. Only a small proportion of the immigration from Great Britain settled on our farms, while most of the settlers coming here from the States went on to farms in Western Canada.

Our problem will be, how we can obtain settlers for our vacant farm lands, and at the same time care for the unskilled labor which is quite sure to flock to our cities after the war.

The United States at the close of the Civil War practically threw open her doors and invited immigration from most parts of the world. A comparison of conditions prevailing in the United States then, and Canada now, however, shows a number of important differences. The urban population in the United States was only about 16% of the total at the start of the Civil War. A large proportion of the enlistments in the Union Army came from among the farmers, as against only 12% of our enlistment from among farmers and ranchers. When the Civil War ended there was a wave of industrial development that called for a large quantity of labor. The returning soldiers for the most part turned back to their farms, or moved with their families to the newly opened homestead lands in the Central West. This made it possible to absorb the unskilled labor from Europe as rapidly as it came to the States. In the meantime, the agricultural production soon was brought back to a normal basis and then started to increase rapidly. The opening of the new lands in the West created a demand for extensive railways, and about 15,000 miles were constructed in the central and Mississippi Valley States during the half decade following the Civil War. This in turn added to the demand for labor and helped to absorb the flood of immigration.

A survey of labor conditions in Canada indicates that there will be employment for about 300,000 more men after the war than are needed at present. This would take care of the returning soldiers but for the fact that when the manufacturing of munitions ceases, probably 200,000 persons now employed will be seeking other jobs. Perhaps of this number 25% will not require positions; still this leaves fully 100,000 to be cared for even after the returning soldiers are placed.

This situation indicates that we should restrict our immigration to the cities as much as possible and encourage our agricultural development to the greatest extent possible. We cannot hope for the railway construction boom that absorbed the surplus labor in the United States. Canada already has a greater rail mileage per capita than any other country in the world—some 35,000 miles for a population of 8,000,000, while the U. S. boasted only 24,000 in 1870 with a population of 38,500,000. Our industrial development must come in manufacture and mining, backed up by as large an increase in agriculture as possible.

It will not be patriotic or good business to invite unrestricted immigration from the Mother Country after the war. Great Britain will need to look to her own agricultural development. There will be a demand for labor there to rehabilitate British industry. It has been the desire of economists to develop a larger portion of the British population into farm workers. It would seem that the reconstruction period will afford this long sought opportunity.

Canada must look to the United States and to the northern European countries for agricultural immigrants. In the United States alone, there are a large number of young men each year who leave the farms and flock to the cities because of their inability to obtain cheap farm lands. Every effort must be made to interest these men and by placing the inducements of Canada before them, attract them to this country.

There is every reason to suppose that the tide of immigration that flowed to Western Canada from the United States before the war can be started again through the proper direction. But most all of this immigration was from experienced farmers, whose training had been under practically the same conditions of climate, soil, government, language, money and society, as they found in Canada. Failure among this class of immigrants has been the exception. In large numbers of cases these immigrants came from European countries originally, having merely passed a period of acclimation to American continent conditions during a stay in the United States.

Canada will continue to attract numbers of agricultural immigrants from the northern countries of Europe in spite of the rigid laws, in many of these countries, against emigration. Sweden, Norway, Denmark have sent many valuable farm producers to our borders, and we may expect many more. Even Russia, in spite of the broadening democratic development there, should be a source from which a large number of good agricultural settlers can be obtained.

Special homestead provisions for British soldiers have been proposed as a possible means of colonization in the Dominions. Canada's experience with such a plan after the South African war was anything but satisfactory. The objective of providing liberally for the men who have fought for the Empire by granting farms through the issue of land scrip was reached in only a small percentage of cases. Instead, the plan made it possible for land speculators to obtain the choicest of the Government lands through the purchase of the soldier scrip at a heavy discount. And it has been the experience of the west that speculators have held back the development of large areas of excellent land. In our Western Provinces, drastic measures have been taken for forcing this unoccupied land, held by speculators, into the hands of producers by the imposition of a sur-tax on unimproved land.

As previously stated, the crying need of Canada is greater agricultural production. Colonization by our returning soldiers that will increase the number of our producers will help us solve both the labor and immigration problems, but we know from experience that the men from the offices, the stores and the trades, will seldom make good on the farm, unless they are given some sort of special training in the principles of agriculture, or have had some experience in this line of work. One way to successfully place soldiers upon the land would be to organize them into military colonies after they have been given one year's instruction at a district agricultural school.

It would be an excellent investment for the Government to even support the families of such soldiers, through the same separation allowance that was given soldiers' families during overseas duty, while they were attending the agricultural camps. Agriculture is a business requiring special knowledge, just as store-keeping, or any of the trades.

The Civil War veterans were allowed a rebate in time equal to the period of their service in the army in obtaining title to their homesteads. A similar provision has been adopted in Canada. Due care should be taken in the other regulations surrounding the homesteading of soldiers as well as civilians, so as to be sure that every entry comes from a man who has a sincere desire to engage in the business of farming. It must be remembered in this connection that almost 90% of our Canadian soldiers, and even a higher percentage of those of Great Britain, have had no experience in farming. As against this, the predominance of farmers among the Civil War veterans, and the population of the country, was almost 3 to 1. Yet the history of the Central Western States during those re-construction days is filled with stories of hardships endured and ultimate failures of those veterans who were not familiar with conditions attending farm life.

Canada has been wont to consider that all her farm problems are located west of the Great Lakes; that the Eastern Provinces are sufficiently settled. We have now to face quite the same problem that the United States faced a decade after the Civil War, namely the re-population of the farms in the older sections, left vacant during the rush to the prairie lands in the West. Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other States were for years dotted with vacant farms. The same situation is to be found in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to-day. Our Provincial and Federal Governments have only recently come to realize this fact and are now putting forth a concerted effort to bring a betterment of these conditions.

And again we have large areas of new lands in both Ontario and Quebec—lands tributary to rail service even—which are yawning for occupation and production.

Canada's immigration problem, concerned as it is with the economic foundation of our future prosperity, should receive the most careful attention of our Government, and the deepest thought of our statesmen. Canada's greatest economic need is more farmers. This need translated into other terms means a necessity for a prolific immigration of the sort of settlers who have the inclination to go on to our lands and the knowledge of how to make these lands produce the utmost, so that Canada may at least feed herself, and finally develop a surplus to sell abroad. This selected immigration can only be secured through an intensive campaign under the direction of the very best experts obtainable.

MARVELLOUS SURGERY.

Yachts and Merchant Ships Turned Into Hospitals.

The British navy is so nearly on a war footing at all times that the transition from peace to war was not marked by those violent dislocations and reorganizations involved in the formation and training of the army. Each warship was already provided with its complement of medical officers, hospital corps and medical and surgical supplies, while several large base hospitals were already in existence, with considerable reserve equipment. The principal change necessitated by the outbreak of war was the fitting out and manning of hospital ships and additional base hospitals. For this purpose a number of private yachts and merchantmen were taken over by the navy. Many surgeons were also taken into the navy and given temporary commissions.

During the last year of peace, we learn from Arthur W. May in The British Journal of Surgery for July, 1917, nearly 5,000 operations were performed in the naval hospitals on shore, exclusive of dental operations and injections of salavarsan. During the year 1916, 9,000 surgical operations were performed in the naval hospitals and hospital ships. Of this number over 800 were abdominal cases, including 627 cases of appendicitis and fifty-five of gastric or intestinal perforation. Operations for the relief of disabilities were numerous. Hernia was represented by 1,341 cases. Less common operations were mastoidectomy and operations on the nose and eye, on the kidneys, blader and prostate, and on the liver, gall-bladder and gall ducts. Many cases of bone planting and wiring are recorded. Spinal analgesias has been employed on several occasions, and local analgesia is becoming more frequently used for rib resections, varicose veins, etc.

In the British service the newcomer is first assigned to hospital duty ashore, where he can learn much about navy customs and navy routine. He is then sent abroad in a large ship as an assistant and later transferred to a smaller ship, where his experience will have taught him how to act as the sole medical officer. Many advanced medical students have served as probationary surgeons, and as such have been placed in medical charge of scouts, destroyers and other small craft, with distinct advantage to the service, their work as a whole having proved most satisfactory. In the larger base hospitals research has been carried forward in spite of the war, and the practical value of the Carrel-Dakin treatment of wounds has been the subject of investigation by a special commission of experts.

The Taking of Jerusalem.

For the world the fall of Jerusalem was an event of great sentimental importance, even though it was practically without military meaning. The rescue of the city from Moslem hands was celebrated alike by Jew and Christian, and for the Jews it was accepted as the guarantee of the erection of a Jewish state under British protection, which would renew the great Hebrew tradition.

On the military side the British success was important only as the campaign is designed to draw away from the Turkish army who were preparing for a thrust at Bagdad, certain divisions and squadrons for the defence of the Holy Land and Syria. Under the command of Falkenhayn, a Turkish army has been preparing for months to retake Bagdad. A threat to Syria and an immediate menace to the Mecca railroad might conceivably lead the Turk to insist upon detaching troops from the Bagdad army for use against Allenby in defending their threatened dominions.

At all events the British are compelled to keep troops in the Near East to defend Egypt, and a defence of Egypt would be as easy in Palestine as at the bank of the Suez Canal, while the moral effect of depriving the Turk of Jerusalem, as he has already been deprived of Bagdad by the British and of Mecca by the Arabs, must be considerable. It would be a mistake to regard the Bagdad or Jerusalem operations as anything but "side shows." One is designed to protect Egypt, the other India. Both have seized Turkish lands which may never return to the Sultan, and the result of both campaigns may be the liberation of all the Arab world from the Osmanli yoke. Syria may become a French protectorate, Palestine and Mesopotamia British protectorates, but these are considerations for the future. For the present they are but details in a world war, new evidences of the fashion in which Britain is reviewing her traditions of other centuries.—American Review of Reviews.

A Valuable Gift.

The London Daily Express states that a magnificent collar, composed of 15 rows of the famous Vanderbilt pearls, connected by large diamonds and set in plaques, worth in all about $25,000, is the Duchess of Marlborough's gift to the children's jewel fund.

Three diamond tiaras already have been sent to the duchess for the fund, of which she is the treasurer. Every woman is asked to contribute one piece of jewelry to help establish child welfare and maternity centres, of which 5,000 more are needed in the United Kingdom.

New Scripture.

A story is going the rounds, in the north of England of a certain Lancashire battalion on the Cambrai front. The battalion was trudging back from the trenches, after being relieved, in the small hours of the morning. Suddenly it was confronted by an officer, who ordered it to halt and dig a support trench where it was. The battalion obeyed, of course, without a murmur, but, after a moment, there came a voice from the darkness: "In six days t' Lord made 'eaven an' earth, and then, on the seventh, Lancashires' coom an' dup it all oop again."

Why Kerensky Was a Failure

SO much space has been devoted to explaining the situation in Russia and advancing theories to fit some of the facts that there has not been room to make the simple announcement that Russia quit the war because Russia was licked. Had the Russian armies not suffered the most tremendous defeats in history the Czar would be still on the throne. Had the Russian armies not received a bad mauling in the regime of Kerensky, Kerensky would be now the big man in Russia. This fact has been grasped by Lenine and Trotzky. They realize that the only chance they have of retaining control is to save the Russian armies from further defeats. As logical men they have concluded that the armies that will not fight cannot be defeated. Therefore they have made peace, and thus prolonged their reign. We cannot believe Trotzky and Lenine to be anything better than traitors or maniacs, and yet they may be simply recording facts instead of expressing opinions. They may know that if they did not make peace they could not remain in authority an hour, and that the elements that now control Russia would recognize no authority that did not immediately withdraw Russia from the war.

Kerensky fell because he did not understand the forces that were dominating the Russian people. This is made plain in the course of a series of articles in the New York Sun by Lieut. Borts Shumansky, who was one of the officers who believed in him, fought for him, and as finally obliged to admit that Kerensky was absolutely wrong in his diagnosis of the Russian situation. Kerensky thought that the Russian army was loyal to the revolution, and when he thought of the revolution he thought of his own revolution. He believed that the agitation of the Bolsheviki in Petrograd was a mere ripple on the surface of Russian feeling. When the disorders became so serious that he had to flee for his life, he clung to the notion that the armies at the front were absolutely devoted to the ideals he represented, and that he had only to call upon them and they would destroy the Trotzky and Lenine gang. He found to his cost that the armies at the front were even more anxious than the Socialists in Petrograd to make a peace.

Kerensky appeared to have Russia behind him when he led the revolution that overthrew the Czar, and as long as he was content to do nothing but denounce the former regime he found plenty to applaud and support him. When, however, sobered by responsibility, he announced that whatever was to be the fate of Russia the immediate duty was to oppose the Germans, he alienated a great number who had helped on the revolution. His quarrels with responsible generals like Brusiloff and Korniloff, antagonized that section of the Russian army that wanted the war to be fought out. Lieut. Shumansky believes that Kerensky made his fatal error when he seemed to desert Korniloff, or failed to support the general when he had planned to strike a powerful blow at the forces of Prussianism and anarchy that were at work in Petrograd.. This betrayal cost Kerensky the support of Cossack troops at a time when they might have extirpated the Bolsheviki. Kerensky was opposed to shedding the blood of Russians until it was too late. When he desired to shed blood there was none to be shed except his own, and that of his supporters.

When the Bolsheviki rose against him and the Red Guards seized the city, Kerensky fled to Gatchina. He was disguised as a sailor, and, although the train on which he travelled was stopped and searched more than once, he was not discovered, which is another illustration of the fact that a man may be known by sight by everybody in one Russian city and absolutely unknown to anybody fifty miles away. In Gatchina there was a garrison of 5,000 soldiers devoted to his revolution. He thought that if he reached there, put himself at the head of the garrison and communicated with some of the troops at the front, he could raise a force that would rid Petrograd of the Bolsheviki and re-establish his own Government. From Gatchina a message was sent to the front for a few regiments, but Kerensky stipulated that none should be sent back to his assistance save those that could easily be spared. He appears to have kept uppermost in his mind the necessity of fighting Germany.

When the regiments came back, according to orders, it was found that the Cossacks among them had little heart for fighting in behalf of Kerensky after the Korniloff episode. This seriously reduced the forces at his disposal; but with a few thousand men he set out for Petrograd. In the meantime, in order to encourage his friends at the capital, he had caused aeroplanes to drop messages on the town announcing its imminent deliverance. The Bolsheviki knew therefore what to expect. They tore up the railway line on which he expected to advance, and, outnumbering his forces by ten to one, planted artillery and troops at points he had to pass. When it became apparent to Kerensky that he had no chance of taking Petrograd with his puny forces he made no serious effort to advance, and once more escaped from the hands of the Bolsheviki. The revolution was at an end. More than that, his heart was broken. Lenine and Trotzky have no more to fear from him.

Hottest Place In U. S.

The only place in the United States which has tropical vegetation is Palm Springs, located in a desert in the southern part of California. This place is 250 feet below sea level, and so hot that there is a riot of vegetation the year round.