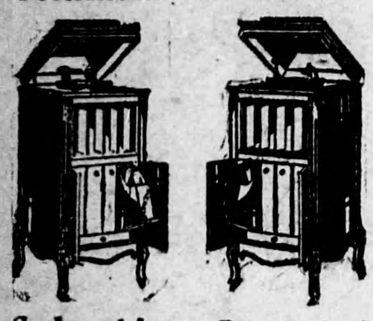
Eat less Bread

Columbia Grafonolas



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Make money in your spare time this Winter by selling

Nursery Stock

and

New Seed Potatoes

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

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(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 or 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.

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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.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

Men 19 and 20 Years of Age.
Harvest Leave.
Leave of Absence on Ground of Extreme Hardship.
Procedure to obtain Leave of Absence.

Men Nineteen and Twenty Years of Age.

It has come to the attention of the Government that there is a widespread impression that young men of nineteen years, and those who became twenty since October 13, 1917, as well as those who may become nineteen from time to time and who have been or will be called upon to register under the Military Service Act, are to be immediately called to the colours.

This impression is quite incorrect. No date has yet been fixed for calling upon such men to so report for duty, nor has the question been brought before the Cabinet for decision. In view of the need of labour on the farm, it is most unlikely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest is over, although of course the Government's action must be determined primarily by the military situation.

There is no further obligation incumbent upon young men of the ages above mentioned who have registered or who do so hereafter, until they receive notice from the Registrars.

Harvest Leave.

Some enquiries have been received as to the possibility of granting harvest leave to such troops as may be in the country at that time. No definite assurance can be given on this point as advantage must be taken of ships as they become available. On the other hand, harvest leave will be given if at all possible.

Leave of Absence on Grounds of Extreme Hardship.

It is desired that the Regulations respecting leave of absence in cases of hardship should be widely known and fully understood. Such leave will be granted in two cases:— (a) where extreme hardship arises by reason of the fact that the man concerned is either the only son capable of earning a livelihood, of a father killed or disabled on service or presently in service overseas, or in training for such service, or under treatment after returning from overseas; or the only remaining of two or more brothers capable of earning a livelihood (the other brother or brothers having been killed or disabled on service, or being presently in service overseas, or in training for overseas or under treatment after his or their return from overseas); brothers married before 4th August, 1914, living in separate establishments and having a child or children not to be counted, in determining the fact that the man is the "only" remaining son or brother; (b) where extreme hardship arises by reason of exceptional circumstances such as the fact that the man concerned is the sole support of a widowed mother, an invalid father or other helpless dependents.

It is to be noted that in all these cases the governing factor is not hardship, loss or suffering to the individual concerned, but to others, that is. members of his family or those depending upon him.

Procedure to obtain leave of absence.

A simple system for dealing with these cases has been adopted. Forms of application have been supplied to every Depot Battalion and an officer of each battalion has been detailed whose duty it is to give them immediate attention. The man concerned should on reporting to his unit state that he desires to apply for leave of absence on one or more of the grounds mentioned and his application form will then be filled out and forwarded to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. In the meantime, if the case appears meritorious, the man will be given provisional leave of absence for thirty days so that he may return home and continue his civil occupation while his case is being finally disposed of.

ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

"Taken Captive by Bull Moose."

COMING down the Canadian Pacific and Algoma Central last winter on a return trip from Winnipeg to Sault Ste. Marie big Jack Breckenridge—the husky timber ranger for the paper company, pointed out to me an island in the centre of Mongoose Lake that staged the final setting to a most thrilling encounter a "tenderfoot" had with a bull moose. Here it is as told to me by a man with bull moose lungs—you can separate the gold from the dross at your leisure:—

"See that hunting lodge on the shore there? Well, a bunch of swells from Chicago hung out there last fall for quite a spell—came up to shoot partridge and calculated to stick around until the moose season was on—well, by gosh, the moose season opened ahead of time with one gent, and he told me afterward that he was "fed up" on moose for the rest of his natural life. Seems he was out for partridge and had sat down to feed his face and take a draw at his dope stick when he got the surprise of his life for a big bull moose came crashing through the underbrush and landed 30 feet away pawing up the dirt as soon as he spied the gent—the fellow told me he had nothing but a shot gun but determined to make it interesting for Mr. Moose, so he hauled off and let blaze with both barrels—this was simply an introduction to what happened for Mr. Moose came on full steam ahead and the gent took to a tree nearby—he had lost made the first limb when Mr. Moose started to rake it fore and aft with his 42 inch spread—result was down came the limb and his ribs and as he fell the seat of his pants got caught on a prong of that moose's spread—Mr. Moose with a mighty snort made off with him to the lake and proceeded to transport his over to that island I showed you. The gent told me he thought he could see his checkered career coming to a tragic end, for he had a hunch Mr. Moose was going to make a "horrible example" of him before the females in his harem on Black Fly Island—he said he could almost feel that brute stamping the life out of him, yet was afraid to free himself for a downward dip of that prong would deposit him in the icy waters of Mongoose Lake—just then the moos's feet struck terra firma only to find himself confronted with a rival Bull moose who had evidently been "playing in his garden" during the absence of the boss of the harem—the two started to paw up the earth and with a wild roar and bent head charged each other with galvanic force—the concussion threw Mr. Man fifty feet into the hazel bushes and from there he watched the fight of the furies. He said "take it from me that fellow who gave me the ride was some scrapper and seemed bent on demonstrating to the "females in waiting" that there was only one fly in the honey around that island. He finally downed the gay "Lothario" and after stamping the life out of him fell down exhausted before his fallen foe—that was my chance—said he—so I crept up behind him with my unsheathed hunting knife and cut his throat."

Say, that gent holds the record in this neck of the woods for free transportation, said Jack, as he cut off a fresh chew.

A. B. C.

Pigs of Wessex Sight to See

STRAIGHT over the heathy Wessex ridge the road dropped and became a wooded lane, then turning swerved into a thatched hamlet, whose name it is useless to repeat because even those versed in the rich nomenclature of English villages would hardly believe in it. In the tiny street, one's bicycle picked its way through a scurry of gigs, waggonettes, and small motors. Some hidden attraction drew all footsteps to the roomiest building in the place.

There in the big barn, high-pitched and shapely, at a long table that lost itself in dimness, sat the farmers, 40 feeding like one. The great door on the road was open, and the brilliant noonday sunshine threw a clear square on the floor within it, just reaching to the nearest corner of the table. The sashes of a window set above the door were patterned on this glowing space of light. Further in, the only illumination was from windows in the deep embrasures to right and left, the crossings of transepts of the barn. There jugs were filled, joints carved, and the tables secretly replenished. It was a fine scene out of the Wessex novels. The difficulty with which you grope among modernized settings for the old landmarks, old habits, and old sayings evaporated like a mist. The past itself reached out and placed this bit of reality before you. One just whispered, "Far From the Madding Crowd," and looked on. The clatter of knives and clink of the glasses testified to the embodied Present; but when you peered into the dim farther end you were not so sure, for the cask there and the farmers lunching near it had taken on the augustness of the old shades.

One word, like a magnet, had drawn most of these atoms together and set up the scene. The word was Pigs. Pigs might seem to have found their paradise already—if it is really true that the pig is the cleanest of all animals—in the new white pigperies, freshly concreted, which ran at an angle to the barn. One large pinky-white animal from Yorkshire panted in the sun there, in majestic isolation from the fair, cocking a cynical eye at the golden thatch on the barn roof opposite. We left him to pant, and sought coolness in the long dairy, where rows of Dutch cows, ranged in their stalls ready for milking, showed their rich markings of black and white, fresh as a clean pack of cards. There out into the sun again, for the barn is empty, luncheon is over, and humanity has assembled itself round the hurdled circle dominated by the auctioneer.

Of all the saleable animals pigs seem the most magnificently free from self-consciousness. It is less than nothing to them that attentive onlookers encircle them, appraise them, and bandy their guineas above the corkscrew tails. On this hot afternoon it is a bore, no doubt, to be prodded quicker than you want to go up the tempting green alley that leads from the pens and to be kept moving round the fenced arena while your fate is in the air. But the pig's eyes are on the ground. By degrees the same indifference communicates itself to the uninitiated beholder. The likeness between the "own sisters" who follow each other beneath the hammer is so remarkable. There is a thrill of interest, on the arrival of the "own brothers to the above," to see how family likeness and sex difference will reveal themselves. The boars show a greater truculence about their "nicely turned-up noses," while their foamy jaws suggest the ferocity of the male.

In spite of ignorance, and sloth, one begins to look out for good hams, nice middles, and tails that are in the right place. There are other things to notice also. Besides the human interest which is never more intense than at an auction, and dread of catching the auctioneer's eye as he detects an advancing bid in the silent lift of an eyelid or the twitch of a shoulder, there is the potent magic of the sale catalogue—the magic of names. It is noble to call yourself the Boadicea or Katharine of Aragon of your dairy. There is mystery, faintly tinged with sacrilege, in "Bishop of Bookham," and a richly alliterative assonance about "Halo of Hammonds."

Wessex is, indeed, transmuted. Behind me, as I came back to the auction, were the Germans; and in the dairy, about the fields, among the pigs were women landworkers and farming probationers, who are much to the fore here. The sale was nearly over. The "middle whites" had been followed by the "large blacks," and these by heifers and two black and white Dutch bulls—but not, I was relieved to find, by the black giant who had freely yielded his tremendous forehead and broad muzzle to my stroking. The pigs were entering vehicles to be conveyed to their destinations. It was time for tea—the leisurely farmhouse tea that washes out afternoon heats and is perfected with a lounge over pools of the tiny river, while the sun slopes downwards and warns you at last to get into the saddle. As I passed the opening of a lane, a group of prisoners came hurrying to catch the lorry, and one or two had thrown overcoats about their shoulders, for the September chill, promising a morrow as fine or finer, was in the air.—London Times.

A Free Buffet.

No fewer than 1,400,000 soldiers and sailors passing through London on their way to or from the front have received a meal at Lady Limerick's free buffet at London bridge station. Since May, 1915, fighting men, including many wounded and convalescent, have never asked in vain for refreshment. Funds are now running low, and the people are asked to help in supplying the little comforts that are offered at London bridge.

THRESHING IN ONTARIO

Gangs Available This Year to Relieve Situation.

A Proposed Plan of Organization—How to Overcome the Difficulties—Applications to Be Filed at Once.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE threshing gang is not an untried experiment in Ontario. In certain counties, Lambton for instance, these gangs have been employed and have proven very successful. Neither the threshermen nor the farmer in these cases care to return to the old methods of changing help with neighbors where men for the threshing gangs can be secured. The Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Trades and Labor Branch are now co-operating to make arrangements to ensure an ample supply of labor for as many threshing gangs as are likely to be organized this fall, and suggest herein methods of organizing a gang and a plan of organization.

The Difficulties—Overcome Them.

(1.) In the early part of harvest when many moves must be made and when comparatively small amounts of grain are threshed, the thresherman finds it difficult, often, to make a profit even under present methods. If he employs a gang his expenses will be much heavier. His charges therefore must be high enough so that later in the season he may regain what is lost at this time.

(2.) But at any time during the threshing season there may be considerable idleness during the frequent changes from farm to farm caused by the camparatively small amount of grain to be threshed on the average farm. By good organization this lost time may be limited to the minimum, however, by having the majority of the changes made at night.

Thresher Board Men.

(3.) If the farmer were obliged to board the gang a certain element of unfairness could not be avoided. It would seem, therefore, that the thresher should be responsible for this. The most convenient way in Ontario, perhaps, would be for the thresher to make arrangements with each farmer to provide meals for the men, the thresher to pay for the same.

(4.) It would seem necessary for each thresher to provide a sleeping van for his gang and the men to provide blankets, as is done in the Northwest. These vans are home-made and one can be constructed for the average Ontario gang for about $100. if the thresher does his own building. Nothing ornate is required. A structure 10 feet wide by 12 feet long, built on trucks, wind-proof and rain-proof and with two tiers of bunks on each side would afford ample sleeping accommodation for an Ontario gang.

(5.) As several men constitute a gang the weekly wage sheet would run fairly high. This would involve a considerable regular expenditure on the part of the thresher, which in turn would necessitate prompt payment by farmers. Where gangs are employed it is necessary for farmers to give cash or 30-day notes immediately the job is done.

(6.) Probably the most important factor of all is the rates which the thresher will charge. These must, of course, be much higher than those charged formerly. This would make the threshing bill a fairly large sum. Yet the farmer could still make a profit by the transaction. If, by employing a gang, he were enabled in the two weeks thus saved to prepare an additional 10 acres, say for wheat, he would have from 250 to 350 extra bushels of this crop to sell in 1919.

Size of the Gangs.

(7.) The last problem is that of securing men. The average gang would probably consist of eight men as follows: Engineer, blower man, feeder, grainman and four mow or stackmen. This would leave the farmer to take care of his straw and to supply another man to carry grain if one were not sufficient. A team of his horses would also be required to draw water. He would supply fuel, of course, as is now done.

In organizing a gang of this nature possibly not more than two or three could be secured in the locality where it was desired to operate. The Ontario Trades and Labor Branch will undertake to supply as many men as can be secured for this purpose. It is thought there will be no insuperable difficulty in securing sufficient men for this purpose at reasonable wages during the threshing months.

Where the silos are to be filled the same gangs, or as many men as are required, may be utilized for this purpose.

Organize a Gang In Your District.

It is suggested that farmers' clubs, other farmers' organizations, or groups of farmers without definite organization, consider at once the advisability of employing a threshing gang this fall. Call the local thresher to the meeting and confer with him regarding ways and means. Then, having reached a definite agreement, write Dr. W. A. Riddell, Superintendent Ontario Trades and Labor Branch, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto.

Inversely any thresher who wishes to organize a gang should write Dr. Riddell also. In every case it will be necessary for a thorough understanding to exist between the thresher and his patrons. When such is the case everything possible will be done to supply sufficient men for all threshing gangs required this year in Ontario. Apply to Dr. W. A. Riddell not later than July 15th.—Justus Miller, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.