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JEWELLER, FLESHERTON

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

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FONTHILL NURSERIES

Thousands of Orchard trees need replacing.

War gardens call for small fruits early bearing fruit trees, asparagus, rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for ornamental tock in towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying Agency with liberal commissions, experience not necessary.

Stone & Wellington

The Fonthill Nurseries.

(Established 1837.)

TORONTO - ONTARIO

Bull for Service

I have purchased a pure Shorthorn Durham bull, and have the same for service on lot 58, Toronto Line, Artemesia. Terms $1.50, cash at time of service.

1 9 18 —S. IRWIN.

Farm For Sale

Lot 160, W T S R, Artemesia, containing 100 acres; good frame barn and driving shed, sheep and pig pen, frame house and small orchard; farm well watered and fenced. For particulars apply to —MARK STEWART

1July18

Steer Strayed

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned, lot 3, con. 12, Osprey, about June 22, one nearly black yearling steer with short, stubby horns. Finder kindly communicate with

—WM. POOLE, Feversham 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.

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 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 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 outh Presbyterian Church.

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. HAITTING, 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.

FARM COLD STORAGE

Small, Efficient Plant Does Not Cost Much.

Simple and Efficient Running Water Systems for the Farm—How Full Directions Regarding Equipment and Installation May Be Secured.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A COLD storage is a room or building, depending upon the size, cooled by ice or by some mechanical means. In short, it is a place for keeping food products cool in the hot weather.

Since the farms produce the food and since the cooling of it should be done quickly and immediately after its production, say milk for example, in order to keep it in good condition as long as possible, would it not seem good business and economy to have the cold storage on the farm? This applies to our farms particularly since they produce such very perishable products as milk, butter, eggs, fruit and meat. If there was no other advantage in having cold storage on the farm than that it provides a place in which to keep the daily victuals cool and sweet, there would seem to be a good reason for including it in the farm equipment.

There are many ways of providing a small cold storage on the farm, but with the exception of very large fruit or dairy farms, the same principle applies to all, namely, that ice is used as the means of cooling. The method of applying the ice to the best advantage constitutes the problem in each individual case. This is why no one system can be recommended for all cases. It is my intention to describe briefly below one type which should give good service in many farm homes.

The particular name of this system is the Bunker system. It consists of a small room a few feet square with a bunker or box or rack at one side for holding the cakes of ice. It is separated from the room by a partition which is kept a few inches off the floor and likewise from the ceiling. The bunker has a slatted floor with pan just below to catch water which is disposed of readily through a drain. This arrangement provides a natural means for the cold air to drop down to the floor, escape into the cooling room proper and for the warm air to pass up over the partition to the ice. So long as this bunker is kept supplied with ice there will be a natural flow of cold air through the storage room. If the room be well insulated it should be possible to maintain a temperature of about 40 deg. Fahrenheit and a fairly dry atmosphere. Those desiring plans for constructing the type just outlined or any other type may receive them free of charge by communicating with the writer. Information and assistance will be freely goven to all applicants. Write us.—R. R. Grahm, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

City Conveniences for Country.

The desirability and importance of an ample supply of pure water on every farm can hardly be over emphasized. Perhaps more than any other food element it determines the healthy and robust development of the body. Inversely, deadly disease germs lurk in the impure waters of contaminated wells which may bring death with little warning into the family circle. Without great expense the water supply on the average farm may be so protected as to prevent contamination and it surely seems the part of wisdom in every case to ensure an abundant supply of pure water for man and beast.

Where the household supply must be drawn from a well or a stream at some distance from the dwelling the physical labor involved is great. It may be assumed that when no plumbing is installed an allowance of ten gallons per person per day for all purposes is necessary. With a family of four someone — often the housewife — must carry 400 pounds of water a day, or over one ton a week.

In the stable much the same conditions exist. The task of pumping water by hand for a large number of live stock is slow and arduous—wasteful of time and trying to the temper. And in cold, stormy weather the stock when driven to an outside tank or an ice-covered stream, will rarely drink sufficient for their best performance or development. Water systems in each case pay their way in dollars as well as in convenience, comfort and health.

The question of cost is important. Many improvements may be made, however, such as safeguarding the well from pollution, installing a hydraulic ram, septic tank, gravity system, etc., which are not very expensive and when the farmer is able to do a good deal of the work himself the cost is reduced to a point where thousands can afford the instalations. With a practical working knowledge of the principles of farm water supply, water systems, equipage and sewage disposal few, indeed, who have impure well water and are without household and stable water conveniences but can make improvements of a most beneficial nature and at a cost which they can afford to expend.

To give such information is the purpose of a bulletin now presented to the farm public of Ontario by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Practical information, as complete as possible, and so arranged as to enable each reader to find quickly the particular problem he is most interested in, is given regarding every phase of the water question. To further assist those who may wish to make improvements or installations the authors of the bulletin will gladly give personal attention to any question or problem which may be sent to them.

MADE FOR LOYALTY

Good Effect of Citizens' Battle With the Snow.

Gave Slacker an Opportunity to See Himself as Others See Him—Also Helped Realization of What War Means.

(By GEORGE E. BOWEN, of the Vigilantes.)

It took a lot of backache and blisters and frostbite to clear this snowbound western world of drifted obstruction, making it safe for travel, secure for the daily affairs of life.

Those two great January storms created a desperate situation—one that had to be met and overcome.

Everybody suddenly had the same idea—a strong shovel, a willing heart and a cheerful disposition.

There was nothing else to do.

We had to be free.

And we were.

Every patriot in the middle west who had a shovel and a backbone got out and used them.

Lot lines didn't count, for we were fighting a common enemy.

The shoveling spirit thrilled us, en masse—no one stopped to be saluted or introduced—no one stopped to theorize—no one claimed exemption or superiority. We just asserted our right of way—and dug it.

So, here is freedom—to go or come.

It was a great lesson in united action, a convincing example of the solidarity of human interest, a reassuring experience in loyalty to the cause of common welfare. It was an American demonstration.

The slacker was thoroughly unslacked when he saw his neighbor shoveling off his walk.

It was a worth-while storm.

Men met each other in these neighborhood trenches with a new expression in their eyes—a new feeling in their hearts.

Over the white-blocked barricades of snow, head high and miles in length, they were seeing those reddened, sandbagged walls in Belgium. Seeing loyal bayonets shoveling humanity's way to freedom through storm-crushed Flanders. Seeing braver patriots than themselves struggling manfully against Alpine avalanches of steel and blizzards of fire, that the home-paths of mankind be not obstructed forever by any brutal drifts of hate or selfishness.

The roar of the Arctic terror these neighbors knew when the storm broke upon their unpreparedness was as nothing to the scream of shells and the thunder of artillery they are hearing now in those trenches across the sea—and in their souls.

They have realized in a small, bloodless way the meaning of war—war that is a perpetual offensive storm, instead of an occasional one in January.

When men meet in these snow trenches of the West, there's only one comment: "We've got to help them win."

And they mean it—as they meant every shovelful of snow they threw out of their paths of peace and contentment.

Some great blessings come thickly disguised.

Big Storm Recalled.

Just thirty years ago in January, the worst storm in the history of the United States weather bureau raged over the central West, taking a toll of more than 200 lives and killing thousands of farm animals. "Old-timers" asserted there had been a storm of equal, if not worse proportions, in 1880, but there are no definite records on the first storm, and it is known to have been more locally confined than the "great storm of '88." The storm originated in Nebraska and extended to central Iowa and Wisconsin eastward and to the Montana line on the west. The temperature was about freezing when the storm started, but by the next morning it had dropped to 54 degrees below zero in South Dakota. Grand Forks, N. D., reported a temperature of 52 degrees below, while at Sioux City, Ia., it was 28 below. Near Mitchell, S. D., a farmer and his son were unable to reach the house five rods distant before the boy was frozen to death.

How They Lived in Early Days.

Men and women who are complaining that the increasing cost of food staples is making the purchase of some luxuries beyond their means should read the account of the privations which the people of medieval England had to suffer, notes a correspondent. They lived without sugar until the thirteenth century, without coal until the fourteenth, without butter on their bread until the fifteenth, without tobacco until the sixteenth, and potatoes until the sixteenth, without tea, coffee and soap until the seventeenth, without umbrellas, lamps and puddings until the eighteenth, without trains, telegrams, gas, matches and chloroform until the nineteenth.

Pigeon a War Hero.

The feat of Napoleon's A. D. C., who galloped up with a message in the press of battle, and being asked: "You are wounded?" replied, "Pardon, sire, I am dead," and fell lifeless, has been equaled by an army pigeon. This pigeon flew home with one of its legs shot away, only to fall dead on the loft floor. But its message, almost driven into its body by the shot, saved the lives of hundreds of men.—From the European Edition of the New York Herald.

Devonshire. [L.S.] CANADA.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS considerable numbers of men belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class 1 under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals: and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter: One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulvey

Under-Secretary of State.

EVANGELINE'S LAND TO HAVE A SHRINE

A giant of the orchard in full bloom, Memorial Park, Grand Pre, N.S. The fisherman doing his bit.

A new Mecca is beckoning to devotees of art and religion. Its name is Nova Scotia. Already the artists have made their pilgrimage and returned with charming pictures of Evangeline's Land. A collection of sixty paintings, the work of six New York men, known as the Nova Scotia Group, were exhibited recently in New York and elicited much praise.

The pioneers of Nova Scotia have blazed a trail over which a brush and palette laden army will follow in seasons to come. They will come to paint the gentle beauty of apple-blossoms when the great Annapolis Valley is covered with a fragrant pink and white veil. They will come in cherry time to paint the rich red fruit and the happy people enjoying the Cherry Festival, a time honored custom. They will come in autumn to transfer to canvas the mad riot of brilliant coloring with which Nature paints the woods and hillsides and when the orchards groan beneath their heavy burdened boughs of ripened apples. They will come at all seasons to picture the quaint fisherfolk and their quainter surroundings.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway that swings you around a half-circle from Halifax to Yarmouth, takes you through a Land of Romance, the Land of Evangeline. At the little station of Grand Pre you will find a wide meadow which is soon to be transformed into a shrine. Here previous to 1775, stood the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles, the church of the Acadians. To-day a massive stone cross marks the site of the old burying ground that surrounded the church and nearby is Evangeline's Well, with its long sweep.

The French Acadians have always cherished a reverence for this spot and now through the generosity of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company they may call it their own. The railway company has purchased this meadow and will make it into an old-fashioned garden surrounded with a rustic fence and has deeded a portion of the ground to the Societie L'Assomption, composed of French Acadians, of whom the Rev. C. V. Landry of Butoche, N.B., is President. The only consideration for this transfer is the promise of the Societie to erect a chapel. This they are eager to do and plans are now under consideration.

With the dedication of the new shrine, large numbers of French Acadians from Quebec, Montreal and Upper Canadian points, will make pilgrimages to Grand Pre similar to those made yearly to Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Their numbers will be swelled by many others who cherish a fondness for the gentle Evangeline and who will be eager to visit the scene of her story and to walk under the ancient willows that still guard this storied spot.