THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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W. H. THURSTON, - Editor

ANOTHER CANADIAN TRIUMPH

After bravely battling for fifteen hours and forty-five minutes with the tides, waves and ice cold waters of the San Pedro Channel which divides Catalina Island and the mainland of California, George Young of Toronto has once again brought honor and glory to Canada by the prowess of his swimming. By accomplishing this feat he was the winner of the $25,000 prize given by William Wrigley Jr., chewing gum king, for the first person swimming the channel. George Young was the only one to reach the finish, out of one hundred others who started at the same time.

This feat carries us back a few years to another event that marked Canada as a sporting country, when Ned Hanlon, also of Toronto, journeyed to Philadelphia to row against the most famous scullers in the world. Ned came away from that meet as champion sculler of the world, bringing honor and glory to Canada and his native Toronto. A monument was unveiled last fall in Exhibition Park, Toronto, in honor of this champion.

In George Young, who is only seventeen years of age, Canada has another son who has brought honor to himself and his native land, and no doubt Toronto will take it upon herself to give a royal welcome to their boy when he arrives home.

THE SPEED QUESTION.

It has been stated that 35 miles per hour will be made the speed limit in Ontario for autos.

Thirty-five miles per hour is pretty fast going for the ordinary small car, and faster than most people care to travel. This will leave little to be desired, even by the speed fiend, because, if he so desires, he can get away with even 40 miles or more without having to pay a fine. There will be much fewer prosecutions for exceeding the speed limit if this regulation is made.

In some of the States of the Union across the border the speed limit has been entirely eliminated and drivers are made responsible altogether for observing the traffic laws and for any damage done by travelling at an excessive speed. We are not sure but what this is the most sane and satisfactory way of dealing with the speed question. It would at least save a large amount of money to the Province by withdrawing the speed cops from the highways and retaining the salaries paid them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are times when a hint to the wise is unwise.

* * *

Members of boards serving the public do well to bear in mind that putting one's best foot forward does not mean kicking at everything.

* * *

The terrible fire in Toronto over the wek end when four children lost their lives is a warning to those parents who leave their children alone in te house while they enjoy an evening out.

* * *

United States farmers in the South are suffering from an overplus of cotton, and a patriot suggests that all hands and the cook ought to help out by wearing longer shirts.

* * *

Dorothy Dix, the noted writer, rises to remark that women weep less now than in former days, which moves a cynical benedict of ours to ask, "What is there left to cry for?" Let him beware of falling into the hands of a modern Women's Club.

* * *

A plant is now being set up at Edmonton, Alberta, to manufacture paper products from straw. At first the effort will be to produce wrapping paper, cardboard and other coarse papers. If successful in this, an effort will be made to manufacture news print. The practical effect will be the using up of much straw hitherto regarded as of little value, and in the case of many farmers burned in the fields at the time of threshing. We may also very soon have the product largely take the place of wood pulp, thereby assisting in the preservation of our forests, now being used up with a speed truly alarming.

* * *

A correspondent of the Globe asserts that George Brown's old time stalwart journal is now a Laodicean. For particulars read Revelations, chapter iii.

The quick lunch counter makes the whole world kin. Queen Mary, it has been noticed, thinks nothing of mounting a high stool and taking a noon day snack in the cafateria of any philanthropic institution where she may be visiting.

* * *

It took men a long time to comprehend and acknowledge it, but it is nevertheless true, as pointed out in "The World's Work," that it is the women everywhere in all ages who lift or lower the culture level of homes. Educate a man and you educate an individual, but educate a woman and you educate a family.

* * *

SirAlan Cobham, famous British aviator, thrilled members ot the Canadian and Rotary Clubs of London when he visioned the time when aeroplanes will cross the Atlantic overnight, and sky cruisers carrying passengers will ply air courses at a thousand miles an hour. He explained that use of air charges will make possible the operation of aircraft at unprecedented altitudes, and at speed never dreamed of a few years ago.

* * *

It is announced that at the ensuing session of the Legislature of Ontario the law will be amended to provide that all vehicles must carry lights on the highways after dark. . This prospect moves the Toronto Star to remind us that in "Grey County rural feeling runs high because a farmer, persuading a pig along the road after dark with a cord tied to its leg, had the pig killed by a motorist, and, on the farmer suing the motorist for the value of the pig, the court gave judgment against the farmer. The point evidently is that a farmer must not drive (coax or delude) a pig along the road after dark unless he carries a lantern or attaches a light to the pig." What if the pig is a non-co-operator?

WAS DEAD YET LIVETH.

From the Hydro-Electric Bulletin.

Late in the afternoon of May 21st, 1926, Mr. Douglas Ellis, one of the operating staff of the Eugenia Power House, started in to clean one of the windows and in doing this his head came in contact with a 26,000 volt bare lead from a bank of transformers to the bus bars. He fell backwards and became unconscious and stopped breathing. By the training and resourcefulness of the whole operating staff of the Eugenia Power House, power was cut off, the man was cleared, resuscitation was started, a doctor was brought down a very bad hill in extremely bad weather and by their combined efforts Ellis began to breathe. The injuries that he received were of such a character that it was impossible to move him excepting to the nearest house and nurses were brought in to look after him. During this time, long distance communication had been early set up with Toronto and the best advice possible was given over the telephone; finally after a few days he was moved to Toronto General Hospital, where he has been, up to the present, receiving treatment.

It is a rather simple story, but shows conclusively what training and resourcefulness on the part of the men closest to an accident will mean in the saving of life.

A report of the matter was made and the Canadian Electrical Association awarded to the operating staff of the Eugenia Power House, the Canadian Electrical Association Resuscitation Medal and Certificate, and on October 20th these were presented to the staff in the presence of a number of friends at Eugenia Power House.

In going up to Eugenia to make the presentation, Mr. Willis Maclachlan, representing the Canadian Electrical Association, was asked by Douglas Ellis to take a letter to them. The simplest way to present this case is to let the letter speak for itself:—

To my Noble Pals at Eugenia Plant,
H. E. P. C.

Dear Friends and Fellow Workmen:

Through the lines of the following I wish to convey, in a humble way, my deepest gratitude for the successful efforts set forth in resuscitating me and saving my life, May 21st, 1926, and I fully realize that were it not for the alertness, coolness and persistence of my associates at that critical time it would not be necessary for me to send this message at this time.

I wish to offer my sincerest congratulations to those heroes individually for their successful work.

I wish to state that at present I am feeling just like a two year old, and I don't mean egg.

I have the use of my eyes, arms, hands and legs and appreciate each and every one. Am progressing slowly but very patiently. My greatest desire at the present time is to hear that resuscitation is being preached and practiced in all the branches at Universities, and to the general public, so that others may be saved by this great life restorer.

Your most grateful Pal,
—D. ELLIS.

"JANEY CANUCK'S" COURAGE

It is one of the strongest traits of human nature that once a stand has been adopted on a controversial question only those things which are favorable to that stand are considered to be important. Having weighed the pros and cons of a debatable matter and having arrived at a conclusion on it it is considered the proper, as perhaps it is also only the natural, thing to become the advocate of that conclusion and, in the partiality thus engendered, to fail to see any good in the side which has been rejected. Of course, looked at coldly we all see the error of this and perhaps each of us, while recognizing the failing in others, considers himself or herself free from it; but take any controversial subject and then see how we stand. Further, the more interested we become in the controversy the stronger will grow our partiality adn the greater our prejudice.

That much of the truth is thus lost is undeniable; but, perhaps, the greatest harm of all comes from this source, which in most cases is absolutely honest and sincere, but from what is really a form of cowardice: namely a determination not to admit that one is wrong when one knows very well that he is. How seldom, even in private affairs among friends, is there that generous willingness to admit that the facts are against us and that our friend was right, but when it comes to public affairs how very, very much more seldom does this occur. "What I have said I have said" is the usual attitude, and while for a moment that may look a brave and bold attitude to adopt only a little reflection is needed to show how intrinsically base and mean it is. All credit to the person who, having seen the error of his statements, has the courage publicly to say so. The change of opinion denotes not weakness but strength.

These thoughts are engendered by an article which a contemporary has been carrying containing an interview with the well-known "Janey Canuck."

"Janey Canuck" in private life is Mrs. Emily I. Murphy, of Edmonton, Alberta, and she has for long had distinction and authority among the women of Canada. Her books are widely read, she has been active in many moral, social and patriotic movements and as Police Magistrate and Judge of the Juvenile Court for the Province of Alberta has won a reputation for sound judgment and wise but sympathetic treatment of offenders.

Mrs. Murphy has been president of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada and of the Canadian Women's Press Club, and vice-president of the National Council of Women, of the Social Service Council of Canada, of the Canadian Association of Child Protection officers, and of the Canadian Committee on Social Hygiene. Because of her experience as a magistrate, her connection with so many healing and reforming agencies, and her proved courage and independence, I sought an interview with Mrs. Murphy in order to discover her attitude towards the system of Government Control of Liquor in Alberta.

In considering the interview in question we are not of course primarily concerned with whether Mrs. Murphy is now right or not. The subject is one which, with all respect to Mrs. Murphy's new opinions, is for each individual to settle for himself or herself, and for that reason we are not going to reproduce the whole article, but the following extract will probably furnish ground on which the majority of people can meet:

"So long as liquor is manufactured, it cannot be eliminated. Every quart distilled or brewed under Government inspection or control will find a consumer. It is meant to find a consumer.

"The same is true of the illicitly distilled or compounded stuff, unless it be found by the police.

"Personally, I am one who claims that neither whiskey nor beer are hygienic drinks. We would be vastly better without them—better physically, mentally and morally."

There will also be general agreement with Mrs. Murphy when she says: "There is no doubt that education along temperance lines is having an immensely powerful effect, and that one day the gospel of abstinence will gain a vastly greater hold upon our Canadian people." The utterances to which she commits herself later on, however, will not be received with so little question, but there is no gainsaying the transparent sincerity of "Janey Canuck," and while we may not agree with her conclusions there will be no desire to withhold our admiration for the frank honesty and courage which characterize her views. Telling her own story, Mrs. Murphy says, "Before Government Control became the law of Alberta, I opposed it vigorously, both on the platform and by my pen. I was fearful that our last state would be worse than our first. It seemed only logical that if the restrictions were removed there would be more drunkenness and crime. No living person could persuade me to the contrary. I had a fine line of arguments on the subject, too.

"After a period of several years, in which I have been called upon to enforce the present Liquor Control Act, both as a city and provincial magistrate, I am bound to acknowledge that my fears were largely unfounded. There was not even a rush of inebrity as I had predicted, the people showing a remarkable degree of restraint. The condition has steadily improved—again I saw, not from any degree of spiritual enrichment on the part of our people, but because the law was well conceived, and is being well enforced."

We suppose in this matter Mrs. Murphy would be the first to say that she was speaking for herself alone, and we are content to leave her views at that; but we feel refreshed at encountering a person of her prominence with the courage she shows herself to possess.

GATHERING ICE CROP

CUT FROM CLEAN BODY OF WATER NOT TOO SHALLOW.

Storage Need Not Be Elaborate But There Are Important Points to Observe.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Our winters in Canada are usually very favorable for the production of ice. Ice is one of our most certain crops. In order to make use of this ice in the summer for cooling purposes it is necessary to store it properly during the winter season. Ice storage is not a difficult or costly matter; to make a success of it a few general principles must be applied carefully. The purpose of this short article is to mention these and show how they are applied for the successful storage of ice on the farm.

In the first place, the ice should be cut from a clean and sanitary body of water which is not too shallow. In harvesting the ice it will pay to take some care in marking out the strips of ice, and cutting the strips up into cakes so that they will be all of a size, and have even clean-cut faces. If cakes are cut in this manner, they will store much easier and tighter in the bin. Large size cakes keep better than small ones, but the size is limited on account of handling. A very good size is 20 or 22 inches square. The depth or thickness, of course, will vary with severity of the winter and the exposure of the ice to the weather. Cold dry days are best for harvesting and storing ice. If a number of people in any section cut and store ice regularly, it is a good practice to do the work co-operatively, as it can be done more economically, more conveniently and in a more efficient manner than by the single-handed method.

The storage for the ice need not be an elaborate or costly structure by any means. Frequently some portion of the farm buildings can be conveniently converted into an ice storage, for instance the corner of a shed where a simple bin can be built large enough to store the ice required. On nearly every farm some suitable storage about the present structures may be found, or made by slight alterations or additions. On the dairy farm it is quite a common practice to have a small isolated building combining ice storage, cooling room and dairy room. Sometimes it is possible to have the well under this building, with the pump in the dairy room. Such a combination as this is very useful, and no doubt its advantages warrant the extra cost over a simple bin as enclosure for ice.

Whatever may be the form of storage, it is very necessary to provide for a location with good protection from the sun's direct rays, and yet with a reasonable amount of circulation of air; a good thickness of non-conducting material like sawdust or shavings between the ice and the atmosphere, free drainage from the bottom of the storage, lively circulation over the top of the ice, and the ice should be packed as tightly as possible. During the warm weather care should be taken to keep the top of ice well covered up after any ice is removed.

Space Required.

The rule for estimating size of storage required for a given quantity of ice is that 45 cubic feet will store a ton. According to this 40 tons would require a building about 14 feet square and 14 feet high, allowing a foot of sawdust on all sides of the ice. When ice is used chiefly for cooling milk, it is necessary to store about 1⅛ tons per cow. If used for household purposes as well, two or three extra tons should be stored, sometimes more.

The Department of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., will be pleased to supply on request any interested party with copy of Bulletin 306, "Cold Storage on the Farm."—R. R. Graham, Physics Dept., O. A. College.

Manure Pit Needed on Every Farm.

In a ton of cow manure the liquid part is equal to 61 per cent. of the total value. Ontario with her thousands of cows experiences a tremendous waste each year, partly through neglect and partly because it is human to shun all things considered unclean. Every precaution should be taken to save the liquid, as well as the solids. Fermentation or rotting goes on rapidly in dry loosely piled manure. Fermentation or rotting goes on rapidly in dry loosely piled manure. Nitrogen escapes in the form of ammonia, and the potash and phosphorous are made soluble. Once in gaseous or soluble condition these valuable elements get away through leaching or washing by rains, or by evaporation. Returning to from whence they came, not waiting for the neglectful. The losses due to the changes caused by fermentations and weathering are so commonplace with many farm people that they continue the practice as a matter of course.

Concrete floors and gutters in the stables and feed yards, together with a cement manure pit in which manure may be stored, is the equipment necessary to prevent loss, and insure the proper making of manure. A ten cow herd requires a pit 16 x 16 by four feet deep. The manure from a twenty cow herd can be taken care of in a pit 24 x 20 by four feet deep. A small tank can be arranged at one end, into which the unabsorbed liquid may run. This can be used as it is, or pumped back over the pile to prevent heating. The pit should be covered by a suitable roof. This will keep out the rain, support the manure carrier track and provide shelter for the driveway.

Many of the disease conditions common to live stock are harbored in the manure and for this reason alone it pays well to keep the stock away from the manure pile. Plan and build to prevent waste of fertility, unsanitary conditions and for the maintenance of the health of the farm live stock.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

BOWLES — THOMPSON

Married in Toronto on Saturday, January 15th, 1927, Miss Vera May Thompson of Toronto, to Mr. Lawson Bowles, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bowles, west back line, Orange Valley. The congratulations of the many friends of the groom in this district are extended to the happy couple. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles will reside at 768 Manning Ave., Toronto.

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