50th Anniversary

- OF -

DeLaval Cream Separators

¶ 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE DAIRLMEN OF THE WORLD.

¶ WHY NOT GIVE YOUR COWS A CHANCE TO MAKE YOU MORE MONEY BY GETTING A NEW DeLAVAL SEPARATOR.

We will be pleased to demonstrate the new machine.

W. A. HAWKEN

New Cement Block. Phone 17j.

THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

Published on Collingwood street, Flesherton, Wednesday of each week. Circulation over 1100. Price in Canada, $2.00 per year, when paid in advance $1.50. In U.S.A. $2.50 per year, when paid in advance $2.00.

W. H. THURSTON, - Editor

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION

The question of supporting our public hospitals in this province appears to have been settled by recent legislation, and it should not be any longer necessary to look to charity for funds to carry on. Hospitals are allowed to charge $1.50 per day for patients in the public wards. In case they cannot collect that amount it is simply a matter of charging it up to the county in which the patient has been domiciled. In fact they do not even have to make an effort to collect it. Then if the county wishes it may charge up one half to the municipality from which the patient is sent, and that municipality has to pay the bill. This applies to all public hospitals in Ontario. Such being the case, it appears to us to be quite superfluous and altogether unnecessary for hospitals to go to their county councils and to the public for donations to help carry on their work. It is quite possible and probable that free grants and donations will in the near future be eliminated entirely where these institutions are concerned.

Another thing worthy of attention in connection with hospitals is the multitude of new institutions which have sprung up since the world war—hospitals for which there was no crying need. Ostensibly they were created as "memoriable" hospitals for the towns in which they were located, but largely to assist local physicians in their work. This class of hospital has been getting county assistance. Perhaps had they not been getting this, some, at least, of the "memoriable" hospitals would have been merged into the larger institutions before now, because the patronage would not have been anything like sufficient for their needs. It seems to us that the Ontario Government should have some say in restraining or controlling the superfluous erection of hospitals. Now that it has recognized the principle of stand-and-deliver, it should at least see that this thing is limited to the actual needs of the country and not made the means of pandering to private purses and ambitions at the expence of a long-suffering public who are obliged under present laws to find the necessary funds, whether they wish or no.

LET THERE BE NO REPETITION OF THE TRAGEDY

Whatever may be the finding of the commission appointed to enquire into the recent calamity at the Hollinger mine, northern Ontario, whereby thirty-nine lives of workmen were sacrificed, there can be no doubt that the public voice is in favor of drastic regulations being made to prevent a recurrence of so tragic a disaster

That greater care in the disposition of rubbish might have averted the outbreak seems to be beyond a doubt. The assumption is—and the truth will likely be fully made known in the investigation—that in unused recesses in the workings large quantities of inflammable material had been deposited, no doubt to await a convenient season for removal. This waste material had been set on fire, either by spontaneous combustion or by the careless throwing away of smoking material. Then the poisonous vapours were developed and the fatalities ensued with fearful rapidity. A large number of the men were saved. They had been taught to resort to expedients, which stood them in good stead, but the poisonous fumes were so violent that in some sections of the mine the poor fellows were struck down and almost instantly choked to death.

It appears that in the dump which was burned up the habit was to deposit sawdust, glycerine, paper, iron powder boxes, and also the broken wooden boxes themselves, and investigation which has since been made shows that there was another great dump in which similar inflammable material had been deposited, and which was promptly removed at the instance of the mine inspector, when his attention was called to it. Why this official and the mine managers did not discover these deposits, and clear the mine of them, long before now, it is difficult to understand, though one excuse is that no one was afraid of an outbreak of fire in a gold mine, where, unlike a coal mine, there are no inflammable products, and the mine is always in very damp condition. Where, however, there is waste material there is always danger of spontaneous combustion. Hence we have many serious fires whose origins have never been definitely ascertained, the only theory being that of spontaneous combustion among old rags and other household, factory or store waste.

There is the other explanation that this fire may have been caused by the careless throwing of a cigarette or cigar but into the pile. We have seen no intimation that smoking in the mine was prohibited, and if it was not, this might be the explanation of the conflagration.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first hundred years of a man's life are always the hardest.

* * *

A teacher who resigns from her position in a school leaps from the frying pan into the fire.

* * *

Editor A. W. Wright of the Mount Forest Confederate-Representative, has completed a book of over 200 pages of memoirs of Mount Forest and the surrounding townships. The articles have appeared during the past year in his paper, and are of great historical value.

* * *

Most people have an idea that Henry Ford was the inventor of the modern automobile, but such is not the case according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. Seigfried Marcus introduced an automobile as early as 1864, and in 1865 he designed one that had many advantages of the car of to-day

A monument is now being erected in Austria to his memory.

* * *

The new speed record set by Malcolm Campbell at Dayton Beach, California on Sunday is another vindication of the supremacy of Britain in the realm of motor building. In his Napier Bluebird Special he set a new world's record of 206.95602 miles per hour. The engine of the car is said to be of similar construction to that used by a British aviator who won the Schneider Cup last year.

* * *

The Hanover Post wonders why that town has not got a deputy- reeve as well as a reeve and compares Hanover with other places of smaller population who have a deputy. Had the Post gone to its Mayor or Clerk it would have received the necessary information without wasting a lot of type making invidious comparisons. If Hanover has 1000 voters on its list it is entitled to a Deputy. The Clerk of any municipality which has 1000 voters is obliged to issue his lllrilseaa voters is obliged to issue his election notice to that effect and have a Deputy nominated. If Hanover has the required number the fault lies with the Clerk, and there is no nigger in the outside fence.

* * *

The Durham Chronicle remarks that it doesn't see where it is the business of the Toronto Board of Trade or the commercial travellers which day the stores in Ontario decide to observe as half-holiday, and also states that the afternoon off is selected to meet the needs of individual towns.

Fleshereton is well satisfied with observing Thursday and have been closing that afternoon during June, July, August and Sptember for the several years past. As the merchant keep their business places open Wednesday it gives the farmers a better chance to purchase necessities and the Thursday half-holiday, therefore, is not inconvenient. We are well satisfied with Thursday afternoon and the time for closing will not likely be changed.

Health Service

- of the -

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOC.

FRESH AIR IN WINTER.

Fresh air is a necessity the year round. In the warm weather we live outside by preference, and, because we are more comfortable that way, we keep the bedroom windows open. As a result, we secure an abundance of fresh air. During the cold weather most of our time is spent indoors and we may forget that in order to maintain our health, it is necessary that we have plenty of fresh air.

One reason for the increase in the number of communicable diseases, particularly of pneumonia, during the winter months, is because the body is starved of fresh air. Fresh air is air that is cool, in motion and not too dry or too moist.

The best air is the air outside. Night air is just as good as day air. In the daytime the advantage in being outdoors is because of the sunshine that is there. Indoors, we obtain the best air by opening the windows. This allows the cooler air in and causes it to circulate.

In realy cold weather, during the day time, there is usually sufficient opening of doors and movement in the house to keep the air cool and in motion. This is not so at night. Then the house is still and the air becomes overheated and stagnant.

Bedroom windows should always be opened sufficiently to keep the air of the room cool and in circulation. How far the window needs to be opened to accomplish this depends upon how cold it is, and upon the direction of the wind. Fresh air costs nothing; there is no reason why all should not have their share of it.

Meadow larks, quail, starling and a robin were seen recently near Sarnia, evidently not having gone south.

Extra Specials

All Lines of Dry Goods

Sport Flannel per yard	65c.
Mackinaw Flannel, per yard	25c.
Flannelette, reg. 30c. for	21c.
Factory Cotton, per yard	25 & 18c.
Heavy Towelling, per yard	21c.
All-linen Glass Towelling	21c.

A. WATSON

Phone 60 - FLESHERTON

When The Tide is Low

Sometime at eve when the tide is low,
I shall slip my moorings and sail away
With no response to a friendly hail
Of kindred craft in a busy bay.
In the silent hush of the twilight pale,
When the night stoops down to embrace the day,
And the voices call in the water's flow
Sometime at eve, when the tide is low,
I shall slip my moorings and sail away.

A few who have watched me sail away
Will miss my craft from the busy bay.
Some friendly barks that were anchored near,
Some loving souls that my heart held dear,
In silent sorrow will drop a tear;
But I shall have peacefully furled my sail
In moorings sheltered from storm and gale,
And greeted the friends who have sailed before,
O'er the Unknown Sea to the Unknown Shore.

Special in Men's Ready-made Suits

Reg. $25.50 for $22.00

GROCERY SPECIALS

7 lbs. Epsom Salts	25c.
3 Pks. Corn Flakes	29c.
2 lbs. Pure Mince Meat	35c.
3 lbs. Pure Lard	59c.
8 lbs. Cooking Onions	25c.

O'CANADA Flour—$4.25 Cash, this week.

W. G. KENNEDY

'PHONE 37

Used Cars

We have a few good reconditioned used cars ready for the road and a real guarantee with them. It will pay you to see them now.

Winter Battery Storage

Due to the lateness of the driving season last fall several car owners have neglected bringing their batteries in to have them recharged for Spring. It won't be long until you will be wanting to use your car, and now is the time to see that your battery is left with us where you can rest assured it will be attended to properly.

CAR REPAIRING

If there should be any parts of your car in need of attention, now is the time to have it attended to. We can give better attention to your car now than later, when everyone will be wanting their cars put in shape for the season's running.

D. McTAVISH & SON - Flesherton

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1928

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Cr.	
Balance forward, February 1st, 1927	$ 317,736.77
Profits for the year ending January 31st, 1928 after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial and Municipal taxes and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	917,658.39
	$1,235,395.16
Dr.	
Dividend No. 146, paid May 1st, 1927 at rate of 12% per annum	$144,702.00
Dividend No. 147, paid Aug. 1st, 1927 at rate of 12% per annum	144,702.00
Dividend No. 148, paid Nov. 1st, 1927 at rate of 12% per annum	144,702.00
Dividend No. 149, payable Feb. 1st, 1928 at rate of 12% per annum	144,702.00
War Tax on Note Circulation	48,234.00
Reserved for Dominion Income Tax	50,000.00
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund	40,000.00
Written off Bank Premises	100,000.00
Balance carried forward	418,353.16
	$1,235,395.16

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st January, 1928

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$6,135,505.00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date)	$62,534,683.71	
Deposits not bearing interest	19,594,554.12	
		82,129,237.83
Deposits made by other Banks in Canada		1,017,643.80
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		146,091.23
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		3,190,416.71
Letters of Credit outstanding		411,515.14
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		86,335.95
Dividend No. 149, payable 1st February, 1928		144,702.00
Former Dividends unclaimed		1,301.50
Capital stock paid in		4,823,400.00
Reserve Fund		2,900,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		418,353.16
		$101,404,502.32

ASSETS

Current coin held by the Bank		431,923.63
Dominion Notes held		8,227,887.00
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves		1,500,000.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		250,000.00
Notes of other Banks		552,984.00
United States and other foreign currencies		53,134.01
Cheques on other Banks		6,357,944.46
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		703,446.02
		$18,077,319.12
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	10,266,465.10	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	3,187,273.70	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	3,751,483.47	
		17,205,222.27
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks or other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		13,357,130.33
		$48,639,671.72
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		2,383,787.77
Other Current Loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		45,101,159.94
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for		361,094.42
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		140,142.46
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		333,010.54
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		411,515.14
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		3,870,604.55
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		163,515.78
		$101,404,502.32

A. F. WHITE, *President*

N. L. McLEOD, *General Manager*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Standard Bank of Canada at its Head Office, for the year ended January 31st, 1928, and have been furnished with certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

The Bank's investments and cash on hand at its chief office and certain of its principal branches, were verified by us as at January 31st, 1928.

We certify that, in our opinion, the above general statement of Liabilities and Assets at January 31st, 1928, discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is in accordance with the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Toronto, February 14th, 1928.