Kennedy's Grocery

24 lb. bags Pastry ..... .95
3 pkgs. Handy Ammonia ..... .25
3 bars Infant's Delight Soap ..... .25
Try our Special Tea per lb. ..... 49c.
O'Canada Flour $4.40
(Every bag guaranteed)

Men,s Wear

10% OFF ANYTHING IN MEN'S WEAR THIS WEEK.

W. G. KENNEDY

Phone 37 We deliver in town.

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

(Members of Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association)

W. H. THURSTON, - - Editor
F. J. THURSTON - Assoc. Editor

POSTMASTER'S PAY AND AIR MAIL SERVICE

The complaint of country postmasters that they have been given no compensation for the portion of their income lost through the reduction of the letter rate from three cents to two cents is well founded. It is true that the public have welcomed the reduction most heartily, but it is not fair that postmasters paid by a commission on the sale of stamps, should lose by the carrying out of the popular reform. There should be an adjustment of this matter at the ensuing session of Parliament in order that these hard working public servants may not remain at a disadvantage, while the public benefits. We have seen it stated that post office expenditures have greatly increased in recent years, and in so far as the money is spent for the general public benefit no objection can be raised. But there seems to be a disposition at headquarters to neglect, or underpay the hard worked employees throughout the Dominion, while constantly adding to the "frills" What, for example, is all this hurry to deliver the mails by airplanes? We know of no demand by the general public for taking letters and papers from railway and express Companies and committing them to a flying machine. They tell us of course that by this means the mail gets to its destination quicker than if carried by an express train, and they that are receivers of letters, papers and parcels are stumbling over themselves to get at the mail on its arrival by air. Well, are they? To the great many of us it makes no difference if our letters are a few hours late, and even the average busy man is in no hurry to get his mail. It is certain that no one desires the air carried letters if the expense cannot be shown to be warranted as it doubtless is when used to facilitate mail service in remote regions, far removed from railway service, but certainly no huge expenditure on aeroplane service that makes it necessary to half-starve the ordinary postal service should be endorsed. The whole question should be thoroughly looked into before further extension of the air mail service is agreed to by Parliament.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Canadian, who has during the last year gone over the United States from Boston on the Atlantic to Portland on the Pacific, declares that he vouches for the good results of the law protecting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Protection, he asserts, is a great success economically and morally. He makes his declaration that must possess food for thought to the Canadian people: —My firm conviction from observation is that industrially Canada and England wet are little competition to the United States dry. The fact is the American mechanic is increasingly every year becoming a sober man. The wets make a great deal of noise about the failure of prohibition; but no man can look over the mines and factories of this country without knowing that they are being manned with sober men. If that is so, no country relying on drunken labor can compete in production. Money spent for lipuor is waste; thats the sad fact about Canada. In the United States the money that formerly went to the saloon goes today for homes and shoes and clothing and home-built autos. It goes to paint the barn and repair the old farmhouse. In Canada, and especially in England, too many millions go to waste. I went from Winnipeg to Halifax, and everywhere Canada needs paint and repairs, instead she wastes her substance in the Government Liquor house. There is much in these observations worthy to be reflected on by all of us.

* * *

A Thornbury business man advertises an "egg producer" which he guarantees will produce 50 per cent more eggs a day. Our hen lays but one egg a day at the present time. What kind of a freak food is this that would make her lay an egg and a half? We are afraid the struggle to produce that extra half egg might shorten the term of production.

* * *

The difference between the old-time hotel bars and curling is that the latter is only operated for three months, but the women still bring the hubbies home.

* * *

A modern simile: "As out of date as soft soap."

The Last Great West

The lost far North of Western Canada, the Peace Riveh lands combine to occupy attention. There can be no doubt that there is a bright future for this splendid territory of Northern Alberta. While we bear much of the outlook for the development of the fertile plains, woodlands and great flowing rivers, every now and again, an historian gives us a lock into the happenings, over a century ago, when the land was being explored by the men who made fortunes for the far lands and fame if not fortune, for themselves. We have a very readable narrative, recently published by J. U. Wallace on "The Wintering Partners of Peace River" which gives a systematic account of the opening up of the territory. There are some interesting facts from a journal kept at the far north fort of Dunvegan in 1806. The journal illustrates in a very compelling manner the power wielded by the men in charge of the great fur companies, as will be seen from the following quotations:

Thusrday May 1, Marcellais, who promised to hire this winter, was asked to sign his agreement. He said he never intended to hire for three years nor that he ever promised to hire. He disputed for some time with Mr. McLeod and contradicted him. At that Mr. McLeod got vexed and gave him a few blows. After that he asked him if he preferred signing, or aas rascal as he is, to be clapped in irons. He accepted of the latter and immediately was fettered. Mr. McLeod asked him a second time if he would sign. He answered that he would sooner suffer any punishment than sign. His hands were tied with a cord behind his back, which hurt him so much that he instantly asked to sign His demand being complied with, his hands were untied, but he remained in irons for the night.

Friday April 24th, Some meat was put out yesterday to dry and Nasflette watched it, for some one would take it. The only one known to be guilty is Marbineau, whom Mr. McLeod spoke to, and in order to punish him, he took his wife and gave her to M. Cadien, who is more able to maintain her, Cadien being much in debt.

The man McLeod was one of the wandering partners of the famous Northwest Company, a rival for many years of the Hudson Bay Company, but the men in charge of the chief positions in the Northwest Company were actually partners in the concern. These men pushed the trading possessions steadily up the Peace River. They included such stalwart leaders as Sinister Pond, known as the murderer, Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, David Thompson and Daniel Williams Harmon. The furs were what they were all after. Now a-days, the fur-bearing animals are still looked after, for the trade yet has money in it, But the great industry is the farm, there are spinging up progressive towns. Communities, town and country are being drawn together by the ties of the telephone and the radio, with frequent visits from the flying men. Even as far north as Peace River city they have a Canadian Club and a Historical Society. What a contrast to the days of a century ago!

Hydro on Farms

From The Alliston Herald

The Barrie Examiner was under fire of the Toronto Telegram one day last week. The Examiner had expressed the opinion that Hydro charges were not equitably conceived and imposed, meaning of course, that the farmer had just as much right to a low charge for power as has the resident of Toronto or any other quickly populated urban centre. This fact used to be set forth by The Herald at a time when no one rose in meeting to second our motion. But the idea has spread till now we are no longer iterate and reiterate the cause of the farm dweller; we merely read with pleasure the demands of numerous other local papers for justice to the farmer from the Hydro commission of the province.

The big argument, and that used by the Telegram in answer to the Examiner's demand, is that the Hydro municipalities have vast amounts of money invested in Hydro and it would be unfair to them to raise the rates so that the rural dweller can have power and light without being demeaned by subsidy nursing. A reconstruction of finances of the $300,000,000 public ownership enterprise is not impossible and by effecting such a reconstruction the Hydro municipalities could be taken care of.

Any one acquainted with conditions and sentiment in the rural districts can see the ever increasing demand for equality on the part of the farmer with his fellow citizen dwelling in the urban centre. Of late years many of the farms have been taken over by young men with secondary school education and not a few farms are now presided over by graduates of the Ontario Agricultural college. This younger generation is almost a solid unit in favor of power in the country just as they have it in the city and sooner or later one of the political parties will take up and espouse the cause of the rural dweller who demands power on equality with the urban dweller. When that time comes and it is not very far distant, Sir Adam Beck's house of cards will fall to the ground and a new and more substantial Hydro structure will be built up.

The Meaford evaporator closed recently after a highly successful season in the handling of apples. The plant has handled over 600 tons of apples since opening on Sept. 30 and converted same into dried fruit and waste. The finished product comprised some 75 tons of dried apples with 45 tons of waste. During the season, 15 women helpers and 8 men were engaged in the work.

Health Service
- of the -
CANADIAN MED. ASSOC.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association, Doctor R. M. Price reported the results of a research which is of public interest. This research was concerned with the important subject of the spread of bovine tuberculosis, that is, the type of tuberculosis from which cattle suffer and which also attacks children.

From the report, the following statements are quoted: —"The incidence of bovine infection in man, therefore, depends upon the amount of tuberculosis in cattle from which the milk is obtained, and the amount of raw milk consumed by children." "In Canada, about five per cent of cattle tested react to tuberculosis" "The younger the individual, the greater is the probability of the infection through the milk consumed, and the more likely is the case to be due to the bovine type."

In a group of 148 children studied, the bovine tvpe of tuberculosis was found in 20 of them. Of the 128 children who showed infection with human type, most of them gave a history of living in contact with a case of pulmonary tuberculosis. In many of the bovine cases, there was a hisotry of the use of raw milk and, in most cases, the relationship to milk was shown.

The important and most instructive practical point is that all of the children who had the bovine type of the disease came from places where the milk supply was not pasteurized. The group studied included a number of children living in the city of Toronto, and not one of these children had the bovine infection. The milk supply of Toronto has been pasteurized for a number of years.

It is hardly necessary to draw conclusions. It is evident that, by pasteurization, we can eliminate the bovine type of tuberculosis, which is responsible for quite a percentage of tuberculosis among children who use raw milk. Disablement, disfigurement, suffering and sometimes death are the results of bovine tuberculosis in children. Pasteurized milk is safe and its use safeguards children from many diseases ,including bovine tuberculosis.

EDUCATIONAL SWINE COURSES

An educational swine course will be held at the packing plants and Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 19, 20, 21. The course is primarily for the junior farmers under 26 years of age who have never attended one heretofore.

Seven boys are allowed from each county as follows: Grey, Norfolk, Brant, Bruce, Huron, Middlesex, Oxford, Wellington, Perth, Waterloo, Lambton, Essex, Kent and Elgin.

The following contribute to the prize money: 1, Dominion Live Stock Branch; 2, Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers; 3, Ontario Department of Agriculture; 4, Canadian Swine Breeders' Association.

The boys' railway fare over $3.00 will be refunded to them and 9 prizes varying from $9 down to $1 is offered in each class for the judging of live hogs, judging of carcasses and the grading of hogs.

All boys under 26 years of age are eligible to attend provided they have never gone before. The first boys to apply will be taken. The boys usually stay with friends in the city.

In order to arrive on time it will be necessary to leave on Tuesday morning. You can return on Friday night.

T. Stewart Cooper, Department of Agriculture, Markdale.

Alliston high school, which was built nine years ago, has been found to be inadequate and the dept. of education has informed the board a new building will have to be erected.

January Specials

10 yds. Dark Flannelette 36 in. wide for $1.75
10 yds. Light Striped Flannelette 36 in. wide, good quality for $2.00
Ladies' Fancy Sweater Coats, reduced to $3.35
12 in. Top Rubbers, size 11 only, for $3.50

A. HAW, Ceylon

Store closes every evening except Wednesday and Saturday until Spring.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Osprey Municipal Telephone System

For the year ending December 31st, 1929

COMMISSIONERS
Samuel Mullin George D. Short Harold Fenwick

Officers
George D. Short, Secretary Treasurer, Mrs. L. Leopard. Manager

REVENUE:	
Subscriber's Levies	$1968 13
Non-subscribers' Rentals	32 00
Non-subscribers' Rentals	45 00
From Bell Telephone Company for Commission on Long Distance Calls	359 36
Miscellaneous Receipts	189 55
	$2594 04
EXPENSES	
Operators' Salaries	$838 50
Annual Switching Fees paid to "Bell" or other systems	529 90
Maintenance or repairs—Wages	542 00
Maintenance or repairs—Supplies	836 59
Commissioners' Salaries	45 00
Secretary's and Treasurer's Salaries	50 00
Other Salaries (Auditors', Clerks', Municipal Officers', etc.)	56 00
Rent, Heat and Light	92 00
Stationery, Printing and Postage	29 48
Insurance and Workmen's Compensation	10 06
Sundries	96 23
Total operating expenses	$3152 36
Gross Income (operating revenue less operating expense)	$531 32
Deduct:	
Interest on Temporary Loans	10 75
Principal and Interest payable on Debentures 1929	65 22
Surplus December 31st, 1928	$2044 33
Surplus December 31st, 1929	$1517 95
ASSETS	
Tools and Vehicles	30 00
Office Furniture and Fittings	11 00
Rentals Uncollected n previous years and up to December 31st 1929	45 00
Tolls Uncollected in previous years and up to Dec. 31st	235 15
Material on hand	50 00
Cash in Bank or on hand	1517 95
Total	$1889 10
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	42 00
Surplus	1847 10
Total	$18891 10
Number of telephones, December 31st, 1929	211
Renters	7
Total	216
Number of telephones, December 31st, 1929	211
Renters	5
Total	218
Miles of Poles January 1st,1929	32
Miles of Poles, December 31st, 1929	33
Net gain in pole mileage for the year	1
Miles of Single Wire, January 1st, 1929	130
Miles of Single Wire, December 31st, 1929	150
Net gain in wire mileage for the year	20
Expended on Plant and Equipment in 1929	783 45

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the annexed statements of Revenue and Expenses Construction Account and Balance Sheet exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the System's affairs as on December 31st, Dated this 14th day of January 1930

EDGAR BETTS EMERSON WRIGHT Auditors

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

Call at 7.00 and— Get Evening Rates

If you want to cut your long distance telephone bills — watch for 7.00 o'clock. The lower evening rates begin now at 7.00 and they save you money.

Between 7.00 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., the rate is about twenty-five per cent off the day rate. And from 8.30 p.m. until 4.30 a.m. the rate is about one-half the day rate.*

Long distance service is constantly improving. You can talk to the next town or across the world from your telephone now — quickly — reliably — more cheaply than ever before. It is still cheaper when you take advantage of the lower evening rates at 7.00 o'clock.

** Minimum reduced rates*
Evening — 35c
Night — 25c