THE
FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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

THE BIGGEST BALL SCORE!

That was certainly a big score made by the Flesherton team, playing against the Dundalk boys — 54 runs to nothing in less than four innings, and still going strong when darkness compelled the calling of the game. "But I doubt," remarked Mr. J. D. Clarke, one of our visitors, "if the spectators got as much fun and excitement as we had in a contest waged all afternoon and evening on the exhibition grounds, some 40 years ago." He told us that the teams were made up of stalwarts from Singhampton and Flesherton. The visiting team arrived with a band and their players, determined to be rid of all impediments to victory, came on the field arrayed in tights. Neither of the teams used gloves, wire masks or chest protectors. Indeed, the fielding visitors had a decided aversion to even handling the ball. Hardly a catch was made by them. They preferred to watch the direction in which the sphere was hit and then sprint after it with the utmost agility. As, however, there was little grass on the fiield, and the weather had been dry, many long distance chases were indulged in and there were home runs galore. It was believed the game would last from 3 p.m. to 6 and a sumptuous joint repast had been arranged at Munshaw's for the last hour, but the war went on until darkness came, and "eats" were out of the question until the phenomenal scores were toted up, after some seven innings had been played. Mr. Clark's recollection is that the Flesherton boys batted out 74 runs, or stole bases while the tight-rigged visitors chased the ball. The visitors had to be contented with some 35 runs. All agreed that each side had had real runs for their money and as for the spectators they had more side-splitting hilarity than had been enjoyed in the old town for many a day. Query:- Has there ever been a game played since in "skin tights?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Judging from stock market reports a large number of stocks are moving upward in price. Wheat made a gain the first of the week of 2½ cents per bushel. Has the upward trend come? We imagine so.

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Despite an order from the Board of Health the odor from the sewer crossing under Toronto street at the market square continues to circulate its foul odors. It is certainly not a pleasant perfume for pedestrians to breathe and many complaints have been made regarding it, but apparently of no avail.

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It is announced that the Dominion Parliament will meet within the next few weeks specifically to consider the decisions arrived at in the recent Imperial Conference at Ottawa. There is stated to be no truth in the rumor that a Parliamentary general election will follow before the end of the year. Members are not likely to favor appeal to their constituencies until conditions are greatly improved.

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Freight is already moving through Churchill harbor in Hudson Bay, as well as outward and is justifying some of the faith expressed in the ultimate success of the harbor in that northern country. Several freighters have recently brought package freight into the harbor and returned to England and France with cargoes of grain. It is expected that 2,000,000 bushels of grain will be exported through Churchill harbor this season.

SOW THISTLE

Sow Thistle with its creeping root-stalks and thousands of seeds equipped so that they are blown long distances by the winds is the world's worst weed. Sow Thistle is found in every County and District in Ontario, in fact, in almost every Township. This weed known as the Yellow Peril is a real menace to the Agricultural industry in Ontario. For years farmers generally did not know the weed Sow Thistle, did not know its life history and habit of growth, and therefore, did not realize its importance until it had become well established.

Sow Thistle is perennial in nature. It spreads rapidly by roots and the seeds are carried long distances by the wind. The stems are from 1 to 5 feet in height, with few leaves and filled with a bitter, milky juice The flowers are bright yellow about 1½ inches across and are found closed in bright sunlight.

Hay fields known to be infested with Sow Thistle should be cut on the greenside and plowed immediately after the hay has been removed. If the weather is hot and dry, allow the plowed land to dry out for two weeks then cultivate thoroughly as a Summer fallow and sow Fall Wheat or plow again in the fall and sow barley or mixed grain the following spring.

Such crops as sweet clover and late sown buckwheat are excellent for controlling this weed. A bare summer fallow is also excellent for controlling all kinds of weeds. Early summer plowing and the baking or drying process in the hot dry weather after plowing destroys many of the roots and where this system is consistently followed in the rotation, sow thistle can be kept under control. Many farmers have found early oats to be preferable to late oats for controlling Sow Thistle.

Due to the spreading habits of Sow Thistle, this weed is classified as noxious under the Ontario Weed Control Act which states that all noxious weeds under the Act must be cut down and destroyed. Weed Inspectors are vigorously enforcing the Weed Act as far as sow thistle is concerned and are doing everything possible to protect the clean farms against the inroads of the world's worst weed.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of MARIA K. HANLEY, late of the Village of Flesherton, in the County of Grey, Married Woman, deceased.

ALL those having claims or accounts against the above are required to send full particulars thereof to the undersigned solicitor to the executors on or before the Tenth day of September, 1932.

AFTER that date the executors will proceed to distribute the estate among those, notice of whose claims shall at that time have been received.

—C. C. MIDDLEBRO'
Solicitor to the Executors.
Owen Sound, Ont.

"The House of Quality"

Specials This Week

MATCHES. 3 boxes ..... 23c.
P. & G. SOAP, 10 bars ..... 33c.
TEA, 1 lb. and Glass Tumbler ..... 38c.
SODA BISCUITS, 2 1-lb. bags ..... 25c.

FLOUR AND FEED.

PRAIRIE ROSE THREE STAR PILOT
O'CANADA SUPERIOR
PURITY ALBERTA ROSE
BRAN SHORTS SCREENINGS

JAS. A. STEWART
FLESHERTON

OVER THE BORDER

Recent Experiences of A Candid Critic

TRADE REVIVAL COMING—HIGH TARIFFS NO REMEDY FOR DEPRESSION — BOTH GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES NOW IN FAVOR OF RE-ESTABLISHING LIQUOR—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OUTLOOK

Mr. J. D. Clarke of Weston is on a yearly visit to Flesherton. Mr. Clark has just returned from a trip through New England, where he had the opportunity, as an old newspaper-man, to note the trend of events, social and political, more particularly in the progressive city of Boston and the charming centres of Greater Boston, which provide homes for many thousands of the central city's industrial and commercial population, active or retired.

Interviewed by The Advance as to the business outlook over the border, Mr. Clarke said he found that the trade depression has been very great in every line of business, and lack of employment has greatly curtailed the spending power of the people. But there is now a more hopeful spirit prevailing, though it is not manifested to any extent in the retail stores. As in Canada, so over the border, all are hoping, but few express confidence, that times will be much better until the harvest is gathered and prices for primary products are such as to provide a fair return for the grower.

"I was interested," Mr. Clarke said, "to learn from first hand the views of shrewd New Englanders, with regard to the causes of the depression. I was told there was a growing revolt in New England—even in the big centres of population—against the view that high tariffs were invariably protectors of industry. And, indeed, Massachusetts has been hardest hit by the removal of many of her cotton and woollen mills to the South, where the mill owners have obtained labor (white as well as colored) for considerably less than what New Englanders regard as living wages. This, in turn, has re-acted on mill owners who remain in New England, but find it hard sledding to meet the lower prices of products of Southern mills. Some of the Northern men may, by-and-by, be looking for a tariff in the north to keep out products of cheap Southern labor!

New Englanders take a like view with regard to trade improvement omens as the great British statesman, Gladstone. When Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was wont to declare to the British Parliament that the sign on which he relied as an indication that the tide had turned was the market for chemicals. Whenever the chemical works got busy, he knew that better times were at hand, for there are few industrialists who are not customers of the makers of these compounds. It is significant, therefore, to find the chemical producers decidedly optimistic with regard to the products of their business."

As the Presidential election does not take place until the first Tuesday in November there is not, as yet, much stir in the constituencies. But this year, Mr. Clarke stated, the contest for the Chief Magistrate's chair promises to be exceedingly brisk. For example, being regarded, generally, as a Republican State, Massachusetts is now held by many as likely to prove pivotal in the present contest. The State went Democratic four years ago when Al. Smith got the popular vote, and in the last fight for Governor, Mr. Ely, the Democrat, had a majority of 15,000. Now, the Republicans are declaring that Roosevelt will not get the Smith vote, and that both he and Governor Ely (up for re-election) will go under. It will be a bonnie fight, in any case, as the Democrats declare they are stronger and their opponents weaker, than when the last great struggle was fought.

The tariff question will undoubtedly cut a figure in the contest, Mr. Clarke further said, but extreme protectionism no longer charms the masses and Hoover's promises in the last election and in the intervening years, are being worked to the hilt against him. There is a big difference in his position when he was really untried as a national leader. Ex-President Coolidge has promised the Republican bosses to lend a hand to keep the old flag lying, but charm he ever so loudly, the New Hampshire man is without the strength of a virile ex-President, and there are many new electors, who know not Joseph, who have suffered through the lack of employment, and who laugh at renewed promises—proved so impotent in the last four years—that the high tax advocates alone fill the dinner pails.

Canada is not much heard of in the discussion of United States election issues. There is, however, a tendency to use our experiences in liquor legislation in defending or opposing any changes in the laws of the United States. Judging the situation by the platforms of the two great parties over the border Mr. Clarke said that there seemed to be very little difference between them in so far as their proposals to deal with the manufacture and trade in intoxicating liquors. Both parties favor the withdrawal of the 18th Amendment to the constitution. This was the program of the Democrats in 1928, but Hoover got many votes because he strongly favored the "dry" law and in some States Smith profited by taking the repeal side. Now, Hoover has changed his view, and has become pretty much as "wet" as Roosevelt consents to be rated. What effect these manoeuvers of the candidates will have on their fortunes remains to be seen. But there seems no reason to doubt that no matter which candidate triumphs, the United States is in for a new experiment in liquor legislation, and the open manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors will be resumed by the respective States, under their laws, the national government simply looking after inter-State commerce in liquors.

As in Canada, there has always been a good deal of politics in the opposition to laws for the restricting of the intoxicating liquor traffic, and wherever it has been possible to find communities lax in the administration of the law, there have been hostile critics ready and willing to magnify the difficulties incident to law enforcement. Declarations have been re-iterated that the law is difficult to enforce and flagrantly violated. Therefore, they say, it should be repealed. In many parts, these carping criticisms have been so persistently maintained that Mr. Clarke believes that their makers have come to believe them, however ill-founded, to be always true. Mr. Clarke said that it was his experience that the present prohibitory law has been much less productive of drunkenness and lawlessness than was the license law that preceded it. Mr. Clarke was in Boston in 1910. At that time intoxicating liquors were freely sold in dozens of street corner saloons. Drunken men and women were common spectacles in the crowded streets and lawlessness was evident on many hands. In the last six years he has visited the city every summer and found the streets, with greatly augmented crowds of residents and visitors; has observed an entire absence of drunken men or women and no open evidence of traffic in intoxicants or of disorder among as fine looking a populace as he had ever seen in either the new or old world. He believes that Boston is no exception to the rule in the centres of United States population, and that whatever may be the causes of lawlessness in some portions of the Republic they cannot fairly be attributed to the law curtailing the liquor traffic. One must admit, he added, that there is opposition by many people to the endeavor by law to keep down the evils incident to the sale and consumption of intoxicants, hence, probably, the lax enforcement of the law. But it is evident also that a great deal of the clamor for the re-establishment of the traffic, as a legitimate business, is raised by the interests that hope to profit by the change to old-time conditions, with all their demoralizing influences. Meanwhile, the "wet" band wagon is undoubtedly forging to the front.

Killing Couch Grass

Exposure of couch grass roots to the sun for a few days in hot summer is one of the most effective ways of ridding the soil of this pest. Under favorable weather conditions it is possible to kill couch grass roots completely by two or three days' exposure but with the presence of moisture they will retain their vitality for some time. It is difficult to kill couch grass roots under humid conditions, and plowing under couch grass sod is of comparatively little use in destroying it, even when plowed as deep as 15 inches. The spread of the plant is through the root system and the only effective way of eliminating it is to work the roots up where the sun can get at them and burn or dry the vitality out of them.

Relief from owing too much money does not lie in borrowing more.

It was a mighty lucky thing for Wm. Armstrong of Toronto that he didn't catch any fish on his excursion last Sunday. He was brought into the police court at Ohawa on Wednesday and a game warden told the magistrate that Armstrong had been fishing in a private stream last Sunday and had therefore committed a breach of the Game and Fisheries Act. The magistrate, in reading the act, noticed that it said: "It shall be unlawful for anybody to 'take' fish." Armstrong hadn't succeeded in "taking" any so the charge was dismissed.

Health Service

OF THE

Canadian Medical Association

Edited by

GRANT FLEMING, M.D. — ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

THE APPLE

Experience and science unite to give the apple a high place as a food, even though they cannot support its claim as a preventative of ll health to the extent of endorsing "an apple a day keeps the doctor away.

It may surprise many people to learn that a very large percentage of what they consider solid food is water. Most fruits and vegetables are over ninety percent water, potatoes, when boiled, are three-quarters water, and meats run well over fifty per cent, it is not surprising to learn that a ripe apple contains more than 80 per cent water.

The apple, along with other fruits, has many virtues. It has a definite nutritive value. The young apple contains a large amount of starch which, as the apple ripens, is converted into sugars, so that by the time the apple is fully ripened there is little or no starch. The sugars formed are readily digested, and they give the fruit its nutritive value.

The unripe fruit may be irritating, but the ripe fruit acts as a mild laxative. The whole apple should be eaten as the skin is of value in assisting elimination, and it is said that the best flavor of the apple is to be found right under the skin.

The apple, like most fruits, is alkaline or base-forming. The blood is alkaline, and this alkalinity must be maintained in order that the blood may perform its function of carrying wash carbon dioxide to the lungs, where it picks up oxygen in exchange. If alkalinity is reduced below a certain point, we have the condition known as "acidosis."

The actual eating of a ripe apple is not only a pleasure, but good for the teeth. Biting into and chewing the firm flesh of the apple brings the teeth into use, cleanses the teeth and stimulates the gums. Too many of our foods do not give the teeth anything to do, and disuse means decay.

Fruits are an abundant source of vitamins and minerals. They are classed as protective foods, because they supply those essential substances which are apt not to be provided in the diet. They have this great advantage: they can be eaten in their natural state and their vitamins are thus undamaged by heat. Then, too, there is no loss in potency after several months' storage.

The apple is a good food. It is nutritive, an abundant source of vitamins, acts as a mild laxative and is of value in maintaining the alkalinity of the blood. To these qualities is added anattractive flavor. No wonder the apple is popular.

Usually a farmer reaps what he sows, but not so with Irwin Griffin of Arbuckle, California. He planted several acres of garden peas and turned over the care of the crop to a farm hand. The other day Griffin harvested his crop which brought him 102 bags—of barley. All we can say is that Farmer Griffin doesn't know his onions.

Notice of Expropriation

BY THE
..HYDRO-ELECTRICPOWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF POWER COMMISSION ACT, R. S.O. 1927, CAP. 57, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, OF THE ONT. PUBLIC WORKS ACT, R.S.O. 1927, CAP. 52, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, & OTHER ACTS APPLICABLE, & BY ORDER OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL DATED THE SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1932

NOTICE is hereby given that the Hydro-Electriv Power Commission of Ontario has, under the compulsory powers conferred by the said Acts, expropriated for itself, its successors and assigns, the right, title and interest of the owner or owners of the lands hereinafter described, in and to the waters of the Beaver River, (excluding those flowing therein from the River Boyne), in so far as the said waters in their natural flow through the said lands, to the intent that the said waters may be diverted from their natural course and further notice is hereby given that the right of the said owner or owners to use the same as appurtenant to the said lands, was thereby expropriated.

AND TAKE NOTICE that a plan and description of the said lands were registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the South Riding of the County of Grey at 2.15 o'clock p.m. of the 20th day of June A.D. 1932, as No. 189.

The following is a description of the lands referred to:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land or premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Artemesia, in the County of Grey and Province of Ontario, and being composed of Lot 23, in the 11th Concession of the said Township.

The nature of the work to be done is to divert the said waters in whole or in part by means of a dam at or near the Village of Eugenia, all as more particularly set forth on the said plan.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that every person having any claim to compensation must file the same with the Secretary in the office of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 190 University Avenue, Toronto, within six months after the 20th day of June A.D. 1932, being the said date of registration.

DATED at Toronto this 27th day of July A.D. 1932.

—THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO.
A. M. McLachlan, Acting Sec.

Small Advts.

Lost or Strayed

LOST — On Sun., Aug. 14, glasses with gold ear chain, in case, at St. Mary's church, Maxwell or between there and Robertson's sideroad. Finder please leave at this office or with Mrs. Herb Badgerow. Reward.

For Sale

FOR SALE — Purebred Durham cow, due to freshen August 29. — Fred Jamieson, phone Feversham.

FOR SALE — M. H. binder, 6 ft cut in good condition.—G. F. Brackenbury, town.

Roomers wanted — High school students as roomers. — Mrs. G. E. Henry, Flesherton.

FOR RENT — Six roomed house with woodshed and summer kitchen attached; also 2 good lots for sale. Apply Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Jr.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — A Durham bull calf, 7 mos. old, can be registered, 1 cow and 10 pigs, 3 months old; will exchange for young general purpose horse.—Peter Muir Conlon.

NOTICE — Buildings raised or moved, also stone walls straightened Could take live stock in exchange. —Hugh McLean, Priceville, R. R. 2.

FOR SALE — A house and two lots in Flesherton on the highway, just a block from the high school.—D. Graham, Flesherton.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Yorkshire Boar for service. Terms $1.00. — John Oliver, O.D.R., Artemesia.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Registered Yorkshirt Boar for service by Flesherton Bacon Hog Club, the property of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.
—C. STEWART, Caretaker.

BUSINESS CARDS

GEO E. DUNCAN
DUNDALK
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the County of Grey. Terms: 1 per cent. Satisfaction guarnteed Dates made at The Advance office.

Prince Arthur Lodge, 333, A. F. & A. M. meets in the masonic Hall over Kennedy's store, Flesherton every Friday on or before the full moon. W. M., C. Meldrum; Secretary, H. A.