# THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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


## EDITORIAL ITEMS

George Bernard Shaw declares "Democracies talk too much." By that same token, most of us believe, so does George.

* * *

"He who sleeps peacefully, lives long," declares a famous doctor. How can we profit by this advice while there is no means of suppressing the midnight auto tootist?

* * *

A United States scientist has just estimate the universe is five billion years old. He may be right. We have no evidence that his estimate has not good foundation.

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Farmers in the Niagara Peninsula are paying their male hands ten cents an hour. We have heard of one man who declined a job at this rate unless he got cigarette money extra.

* * *

The fighting starlings are at it again. This time they are waging a battle with rural mail carriers. Building their nests in the mail boxes and finding them destroyed by the mail man, they promptly replace the destroyed retreat, and begin to lay! The behaviour of the starling in this regard is unlike the attitude of the ordinary Canadian bird, which will promptly forsake a nest, even after it has begun to lay its eggs, and seek a new resort, should it be disturbed by curious inspectors.

* * *

British charities, particularly those designed to relieve the unemployed, will benefit shortly by the release of one of the most interesting films ever made — the life of the Prince of Wales. The Prince has undoubtedly been the most photographed young man in the world, and for the making of this film sequences have been gathered from hundreds of news reels including some very interesting pictures of his pilgrimage through Canada — showing the activities of the Prince since he attended, as a small school boy, the funeral of his grandfather, King Edward VII. World-wide release of the film has been promised at an early date.

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Since the first publication of "Memories" last week we have received a number of commendations on the excellence of the idea of the family histories, one of which we are using in another column. A large number of letters have been sent out to residents in this locality and many of these have, as yet, not been returned with the information required. We would ask those who have received the letters to fill out the questions and return to this office as soon as possible. Your aid in this will assist us greatly. We are publishing these histories in an attractive book at the end of the series and these can be secured at fifty cents each.

## Big Car Toll Last Year

Five hundred and two persons died 8,231 were injured, and property damage amounting to $994,000 rolled up, as a result of the 9,171 serious motor car accidents in 1932 in the Province of Ontario. "Once again," says the Department of Highways, in an official survey of the situation, "the figures prove that accidents do not just happen. Seldom, indeed, may they be described as acts of God. They are acts of man, and mankind takes the blame. These are the circumstances under which accidents happened last year—99.1 per cent. occurred on roads in good condition, 65.1 per cent. on dry roads; 69.8 per cent. in clear weather; 56.8 per cent during daylight hours; almost 50 per cent. on straight roads between intersections; and 84 per cent. of the vehicles involved were reported in good condition. Doesn't that show that the human element is the preponderent factor? Doesn't that make the avoidance of accidents the personal responsibility of every user of the highway."

### SOME HALF HOLIDAYS

Shelburne — Thursday.
Dundalk — Thursday.
Flesherton — Thursday.
Creemore — Thursday.
Hanover — Wednesday.
Orangeville — Wednesday.
Grand Valley — Wednesday.
Durham — Thursday.
Mt. Forest — Thursday.
Alliston — Thursday.

## Bank Charters Bring Discussion At Ottawa

The Minister of Finance asked the House for an extension of Bank charters for one year. The ten-year revision of the Bank Act would, in the ordinary course of events, have been this year. The government desires to postpone it until 1934. This gave the House the opportunity of speaking on banking policy. Col. Power, Liberal member for Quebec, made a strong speech in which he said: "The Bank Act was instituted and certain privileges were given to the banks in order that they might be of service to the people. But the contrary has been the case. Instead of becoming the servants of the people, the banks have become their masters. There is hardly anyone in this country who is not, in some way or another, working for the banks—and I might add, also, the Government and the House of Commons are also working for the banks—I suggest that a great many matters which come before us for ratification, such as Orders-in-Council, are passed directly in the interests of the banks. I suggest that if the government, through Orders-in-Council, has guaranteed certain loans to the wheat pools, it was in the interests of the banks." He suggested also that the Manitoba Savings Bank losses were guaranteed in the interests of the banks; that our unfortunate railway position is due to our having gone into the railway business in order to save the banks and that the assistance which Canada gave to Newfoundland was given to assist two or three Canadian banks.

Mr. G. G. Coote, who opened the discussion, recalled that the Prime Minister, in 1931, had said that the time might come when Canada would need a central bank but that time had not yet arrived. "In my opinion," said Mr. Coote, "the time had arrived in 1931 and I believe the Prime Minister should then have set to work to establish a central bank. Had that been done we should now have the proper machinery to give us inflation and to control it in order to raise price levels." The speaker further expressed the opinion that even without a central bank we should now inflate, that we cannot afford to wait any longer. "The amount of money available in Canada is the chief determining factor in fixing price levels." Mr. Coote pointed out that debts cannot be paid unless prices rise and that the banks being extremely interested in the payment of debts should also be interested in the raising of price levels through an increase in the amount of money in relation to goods and services.

—AGNES C. MACPHAIL

## Letter to The Editor

### COMMENDS THE "MEMORIES"

Editor of The Advance: You certainly have struck a bright idea in preparing a "Who's Who" for the old town.

Though I am doubtful if I should be claimed to be a Fleshertonian I have complied with your request for information, assuring you that since I first set foot in Flesherton, now almost 54 years, I have been an adopted citizen, and for all but a few months of the intervening time, I have, through my matrimonial alliance, had happiest of affinity with a daughter of one of the earliest families to settle in the, then, pioneer centre of civilization.

What changes have taken place since the first wooden dwellings were set up at the crossroads, near tht swift-flowing Boyne! The pioneers had faith in their adventure, and they laid the foundations well. The town has had steady, if not rapid, growth, and I am confident will continue to prosper if the citizens of to-day combine to maintain the civic spirit that has, from time to time, shown itself in united action for the public good.

The early settlers thought they were doing pretty well when they laid out mud roads with a few miles of gravel main thoroughfares, and built their wee dwellings of rough lumber. But they had few agencies of modern civilization outside the small church (first held in the village tavern) and the schools a mile or two off on the main road on each side of the hamlet. Now they have handsome residences of brick, stucco and ornamental cobblestone. They have a fine public school, certainly well-drained, and a high school second to none of like places of learning in the county. They have a town hall and Fraternity Hall, and they have a well-paved central street and highway approaches.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to Fleshertonians at home and abroad, also, that the cemetery, which the early fathers established, but which for long years was largely neglected by plot-owners, is now being well looked after. Nothing is so indicative of public spirit as the manner in which God's Acre is upheld, and it is apparent that in this respect modern Flesherton is in the front rank of community centres. As so many persons move after they have laid away their dead, graves are apt to be neglected if there is not sustained effort to maintain the grounds creditably. This has led to the suggestion that there is need of an endowment fund of larger proportions than has yet been attempted. A great opportunity here for all sons and daughers of he Old Town!

Last, but not least, Flesherton has for many years had a well-managed weekly journal, which has done very much to foster a good community spirit and to advance the civic welfare. I note, as a reader of The Advance from its first issue to this day, and as a journalist of some experience, that the paper is a leader in the weekly press, and has well-merited the confidence of its advertising patrons.

I trust you will be successful in your contemplated publication.

J. D. CLARKE.

Ardo, Weston, Ont.

### PUTTING OFF

The older fatalistic view that everyone must pass through a series of attacks from the common communicable diseases is entirely unsound Ignorance prompts the speaker, who says with regard to children and certain communicable diseases "they must have it, so the sooner it is over, the better."

A few generations ago the same attitude was held with regard to small-pox, plague, typhus fever and typhoid fever. These diseases are now rare, because methods for their prevention have been discovered and applied.

We have the means to make other communicable diseases rare. Diphtheria will disappear from our midst just as soon as all children are immunized against this disease.

Because our knowledge is limited and because we lack the specific means for prevention, such communicable diseases as measles and whooping-cough cannot be eradicated. But even with our present limited knowledge, a great deal can be done to lessen the number of deaths for which measles and whooping-cough are responsible.

It should be clearly understood that measles and whooping-cough are serious diseases, and that they are directly responsible for a large number of deaths. It should be known, also, that more than half of the deaths from whooping-cough take place before the first birthday, and that over ninety per cent of these deaths occur during the first four years of life. In other words, children over four years of age comparatively seldom die from whooping cough.

Measles takes its heaviest toll from among children one year of age. A large number die from this disease before they are a year old. Three quarters of the deaths from measles occur before the fifth year of life.

The lesson to be learned appears to be that measles and whooping-cough are particularly fatal during the earliest year of life.

Because these diseases are serious, every effort should be made to protect children from them. There is never any excuse for carelessness which leads to the exposure of a child to the danger of disease. Above all does this apply to children during the first years of life. The parent whose care has kept his child from the dangers of measles and whooping-cough during these early years has accomplished something that is very much worth while.

It is unusual to advise anyone to put off and we do not give the advice in the sense that it is sufficiently simply to put off these diseases. Rather do we wish to stress the particular dangers they present during the earliest years of a child's life.

Death and taxes are equally inevitable, but death is not a repeater.

Muskrat farming has been banned by the British government. They undermined the banking business—along the rivers.

### TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the Trustees of McKinnon Hall until Monday May 22nd, 1933, for the purchase of the McKinnon Hall building, the same to be removed before Sept. 1, 1933. Terms of Sale: 10% of tender to be paid in cash, balance in 30 days.

—ARCHIE McCUAIG,
Trustees' Secretary.


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