THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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REMINISCENT

Our recent little celebration has unearthed some of our friends of early days, whom we had not seen nor heard from for many years, and who were among our warmest friends of forty-five to fifty years ago. Among these were J. B. McLean, head of the big McLean Publishing Company in Toronto, who reminds us that we first met in Durham about 58 years ago, when the writer worked on the Durham Review under the late Joseph Townsend. We believe he was attending university at that time. Then there was a very welcome letter from Mr. J. J. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent of Children's Aid Societies, of Toronto, who, over fifty years ago was a proofreader on the old Toronto World, and about the same time received his government appointment which he has held ever since with honor to himself and to the Department over which he presides. Keenly sympathetic and a lover of children he has been an ideal executive. If we remember rightly, he was born in the township of Derby. He expects to superannuate this year and rest from his labors. May he have a happy eventide of life. Next we would mention W. Powell, head of the Waverley Press, Toronto, who is in partnership with his two sons. "Bill" Powell was on the staff of the late Toronto World, and he reminds us that he, one other and myself are the only ones left living of the old World staff of workmen.

To receive these and many other cheery letters from friends of by-gone years and friendships we made later, was like an elixir to the mental faculties, leading one longingly back to sylvian days of youth where the sun shone with a glory and there was a zest to life which faded as the years passed by. We will mayhap never again meet many of the friends who have written us, but to all we wish a mellow and happy afterglow as the warmth of the sun begins to fade in their west.

THE SCHOOL EXAMS

Even in these days of wintery weather, folks begin to worry about the summer troubles. Ontario's high school students are to undergo the hot weather test in the departmental examinations again this year. Approximately the same dates have been set for the exams this summer as a year ago, and that means that they run on into the second week of July.

There were many protests last year when examination dates were set that kept the students writing until July 11, but without success. Perhaps if protests from parents, teachers and pupils are persistent enough, the government authorities may be moved to respond to public opinion. This is always a possibility when a general election is near.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS

The House of Commons will open its fifth session on Thursday of this week and the Ontario Legislature on January 31st. The sessions of both Houses are of unusual interest, inasmuch as it will be the expiring efforts of both. It is rumored that in the Ontario Legislature there will be real fireworks with the two big parties pitted in a real effort to impress the country with their prowess. From the standing of the parties one might think that it will be a rather one-sided affair, but you might be surprised. With a reorganization of the Grit forces the scrap might take on a rather lurid aspect. The House is made up of 89 Conservatives, 16 Grits, 5 Progressives, one Labor and one U. F.O. We will see and hear what we will see and hear, but this is expected to make history, and may constitute another Culloden.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A letter from an old friend, Col. J. B. McLean, head of the Maclean Publishing Co of Toronto, publisher of Maclean's magazine and many other publications, contains this little paragraph: "They tell me that your paper has been for many years an important but modest leader in your district which is my ideal of a country weekly." Thanks, J. B. Maclean's is also our ideal of a magazine for Canada. It is outstanding in its field.

* * *

The Alliston Herald says the radio Commission has been over their stations, warning radio users to pay their tax. People in this district have not heard that warning because no one ever listens to their broadcasts. There is too little entertainment and too much heart-breaking roars from their weak stations to make it worth while. We venture to say that there will be fewer licenses asked for next year if the Commission does not come across with something better. Why should we pay a commission for listening to United States programs and one independent Canadian station.

E. GREY AGRICULTURAL SOCIEY RE-ORGANIZED

East Grey Agricultural Society met for re-organization in the town hall on Saturday with Mr. Howard Graham in the chair. There was not as large an attendance as could have been wished for, especially of farmers. Matters were talked over and some decisions were arrived at that is believed will be for the betterment of the Fair. The officers elected are as follows:

President — Mr. B. Welton.
1st V. P. — Mr. H. Graham.
2nd V. P. — Mr. Geo. McTavish.
Sec.-Treas. — Mrs. Jas. Dargavel.

Directors — Messrs. Gordon Irwin, F. J. Thurston, G. Cairns, W. Turney, Bert Sparks, Les. Chard, R. Allen, Reg. Boyd, T. Sled, S. Stauffer, F. H. W. Hickling, Alf. Down, H. A. McCauley, R. Richardson, W. Gibson and W. G. Kennedy.

Lady Directors — Mrs. O. W. Phillips, Mrs. H. McCauley, Mrs. Crossley, Mrs. W. I. Henry, Mrs. G. Cairns, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Ottewell and Mrs. W. Thurston.

The newly elected president took the chair and when called upon for a speech expressed himself as hopeful that the Fair would be a success.

The society placed itself on record as being entirely opposed to professional horse racing; but favored racing by farmers horses that had never won money. It was decided to hold ball games and other sports to be decided later. The Fair will be held on Thursday and Friday, September 20th and 21st.

Good Election Losers

These are election times. All candidates who are nominated and go to the polls cannot hope to win. It's a fine trait when a man can be a good loser. Edgar A. Guest, in the current number of the American Magazine tells a good story along this line. He says, "For some reason it seems harder for a man to be a good loser in elections than in almost any other line of endeavor. Perhaps it is because an election defeat is such a public matter — everybody knows about it. But for that very reason a man who finds himself left behind in the counting of the ballots, who becomes one of the also-rans, ought to watch himself closely, and be sure that he doesn't show any of the ruinous symptoms of bad sportsmanship. A good loser in a local election is likely to come back and beat his opponents some of these days; but a bad loser drops into an obscurity so dense that he has little chance ever to escape it. In one of the small towns of this country a merchant ran for office, and was overwhelmingly defeated. He polled so few votes that he appeared ridiculous in the eyes of his neighbors, and both his social and his business standing were in danger. It's hard to be laughed at and still hold your ground. But this merchant was a good sport. What is more, he knew the perils of becoming the town joke. So he beat the town to it. The morning after the election he put this sign in his window:

"$25.00 REWARD FOR THE NAME OF THE MAN WHO CAST THAT VOTE FOR ME."

Everybody saw it and everybody laughed. But they laughed with him and not at him. People went into his store to shake hands and congratulate him on his sense of humor and sportsmanship. The story of the sign went the rounds of the country, and farmers who dearly love good losers, began to drop into his store to trade. So that merchant, threatened with disaster, turned his defeat into a personal triumph by proving that, however ineffective he was as a candidate for office, he was the town's best loser."

The art of losing is not easy to acquire but when a man has gone into a campaign with honest motives, and fails in his candidature, and still comes up smiling, he shows his possession of a moral trait of exceeding great value.

Niagara township will erect 40 traps to catch starlings. If each trap catches 10,000 we do not think the reduction in starling population will even be noticed.

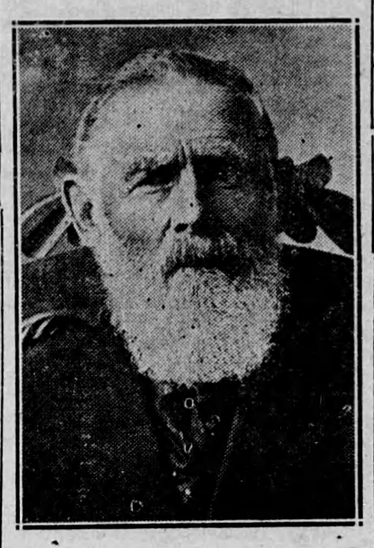
The soviet government has purchased 16,000 bushels of wheat in Western Canada, and we understood that a preference was expressed for Red Fife.

HISTORY OF SCHOOL SECTION NO. 11, ARTEMESIA TOWNSHIP

Sketch of Section Since Early Days Is Given — First Settler in Section Was Mr. Richard Smith — List of All Owners, Past and Present, of Farmers in Section Is Given — Early Hardships Are Described

(This paper was given by Mrs. Fred Boland at a meeting of Vandeleur Women's Institute)

The Indians were the first inhabitants of Grey County, over three centuries ago. Some lived in the Beaver Valley, and died raspberries and huckleberries to serve them as food in winter when they could find nothing else. Beaver were so plentiful along the river that it became



MR. RICHARD SMITH
First Settler in Vandeleur Section

known as the Beaver River. The Indians also took the beaver as their emblem or ensign, and painted it on their shields.

In all the records of the Indians' dealings with the white man in Grey County not one shows any unfriendly attitude unless they saw injustice had first been done to them. The Indians listened reverently to the early missionaries, although their own religion was sacred to them. Not only did the Indians guide the white man and welcome him to their tepees, but they continued to show kindness to him until they themselves had no longer any spot in the county they could call their own. Thus while in his days of need the white man was accepting aid from the red man, he was little by little taking his land. The clearings were the beginning of the disappearance of their forest hunting ground, the red man's means of livelihood.

In S. S. No. 11, Artemesia, Mr. Richard Smith was the first settler, he taking up the land now owned by Mr. Lou Teeter. Marion Smith, his daughter, was the first white girl born in the section, and Wm. Chadwick, son of Geo. Chadwick, sr., was the first white boy. He was born on the farm now owned by Jack Flynn.

Other first settlers were Robert Warling, Robert Shannon, Thos. Kells and James Boland. Three of these farms have never gone out of the families.

These pioneers built small shanties, some without a door or window. A hole in the roof, besides serving as a chimney, furnished the only sunlight. There was not a nail or piece of metal in the whole structure. Some of the cabins were so built that oxen could haul logs right up to the fireplace. The family bed was provided by boring holes in one of the wall logs, driving stakes in these, supported by posts at the outer end, and laying on top, slabs split from basswood with the smooth side up. As the family increased the bed was widened.

Everything about the place was home made. The wood used for making the furniture was cut green out of the surrounding bush. Tables, chairs, benches and a cradle for the baby were usually the first needed.

These pioneers suffered much from the intense heat; days when not a breath of air stirred, made more unbearable by the heat from the fierce fires in the blazing log-heaps.

All the clothing was home made. Wool clipped from the sheep was carded and woven into cloth by some weaver in the locality, Mr. Robert Warling being the weaver at Vandeleur. Woollen shirts and dresses, the only kind known at that time, were worn.

Leather in those days was real leather. Hand made top boots costing two and a half or three dollars a pair would out-wear two or three pairs to-day, and the tugs of some of the first harness are still in use.

Wheat First Crop

When a portion of land was cleared, it was sown in wheat. Of course this was done by hand and often a brushy limb off a tree was used as a harrow to cover the grain.

In the first ten years (although wheat was sown year after year) few settlers produced enough for their own bread. The grain would give excellent promise at the start and then the rust would come and destroy it. Naturally flour was scarce. When one neighbor secured a bag or two, this was shared with others, and when flour was gone it was a case of potatoes and corn. Even potatoes were scarce at times. When nuts failed the squirrels ate the potatoes, and more than once the seed cuttings were destroyed before they had time to sprout. The flour that was obtained was secured at the cost of heart-breaking toil. One couple sixty years old carried their grist nine miles on their backs. A Scotch girl walked eight or ten miles and carried one hundred pounds of flour home on her back. Her way led through an unbroken bush in which she could only see a few yards ahead and where she had to be careful of her bearings to avoid getting lost.

One year, when the rust had played havoc with the wheat, one of the settlers had his tax bill come in. He could not meet the bill although it was only two dollars. In order to raise the money he took a load of hay twenty-five miles by oxen, spent two days on the way, and sold the hay for exactly the amount of his taxes.

When tea was not to be had the pioneers made a drink out of burnt bread, and "coffee" was made out of burnt peas. There were no stones in the early days and most of the fireplaces were built of a mixture of clay and straw.

Pioneer's Kitchen

In the chimney was hung a crossbar of wood or iron, and from this were hung the pots and kettles used in cooking. The pots were for cooking potatoes or pork and the kettles were for baking bread. These kettles were usually about two feet in diameter with an iron lid, and coals were placed above and below for baking. In some places brick or clay ovens were built outside the house.

At one home when the first child was born, there was not a pound of flour in the house, so the father went from neighbor to neighbor with a pillow slip to borrow some. He found plenty of corn meal but no flour. However, at last he got a little flour, just enough for the mother, and he himself had to do with corn meal for six weeks.

Richard Smith, our first settler, drove ten small pigs from Caledon East to his home on the Meaford Road. Another pioneer carried an iron sugar kettle all the way from Collingwood. The women carried heavy loads of butter and eggs to Flesherton and brought provisions home. A Mrs. Hewitt walked to Toronto and purchased her husband a pair of long boots, filled them with groceries and carried them all the way home. The women were kept busy spinning, knitting, sewing, making straw hats and cooking besides helping to burn up the brush and clear the land.

The lighting system was poor. Those who had tallow candles were the fortunate ones. Many depended on wicks set in oil held in saucers, or more frequently still on the light from the blazing logs in the open fireplace.

Early Luxuries

There were, however, luxuries in those days. Maple sugar was made by all the settlers, some families putting down as much as seven hundred pounds in a season. There were no apples, but there was something else just as good. The pumpkin bee was a social function, and lads and lasses gathered from miles around to peel and string pumpkins for drying, just as those of a later generation had their apple paring bees.

There was dancing too! The biggest room in the house was cleared, the great logs roared and crackled in the open fireplace, and flying feet kept time with the wild whirl of music.

They tell us Canadians are a great people. They should be. They are the descendants of the greatest stock the world ever produced. None but men of strong arms and brave hearts could have accomplished the work that was accomplished by the pioneers of Ontario.

First School

The first school in the section was a little log building across the road from where Meaford Road Church now stands. The teachers who were employed at the school were: Mr. Dobbin, Miss Little, Jas. Henderson, Miss Threadgold, Mr. Badger, Miss Knight and Thos. Fletcher.

Next a stone school was built in 1873. The teachers were: Mr. Badger, Miss Thompson, J. C. Buchanan, Miss Graham, Mrs. Fletcher, Robert McLoughry, Miss Ford, Mr. Clark, Mr. Brett, Mr. Crane and Mr. Baines. Scott and Mr. Crane, Mr. Baines. The present brick school was built in 1894. Those who have taught at this school are: Miss Gilray, Miss Hawken, Miss Bull, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Carruthers, Miss Irwin, Miss Douglas, Miss Verney, Miss Wright, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Ladden, Miss Leslie, Miss Plewis, Miss Burritt, Miss Purvis, Miss Peters, Mrs. Graham, Miss Thompson, Miss Brown and Mr. Thompson.

Past and Present Farm Owners

The following list of the farms with their present and past owners named in order:

Lot 21, Con. 8—David Thompson, Mr. McLean, Miss Hewitt.

Lot 21, Con. 9—John Chadwick, Simon McCallum, who sold south half to W. McCallum, Fred Boland, John Milne, north half to W. Smith, Jack Flynn owns both north and south half.

Lot 22, Con. 9—Calwell Carson, Wesley Carson, Sam. Fitzsimmons.

Lot 17-18, Con. 10—John Halley, Chas. Halley, J. J. McGee, Dane McGee.

Lot 19, Con. 10—Richard Smith, sr., R. R. Smith, Wm. Foster, J. J. McGee and sons, Dane and Glenn.

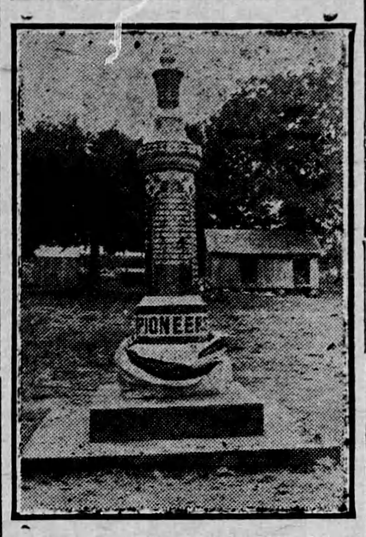
Lot 20, Con. 10—Richard Smith, sr., Lou. Teeter.

Lot 19-20, Con. 10—Wm. Smith, sr., Dan Johnston, James Summers, Mrs. S. Douglas, J. M. Davis, Sam Fitzsimmons. The Meaford Road cemetery is on this lot 20. A stone church was also built here but was torn down in recent years.

Lot 20, Con. 10—Joseph Smith, David Thompson, Arthur Johnston, John Flynn.

Lot 21, Con. 10—Wm. Buchanan, sr., Joseph Buchanan, south half, and John Buchanan, north half, Geo. Buchanan, owns both halves.

Lot 22, Con. 10—Brownlee, Geo.



A Monument Erected at Vandeleur School to the Memory of the Pioneers of the District

Chadwick, sr., Mr. Hainsworth, Geo. Chadwick, Jas. Buchanan.

Lots 16-17, Con. 11—John McGee, J. J. McGee, Glen McGee.

Lots 18-19-20, Con. 11—Mr. Barbour, John McGee, Arthur Johnston, Lundy and Will Johnston.

Lots 19-20 pt.—Thos. Gilbert, sr., Thos. Gilbert, jr., John Gilbert.

Lot 20 pt., Con. 11—Mr. Barbour, John McGee, A. Johnston, Wm. Buchanan, Archie McLean, Mrs. Genoe, Howard McGee.

Lot 21 pt., Con. 11—Mrs. Cooey, John Cooey, J. J. Graham, Wm. Carson, Ephriam Brodie, Mrs. Richard Genoe, Howard McGee.

Lot 21 pt., Con. 11—Robert Buchanan, Wm. Hill, Jas. Cargo.

Lot 22 south, Con. 11—John Hall, John Walker, John Freeman, Arthur Johnston and sons, Lundy and Will.

Lot 22 north, Con. 11—Mrs. Hall, Wm. Hall, John Walker, Redge Lever, Wm. Holley, Jacob Holley.

Lot 23, Con. 11—W. K. Flesher, Redge Lever, who built a grist mill on the south part. Later the Klondyke was built on the old site, Robert Graham, Andrew Graham.

Lots 13-14, Con. 12—Sam Lackie, sr., sons James and Sam, Fred Boland, John Boland, Ed. Baker, Silas Hill.

Lot 15, Con. 12—James Boland, John Boland, Fred Boland.

Lot 16, Con. 12—Wm. Boland, Mr. Hutton, James Boland, Thomas Boland, Marshall Beard, jr., John Boland, Chas. Boland.

Lots 17-18, Con. 12—Mr. Fuller, Wm. Knight, owned south half, sold to Thos. Andrew Stawboski. Thos. Knight owned north half, sold to Marshall Beard, jr., Marshall Beard, sr., bought both lots, Porter Beard, Bert Taylor.

Lot 17 pt.—Jas. Sparling bought four acres off Thos. Knight, built a saw mill which was burnt and place went into the hands of Thos. Kells and Wm. Lucas. Sold to Jas. Lackie who built a saw mill and later moved it to Cheeseville, Samuel Douglas, Sam Osborne, who built a mill which was burned, sold to Marshall Beard who ran a portable mill, Mr. Caesar, Jacob Holley.

Lot 19, Con. 12—Mr. Gregson, J. C. Buchanan, Jacob Holley, David Graham, Chas. McLean, Howard Graham.

Lot 20, Con. 12—Thos. Gregson, who donated the school grounds to the section, John Roe, Wm. Hutchison, sr., Wm. Hutchison, jr., who sold half an acre to Samuel Gilbert, who built a small frame house and later traded it for store and lot. In 1900 W. Hutchison sold the house and lot to Mr. Cullis, Elmer Warling.

Lot 21, Con. 12—Robert Warling, divided among sons, George, John and Samuel. Later George bought Samuel's share and Elmer bought John's, Elmer Warling.

Lot 22, Con. 12—Mr. Currie, Mr. Bannerman, Thos. Penelton, Robert Graham, Wallace Graham.

Lot 23, Con. 12—Andrew Graham, took up lot for Robert, Minnie Graham.

Lots 12-13, Con. 13—Simon Freeman, John Freeman got west 65 acres; sold to Mrs. Archie Foster, Simon Freeman sold lot 13 to Wm. Bowler, Marshall Beard, sr., bought both lots, Robert Neely, James Harbottle.

Lot 14, Con. 13—Mr. Hodgins, Thos. Kells, Wm. Kells, Sheldon Boyd, Wm. Alcox, Harry Baker, Silas Hill.

Lots 14-15, Con. 13—Thos. Kells, Ed. Baker, Otto Baker, Thos. Kells donated ground for Orange Hall.

Lot 16, Con. 13—Ben Allen, Robert Shaw, Edwin Cullis, W. Ratcliffe. Two small houses were built on the south east corner. Tenants, Merricks, Henry Williams, David Johnston.

Lot 17, Con. 13—David Jones, Thos. Kells, Geo. Chadwick, Henry Williams, Richard. Douglas, Chas. Hare, Aaron Wyville, Mrs. Wyville and son, Gordon.

Lot 18, Con. 13—Ebenezer Jones, Wm. Buchanan, Sam Buchanan, Richard Sewell.

Lot 19, Con. 13—Wm. Shannon, Mr. Stain, Mr. Wright, Geo. Wright.

Lot 20, Con. 13—Robert Shannon, sons, George and Thomas.

Lot 20 pt., Con. 13—J. W. Henderton built store, Mr. McGirr, S. Osborne, Wm. Hutchinson, sr., Samuel Gilbert.

Lot 21 pt., Con. 13—Jake Tete, David McMullen, Mr. Foley, J. I. Graham.

Lot 21 pt., Con. 13—Geo. Graham built blacksmith shop, Geo. Pritchard, Mrs. R. Richardson, rented to John Noble.

Lot 21 pt., Con. 13—Jake Tete built saw mill, Ed. Davis, Geo. Hutchinson, Wm. Hutchinson, jr., R. Hutchinson, Wm. Hutchinson.

Lots 22-23 pt., Con. 13—Andrew Graham, Elizabeth Graham, David Graham, sr., J. I. Graham.

Lots 22-23 pt., Con. 13—Andrew Graham, Elizabeth Graham, David Graham, sr., J. I. Graham, Russel Graham.

Lot 24, Con. 13—Mr. McAvoy, Mr. Engleman, Adam Hislop, sr., Adam Hislop, jr., John Hislop.

Lot 25, Con. 13—Mr. McGraw, J. W. Armstrong, Thos. Gilbert, Wm. John Gilbert, Henry Weber, Hydro Electric Power Com.

Lot 14, Con. 14—James Lomas, Samuel Walker, sr., Robert Burnside, Richard Noble.

Lots 14-15 pt., Con. 14—Geo. Sewell, Charlie Sayers, Tom Hadden, Sam Shaw, R. Noble, Harold Hutchinson.

Lot 15, Con. 14—Robert Sewell, sr., Robert Sewell, jr., John Hutchinson, sr., J. W. Wiley, John Hector Hutchinson.

Lot 16, Con. 14—Arthur Sewell, sr., Robert Wilson, Arthur Sewell got west half, Jas. Sewell east half, Richard Sewell, John Hutchinson.

Lot 17, Con. 14—Joseph Lomas, Ed. Lomas, Wm. Heath, Henry Sewell.

Lot 18, Con. 14—John Leary, Jas. Hanson, Jas. Brodie, Ephriam Brodie, Victor Brodie.

Lot 19 pt., Con. 14—John Alcox, sold 75 acres to Wm. Heath, sr., W. Heath, jr.

Lot 19 pt., Con. 14—John Alcox, sold 25 acres to Mr. Blane Lance Hutchinson.

Lot 19, pt. 20, Con. 14—James Jones, sold north half to Geo. Hutchinson, Lance Hutchinson, James Jones sold south half to Thos. Kells, Thos. Jones, Thos. Dunlop, Alfred Dunlop, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Creech.

Lot 21 pt., Con. 14—John Jones, Wm. Lackie, Frank Davis.

Lot 21 pt., Con. 14—John Jones, Wm. Lackie, sr., Wm. Summers, Jno. Blane, John Stephenson, J. M. Davis, John Fadden, Wes. Bradey, Ed. Wilcox, Geo. Summers.

Lots 22-23, Con. 14—Thos. Andrew Stawboski, Samuel Bowles, sr., Samuel Bowles, jr. Lot 22 was owned by Geo. Bowles who sold to Sam. Mrs. Samuel Bowles present owner for both lots.

Lot 24, Con. 14—Jonas Hadden, John Wm. Weber, John Weber, W. Weber.

Lot 25, Con. 14—Old Purdy lots, Thurston, Will Frank and Dave Weber.

It is announced that in some places gasoline is being sold below the cost of production. No, that's not a lump in our throat, it is just the old Adam's apple.

Young man in police court at Goderich said only one word to the magistrate and it cost him $10. Perhaps it would be well to explain that the one word was "Guilty."

Grape Fruit
LARGE SIZE
4 for 25c

3 Bars of Palmolive Soap and one 10c pkg. Princess Flakes, All for 21c.

Ginger Snaps
2 LBS. 25c

Spreading Cheese
10c PKG.

Why Pay More
FOR GROCERIES AND MEATS?
try Kennedy's and be convinced

Bananas Doz. 40c
Head Lettuce per head 10c
Lovely Tomatoes Lb. 25c
Nice Juicy Oranges Doz. .. 39 & 29c
Grapes, Lb. 20c
Carrots, Bushel 30c
Cranberries Lb. 25c

These and many more at our store, always fresh.

Ken Kennedy
We Deliver in Town

Macaroni
4 LBS. 25c

Toilet Paper
8 ROLLS 25c

Chase and Sanborn's
COFFEE
Ground while U wait
39c and 49c Lb.

Meats
Fresh and cured, also Fish