THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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A MAGIC LAKE

One of the "eight wonders of the world" is Trinidad's Pitch Lake, discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595. Its surface is like a great, wrinkled tarpaulin, 100 acres in extent. An automobile left standing on the pitch surface sinks gradually.

A pipe 160 feet long las forced into the lake in an unsuccessful attempt to find bottom. It vanished overnight and re-appeared years later, 800 feet away, gnarled and twisted. The pitch is used extensively for highway surfacing roofing and cementing.

A PETTY CHARGE

(Alliston Herald)

The McCaughrin charge which was designed to make politcal capital for Ontario government opponents has turned out to be a dud. It was admitted that the affadavit making the charge of bribing Mr. McCoughrin out of office was drawn up by the Liberal organizer and was in possession of the Toronto Globe awaiting the word to release it. We do not know what the Globe thinks of itself being involved in the incident but we are surprised to find Dan McCaughrin mixed up in such a petty little party squabble.

ENGLISH LICENSES

The English system of paying for car licenses would be popular in Ontario, and no doubt more people would purchase licenses. In Great Britain a car owner may purchase a license by the quarter and he is charged only for that period. In Ontario there are many districts where cars are precluded from running for considerable periods at a time owing to the depth of snow. Yet owners in these districts have to pay the same license fee as owners in large towns and cities and along highways kept clear of snow at public expense. Paying for licenses for the period that a car operates would be fair and just.

2,000 POUND STEER SOLD BY FARMER AT NEUSTADT

The biggest steer ever shipped by Mr. Sam Schmidt, Hanover drover, was purchased by him from Mr. J. Weppler of Neustadt last week. The animal weighed 2,000 pounds, and was sold to Arnott Bros. of Toronto at a price of 5½c a pound, netting over $100. Mr. Weppler is a good feeder and we are told he added 400 pounds to the animal's weight in the past few months.—Hanover Post.

KEEPING THE LAMB FLAVOR

Lamb does not improve by keeping after the carcass has become thoroughly cool and firm. It requires no maturing to give tenderness, and long keeping tends to lose the delicate "lamb" flavor. Mutton, on the other hand, to be in the best condition should be "matured" on hooks for a few days or to a week or longer according to the available temperature. Well hung mutton is more tender and of better flavor than when it is eaten freshly killed. It is probably at its best at the end of from ten to fifteen days storage in a dry atmosphere at a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees.

That a town cannot be expected to guard against unreasonable claims for accidents would seem to be the defence of an insurance company in a case wherein a Port Elgin woman is suing that town for damages for a fractured bone in her leg due to a fall on an icy sidewalk. The claim was handed over by the town to the company in which they carry insurance, and the latter deny responsibility, giving as their reasons that the construction of the sidewalk was good and no defective conditions exist on that score; the ice had formed only a few hours before the accident, and the supervisor had men sanding the streets as soon as could be expected.

Possibly the smallest vote cast at a municipal election is credited to the village of Fordwich. A ballot taken there recently on the question of paying an annual allowance to the police trustees of $5 resulted in only twelve votes being cast out of a possible 150. Seven voted in favor and five against.

A lot of farmers these days are figuring paper profits, starting this way, "If I had 20 hogs to sell at $9 per hundred."

On Parliament Hill

With AGNES C. MACPHAIL, M.P.

At last we have got rid of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The debate on it provides one of the two occasions in the session in which a member can discuss any subject in which he or his constituency are interested. When dissatisfaction is widespread the debate is bound to be long. Not until the Liberal amendment was defeated was our group allowed to move an amendment to the address. Almost all of us voted in favor of the Liberal "non-confidence" motion, after which Mr. Woodsworth moved as follows:- "We respectively regret that Your Excellency's present advisers have not taken such steps as are necessary to deal adequately with unemployment, to reduce the burden imposed by the public debt and to put the agricultural industry on a basis that will insure to the farmer a decent standard of living."

I thought Mr. Woodsworth's speech in support of the motion was exceptionally good and he was followed by Mr. Euler who always makes speeches very well worth listening to. For instance this sentence: "It seems to me a reflection on civilization, to say nothing about Christianity, that in a country such as this, which produces all the food that is necessary for the people, which is dotted with industrial plants, that can produce, in excess of what we need, everything that the people of Canada need, there should be in this twentieth century a million and a half people on public relief." He went on to say that the main trouble with the Prime Minister's speeches was that they considered everything as basically sound with prosperity bound to return if people would work and save. Mr. Euler asked how could they work if they could not find work. He advocated a reduction of debt by lowering interest rates on Canadian bonds and the elimination of railway deficits through amalgamation under public ownership.

It will be interesting to see what the Government will do with the resolution which is now before the House asking consideration for a large scale program of public works, to be financed by direct issue of non-interest bearing Dominion notes (money). Mr. Coote, in presenting it, argued that the unemployed are producing nothing, that they are living on the taxpayer and consuming real wealth, and worse than all, they are losing their morale and ambition. As Mr. Coote saw it there were two great problems, first, to give an income to our farmers and, second, to give employment with income to those now unemployed. He too asked the Prime Minister how people could work if there is no work and quoted one of his soldier friends as having said "unemployment with money is leisure but unemployment without money is hell."

Mr. Coote referred to the United States' gigantic plans for recovery, which will entail an expenditure of thirteen billion dollars, more than half the amount spent by the United States in the prosecution of the Great War, from the time of its entry until June 1921. He said the United States was engaged in a war to end poverty and unemployment and that they already had allocated three and a half billion for expenditure under Public Works Administration. Canada, he said, had imitated United States in its deflationary policy and we might now well afford to imitate our great neighbor in its attempt to climb out of the hole.

Professor Stephen Leacock, who cannot be accused of being radical, has said in "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice", "The Government of every country ought to supply work and pay for the unemployed. Society owes to every citizen the opportunity of a livelihood—work must either be found or must be provided by the State itself." And yet the estimates for public works which were before the House on Friday are the lowest they have been since we came here twelve years ago. The most notable expansion is in armouries; new ones to be built in Toronto and Vancouver. If the Government is to spend the fifty million dollars which it was rumoured was to be created by direct issue of money, it must be the intention to do it either by submitting a special bill to Parliament or without the consent of Parliament, which is possible.

In concluding his argument, Mr. Coote pointed out that we have the men and the materials available, and the need for public works is recognized. He suggested elimination of level railway crossings, extension of electric energy over the whole country, slum clearance, reforestation, hospitals, etc., as needful and suitable projects. The amount of Dominion notes now outstanding is about 150 million less than in 1920 so it is obvious that an issue of money by the government without interest would not be injurious and if this were more than was necessary for circulation, the notes would find their way into the vaults of the chartered banks and would strengthen their cash reserves. They would also serve as a basis for the further extension of credit by the banks when the demand for such was created by improvement in business conditions.

Mr. William Irvine offered a resolution to the House asking the Government to give immediate consideration to the advisability of nationalising life insurance, which the House refused to accept on a vote of 91 against 19 for. Mr. Rhodes, the Finance Minister, took the stand that our insurance companies are almost all that could be desired; that it would be too costly a business for the State to buy out the companies. Mr. Rhodes was assuming that Mr. Irvine agreed with the position taken by Mr. Woodsworth against confiscation and in favor of compensation to the owners of private undertakings, or to give you his own words: "Now, my Hon. friend did not say so in words, but I assume he subscribes to the point of view of his Hon. Leader for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth) who has stated that he does not advocate confiscation, that he believes that where the State acquires private undertakings it should compensate the owners. That being so we must look into the question of the liabilities involved in case the Dominion of Canada were to determine to take over the life insurance business of existing companies."

Mr. Rhodes defended the right of the share-holders to make profits in insurance companies. Mr. Irvine took the ground that any monies going to the share-holders was taken from the policy holders.

Mr. Irvine contended that insurance cost far too much due to multiplicity of services, sixty-two companies in all doing business in Canada; enormous amounts of money tied up in head office buildings, ($42,832,469) and exorbitant salaries paid to presidents In the worst year of the depression the president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company received a salary of $200,000. The New York Life Insurance president, $125,000 and the Equitable Life Insurance Society president, $100,000. If the presidents of Canadian companies are paid comparable salaries I think Mr. Irvine's point was well taken.

Mr. Irvine pointed out that the paid up capital of all insurance companies in Canada amounted only to ten million dollars and that he said they need not have since it was only an added charge on policy holders and served no other function. He advocated the taking over of all life insurance by the State, making the scheme compulsory to everyone over an age to be determined, by endowment policies thus protecting most everyone from actual want and relieving the tax payers from the burden of looking after indigent persons. He emphasized the lower cost which would come from the wider distribution of risk. "Perhaps one of the greatest advantages in favor of the States scheme is the wider distribution of risk which is made possible. The wider spread that can be given the risk, the lesser risk there is and the cost of insurance accordingly becomes less. We have but to take the idea which is exemplified so well in group insurance and apply it to a still larger group, say to seven million Canadian citizens. As the group is enlarged the cost is decreased. Under the group insurance plan an insurance company can go into a factory and sign up a group of fifty men without medical attention. They know from their actuarial experience that it is quite safe. They are able to give insurance to the oldest man as cheaply as to the youngest. If that can be done with a group of fifty it can be done much more easily with a group of seven million. By making this a rational business and spreading the risk out to seven million people we can reduce the cost of insurance to a fraction of what it is now costing under the competitive system."

NEW MOTOR LICENSE YEAR

(Aylmer Express)

From all sections come reports that since the extension of time for purchasing car licenses to March 31, the sale of such licenses has practically stopped. Of course, those who had already purchased, feel as though they were fooled when they obeyed the mandate and renewed, like good citizens, but after all, they have the edge on those who postpone the evil day. However, it is hardly fair to set a deadline, and then extend it for a couple of months. Why does not the Government name, say April 1st, as beginning the motor license year, and make that the final date for everybody under penalty. April 1st would be a better dating anyway. Many motorists do not use their cars during the winter and early spring, and none would look for, nor expect any extension, if a definite time limit were set.

Ontario Liquor Profits Decrease Considerably

It is announced that for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1933, the provincial treasurer received from the Liquor Control Board in round figures $6,000,000. This amount is made up as follows: on account of trading profits and fines, $5,450,000; sale of liquor permits, $485,000; sale of confiscated liquor, $65,000.

The corresponding figures for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1932, are: on account of trading profits and fines, $9,360,000; sale of liquor permits, $645,000; total, $9,905,000. Total net profits for 1932 were $6,632,420.

The large sum paid over in 1931 is accounted for by the fact that a considerable amount represented accumulated profits of the board for the preceding three years.

Confiscated liquor is only sold after it has been tested in the laboratories of the provincial government and passed as suitable for beverage use. A short time ago a quantity of this liquor was sold at a price much below the standard brands.

Fergus has not had a single one of its reeves elected warden of Wellington since its incorporation 78 years ago.

An astronomer has found that the moon is not romantic. There'll still be a lot of married people who will doubt his word.

The Late Miss M. Middleton

Miss Margaret Middleton of this place passed away in the hospital here on Tuesday morning following an illness of short duration. She lived alone and was about as usual on Saturday but was not seen on Sunday, although neighbors noticed smoke coming from the chimney in the forenoon. A neighbor went to the door Sunday afternoon but failed to get any response and took it for granted she was visiting with some of the neighbors. On Monday Mr. Dan Robinson, who lives across the street, went to the door and failing to get an answer secured two other neighbors who forced the door and found Miss Middleton lying on the kitchen floor. She had suffered a paralytic stroke sometime about noon on Sunday and falling, was unable to move. She was rushed to the hospital where her death took place the following morning.

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rusk. The remains were placed in the chapel in Markdale cemetery awaiting burial in Pleasant Valley Cemetery in the spring.

Relatives of the deceased present were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Crutchley, Dornoch; Messrs. Will. and Joe Crutchley, Durham; Mrs. F. R. Oliver, Priceville; W. J. Middleton and son. Joe, Berkeley; Mr. and Mrs. Morell Winterburne, Berkeley and Mrs. Harry Middleton, Toronto.

The pallbearers were Messrs. D. Robinson, W. T. Wiley, C. R. King, G. Haslam, G. Scott and A. Griffith.

The beautiful flowers covering the casket breathed a silent message of love and appreciation of the many fine qualities of the deceased by her friends.—Markdale Standard.

Hatching By Incubator

Before using the incubator check it for leaks and breakages and test the thermometers. Place the machine in a well ventilated room or cellar which is kept at a uniform temperature. The eggs used should be of normal shape and appearance and at least 24 ounces to the dozen. Control the moisture according to the appearance of the eggs after they are set. On the seventh-day test the air cell should be about one eighth the size of the egg and on the eighteenth day about one quarter. The eggs should be turned twice a day. Test for fertility on the seventh and eighteenth days, closing the machine on the eighteenth. Above all follow the instructions given with the machine when purchased.

The part of the automobile which causes more accidents than any other is the nut that holds the steering wheel.

SOCKEYE
Salmon
18c TIN

SYRUP
5 LB. PAIL
35c

Iodized Salt
8c PKG.

Bulk Cocoa
15c
2 LBS. 25c

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

Pineapple, tin	15c
Sodas, 12c pkg.	10c
Lovely cheese, lb.	18c
Princess Flakes, 2 large pkgs.	29c
Carbolic Soap, bar	5c

Ken Kennedy
We Deliver in Town
Phone 37

RED ROSE
TEA
At the old price
50c LB.

CornStarch
2 FOR 15c

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

Meats
Fresh and Cured

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

THE report of the Company for 1933 is one of consistent and constructive progress. Its achievements enhance the impressive record of public service it has rendered during the sixty-three years of its existence.

In 1933, as in the preceding three years, people generally experienced exceptional anxiety, the result of incomes being either impaired or entirely cut off. At such a time the unfailing aid and security of life insurance proved of very great value.

In this service the Sun Life Company bore a worthy share. During the year it paid out (exclusive of policy loans) nearly $100,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries. Similarly, during the four years of depression it has paid out over $380,000,000.

Notwithstanding these substantial payments, the Company, during the same four-year period, increased its assets by $55,000,000—its insurances in force by over $307,000,000.

Sixty-third Annual Report—1933

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1933		$2,770,453,871
This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependents during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value.		
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR		216,567,441
INCOME		152,235,821
DISBURSEMENTS		127,505,801
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS		24,730,020
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES		
During the year 1933		97,457,059
Since Organization		800,170,033
ASSETS		624,146,035
Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks; preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets.		
LIABILITIES		609,965,832
Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due.		
PAID-UP CAPITAL ($2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account	$3,342,547	
RESERVE for depreciation—in mortgages and real estate	4,885,904	
SURPLUS	5,951,752	
		$14,180,203

The valuation of bonds and stocks has been made on the basis prescribed for all companies by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada and in conformity with the basis authorized by the Departments of Insurance of the various provinces of Canada.

Policy liabilities have been valued by the full net level premium method, a standard more exacting than required under the stringent provisions of the Dominion Insurance Act.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada