THE
FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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EDITORIAL NOTES

One of the best industries in this part of the country and we believe in Ontario is that of the Osprey Farmers' Milling Co., Limited, of Feversham, which has once again ended a very successful year and has declared a dividend of twelve per cent on its stock. The Company carries on a large chopping and flour trade and many homes throughout this section use the excellent pastry flour milled at Feversham. This mill has been in operation for many years and very seldom has the yearly dividend been below ten per cent. It has paid its shareholders many times over and also has been a boon to the farmers of Osprey township.

* * *

Relief is a great problem and those in control are faced with the problem of cutting down relief, otherwise the tax rate will be raised. Even if the rate is raised we believe that taxpayers would not wish to see children of a relief family deprived of their chance of going to school, due to the lack of warm clothes to keep out the cold. A case came to our attention a week ago of a family whose children were forced to stay at home on account of insufficient clothing, as their relief allowance did not provide for clothing. Flesherton Women's Institute became interested in the case and provided the children with warm clothing and they are now back at school. While there are many cases of abuse of the relief by unworthy persons we believe that each case should be investigated to the greatest extent possible and action taken that would not deprive women and children of warmth in our cold winter weather.

FLESHERTON PUBLIC SCHOOL

4th — Fred Conking, Jim Thurston, Betty Teeter, Dorothy Welton, Florence Newell, Dorothy Patton, Joe Banks, Stewart McRae, Bernice Leavell, Audius Curran, Marjorie Thistlethwaite.

Sr. 3rd — Diana Goldsborough (H), Jean Loucks (H), Jean Duncan (H), Marjorie Newell, Jean McTavish, Bob Banks, Doris Loucks and Dalton Pocock equal, Margaret Thompson, Margaret Pocock.

Jr. 3rd — Earle Thurston (H), Ruth Leavell (H), Ted McCracken (H), Arlene Taylor, Stanley McClean, Carman Loucks, Ethel Taylor, Evison Wilson, Florence Pocock.

Sr. 2nd — Margaret Turney, Edna Thompson and Mary Banks equal, Ken Henry, Ken Langford.

Jr. 2nd — Jean McCracken, Genevieve Milne, Marjorie Brackenbury, Jack McDonald. Gordon Dungey, Victor Langford.

Sr. 1st — Gordon Miller, Helen Brown, Marjorie Curran, Shirley Marriott, Marjorie Hardman, Velma Sewell.

Jr. 1st — Ted Banks, Donald Langford, Elma Talbot, Norman Dungey, Evelyn McTavish, Ruth Marriott, Eileen McClean, Edmund Thompson, Bob Turney, George Meggitt.

Pr. — Lois Sparks, Eleanor Williams, Bruce Thurston, Verna Loucks, Neil Smith, Shirley McCracken, Colleen McCutcheon, Don Banks, Frank Taylor, Bob Long, Marion Stauffer, Bud Dungey, Gloria Ball (Abs.)

Messenger Boy (to newsboy)—Who's the swell guy you were just talkin' to, Jimmie?

Newsboy — Aw, 'im an' me's worked together for years. He's the editor o' one of my papers.

PUCKERINGS

Commencing where they left off last spring when Flesherton won the Semi-Pro. League title, Flesherton again stepped into Proton and defeated them 3—1 on Thursday evening last. The game was mainly featured with shooting the puck down the ice by both teams and altogether too much golfing exercise by the players. Akitt tallied first for Flesherton in the second period with a nice individual effort after the first session was scoreless and the second spasm ended with Flesherton having a one goal advantage. They increased their lead to 3—0 early in the second period on two goals by Dargavel with assists by Patton and Smith. Hidyson received credit for Proton's only counter when he shot from centre ice, the puck being stopped by Ferris and in clearing turned it into the corner of the net.

Chatsworth gave the Flesherton Centre Grey League seniors a 8—3 drubbing at the northern town on Friday night in revenge for Flesherton having won here 6—3.

Dundalk is proving a sensation in the Centre Grey League this year. They have won six games without a loss and appear to have an excellent chance to win the League. However plenty can happen in the play-offs. Markdale and Flesherton are having a tussle for last position in the championship series, Markdale having a slight advantage at present.

Flesherton Semi-Pro. team defeated Dromore at the latter's rink Tuesday evening by the score 6-5 and Flesherton is sitting alone at the top of the group. Due to car trouble the boys did not arrive back to town until six o'clock this Wednesday morning.

Markdale girls will play a game of hockey in Markdale against the Pals' Hoceky Club of Toronto on Saturday next, February 6th at 7:45 p.m.

UBIQUITOUS JACK RABBITS

(Oshawa Times)

Our American cousins are worrying about the total disregard so-called "Canadian Jack Rabbits" have for a law of the State of Michigan.

It seems that there is a law on the books prohibiting the importation into Michigan of wild animals for release without special permit. The "Canadian Jack Rabbit" are simply turning their noses up at this law even their tails and what-have-you? and pouring right into Michigan.

So alarmed are the authorities in Michigan that they are predicting that within ten years there will be an abominable army of them destroying crops and fruit trees, using up the ammunition of hunters and making themselves a pest in general.

A writer in the Detroit Times points out that the Canadian jack is actually the European hare. He goes on to say: "The hares got their start near Brantford, Ontario. A man had some of them in captivity. The story that he was of German birth and that early in the war he got mad and turned them loose."

There are numerous stories about how jack rabbits became plentiful in Ontario. The aforementioned one is as good as any. The Kitchener Record would laugh aloud at the reference to the mad German, however, and would be quite right in doing so since this part of the American writer's story is far fetched. What is supposed to have taken place in that the man had the European hares, sent to him by a friend, boxed up on a little island on the Grand river. The hares managed to escape from their box and since the river was frozen over, easily reached the mainland. From there they multiplied and spread plenty.

Frozen over rivers seem to have been the big trouble all through, but of course it will be difficult to pass any law which will prevent the rivers from freezing over.

A 3-Act Play
"Small Town Romeo"
Under the Auspices of L. O. L. No. 2855
Will be presented in the
Town Hall, Flesherton
Thurs., February 4
By the Orange Valley Young People
Musical numbers between acts.
Concert at 8:15 p.m. Admission: 25 and 15c.

Wishes Better Train

(Continued from page 1)

make very careful preparations for neutrality, no decision will be necessary, events will decide. "If we wait until the last moment to make our decision we shall not decide for neutrality because there will be the pull of the military caste of sentimental imperial ties, and many other things influencing us. If, then, we are going to consider it, we should consider it now."

I could not bring myself to agree with Mr. King's professed faith in the British government as a 'peacifier.' He said if at the moment the Spanish civil war has not grown to proportions involving the whole of Europe and possibly other parts of the world as well, too much credit cannot be given to Britain. While I have great faith in the masses of the British people, I have little or none in the ruling caste, and said that I could not feel that they would consider what was good for Canada any more than they would consider what was good for the masses of the people of Great Britain. They were motivated by their own peculiar interests. Mr. King's speech made in Geneva in September was, I thought, a particularly courageous and clearheaded utterance. The one made in the House the other day was much more political in character.

An illuminating debate on the need of amendments to the British North America Act was introduced by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on going into Supply. He called the attention of the House to the fact that there is a sharp conflict at the present time between Legislatures and Parliament over the exercise of sovereign rights. "The exclusive powers exercised by the Legislatures of the provinces on the one hand, and by this Parliament on the other, have come in conflict so frequently and so sharply with respect to national questions, that I think it is time some remedy should be applied."

At the end of a very fine speech he suggested the calling of a constitutional convention which would represent not only the parties in power in the various provincial governments, together with the ruling party in the Dominion House, but a gathering representative of the Legislatures and Parliament. In fact, such a conference as formed the B. N. A. Act in the first place. Mr. Bennett felt that the matter was urgent, that democracy would not continue unless it became as efficient at least as a dictatorship, which it could not "if nine different areas had nine different sets of laws dealing with problems that are national in their scope."

Last week Mr. Walter Tucker, Liberal, made a speech which I wish every one in Canada could read, on the use of the credit of the nation. He showed by many examples that when the government gets in a tight corner it does finance by drawig upon our national credit. During the Great War we issued sixteen million dollars worth of legal tender against Dominion Railway Securities. The railways had needed money and had come to the government asking that they back a loan, which in the ordinary way would be made by the banks and on which the railways would pay interest to the banks. The government of that day, Mr. Tucker said, thought they would make an experiment and instead of guaranteeing a bond issue and making themselves liable to pay interest on it, they said to the railways— "you deposit your bonds with us and we will print sixteen million dollars worth of money and lend it to you." That is the railways paid their interest to the government rather than to the banks and this interest has, up to date, amounted to two million dollars and nothing has happened as a consequence.

The Bank of Canada is not making use of its gold reserve to issue the amount of money which it could issue under the international agreement of 25 per cent. gold coverage. That is the only quarrel Mr. Tucker has with it. It has on hand, according to the last statement, $179 million worth of gold. On the strength of that it could issue roughly 716 million dollars worth of legal tender and still be within what is recognized all the world over as a safe limit. Mr. Tucker wants to know why we go on borrowing and paying interest when we have the machinery and the gold to issue an interest-free volume of money. The money is needed to put the unemployed to work and to make effective the demand of the Canadian people for goods and services.

Mr. Dunning followed and opposed vigorously any such suggestion. But as a back-bencher said to me, he was a Liberal too. "I couldn't see that Dunning answered Tucker."

AGNES C. MACPHAIL.

House of Commons, Ottawa,
Friday, January 29, 1937.

Georgian Hydro System Before Legislature

In the course of his address made in the Legislature recently, in which he reviewed the hydro situation in Ontario, the Honorable, the Attorney-General, who is also a hydro commissioner, made some interesting comments on the hydro situation in the Georgian Bay district. He said that the big feature in the Georgian district was a reduction of rates that amounted, in the gross, to forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000), besides which there was a surplus in the hydro year, ending October 31, 1936, of eighty-two thousand dollars ($82,000).

Unlike other districts which have their peak loads in December, the Georgian district has its peak loads in July and August, during which months the tourists are with us in greatest numbers.

The peak load for the year 1933 was 26,000 horse power; in 1934, 27,000 horse power; 1935, 29,229 horse power; in 1936, 29,800 horse power. It will be seen from these figures that there has been a gradual increase in the consumption of hydro energy in this district. During the year 1936, 2,000 horse power were bought from the town of Orillia, which by reason of its own development at Minden, has more energy than they need. This was sold to the hydro on a killowatt hour basis. The whole 2,000 horse power costing $11,688 or roughly speaking $6 per horse power, while the old commission had agreed to pay for power bought from the Quebec Power Co. at $15 per horse power per year. It will readily be seen why the hydro is anxious to develop its own energy, rather than buy from Quebec. In addition to that already mentioned, the Georgian district purchased from the Niagara district from six to seven thousand horse power.

The Commissioner intimated that the time had arrived for some new development to serve the Georgian district, and he outlined plans relative to a development of power on the Muskoka River. On this river there is 158 feet of useable falls, but this falls occur in a series of cascades which make it possible for the development to take place in stages as need requires. Ten thousand horse power could be developed at the Ragged rapids and another develpoment could be made at Bala later, on as needed. The Commissioner estimated that the carrying costs of this proposed development would be absorbed by the taking off of purchased water from Orillia and from the Niagara district, so that no extra cost would accrue to the Georgian system by reason of the proposed development.

In speaking of the rural districts, the Commissioner said that during 1936, 810 miles of new rural lines were constructed at a cost of $2,154,000. This was bonused by the legislature to the tune of $1,074,000. This expenditure of public funds was defended by the Attorney-General, because of the very great benefit that would accrue to the 5,790 new customers of hydro, who lived in the rural areas and small hamlets. In all there are ten thousand miles of rural lines in Ontario serving 73,500 customers. These lines represent a capital expenditure of twenty million dollars, of which ten million has been paid out of money voted by the legislature. Mr. Roebuck estimated that next year a thousand miles of new rural line would be constructed and seven thousand new customers obtained.

He gave an interesting survey of the reduction in costs of rural services. At one time in the history of hydro the service charge for a class three service, which is the type used by 20,000 customers out of 29,000 in the rural districts was $6.20 a month. In 1933 this service charge was $2.50 per month; in 1936, $2.00 per month, and in 1937, $1 per month. The latest reduction, he estimated, would in the gross relieve the cost of rural consumers of a sum in excess of $340,000, which makes a mighty fine contribution to the welfare of the farming class.

UNFINISHED HOGS

All unfinished hogs offered at stockyards and packing plants such as do not conform to the requirements of the grading regulations, are graded as feeders, and it is in the interests of the producers to make every effort to hold back hogs of select bacon, and bacon weights, until they are properly finished. Under-finished pigs make soft bacon and poor cuts and roasts.

The folk with red faces today are those whose automobile markers are black and white.

An English authority says that Canadian speech is fast becoming worse. And to that indictment should we say "Sez you-" or "Oh Yeah?"

The Farm Flock

It is generally recognized throughout the poultry industry that one of the most rapid and effective means of improving farm poultry flocks is through the application of the Dominion Hatchery Regulations. These regulations, with the co-operation of the provinces, are accomplishing good results. To lay the foundation of a profitable farm flock, it is necessary to start with good healthy stock. To enable the farmer to obtain this kind of stock, regulations for the control of hatcheries were drawn up, with the co-operation of several of the provinces and at their request.

Briefly, these hatchery regulations provide for the following— (1) all commercial hatcheries of over 1,000 egg capacity to obtain their hatching eggs from approved flocks and to operate under Dominion supervision as regards hatchery conduct, operation, and advertising; and (2) approval of flocks as sources of hatchery eggs to be under provincial supervision.

The farm flock may be started by (1) the purchase of hatching eggs; (2) of day-old chicks; (3) of pullets ready to lay; and (4) of adult breeding stock. Whatever method is adopted, one thing is certain—a great deal of annoyance and loss may be obviated by purchasing from R. O. P. (Record of Performance) or approved flocks.

Unquestionably the big opportunities for some years to come are going to be in the field of skilled labor. The wise boy will keep out of the white-collar field if he can. The wise community in the interest of its boys will do all in its power to make that escape possible. The boy with a trade is the boy with a future.

SHEEP DIED — MADE OWNER $5

Sometimes you can turn misfortune into good fortune, simply by using your head. Sam Goldman, Dundalk fur buyer tells us this one: Louis Swinton, local stock buyer purchased three sheep from Donald McLean of Shrigley for $4, but one sheep took sick and died before Donald got it delivered. Sam came along and bought the hide for a dollar, at the same time advising Donald to put the carcass out in the field and set traps for foxes. Sam called a few days later and Donald had profited by Sam's advice, for he had caught a fox, which he sold to Sam for eight dollars. So actually when the sheep had died it made Donald five dollars—but it was a tough break for the fox.— Dundalk Herald.

A woman reader informs us there is nothing new about these sit-down strikes. She says her husband has been on one for the last twenty years.

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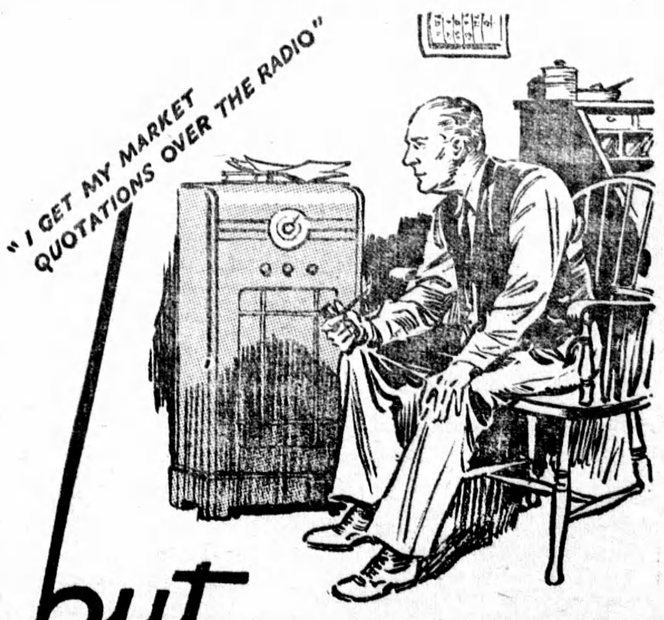

but... is that enough?
True, the radio gives you certain cold figures but it's indirect and impersonal and at best only a general indication, compared to actual telephone talks to a number of buyers. In conversations, you get the actual feel of the market; you know what's going on; where and when to sell; what grades are going best; what the picture promises; and all those other intimate details, the knowledge of which puts dollars in your pocket. The telephone, as a business agent, is truly irreplacable.
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