THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

Published on Collingwood Street, Flesherton, Wednesday of each week. Circulation over 1000, Price in Canada $2.00 per year, when paid in advance $1.g0; in U. S. A. $2. per year, when paid in advance $2.00.

W. H. THURSTON, Editor.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. Basil T. Ritz of Durham has been road overseer on No. 4 Highway for the past seven years. Last week he was relieved of his position, which was given to a well-to-do farmer of Glenelg. Mr. Ritz is a poor man of family and dependent on his daily work to keep the wolf from the door. Of course we do not know all the circumstances, but until justification for the removal of Mr. Ritz is supplied, the incident has a rather bitter taste in one's mouth.

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The Radio Commission has advised the Canadian world that the license fee will be $2.50 after the first of April next, and that fee goes for every radio in the home or hotel. Hotels which have a radio in each guest room, as many of them have, will be prohibitively hit by this ruling. Resolutions of protest to the new license fee are coming from all sections of the Dominion, but we will just have to take it. There is likely to be a large amount of radio junk on the market after April 1st next. Anyone wanting bargains in this line should apply at this office. We are thinking of starting a clearing house for this class of merchandise!

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Due to an increase in automobile accidents the past few years insurance underwriters have announced an increase of rates from ten to twenty per cent. The varying rates to go into effect in different parts of the country are based on an analysis of accident and loss experience on all types of cars. While accidents have increased there are any amount of car drivers who have never had an accident. These careful drivers should have some consideration in the fixing of insurance rates, and those who have been habitual repeaters should be penalized with higher rates. The car driver who is unfortunate to be in an accident even only once should necessarily have to pay a higher rate than one who has not had an accident. As it now stands about eighty per cent of the drivers are penalized because of accidents for which an element, estimated at twenty per cent, are responsible.

Faith In One Fellow

There is at least one man left in this country who has not lost faith in his fellow-men. A local man had occasion recently to make a long trip over roads that are not kept plowed, and he had not gone so very far before he became stuck in the snow. A nearby farmer, seeing his plight, came to his assistance with a horse, but one was not enough to move the car, so the Good Samaritan returned to the barn and hitched up a team. The road did not improve with distance, so the farmer continued to haul the car for miles until a highway was reached — the distance covered was about 10 miles! When the driver asked his good friend how much he wanted for his trouble, the latter said that he was glad to be of service and wouldn't think of taking anything. Hardly believing his ears, the motorist finally persuaded the man to take two dollars. There should be a hall of fame for such a man. — Stayner Sun.

TAKING CARE OF HIS CONGREGATION

The preacher in a certain community had never exchanged pulpits with any of his clerical brethren for 20 years, and this started a whispering campaign among the congregation that there must be some good and sufficient reasons for no exchanges in ministerial services for a score of years. The minister got wind of the rumors, and the next Sunday, before starting his sermon, he said: "I understand some of you wonder why I have not had an exchange of pulpits since I became your pastor, so I will tell you why. If the visiting clergy preached better than I, you would not listen to me again, and if he did not preach as well as I, he would not be worth listening to."

News and Information for the Farmer

Green Feed For Poultry.

At all times of the year an abundance of green feed is essential to the health of the poultry flock. In summer it may be provided by free range on the farm, but in winter it must be supplied by some form of stored feed. Roots, cabbage, sprouted oats, and alfalfa hay are commonly used for winter feeding. Probably alfalfa is the most valuable element in the winter poultry ration, and if the following precaution is taken in feeding it may be used in unlimited quantity.

For several years it has been the practice at the Experimental Station at Harrow to chop fine the young alfalfa shoots for the baby chicks and to use cut alfalfa hay as the sole means of supplying the necessary roughage and greens for winter egg production. A good grade of second or third cutting hay is run through a cutting box in about half-inch lengths, steeped for twenty-four hours by entirely covering with cold water, strained, and fed in shallow tubs. For the best results it is fed immediately after the early morning grain and again in the afternoon. Old stalks left should be thrown out where the birds cannot reach them or they may be the cause of crop trouble.

Fair results may be had by feeding good alfalfa leaf dry, but the experience at this Station is that the steeped hay is better appreciated by the birds on account of its easy digestibility and because it is more palatable.

Raise Your Own Living

Whether willing or not the majority of farmers are now obliged to supply more of their own needs. The following list may provide suggestions for further economy:

1. Milk a few good cows; feed recommended rations.
2. Fatten one pig for every two adult members of the family; cure the meat properly.
3. Keep at least 100 good hens, correctly housed and fed.
4. Raise a good garden; water from windmill if possible.
5. Plant only cash crops, which show little or no surplus.
6. Grow your own stock feed.
7. Butcher fat cows and steers; trade meat with neighbors.
8. Raise your own living; keep your roof tight.
9. Get down to earth and do the best you can today.
10. Drive a horse until you can afford to buy gasoline.

It Pays to Dip Sheep

In discussing the fact of parasites on sheep and methods for their control, a Canadian authority gives four good reasons as to why it pays to dip sheep. These are:

1. Sheep that are free from ticks and lice grow more and better wool.
2. A clean flock requires less feed and is more easily kept in good condition.
3. The lamb crop is stronger, ewes milk better, and lambs grow more rapidly.
4. Parasites are a source of serious discomfort to sheep. The good shepherd should be mindful of the comfort of his flock.

He also points out that as a result of dipping the saving in feed and increased weight of lambs and wool may easily amount to from 50c to $1.50 per ewe. The cost of dipping under ordinary conditions should not exceed three cents per head.

The Use of Potash

It is the light, sandy and gravelly soils and muck soils that, as a rule, are markedly deficient in potash, and on which profitable returns may be expected from the application of this element. The rate of application will, of course, depend on a number of factors, chief among which are the character and fertility of the soil, and the nature of the crops to be grown. For most grain crops an application of muriate of potash of 50 to 75 lbs. per acre will be found sufficient. For clover and alfalfa these amounts might be doubled with profit. For potatoes, roots, corn and leafy crops generally, 100 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre may be considered an average dressing, but frequently 200 pounds may be profitably used. As a rule it will be found more advantageous to use potash with forms of nitrogen and phosphoric acid than alone and it is always advisable to try out the fertilizer on a small scale before making large purchases.

Alfalfa A Valuable Crop

Apple growers have found that in order to get sufficient color and maturity for the fruit, it is necessary to keep the orchard in sod, breaking up only at intervals of five or six years. And for this purpose the best crop to use is alfalfa.

Alfalfa, being perennial in nature, remains in the ground year after year. Its roots penetrate the soil much deeper than those of the apple tree and, therefore, do not consume much of the moisture supply available to the tree. Furthermore, the roots open up the soil, making it porous, thereby allowing the air to penetrate the soil, which in turn stimulates bacterial action.

This plant is capable of taking nitrogen from the air and storing it in the roots as nitrate fertilizers early in the spring, to promote rapid growth, and to stimulate blossoming. A crop of alfalfa is an extremely cheap source of nitrate supply. Alfalfa, being the heaviest yielder of all legume and grass crops, may be cut twice a year. The cuttings, which are allowed to remain under the trees, make an excellent mulch, which conserves moisture and keeps weeds down.

Reports From Counties

Poultrymen in Brant County report good production from their flocks but feed costs out of line with prices received for their products. A few owners complain of feeding troubles with home-grown grains, owing to the fact that much of the grain was badly weathered in harvesting. Large quantities of alfalfa hay are being shipped from Haldimand, both baled and ground. Prices being paid to farmers for hay in the barn run from $8.00 to $8.50. Several loads of Western lambs are on feed in Middlesex and are being marketed as they reach the proper weight and finish at around $7.25 cwt. Prince Edward County reports buyers for new milkers and springers have been active recently. Two carloads have been shipped by U.S. buyers in the past few weeks, in fact the supply hardly equals the demand. Down in Leeds County nearly all poultry pools have improved their grading and pack of dressed poultry by having all poultry graded and packed at the cold storage facilities in Brockville. This central organization has graded and packed over 55 tons during December.

Fergus Editor Smiling

We can imagine the broad smile on the face of Editors Templin of the Fergus News-Record when the election returns showed the complete overthrow of the old council and a brand new one starting out in 1938. The old council, it will be remembered, fell out with the editors of the Fergus paper over the refusal to disclose the name of a letter writer in the News-Record. One thing led to another until finally the council sent the town printing to Guelph. The returns showed the Fergus people want a fair deal for their newspaper and have justified the stand taken by Templins.

A town without a newspaper is a dead one and live merchantmen know this. A few years ago the Palmerston paper was discontinued as the town was not supporting it, but the truth of the old proverb about missing the water only after the well has dried was evident and Palmerston merchants were delighted when the paper was started again. Now Teeswater is faced with the discontinuance of the news because local merchants do not advertise in it. The editor says that the money is going out of town to the big Toronto stores, who run pages of advertisements in the Toronto dailies.

BUILDING FOR BETTER HEALTH

Each year at the Christmas season we are asked to share our blessings with those who are less fortunate than we are. We are asked to help finance the Province-wide fight against tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is a germ disease. It may affect any organ of the body, but parts most frequently attacked are the lungs, bones and glands. People are not born with tuberculosis and it is not inherited. The germs that cause it must come from some one who has the disease. Infections from cattle can be transmitted to human beings in milk and flesh of diseased animals. Therefore, unless milk is properly certified as coming from healthy cows, it should always be pasteurized. The great allies of the germ are overwork, strain, dissipation, insufficient food and all those elements that lower one's resistance. Although the germs are all about us, if we lead healthy lives we throw them off and do not contract the disease. Children, however, are more susceptible than grown-ups; therefore it is most important that their health be especially protected.

Recovery from tuberculosis is slow and its success depends upon an early discovery of the condition, and faithful adherence to all the requirements of the treatment. It cannot be cured by drugs or patent medicines. The methods of treatment to-day, while closely following those developed toward the end of the last century, rest, sunlight, fresh air, and proper food, under medical supervision, have been augmented by surgery, all combining to help the body in its fight against the ravages of the germs. A strong resolution to get well is a great help also in staging a successful battle.

The careful driver keeps his eyes on the road ahead, ever watchful of danger. When the red light signals, he stops. So, too, should we pause when tuberculosis signals—a persistent cough, loss of weight, over fatigue on slight exertion—bespeak a generally run-down condition, all danger signals of this disease too often unheeded.

Don't be afraid to consult a physician. He will diagnose your trouble, and don't lose heart if your fears are confirmed. With proper treatment there is every hope of recovery.

The Muskoka and Toronto Hospitals for Consumptives and the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children stand ready to serve all who are afflicted, but in this they must have the help of many friends.

Please will you aid this life-saving work by sending a contribution to National Sanitarium Association, 223 College Street, Toronto.

Who was it that predicted we would have an open winter.

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?

This is not a sermon nor a one-day-in-seven-talk. It is a message for every day and every hour of the day for every person who moves on and about our highways. Especially is it intended for those who drive automobiles but it also contains a message for those who still classify themselves as pedestrians.

If an army suddenly appeared in any Canadian city and shot to death 1,250 people and maimed 20,000 others, words would fail to describe the horror of it all. Unbelievable, unthinkable you say. Yet it is; but during the present year 1,250 Canadians will be killed and 20,000 others will be more or less maimed or disabled by machines of death in the hands of fellow Canadians in the great majority of instances. These instruments of destruction are not machine guns nor rifles nor armaments of artillery. NO, they are sleek looking peace time creatures whose makers never intended that they should bring harm or disaster to a living soul. They are called automobiles.

And why then do they kill and maim? Because — somebody blunders, somebody gets excited, somebody does the wrong thing, somebody drinks alcoholic beverages and then tries to control a mighty mechanical force, somebody hurries, somebody drives too fast, somebody darts out on the road, somebody says — I will let the other fellow look out for me, somebody doesn't care, somebody plays fool, somebody makes a mistake — a terrible mistake — and a life is snuffed out.

What are we going to do about it? What are you going to do about it? This appalling loss of life and limb—to say nothing of the seventy million dollar money loss that goes with it—is a problem of gigantic proportions and one that must be met.

But parliaments cannot stop it. Resolutions won't cure it. Public meetings will not eradicate the evil. The problem is strictly up to every individual who walks on the highways.

In the first place no automobile should ever go on the road unless it is mechanically safe. Every driver knows what this means, and every driver who breaks this rule is courting disaster for himself and somebody else.

In the second place no driver should take the wheel of an automobile on the highway unless that driver feels qualified to control the car under emergency, as well as under normal driving conditions. Disregard of this may mean not only disaster, but should be regarded as criminal negligence. If you do not feel absolutely fit to drive, don't drive.

It would be a splendid thing if a slogan somewhat like the following were printed on every windshield:

"I don't want to be maimed or killed, neither does any one else!"

Even the wolf doesn't work at a flat rate. It takes so much more to keep him from some doors.

Premier Duplessis is merely emphasizing the fact that Quebec wants what it wants when it has it.

It almost looks as if the war to "make the world safe for democracy" has to be fought about every twenty-five years.

It is always hard for a man to explain something he does not understand. Right enough but haven't you often heard them try it?

Country Folk More Friendly

Friendly conversation is an art which is rapidly disappearing. In the rush of modern city life, people seem to find little time for a pleasant chat with their neighbors. Indeed, the average city dweller of to-day scarcely knows the people who live next door. In rural districts the case is different. Country folk are generally more friendly, and find time to exchange more than a casual word of greeting. But, here to, the art is gradually losing ground. The automobile has speeded up the tempo of life. The telephone has reduced the personal element. It is no longer necessary to conduct business face to face. We find it much easier to reach for the telephone and deal with a somewhat tiny voice. To-day we are seldom content to spend an evening just talking with friends. We can not enjoy ourselves unless we are going to the movies, bridge, dances or some artificial entertainment.

We could regain our facility in conversation by a little practice. Unless we do we lose that common ground which leads to understanding and friendship. And we would be losing much. It would be a great insult to civilization if people should cease altogether to be mutually interesting.—Bowmanville Satesman.

Financial Statement

- OF THE -

Osprey Farmers' Milling Co., Limited

FROM JANUARY 1, 1937, TO DECEMBER 31, 1937

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand as per last audit	$ 999 47
Sales by miller	10891 14
Chopping by miller	1162 20
Bank loans	1860 00
Miscellaneous accounts	90 00
Received on notes	77 21
	$15080 02

EXPENDITURES

Miller's wages	$ 870 00
Assistant miller's wages	430 65
Postage, stationery, excise and exchange	37 17
Wheat, etc.	5425 10
Barley, oats, etc.	3592 20
Telephone account and hall rent	9 60
Insurance	144 15
Municipal tax	151 70
Dominion and Provincial taxes	184 97
Repairs to mill	399 72
Freight, express and elevator charges	125 57
Dividend No. 25	816 00
Dividend paid on 1 share, Dividend Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24	10 00
General account	155 20
Bank loans	1565 25
Bag account	160 45
Trucking account	256 73
Workmen's Compensation	20 68
Directors' and Auditors' salaries	75 00
Secretary-Treasurer's salary	325 00
Balance on hand	324 93
	$15080 02

ASSETS & LIABILITIES

ASSETS

Stock in mill Dec. 31st, 1937, estimated	$ 3233 20
Outstanding accounts	1860 80
Notes and interest receivable	170 40
Cash on hand	324 93
Mill and real estate	9800 00
	$15389 33

LIABILITIES

Bank loan outstanding	$ 300 00
Assets over liabilities	15089 33
	$15389 33
Capital Stock of Company	$ 8000 00
Unsold capital stock of Company	1200 00
Paid up capital stock	$ 6800 00
Outstanding doubtful accounts	135 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Osprey Famers' Milling Co., Limited, certify that we have examined the books of the Company for the year 1937 and compared the vouchers for receipts and expenditures with the Treasurer's books and find them to be correct, showing a balance on hand and in the Bank on Dec. 31st, 1937, of $324.93.

MRS. MARTHA McGIRR,
EMERSON WRIGHT, Auditors.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1938.

Annual Winter Sale

MONARCH FINISHES 53c per Quart

QUICK DRYING ENAMEL

Smooth easy brushing; durable and long wearing. Dries quickly and produces a pleasing glossy finish. For Furniture, Woodwork, in fact wherever an Enamel finish is desired. Colors: White, Ivory, Nile Green, Pale Green.

VARNISH STAIN

Glossy and durable; for Woodwork, Furniture, Floors, etc. Light Oak, Dark Oak and Ground Color.

FLOOR ENAMEL

Flexible and hard drying, as it is made with a Durable Spar Varnish. Has a smooth, tough, glossy finish that has splendid resistance to wear and weather. Colors: Light Grey, Dark Grey, Tan, Yellow and Brown.

HOUSE PAINT

Unexcelled value at this remarkably low price; exterior and interior use. Colors: White, Ivory, Light Green, Cream and Buff.

MONARCH FINISHES ARE WONDERFUL VALUE. STOCK UP NOW.

Frank W. Duncan, Flesherton