THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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F. J. THURSTON, Editor.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There is a theory that when a student moves to a higher grade the books used in acquiring knowledge can be handed over to younger members of the family. Frequent changes in high school text books have a tendency to shoot holes in this theory and to deflate the family pocket book. Premier Hepburn has been receiving complaints that children attending high school have been obliged to discard old books and buy new ones owing to text book changes. He not only promises an investigation but some radical changes in the Department of Education if the information respecting text books is found to be correct. Some few years ago the manner in which books is found to be correct. Some few years ago the manner in which new books were foisted on school pupils developed into a scandal. Many of the books offered for use were authorized but several large publishing houses reaped a rich harvest in producing them. Changes in recent years have not been so frequent but enough new books are issued to constitute quite a drain on the pocket book of parents. As a mitigating circumstance the Department points out that the use of certain new books is optional and that at times it is left to the discretion of the teacher which books may be recommended. This of course almost invariably means the new books will be required. Perhaps Premier Hepburn is a little harsh in condemning the changes in text books when he says, "There are some dried old academic fellows in the Department of Education who are responsible for these continual changes. They seem to think that text books have to be changed every year."

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Despite the warning of Finance Minister Ilsley that Canada will require fully $2,800,000,000, to meet war and other requirements during the present fiscal year the great body of our people seem to be carrying on with little thought for the future. Places of entertainment such as dance halls, restaurants and beverage rooms were never better patronized and the conservation of gasoline in te face of patriotic pleas of the government is not particularly evident. The Globe and Mail's sporting authority states that "Racing in the province has shown an increase at every meeting. Figures were not released as to the actual betting increases, but every track has announced wagering surpassed the figures of 1940." With a world war on, this situation is not so good. It was hpped that workers would devote a part of their earnings to war savings. By doing so they would not only be helping the war effort but would be storing up a nest egg to act as a buffer against depression in the post war days.

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The Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Honorable James Gardiner, declares the feed ituation may not be as serious as war first expected. He will call a conference of representatives of Eastern and Western government officials and farm organizations in the matter of aiding shipments of feed grain from West to East. For the first time in two years Mr. Gardiner is cheerful as to the outlook for agriculture. He is confident Canada will be able to meet the needs of Great Britain in the matter of food supplies and the most pleasing fact is there is no limit to the amount Britain is prepared to take. As pointed out by Mr. Gardiner, in the new bacon agreement the wording has been changed to "not less than" in place of "not more than' 600,000,000 pounds . On the other hand Honourable P. N. Dewan, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, calls for a new deal for Ontario farmers. "I fear," he says, "there may be too great a tendancy to set top prices on agricultural products too soon or or on too low a figure. If we are going to have this control, prices of agricultural products must be allowed to come to the level of prices of other commodities. If there is to be any control of prices there should be at the same time control of wages." In this particular Mr. Dewan addresses the problem of farmers in trying to operate with the increased wages being paid in industry.

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It is now admitted the Ontario peach crop is not only excellent but abundant. The only problem is the harvesting of the fruit. Thanks to the cheerful response of the secondary school girls of the province this difficulty has been met and a great band of eager pickers are already installed in the various camps under the supervision of the Y.W.C.A. In places where the organization camp sites are filled arrangements have been made to house about two hundred more girls and as far as the fruit growers are concerned they have nothing to fear in respect to the safe and speedy garnering of their crops. The girls who have volunteered for the work will not miss any of their lessons as the Department of Education has issued instructions that special classes be conducted for them when they return at the end of the month or early in October.

Bombing And Gunnery Specialized Occupations

This is the tenth and last of the series of stories about the training of Pilots and Observers in the R.C.A.F., under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, written for the weekly newspapers of Ontario and distributed through the C. W. N. A.

By Hugh TEMPLIN

Until I visited the Jarvis Bombing and Gunnery School, I had supposed that the Initial Training School at Eglinton was the most interesting place the Royal Canadian Air Force had to show its visitors. At Eglinton, the doctors, now disguised as Flying Officers, carry on scientific experiments in low pressure chambers, attach electric wires to the skull to test brain waves, and send men and materials into chambers where cold winds blow at 40 below zero.

There's nothing like that at Jarvis. Science and mathematics and inventions have combined to prduce the wnders that are kept locked up in special buildings at the Bombing and Gunnery School, but they have to do with the arts of war and destruction, rather than medicine and healing.

After a convention in Hamilton in May, a group of editors and their ladies spent an afternoon at a wings parade at Jarvis school, and then saw the buildings and learned something of the training methods. They marvelled at the beautifully furnished recreation rooms. They had fleeting glances of bomb sights in the noses of Fairey Battle bombing planes or noticed the loads of small practice bombs attached to the wings. They saw the drogue planes come in and drop the drogues, or targets, riddled with machine gun bullets and they felt grateful for an insight into the training of the student observers in the R.C.A.F. and kindred Air Forces of the Empire.

Really, what they saw was only a fraction of what the student sees.

I was at Jarvis school with the other editors in May. I returned in August and was admitted to the various buildings where the doors are kept locked and few are privilaged to enter. I was allowed to use the power driven machine gun turrets off actual fighting planes; I was initiated into the mysteries of the bombsight, as far as was possible in an hour or so; I was offered a flight with one of the machine gunners out over the water of nearby Lake Erie, and I saw the inside workings of the "Bombing Teacher," a machine that literally amazed me.

Difficult Course of Studies

Group captain G. E. Wait is the Commanding Officer of the Jarvis School. After a cordial welcome, he turned me over to Flying Officer G. T. Johnson, with instructions that I was to be shown everything and allowed to try out the various machines used in training. And Flying Officer Johnson literally carried out those instructions. If I didn't learn everything about bombing and the use of machine guns, it was because one can't do that in an afternoon.

First, we went over the details of the course of study together. It was like the curriculum of a university course in engineering, with its various formulae and its applied mathematics. I wondered that students could pick it up unless they had been particularly good in mathematics in their high school days, but the Flying Officer said that few failed. Those who did not understand the theories could memorize the formulae.

Studies included the theory of bombing; trajectory angles, use of the Vector attachment for bombsights when aiming at moving targets. setting bombsights; low and high level bombing; wind drift and problems arising from it; fuses and carriers; use of flares; theory of sighting machine guns; tracer bullets; cannon guns; gunnery tactics; types of turrets, and aircraft recognition.

That doesn't mean much to most of us, but it sounds like a heavy course of study to be mastered in six weeks.

Camera Guns Save Amunition

First practice with actual machine guns is on the 25-yard range. Vickers guns are used there, though they are now outdated and Brownings are used for more advanced work. The machine gunners stand inside a long building, open at the front, and shoot at targets with bursts of fire, eight to 15 bullets at a time.

Inside another building, in separate rooms, are power operated machine gun turrets which gave the British gunners an advantage early in the war. They were completely equipped but the actual guns had been removed and replaced by dummy guns which shot a ray of light at a tiny German plane which moved against a painted sky. A student banging away at it, and every time he scored a hit, a bell rang. Amusement parks have similar devices without the turret, which is the important part. The young man at the camera gun was doing fairly well scoring hits with about half his shots. Dials on a nearby desk indicated exactly what he was doing.

He finished and I climbed up inside the turret. A table lowered over my knees and a lever at my side brought up a seat and wedged me in like a sardine in a can. Apparently I was a bit oversize to make a good gunner. Five or six switches set the machine in motion and I looked through a small reflecting sight, already described in an earlier story. With my left hand, I worked a "stick" similar to those that control small planes. A touch of my thumb on a button on top of the lever started the machine gun. I got in a few shots, but I scored not a hit.

Another turret was of a somewhat different pattern. Handle-bars like those on a bicycle controlled the motion—a turn to right or left made the turret turn and by lifting up or pessing down, the machine gun was moved.

Actual practice with machine guns is carried out over Lake Erie. The planes used are Fairey Battles, used earlier in the war as medium bombers. Some are "drogue planes", painted with yellow and black stripes as a warning to other planes that they are trailing behind them a long steel wire. At the end of the wire dangles a drogue, or cloth target, cylindrical in shape and about eight feet long.

The machine gunners go up two at a time in another plane of similar make. An experienced pilot sits up in front, the two gunners side by side back near the tail, where it is rather bumpy. The planes follow a definite schedule, meeting the drogue plane out over the lake and firing in a certain area. Bullets in the machine guns are dipped in paint. Those fired by one gunner leave red holes; the other blue. That cuts the flights in half and requires less targets. The drogue plane circles back over the field and drops its drogue, releasing another at the end of the wire to take its place. Flights of the planes with the gunners take only about ten minutes.

Bombs an Bombsights

Bombs and bombing have become important in this war. Much might be written about them. The bombs are of several types, depending on the purpose for which they are intended. They tend to increase in size, weight and destructiveness. Some explode on contact; others go through the roof and explode inside a building or a ship. There are bombs that pierce armbr before exploding. The bombs can be adjusted for various purposes, having diffeent types of detonators in nose and tail. Bombs are carried on racks, underneath the wings, inside the fusilage or in other places, depending on the type of the bombing plane. They are released electrically by pulling a little lever.

Much has been heard about bomb sights in recent months. The bombsight is an elaborate instrument used to ensure that the bomb will land on or near the target. In the early days of the the last Great War, bombs were simply dropped over the edge by the pilot. Planes moved slowly and fairly low. Even at that, many of these first bombs probably landed a mile from the place they were intended to strike.

A modern bombsight is a most complicated instrument. There are some ten adjustments. Not only the height of the plane above ground, the speed at which it is travelling, the direction and velocity of the wind affect the fall of the bomb, but even the temperature.

The bombsight is covered with knobs and dials and scales. When all these have been adjusted, the Observer watches the landscape through an eyepiece. He sees it apparently moving down between two pairs of wires with colored heads at intervals along them. At last, the railway station, factory or whatever the target may be, appears between two tiny pointers. The observer pulls a lever and the bomb starts on its way. It may be 20 seconds before it hits and another ten seconds before it explodes.

The Bombing "Teacher"

Students learn to operate the bombsight with the aid of a "teacher," which is one of the most interesting and ingenious machines I ever saw. It is contained in a specially-built three storey building and kept locked.

I watched Flying Officer Johnson adjust the bombsight, after drawing lines across the face of its compass and making calculations. Then I lay on my stomach and looked through the sights. We were in the gallery of the building. Upstairs, intricate projectors, designed by a British inventor, adjusted for altitude, wind speed and so on, ground away. Down below me, the landscape of the enemy country moved past. I could see its farms, the towns and cities, the line of the coast. I chose a factory in the distance, watched it come down between the wires and as it reached the pointer, pulled the trigger. For some twenty seconds, the time it took that bomb to drop, the scenery moved past. Then it stopped and a white light showed where the bomb had landed.

Actual bombing is done over Lake Erie. Small practice bombs, attached under the wings of the Fairey Battle are aimed at a red raft from heights well over a mile. A puff of smoke goes up as the bomb hits the water. Observers on shore watch the puffs of smoke, use some simple trigonometry, and spot the places where the bombs drop. The student marks where he thought they went. The best target hangs in the conference room. Over it is a sign: "Beat this and yours will land here instead."

Also no doubt, the owner of the target will head his class at the next wings parade.

THE END

AUCTIONEER
WALTER SBELEY

See me about your auction sale. All sales conducted on business principles. Phone me at Feversham 4r12 or make arrangements at The Flesherton Advance office.

Two Divisions in British Training "Battle"

Large scale exercises and battle manoeuvers are constantly in operation with all units of the British Army under training. This picture was taken during a mock battle between two Divisions of the Southern Command.

It shows troops who have captured a position, collecting to make a further advance.

Summer Time Table
Effective Sat., June 28
Leave Flesherton

TO TORONTO
c 11.50 a.m. b 7.25 p.m.

TO OWEN SOUND
c 5.50 p.m. d 7.45 p.m.

b: Sun. and Holiday; c: Sat. only; d: Friday only
Standard Time

Grey Coach Lines

ROCK MILLS

Most of the threshing is completed in this vicinity.

Farmers are now busy cutting their corn, which is a splendid crop this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hill have returned home after their honeymoon, and are busy settling in their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Newell spent Friday with relatives in Durham.

Mr. Stewart Foster visited recently at his home here.

Quite a number from here attended the gospel meetings at Clarksburg on Sunday and enjoyed hearing the colored quintette again.

Rock Mills Ladies' Aid

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Alex. English on Wednesday, Aug. 20th, when eight members and five visitors were present. The meeting opened by singing "Simply Trusting." Mrs. Akitt read James 4, followed by the Lord's Prayer in unison. The roll call was taken and the collection amounted to $6.38. At the close "I'm not ashamed to cwn my Lord" was sung. The next meeting will be held at theh ome of Mrs. Ned Croft on Wed., Sept. 17th. Roll call "Jehovah." Lunch Committee: sandwich, Mrs. Harry Patton, Mrs. Wes Plantt; cake, Mrs. Earl Croft, Mrs. Wallace Fisher.

AUCTION SALE
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

W. H. Patterson
will sell by public auction at
CEYLON
Wednesday, September 17th
the following, namely:

Dining Room Suite, 8 pieces; 3 Cupboards, 3 Bedroom Suites, 4 Odd Beds, Extension Table, 2 Lounges, 3 Stoves, Bookcase, Odd Tables, Wash Stands, Number of Odd Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Dishes, Ceilers, etc., Extension Ladder 40-feet; Short Ladder, Some Light Wood and Cedar, Quantity of Hay, about 5 tons.

SALE AT 2 P.M. SHARP
TERMS — Cash.
—GEO .DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

Robt. D. Purvis
will sell by public auction on
Friday, September 12, 1941
FRIDAY, SEPT. 12 oRM
when the following will be offered:

HORSES — 3 Young Horses.

CATTLE, SHEEP — Blue Cow, 7 years old, milking; Red Cow, 7 years old, milking; Red Cow, 4 years old, milking; Red Cow, 4 years old, milking; (above cows all supposed to be in calf); Yearling Fat Steer; 2 Cows; 15 Yearling Cattle; Spring Calves; 19 good Breeding Ewes 1 Ram; number of Leghorn Hens.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc. — F. & W. Mower, 5 foot cut; Set of Disc Harrows; Horse Rake; Wagon; Fanning Mill; Cutting Box; Set 12 Bull Harrows; Fleury Walking Plow, No. 21; 2-Seated Democrat; Road Cart; Set Light Sleighs, Set Heavy Sleighs; Good Top Cutter; Wagon Box and Rack; Grain Grinder 8-inch; 2 H.P. Lister Gasoline Engine; Buzz Saw Outlt 7 H.P. Toronto Engine; Electric Cream Separator, new; 2 Furrow Gang Plow; Electric Refrigerator, nearly new; Quantity of Household Furniture; Electric Washing Machine; Cupboard, Chairs; Grind Stone; Turnip Drill, and numerous other articles.

No Reserve; everything must be sold as the owner is giving up farming.

SALE AT 1 P.M. SHARP
TERMS OF SALE

Hay, Grain and all sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 10 mos.' credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes satisfactory to Canadian Bank of Commerce, Flesherton, bearing interest at 6 p.c.
—GEO. E. DUNCAN, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE
FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

Austin McKee
will sell by public auction on
LOT 164, 1 S.W., ARTEMESIA
1½ miles south of Ceylon
Tuesday, September 16, 1941
when the following will be offered:

HORSES— Bay Mare, Spring Colt Black Mare, supposed in foal; Bay Mare, supposed in foal.

CATTLE, PIGS, HENS — Hereford Heifer, supposed in calf; Veal Calf, Yearling Steer, Holstein Heifer registered in calf, Durham Heifer 2 years old, Durham Heifer in calf, 3 good Durham Steers 2 years old, Purebred Yorkshire Sow (not registered) due Oct. 3, 7 Chunks of Pigs, About 60 Leghorn year old Hens, about 80 Pullets, Rocks and Leghorns

IMPLEMENTS, Etc. — F. & W. Mower, 5 foot, in good shape; M.-H. Binder, 6 foot cut, in good shape; F. & W. Hay Rake, 10 foot, in good shape; McCormick Disc Harrow, 14 plate; 3 Sections of Diamond Drag Harrows; M.-H. 10-Run Hoe Drill; Wagon; Set Spring Tooth Harrows; Fanning Mill with grain elevator, pulley or hand drive; John Dere Manure Spreader; Set Sleighs; Hay Rack; Walking Plow; Cutter; Barn Rope, like new, 165 feet; Set Slings; Hay Fork; Trip Rope; Turnip Pulper; 1½ Sets Team Harness; Wheelbarrow; 4 Cylinder Star Coupe; Doubletrees, Whiffletrees, and numerous other small articles.

HAY & GRAIN — 43 Tons of this year's Hay; About 500 bu. Oats; About 70 bu. Barley; About 60 bu. Fall Wheat; About 40 bu. of Spring Wheat.

Everything must be sold, as the owner is giving up farming.

SALE AT 1 P.M. SHARP
TERMS OF SALE

All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 6 mos.' credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest, notes satisfactory to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Flesherton.
—GEO. E. DUNCAN, Auctioneer

EGG STATION

We have reopened our egg grading station and are now prepared to handle any amount of eggs

O. & A. Co-operative Company, Ltd.
FLESHERTON, Ontario

The Fall of the Leaves Heralds Another Season

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Alarm Clocks
Thermos Bottles
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