Mar 17-1943

CANADA NEEDS
FATS & BONES
FOR HIGH EXPLOSIVES

HERE IS A DAY TO DAY WAR JOB FOR YOU!

SAVE ALL YOUR WASTE FATS AND BONES

1 You can take your fat drippings, scrap fat and bones to your meat dealer. He will pay you the established price for the dripping and the scrap fat. If you wish, you can turn this money over to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee or Registered Local War Charity, or—

2 You can donate your fat dripping, scrap fat and bones to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee if they collect them in your community, or—

3 You can continue to place out your Fats and Bones for collection by your Street Cleaning Department where such a system is in effect.

Department of National War Services
NATIONAL SALVAGE DIVISION

THE FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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F. J. THURSTON, Editor.

City of War-Torn London In Wartime

We arrived in London late in the evening after an all-day train journey. There was no moon that night. London in the black-out is really black. There were army automobiles to meet us and we had a sudden and complete introduction to being driven through the blackness at what seemed to us to be about thirty miles an hour, and on the wrong side of the street.

Our car narrowly missed a pedestrian who was courting death by dodging across the street in the middle of a block. If he had been hit it looked to us as if he could have been entirely at fault, but our guide said that in such a case the chauffeur would be "Joe", which in army parlance is the fellow who gets all the blame.

London in the daytime is just as strange to us. On the streets are men and women in uniform from all parts of the world, "S" signs on nearly every corner pointing the way to shelters, other signs showing where there are tanks of static water shelters built in the streets, closed stores, store windows boarded over except for small lights of glass, and if there were anything else needed to show that we are in the war zone, we could look up and see countless balloons in the sky.

The barrage balloons, which look something like huge fish, are a silver color that blends with the sky, so that they are hard to see at any distance, but in spite of that, one could often count forty or more.

The static water is for use in fighting fires in case the water mains are destroyed or are inadequate. In many cases the basements of buildings that have been demolished are cleaned out, cemented, and filled wtih water.

The number of stores closed is astonishing. Most store windows have been broken by concussion even when the buildings have not been hit, and there would not be enough glass to replace them even if it were safe to do so. Therefore the windows have been closed up, leaving only small panes of glass three or four feet square in the centre.

The acute shortage of labor is apparent in many things as for instance, in the elevator services, or "lifts" as they are known there. People are expected always to walk downstairs, no matter how many stories, and to walk up if not more than three stories.

No one is supposed to have more than one bath a week, and then to have only five inches or less of water in the tub. The hotels no longer give fast service for laundry, and one must allow several days before expecting its return.

Debris from bomb damage has been well cleaned up, but little or no attempt has been made to rebuild. Plans for a finer and more beautiful London still exists only on paper.

Transportation is much better than we expected. Taxicabs are under severe restrictions as to gas and speed, but it is possible to get one when required, with a little delay. The principal method of travel in London is to take the underground or a bus, and there are plenty of the latter. They are of the double deck type. People queue up for them in a very orderly manner which is a tremendous improvement over crowded confusion usually found around the entrance to a street car in Canada.

The London subway system is said to be the finest in the world, and it probably is. Most of the subways are much deeper in the ground than those in America. For that reason they have suffered little or no damage, and the stations make excellent shelters. At nearly all stations there are now double deck iron cots, similar to those used in soldiers' barracks. We were told that there are still a few people who regularly sleep in the subways, but it was a long time before we actually saw some of them.

There are many things in London that are the same as ever. The pigeons haven't left Trafalgar Square, although there may not be quite so many. It is a mystery what they live on, as people are not supposed to give them any good food.

And the orators still hold forth in Hyde Park. Our hotel was just across the street from that part of the park where Free Speech is enjoyed or abused, according to your viewpoint.. Here the soap box orators can say anything they wish without fear of prosecution. There are not so many listeners now, but on the Sunday that we went over to hear the orators there was a fair sized crowd. It is excellent free entertainment, as there always are a number holding forth on all kinds of subjects. One of the most popular just now is "Monolulu" who waves a number of flags in the air, and talks about what the negroes have done to help the world. He wears a colorful costume to add to the show. Later, when we queried a Cabinet Minister about these orators, some of whom appear to preach almost treason, he declared that "Every building needs a good ventilating system."

Theatres are still providing good shows, but on account of the black-out, the curtains go up at about half-past five or six o'clock for the evening performance. Prices for orchestra seats, or "stalls" as they are called over there, are very high, but about half the price is for taxes. A large proportion of the audience is in uniform—probably men on leave.

Although only automobiles for military or authorized persons are used, there are many on the streets. Some of them are driven by gas which is carried in huge fabric bags which cover the roof of the car, and are about four feet high when inflated. We are told that one filling of gas will drive the car about one hundred miles and costs about six dollars.

Many of the signs in London were of great interest to us. On one restaurant, there was a sign "Kidney-Bacon-Toad," which caused us to wonder if the people of London were eating toads. However, it was explained that "Toad" is the name for a sort of sausage roll.

Another restaurant had a sign, "This restaurant will stay open during air raids as long as the walls are standing." Another sign on a badly wrecked building read "You may think this is bad, but you should see our Berlin branch."

On the whole, we found the people of London to be cheerful and optimistic, so busy at the task of winning the war that they have little time for anything else. Everyone is anxious to help strangers, (and the city is full of them), so we found it surprisingly easy to make our way around.

Mrs. R. J. Colquette

An old resident of Feversham, in the person of Mrs. Robert John Colquette, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Dand, Long Branch, Ont., on Wednesday of last week, in her 85th year. The late Mrs. Colquette moved to Long Branch three years ago, following the death of her husband, and made her home with her daughter. She had been ill since January.

The late Mrs. Colquette was formerly Grace Elizabeth Heron and she was only a small child when her parents came to Osprey Township and settled near Feversham, where the name Heron's Hollow was applied to their community. She as married to Robert John Colquette when a young woman and they were previleged to celebrate their 59th wedding anniversary before Mr. Colquette's death. A family of two sons and one daughter, 13 grandchildren and four great grandchildren are left to mourn. The children are: R. D. Colquette of Winnipeg, Man.; William R. Colquette of Owen Sound and Mrs. Dand of Long Branch. A daughter, Mrs. Horton, passed away at Long Branch last July. Mrs. E. J. Fisher of Flesherton is a granddaughter.

The funeral took place on Friday, March 12th, from the Richards Funeral Home, conducted by a friend, Rev. Gosse of Toronto. A service was held Thursday evening at Long Branch, the remains coming to Flesherton by train Friday noon. Interment was made in the Chapel in Flesherton Cemetery.

The pallbearers were: Messrs. John Stewart, Ken Stewart, E. J. Fisher, T. J. Fisher, Geo. Armstrong and W. A. Hawken.

Every dog has his day and dogs have their rights.

We must have reserves to spell continued reverses for the enemy.

It is always better that meat should be trimmed, rather than the customer.

Japs are saying that the Americans "fight like devils." This seems to have some connection with what Sherman said about war.

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AND
Cured
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which means that we should reduce our non-essential use of the telephone to the minimum. Present facilities cannot be increased; your co-operation is needed if war calls are to go through promptly. ¶ Please remember that the wasteful use of telephone time can hold up war business —and that every second you save *counts*.

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We have a complet lien of
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Our stock of Sap Buckets, Sap Spouts, Pails, etc. is in fair shape.

ECONOMIZE — Make your old equipment last as long as possible.

Get your machines repaired now and avoid disappointment later on.

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WARNING

CANADA FACES A WOOD-FUEL FAMINE NEXT WINTER

ARE YOU one of the Canadian householders who burned fences, doors, and even flooring to keep warm in this winter's sub-zero weather?

Or perhaps you are one of the lucky ones who just managed to scrape through?

In either case, you will want to be prepared for next winter when greater hardships loom unless you take immediate action.

The shortage already has affected many communities . . . total stocks of dry wood are nearly exhausted . . . in some places the small supply of green wood cut for next winter is being used *now* to meet the present emergency.

Throughout most of Canada, fuel-wood is obtained not far from where it is consumed. Its production and distribution are the business of local citizens.

The Dominion Government recognizes that the wood-fuel shortage is so serious that even with the full co-operation of everyone in affected communities an adequate supply is not assured. Accordingly, it has been decided to stimulate the output of wood-fuel by assisting those normally engaged in its production and distribution. To this end, the following measures will be adopted:

1 A subsidy of $1.00 per cord will be paid to dealers on all commercial fuel-wood contracted for and cut on or before June 30, 1943, and held to dealers' account on that date.

2 The Coal Controller has been authorized to arrange in his discretion for the payment of such portion of the transportation costs as he considers proper in respect of fuel-wood, particularly in cases where dealers, to procure supplies, find it necessary to contract for fuel-wood at locations outside the area from which they normally derive their supplies. In order to obtain any such reimbursement, dealers must obtain a permit from the Coal Controller before contracting for such supplies.

3 The Coal Controller will repurchase from dealers at dealer's cost all commercial grades of fuel-wood on which a subsidy of $1 per cord has been paid and which are still in dealers' hands as at May 31, 1944.

4 Assistance will be given in providing priorities for necessary equipment.

5 Farmers now on the farm, and who leave the farm temporarily in response to this appeal to engage in fuel-wood cutting, will be deemed by National Selective Service to be carrying out their regular occupation as farmers and will be given all the rights of deferment of military service which such an occupation now carries. Such temporary absence should not, however, interfere with agricultural production.

Municipal councils, farmers, fuel dealers, individual citizens, service clubs, and all other groups in communities where wood-fuel is burned, are urged to begin at once a rapid survey of their local situation, and to take immediate action to relieve the shortage.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Honourable C. D. Howe, *Minister*

W.F. 1