The Georgetown Herald

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The Georgetown Herald
J. M. MOORE
Publisher and Proprietor
Member Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association

C. N. R. Time Table
(Standard Time)

Going East	
Passenger and Mail	10.20 a.m.
Passenger	2.39 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.30 p.m.
Passenger, stops for passengers going East and Toronto	9.55 p.m.
Sunday's going East	
Passenger	2.39 p.m.
Passenger	8.12 p.m.
Passenger	9.55 p.m.
Going West	
Passenger and Mail	7.25 a.m.
Passenger	8.54 a.m.
Passenger	2.08 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.25 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday	8.31 a.m.
Passenger, Sunday	10.22 p.m.
Going North	
Mail and Passenger	8.55 a.m.
Going South	
Mail and Passenger	6.28 p.m.

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Dick Johnson's wife was making pies when she glanced out the window and saw smoke curling up from the barn. And Dick was over at the Blay's helping with a load of hogs!

She ran to the telephone. Dick rushed home with Fred Blay and in a few minutes they had stamped out the smouldering hay before the fire got really started.

"That was a close shave", Dick said. "We might have lost everything. *It's lucky we've kept our telephone.*"

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HE WILL SUCCEED

He will succeed who gives his best
To every task and every test.
He will succeed who, day by day,
Plods steadfastly along his way.

For him the lights of fame shall burn
Who never grows too wise to learn,
Who rises with the morning sun,
Intent on bettering what he's done.

Who asks no favors from the past,
Believing yesterday should last.
He will succeed who understands,
Life has no place for idle hands.

Who rightly all life's history reads,
Big men have always done big deeds.
He will succeed who truly knows
That merit often slowly grows.

He will succeed who'll work and wait,
And seek the knowledge of the great,
He will succeed, white'er his birth
Who has the pluck to prove his worth.

—M. J. Ryan.

FRIENDS

God, give me friends to cheer me in the rain,
Who understand and help me build again;
Just friends that closer creep when sorrows press,
To fortify my life 'gainst hopelessness;
Reflected they, though dark may be the night,
Like purest gold beneath a radiant light;
God, give me friends, but may I humbly learn
True friendliness to give them in return.

—Willa Hoey.

IF ANY MAN

How $2000 Brought Happiness
By Gerald Mygatt

The rector was aware that he was repeating the service mechanically.

Only occasionally, he reflected with a certain cynicism, only once in a blue moon, did he really feel like putting his heart and soul into the intonation of those lovely and solemn old words which so irrevocably linked a woman and a man till death.

At intervals,—of course, there was an obvious lovematch—ah, how well he could tell!—and then his heart flooded with warmth, and the beauty of the service and its significance seemed to transform themselves into a light within him, and that light, he knew, shone forth.

But most of them were like today's. A church crowded with fashionables and semi-fashionables. The rays of sunlight slanting through the stained-glass windows and making faces look purple and red and yellow and blue and green. The fragrance of too many flowers, and the more highly-keyed fragrance of too much femininity in formal array. Nearer, directly before him, a bride and groom, she a vague laciness of satiny white, and he stiff and solemn in his rigidly-worn black. Beyond the bride and groom the usual cordon of pastel-tinted bridesmaids and black-clad ushers, one or two of these latter inevitably winking in attempts to catch the eye of someone who also looked on marriage as a joke.

Well, marriage wasn't a joke.

The rector knew that. He listened to the sound of his own voice, and found himself faintly surprised, as he always was, that the words could come forth in all their solemnity and careful intonation without any particular conscious guidance. It was a habit, naturally. He had married many, many scores of couples.

He didn't know this groom. That is, he had met him only hurriedly. He was young and quiet; more or less penniless, but with a name. A nice chap, rather bewildered by all this pomp.

Even now, standing there stiffly, beads of moisture were oozing out upon his forehead. Nervous, of course. Well, they usually were. Particularly when they were marrying money.

The rector, reciting the words of the service, wondered where the Mattans had found this young man, for find him they certainly had.

There in the front pew sat Jennie Mattan, known in certain circles as "The Lioness." She was plump, but she was also, as the rector had learned from experience, an exceedingly firm person. The boy was not marrying merely the girl beside him. He was marrying a mother-in-law who could easily have been the orginal of all the mother-in-law jokes.

Well, thought the rector, after all, it was nobody's business but the Mattans'. If they wanted a title in the family they soon would have it. Very likely the marriage would turn out to be a howling success. One never could tell, these days.

Now the rector paused. He always paused at this point in the ceremony. It was merely an instinctive pause, fruit of that instinct for the dramatic which possibly had drawn him into the clergy.

Then he heard his voice, intoning tautlessly: "Into this holy estate these two persons present come now to be joined. If any man can show just cause why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace."

A faint stir moved the church, as it always did. Then there fell silence.

One of the ushers, winking broadly, coughed in a burlesque attempt at rude significance. Someone back in the pews giggled.

It was then that a man rose to his feet about halfway back in the church. He stood there momentarily, holding up his hands, nervously. He was a middle-aged man, neatly dressed.

"Just a minute," he said.

The rector's jaw dropped open. Heads turned abruptly, with much rustling of silk and a sudden hissing of whispered and startled queries.

The man stood there stiffly. His fingers twitched. He gulped.

"I believe I can show just cause," he stated.

People were standing up now. Women's hats blocked any view of the intruder except for those nearest him. The ushers started bodily down the aisle, their jaws set grimly.

The rector, completely astounded, raised his hand. Never before in his experience or in the experience of any of his confreres had a thing like this happened. Why, it was unbelievable! It was horrible.

He strode down the aisle. People gave way before his robes.

"This won't do," said the rector, defiantly.

Two of the ushers had closed around the man. The rector turned, swept his arm widely over the congregation. He looked about him, his head lifted sternly. The people, shame-faced, sat down.

"This man must be heard," the rector announced. Now he turned to the man. "If you have anything to say, say it."

The man glowered. "I've said all I have to say," he replied with a certain dignity.

Jennie Mattan, the Lioness, was facing him with her hands on her hips. Her jaw projected forward and her eyes were narrowed.

"You'll tell your reason here and now," she said.

The man smiled knowingly. He shook his head. "I'll tell my reason when and as I choose."

Someone whispered: "He's a blackmailer."

"Throw him out," grunted a man, and the word was taken up: "Throw him out." The ushers looked at the rector. The rector looked at the man, looked at the assemblage, and then inclined his head.

"That's that," said the Lioness, with vehemence. "Now everybody sit down. The rector paced back up the aisle.

"The wedding will go on," said the Lioness, definitely.

They found the bride in the rector's study. "Come back in here," commanded her mother from the door.

The bride shrugged. "No use," she said. "Ralph has gone."

"Gone? You mean Ralph's gone?"

"He took his hat and coat and he went," said the bride. And then, a little hysterically, she began to laugh.

At nine o'clock that evening the groom sat in a room in an inconspicuous hotel and called "Come in" to someone who knocked upon his door. The door opened. In walked the man who had stood up in the centre of the church. The groom reached for his wallet and counted out from it five one-hundred-pound notes.

"Here's the money," said the groom. The visitor pocketed the bills.

"I might as well tell you," he said, buttoning his coat, "that I was tempted to tell the truth there in the church—that I was an actor, paid to speak my lines, and that you'd found me only three or four hours before the ceremony. Frankly, I didn't like it."

"I don't blame you," said the groom. "She put it over on you at that," he announced. He patted a newspaper that protruded from his coat pocket.

"It's in here," he said, with drama. "Miss Mattan eloped immediately after the ceremony with a man named Snafford, their family chauffeur. How does that hit you?"

"I'm glad she had the nerve," commented the groom, nodding approbation. "You see, she never had the nerve to oppose her mother. Much too much mother. Miss Mattan never told me, of course, but Snafford did. Great chap, Snafford. I liked him. He was waiting there outside the church.

"Well, I'm——" said the actor.

The groom smiled again. "The only way to beat a woman like that is when she gives you an opening. I had no money, you know—not a cent."

"You certainly had $2,00," the actor said, ironically.

"Yes, I had just that."

After the man had gone the groom began to smile again, as if reminiscently. From his waistcoat pocket he drew a card, and he read on it with evident satisfaction:—

"To Ralph, on his wedding day, from his Mother-in-law." Scrawled across the lower right-hand corner was an admonition, a single short sentence in the form of a command: "Use this $2000 for something that will make you and my daughter happy."

ATTRACTIONS OF A ROCK GARDEN

Although rock gardens have been very popular in Great Britain and Europe for many years it is only comparatively recently that they have become common in Canada but now many persons have them and numerous gardens are being started each year. A rock border has been established at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where rock and alpine plants are being tested to determine which will succeed under conditions that anyone may imitate.

What is it that makes rock gardens so attractive? One important reason is that the greatest amount of bloom is early in the spring when enthusiasm for gardening is at its highest and when flowers in the garden are most appreciated. Another attraction of the rock garden is that more depends on individual effort than, perhaps, with any other type of gardening. The rocks may be arranged so that they give a very unnatural effect, not to be desired, or they may be placed in such a way that the setting for the plants seems very natural.

Even with but a small area to work on there are many possible ways of arranging the stones and in laying out the garden and one's resourcefulness is brought into play in trying to make the most pleasing and natural effects.

Another great attraction of the rock garden is in the study which it is necessary to give to each kind of plant so that it will get a favorable amount of sunshine or shade and one must also know whether the plant succeeds best under very dry conditions or whether it needs a moderate or liberal supply of moisture. The individual needs of each species in regard to drainage must also be learned. There is a charm about rock plants, however, not possessed by most other plants. There are not many of them that are suitable for cutting; their attractions lying in their dainty and brightly colored flowers and in the case of many species in the mass of bloom which forms a veritable carpet.

The rock garden also has the attraction of having the largest number of species in the smallest space and the number of kinds of rock and alpine plants that it is possible to grow is very large. This is what makes rock gardening so attractive to those in cities who have but a limited area on a small lot.

There is endless variety and endless experimenting to find which will succeed. Some of the rock plants are very tiny and these have a great charm for the flower lover. It is natural for both men and women to be attracted to and to care for small things whether it be children, household pets or plants, and rock and alpine flowers are the jewels among plants as children are the jewels among humankind.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS

The St. Mary's paper is not very wide of the mark when it gives expression to the following opinion: "Canada can learn from the Old Country in the matter of dealing with drunken drivers. A few days ago a drunken motorist in Aberdeen was fined $500 and had his license suspended for ten years. In that case a boy was seriously injured. The St. Thomas Times-Journal also cites the case of a drunken driver who did not injure anybody, being fined $375 and losing his license for ten years. If we were to adopt the Old Country idea in place of our meagre penalties, the number of drunken drivers would soon be reduced and our busy highways would be much safer."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Ontario Legislature, Mar. 17, 1932

A balanced budget for 1932, together with a surplus estimated at $365,000 was announced by Hon. E. A. Dunlop, Provincial Treasurer in the budget tabled in the Ontario Legislature last week. Increased taxation amounting to $4,210,000, coupled with governmental economies and expenditure cuts of $4,575,000 are shown in the budget.

Increases in taxation are announced. These include raising of gasoline tax by 1 cent to 6 cents a gallon; a tax of 10 cents a bottle on all imported liquors and wines, and a tax of 25 cents a gallon on domestic wines; extension of the amusement tax to include tickets as low as 25 cents, and abolition of all exemptions except religious, charitable, patriotic and philanthropic bodies; increased taxes under the corporation tax act, and increased charges for law stamps.

These taxes are expected to net the following: corporation tax $2,000,000; amusement tax $200,000; gas tax $1,250,000; liquor taxes $500,000; wine tax $80,000; law stamps $100,000.

Estimated revenue for 1932 is placed at $56,005,000 and estimated expenditure $55,640,000, leaving the estimated surplus, as against the deficit in 1931 of $456,902.

In announcing the budget, Hon. Mr. Dunlop pointed to many features of policy that the government has adopted in order to balance the budget. There is to be a rigorous retrenchment policy, under which expenditures are cut by $4,500,000, and stressing the need for more efficiency and economy in all departments. Every department is showing a decreased expenditure for the year. In connection with the Liquor Control Act, Hon. Mr. Dunlop pointed out that the taxpayers of Ontario had benefited by over $43,000,000 since the Act's inception. The province's credit, he declared, had been maintained despite such difficult times, capital expenditures had been held at a low level, and in connection with the increase in the gasoline tax, he pointed out that auto fees in Ontario are lower than any other province in the Dominion. The present motor vehicle and gasoline tax together are 15% short of road maintenance, interest and debt retirement. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway pays $850,000 interest to the Treasury; Hydro reserves increased from $2,000,000 in 1922 to $2,500,000 in 1931, while the Ontario Savings offices and farm loan board both show a substantial surplus. The balance sheet shows assets exceeding liabilities by over $31,000,000, while the existing taxation is less than 34% of total revenue.

There is to be included $2,500,000 for direct relief for unemployment in the expenditure, but the Treasurer stressed a note of keen optimism in looking to the future.

"We look to the future with confidence and with courage," said Hon. Mr. Dunlop.

Speaking on the new taxation, Hon. Mr. Dunlop declared that the government would not curtail its expenditure in the maintenance of essential and necessary services to the people, but because ordinary sources of revenue fall a government in time of economic stress found it necessary to seek new means of income.

"Sources of revenue which in normal times would prove ample to provide for all the expenditures of government are not to-day sufficient to take care of the minimum of the expenditure which is absolutely necessary to carry on the government," said Hon. Mr. Dunlop, "and maintain its necessary and essential services and notwithstanding savings and economies which have been effected, amounting to close to $5,000,000 it is unfortunately necessary in order that this province may present a balanced budget to the public to raise additional revenue this year to the extent of about $4,000,000."

Eliminating expenditure on direct relief, the treasurer declared Ontario last year would have had a surplus of $250,000.

"Of one thing I am certain," said Hon. Mr. Dunlop, "and that is that Canada was not suffering under the worst depression of her history. Nor were Great Britain and the United States facing the most critical economic crises of their financial history. Four of five times in the past century as serious and even more serious depressions have occurred. Closer relations and inter-dependent made the depression more world-wide in its effect."

Touching in the increase on the gasoline tax, Hon. Mr. Dunlop said: "to eliminate all rebates of this tax excepting to farmer or fisherman in the pursuit of their respective callings."

Hon. Mr. Dunlop pointed out in connection with financial activities of the past year that revenue was $54,90,022 as compared with a revenue in 1930 of $53,235,042—an increase in ordinary revenue for the year of $2,155,973. Ordinary expenditure for 1931 was $41,365,073 exclusive of debt charges, as compared with the similar expenditure for the year of 1930 of $43,065,018 or an increase for the year of $300,114. Charges on account of provincial debt were $11,461,862, last year as compared with $9,796,062 in the previous year, a total expenditure in 1931 of $54,846,994 as compared with $52,861,080 in 1930. No provision has been made in the year just closed for debt retirement on provincial account, although debt retirement in full on account of monies advanced by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has been provided for.

From the Liquor Control Board, the government had received $10,000,000, the profits of the board had been $1,509,948 less than this figure, the difference being realised from the surplus profits in the hands of the board. Any statement, however, that the government had "robbed" the Board were entirely erroneous.

Tribute was paid to the Ontario Civil Servants by the Treasurer for their public-spirited willingness to accept salary cuts as a contribution to economy, while it was hoped they would be of a temporary nature.

Referring to the recent $25,000,000 bond issue, Hon. Mr. Dunlop defended the rates of interest paid declaring the loan having done much to stabilise the financial situation in Canada and the province generally.

A. Russell Nesbitt, Conservative, Bracondale-Toronto is speaking on the budget debate, read a report from the Toronto Police dealing with investigations toward Communist clubs in Toronto. Mr. Nesbitt pointed out that while Communist leaders were in penitentiary, three schools exist in Toronto to teach children how to become Communists. The Police report urged that Legislation be introduced to govern such societies.

Major-General Donald M. Hogarth, Conservative, Port Arthur also on the budget debate charged Earl Hutchinson, Labour, Kenora, with having been associated in the uprising against constitutional authority in Winnipeg in 1919. Neither Liberal or Conservative votes would retain Mr. Hutchinson in office, said Gen. Hogarth, the only vote he could be 100 per cent. certain of being the communist element in Kenora.

Power to decaire a moratorium in the case of a municipality in default of payment on its bonds is provided for in the newly created Ontario Municipal Board under provisions of a bill introduced to the Legislature by Attorney-General Price. The bill merges the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and the Bureau of Municipal affairs into one Board being commissioned to render upon any municipal matter and is empowered to scrutinize the debenture of any municipality, and declare a moratorium when a municipality is in default and this prevents suits against the municipality. The Board may inquire into the affairs upon the request of municipality itself or of 20 per cent. of its creditors.

SMALL TOWNS AND NEW INDUSTRIES

Some of Ontario's dailies have the past week been discussing the advisability of new industries coming to Canada, selecting the small town as a suitable location for their plant. It seems generally agreed that the decentralization of industry is desirable. Where good transportation facilities can be obtained along with reasonably cheap power in a small town, it can offer many advantages which the large centre cannot. One of Toronto's dailies declares its approval of a large number of industrial points throughout the province partly on the ground that such centres afford local markets for the neighboring farmers. They also afford more opportunities for healthful, happy living.

Recently the Hudson-Essex Co. selected Tilbury, a village of less than 2,000 people, for its new Canadian factory. The small towns of Ontario should be able to secure their share of the increased industrialisation which seems destined to come to Canada in the next decade or so, if they go after it.—Arthur Enterprise-News.

IN THE OLD DAYS

In the old days before mayonnaise became epidemic, table scraps were hash instead of salad, and you could tell what the darned thing was. Grandmother's handbag may have contained a lot of foolish things, but it never contained a lipstick or cigarette case. Every boy asks for more than he expects to get. The woman who used to be ashamed of her past is now having it syndicated. An optimist is a guy who thinks his wife has quit smoking cigarettes when he finds cigar butts around his house. More than one girl has given a boy friend the bounce for rubbering at other girls. You can tell good literature. The publishers give you a set of it free when you buy a set of trash. We'll credit Admiral Byrd with finding all that land down at the South Pole, but just the same how is he going to get it defrosted? Naturally some women think better of their first husband after they have been hooked up a few years with their second.

HALTON COUNTY BASEBALL LEAGUE

The Halton County baseball league will hold their annual meeting and banquet on Saturday, March 26th, at the Milton hotel, in Milton, with First President J. K. Jutten and Secretary W. J. Snyder of the O.B.A.A., in attendance. It is proposed to expand the league this year with the additional intermediate group and a new junior series, which will in all probability be known in future as the Halton-Wentworth league. Acton, Milton, Georgetown and Oakville are the intermediate clubs, with teams from Bronte, Burlington, Campbellville, Kilbride, Waterdown and Hamilton forming the other group. The juvenile series made up from clubs in Oakville, Acton and Milton will have two new teams, while a junior series will be formed to take care of the boys from the juvenile series. Anyone interested is required to communicate with Robert Carney, 3 Pine Avenue, Oakville.

AUTO OWNERS PAY ONE-THIRD OF REVENUE

The new additional tax on gasoline will mean that one-third of the total revenue of the province comes from motor vehicles, said W. G. Robertson, general manager of the Ontario Motor League, commenting on the additional Ontario tax on gasoline. The additional tax of one cent per gallon, together with the increase in license fees imposed earlier in the year, meant that Ontario motorists, if they continue to use automobiles and burn gasoline to the same extent as in the past, will be taxed between $20,000,000 and $21,000,000, which should more than cover the outlay on highways for the whole province. The league's point of view was that interests other than motorists should help defray this expense, such as those deriving benefit from the tourist trade, agriculture, mail delivery and school attendance.

WHY WORRY?

We wonder why folks worry. There are only two reasons for worry! Either you are successful or you are not successful. If you are successful there is nothing to worry about; if you are not successful there are only two things to worry about. Your health is either good or you're sick; if your health is good there is nothing to worry about; if you're sick there are only two things to worry about. You are either going to get well or you are going to die; if you are going to get well there is nothing to worry about; if you are going to die there are only two things to worry about. You are either going to heaven or you are not going to heaven; and if you are going to heaven there is nothing to worry about; if you are going to the other place you'll be so darn busy shaking hands with old friends you won't have time to worry—so why WORRY?—The Oliver Shield in Canada Lumberman.

SCHOLASTIC ECONOMY

If the province intends to cut down its grants towards education it should start with the higher-ups. Many participants in higher education undoubtedly should pay more for the privilege of the few. The cost of public education is the largest single item in the tax burden. In these days the people should get their money's worth. The public schools are doing more to teach the larger number and deserve the most consideration. And the higher classes contain all too many ineducable students and the university is filling the professions with overmany who are unfit to practice them. Money wasted on education has in many cases ruined a first-class garage mechanic or shoe salesman.—Brandon Sun.

EASTER

Oh, bells of Resurrection, again you joyful ring
And with your glad direction we praise our gracious King;
But there's a long drawn shadow across our path to-day,
That not the sun or starlight, or moon can drive away;
O'er all the world it lingers, no blessing in it for
It points with bloody fingers, that cruel dark phantom, war.

Oh, bells of blessed Easter, 'tis not so long ago
That other voices caroled, their hearts with love aglow;
Their hymns were full of glory, where peace and hope abide,
And joyful was their story such hallowed Eastertide.
There was no tears to smother, no sighs on winds were borne,
There were no cares to cover that resurrection morn.

Oh, bells of Easter, joyfull still be the song you sing;
And raise the heart of sorrow to see the radiant King.
Peal forth—but hush one moment, when on the scented air
Of Spring across the meadow comes sweet Compassion's prayer.
O, be a holy hearld to every heart that dwells
In lonelliness and sadness, blest Resurrection bells.

—Aileen Ward.

EASTER

As this life has grown easier, the life beyond has receded in importance It is not talked or thought about so much as a generation or so back. There is less concern about preparing for it and deserving its rewards.

Yet the verity of that life to come was never more profound than now. Seer and scientist now stand alongside the religionist in declaring it, "Preservation, not destruction, is the law of the universe," so science is revealing.

"I feel in myself the future life," wrote Victor Hugo. "The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the world which invite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history. When I go down to the grave I can say like so many others, I have finished my life. But my day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley. It is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight, to open on the dawn."

Easter is the sign as well as the reminder of a future life. For He whose own resurrection it commemorates gave also this promise, according to John 14: 19:

"Because I live, ye shall live also."

FOOD TO KEEP YOU FIT

Many medical men are urging housewives to build up resistance among members of the family by using items of diet which are known to combat colds and ward off infection.

Milk, eggs, butter and certain fruits which all contain the anti-infective Vitamin A and whole wheat foods which impart body heat are particularly valuable.

Shredded Wheat is a striking example of a whole wheat product which can be served in many appetizing combinations with the Vitamin A foods suggested. Shredded Wheat is made entirely of Canadian whole wheat with nothing added and nothing taken away. It is inexpensive and two biscuits of it served with whole milk and fruit make a perfectly balanced meal for children or adults.

MUST STAMP CHEQUES

It is probably not commonly known that there is a penalty of $50 maximum provided by law for the party who presents to a bank a cheque for an amount exceeding $5 which does not bear the necessary two-cent excise or postage stamp. And, further more, with a view to curtailing the large and increasing number of unstamped cheques which are going through, the Department of National Revenue is threatening to take action in the matter.

C.N.R. DEMONSTRATION TRAINS BENEFIT FARMERS IN CANADA

These Agricultural Trains are Virtually Travelling Colleges, Manned by Technical Agriculturalists, whose Purpose is to Improve Farming Methods

Nearly 30,000 farmers in Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia benefitted directly last year through the operation of four agricultural demonstration trains by the Canadian National Railways working in co-operation with the various provincial governments. These trains are virtually travelling colleges and are fitted with charts, samples and experimental apparatus and are manned by technical agriculturalists, their main purpose being to improve farming methods in the Dominion.

Each train is devoted to the study of one or two specific problems, including the breeding, feeding and management of live-stock, the use of clean seed, the management of field crops, the use of fertilizers and farm economics. Particular emphasis was placed last year in Quebec on the use of crushed agricultural limestone as a soil improver. Investigations conducted by the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian National Railways have shown that the productivity of Quebec soils has improved very little in recent years and that crop yields in many districts have been exceedingly low, particularly in the older communities where farming has been practiced for a number of years. One of the primary causes of this unsatisfactory condition is soil acidity, which can be cheaply and effectively corrected by the use of crushed limestone. As a result of the work of the Quebec soil improvement train, the use of this soil corrective in the province has increased 700 per cent. in two years. The actual amount carried from the Quebec quarries to the farms of the province in 1931 was well over 30,000 tons; in 1928 it was only 4,638 tons.

As one means of impressing the farmers with the necessity of treating their soils for excess acid they were invited to bring samples of their own soils to the train for testing. Over 10,000 of these samples were dealt with on the spot and the farmers concerned advised on the amount of limestone required by their own particular soils for the best results.

Since 1928 "Better Farming Trains" have been operated by the Canadian National Railways in every province with the exception of Prince Edward Island, and lectures and demonstrations conducted on the trains have been attended by no less than 134,000 farmers.