THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Sixty-Ninth Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Evening, April 1st, 1936. | $1.50 per Annum in Advance; $2.00 to U.S.A.

The Georgetown Herald

J. M. MOORE
Publisher and Proprietor

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association.

C.N.R. Time Table

Effective April 26th, 1925
Standard Time
Going East

Passenger	7.15 a.m.
Passenger an Mail	10.20 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	4.33 p.m.
Passengers for Toronto	8.46 p.m.
Sunday's going East	
Passenger	7.40 p.m.
Passengers for Toronto	8.46 p.m.
Going West	
Passenger and Mail	8.40 a.m.
Passenger	2.08 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.50 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday	11.13 p.m.
Passenger	12.18 a.m.
Going North	
Mail and Passenger	8.45 a.m.
Going South	
Mail and Passenger	6.53 p.m.

TRAVEL BY BUS
New Schedule
LEAVE GEORGETOWN

West	East
9.25 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
x11.25 a.m.	9.25 a.m.
1.55 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
x2.55 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
4.55 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
6.55 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
10.55 p.m.	
112.50 a.m.	

(*) Daily except Sunday.
(x) Daily except Saturday.
(x) Saturday ONLY.
(‡) Saturday, Sundays and Holidays ONLY.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
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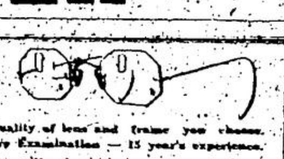
The Cost of Glasses



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LIFE

Life! we're long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear—
Perhaps, I will cost a sigh, a tear,
Then Steal away, give little warning,
Choose thy own time;
Say not Good Night—but in some brighter clime
Bid me Good Morning.
—Anna Leticia Barbauld.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS

If you haven't the patience to wait and wait,
To build with precision and lay your brick straight;
If you haven't the courage to grin now and then,
When the structure falls down, and to start again;
Just remain where you are and be satisfied too,
For the hazards out there will be too much for you.

If you can't stand alone in the thick of the fight,
And persist in your course when you know you are right;
If you can't keep your faith when it's greeted with sneers,
Or travel straight on, despite trouble-some jeers;
Don't leave the broad highway to carve out a new,
For the hardships out there will be too much for you.

But if you will take all the fates have to give,
Stand hardships and set backs, still glad that you live;
If you cling to your faith and keep dinging along,
When disaster beats you and every-things wrong;
If you're willing to battle and never give in,
Go after your dream for in time you will win.

A maiden fair with sun-kissed hair came tripping down the street; she was keen, her age was "steen," and, needless to say, was sweet. The sidewalk was sleet, and she went off her feet, with a jolt that shook her curls, and the words she used must be excused, for she's one of our best town girls.

Ship's Cook—"Have you ever been on a sea-going vessel before?"
New Assistant: "Yes, I used to be a gunner on a warship."
"Good, you can start right in by shelling them peas."

Our Cockeyed Calendar

Change, as someone or other has remarked, is the the law of life. But possibly the human race is not instinctively law-abiding; in any event, as individuals or in the mass, our natural reaction to change, the stronger the resistance. Annually there is a dispute about daylight saving, and it still is not adopted nationally. There is a hazy but effective opinion, among the fundamentalists at least, that our clocks and watches were set by Moses on Mount Sinai, and that it would be impious to alter them.

If impiety is involved in so simple a matter as setting back a clock, how much more serious is the change of our whole calendar. Yet every business man will admit if pressed, that our present calendar is cockeyed. The two halves of the year are of unequal length; the quarters are not the same. Our children still have to memorize: "Thirty days hath September, etc."

In the March issue of the Canadian Chartered Accountant the editor reviews the present status of the movement for calendar reform. Chartered accountants are naturally among those greatly interested in the movement, for accounting frequently makes necessary the comparison of one period with another, and the lack of periods of equal length brings dismay to their orderly souls.

Our present calendar, he points out, goes back two thousand years to the days of Julius Caesar. With certain adjustments made in 1582, it became known as the Georgian Calendar. This was adopted by the British Empire in 1753 and is now in general use throughout the world.

The problem of reforming the calendar is principally a matter of finding a satisfactory formula for a change without making the change so sweeping that it could not possibly secure general approval. One objection to the thirteen-month calendar is that the number thirteen is unpopular, anyway, and the public would not welcome it. The main objection is that thirteen is not conveniently divisible into halves or quarters. The present movement for calendar reform retains the twelve months under their present names. In fact, the alterations are so slight that they would be hardly noticed. Yet they accomplish all that chartered accountants and business men generally desire.

The proposed calendar, now known as the "World Calendar," has twelve months, totalling 364 days. The 365th day will be a holiday following the last day of December. Leap Year Day will come every fourth year, probably at the end of June. The year is divisible into two equal halves of 182 days each, and four equal quarters of 91 days each.

The World Calendar provides a fixed date for Easter, April 8th. We view this change with some personal regret, for being of a mathematical rather than a religious turn of mind, we used to while away many a dull sermon hour in our boyhood by computing coming Easter dates from the involved formulae for Golden Numbers at the beginning of the prayer book.

We cannot concoct a poetical version of the World Calendar, but its simplicity makes one unnecessary. January, April, July and October will have 31 days and rest will have 30. All 31-day months will begin on Sunday. February, May August and November will begin on Wednesday. The others will begin on Friday.

The date of Easter will fix the dates of other religious holidays. Other holidays will be celebrated on the same dates as at present. The only months that will be changed in length are February, March, April, May, August and December.

In order to bring about the change with the least possible confusion it is proposed to make it effective on January 1st, 1939. The World Calendar Association had worked to make the change on January 1st, 1933, that date being Sunday. Not being successful then, it has had to make its objective six years later and a further six-year delay will be imposed if public opinion cannot be sufficiently educated within the next three years.

In Canada the support for reform has been organized under the National Calendar Association which is affiliated with similar associations throughout the world. The real impetus to the present movement came from the International Chamber of Commerce in 1923 when it took a lead in the matter and brought it to the attention of the League of Nations. The following year the League appointed the Communications and Transport Committee to make a special study of the problem and was thereby instrumental in securing for it the consideration of every nation. Many other proposals for reform have been seriously considered, but the World Calendar is now the only one which receives strong general support.

Thus for nearly fourteen years a reform which nearly everyone will admit is needed and to which no serious objection can be raised has struggled ahead. One cannot see that there would even be any political danger involved should either the Conservative or Liberal party advocate it. On the other hand, neither party could garner much political capital from such advocacy. That, plus human inertia, may be the real reason why we still retain our cockeyed calendar. Here's hoping we scrap it in 1939.—Financial Times.

A QUEER TAVERN SIGN

Perhaps the most curious sign so far recalled by readers from their observations in Canada is mentioned by a Hamilton reader concerning an early decoration in front of a tavern at Bandhill, in Peel County, Ontario. This was a well-travelled road, from Toronto to the townships of Albion, Caledon, Mono and other sections between Toronto and Owen Sound.

The sign existed, roughly, between the years 1840 and 1865, and told its curious tale to the farmers as they transported their wheat and other farm produce to the mills and markets in the older parts of the country. The tavern was, owned by Aleck McKee, and after him by many other proprietors. The sign hung on an arm extended from a high and strong post, and upon its chief side, to attract the farmers, were four figures of men.

The first, on the left, was the picture of a farmer dressed in farmer's garb, with a bag of grain, presumably wheat, and under it were the words, "I feed all." The second picture was that of a soldier in his uniform and arms, and below were the words, "I fight for all." The third figure was that of a clergyman dressed as such, and carrying a prayer book, and beneath were the words, "I pray for all." Last of all was the picture of a banker, with a large bag of money and the words "I pay all." Over the whole sign, at the top, were the words, "The Four Alls."

Low Fares Announced For Easter Travel

In preparation for the Easter holiday period, when many people wish to take advantage of the spring weather for travelling to visit relatives and friends in other districts, the railways of Canada will place in effect special low round trip excursion fares for the general public and also for teachers and pupils, good between all stations from coast to coast and Newfoundland, according to C. P. Riddell, chairman, Canadian Passenger Association. This classes of fares for the general public will be in effect in Canada; those good in coaches only at single fare and one-tenth for the round trip; also good in standard sleeping cars, tourist sleeping cars or parlor cars at single fare, and one-third for the round trip, on payment of regular charge for such accommodation. Railway tickets will be good going between Thursday, April 9 and up to 3 p.m. of Monday, April 13. Return movement will be permitted to leave destination not later than midnight of Tuesday, April 14.

Fares for teachers and pupils during the period will be based on the following basis: good in coaches only at single fare and one-tenth for the round trip; also good in standard sleeping cars, tourist sleeping cars or parlor cars at single fare and one-fourth for the round trip, on payment of regular charge for such services. These railway tickets will be good going between Friday, March 27, and Tuesday, April 14. Return movement will be permitted up to midnight of Tuesday, April 21. Teachers and pupils will be required to provide certificate of identification when purchasing their tickets.

THE ROBIN'S WELCOME

When James Whitcomb Riley once visited Toronto he was called upon by many local celebrities. But there was just one person he was anxious to meet, "The Khan," Canada's fireside poet, for many years a celebrated writer on the staff of the Toronto Daily Star. But the modesty of that quiet and retiring genius forbade him supposing himself of interest to celebrities, so he did not call, and Mr. Riley was disappointed. The "Khan" of course was only a nom de plume, and its possessor though a prominent contributor to city periodicals, lived in a country home near the city of Guelph. An acquaintance who visited him during his lifetime told me that Khan had a robin nesting by the door on the verandah of his very humble home. But, as hatching progressed, every time he went out of the door the bird was startled and flew off the nest. This worried the Khan, so he finally hit upon a unique way out of the difficulty. Thereafter he climbed back and forth through the window which opened out of his front room at the side of the house. And for days and days he laboriously crawled in and out in awkward fashion. It was the only way he could avoid the front door. And to him it was very essential that the little spring songster should be undisturbed.

CURRENT FARM REPORTS

Grey County auctioneers report that proceeds of auction sales this year are about 25% better than a year ago. Cash payments by purchasers are also higher. There is a keen demand for livestock there and good horses are bringing attractive prices. Huron reports that feeders of market cattle are disappointed with present prices and some are holding back their shipments. North Simcoe, in common with many other districts has been heavily snowbound, a fact which enhances prospects for wheat and clover. A shortage of experienced farm help is anticipated there, a condition which seems quite general. Work horses are in demand in Hamilton county, prices ranging from $100 to $150. In Middlesex there have been complaints of serious injury to orchards by mice and rabbits. It is not anticipated that there will be more than a small percentage of fruits buds and peaches, winter killed in Lincoln. Seed cleaning plants are busy in Oxford, but the general quality of grain is below that of 1935. Northumberland expects that the tomato acreage will be doubled and that devoted to canning peas and corn increased.

WHERE OUR MONEY GOES

It has taken $60,000 of public funds to pay travelling expenses of members and officers of the Canadian Radio Commission for three years last one month, according to information placed on Hansard as a result of a question in the House of Commons. One member of the program department required $3,365, $3,161 and $3,658 in three fiscal years; another used $3,305, $3,507, and $3,397. The 13 members of the engineering department spent annual sums ranging up to $4,400. There have been changes in the personnel of the commission itself, but Mr. Maher in the first year expended $3,917.—Not many of those who pay $2 a year for a radio license will say that they have had returns which render them unfavorable to continued travelling expenses on the past scale. The cost of the commission merely confirms the futility of the policy that multiplies commissions and boards for the transaction of public business. Each additional organization of the kind is just another tap through which to waste public funds. The government of the day proceeds to give appointments on these boards to friends. The fortunate appointees cannot avoid the temptation to enjoy a good time at the public expense. Most of the business that is the excuse for junketing could be transacted with the outlay of a three-cent stamp or the price of a telephone call. There is a tremendous amount of taxpayer's money frittered away in travelling expenses of government officials. The private car racket has at last been reduced somewhat, but there is still room for wholesale pruning.

ATTENTION MOTORISTS

Attention is again centred at this season of the year, on errant motorists who have little or no consideration for the pedestrain. With the roads and streets in a filthy condition, following the Spring thaw and subsequent rains, it would be well for drivers to pay a little heed to those on the sidewalks and crossings. A new dress, coat or stockings are often the target for veritable shower-bath of foul, dirty water, followed sometimes, by choice and probably well-deserved, epithets toward the person responsible. This is no time to make a speedway of any thoroughfare and it is hoped that motorists will exert a little caution on behalf of the poor pedestrian during the next few weeks.

GUELPH MAP SHEET

A new map of a portion of old Ontario has just been published by the Department of National Defence in continuation of its work of large scale mapping of the older, settled parts of the country and this map is now available for distribution from the Topographical and Air Survey Bureau of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. The new map takes its name from the city of Guelph situated within the area. It is on the scale of one mile to one inch, and includes an area twenty-five miles east and west and seventeen miles north and south. The area covered is situated in the southern peninsula of Ontario, most of which has been mapped on this same scale.

This part of Ontario is essentially an agricultural countryside, dotted with cities and towns, each a distributing centre for the surrounding district, and each contributing its quota to the manufacturing production of the province.

The area shown in the map, of which the city of Guelph is the centre, comprises parts of the counties of Wellington, Halton and Waterloo. Its topography is rolling and there is good natural drainage supplied by the Grand and Speed rivers and their tributary creeks. The general type of soil is loam and clay loam derived from limestone drift, and rich agriculturally. The area is one of the oldest farming sections of the province, dating back to the early years of the 19th century. Livestock farming predominates, special attention being given to the production of beef stock, sheep, horses, swine and poultry. Dairying is also important.

The Ontario Agricultural College, situated just outside of Guelph, has given leadership, both by instruction and example, to the agricultural industry of the province since its establishment in 1874. Adjoining the Agricultural College is the Ontario Veterinary College.

The City of Guelph was founded in 1827 by the Royal Commissioner, John Galt, who on April 23 of that year made his way on foot through the woods from Galt to the present site of the community, and christened it with the name of the Royal Family. It is now a city of over 21,000 and boasts of a large number of industries. Fergus, Elora and Acton are also shown on the new map.

This part of Ontario is well served by highways and railways, and telegraph, telephone, and hydro-electric lines. The map shows the highway and road systems, differentiating the various classes of paved, improved, and dirt roads. Other information given includes the townships, the concession and lot numbers, wooded areas, built up urban areas, and all buildings in rural areas. In addition, the map is contoured showing elevations above sea level at each twenty-five-foot interval. The lowest elevation of the mapped area, just under 1,000 feet, is along the Grand and Speed rivers, while the highest point, over 1,500 feet, is at the northwest corner of the area covered by the map. Other elevations of about 1,450 feet are shown near the northeast corner.

Surrounding map sheets include Bolton to the northeast, Georgetown and Brampton lying directly east, Hamilton, southeast, Galt south, and Stratford southwest. The sheets to the north and west are in course of preparation.

Application for any of these maps should be made to the Surveyor General, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the price being twenty-five cents per copy. One copy will be furnished free for the use of any school within the area mapped when application is made by the teacher or school board.

WHAT EDITORS SUPPRESS

In a recent issue Ottawa Journal mentions a letter it had received, which "would provide the basis for at least a dozen libel actions, every one of which would be successful." It quotes part of the letter in which the writer says, "You appear to have men who know the elements of stories and know how to write them; but they appear to never go very deep into the facts or else they just don't get the facts but skim over the surface of things."

Just a few days ago some members of The Sun-Times editorial staff were discussing what would happen if we published all the news. All agreed that the issue would make a sensation; but all agreed that the aftermath would be too horrible to contemplate.

The Journal is not the only one that has the same complaints from correspondents; indeed, there is probably not one that is immune. Some people seem to consider that a newspaper's business is to publish everything, to support their private grudges, to print sensational stuff based often on mere hearsay—in short, to be a sort of dumping pile for everything they are afraid to say over their own signatures. And they kick most vigorously when it refuses to be made the "goat."

A newspaper's business is to publish all the news that is worth publishing; but it has to do a lot of weeding. First it has to consider, "Is the story true?" Next, "Is it interesting?" Third, "Is it in the public interest?" And when those three questions are answered in the affirmative the stock of "news copy" is much smaller than at the start. Even with letters which the writers are willing to sign it has to exercise some censorship. There are still such things as libel suits; and no publisher wants any on his hand—though the paper. If it has used due care and judgment, usually wins.

So, if anyone thinks the newspapers are not publishing all the news, let him consider but what would happen if they did.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

HARD WORK MEANS NOTHING TO A HEN

Hard work means nothing to a hen. She just keeps on digging worms, and laying eggs regardless of what the business prognosticators say about the outlook for this day or any other year.

If the ground is hard she scratches harder. If it's dry, deeper. If it's wet she digs where it's dry. If she strikes a rock, she works around it. If she gets a few more hours of daylight, she gives us a few more eggs.

But always she digs up worms and turns them into hard shelled profits, as well as tender profitable broilers.

Did you ever hear one cackle because work was hard? Not on your life! They save their breath for digging and their cackle for eggs.

Success means digging.

Are you digging?

A career should be "up" to you—not down.

DIAMONDS AT OUR DOOR

I heard a story once—it stayed with me—
About a Persian peasant, tired of days
Lived in the common rut of tending vines,
Who left his home to search for diamond mines.

He travelled far and wide; the long years passed,
But all in vain; and so he turned at last
To rest him in his native heath once more,
And spend his last days there wearied and poor.

The vines were choked with tares and broken down,
And so he needs must dig up weed and stone;
Then, as he turned the spade, to his surprise—
Lo, sparkling diamonds flashed before his eyes.

So oft, with us. For happiness we seek
In strange diversions, and but rarely speak
Of closest things which bring joy from above;
Of simple kindnesses, rewarded faith and love.
—Frederic Weyman.

RULES FOR COUNTING INTEREST

Following are simple rules for finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. When the principal contains cents, point off four places from the right of the result to express the interest in dollars and cents. When the principal contains dollars only, point off two places.

Three Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 120.

Four percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 90.

Five Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 60.

Seven Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 52.

Eight Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 45.

Nine Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 40.

Ten Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 30.

Fifteen Percent—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

A TIMELY ADMONITION TO PARENTS

Parents, teach your children to be kind to our dumb animals. In gratitude to God, who created them for our benefit and pleasure, treat them kindly. If your child has pets of any sort, teach him to know that even though these creatures cannot speak, they have a sense of feeling and suffer the pangs of hunger and thirst, the pains of sickness and injury as we ourselves, when we are subjected to them.

Teach your child that being kind to our dumb animals is caring for them properly, giving them food, water, clean living quarters, protection from the boiling sun in summer and shelter from bitter cold in winter. This, with a kind word and a gentle stroke of the hand, shall not go unrewarded, as these creatures in their own way will show their appreciation.—In "Our Dumb Animals."

"IRISH" ANIMALS

Green is the national color of the Irish people and of Ireland, their homeland. Green is also the color of nature, for there is more green among the plants of the world than anywhere else. Green is so much a characteristic of plants, that it is likely you can think of hardly one green animal. How many birds, mammals or insects do you know of a green color?

There are a few and they are not very common. They are green for different reasons. Some of the lowest forms of life are green because they contain chlorophyll. This is the substance which usually indicates plants but in these very low forms of life, the lines between plants and animals are not sharply drawn.

Some animals are in partnership with plants having a green color due to their own chlorophyll. This makes the animals appear green. This is a phenomenon of the ocean, or the pond and is found only there.

Snails and certain marine worms are of a green color due to a peculiar pigment in their bodies, a first cousin of the haemoglobin which gives our blood its rich red iron color.

Many insects are green. There are green grasshoppers, katydids, cockroaches and beetles. Exactly why they are green we do not know. In some cases, the green is, not due to any coloring matter at all, but to the way the light shines on them. You may have noticed the greenish sheen on the back of a pigeon's neck, where several colors seem to play back and forth. This is not due to any real color but to the way in which the light strikes on it.

Surprising as it may seem, the tail of a peacock and the feathers of the parrot contain no green or blue coloring matter. In fact they are not green or blue at all. It seems that the light plays back and forth across the delicate feathers and somehow produces greens and blues. Actually they do not exist. It is very puzzling but perhaps we can understand better if we compare it to a rainbow. The colors of the rainbow are not really in the sky during the rain—they are just produced by the rays of the sun as they pass through the water drops at certain angles!—In "Our Dumb Animals."

MAY RESTRICT WILL-MAKING TO LAWYERS

Much discussion pro and con is being heard on the proposed measure of the provincial government, which would restrict to lawyers the right to draft last testaments of dying persons. As suggested by Toronto dispatches, legislation has been introduced in the form of a bill, which if carried, would deprive laymen of the inherent right of a citizen to prepare a will disposing of his possessions. The proposed bill is to amend the Solicitors' Act so that the drafting of wills will be confined to solicitors, and is approved in principle by the law society, it is said.

Overcome with curiosity, one old soldier asked another, who was sitting next to him at a Legion meeting: "I say, old man, what's wrong with your nose?"

"Nothing at all," replied the other. "It's simply blushing with pride because it don't stick itself into other people's affairs."

Old Colonel: "Yes, Mr. Whyn we were ambushed, we got out without losing a man, a horse or a gun, or—"
Voice: "A minute."