CHICKS WEIGH 1 1-2 lbs. EACH AT 6 1-2 WEEKS

BRAY chicks surprise even those of us who are working with them all the time and know how good they are. On the Bray Poultry Farm at Bronte, Ont., the other day, we weighed a bunch of New Hampshire chicks, just 6 weeks and 4 days old. They AVERAGED 1 lb. 9 oz.—1½ lbs. at less than 7 weeks!

New Hampshires are fast-growing birds, of course. But on the same day, we weighed a bunch of White Leghorn chicks, just a week younger—5 weeks and 4 days. They AVERAGED 1 lb. 4 oz.—1¼ lbs. at less than 6 weeks!

Bray customers are the same rapid growth in their flocks. Mrs. Harry Barton, Embro, reports her Bray Barred Rock cockerels reaching 3 lbs. at 8 weeks. Remember, we don't claim anything we can't prove, and that our customers aren't glad to help us to prove! Call, write or Phone for our 1936 catalogue.

Chicks for immediate delivery. Free feed or cash discount on orders booked 30 days in advance.

Fred W. Bray Limited
CHICK HATCHERY
GEO. BROWN, Agent
Norval — Ontario

Friend—And so you have a sweetheart in every port?

Sailor—Yes—I got 400 ports, too.

Friend—Say, you're not a sailor, you're a wholesaler.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

THINK BEFORE YOU SHOOT

Left: A person often can be included incidentally in a scene to aid composition and to denote relative sizes. Right: This is more directly a story-telling picture in which the figure of the boy dominates.

WHAT shall be done to that newspaper paragrapher who recently averred that it is not a pessimist who takes the worst possible view of things, but an amateur photographer? We of the Snapshot Guild know that this is a scurrilous canard, considering that pictures taken by amateurs are being constantly exhibited in salons and reproduced in magazines and newspapers because of their artistic and photographic excellence.

Publicly, let us disdain this "wisecracker," but privately, shall we not confess that most of us snapshooters are guilty of "taking the worst possible view of things" more often than we should? Let us acknowledge that there are too many examples of carelessness in our picture taking and strive always to observe the slogan of the Snapshot Guild: "Think twice before you shoot once."

In other words, instead of shooting aimlessly and trusting to luck, let us always take time to secure the best possible composition of our picture subject, for it is composition that makes the difference artistically between a good and a bad picture.

Composition is really only another word for arrangement. In photography some arrangements we can make by purposely placing figures or objects, but since so much of our picture taking we are powerless to make any physical changes, we have to make the arrangement wholly by changing the viewpoint of the camera. We may move it a few inches or a few feet and change the composition decidedly. In this way we are able properly to place in our picture the dominating point of interest that every good picture must have. To be effective, this principal point of interest should usually be a little away from the center. Then we should look to see how well lines, lights, and shadows lead the eye to it and give it emphasis.

Often we may be obliged or desire to admit secondary objects of interest, but, if we do not study their position before we click the shutter and consider distance and angle, we may find that what was intended to be secondary has "stolen the show." For example, we are impressed by the beauty of a waterfall, and ask a friend to be in the picture for a touch of human interest. Then we take the picture so close that it becomes a picture of a person and the beauty of the waterfall is lost.

Remember, too, that in photography, since light and shadow are vital parts of the arrangement, the time of day affects composition of all outdoor pictures. A good composition at 11 o'clock in the morning may be a poor composition at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for shadows have form and light has emphasis. Study these lights and shadows in relation to the main object of your picture. It is often worth while waiting for them to change.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

Early Spring Hats

We are now showing a number of early spring hats in

Crepes, Taffettas and Corded Silks

in the very Latest New York Styles

Also a few lines in

Winter Hats at Half Price

in Velvets, Felts and Metallic

COME IN AND SEE THEM

Misses Claridge

HERALD BLOCK (Upstairs) GEORGETOWN

LITTLE BOY BLUE

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair;
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So, toddling off to his trundle-bed,
He dreamt of the pretty toys;
And, as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh! the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true!
Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face;
And they wonder, as waiting the long years through
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue,
Since he kissed them and put them there.

—Eugene Field.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

The three wheat growing zones of the Argentine are (1) Buenos Aires district which produces Barli, a soft wheat; (2) Rosario district which comprises the area producing Rosafe wheat, and (3) Bahia Blanca, or southern district, which produces Baruzo, the Argentine hard wheat.

The improvement of Guernsey cattle is being studied at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia. The objective is to develop a more fixed type with higher production, without sacrificing quality.

Jesus Invites All People

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson

GOLDEN TEXT: "Come; for all things are now ready." Luke 14: 17.

LESSON PASSAGE: Luke 14: 15-34.

I saw the mountains stand
Silent, wonderful, and grand,
Looking out across the land,
And I heard a low voice calling
Over a distant dome and spire
Come up higher!
Come up higher!
From the lowland and the mire
From the vain pursuit of self—
From the altitude of self—
Come up higher!
Come up higher!

Plus Sentiment, 15.

Jesus had been speaking about entertaining in order to feed hungry people rather than to get return invitations. One of his hearers felt uncomfortable. Perhaps his conscience had been smitten. Wishing to turn the conversation he gave utterance to the pious platitude about the happiness of those who should eat bread in the Kingdom of God. He preferred to think of Heaven rather than of sharing food here on earth. It is a common device to quote some pious word or to utter some high sounding generality when those concrete individual duties are under discussion. Many people spoke of the Great War as a visitation from God who have done scarcely anything for peace since the Armistice. The Ethiopian war has revived the type of mind which makes people roll their eyes to Heaven and say, "We are in the last days." Christ's text was serious. He told this parable of the great supper to teach the man who had made the pious quotation that dreaming of Heaven could not take the place of feeding the hungry on earth.

A Lavish Banquet, 16, 17.

This parable may have served a welcome that Jesus received from the three-fold purpose. It was a direct suggestion as to the grace of hospitality. It also indicated the lack of religious leaders of his day. Further, it gives a picture of our life experience. The Oriental mind is attracted by banquets. The munificence and display make a strong appeal. Kings very often thought to win popularity by giving great feasts; but we moderns may think of ourselves as guests at the banqueting table of God. Life offers so many varied fields of interest. More opportunities come to us than we have time or ability to seize. God's gifts are not restricted for an exclusive few. His sunshine and showers are for all alike. God's offer of fellowship with himself is our highest boon. Churlish indeed are we if we show no appreciation or gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

Admit Aliens, 18-20.

In this story all who were first invited with one consent began to make excuses. One had to examine a field. Another had to test a yoke of oxen. Another had been recently married. These were all legitimate interests but the fact remains that the invited people all placed something higher than the invitation. It was a case of the good being the enemy of the best. These praiseworthy interests and duties kept them from fulfilling the supreme purpose of their lives. Many people claim to be too busy to pray or to meditate or to worship or to do any work of social service. Thus they go through life missing the highest spiritual experiences and blessings. Very often the reasons given are only excuses, trumped-up alibis to escape responsibility. Every good movement is held back by the class of people known as "Yea-buttters."

Breaking Precedents, 21, 22.

In the course of time formalities develop in business, politics, social life and religion. A member of Parliament has claimed that a measure of justice was denied to returned soldiers because it would interfere with the working of a colored card-index system. In social life printing and sending out the invitations is almost as important as the meal itself. Christ pictured the host of the parable as impatient with the excuses of those whom he invited. Instead of renewing the invitation to prominent people the invitation was extended to the poor and the blind and the crippled. This of course has distinct reference to Christ's own experience. He had spoken in the synagogue and in the temple only to meet opposition and threats of violence. Therefore he turned to the poor people. This is a lesson that the Church needs to relearn, generation after generation. The Gospel must be taken to people where they are. If the majority of people will not attend Church, then there should be open air preaching, street services and evangelism through newspapers. The desire to do things decently and in order must not prevent us from getting things done.

The Last Final, 23, 24

The gracious host of this feast wished to have no empty seats. Therefore he sent out his servant compelling strangers and transients to come in. The prominent people were excluded from the feast and God's poor became guests. Often the last do become the first. Michael Pupin became one of the world's greatest scientists though he was only an immigrant boy. Many poor boys without advantages have become business leaders. Often the children of wealthy homes do not prize education, while boys and girls from the cottages win the scholarships and medals. In religion also some who have been carefully reared show little interest in religion while pagans and sinners find the meaning of life through surrender to God and daily fellowship with Christ. If the western world does not live its Christianity it may be that Christianity will turn to the Orient and succeed. The point is that God invites all to His great banquet. Christ's gospel call is for everyone. If we are excluded it is because we exclude ourselves through ignorance, indifference or lack of desire for the best.

Questions for Discussion

1. Are spiritual realities clouded by religious terminology?
2. What does life offer us?
3. How may we be in the world yet not of it?
4. "Yet there is room." For whom?
5. Do we serve God from choice or compulsion?

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW SAYS

It is very simple to tell a man that if he takes to drink he will lose all his money and end in the gutter. The answer is that, on the whole, it doesn't happen. Any large family can produce a few drunkards.

What you must do is to teach people not that drink will do them harm or good, but make them understand that it is the last degree disgraceful to a man that he cannot provide his own genuine courage and high spirits without drink.

I should be utterly ashamed if my soul had shriveled up to such an extent that I had to get out and drink whisky.

—George Bernard Shaw.

Now that the scientific sharp minds have invented an apparatus to detect that they can measure a maiden's blush, where are they going to find the blush?

MARCH MEETING COUNTY COUNCIL

Agricultural Report for Year—Cattle Borer Inspectors Appointed—$66,865 Expending on County in 1935—Education Accounts Passed.

The warden of the county, Reeve George Currie, of Esquesing, presided at the March meeting of the Halton county council held in Milton. The meeting opened with the usual routine business being attended to, following which Mr. J. E. Whiteleck, agricultural representative for the county, gave a report on the work of his department for the past year and reviewed what had been accomplished along various lines. Among the most notable things mentioned were (1) Rat (2) eradication. This work was undertaken in the county last year with marked success. 3500 rats were located, being 85% of the holding in the county. A canvass of all horse owners (3) made nearly this year with the result that the treatment of the horses began in April gave "very satisfactory results." The puppet was also considered a distinct success and arrangements are already under way for the distribution of Scultle fly powder for 1936, except that this year the purchase of the powder is being taken over by the township councils. (4) Pear tree area. With reference to the Pear tree area, which was carried on at Halton county, the report stated that 250 of cattle owners were in favor of it being done, and already between 3000 and 4000 cattle have been tested, the prevention of reactors to date being between 13 and 14%. While there has been some dissatisfaction among a small minority of farmers, mainly through a misunderstanding, we feel that even those who originally opposed the idea will eventually say that this move has been a step in the right direction. (5) County seed fair. This was another new venture for the county, the first seed fair being held in Milton just recently with the result that those in charge felt very well satisfied. It is expected the seed fair in 1937 will be in Georgetown, and 1938 in Acton. The rest of the report was taken up with regular work. Mr. Whiteleck also requested a grant for junior work in the county.

Moved by Mr. Pinney, seconded by Mr. Robinson, that Mr. L. McMillan be appointed corn borer inspector for the township of Nassagaweya. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parr, seconded by Mr. Harrison, that Wm. Bowman be appointed corn borer inspector for the township of Esquesing. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. McNiven, that Lewis Patterson be appointed corn borer inspector for the township of Trafalgar. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNiven, seconded by Mr. Thorpe, that John McCormack be appointed corn borer inspector for the township of Nelson. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Thorpe, that the warden and clerk be authorized to submit to the minister of highways the petition of the county of Halton that during the year 1935 there was expended on the county roads system the sum of $66,465.75, and requesting the statutory grant on that amount, as provided by the act to aid in the improvement of public highways. Carried.

The following accounts as recommended by the education committee were also passed for payment:

Guelph High School	
Board	$1063.92
Waterdown	1068.16
Rockwood	304.16
Brampton	556.18
Georgetown	630.71
Acton	1013.94
Milton	1613.08

Moved by Mr. Thorpe, seconded by Mr. McNiven, that this council do now adjourn to meet at the call of the Warden.

BLOND SAM — STORY OF A WAR HORSE

In London's streets of 1936 are still to be seen some of the horses that served their country in the Great War. Among them are victims of bullet and shrapnel wounds, of gas attacks; many of them bear honourable scars.

Here let us remember five old horses now living their remaining days at the Horses' Home of Rest, Westcroft Stables, Harcham Wood—five horses that went through the hell of Passchendale and the Somme. Blind Sam is one of them. "He was hit in the face by shrapnel just before the War ended," Mr. Percy, chief stud groom, said. "The poor old chap went totally blind soon after the War; didn't you, Sam?"

Sam snuggled his nose closer into Mr. Percy's jacket. He understood all right, with his unseeing eyes. Mr. Percy served with the Royal Army Veterinary Corps during the War, and was mainly occupied in dressing the wounds of horses.

Blind Sam was in the Royal Garrison Artillery, as was Mary, three years Sam's senior. Queenie served with the Royal Field Artillery, and Actress with the Hussars. Lavender was with the Scots Greys.

Attached to the door of each of the boxes occupied by these veterans is a Flanders poppy. "Just a tiny recognition," Mr. Percy said. "They are all good pals, and somehow seem to share and understand the old spirit of comradeship common to all who served. But Blind Sam, so helpless and lonely, is the greatest pal of them all. He is more than a horse, I sometimes fancy; for there are times when his unseeing eyes and his lovable ways make him just like a helpless child. If I could have my way, all old war horses would be taken into a home of rest such as this."—The Legionary.

In order to cater to an intelligent public one must have a small supply on hand himself.

This Piper Pays His Own Bill!

You remember the old story,
Of the Pied Piper of Hamelin

How he rid the good people
Of that town of their rats
And mice and other unwantables

After every other means had failed.

You remember, too, how he
Presented his bill and the
Dreadful toll he exacted when
He found they wouldn't pay

In some respects a "Herald"
Want Ad is like the Pied Piper
It will rid your house of
The old radio, old sofa, old beds,
And other unwantables when every other
Means would fail
But there's one exception—
THIS piper pays his own bill!
For the trifling cost of a
"Herald" Want Ad is made up.
Many, many times over by the
Dollars and cents RESULTS
you'll get.

Phone 8.

TESTED RECIPES

Maple Custard

2 cups milk
1 cup maple syrup
3 eggs

Heat milk and maple syrup together to boiling point but do not allow to boil. Pour over the eggs which have been well beaten, add a few grains of salt and strain into buttered custard cups. Set cups in warm water and bake until custard is firm. Cool and turn out. Serve with maple syrup if desired.

Maple Spread

4 cups maple syrup
1 cup cream

Boil syrup five minutes. Add cream and boil three minutes. Remove from the fire and allow to become cool. Beat the mixture and pour into glasses. This may be used as a cake icing, as spread for toast, or as jam or jelly for plain pudding.

Maple Trifle

Crumble stale cake crumbs in bottom of cups until half full. Over them pour maple syrup mixture as above. Place spoonfuls on each cup. Allow to stand 30 minutes. Then pour over a custard made as follows:

2 cups milk
3 eggs
2 tablespoons maple syrup

Heat milk and syrup to boiling point. Beat eggs and add yolk until thick, add hot milk and cook in double boiler until the mixture coats the spoon. Pour over crumbs while hot. When cold, cover with a meringue made from the egg white and two tablespoons granulated sugar and brown in slow oven.

Maple-Apple Pudding

4 apples
1 cup flour
1 cup water
1 cup maple syrup
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon baking powder

Put sliced apples in a buttered pan. Sift and pour maple syrup over them.

Sift flour with baking powder. Melt butter and add cold water. Pour over sifted flour, beat well and spread over the apples. Steam three-quarters of an hour or bake 20 minutes.

CULINARY WISDOM

Soda added to vegetables when cooking heightens the colour but destroys valuable vitamins.

Vitamins B, C, and E are water soluble and therefore the water in which vegetables are cooked should never be thrown away.

If old carrots are soaked in cold water for an hour they may be scraped instead of peeling and more food value is thus retained.

Parsnips are better if peeled after cooking.

Cabbage should be soaked in cold salted water for about 30 minutes before cooking and 8 minutes is sufficient time for cooking if it is chopped and 15 minutes if in quarters.

Salt added to coloured vegetables when partially cooked prevents loss of colour.

If onions are peeled under water they do not cause tears.

Dried beans, peas and lentils should be soaked in cold water.

WHAT FARMERS SOLD IN '49

Jas. Moody has a copy of a bill of a farm sale, purported to have been held in the year 1849. It was given to Mr. Moody by his son-in-law, Dr. T. V. Boyd of East St. Louis, who in turn had received it from his mother who resides at Anna, Illinois. The sale bill reads as follows:

Having sold my farm and as I am leaving for Oregon territory by oxen team on March 1, 1849, I will sell all my personal property, except two oxen teams, Buck and Ben and Lou and Jerry, consisting of the following: Two milk cows, 1 grey mare and colt, 1 pair of oxen, 1 yoke, 1 baby yoke, 3 ox carts, 1 iron plow with wood mold board, 800 feet of poplar weather boards, 1,000 three-foot clap boards, 1,500 10-foot fence rails, 1 60-gallon soap kettle, 85 sugar troughs made of white ash timber, 10 gallons of maple syrup, 3 spinning wheels, 30 lbs. mutton tallow, 1 large loom made by Jerry Wilson, 300 pounds, 103 32-gallon barrel of Johnson-Miller whiskey, 7 years old; 30 gallons of apple brandy, one 40-gallon copper still, 4 sides of oak tanned leather, 1 dozen wooden pitchforks, a one-half interest in tan yards, one 32 caliber rifle, 1 bullet molds and powder horns, rifle made by Bob Miller; 50 gallons of soft soap, ham, bacon, and lard, 40 gallons of sorghum molasses, 6 head of fox hounds, fat soft mouthed, but one. At the same time I will sell my 6 negro slaves, 2 men 35 and 50 years old; 3 boys 12 and 18 years old; 1 mulatto wench, 40 and 30 years old. Will sell all together to same party, as I will not separate them.

Terms: Cash in hand or note to draw 4 per cent interest with Bob McConnell security. My home is 3 miles south of Versailles, Kentucky, on McConnell Perry pike. Sale will begin at 8 o'clock a.m. Plenty to eat and drink. "Oh, Boy!"

HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS

Asparagus will grow on a wide variety of soils, but the warm, rich, deep, sandy loams with a clay subsoil are preferred, as these soils are open and porous, permitting the development of an extensive root system.

Asparagus is a permanent crop, therefore it is advisable to give special attention to the preparation of the soil. Summer-fallowing the land for one season and applying well-rotted manure in the fall is advised. It is important that land to be used for asparagus be free from weeds and grasses.

In prairie areas where winter frosts are severe, spring planting has given more satisfactory results than has fall planting. Plants one year old have produced larger shoots and have produced crops for a longer period than have older ones.

Plant as early in the spring as the soil will permit, the plants being spaced 1½ to 3 feet apart in the row. The crowns may be covered 6 to 7 inches deep in light soils and 4 to 5 inches deep in heavy soils, care being taken to spread the roots out in their natural position. Asparagus is set deeply because the crowns gradually grow upwards as the plants grow older, also it allows manure to be worked into the soil without injury to the crowns.

No shoots are cut until the third season, when only the stronger ones are used. Cutting may begin in earnest the fourth season. With proper care, asparagus will produce satisfactorily for many years. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Saskatchewan, the varieties Colossal and Argenteuil have been grown successfully in the same plantation for over 15 years.

Late in the fall of each year the top growth may be cut off and manure applied. This is worked into the soil every spring. The destruction of tops is advised for the purpose of helping to control diseases and insects.—G. D. Matthews, Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

The bad way to starve to death would be to start a lot of shops where the girls could be made useful instead of beautiful.

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS and FURNITURE

The undersigned has been instructed by—

WILLIAM WILEY

to sell by public auction at Lot 28, 9th Line, Esquesing, on—

FRIDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1936

at 1 p.m. the following:

HORSES: bay mare, 11 years; bay horse, 12 years.

CATTLE: reg. Jersey cow, due in May, reg. Jersey heifer, 10 months, grade Shorthorn cow, fresh; grade Shorthorn cow, fresh; grade Holstein cow, fresh; grade Shorthorn cow, due in May.

FOWL: 45 hens, 2 roosters; 1 incubator.

IMPLEMENTS: Massey Harris binder, 6 ft. cut; Massey Harris mower, 5 ft. cut; Massey Harris cultivator, steel and wood shaft, 13 heavy harrows, 2 light harrows, walking plow, 2 sleighs, 2 hay racks, 1 hay rack, 1 set of harness, horse blankets, collars, small articles.

HAY and GRAIN: quantity of hay and straw, if not previously sold; 300 lbs. of mixed grain.

HARDWARE: 200 Jersey harness, 2 sets of horse harness, horse collars.

FURNITURE: Kent Bros. piano, 2 sofas, 2 rocking chairs, 2 easy chairs, 1 kitchen table, 1 sideboard, 1 wooden bed, 2 iron beds, 2 springs, 2 mattresses, Aladdin lamp, table lamps, cream separator.

TERMS: CASH

FRANK PETCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS and FURNITURE

The undersigned has been instructed by

R. H. MITCHELL

to sell by public auction at Lot 21, 8th Line, Esquesing, adjoining Town of Georgetown, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 4th, 1936,

at 1:30 p.m., the following:

CATTLE and HORSES: Holstein cow, 5 years, due time of sale; Jersey cow, 6 years, due in May; Jersey cow, 4 years, bred Feb. 21st; Holstein cow, 6 years, bred Feb. 12th; Jersey cow, 6 years, bred March 6th; Jersey cow, 6 years, bred March 16th; Jersey cow, 5 years, bred March 7th.

These cows will be tested by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Government on March 25, 1936.

1 horse.

IMPLEMENTS—Deering binder, 6 ft. cut; Deering mower, 5 ft. cut; disc; plow; cultivator, 13 teeth; harrows; seed drill; wagon box; set light sleighs; pulper; cutting box; 3 hay forks; 180 ft. ropes; 100 ft. small rope; 4 pulleys; hay carrier, complete; truck jack; forks and small tools; trailer; rake; M. H. electric separator, used two years; set heavy team harness with breechings; plow harness; collars; hay; straw; small articles; 3 gasoline lanterns.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—kitchen table; 5 dining chairs; large couch; piano stool; small table; small stand; single bed, springs and mattress; child's crib, spring and mattress; table model victrola; refrigerator; electric irons; bread or meat cutter; 2 plate electric stove with tank; electric hot plate; rocking chair; baby's sulky; baby's wicker commode chair; small table; electric heater; electric incubator; milk bottles; 2 milk strainers; curtain stretchers.

TERMS:—CASH

HUME CURRIE, Clerk.
FRANK PETCH, Auctioneer.

Farmer's Co-operative Business in Canada

When the Agricultural Economics Branch was established within the Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1929, the object of one phase of its work was to study the farmers' co-operative movement. To that end under joint arrangement with the provincial governments a survey of existing organizations was undertaken in 1931, with the expectation that such a survey will be made annually or at intervals of a few years. The information thus obtained forms the basis for a permanent record of co-operative activities, and Publication 481, "Farmers' Business Organizations in Canada, 1935," just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, supplements and brings up to date the information contained in Bulletin 173, previously published. The contents of the latest publication are based on information received from farmers' business organizations in Canada in 1933 and 1934 and summarize the business activities of co-operating associations during the crop years of 1933 and 1933.

The records obtained from farmers' business organizations at present on the active list show that during the latter part of the last century and up to 1915 development of co-operative enterprises in Canada moved slowly. The records of the Agricultural Economics Branch show that of the companies at present active, 139 were established during that period. During the next decade and up to the present time, organization in business by farmers has made steady growth in numbers, membership and business. Co-operative organizations now hold an integral position in the movement of farm products to market and the purchase of farm supplies, and they have gained an important place in the field of Canadian business. The activities of the larger organizations, such as the wheat pools, live stock and fruit co-operatives have reached a high stage of development, and have received world-wide recognition. In addition to these there are hundreds of comparatively small organizations which are working quietly and effectively in serving local areas.

GENERAL NEWS

While cutting trees in his woods northeast of Waterford, Howard Woodley discovered a colony of wild bees in a hollow tree. The bees had a store of honey which extended nearly eleven feet and was estimated to contain about 136 pounds.

A representative of the Eastern Steel Products of Preston, recently visited Dundalk and suggested that his firm would build an all-steel truss roof rink, guaranteed to stand any strain from snow or wind, 70 x 170 ice sheet, for around $5,000.

A Kincardine hunter has hit upon an effective method of shooting jack-rabbits without inconveniencing himself. He jerks his car in the country and bags the bunnies as they hop past. In this manner he shot as many as fifty in one night.

The Percheron horses at the Dominion Experimental Station at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q., besides being used for breeding purposes, have been employed in experimental work, especially to establish the cost of horse labour and the feed cost for raising colts.

Mulligan Does His Duty

By FRANK EVANS

"THAT'S right there. What's the matter? You haven't been acting like yourself for weeks. Sick?"

Oliver Tim Mulligan continued to shine the badge on the front of his coat with his sleeve.

"Spring fever, mebbe, Lieutenant. Besides, I'm getting old."

The men gathered in groups about the police station looked up and laughed. Lieutenant Murphy, at the desk, shook his head.

"You old Tim? Never! Just as young as the day you joined the force. Al years ago . . . a bridegroom of two days."

"Sh! Molly is the only one who knows about that. Just a year old!"

Breast thrust forward and relieved of protective sheen of coldness, Mulligan was about to leave Lieutenant Murphy when he called to him.

"Better come in, Tim. We can't afford to lose Tim Mulligan after 31 years of duty. You wouldn't think about Molly too, and the little lad."

Tim Mulligan smiled and swung his alpaca-cloth helmet.

"Just you quit your worryin' about me, Faith and I'm younger than all the rest o' you. Night!"

Murphy laid down his pen and strolled over to a group of officers.

"I say, fellows, have you noticed anything wrong with Mulligan? He's been acting queer."

"We noticed it, too, he won't talk about it. Says he's all right. I met Molly in the grocery store yesterday and she looked as if she had been crying. But when I told her she looked younger than she did 20 years ago. . . . Tim Mulligan."

"Where are the kid doing now? Haven't seen him around for years. Kind of like Tim. Kind of like Molly. Hope he makes them proud of him. They deserved a lot for what they went through. The saddest story we ever had. Tim was crazy. He was lucky was proud of Tim. Tim was a hero."

"Do you remember all Tim said Molly would have 'the boy' up if Tim ever did something wrong? Tim's boy joined the regular police and drawn blood."

"Tim wanted him to be a real man. But the kid is young, not twenty-two yet. He should turn out all right with folks like Tim and Molly."

The night lengthened. One by one the men left headquarters. Two detectives drowsed in an adjoining office, chairs tipped back against the wall. Outside, Cohen, the driver, whistled softly as he sprawled on the front seat of the patrol wagon. Then came the harsh ring of the bell, and everyone was galvanized into action. Cohen came to the door and awaited orders.

"Mulligan calling," announced Lieutenant Murphy swiftly. "Fairview filling station; Fairview and Edgemont . . . holdup . . . one get away . . . attendant injured . . ."

It was scarcely ten minutes before the reverberating clang of the bell announced the return of the patrol wagon. The men grouped themselves about the desk, as the prisoner was brought in. Cohen on one side, Mulligan, strangely old and white-faced, on the other.

He was scarcely more than a boy—the prisoner—dressed in clothes of the latest mode, a tweed cap pulled at a rakish angle over his ear, a cigarette between his fingers. They stajloned him before the desk.

"Take off that hat!" snapped Tim Mulligan. The young man looked up quickly and obeyed.

"One get away," said Mulligan shortly. "I was patrolling Fairview when the machine ran into the oil station. I heard the attendant call out once, as this one," with a jerk of his thumb towards the prisoner, "got out. They were there last week, y' know. He plugged him . . . through the leg . . . hospital." He was speaking jerkily. "The fellow in the car . . . yelled as I ran up . . . then drove off. This one turned . . . 'o' I beat him to the draw. He . . . he . . ." Tim Mulligan leaned heavily against the desk, his hands fumbling at the buttons of his coat.

The boy had been watching him closely, twisting the dapper tweed cap between his hands. Keeling brought a glass of water but Mulligan refused it.

"I've been layin' for these fellows. Knew I'd get 'em sooner or later. This one is a bad one . . . he don't care . . . for nobody . . . but himself. He'd kill his . . . own folks . . . to get away . . ."

He turned and walked slowly to the detectives' office and let himself down into an arm chair.

Lieutenant Murphy opened the book on the desk, and picked up his pen.

"Well, Tim," he said slowly, "anything to say for yourself? I've been on the force many years but this is the hardest thing I have ever done . . . to put Tim Mulligan's little tad behind the bars. You have killed something tonight. You have killed the spirit in your father's heart. His little tad . . ."

"Make it snappy, lieutenant. I've got it coming, I guess, but I didn't think the old man would take me in. I swear I didn't . . ."

"Tim Mulligan has never flinched at doing his duty . . . for 31 years . . . and he never will as long as he's on the force . . ."

Not Economical Paper

Paper can be made from cornstalks but the product would cost more than paper made from wood according to studies completed at the United States bureau of standards.

Hubby—If you don't stop nagging me I'm going to tell you a few things.

Wifey—You might begin by telling me why you called me "Baby" in your sleep last night.

His Wife—You told an awful fib to the doctor when he asked you what you had been eating.

Man—I know what I was about. If I had told him I had been eating porterhouse steak and mushrooms he would have charged me accordingly.

Most men buy a seat in the chair car so they can have something to set their bags on while they are in the smoking compartment.

Judge—I award the eight-day clock to the plaintiff.

Defendant—And what do I get?

Judge—You get the eight days.

A would-be wag entered a haberdasher's and asked:

"Do you keep all kinds of ties here?"

"Yes, sir," replied the assistant.

"Then let me have a pig-sty," said the witty one.

"Certainly, sir," answered the salesman. "Allow me to take your measure."

TURNING BACK THE PAGES OF TIME

Items of Interest Gleaned From the Dusty Files of "The Herald" of Fifteen Years Ago.

April 6th, 1921—Miss Lillian Ingram spent the week-end with friends in Acton.

Mrs. Duckworth of Toronto were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Greensword over Sunday.

At a meeting of council, Mr. T. J. Bickle was granted permission to install a gasoline pump on the Curb of Guelph Street, opposite his garage.

Feeding will be soon quite general in this section.

During the week there were 146 calves, which had their names added to the Herdsmen Calves Club in the Georgetown District, by reason of T. A. Troyer.

County Attorney Dickson Milligan has sold a supply of weapon permits issued and has given $60 to the Sheriff and 10c for each train and 10c for each fine for liquor to applicants.

Messrs. J. W. Kennedy & Son have purchased a "Fire in Acton and will open a branch of their Hardware business in that village.

The Georgetown Herald

Subscription Rates—$1.50 per year in advance. United States $2; additional. Single copies 3c. Back and new addresses should be given when change of address is requested.

Advertising Rates—Legal Notices, 13c per line for first insertion. 8c per line for each subsequent insertion. Readers, 25c per line for each insertion; if in small face type, 5c per line additional. Notices qualifying as Coming Events, such as concerts, entertainments, lodge, church or organization meetings, 5c per line, minimum charge 25c. Reports of meetings and usually inserted free. In memoriam notices 50c and 2c per line extra for poem. Birth, Marriage and Death notices, 50c. Small advertisements, one inch or less, 25c for first insertion and 25c for each subsequent insertion. Display advertising rates on application.

Although every precaution will be taken to avoid error, The Herald accepts advertising in its columns on the understanding that it will not be liable for any error in any advertisement published hereunder unless a proof of such advertisement is requested by the advertiser and returned to The Herald business office duly signed by the advertiser and with such error or corrections plainly noted in writing thereon and in that case, if any error so noted is not corrected by The Herald, its liability shall not exceed such a proportion of the entire cost of such advertisement as the space occupied by the noted error bears to the whole space occupied by such advertisement.

J. M. MOORE, Publisher
Phone 8 Georgetown

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Isn't it time you made up your list of notes and accounts which are too slow? Send them along before others have listed some of the same debtors. First in first paid off.

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NOW is the time to repair your buildings which have been unavoidably neglected during trying depression times. Order your roofing before advances in the price of steel break up the price of roofing. Eastern Steel Products offer two great values in Metal Roofing: Rib-Roll and Tite-Lock. Each has its own features guaranteeing weather tightness and many applications. They do not warp, shrink, crack, curl or bulge. Ask the local E.S.P. Dealer . . . made by the Screened Company-built Have manufactures in Canada.

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