THE SMALLER JOYS

Give me the simple joys, the wild bird's song,
A tune or two to cherish as my own,
A dwelling small where constant love is known,
And I'll but murmur that life's way is long.

Give me a sheltering tree, a patch of lawn,
A few good friends to share my merry hours,
To walk with me and bend above my flowers,
And I'll rejoice to greet the coming dawn.

Give me some tasks to do not leadership,
Nor brilliant effort with its larger gain,
But tasks which serve a need and soothe pain,
And I can face the world with smiling lips.

Give me this small success: to play the friend,
To hold my post with courage, and to be
Free from the chains of pomp and hurry,
And I can walk, glad-hearted to the end.

FRIENDSHIP

One does not make many real friends in the course of a lifetime, rarely more than two or three, and a word should be said now and then against damaging one's friendships.

These are sullied by indolence; failing to keep one's friendships in repair, failing to write to friends at a distance or to remember those close at hand.

A rather prevalent cause of broken or strained friendships just now is independence, refusing warm-hearted sympathy from others who yearn to give it but who are kept at arm's length by a mistaken sense of pride. Being too busy is another friendship breaker. It takes leisure to know another person intimately and people busy with a thousand and one things haven't time for the cultivation of this precious bond.

In these and other ways men and women sacrifice the whispered confidence, the sure reliance, the give and take of kindred minds, the farewell as they start on a journey and the welcome home when they return.

If you are blessed with friends, keep the mystic road between you in repair. There are few pleasanter pathways to happiness than this.

HOW TOURIST DOLLAR IS DIVIDED UP

We have been reading reports of the amount of money the tourists spend in Canada, the approximate number of visitors who come to Canada each holiday season, but who knows how, where and when the elusive dollar rolls around the country and who benefits the most, writes the Oshawa Times.

After travelling through some of the Canadian tourist resort areas for the past three years, one is impressed with the fact that thousands of visitors do come to our lakes and streams each year to enjoy the more favourable climate and scenery which Ontario offers.

Recently "Motor Magazine" has made a careful survey of the channels through which this much coveted dollar passes. Here it is:

Miscellaneous purchases at stores, 38 per cent.

Transportation, 30 per cent.

Hotels and other lodgings, 30 per cent.

Restaurants and other eating houses, 31 per cent.

Amusements, 8 per cent.

Confectionery, 6 per cent.

The wide-spread benefits bestowed by these imported spenders, the tourists, are impressively significant. Scarcely community that does not scarcely any interest in the lucky share the benefits brought by tourist expenditures. The fact that 66 cents of every dollar finds access to the tills of the local merchants, the hotels and the restaurants, should impress the obligation these various classes of business owe in encouraging and fostering the tourist trade.

JEAN HARLOW

Eight years ago the was a schoolgirl in the Middle West. The other day her death was the biggest news of the day—biggest in the sense that it interested the most people.

Few, perhaps, would say that the was a great actress. Her sudden rise to fame and wealth was due not to extraordinary talent but to extraordinary hair. Because of her, every city, town, and village in America had its "platinum blondes."

Yet it would be unkind and unfrue to deny her credit for what she did achieve. In a field where many aspire and few succeed she succeeded. If the standards by which success in that field is measured are not all that philosophers think they ought to be, it is fair to remember that she did not set those standards. Her "public"—which seemed to have hocheded most of us—set them, and rewarded her because the met them.

RADIO REPAIRING

12 Years Experience

WE SPECIALIZE ON THIS WORK.

J. SANFORD & SON

PHONE 35

GEORGETOWN

A MONGREL WHO EARNED A VICTORY MEDAL

His name was "Copper". He was just an everyday mongrel dog who roamed here, there and everywhere about the big city, looking for a pat on the head, or an invitation to partake of a few scraps of food, or a few tips of clean water. As such an invitation was not forthcoming, he decided in his own dumb manner to crawl into an alley, out of the way of humanity, and trust to canine providence, or whatever it is they trust to.

It was in an alley that I came across him one sultry day in the month of July, while I was making my round of inspection on my beat in the poor section of Hoxbury. He was curled up on an old discarded mattress in a dark corner. He looked at me with sad eyes, wagged his scraggy tail as I patted him on the head, and rubbed over on his side, yawned and put his fate into my hands.

I obtained a piece of rope, tied it around his neck, and in a kind tone of voice I said to him: "Come on, old boy, I am going to get you a bite to eat".

Taking him into the kitchen of one of the lunch rooms in that section, I had the cook fix him up with a plate of scraps and a pan of milk, while he devoured with great gusto. Having in mind an old Irish woman who was looking for a canine pet, I took him to her, and with many blessings on my head she accepted him, and before I took my leave of her, we decided to call him Copper because he was the gift of "the Cop on the beat."

The following evening when I came on duty, there was my friend waiting for me at the car stop, and each day thereafter, rain or shine or whatever, Copper would be waiting for me, fall in alongside of me and remain with me until I went off duty, until eventually we were the talk of the neighborhood.

One evening about a year later my attention was attracted by a hue and cry of "a hold-up in a chain store" and I was just in time to see the culprit sprinting down the street. We took after him and chased him in back of a row of houses, where he ran into one of the cellars. As they all looked alike, I was confused for a minute, and had just made up my mind to search each one separately, when I heard Copper barking loudly several doors away.

I went into the same, and there was Copper sitting outside the woodshed, and Mr. Hold-up man was perched on top of the boards which enclosed it, while his gun lay at the feet of my faithful companion.

I placed him under arrest, and on the way to the police box to pull for the patrol wagon, Copper insisted on walking between him and me, with his tail held high, and never once taking his eyes off the face of Mr. Crook, and I am sure that, if the man had made a break for his freedom, Copper would have sunk his teeth into one of his legs and thereby prevented his attempt.

When he was being booked at the station house it came to light that he was wanted by several cities for the same offence, and if it had not been for Copper, I am forced to admit that the man would have made good his escape.

In return for his deed, I bought Copper a nice fancy collar, and to it I attached my World War victory medal, which bore the following inscription:

"To Copper, my pet, a real cop! Who justly earned this medal for his part in catching a public enemy."

—By Geo. A. Kelly, In Our Dumb Animals.

MAYBE YOU SHOULD CHANGE YOUR JOB

University Survey States Accidents Cause Like Poison Ivy or Hay Fever

Some people are bound to have accidents just as others have hay fever each summer or break out in a poison ivy rash.

This is the result of an extensive survey of industrial accidents conducted by Prof. S. N. F. Chant, associate professor of psychology at the University of Toronto. These studies revealed beyond doubt that certain persons are more accident-prone than others, and that these people contribute more than the average to the total of accidents in industry, at home and during recreation hours.

Accident-proneness, according to Prof. Chant's findings, can be attributed chiefly to three factors: degree of intelligence, slowness of motor responses, and lack of skill. One group of investigators regard the following classes of workers as more than ordinarily prone to accidents: (1) Those who operate wastefully and unlikely; (2) those whose record of delinquencies is long; (3) older men with abnormal blood pressure; (4) younger men with limited experience.

Commenting the other day on Prof. Chant's investigations, an official of the Accident Prevention Associations stated in a memorandum to 5,500 Ontario plant executives: If accident-proneness is due to lack of intelligence, then special training in which the principles of safety are reduced to simple rules is a vital necessity. Evidently some people should be placed on jobs which do not present much hazard. If a person is naturally slow, he should be transferred to work which does not require the degree of muscular speed he lacks. Some people are naturally awkward. They lack muscular co-ordination. They cannot develop precision of movement. Employees who are naturally unskilful should not be placed on work which requires quick and accurate movements. Special considerations should be given to new employees. They should not be thrown into high-speed working conditions at once, but should be carefully trained up to regular production speed."

Boarder—We've had chicken four times this week.

Visitor—Four chickens! This must be a great boarding place!

Boarder—Oh, it was the same chicken.

Clearing Sale!

of all

Summer Millinery

At Reduced Prices

Misses Claridge

Herald Block (Upstairs) Georgetown

God Encourages a Leader

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, July 18, 1937

GOLDEN TEXT: "The Lord will give strength unto his people." Psalm 29: 11.

LESSON PASSAGE: Exodus 3: 13 - 15; 4: 10 - 16; 5: 1.

"Move to the fore!
Say not another is better than thou—
Shame be the manhood that sits on thy brow!
Own thyself equal to all that man may,
Crave thine evading; God needs thee today.
Move to the fore!"

—James Buckham.

Mystery, 13 - 18

The life history of each one of us begin in a single cell. A directing power or organizing tendency caused that cell to multiply until we have a united body made up of many different kinds of cells. This organizing tendency does not cease with the development of the body. There follows organization into a family, into a school, into a community and into a nation. We feel this drawing power in our own experience and in the history of mankind and in the powers of nature. When we are asked to give a name to this directing force we speak of it as God. The Hebrew people had a strange name for the Almighty. "I am that I am." They were groping for a concept to express their faith in a creator who was uncreated. They were feeling after the faith which Jesus expressed when he said "God is a spirit." Somehow or other the early Hebrews felt that God was the author and source of life. God's methods remained a mystery but his power was seen on every hand.

Mastery, 15 - 16

One of the satisfactions of the Christian faith is that we have a sense of continuity. We have learned of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the God of Jesus and of Paul. We trace the revelation of God's spirit to man throughout the Old Testament and the New Testament and we begin to interpret history in the light of the purposes of God. Can we believe that the hand of God may be detected in Canadian history as realistically as in the history of the Hebrew people throughout three thousand years? The writers of the Psalms were almost awestruck by the brevity of human life but they were steadied and supported by the thought of the eternity of God.

Inferiority Feelings, 10 - 12

A missionary who has become a vital Christian leader tells that for years he suffered from a sense of mediocrity. He was not particularly good-looking or attractive or popular and he began to think that he could not do anything. Gradually he had built up in him a sense that he was God's responsibility and God's pottery, and that at root his sense of mediocrity was a combination of egotism and fear. At first Moses did not think that he was qualified to be the deliverer of his people. "Moses tried to beg off on the further ground that he was no public speaker. "My Lord, I am not eloquent! I am slow of speech and of a slow tongue." But he was instantly assured that this limitation did not disqualify him. It would seem as if the divine Author of this ancient labor movement in making choice of a suitable leader foresaw the fact that in the industrial agitation of the future the glib talkers would come unduly to the front, working detriment to the causes they espoused. The spellbinders and the silver-tongued agitators have frequently wielded a mighty influence which has not always made for the well-being of their admiring hearers. There are men less ready in speech but strong in patient, useful, constructive effort who will be appraised more highly when the books are opened than those who have sought to harm the opposition with flaming oratory."

Cooperation, 13 - 16

The ability to delegate work and to cooperate with others is of higher value than eloquence or glibness. Moses was not a ready orator but his mind could grasp principles and he could organize others into an effective unity. Aaron was able to care for the requirements of public speech while Moses gave his time to formulating policies and carrying them into action. We have seen several examples of political cooperation—between Lloyd George and Bonar Law during the war, between Stanley Baldwin and Ramsay Macdonald in a National Government, between Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. N. W. Rowell in a Canadian War Cabinet. Very many excellent administrations have had less than average ability in public speech.

Courage, 1

Moses and Aaron had a two-fold task, first to embarrass the Israelites so that they would attempt to escape from Egypt, and second, that they would win consent from their taskmaster and owner King Pharaoh. The two men went to Pharaoh and asked for the freedom of the people that they might hold a feast in the wilderness. Probably they hardly expected to have their request granted and so they were not unduly disappointed. Lacking permission there was nothing to do but to lead the people out without Pharaoh's consent. Moses and Aaron raised their hoes but this was only one of the many dangers which their leadership entailed. Moses stood by his fellow countrymen strong and steadfast because he was assured that Almighty God was standing at his side directing his efforts to free his people. "He was now moving ahead in the spirit of moral faith. He was ready to endure as seeing One who is invisible. He had caught a vision of the divine sympathy for all the struggling millions of earth. He was strong and serene in the sense of having given himself to the working out of a social ideal to which the energy of heaven was pledged."

Questions for Discussion

1. Can any one word really describe God?
2. Have Christians lost the sense of eternity?
3. Should a sense of mediocrity be overcome?
4. What kinds of work can be done in partnership?
5. Is moral courage less general than physical courage?

ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION

There were 6,357 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of June, this being the highest number during any month since November of 1930 when there were 7,866, and 1,509 more than the number reported during May of that year.

The benefits awarded amounted to $566,648.58, of which $466,084.76 was for compensation and $80,563.82 for medical aid.

This brings the total benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 to $2,866,736.88, as compared with $2,722,311.90 during the corresponding period of 1936.

The accidents reported during the first six months numbered 31,221, as compared with 37,849 during the same period last year.

SALTING THE HAY IS GOOD PRACTICE

In the hay-making season the farmer has to contend with three factors, the weather, the time of cutting, and the method of curing to conserve as far as possible the food value of the crop.

The first factor is out of his control, all he can do is to regulate his practice to conform with the caprice of nature.

The time of cutting is a very important, and too frequently, an uncontsidered factor. It determines whether the hay crop is to be a palatable, concentrated, useful feed, or merely roughage. The greatest food value is secured when the hay is cut about the time plants are in full bloom.

While it is known that the best hay is made by curing in cocks, this method involves more labor than is commonly available. Window curing is more usually practised, and in this method an effort is made to save the leaves, because they are not only the best part of the plant, but because they, hasted the drying out process.

The leaves give off moisture from the plant, but when they are exposed to the direct rays of the sun after the plant is cut, they become withered and cease to function and in time drop off. The stalks, still containing moisture, can give it off only by direct evaporation. To overcome this difficulty, attempts are often made to rake the field in reverse order, so the side delivery rake will turn the leaves in and leave the stalks exposed in the windrow.

When the hay is finally stored in the mow, it undergoes a fermentation process, and not until that is complete, is the crop finally and completely cured.

The use of salt in the mow is not a new practice, but its popularity has increased, and salting in the mow is now practised by most careful growers. From 15 to 30 pounds of salt per load is sprinkled over the crop as it is spread in the mow. It adds to the palatability of the hay, prevents undue loss or nutrients during the fermentation process, and acts as a preventive of self-firing or spontaneous combustion.

This triple action, flavoring, conserving, and protecting, makes salting the hay crop a very logical measure for Canadian farmers to adopt in handling their hay crop.

SHOULD PREACHERS GO TO BALL GAMES

It has been amusing this past week to read the comments and solemn criticism arising out of a "flare-up" at the United Church annual conference in Windsor when a few of the austere devout clerics censored the human fellows who, weary from continued afternoon and evening solemn sessions, "played hookey" one afternoon and attended a big league baseball game across the river in Detroit.

We humans have an incredibly strange make-up that has been little altered in the centuries of recorded history. We have little chance to develop into normal, moderate, temperate, average human beings; the extremists would make us Puritans in every thought and action, or overthrow all restraint or sense of proportion to be swept into the maddening vortex of sordid life as in the cities of the modern world. Give us the moderate-minded man, sometimes a saint, sometimes a sinner, but all in all seeking to live a little more in real service to his Master.—Exchange.

WEIRD COLLECTION SHIPPED TO E.N.E. ZOO

There is now being assembled in Georgetown, Demerara, South America, a large consignment of strange animals and birds for the children's zoo at the Canadian National Exhibition. Native hunters and trappers have been engaged for months in the rounding up of the collection. It will include giant ant-eaters, jaguars, tapirs, many specimens of gaily plumaged birds and a wide variety of reptiles.

A feature of the collection that promises to "steal the show" as far as the children are concerned is a shipment of tiny marmosets, smallest of the monkey family. The consignment comes in compliance with the request of William Charles, Canadian representative of Booker Bros. and McConnell, Limited, of Georgetown. After the Exhibition the animals and birds will find a home in the Riverdale Zoo.

SMILING AT FAILURE

Can you fail and still smile? That is the test which proves your mettle. If you can get up every time you are knocked down, with more fight in you than when you went down, there is no fear about your future; but if you wilt when you meet rebuffs; if failures dishearten you; if you let go of your determination to win; if you don't fight harder than ever every time you strike a snag, you are not made of successful material.

The gift to fail and start all over again; the grit to lose all and not lose faith; the grit to lose one's friends; the grit to endure when one is misunderstood, criticized and blamed, even by those nearest and dearest to him, that is the grit that moves the world.

If you have that sort of grit, if you keep your temper and smile no matter what happens to you, you will win.—Kitchener Record.

WANTS BULK

Here's a fine letter—from a woman reader of an Ontario country weekly newspaper:

Just a few lines in regard to the ——Has I think my time his almost expire or soon will be, and has I can get another paper almost as large a lot cheaper, just has soon as my time his up, you can stop sending it. I have nothing again it, only it seems dear to what I hear other papers his for the same amount off reading. Trusting theirs no harm done——

Now that is an honest letter. Of course the publisher of the dear paper is saddened by this letter. His reader does not seem to mind what she reads, so long as she can save a little money. In the good old days Western Indians bought size 13 boots because they cost the same as boots that fitted. A lot of us like bulk rather than caviar.

DID YOU KNOW ? ? ?

A blood-red flag has always been a symbol of mutiny or revolution. A black flag was the symbol of the pirate, now flown after an execution to show that law has been carried out. All over the world a yellow flag signals infectious disease, and a white flag is universally a flag of truce. At sea, striking of the flag means surrender. When the flag of one country is placed over that of another the victory of the former is denoted. In time of peace, this would be an insult and if done, even by mistake, an apology would have to be made. In the old days, it was customary to trail the flag of a vanquished foe behind the ship.

Amoeba, Tiniest Animal, Without Mouth or Eyes

There is a little animal so simple and so queer that it has neither legs nor mouth nor eyes nor stomach nor anything else that most animals we know have. It is called the amoeba.

It is the oldest animal alive, and many amoebas may be millions of years old. For they never die of themselves.

Of all the strange animals that we know, this is one of the most interesting, says a writer in the Washington Star. The amoeba is small, so small that one cannot see it without a magnifying glass to enlarge it. And its body is like a little piece of jelly in a thin skin. We know it really moves, for when it meets something it goes around it, but except for this we would scarcely think it lived.

It multiplies by breaking in two, instead of by laying eggs or having young. And each of the two parts grows into an amoeba, which is good time splits into two more. These last two halves do the same thing.

The amoeba eats bits of green or parts of wigglers, or anything else, for that matter, which it finds in the stagnant pools where it lives. But, instead of taking these morsels into a mouth and then swallowing them and digesting them, the amoeba manages much more simply than that. It wraps itself around the delicious speck of food, and that is all there is to it. The food is inside, as quickly as a boy can wink, and without the least trouble.

Amoebas must breathe just as other animals must. But, being without lungs or mouth, they manage very well by letting the air go through their skins like a summer breeze blows through a curtain.

Cranberries of Cape Cod Long Popular Production

In 1677, the settlers of Massachusetts, appreciating the uniqueness of cranberries, sent their king, Charles II, two barrels of this tangy fruit, but more than two centuries passed before the cultivation of cranberries was begun, during which time Cape Codders toiled their ingenuity to obtain an income, while fortune lay in their marshes, says the Boston Herald.

Early in the Nineteenth century, a few Cape Codders began the cultivation of cranberries, rather skeptically at first, little dreaming to what heights their project was to rise.

Cranberries hold a place of their own in flavor. They resemble no other fruit and have no substitute.

Cranberry plantations have very particular requisites. In building a plantation there must be rich peat soil.

There must be an abundance of sand to cover the peat soil and to serve as a medium in which the vines may grow, and there must be plenty of water nearby for irrigation.

Crossing the Rubicon

The Rubicon is a very small, insignificant stream, in Roman times. It formed the boundary betwixt the province of Gaul—modern France—of which Julius Caesar was governor, and his native Italy, of which imperial Rome was the center, says London Answers Magazine. Caesar, greatly darling, resolved to cross the Rubicon with his legions, to seize power in Rome, knowing full well that, by that act, he laid himself open to a charge of treason. He had probably been thinking of this for some time, weighing in his mind all its risks against its ultimate possible success. Now he took the step which nothing could undo. He crossed the Rubicon. He committed himself irrevocably to his greatest adventure.

Leaning Towers

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is not unique. Similar structures exist all over the world, and some are even higher and more out of perpendicular than that of Pisa, writes Wadad K. Makdisi, Beirut, Syria, in Collier's Weekly. They are campaniles, steeples, pagodas, minarets and lighthouses such as the Portoferraio on Elba. One giant minaret in Samarkand, Russia, leans so far over that it has to be supported by thousands of feet of heavy steel cable.

Commons Members in Jail

Despite its hundreds of members, the British house of commons has had difficulty for centuries in getting a quorum of 40. Of the numerous reasons which they had for not attending the sessions, the most logical one was given in 1688. In that year most of them were in jail.—Gerald Weatherly, Fulfurrias, Texas, in Collier's Weekly.

Oriental Created Lacquer

The original "lacquer" was an Oriental product of Chinese and Japanese artists from the sap of the rhus vernicifera, known to the Japanese as Urushi-No-Ki and to the Chinese as Taichea or varnish tree. The term is usually restricted in America and Europe to coatings of which the predominant ingredient is a solution of nitrocellulose.

"The Dueling Oaks"

There may be many trees called "dueling oaks," but one particular group is in a city park at New Orleans. They derived their name from the practice of duellers under the old French code of honor to select the site of these trees, then just outside the city as a rendezvous where affairs of honor were to be settled.

HUMILITY REWARDED

A prince once visited a prison, with the intention of releasing any of the prisoners whom he considered deserving of the privilege. He questioned the men as to why they were in prison. One said that he had been mistaken for another, a second said he was there because the judge had a grudge against him, and so on. At last he came to a young man, who said: "I am here because I deserve it. I have stolen, forged and broken the laws of my country. I am now receiving the due reward of my misdeeds." The prince turned to the governor of the prison, and said: "Give this man his liberty, for he alone confesses his misdeeds." So does God deal with us. He forgives only those who confess their sins, but withholds His forgiveness from those who plead their own righteousness.

Diner—Waiter, I want fresh eggs or none at all.

Waiter—Yes, sir. We have some nice pork sausages.

THE MEASUREMENT OF MAN

A man's no bigger than the way he treats his fellowman
This standard has his measure been since time itself began!
He's measured not by tithes or creeds,
highsounding though they be;
Nor by the gold that's put aside;
nor by his sanctity!
He's measured not by social rank,
when character's the test;
Nor by his earthly pomp or show,
displaying wealth possessed!
He's measured by his justice, right,
his fairness at his play,
His squareness in all dealings made,
his honest, upright way.
These are the measures, ever near
to serve him when they can;
For man's no bigger than the way he
treats his fellowman!

TESTED RECIPES

A milk drink is as food as well as a thirst quencher. On hot summer days, when appetites lag and a keen desire for something cool and refreshing persists, milk drinks are most satisfying. They not only allay thirst, but offer another way of assuring an adequate amount of milk in the daily diet.

Milk Shakes

2 to 3 tablespoons syrup
1 cup milk

Combine syrup with the milk. Beat thoroughly. Serve well chilled. The addition of about a tablespoons of ice cream to the milk shake makes a richer drink.

Commercially prepared syrups are now on the market in quantities suited for home use. If preferred, syrups, such as the following may be made at home:

Chocolate Syrup

½ cup sugar
½ cup cocoa
2 cups water
Pinch of salt

Mix sugar and cocoa with sufficient water to form a paste. Add remaining water and cook 5 minutes. Cool and keep in a covered jar.

Orange Syrup

1 cup orange juice
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Boil juice and sugar together 5 minutes. Cool.

Fruit Syrup

Combine juice form canned cherries, pineapple, strawberries or raspberries with sufficient sugar or honey to make syrup of desired sweetness. Cook until mixture is of a medium thick consistency. Cool. If using fresh berries, crush and boil 5 minutes in water to cover. Strain and add sugar. Cook to a syrup.

Vanilla Syrup

1 cup sugar
½ cup water
3 to 4 tablespoons vanilla

Cook sugar and water together to make a medium thick syrup. Remove from heat and add vanilla.

Milk Julepa

Combine 1 cup milk with 2 to 3 tablespoons of any of the syrups suggested for milk shakes. Break a whole egg into milk and beat thoroughly. If available charged water may be added to the julep just before serving.

PICOBAC PIPE TOBACCO FOR A MILD COOL SMOKE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MAN WITH CAR

Watkins Dealer needed for nearby rural route supplying established demand for World Famous Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder, Soaps, Cleansers, Medicines, Fly Spray, Stock and Poultry Tonics. 69 year reputation. 10,000 dealers. Must be satisfied with $30.00 weekly to start. Selling experience unnecessary. Farm experience helpful. Credit furnished right parties. Write immediately, J. R. Watkins Company, Montreal Que.—Dept. O-G-5. 4t

Trucking & Cartage

All kinds of hauling done thoroughly and reasonably. P. C. Whitmee, Phone 341, Georgetown. tf

Wood for Sale

Choice Beech and Maple at $3.00 single cord; Mixed Rails $3.50 per cord; Mixed Wood $2.65 per cord.

J. BRANDFORD

Phone 365 or 2831 Georgetown

$25. Reward will be paid by the mfgs. of LLOYD'S THYMOLATED CORN SALVE, for any corn or callous THEY cannot remove, with this wonderful new scientific preparation for CORNS OR CALLOUSES. It de-sensitizes, and relieves pain with first application. For sale at MacCormack's Drug Store, 46c.

NOTICE

Applications will be received at the office of the County Clerk, County House, Milton, up to 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 17th, for the following positions:

1. County Treasurer. Salary $1500.00.
2. County Clerk. Must be a qualified stenographer. Salary $1000.00.

Dated at Milton, June 28th, 1937.

3t M. MAXTED, Acting Clerk.

$3.00 for $2.00 Special Offer

Three $1.00 boxes LLOYD'S STOMACH SAVERS for $2.00. Formula used in this prescription, prescribed by SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS, with excellent results, for over 40 years. POSITIVELY GUARANTEED to relieve ALL FORMS OF STOMACH DISTRESS—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, sour stomach, nausea, vomiting, morning sickness, car, train or sea sickness, and every kind of STOMACH UPSET. Sold and recommended, with a money back guarantee, by MacCORMACK'S DRUG STORE. tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the estate of ELLEN STARK, late of the Township of Esquesing, in the County of Halton, widow, deceased.

All persons having claims against the late ELLEN STARK, late of the Township of Esquesing, in the County of Halton, Widow, deceased, who died on or about the 19th day of April, 1937, are requested to send same to the undersigned solicitor on or before the 17th day of July, 1937; otherwise the estate will be distributed without regard to their claims.

T. A. HUTCHINSON,
Milton, Ontario.
Solicitor for the Administrator.

Milton, June 30th, 1937.

Try Salada Orange Pekoe Blend

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Your Eyes

Headaches, Tired, Drowsy Feeling are symptoms of Eye Strain

We specialize in a thorough Eye Examination — 15 year's experience.

Our 1936 new low price on first quality glasses is just as reasonable as any of the large city houses. Consult

O. T. WALKER, R.O.

OPTOMETRIST, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, Brampton

who is at ROBB'S DRUG STORE, Georgetown, the second Wednesday of every month.

Or you may consult O. T. Walker at his office in Brampton

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WRIGLEY'S DOUBLE MINT CHEWING GUM

COOL . . . REFRESHING

GRAY COACH LINES

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SAFE • DIRECT • ECONOMICAL

LEAVE GEORGETOWN (Standard Time)

To Toronto		To Kitchener	
a 6.00 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	x 9.37 a.m.	6.05 p.m.
7.53 a.m.	5.55 p.m.	12.20 p.m.	y 9.10 p.m.
11.23 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	x 1.55 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
2.25 p.m.		x 4.05 p.m.	

a—Daily except Sun. and Hol.
x—To Detroit daily y—To Detroit Sun. and Hol.

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD

CAMERAS BY LAKE OR OCEAN

Enlarged from portion of negative taken with a folding camera giving postcard size pictures. Exposure 1/100 second at f.11 on supersensitive film.

COMES the time every year when many of us make for the lake or seashore for cool breezes, swimming, sailing, motorboating, fishing, and the many other pleasures that go with a sojourn by the water.

Any one can enjoy this fun without a camera, but verily to go and return without having made a picture-story of your visit seems as useless as trying to write a book about it with water for ink. When you have finished, your memory may retain some of it for a time, but eventually you remember little else than the fact that you went there. Years later you will say, "Yes, I had a good time that summer," but what did you do, whom were you with, what did you see? Bet a million that with nothing in your snapshot album to show for it, you will remember scarcely anything of the details of that good time, and regretfully wish you could.

Another reason for taking your camera to the lake or seashore is that where water is, with its bright reflections, you have exceptional chances for making fine pictures. Usually by the lake or seashore, even on cloudy days you have more light to work with than inland. The extra light gives you opportunity to "stop down" (use a smaller lens opening) and thereby obtain sharp, clear-cut details.

Also there is no better place for interesting action pictures than a summer resort. Except for the beach itself and the hotels, cottages and wharves, everything seems to be in motion. Of course, if you want close-ups of fast action you should be equipped with a fast camera, but don't forget that splendid work with many water scenes is done with an inexpensive fixed focus camera. If it is rapid motion such as an approaching motorboat, shoot from an angle at a distance of 75 to 100 feet and usually you get it without blur. Then have an enlargement made when you get home.

145 John van Guilder.