EGGS GAVE HER INDIGESTION

When this woman of 72 years found a remedy for her indigestion, it proved to be one her 78-year-old brother was already using to keep him "a perfect picture of health." She writes:—"For years I had suffered with indigestion, and simply could not eat an egg or a potato. I took an aperient regularly, but still I suffered. Began this year taking a small dose of Kruschen Salts. Now I can eat eggs and potatoes and enjoy them—without any after-trouble.

"My brother is a perfect picture of health, and a splendid advertisement for Kruschen Salts. He is always bright and happy. He never forgets his morning dose—neither do I, now that I know the value of it. My brother is 78 years of age, and I am 72 years. We have reason to bless these valuable salts. I recommend them to all my friends."—(Mrs.) M. E. M.

The six salts in Kruschen stimulate and tone up the bodily functions from a number of different angles. Your stomach, liver and kidneys all feel the immediate benefit. You forget indigestion, headaches and depression in a new feeling of physical and mental exhilaration.

Jobs Wanted for Unemployed

Anyone having odd jobs on farm or in town are requested to notify Mr. W. G. Marshall, Chief of Police, Georgetown, so that the neediest men may be assigned to them, and so help those who need relief most.

No job too small whether it takes an hour, a day, or a week.

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We are now prepared to supply your needs with a full line of NEW SPRING MILLINERY

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Georgetown Herald

GLORY OF THE DYING DAY

O glory of the dying day
That into darkness fades away!
O violet splendor! melting down
By river bend o'er tower and town;
O glory of the dying day
That into darkness fades away!

O silvern sound of far off bells!
Ringing, ringing miles away.
Over river, fields and fells,
Round the crimson and the gray;
Pealing softly evening out
As the dewy dusk comes down.
And the great night folds about
River, woodlands, hills and town.

O majesty of dying light!
O splendor of the gates of night!
That all a purple glory glows,
Till purple crimson fades to rose.
O glory of the fading hills,
Splendor of the river's breast!
O silence that the whole world fills,
Serenity of peaceful rest!

O glory of the dying day,
When my life's evening fades away,
May it be splendid peace go down
Like yours o'er river bend and town
Not into silence blind and stark,
Not into watery-mantled dark,
But heralded by stars divine,
Lighting life's latest evening's way
Make such a night as this mine
—William Wilfred Campbell

PLUMS IN CANADA

Most of the cultivated varieties of plums today are derived from five species of European, Japanese and American plums. Plums of European origin have reached a higher state of development than either the American or Japanese, due to the fact that they have been under cultivation from very early times and that more systematic and intelligent labour has been spent on their improvement. Of the Dominion Horticulturist. The cultivated varieties originating from the American wild plums and from the Canada plums include nearly all the American plums grown profitably in Canada.

From a group of plums, of which the wild plums of Eastern Canada is the species, will probably be originated the varities which will be of greatest value in the northern parts of Ontario and the cold regions of Quebec. The Canada plum has a range from the Maritimes west ward to Manitoba. It is found in Michigan in northern New York and in the New England States, and also in Newfoundland. European plums succeed well in Ontario in the counties bordering the great waterway from the Thousand Islands to Georgian Bay; in Prince Edward Island; in southern Nova Scotia; in the warmer parts of New Brunswick along the St. John river and near the south coast and in that part of Quebec along the south shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec city.

European plums do exceptionally well also on Vancouver Island, the lower mainland of British Columbia, and in the Okanagan, Kootenay, and other valleys, but they are not sufficiently hardy enough to withstand the winter of the prairie provinces. The Chickasaw plum, the Sand or Apricot, has given at least one variety, and the so-called Western Sand Cherry, a native of North America, has been used as a parent in plum breeding.

RAILWAYMEN HAVE THRILLS AND MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Railwaymen have their share of thrills. Sometimes only a second stands between disaster and preventing an accident. Some time ago on a railway line not far from Leeds a heavy traction engine stopped in the centre of a level crossing. The signals were off for a fast freight express, and three men, the driver, and two rail trackmen, had a frantic and terrifying minute and a half before the reluctant road roller could be coaxed clear of the metals. Had the express hit such a solid mass, disaster would certainly have occurred.

On another occasion, when a train struck a motor vanload of fibre near Harrogate, the train rushed on carrying with it several miles of celluloid ribbons which caught alight from the bursting of the petrol tank of the van. In a few seconds sheets of flame shot up all around the startled passengers in the train, but the express was brought safely to a stop and the flames extinguished without loss of life.

Another thrill which occurs to the railroad world happens at times in the handling of high explosives, and the transport of inflammable materials such as petrol and spirits.

INVASION A BOON TO THE GOLD MINES

Millions of dollars in additional revenue will be added to the gold mines of Canada and for that matter to mines in every part of the world in the event that revaluation, widely advocated by British and American statesmen, becomes an accomplished fact, as it in all likelihood will.

Recent conversations between President Roosevelt and Premier Bennett at Washington were devoted mainly to a consideration of monetary rather than trade matters, Mr. Bennett taking the position that revaluation of gold was a primary and essential step toward world trade readjustment. His attitude finding a sympathetic reaction in the president of the United States.

Premier Bennett, advocating a revaluation of gold from its recent $20.67 per ounce to $35.00 per ounce, has expressed his belief that there is no sound impediment, by one means or another, to alteration of the arbitrary valuation placed on gold 107 years old.

As an indication of what revaluation to $35.00 would mean to the mines, would, of course, be indirectly increased by at least $3,500,000 annually. The increase for other mines, would, of course, be in direct ratio to their production.

THE COW IN LIFE AND LITERATURE

Of the many friendly and faithful animals that serve mankind none contributes to human comfort and welfare in such generous measure as does the versatile and companionable cow.

Its line of descent, probably from the prehistoric and powerful bison, has an indefinite tracing, and the origin of most of the modern breeds of cattle is rather obscure. We do know, however, that the domestic animal's record of faithful service to humanity dates back to the beginning of history while ridely carved pictures on the ancient monuments of Egypt prove a preface to such recorded chapters of useful service.

Biblical annals, too are replete with references: there was the "golden calf" of the Children of Israel, which proved an illfavored idol to these pilgrims in their journeyings to a "promised land," flowing with milk and honey. And, prior to this, came Joseph's prophetic dream of "seven fat kine and seven lean," with the respective years of plenty and famine following. A still earlier reference testifies to the fact that the patriarch Abraham served butter and milk with other food, to the angel, who visited him in the plains of Mamre in the year 1898 B. C.

Although there were no cattle in North America when the continent was exposed by white men, yet with the bringing of herds from Europe by the early settlers, the sturdy animals played an important part in promoting the progress of the new country. Often toiled with the pioneers in clearing and breaking farm lands; they drew the "prairie schooners" into the unexplored west, when "Westward Ho!" was the cry of young America; and, even to-day, in many countries, the sled, the cart and the plow are still oxen-drawn.

Considered a sacred animal in India, a cow is never killed but is permitted to live out its own natural life, some twenty years being considered an unusually ripe old age. Such animal worship began in Egypt at an early time, and, according to the peoples of antiquity, all the good spirits in the world were cows. Mythology emphasizes in countless legends the sacred regard in which the creature was held by the ancients. For example, in the story of the sower of the dragon's teeth Cadmus—he who sought his sister Europa carried away by Jupiter, under the disguise of Agenor was instructed by an oracle to follow the wanderings of a cow, and where she stopped there should be builded a city—Thebes it was.

Using as one does, that there is poetry than truth in the familiar nursery rhyme: "Hey diddle diddle, the cow and the fiddle; the cow going to the moon." yet in astronomy based one to continue to believe in lettings shining orb in Hoover or later, "Milky Way," not the kind for you to dream the night such mistakes in him or you!"

It was not romantic, this second proposal of hers, but it was so sensible, comfortable and safe and good.

"I'm through," she answered meekly a moment later. "I've found out, but I would have had to have that first experience to be able to appreciate you. I know now there's a big difference between love and romance. There's some love that's romance, but there's a whole lot of romance that isn't love."

"Right you are, but ours shall be both," he promised happily.

Or a Situation

Marriage has always been a job, a profession if you want to give it a higher sounding name.—Woman's Home Companion.

INCREASE SHOWN IN STEAMSHIP LOADINGS

The season which recently closed at Halifax has shown a considerable increase in cargoes handled by Canadian National Steamships in the Bermuda-British West Indies, Australia and New Zealand trade, according to H. A. Scott, Assistant Marine Superintendent of the Company.

There have been notable increases in the amount of tomatoes, vegetables and citrus fruits arriving from Bermuda and the West Indies, while outward bound, cargoes for Australia and New Zealand have also shown a decided upturn.

"THE BIG TRAIN"

American Sports Writer Pays Astonishing Tribute to Conacher as Greatest Athlete of All Time.

Canada has a claim to having developed the greatest all round athlete ever developed anywhere.

This remarkable claim was not made in Canada but by one of the recognized sport authorities of the United States. "Joe Vila," who writes daily a feature column in the New York Sun. The writer was prompted to write as he did, because of an opinion expressed by Lionel Conacher, known as "The Big Train" in Canadian sport, which was to the effect that no athlete should specialize, but indulge in some sport the year round, and keep every muscle in the body in active working condition. The lay-off between seasons was, in Conacher's opinion, deterior-

LIONEL CONACHER

ing. To which the New York writer remarked, "True, no doubt and very nice, too." And then he proceeds as follows:

But how many athletes, either professional or amateur, are capable of taking Conacher's tip and putting it into practice? It must be borne in mind that he is the greatest all-round athlete ever developed in Canada and has a claim to being the greatest ever developed anywhere, including these United States that produced Jim Thorpe. Thorpe probably never had an equal as a football player, excelled in track and other sports, and had only one outstanding weakness as a ball player, his inability to hit curve ball pitching that, inevitably, drove him out of the major leagues.

Conacher, setting out in 1914, when he was about 16 years old, won senior amateur Dominion championships at wrestling, boxing, swimming, diving running, jumping, handling, shot-putting and skating. He was Canada's greatest football player and the outstanding man on the greatest team, the Argonauts. As amateur heavyweight boxing champion, he met Jack Dempsey in an exhibition bout and so impressed Dempsey with his skill that Jack was eager to have him become a professional. As a ball player he was only fair, yet he had enough skill to earn a berth as utility outfielder on the Toronto team of the International League. He plays a fine game of golf and an equally fine game of tennis and discourages most handball players who can be induced to take him on. He has been a major league hockey player since 1925 and a major league lacrosse player longer than that. The only sport he ever essayed at which he was a complete flop was throwing the javelin.

THE MONGREL DOG.

A case recently was appealed in the London courts concerning a puppy which was bought as a pedigreed Great Dane but turned out to be "something or other." One has often met these dogs, and of course if one has paid for a pedigreed Great Dane or a King Charles, it is disappointing enough to go to law over the dog's breed. Probably in that case, the pedigree counts for almost more than the dog, and there can seldom be a real pedigree along with a dog that is "something or other." Otherwise these are often excellent bargains. They may have no value to the man to whom dogs are merely merchandise, but to him who gives his heart to a dog, a "something or other" dog is often just what he wants.

These offspring of a mesalliance may lack the symmetry of form demanded by the show-bench and they may stare with the affectionate eyes of a spaniel while wagging the energetic tail of a terrier. But their hearts are almost always a shade warmer for pumping red instead of blue blood, and as long as a dog is not too outrageously hybrid, his companionable heart is the main thing. Also the "something or other" dog is generally rather more intelligent than his legitimate half-brother and quite as plucky.—From the Times-Globe, Saint John, N.B.

CANADIAN-GROWN BULBS

For many years Holland has been practically the sole source of supply for Canada of flowering bulbs such as tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and many other varieties which bloom in the spring. The importation of bulbs business enjoyed a substantial increase is already being grown by Canadian bulb growers to supply the demand for them, as well as to export a number to other countries.

Appeal Against Tariffs

British manufacturers and exporters of woollen goods, fabrics, garments, etc. are expected to appear as the first applicants to the Canadian Tariff Board which begins hearings next week.

A committee of the more prominent British exporters has been named to make application. They will argue that the present duties on woollens are so high that the British exporter cannot enter into fair competition for the Canadian market.

The Canadian Textile Association will answer their application with the claim that any further reduction of duties on British textiles would seriously injure the Canadian industry. However, the Canadian textile interests are not opposing a thorough inquiry.

The new tariff board has no power to lower the tariff, but if they find that the present duties are excessive, and make the Canadian consumer pay more for his cloth and garments than the protection of Canadian industry justifies, they can report so to the government.

Farmer—"I've arranged so as not to be caught by any drought next summer."

Friend—"What have you done?"

Farmer—"I've planted onions and potatoes in alternate rows. The onions will make the potatoes open water and irrigate the soil."

WON FAME ABROAD

Canada Contributes Much to Arts and Sciences In Neighboring Republic.

Many of the most outstanding men in the professions, in the arts and in the sciences in the United States today were born in Canada and most of them retain their love for their native land and their affiliations with the places of their birth, childhood and education. In the last three decades a country of ten millions of people has sent to a country of 120 millions hundreds of men who have distinguished themselves in their particular fields of endeavor, and others have gained international fame. Dr. Lionel Stevenson, of the State Teachers' College, Tempe, Arizona, points to this fact and illustrates his points in an interesting paper which appeared in a bulletin of the Canadian Authors' Association. While he deals primarily with writers, there are others in other fields who went from Canada to the south to achieve fame and fortune.

Western Ontario has made her contribution. In London there is Edward Johnson, from Guelph, the internationally known tenor, who still maintains an active interest in his home city and is a frequent and welcome visitor there. Guelph also contributed Arthur Cutten to the field of finance and commerce, and he recently remembered his native city by donating a fine public golf course.

Dr. Stevenson mentions in his article other distinguished Canadians in the States, who came from Western Ontario. There is Mary Duncan Maclillan, president of Wells College, who was born in Mount Forest. In the study of international relationships, probably the two most outstanding authorities originally came from this district. They are James Brown Scott, born at Kincardine, and James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, born at Strathroy and educated at the University of Toronto. The current "Who's Who in America" lists 614 persons of Canadian birth.

"I select only a few outstanding samples," Dr. Stevenson continues. "Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, born in Halifax, is the author of a book of poetry, 'The First American'; Frank Parker Day, president of Union College, born in Shubenacadie, N. S., educated at Pictou Academy and Mt. Allison University, has written books of fiction, poetry and essays, including 'River of Strangers,' 'Autobiography of a Fisherman' and 'Rockbound'; George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, born in Amherst, N. S., educated at Acadia University, has written half a dozen books on psychology.

"Among professors of classics are Henry Hubbian Fairclough, of Stanford University, Wilfred Bert Mustard, of Johns Hopkins University, and Frederick William Shipley, of Washington University, in St. Louis, all three born in little Ontario towns and educated at Toronto University.

"The numerous Canadian authorities in theology include Shirley Jackson Case, born at Mitchell Point, N.S., educated at Acadia University, now a professor at the University of Chicago; Joseph Alexander Leighton, born at Caledon, Ont., educated at Toronto University, now a professor at Ohio State University, and Douglas Clyde Macintosh, born in Broadalbane, Ont., educated at McMaster University, now a professor at Yale, each of these is author of a long list of books which treat of theological and philosophical subjects.

"Political Science and Economics may be represented by William Bennett Munro, of Harvard University, and Dean J. E. LaMesurier, of the University of Nebraska; the latter's many books on Socialism and related topics are interspersed with columns of charming sketches describing the life of his boyhood home in Quebec.

"Professors of English include A. H. R. Fairchild, of the University of Missouri, author of 'The Making of Poetry'; George Roy Elliott, of Amherst College, author of 'The Cycle of Modern Poetry,' and Arthur Beatty, of the University of Wisconsin, author of 'Wordsworth's Doctrine and Art in Their Historical Relations.' The list might be extended indefinitely, but enough examples have been cited to indicate that Canadians pursuing scholarly careers in the United States do not become desiccated pedants, but find time for writing of a sort which interests a wide public."

WILD FRUITS IN THE WEST.

Among wild fruits cranberries, raspberries and blueberries are the principal crops in the west. Large quantities of all these are gathered annually. Indians in wagons, the floors covered with raspberries in pails, may be seen frequently in summer on the streets of Prince Albert and other places selling their wares. Cranberries are plentiful and find a ready sale in the villages along the railway lines north of the Saskatchewan. Many are shipped to outside points. A merchant in one of these city hamlets embracing two or three stores, hotel and a couple of elevators, last year purchased 10 tons of cranberries from the collectors in the vicinity.

[illegible] for 1933, as well, the monthly aid now provided will still be $8 per month. Those who are in arrears of taxes for the current year can expect no assistance until 1934, and then only provided the policy is extended.

All such "shelter" payments will be made direct to the home-owner by cheque, and the home-owner will then endorse the cheque over to the municipality in which he resides. Strictly speaking it is "up" to the municipality to see that the recipient does not use it for any other purpose than the taxes pay-off for which it is being provided.

The new policy comes into operation on June 1. Thousand of home-owners who have been facing possible eviction from their homes, will benefit by it. Calculated on a yearly basis, the extra relief expenditure it entails will run over $1,000,000. While no agreement has been entered into with the Dominion Government regarding the scheme, Queen's Park expects that the same basis of contribution toward the payments, a three-way split between the Federal Government, the province and the municipalities—will prevail.

The actual wording of the order in-Council, or relief regulation as it will be designated, is as follows: "Where a person who is on relief owns a house in which he resides, on which at least one year's taxes are owing as of December 31, 1932, an allowance may be made under the heading of shelter, not exceeding monthly one-twelfth of the total tax bill, to which the annual tax bill on the premises amounts, but no allowance may be made for water and light."

THE HORSE'S PULLING POWER

Many people who use horses seem to know very little about the animal's anatomical structure and muscular limitations. I have personally seen drivers whip teams for failure to pull successfully, when the fact was that the load was fifty per cent heavier than any two horses could pull.

The average person overestimates a horse's strength, assuming that weight and the greater traction of four feet on the ground (as compared to a man's two feet) enable the horse to "pull anything." The weight is a great aid, but having four legs does not add to the animal's pulling power.—but to the degree commonly supposed. Practically all the pulling is done with the hind quarters; the fore legs do little more than balance the horse while the hind legs do the work. The center of weight in a horse is immediately behind the shoulders.

Many mistaken beliefs exist regarding a horse's strength. Some men can not walk a horse, in an endurance contest; often a horse suffers more from exposure than a man does under the same conditions—sometimes looking cold very keenly; and there is not nearly as much superiority in the horse's pulling power—lower man's at you may have believed.

Horses are not all of the same proportions. A man who secured a team, each member of which weighed approximately 1,500 pounds, thought that he had pullers of extra strength. But it was not long until he discovered that the two animals carried their weight somewhat differently, and the one with the lighter hind quarters could not pull as much as his mate. Not weight alone, but distribution of the weight, and length of legs have to be considered before we can judge accurately as to what should be expected of the pulling horse.

And, without going into details here, I would remind all who work with draft animals that an incline in the road does not have to be a hill to have a great effect. Investigation into the scientific phase will show you that the very slightest up-grade makes a material difference in your team's power to pull the load.

Also, know that the collar fits the horse, and that there is no shoulder sore for it to irritate, and that the animal is properly shod before you expect him to do his best—and then do not expect too much.—In "Our Dumb Animals."

When the Feathers Fly

A certain rather exclusive club had replaced its familiar black-coated male staff with young and, in some cases, pretty waitresses.

One day a member who had been strongly opposed to the change arrived at the club for lunch.

"Here's the ticket" he asked an attractive waitress rather grumpily.

"Oh, I'm fine!" she replied. "And how's the old pelican feeling himself?"

Customer—"I don't like those shoes. The soles are too thick."

Salesman—"Then I can assure you, madam, that the objection will gradually wear off."

Some of the older people can still remember the time when the farmer with the ambitious daughter was finally induced to trade the old sorrel mare for an organ.

Uncle Will had sent little Marjorie a bottle of lavender water.

Uncle Will—"Marjorie, how did you like the gift I sent you?"

Marjorie—"It was all right, but I prefer lemonade."

Folks are drifting back to the old-fashioned games. Some thought they would play a game of dominoes, and found to their surprise they didn't know how.

MUNICIPALITIES NOT OBLIGED

An important judgment was handed down in a Hamilton division court the other day which may have a far-reaching effect. It was to the effect that municipalities are not under legal obligation to take care of all who are in distress because of unemployment.

It appears that a Hamilton man was deprived of relief by the city because he was the owner of an automobile and a radio. He entered a suit against the authorities on behalf of his children and himself, and the decision of the division court was that municipal governments are not bound to provide relief; that any assistance given is a privilege and not a right, so far as the recipient is concerned.

It might be well for a good many people to realize just what is involved in a judgment of that kind. There is a certain kind of individual who looks upon relief as legally due to him, who openly declares that the municipality must take care of him and his family, and who believes that the civic authorities have no other alternative but to provide him with the necessities of life.

This Hamilton judgment shows that Canadian municipalities are under no such obligation, that they are not legally compelled to provide food and shelter for those in need. There is, however, a moral obligation which can hardly be ignored, and is not being ignored. Municipal authorities everywhere recognize this and act accordingly, but that does not alter the situation that anything that is done is not done because those citizens have a legal claim, but because the authorities voluntarily assume the duties of providing relief.

In view of the fact that a number of municipalities have announced that they will shut off giving relief after a certain date, it is well that the principle has been established by a court decision, and those who may have a wrong interpretation of the obligations of municipalities will understand.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

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[illegible] HEADS

[illegible] son of a [illegible] was himself a small venue officer.

Miguel de Cervantes, [illegible] Don Quixote," was a page and a common soldier.

Christopher Columbus, discoverer of the New World, was a sailor, the son of a woolcombe[illegible].

Confucius, the Chinese sage, was a poor boy who began life as a storekeeper.

Captain James Cook, the famous English navigator, was the son of a farm laborer.

Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," was the son of a butcher.

Charles Dickens was a label-sticker in a shoe-blacking factory.

Michael Faraday, the famous chemist and physicist, was a journeyman bookbinder, the son of a blacksmith.

Benjamin Franklin was a journeyman printer, the son of a tallow-candler.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, whom Italians revere as their liberator, was the son of a sailor, and was at various times a candle-maker and a small farmer.

A woman in an English court, charged with shoplifting, was asked by the magistrate if she had anything to say on her own behalf.

"Yes, sir, I have," she replied hopefully. "I take only British goods."

Teacher (to bring out the idea of size)—"Mention a difference between an elephant and a flea."

Tommy—"Well, an elephant can have fleas, but a flea can't have elephants."

AUCTION again there for several [illegible] afternoon, I put Mommy POSTtucked him in, and, kissing ORDer each of his I would leave the bedroom open. A moment later, I [illegible] a scream. Sharp, frightened [illegible] took me to him in a hurry. I found him with his head buried under the covers, crying terribly, and I could not comfort him.

At the same instant, I heard a loud barking and scratching, the front door flew open, and Duke came bounding up the stairs! How he ever broke away from the doctor's office we never knew! But there he was, and in a frenzy of anxiety over the safety of his little chums. Suddenly I understood! For like the soldier that he was, Duke took his stand in front of Sonny, and with his neck bristling as only a police's dog's neck can bristle, he began to growl savagely at the picture of the dark-skinned pirate, and with bared teeth and hatred in his eyes, threatened to tear the evil-looking buccaneer to pieces.

"Well, my fine fellow, if that's the way you feel about it, we'll put that brigand in chains and send him to an art gallery!" I laughed, as with Duke close at my heels, I took the picture down. We still own the picture; but we put it where Duke would never have to look at it again. Many times, as I watched Duke's golden eyes upon me, I thought "Do you know, pal, about me than I know myself? Did you see something in that [illegible] which escaped the rest of us?"—"Our Dumb Animals."

Ask Me Another

What are the three common forms of holidays?

Answer—A man's birthday, [illegible] a woman's birthday.