# THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Sixty-Seventh Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Evening, October 18th, 1933. | $1.50 per Annum in Advance; $2.00 to U.S.A.

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Going East** | |
| Passenger and Mail | 10.30 a.m. |
| Passenger and Mail | 6.37 p.m. |
| Passengers for Toronto | 9.44 p.m. |
| **Sunday's going East** | |
| Passenger | 6.40 p.m. |
| Passengers for Toronto | 9.44 p.m. |
| **Going West** | |
| Passenger and Mail | 8.40 a.m. |
| Passenger | 2.04 p.m. |
| Passenger and Mail | 6.46 p.m. |
| Passenger, Sunday | 10.15 p.m. |
| **Going North** | |
| Mail and Passenger | 8.40 a.m. |
| **Going South** | |
| Mail and Passenger | 6.45 p.m. |

TRAVELWAY BUS
Summer Schedule
EFFECTIVE OCT. 1st, 1933
Leave Georgetown

| Week | East |
|---|---|
| 9.25 a.m. | 7.15 a.m. |
| x11.35 p.m. | 10.30 a.m. |
| 1.15 p.m. | 1.15 p.m. |
| 3.15 p.m. | Special Saturday |
| 4.15 p.m. | 4.30 p.m. |
| 6.30 p.m. | 6.15 p.m. |
| 10.30 p.m. | 9.15 p.m. |
| x11.15 p.m. | |

X—Daily except Saturday
X—Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays ONLY.
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ARROW

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## Big Fish—Happy Fisherman

Hook a 35 pound musky for yourself like this one and then sympathize with J. A. Gibson of Toronto who fought for four and a half hours near French River Bungalow Camp 315 miles north of Toronto, to land it. It is the seventh musky to be caught near the camp by guests this season and was caught on Friday, July 21st, so fisherman's luck seems to be a complication of opinion. The scene took place late in the afternoon right in front of the outlying camp dock in full view of guests who lined the shore and started fires in order to see the finish, forgetting dinner and later celebrating the latest entry in the bungalow camp annual musky competition fittingly. Since every musky to date has practically been larger than the last, the winner of the challenge shield this year may become famous... if he can land it.

### THE SILVER LINING

There are a lot of us who think
It's been a mighty skimpy year,
And that along the months to come
There's plenty cause for fret and fear
We yelp about the dough we've lost,
About the coin we've failed to make,
And with a woful smile declare
We haven't had a single break.

And as with Gloom and Fear we consort
And pull a long, pathetic face,
It seems to river us just to boast
That we are losing in the race.
Our handkerchiefs are always out,
We spill our hard-luck like a tap,
It seems to give us lots of fun
To make the best of every rap.

And yet it seems perchance we may
Have overlooked a lot of things,
And that our rancor we might stay
And give our fears a pair of wings
For after all is said and done
The most of us have got our health
We've got the blue sky and the sun,
The rally autumn's golden wealth.

In fact, we've got a lot of things
That gold and silver cannot buy,
Content and freedom for which kings
Would swap their crowns without a sigh.
No famine lies upon the land,
No pestilence its hand uplifts
It's time we all struck up the band,
And thanked the good Lord for His gifts!

—By Reginald Hardy.

### HALTON EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Joanna Shortill, H. S. No. 14, Esquesing, was declared champion public speaker of public schools pupils in Halton County and is eligible to compete in Guelph on November 1st for the district championship. Five other pupils took part—Ethel Sinclair, S. S. No. 8, Nelson, who came second; Peggy Moreland, S. S. No. 15, Nelson, third; Donald Jones, S. S. No. 5, Nassagaweya; Mary King, S. S. No. 11, Trafalgar; and Leonard Lister, S. S. No. 9, Trafalgar. These pupils were winners of the various school fair contests held throughout the County. Joanna Shortill received a gold medal, donated by Mr. T. A. Blakelock, M.P.P. A silver medal was presented for second prize and a bronze medal for third.

School trustees and ratepayers who attended the meeting of the County Educational Association were well repaid by attendance at this Convention. Mr. J. M. Denyes, Public School Inspector, outlined very fully the new amendments to the Schools Act passed at the last session of the Legislature and a full account of the O.E.A. Convention was given by Mrs. Inglehart.

Interesting information regarding the cost of education in Halton was given by E. M. Readhead, Chairman of the Education Committee of the County Council. The cost of secondary education in Halton is the largest item of expenditure, being $68,131 as compared with the next largest, $34,000, on good roads. The total expenditure in 1913 for secondary education was $3,571 and in 1923, $34,364. The cost to the townships for high school pupils attending high schools is—Esquesing $11,210; Nassagaweya, $4,767; Nelson, $11,214 and Trafalgar $18,207. Mr. Readhead pointed out that the County Council had no control of this $68,131. The ratepayers send the children to high school, the high school sends in its requisition and the Department compels the Council to collect the money from the people.

M. E. Holtby of Burlington stated that the blame for the cost cannot be the fault of the school boards. They must make provision for all pupils who attend. In Burlington the attendance in 1919 was 73; last year it had increased to 337. The great trouble, Mr. Holtby said, was that we are not getting the right kind of education. Instead of getting an education which will fit the boys and girls for life, we are trying to fit them all for university, and a very small percentage goes there. When the County Council asked us to reduce our expenditure the only way we could do it was to discontinue our commercial class. As soon as this was done a large petition was sent in by the ratepayers asking that it be continued. The people want a more practical type of education, but as the system stands we must teach the academic subjects and finances will not allow us to enlarge on this course.

The President, Mrs. David Hartley, in her opening remarks said that we should study our system more thoroughly. Too much time is spent on talking about economy and not enough on how to make the course of study fit our every-day life. Mrs. Hartley stressed the teaching of music, public speaking, manual training and household science.

M. A. Campbell described how the above subjects were being taught successfully in many schools in Ontario with good results. It was also pointed out how the Province of Ontario is making a saving of around $600,000 by the teaching of fifth classes, and also how another $500,000 could be saved in supplying pupils with textbooks and school supplies.

Miss Grace Osborne, who conducts the teaching of music in a number of rural schools, demonstrated the results of such teaching by bringing a number of pupils to the Convention to illustrate what can be done in this phase of education.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That we appreciate the publicity given by the press of Halton County in the work of our Association.

That township meetings be held during the fall or winter to discuss questionnaire sent out by the Educational Survey Committee.

That a full course in economics, citizenship and business practice be prepared and inserted in the high school course of study of the Lower School.

That less stress be placed on Latin and French and more on practical subjects such as manual training, household science, civics, economics and business practice.

That our system of education be directed to a greater extent toward a high school diploma than to matriculation certificate and that the public in general recognize this diploma in engaging help.

We deplore the lack of religious education in our public and high schools and we urge the school boards and ministers of Halton and the boards and ministers throughout Ontario to make more use of the facilities offered by the Department of Education in providing this most important of all education for all pupils.

Sweet Young June Bride: "I would like a mess of slumps, Mr. Coleslaw."

Grocer: "Slumps! I don't quite understand what you mean?"

Bride: "Why, I heard my husband saying there were fresh slumps in the market and I wanted to surprise him by having some for dinner.

## PAUL IN ASIA MINOR

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson

OCTOBER 22nd

GOLDEN TEXT—"And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Mark 16: 15.

LESSON PASSAGE—Acts 13: 1-5, 13-15; 14: 19-23.

"Only like souls I see the folk thereunder,
Bound who should conquer, slaves who should be kings;
Blearing their one hope with an empty wonder,
Sadly contented with a show of things.
Then with a rush the intolerable craving,
Shivers throughout me like a trumpet call,
Oh to save these, to perish for their saving,
Die for their life: be offered for them all!"

**Sending the Best, 1-3**

One of the findings of the Laymen's Committee on Missions is that thoroughly qualified missionaries should be employed. Only people of special gifts and with adequate training can worthily represent the Christian faith abroad. Missionary work is highly specialized. To make contacts with people of another language and another faith requires insight, tact and attractiveness. Many who are qualified to be useful Christian workers in their own land are not equal to the testings of missionary service in other lands. This rule of sending the best was followed in the first missionary effort of the Christian Church when missionaries went out from Antioch westward through Asia Minor. In Antioch were central leaders—some of them quite prominent, but the two chosen for this special mission were the outstanding leaders, Barnabas and Paul. All the other workers accepted the responsibility for this decision, and the two missionaries were sent forth with the blessing and ordination of the Christian Church in Antioch. A member of the Antioch congregation could have made out a strong case for the retention of Paul as teacher and Barnabas as organizer. This church, however, was zeal to serve and give of its best. It is quite logical for modern churches to send their best leaders to other lands because the number supported abroad is relatively small compared with the number of workers active at the home base.

**Receiving Guidance, 4, 5**

Barnabas and Paul were sure that they were being led by the Holy Spirit. They trusted themselves to guidance both as to rule and method of work. Yet several practical considerations had weight. They first went to Cyprus where Barnabas had friends. The guidance of the Holy Spirit did not forbid using previous acquaintanceship. They also taught in the synagogues where Paul was especially trained to serve. In all his missionary work Paul used the shrewdest common-sense, yet he was conscious throughout of the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It is when we use our own powers to the fullest that God's Spirit can most surely lead us. Guidance is a partnership, a matter of our own choice and obedience to God's leading.

**A Chance to Witness, 13-15**

It is a real problem for Christians to know how much they should talk about their religion. Sometimes the force of our influence is weakened by too many words. On the other hand golden opportunities must be seized at the time as they may never come again. There is no doubt that Christianity suffers more from silent than from garrulous Christians. "A word in season, how good it is!" Paul could preach at set times and places, but was also ready for any unexpected opportunities. In Pisidian Antioch Paul and Barnabas visited the synagogue. A general invitation was given for anyone to speak. Paul seized the opportunity and gave his Christian witness in a direct and forceful way. Perhaps no one rule can be made for every person. Sometimes a Christian word from a complete stranger is effective. With others it is only after years of intimacy that the deepest experiences of the soul may be helpfully discussed. Earnest Christians will make opportunities for witnessing to their faith. Every Christian should be able to say a word of truth to questioners whenever and however the approach comes. Paul knew that the Christian faith could be caught as well as taught, but he would leave nothing to chance. He taught in season and out of season.

**Injured but Undaunted, 14: 19, 20**

Paul was not a strong man physically, but he had wonderful pluck. At Lystra he was dragged outside the city gates and stoned half to death. His enemies left him thinking that he was dead. Paul, however, rose up, returned into the city and the next day moved on to Derbe. A man of weaker will would have given up such a thankless mission, but Paul was made stronger in his missionary purpose by all the sufferings he had to undergo. This incident may have been the occasion of Timothy becoming a follower of Christ. He could not but admire the courage and perseverance of Paul who would not forego his missionary purpose, even fast-flying stones beat him to the ground. We have been pleased to think that the day of Christian persecution is over, but there are still many places in the world where to be a Christian means to risk one's life. It may be that in the great conflict between nationalism and Christianity which is approaching, martyrdom may become a Christian privilege once again.

**Organizing Power, 21-23**

Paul showed great tact in his approach to strangers. He gave himself without reserve to Christian teaching while he was in a town or city. After he moved on, he kept in touch with his converts by letters and by sending his fellow-workers to visit the churches. It had become a practice to scorn organization as compared with gifts of thought, speech and friendship. Genius, however, may be shown in organization work. It has been indispensable in the missionary history of the church. There is need to-day of missionary statesmen, men who can take a world-wide view of events and plan their work with foresight. A few nations once Christian are now pagan partly because organization work fell down. Christ can use every gift for his kingdom. Paul consecrated his great powers of organization to the work of the Master whom he served.

**Questions for Discussion**

1. How should foreign missionaries be chosen?
2. Are you conscious of any guidance by the spirit of God?
3. Are you timid about witnessing for Christ? If so, why?
4. Do Canadian Christians ever have to suffer for the Gospel?
5. Is your congregation over-organized?

### Writer Absolves Nero; Emperor Fought Flames

Arthur Weigall, the historian, has knocked into a cocked hat the notion that "Nero fiddled while Rome burned." Poor Nero! He not only did not know how to fiddle but was head of the fire brigade.

According to Mr. Weigall in his fine and scholarly volume on Nero, this gentleman where the fire broke out was at his country estate. And that explodes the popular notion that he set the place on fire for the fun of watching it burn.

He rushed back to town and spent six days and nights working like a Trojan—or like a Roman. It being another wrong notion that the Trojans worked harder than anybody else—and organizing fire brigades all over Rome trying to put the fire out.

When, however, it got out near his own magnificent house with its great collection of art treasures and he saw it was doomed, he stood on the river bank in front of the house and sang a funeral dirge, for Mr. Weigall states that Nero was one of the greatest singers that ever lived—a tall, robust, red-haired, freckled-faced opera singer, more interested in his music than in fires or in burning Christians.

Thus do our notions crumble one by one before the onslaught of truth!—Albert E. Wiggam in International Cosmopolitan.

### Body of Cortes Rests in Mexico City Church

The Mexican government announced not long ago that it is in possession of documents proving definitely that the remains of Hernando Cortes, Spanish conqueror of Mexico, are in the central altar of the church of Jesus Nazareno in Mexico City, says Pathfinder Magazine. For more than a century there has been a mystery as to the final disposition of the remains of Cortes. He died near Seville, Spain, on December 2, 1547, and his ashes were sent to Mexico about 15 years later and placed in the hospital founded by him in the Mexican capital. When the agitation against everything Spanish was at its height in 1823 the ashes of the conqueror were removed to the church near the hospital for fear that they might be desecrated. The church, which will be made a Cortes shrine, is near the hospital which still benefits by the will of Cortes. The conqueror of Mexico, like many other Spanish heroes of the time, was neglected after he returned to Spain. There is a story to the effect that he once forced his way through a throng around the carriage of Emperor Charles and mounted the step. Charles demanded who he was. "I am a man," Cortes replied, "who has given you more provinces than your ancestors left you cities."

### Sausages as Tithes

In the town of Demse, Germany, it seems, the church is entitled to receive 130 pounds of a certain kind of sausage, known as Mettwurst every year from the local tithe-payers. Recently the latter refused to supply the ration of sausage. The church invoked the aid of the law, and the tithe-payers had to deliver the customary Mettwurst. But the church was still unsatisfied—the sausage, it was alleged, was not up to standard—it contained too much beef. Mettwurst has always been a source of trouble in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In many parishes the local clergyman was entitled to so many ells of the sausage from his parishioners. He always got the right length, but if he were unpopular, the Mettwurst was of the smallest possible thickness, there being nothing in the bond regarding its diameter.

### Castle of Sleeping Beauty

The ancestral castle of the counts of Eltz is one of the finest in Germany, resting high on a precipitous rock, with cloud-piercing tower and rimmed with dark green woods. This is the castle made famous by Sleeping Beauty, if legend is to be believed. It dates back to the Twelfth century and its gray walls have seen many a battle waged. It might almost be said to be three castles in one, grouped about an inner court, and each of the three has its own entry. It is full of the paraphernalia of dream-haunted rooms, heavy iron-bound chests, carved doors, old pewter, massive refectory tables which surely have often trembled beneath their loads of venison, wine and the thunderous merriment of feasters.

### Holyrood Now Obscured

The somber walls of Holyrood palace, Edinburgh, have lost remembrance of the grandeur of its former days, yet it holds some of the most glamorous and the saddest memories of Mary Queen of Scots. Here on the 9th of March, 1566, Lord Darnley murdered David Rizzio, an Italian, whom he accused of improper relations with Mary, his wife. Exactly 12 months afterward he himself was murdered by the earl of Bothwell, who married Mary after less than three months.

### "Uttering and Publishing"

This legal phase is most generally used in connection with the circulation of counterfeit money, forged notes, etc. Bouvier's Law Dictionary states that "to utter" in criminal law is to offer or to publish; also that "to publish" means primarily to make known. Webster's dictionary quotes F. Wharton that "to utter and publish a document is to offer directly or indirectly, by words or actions, such document as good."

### FORTY FARMERS MEET AFTER FORTY YEARS

Among a party of 150 farmers from Ohio and New England who spent a holiday in Jasper National Park where they stayed at Jasper Lodge—the retreat built in the Rocky Mountains by the Canadian National Railways—were forty members who were present at the Chicago World's Fair forty years ago. This odd coincidence in numbers was duly celebrated by the forty holding a reunion party at the Lodge.

Friend—"I met your husband today and he was telling me he is in love with his work."

Wife: "Is that so? I must drop around to his office and see about it."

### Fearful and Wonderful, These Colonial Dishes

The "good old days" of our Colonial ancestors had many culinary high points, the contemplation of which leaves the modern American gasping. Even the simple meal time beverages were given twists and turns that threw them out of all semblance to the cocoa, tea and coffee which today's housewife prepares with such perfection.

Chocolate drinks, now among the most popular of all soda fountain beverages, fared the worst at the hands of the Colonial dame. Her favorite variation of this delicious wholesome drink was to put several links of sausage into a kettle of chocolate and then boil it. Honored guests were served with bowls of chocolate in which bits of sausage floated. This bit of refreshment was eaten with a spoon.

Incidentally the cocoa and chocolate industry got its impetus soon after the Boston tea party. Up until that time hot chocolate had been served only on state occasions.

Our forefathers and foremothers, too, were particularly addicted to boiling tea in an iron kettle, draining off the liquid and serving the remaining "herbs" buttered, under the guise of a vegetable. The remaining "tea water," as it was called, was then consumed without milk or sugar, simply to help wash down the "greens." Ugh!

### Fanatical Moslems in Frenzy of Self-Torture

Beating their breasts, scourging their backs with chains and cutting their scalps with sword blows, crowds of the Shiah sect of Moslems in Basra and other cities keep alive the memory of a great tragedy.

Fourteen hundred years ago, in a battle on the plains of the Euphrates at Kerbala, the forces of Hussain, grandson of the Prophet Mahomet, were exterminated.

Year after year the defeat is publicly mourned. Loud chanting is heard, punctuated by the rhythmic beating of their breasts by parties of 15 or 20 men, stripped to the waist, who surround their leaders.

The grief symbolized by the breast beaters is repeated by the chain beaters. These ascetics lash themselves with a kind of cat-o'-nine-tails made of chains.

In the holy cities, during the first nine days of the month of Moharram, the swordsmen parade the streets and work themselves up to the climax on the tenth day.

They form up in huge circles, chanting and shouting their formula of grief for the dead Hussain. Each circle moves round in quickening rhythm until with a delirious shout the leader brings his sword down on his own head. That is the signal for all to follow his example.

### Colonial Mail

The following is from Elson's "History of the United States": "The mail was carried by postriders, who followed the main roads as far as there were any; on reaching the roadless settlements they found their way through the forest as best they could by the trails and bridle paths. The postman left a city, not at regular intervals, but only when he received enough mail to pay the expenses of the trip. The remote settlements were fortunate if they received mail once a month. Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster general in 1753, and he served about 20 years. He soon made the service a paying one to the crown. Yet even then the amount of mail delivered in the whole country in a year was less than that now delivered in the city of New York in one day."

### Buzzard Attacks 'Plane

Various observations have been made on the behavior of birds when encountering airplanes, and not the least interesting of these is sent by Mr. G. Abbey, Norton Manor gardens, Sutton Scotney, to "Bird Notes and News": "During the late autumn of 1930 the common buzzard was seen about here many times. One day a bombing airplane came over and was at once attacked by a buzzard. The bird flew over, under, in front, and at every angle; just kept clear; returned to the attack, and finally made off, and was out of sight in half a minute. The eagle-like size made it appear at first to be a Moth airplane attacking the giant bomber."—London Mail.

### Village of Blooms

Boskoop, in Holland, is known as the village of the rhododendrons. Here the famous "pink pearl" was raised. Each house is approached over the canals by its own drawbridge, and the average holding is about six acres, where bloom flowering shrubs and roses of every variety. The men work in the large nurseries, but find time to cultivate their own gardens, which have nearly all been created from "made soil." They have made the desert fens to blossom as the rose, the azalea, the rhododendron and a galaxy of other floral trees.

### Blockheads for Apprentices

Appentice barbers at Frankfort, Germany, learn to shave by using strange looking blockheads. Since it is difficult to get customers for the young men who are being taught to use the razor, wooden effigies of human heads are used. These remain calm and quiet while the students go over them with their sharp instruments, says Popular Science Monthly.

Solomon's 777th Wife—"Say, Sol, are you really and truly in love with me?"

Solomon—"Darling, you are one woman in a thousand."

Cuthbert—"I'm going to get me a nice little wife. I'll have a cosy little home, well cooked meals, my slippers will be ready for me when I get home at night, my pipe will be handy, and peace and contentment will reign for the rest of my days. I tell you it's great!"

Hubert—"You never thought to marry."

Cuthbert—"Why not?"

Hubert—"Well, when a man has a beautiful dream like that he should not take the risk of waking up."

## STATIONERY SUE

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

TOM JACKS didn't suspect, when he got into the subway that morning, that he was stepping into the presence of the only girl who could one day tear his heart to shreds if she said "no" instead of "yes."

There were plenty of seats because it was just past the rush hour, so Tom sat down beside a perfect paragon in a delicate mauve costume.

Apparently she was a business girl, for she was reading over a batch of letters with business headings. And from the swift if definite glances Tom was able to get at them, he knew them to be orders.

Tom craned his neck a bit and was rewarded with a little more information. The first name to whom the letters were addressed was "Sue Wentworth, Inc."

Arriving at his office he looked up the telephone book and found therein the name he sought. And after it was one word "Stationery."

"Joy!" was Tom's mental exclamation. "This is where I start in to buy stationery. Heretofore he had left this line of office supplies to the two girls who purchased typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, pencils, blotters, etc., when they required them.

Not so now. He went outside to a public telephone booth and called up Sue Wentworth, Inc.

A delightful voice, crisp, but pleasant, answered him.

"This is Tom Jacks, Inc., said Tom. "I want to know how soon I can get some office supplies."

"Well—my calling days are Tuesday and Friday when I bring my samples for selection."

"But I'm in a desperate hurry—get a sheet of letter paper in the office," Tom said, and in his mind's eye saw his well-stocked shelves; "is there no way I can get my order in?"

"Certainly, if you care to send some one along to my office—I can put your order straight through then."

"Since it's most urgent, I'll just pop along now," said Tom.

And if Sue Wentworth smiled it was only because she had so very many urgent orders—strangely enough mostly from masculine buyers.

Tom might have known her office would look like that. It was apple green enamel with black furniture, and there were flowers about—flowers at which Tom gazed darkly because he had a hunch from the variety of them they were brought by a lot of stupid men who perhaps came in when they didn't need stationery any more than they wanted a glass of warm milk.

Sue was placing her samples of letter paper and her big albums of envelopes before him and he started a random selection.

"I'll have some of that mauve paper, with monograms put on," he said. "My girls are both in need of some private stationery. And we want a dozen typewriter ribbons, some blotters and a few thousand envelopes. I don't remember all we need, but I'll go through the stock and come along again with the order."

"I'll come along on my next calling day—it will save you troubling to come here," suggested Sue sweetly. She had been taking down his orders in a most efficient way with apparently not a thought for the personal side of the situation.

"No—I wouldn't have you carry these great albums about like that. I can come here very easily—no trouble at all."

"I must say, all the men are very nice to me in that way, but I can assure you I am quite used to it—carrying my samples, I mean." She smiled more or less directly at Tom. "You see, I'm a business woman, pure and simple and expect to do these things."

"You are no doubt pure and businesslike, but you're not simple—not a bit of it," said the latest of Sue's admirers. And with that sort of personal note he thought it best to go back to his own office and break the news about the new stationery to the girls.

"But Mr. Jacks, we're completely stocked up—you ordered everything from pens to paper clips last month," expostulated Miss Smith.

"Ah, ha," laughed Tom; "but that was way last month. Anyway, I've decided that distinctive stationery in business is a great asset. From now on Jacks, Inc., will revel in the finest that's to be had."

And Tom Jacks, Inc., certainly did blossom forth in some pretty fine specimens of the stationer's art and printing. His associates began to suspect that Tom was acquiring temperament and hoped for the best.

But Tom wasn't acquiring a scrap more temperament than he had ever possessed, which wasn't much; but he most certainly was bent on acquiring something that was far greater than anything else in the world—a happy beginning to a love affair.

And Sue—well, she just sat tight and knew that things were happening rather as she wished them to, but never, even on their golden wedding anniversary would she tell him that she had purposely sat reading her letters in the subway—hoping—well, just hoping for the very thing that happened.

### Notable Point of View

A pessimist is a man whose notes are coming due. An optimist is a man whose notes have been renewed.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

### FELT HATS OF RABBIT SKIN

The rabbit pest of Australia and New Zealand, like the cloud with the silver lining, has its brighter side, for in one year 34,565,550 rabbits have been sold for their skins. These, state officials of the Canadian National Steamships, whose vessels carry large quantities of them, are sold principally to Great Britain and to North America where they are manufactured into felt for hats. Better qualities are taken by furriers.

Stranger—"When does the five-fifteen leave?"

Train Man—"At a quarter past five."

Stranger—"Thanks. I get all mixed up over this changing of time."