# THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Sixty-Seventh Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Evening, February 21st, 1934. | $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 | 12.30 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 | 3.05 p.m. |
| Passenger and Mail | 6.45 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. |

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

| West | East |
|---|---|
| 9.30 a.m. | 7.15 a.m. |
| 12.30 p.m. | 12.30 p.m. |
| 1.30 p.m. | 1.15 p.m. |
| 2.15 p.m. | Special Saturday |
| 4.15 p.m. | 4.30 p.m. |
| 6.15 p.m. | 6.30 p.m. |
| 10.30 p.m. | 8.15 p.m. |
| 11.15 p.m. | |

Z—Daily except Saturday
X—Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays ONLY.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
Bus Depot
WM. M. LONG'S STORE

ARROW

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New Way
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'Blue Coal'
and
WELSH ANTHRACITE
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No Extra Delivery Charges to
NORVAL
STEWARTTOWN
GLEN WILLIAMS
STONE SCHOOL
Discount Allowed For Cash If Not Owing A Past Account
John McDonald
PHONE 15w GEORGETOWN

## Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

THE report of the Company for 1933 is one of consistent and constructive progress. Its achievements enhance the impressive record of public service it has rendered during the sixty-three years of its existence.

In 1933, as in the preceding three years, people generally experienced exceptional anxiety, the result of incomes being either impaired or entirely cut off. At such a time the unfailing aid and security of life insurance proved of very great value.

In this service the Sun Life Company bore a worthy share. During the year it paid out (exclusive of policy loans) nearly $100,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries. Similarly, during the four years of depression it has paid out over $380,000,000.

Notwithstanding these substantial payments, the Company, during the same four-year period, increased its assets by $55,000,000—its insurances in force by over $307,000,000.

### Sixty-third Annual Report—1933

| | |
|---|---|
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1933 | $2,770,453,571 |
| This huge amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependents during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value. | |
| NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR | 216,567,441 |
| INCOME | 153,335,821 |
| DISBURSEMENTS | 127,565,801 |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS | 24,750,650 |
| PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES | |
| During the year 1933 | 97,457,059 |
| Since Organization | 800,170,033 |
| ASSETS | 634,146,035 |
| Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and railway stocks; preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets. | |
| LIABILITIES | 609,965,832 |
| Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due. | |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ($2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account | $3,342,547 |
| RESERVE for depreciation—in mortgages and real estate | 4,885,904 |
| SURPLUS | 5,951,752 |
| | $14,180,203 |

The valuation of bonds and stocks has been made on the basis prescribed for all companies by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada and in conformity with the basis authorized by the Departments of Insurance of the various provinces of Canada.
Policy liabilities have been valued by the full net level premium method, a standard more exacting than required under the stringent provisions of the Dominion Insurance Act.

## Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

GIVE A MAN A JOB - -

## Georgetown Community Club

### MAKES IT'S BOW

This Club has been organized to help the Unemployed help themselves. Anyone who wants to help is eligible for membership. Unemployed have free membership—others make whatever contribution in cash they desire.
The Club wish to announce as their first attempt to help others the organization of an

## ODD JOBS BUREAU

We are prepared to secure men for odd jobs, such as:—

| | |
|---|---|
| WOOD SPLITTING | PAPERHANGING |
| FURNACE TENDING | PAINTING |
| CLEANING CELLARS | SNOW SHOVELLING |
| REMOVING GARBAGE | CARPENTRY |
| POLISHING FLOORS | CHIMNEY CLEANING |
| CLEANING WINDOWS | STOVEPIPE CLEANING |
| LAWN CUTTING | GARDENING |

FARM HELP
And any other odd jobs you have.

CHARGES REASONABLE—None used for overhead—All goes to the man doing the job.

When you want a man or woman PHONE
THE ODD JOBS BUREAU 15 GEORGETOWN
A man will be at the phone from 9 to 12 every day except Sunday.

### A PRAYER

Give me a furnished heart, O Lord, I pray—
Not gaudy or expensive, but just plain.
A restful heart that loves the simple things—
Thy dumb creation, and can feel their pain;
But may its chambers, Lord, be beautiful,
Wherein 'just folks' may always want to live;
A simply furnished heart, with windows wide—
The kind heart that only Thou canst give.

—Willa Hoey

### "I'M FEELIN' FINE"

There ain't no use in kickin', friend,
When things don't come your way;
It does no good to holler round,
And grumble night and day.
The thing to do is curb your grief,
Cut out your little whine;
And when they ask you how you are,
Just say "I'm feelin' fine."

There ain't no man alive but what
Is hocked to get his slap;
There ain't no man that walks but what
From trouble gets his rap.
Go mingle with the bunch, old boy,
Where all the bright lights shine,
And when they ask you how you are,
Just say "I'm feelin' fine."

Your heart may just be bustin' with
Some real or fancied woe,
But when you smile the other folks
Ain't really apt to know.
The old world laughs at heartaches, friend,
Be they your own or mine,
So when they say you how you are,
Just say "I'm feelin' fine."

—Anon.

### OPPORTUNITY

Much has been written, says the Canadian National Magazine, on Opportunity. We have been told that it knocks but once at each person's door—Napoleon said he made his own opportunity.

The one thought is discouraging—it tends to make us put our faith in luck; engenders the fear that when the one faint knock comes the radio may be turned on and we will not hear it.

Napoleon's statement, on the other hand, was doubtless true. He did not wait for opportunity but turned circumstances as he found them to his ends. True, he overshot his mark, but this was because of other qualities in his make-up.

There are potential opportunities on every hand for the man or woman who will but make them for himself. Opportunities in the office for promotion through improvement of the work we do; opportunities in life for the creation of happiness and contentment beyond our fondest dreams.

In short, opportunity lies more within us than without; to develop the latent opportunities which lie all around us, we must first develop ourselves to a greater degree of adaptability. Periodical as it may seem, contentment with our lot as it is interferes with progress toward a solid contentment through grasping the many opportunities for advancement which surround us.

It has been said that every sound recipe for success includes at least one common ingredient; and the man who would find opportunities must work for them intelligently rather than sit idly by waiting for that fabled knock upon the door.

### THE IMPOSED-UPON TAXPAYER

There are 4,300 separate and distinct governments in Canada, counting the Dominion Government, the nine Provincial Governments, the County Councils, the Village, Town and City Councils, the School Boards, the Parish Councils, the Liquor Commissions and the other Commissions and setups. This does not include the army of inspectors for this and that, the snoopers—nor any of the individuals who are one in every seven of the population.

There are canals which do not average a ship or raft a day. There are harbours and docks, lighthouses and Customs offices, ports of entry and ports of departure—many of them as necessary as a cat would desire three tails; or as a friend says "as useless and as painful as a sick headache."

Not even by looking cross-eyed or by dodging on the business field like a rugby football player can you escape paying a tax on what you would buy or pay for.

We have been made stamp-lickers if we keep a saving-bank account.

Yet the air is free at the garages when you see "free air" advertised, but if you take a political speech as it comes over the air you pay a $3.00 tax on it once every year.

Surley it is not necessary for a legislator, because he is elected to some public body, to think he must produce a new ax, or a new compulsory law.

Let us try for Bedrock and the Simple Life.

### THE WAY BACK

How marvelous, how mysteriously unerring is the instinct by which an animal returns to a given place, or the winged creatures achieve their dazzling migrations.

A dog, which had lived on a farm in Iowa, was taken to Florida in a closed box-car, filled with household effects, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. A few days after arriving in the new locality he disappeared, and weeks later was found on the porch of the house from which he had been removed. The dog had gone straight to his destination, though he had not seen the country through which he passed, and had known nothing of the direction taken. Such wisdom as this is positively uncanny.

A bonny shepherd dog was lost from his owners and their car in the East, and given up for good, but three months later he appeared at his old home in the Capital of Oregon; a staggering skeleton, to be sure, yet he was there. This animal had followed the sun to the west for more than two thousand miles, over boundless prairies, deserts; across rivers and mountain ranges, as true to his course as the beam of a star.

The fame of it went abroad. The papers took up the story and ran catchy pictures of the dog, while a local author, Mr. Charles Alexander, made the brave creature the hero of a splendidly fascinating book. Then a kennel was constructed for the famous canine in a place where the people could see him and admire him as they passed by.

Don't be too solemn. The only thing that never grows old and useless and unpopular is a joke.

### The Twelve Sent Forth

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons
FEBRUARY 25th

GOLDEN TEXT: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."—Matthew 9: 37, 38.

LESSON PASSAGE: Matthew 9: 35 to 10; 8: 10: 32, 33.

Love thyself last. The vainnesses above thee
Are filled with spirit forces, shrewd and pure;
And fervently these faithful friends shall love thee,
Keep thy watch over others, and endure.

Love thyself last; And thou shalt grow in spirit
To see, to hear, to know and understand.
The message of the stars, lo, thou shalt hear it,
And all God's joys shall be at thy command.

On Year, 9: 35

Jesus went to people: he did not wait for them to come to him. In Capernaum he was in touch with both residents and transients, but he was not content to work only in this one centre, and organized a tour through out Galilee. He sought to sow the gospel seed in various localities, but he conducted a diversified ministry in each locality, preaching, teaching and healing. This is sound missionary policy to this day. The most successful missions combine institutions and specialists, churches and preachers, schools and teachers, hospitals with doctors and nurses. No single area of missionary service is sufficient. Christianity seeks to minister to the whole man in all his multiple needs. Many different forms of service may be evangelism. Missionary teaching agriculture in Africa is winning African boys to Christ. A contact is made and confidence is established through farming, but the final goal is Christian character.

Christ and the Crowd, 9: 35-38

Faces are somewhat discouraging. Walking through a crowded street few happy faces are seen. There is much more evidence of tension, fear, suffering and despair. Even in a select audience gathered for a concert, lecture or church service, few faces are seen expressing light heartedness, contentment and inner peace. Yet the crowds that Jesus saw were much more hard pressed, fatigued, diseased and fearful. Many were slaves. The state made citizens pay taxes and the church made them pay tithes, and no man cared for their souls. When Jesus saw them, he was moved with compassion for them because they were as sheep having no shepherd. Christ had a gospel which he believed would put gladness into those dull faces if only they could hear it, believe it and live it. The crowd made him think of a great field of grain ready for harvesting but with no harvesters at work. Because of the parable we often think of teachers as sowers: let us not forget that Christ spoke of teachers as harvesters, also.

Twelve Disciples, 10: 1

Christ chose twelve disciples chiefly because it was a convenient number—the group being neither too large nor too small—but also because his people were familiar with the history of the twelve tribes, each tribe headed by one of the twelve sons of Jacob. No scorn need be poured upon those patriarchs who lived according to their light, but they never had the privileges of the disciples. They attained their leadership by birth, the disciples by choice. The tribal leaders were fighters, the disciples were teachers. The sons of Israel had many jealousies, the disciples formed an apostolic group filled with Christian love. The heads of the tribes were on the defensive, protecting their followers from attack; the disciples took part in an offensive of peace, a campaign of service as teachers and healers. The leaders of the twelve tribes depended upon tradition to preserve the story of their exploits; several of the disciples wrote of their experiences, and their records were preserved in our New Testament. The contrast between these two groups of twelve men shows that the way of progress is through education and cooperation.

In Christ's School, 10: 2-4

Sometimes a minister thinks that his church officials are inexperienced and deficient. Sometimes a Superintendent is discouraged at having to run a Sunday School with amateur teachers. May we not read between the lines and see how Jesus was hampered in his work by commonplace disciples, well meaning but slow minded men? Only three or four of them were outstanding—excluding Judas whose fame was an infamy of shame. We are not altogether sure of the names of several of them. They asked stupid questions and made foolish mistakes and misunderstood their Master's purpose and spirit time and time again. They were in Christ's school, however, and they grew in moral and spiritual stature. Gradually their uncouthness disappeared. Occasionally they said or did something that revealed their latent possibilities. Clumsy and fumbling as they were, it was to these men that eventually Jesus committed the care of his mission on earth. Instead of lamenting the deficiencies of our Christian workers, it is better to think of what they may become.

A Trial Mission, 10: 5-8

Christ's disciples became apostles. First they were learners and then they became teachers. From being followers told to come, they became missionaries commanded to go forth. Christ spent much of his public ministry in the training of the twelve. He did not put his truths into books but into lives. His method proved effective. In Canada there are approximately one hundred thousand Sunday School teachers—one out of every hundred Canadians is a Sunday School teacher. In recent years much effort has been devoted to leadership training. Only the taught can teach. Teaching skill may be developed by training and practice. Every Christian should be a missionary. If we have a message we will be messengers. It is not necessary to go to foreign lands to be a missionary—every Sunday School worker may be a missionary. "It is the whole duty of the Sunday School and the duty of the whole Sunday School to give the whole gospel to the whole world as speedily as possible."

Questions for Discussion

1. How did Jesus train his disciples?
2. To which disciple would you give first place for efficiency and influence?
3. Is there still a place for lay preachers?
4. What is the motive in "freely ye have received, freely give"?
5. Is there any essential difference between home and foreign missions?
6. For which countries would Christ feel the greatest compassion today?

### CANADA MUST CUT TAXATION BURDEN

RESPONSIBILITY RESTS LARGELY ON GOVERNMENTS, DECLARES C. M. CARLISLE

"We don't want a dictatorship in Canada; we don't want a Russia or Germany; but Canada cannot continue under the great loss we are sustaining year by year," said C. M. Carlisle, president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, in addressing the shareholders of the company here.

"Canada's indebtedness is between eight and nine billions, which is being added to yearly, and the bill has to be paid by a small percentage of our ten and a half million people."

Every citizen has a responsibility, perhaps greater today than ever before in history, to assist governments and see to it that they governed in such a way as to make business and living conditions possible.

Drawing attention to the fact that taxes paid by the Goodyear company in 1933 amounted to 31.3 per cent of factory costs and about 8 per cent. of total sales, Mr. Carlisle pointed out that this recurring charge constituted a formidable barrier to export trade.

"A very considerable proportion of the obligations now bearing down upon this country were incurred from political rather than from national necessities," declared Mr. Carlisle. Many hundreds of millions of these obligations are due to the projection under national auspices and guarantee, of a third Trans-Continental Railway. Political demands in Western Canada resulted in the Hudson's Bay Railway. Of similar political origin are many expensive terminals, luxurious hotels, superfluous steamships and an unnecessarily prolonged operation of a merchant marine.

The burden of all these—their upkeep, interest charges, maintenance, etc.—is reflected daily in heavy charges against business, agriculture and all enterprise in the Dominion, and very seriously mortgage the competitive export position of this Dominion. On this account they are at this very time contributing importantly to unemployment. The load on the Canadian taxpayer is still in the neighborhood of one million dollars per week, and this has a throttling effect on business and enterprise. People of all sections and classes should realize that Canadian railroads must get, without undue delay, on a self-supporting basis, even if to do so means a service curtailed within our means, or consolidation.

"If the present Federal System of the Dominion must be continued surely there is some way of reducing its gigantic cost. Why should not the House of Commons and the Senate, as well as the Provincial Legislatures, be reduced in numbers to one-half or possibly to one-third of their present dimensions. No company, however large, could be properly handled with a cumbersome Board of Directors aggregating over three hundred men. Between the years 1913 and 1931, inclusive, the different Canadian Governments have expended $134.00 for every $100.00 of income, the difference being added to "Debt;" and aggregate governmental financial obligations, not including municipalities, now amounts to some five and one-quarter billions of dollars.

"Is it too much to hope that the country get abreast of present conditions, where business in many lines has become nation-wide, and have the legislative control of that business made Federal instead of Provincial? Greater protection should be afforded the public, who are invited to purchase securities and do business with companies, in the granting and extension of powers to corporate entities. Such protection could be given much more adequately if the issuing of such letters patent and the administrative supervision of companies were vested in a single authority which would have to be the Federal Parliament and Government. The industry may be properly organized; investments in such industry made by the public may be safely managed and returning a fair dividend; the public may be well served with the industry's products and at a very reasonable price; the Government may be receiving a satisfactory return in the way of taxation; labour may be constantly employed at fair wages. All this picture can be changed and a healthy condition of affairs lulled into chaos by a Government indiscriminately chartering additional companies to engage in the same line of effort. The result is over-production, lowering of prices under cost, demoralization of the industry, deterioration of the quality of the product, reduced wages, losses of dividend and capital, and the wiping away of the source of Government taxation.

"Also, there may be unfair practices in business, and such practices, while euphemistically called unfair, are really dishonest and destructive. The time has come when there must be such supervision as will detect and isolate them, make them illegal and punishable. The responsibility of government grows, as well as the responsibility of management.

"The United States Government is insisting that every branch of industry organize within itself and establish sound principles, just not only to the industry, but just in every way to the public and to its working men. Government authority then passes upon the fairness and wisdom of these plans and, when adopted, they become effective and are enforced through Government supervision. The Combines Act of Canada operates in its main features directly against the public interest. The supervision of Government, exercised as it is from the standpoint of the public, should extend not only to the prevention of unfair profits and unfair combinations, but to the prohibition of unjust and inequitable underselling practices, because these in the end are productive of chaos and unemployment and result injuriously to the purchasing public."

Sandy MacPherson and his wife Maggie, stopped in front of a restaurant window in which was hung a card bearing the words:

LUNCHEON
From 12 to 2 p.m.
35c

"We'll have our lunch here, Maggie," said Sandy. "Two hours steady eating for 35c each is no' sae bad."

Have a GOOD GARDEN
Plenty of everything to eat fresh—and for winter use. Write and grow as many as you like. Big Premium Packets, Many Novelties and Specialties. Everything described in Catalogue. Send for it. Large Packet Mixed Flowers—FREE
Buy Dreer's Packets M. FAYDEN SEEDS Only 3¢ 4¢ PER PACKET
Send 25c for 10 packets (Canada and U.S.A. prices slightly higher) and receive Catalogue and Large Packet Mixed Flowers FREE. Send 35c for 10 packets (Canada and U.S.A. prices slightly higher) and receive Catalogue, Large Packet Mixed Flowers and Large Packet Giant Pansies FREE. Send 50c for 15 packets (Canada and U.S.A. prices slightly higher) and receive Catalogue, Large Packet Mixed Flowers, Large Packet Giant Pansies and Large Packet Giant Zinnias FREE. Send for 15c as first order. (Canada and U.S.A. prices slightly higher) and receive Catalogue and Large Packet Mixed Flowers FREE. Send for Catalogue. H. A. Dreer Seed Co., 119 Dreer Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

### AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Inside the club room at the rink
Are benches in a row,
Where fellows sit to watch the game
While wreaths of smoke they blow.
And if you really want to learn
The fine points of the play
Don't shoot your rocks, just stay inside
And hark to what they say.

So light your pipe and take a seat
Where it is warm and nice,
Where better games are always curied
Than out upon the ice.
For soon you'll hear: "He's narrow, sure,
He's coming down too hard,
No! No—don't sweep—just let it go,
He's going to get the guard."

"Say, watch that guy, the twist he makes
In his delivery—
He'll tie himself into a knot
If he should draw the tee;
He's wide, he's slow—oh, let it by,
He never got the brooms;
There's no excuse to miss that shot,
He sure had lots of room."

Now what's he playing that shot for,
What can he be about?
He ought to have a running shot
And take the rock right out.
He'll never get it with that ice—
Well, look at what he struck!
He got it after all, but then,
He had a lot of luck."

But when three men are called to play,
Three curlers skilled and wise,
They make the very same mistakes
As those they criticize.
They find it takes but little skill
To dissipate advice
And play a scientific game
When they are off the ice.

And as we pass along life's way,
And as we hear men talk,
We're always skilful when we throw
The other fellow's rock.
This disposition is not strange,
Through life its much the same;
We're always wisest when we skip
The other fellow's game.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

An attack on mass buying by department stores and radio factories was made in the Legislature by W. J. McArthur, Conservative member for Northumberland in speaking on the Speech from the Throne debate, and he expressed the opinion that the Stevens commission at Ottawa is one of the greatest forward steps to remove the present situation existing over mass-buying. This responsibility rests on the Conservative party, and he felt the party's shoulders are broad enough, their courage high enough, to stand up under the load and to see to it that all classes get a fair and square deal.

He also asked a fair price for the tomato growers, urging that the canners go into conference with the growers to arrive at some equitable arrangement. Unless this is done he said he intended asking for an investigation into the canning industry.

"Farmers are not complaining of their interest rate," declared Mr. McArthur, "as some would have us believe. Farmers are not asking for preferences or charity. All they want is a fair price for their commodities. If they get a fair price they will be able to pay taxes and interest rates. Governments have gone to a great deal of trouble to find markets but of what use are markets if they bring profits to the middleman and not to the producer? I want to see the farmer get the benefit of these markets."

The Agricultural Committee of the Legislature met a large deputation representing the Vegetable Growers' Council who discussed various phases of their proposal for compulsory registration of all fruit and vegetable growers and also a licensing fee. The fee suggested was $1 to $3 depending on the amount of land being used, the funds to go to the council to directly aid marketing. A sub-committee was appointed which will later meet the Growers' Council to determine what policy shall be followed and a report will be made back to the main committee.

A measure seeking to have divorce actions heard at the residence of the litigants, sponsored by W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal South Ontario, was left on the order paper, pending a report on this and other issues such as collusion, perjury, etc. arising in divorce actions, is received by Attorney-General W. H. Price from judges of the Supreme Court. Under present conditions, many actions are taken into other municipalities rather than having them heard at the place of residence of the litigants.

While speaking on the debate on the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Sinclair reiterated his stand taken in 1933 when he offered assistance and co-operation to those who are trying to help the people. Mr. Sinclair said he had been charged by his Liberal colleagues with political heresy in view of this attitude, but he insisted that no public man could refrain from helping in aiding recovery to normal conditions.

"If I was misjudged, my conskience is clear," he said. "If I erred it was because of my judgment. When the ship is in danger the tradition of the sailor calls for the safety of the passengers first."

Mr. Sinclair strongly supported the inter-provincial conference recently held under direction of Premier Bennett of Ottawa, and including Premier Henry, declaring that results from this parley would mean the solvency of Canada being guaranteed by ensuring the solvency of the provinces. He urged the various provincial governments of different political beliefs each assist the other in fighting a way out from financial difficulties and present conditions.

The report of the Liquor Control Board for the year that closed Oct. 31 last was tabled by Attorney-General W. H. Price, which showed a decrease in both sales and profits, the figures being a new low in the history of the board. Sales total led $30,143,347 including those from the liquor stores and brewery warehouses, while the profit to the board amounted to $5,423,631.

The legal bills committee of the legislature, presided over by Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, heard the charge made by Magistrate McCaughrin of Orillia as to alleged "trafficking in offices" in connection with the government move to provide a compassionate $2,000 allowance to the magistrate. Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways, acting as government counsel, examined several witnesses, including T. A. Humphries, K.C., acting deputy-attorney-general, who disclosed that there are many precedent cases that, arose as far back as 1896 during Liberal governments where civil servants occupying such positions as sheriff, crown attorney, clerk of the peace, etc. had been given such allowances by his

(Continued on Page 4)