THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Sixty-Seventh Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Evening, March 7th, 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	10.30 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.37 p.m.
Passenger for Toronto	9.44 p.m.
Sunday's Going East	
Passenger	6.40 p.m.
Passenger for Toronto	9.44 p.m.
Going West	
Passenger and Mail	2.40 a.m.
Passenger	1.00 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6.40 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday	10.15 p.m.
Going North	
Mail and Passenger	8.40 a.m.
Going South	
Mail and Passenger	6.40 p.m.

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

West	East
9.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
11.15 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.
6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
10.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.
11.15 p.m.	

Z—Daily except Saturday
X—Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays ONLY.
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Designs on Request - Phone 1043
Inspect our work in Greenwood Cemetery

Life Saving Efforts

Fighting for the lives of men, women and children is a never ceasing struggle at the Muskoka, the Toronto and the Queen Mary Hospitals where early a thousand patients are now being treated for tuberculosis.

Perhaps you do not fully realize the predicament of the unfortunate victims of this dreadful disease, the majority of whom came from the families of the very poor.

Living in cramped quarters, where sunshine and fresh air are often as scanty as nourishing food, is it any wonder that consumption finds them out.

Frail and weak and tired, their plight is pitiful, but a haven awaits, where, with your help, most of them may be restored to health.

Will you please send what you can to assist in this great work. Please address George A. Field, Treasurer, 555 College street, Toronto 2.

A King's Decree

Long ago a wicked King decreed that all the children of a given age must die. Such cruel times seem long past, and we are grateful for it—but is Herod dead, or does he live again in the indifference of some, which permits consumption still to claim many innocent children for its own?

Children, especially those of tender years, are particularly susceptible to consumption. It is a disease from which, unaided, they seldom can recover, but given help such as the Queen Mary Hospital affords, their chances are increased ninefold.

They come, these pale and wan little ones, too ill to care what goes on. The hospital is manned and equipped, ready to turn your dollars into their health. Will you help bring back their smiles?

Please send your gift to George A. Field, Treasurer, 555 College Street, Toronto 2.

BANKING CREDIT IS AVAILABLE

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Commercial loans in Canada, it is sometimes suggested, have shown a declining trend through restriction of credit by the chartered banks. The truth is that more banking credit is available than those directing sound enterprises are able or willing to employ.

The bank has not in the past, and does not today, withhold credit for legitimate and sound purposes.

It has had, and it has today, ample resources from which it is prepared to make loans.

Enquiries are invited at any one of its 564 offices throughout Canada.

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Established 1817
TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $750,000,000
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We do Job Printing of all Kinds
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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.

IF YOU WERE THE ONLY ONE

If none but you in the world today
Had tried to live in a Christlike way,
Could the rest of the world look close at you
And find the path that is straight and true?

If none but you in the world so wide
Had found the Christ for their daily Guide,
Would the things you do and the things you say
Lead others to live in His blessed way?

Ah, friends of the Christ, in the world today
Are many who watch you upon your way,
And look to the things you say and do,
To measure the Christian standard true!

Then guard this treasure you possess,
This power to hurt, or help and bless
And live so close to the standard true
That others may safely follow you!

News and Information For the Busy Farmer

Straw as an Absorbent

Straw when used as bedding for live stock will absorb from two to three times its weight of liquid, and if finely cut will soak up about three times as much liquid as when uncut. Further, the absorptive capacity of dry sawdust and fine shavings is from two to four times that of ordinary straw.

The Spring Seed Requirements

Farmers who desire to assure their seed supply at minimum cost are already taking stock of their spring requirements. Those who have seed of their own will be taking steps to have it properly cleaned and graded before the spring rush. Others, less fortunate, will be well advised this year particularly, to secure what they require as soon as possible, making sure that they are getting varieties which are most highly recommended for conditions such as theirs.

Hay Feeds on Guarantee

Do not find yourself with a "goldbrick" feed, money spent and no value in return. Oat feeds analysed in the laboratories of the Dominion Experimental Farms have had a range from 4 to 14 per cent. of protein and from 10 to 30 per cent. of fibre, meat meals of from 40 to 65 per cent. protein and phosphoric acid from 10 to 30 per cent. Therefore do not buy your feeds blindly but study the guaranteed analyses, as printed on bags or other containers so that you know of what value the feeds are for your specific purpose, and also as compared with other feeds of the same class.

Help to Make Canada More Beautiful

The unlovely things and unattractive places in Canada that displease the eye are made by man. It is time he set out to undo some of the damage that has been done. There are primrose paths for all to tread who care to make them. An amazing amount of worry can be spaded under along those paths in a bright spring afternoon. Since Adam tilled the first garden many pastimes have come to claim their thousands but have passed out of the picture while gardening has stood through the centuries. There must be something in it. Buy some flower seeds, plant some flowers or shrubs this coming spring. Help to make Canada more beautiful.

Inoculating Legume Crops

When legume crops are being planned for spring seeding, consideration should be given to the question of inoculation. This is particularly recommended for such crops as alfalfa, sweet clover and soya beans, especially when seeding for the first time. Inoculation consists in adding a culture of the proper bacteria to the seed at the time of sowing. It is easy to carry out and helps to insure success with the crop.

Ontario Swine to be Tested on the Basis of Market Type

It was decided at the annual meeting of the Ontario Swine Breeders' Association that a series of feeding stations should be established throughout the province, at which the progeny of breeding pigs shall be tested on the basis of market type. The primary object in mind, is that of bringing Ontario bacon up to the level of quality obtaining in Denmark. Discussing this question, George B. Rothwell, live stock commissioner of Canada, said that the Danes have set the style. It was not necessary for this country to rebuild the stock of bacon hogs by importing special strains, but quality and uniformity of product, and a constant and assured volume, were essential on the British market.

Outlook Brighter

Completed survey of the statistics for 1933 paints a brighter picture or farming in this province than in any year since 1928. Total value of field crops jumped $8,371,000 in 1933 from the 1932 total, the final report shows, and this despite a decreased acreage sown, and a volume of field production reduced 9.7 per cent.

Field crops harvested from a total acreage of 9,194,800 in 1933 had a value of $124,870,000, the report reveals, and a rise of 19 per cent. in average prices for farm products is reported.

And the considered view of the experts indicates continued improvement. Under the guidance of Hon. T. L. Kennedy, the department is embarking upon an even more energetic program of inspection and grading of farm products, of extension of British Empire markets and of increasing domestic consumption of Ontario products.

As forecast in the Speech from the Throne, Col. Kennedy proposes measures to assist in more careful grading of products, to provide for improved livestock strains and to aid associations formed to push particular products in home and foreign markets.

Grain Feeding

In all grain feeding it must be kept in mind that the product being used is an expensive one and can under no circumstances be used in the feeding or finishing of low grade or indifferently bred animals. Not only must the animals be of approved types, but experience has clearly shown that certain kinds of farm animals greatly excel others in their ability to utilize the feeds provided. Especially is this true in connection with the feeding of grains. Poultry would probably head the list in this regard, with the pig standing a close second in its ability to manufacture feed grains into meat economically. The dairy cow, because of her ability to give off from her body immense quantities of milk during a long lactation period, would rank third, followed by beef cattle and sheep.

Parables of the Kingdom

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson

MARCH 11

GOLDEN TEXT: "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end". Isaiah 9: 7

LESSON PASSAGE: Matthew 13: 31-33, 44-52.

The endless torch race has begun
Who knoweth where, who knoweth when?
The runners give from hand to hand,
In turn of home, from land to land,
And sing again, and yet again
Every fellow brought the world's command.
Though out in part they understand,
And will pass on the deathless brand,
From man to man,—and we are men.

Parables

Original teachers have made great use of stories which half reveal and half conceal the truth. In addition to the charm of the story, there is the delight of discerning the inner meaning, comparable to the joy of finding a riddle. A parable has been defined as an earthly story with a heavenly meaning. To be effective it must contain three things, "a picture for the eye, a story for the ear, a lesson for the heart." When the truth is expressed in words of literary charm and beauty, the truth will keep itself in circulation, passing from one to another and gaining deeper meanings the more it is pondered.

Jesus used many parables in his teaching. Some of his addresses were nothing but parables. There were several reasons why he adopted this method so frequently. His hearers, many of them, were simple, illiterate people who could neither read nor write, but they could appreciate, remember and retell a story. Sometimes a parable that contained a surface meaning for the crowd has a deeper meaning for the disciples. Further, much of his teaching had to be done under the close scrutiny of the scribes and Pharisees who were seeking opportunity to accuse him. If he spoke of himself as the Messianic King they would at once become suspicious, but when he talked about seeds and weeds, shrubs and yeast, treasures and pearls, nets and storerooms, his teaching appeared harmless enough.

A good rule in interpreting parables is to seek the chief truth and not to try to work out all parables in detail. Usually a parable is intended to teach one leading truth. For instance, the parable of the prodigal son was intended to set forth the love of God, not to give a lesson on parent education. All the parables in the thirteenth chapter of Matthew have to do with the Kingdom of heaven. Jesus sought to make clear to his followers what he believed about the Kingdom of heaven. He might have used abstract words which would soon have been forgotten. Instead he told a number of simple little stories which are known in a world wide way nineteen centuries after he uttered them. Last evening's paper is no longer news this morning, but Christ spoke of spiritual laws which are eternal. Jesus said that heaven and earth might pass away but that his words never pass away. It is easy to believe this of his parables.

The attraction of the parables is that within an artless little story a living spiritual truth is enshrined. There is more than a fact; there is a principle. Matthew groups together a series of parables and he groups them in pairs, the soils and the tares, the mustard tree and the leaven, the treasure and the pearl, the drag net and the storehouse. These companion parables stress a single truth. The parables of the soils and the tares show the discouragement and final encouragement of those who are working for the Kingdom of heaven. The parables of the mustard tree show that the kingdom is extended by growth and influence. The parables of the treasure and the pearl indicate the joy to those who discover the real meaning of the kingdom of heaven. The parables of the drag net and the storehouse suggest the selective process going on whereby beliefs and ideals are sorted out and the best survive.

The purpose of Jesus in telling such stories was not to gain a reputation as a raconteur, but to teach the laws of life whereby the kingdom of heaven could be established on earth. Let no one think that teaching by parables was easy teaching. It looks easy but actually it requires much thought, a clear purpose and a power of expression which is unique. At a battlefield commemoration an orator talked for over an hour, mostly bombastic words: a thinker uttered a few sentences in flawless English and Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg speech was the result. The strength of Christ's parables lies in the spiritual principles they set forth briefly, beautifully and truthfully.

People

Christ's interest, however, was not so much in principles as in persons. He told these parables for the sake of people. Note how a person stands out in every one of the eight parables, the sower and the husbandman, the planter and the breadmaker, the ploughman and the merchant, the fisherman and the householder. Jesus had observed these people at their work and he was interested in them both for their own sakes and also because they illustrated laws of teaching which he was setting forth for the benefit of his disciples as he trained them to be workers for the kingdom of heaven. We sing of Jesus as the Lover of our souls. He is that but he also loved people in the whole work of their lives as well as just their souls. His sympathy was inclusive, not exclusive.

Parents and ministers, day school and Sunday School teachers may take heart from these parables: they can by faithful service for the kingdom of heaven have large harvests and clean grain; they may see the influence of Christian standards spread; they may have the joy of discovering gospel truth; they may see the false and the true, the old and the new gradually sorted out by the selective process of individual and group experience. Christ gave many pictures of the Kingdom of heaven, naturally so because it is a living, growing, changing experience. We owe a debt of gratitude to Matthew for preserving for us this cluster of Christ's parables.

Questions for Discussion

1. What kind of illustrations did Jesus use?
2. How far is nature study a help to religion?
3. Is the story method overdone in religious education?
4. Which do you prise most, old or new truths?
5. Why do Christians believe that the whole world may be evangelised?

Wife—"Oh, you needn't think you're so wonderful. The night you proposed to me you looked absolutely silly."

Husband—"A coincidence. The fact is, I was absolutely silly!"

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

In the first division of the session, the Henry government was sustained by the huge majority vote of 76-30 in approving adoption of the Speech from the Throne, thus affirming the sub-amendment of Premier George S. Henry. The sub-amendment joined cordially in the hope expressed by Hon. Herbert A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor, in the Throne Speech, that our country will soon be on the road to "enduring prosperity." By the same majority, Dr. O. A. McQuibban, Liberal House leader, accepted defeat to his amendment which criticized the government.

Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways, concluded the debate on behalf of the government, scoring in marked fashion on the Opposition members, and making a particularly withering attack upon M. F. Hepburn, provincial Liberal leader, who he charged has allied himself with the private interests of Quebec in order to defeat the St. Lawrence seaway project.

While the government had been blamed last year for low prices of farmers' products, Mr. Macaulay felt that now prices are rising the government should be given credit for the advances.

Mr. Macaulay showed that prices of steers, as of Feb 24th, were $8.35 in Toronto and $8.25 in Chicago; butter Toronto 28½c, Montreal 30½c, and Chicago 27½c; eggs, Toronto 36c, Chicago 18½c, and bacon hogs, Toronto $9.75 off cars, and Chicago $4.55.

Dealing with administration of his own department, Mr. Macaulay pointed out that in County, Township and provincial highways there is $300,000,000 invested, exclusive of Northern Ontario and trans-Canada highways. While construction work has been reduced the program in Northern Ontario has been advanced as relief unemployment measures. In the last four years, there has been spent $115,000,000 on various roads, including $30,000,000 for maintenance. This work has provided over 9,000,000 man days per year of on a basis of 200 days per year per man, highway improvement activity has provided steady employment to over 45,000 men.

Hydro he contended had prospered under the guidance and support of various Conservative administrations.

Pointing to victory for the government in the forthcoming election, Mr. Macaulay said that if the record of the government for the last four years is examined it will be plain that every minister has been bending their energies night and day to the great task of public men to-day, thinking, planning, legislating, administering for the improvement of conditions of the farmer, the labourer, the producer, the merchant everywhere in the province.

"Vast sums that we have been spending whether of capital or current account," said Mr. Macaulay, "have been spent in an effort to help the sick, care for the poor, find employment for those out of work, pensions for the aged and generally to make lighter and more bearable the conditions of all classes of men and women in our province. When the time comes, as come soon it will, to appeal to the electorate for a renewal of the mandate they have given to this party, I feel sure that as to the result there can be no doubt. This government will be asked to continue the work in the brighter and better days ahead which it has carried on in the four strenuous years now closing."

Attorney-General W. H. Price introduced the Loan and Trust Corporations Act, and an amendment to the Municipal Act, the former amending the act to provide trust companies with power to act as custodians or trustees in bankruptcy, and the latter giving cities of more than 100,000 population control over lumber yards in which second-hand lumber is stored.

An amendment to the Assessment Act introduced by W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal South Ontario, permitting municipalities to put up land for sale in classified lists where tax sales are held instead of putting up all the lands in arrears of taxes was referred to the municipal law committee, after receiving second reading.

The annual report of the Minium Wage Board indicated that an amendment will be introduced protecting women workers against men and boys being brought in by employers to take their places at lower rates of pay, length of time for which wage arrears may be collected and the hours for which rates as fixed under board orders may be paid will also be subject to legislation.

Attorney-General W. H. Price indicated that steps will be taken to wipe out an alleged insurance policy racket that has been operating in various parts of the province whereby people in unfortunate circumstances have been deprived of actual values of industrial insurance policies. The method had been to secure these policies by making a small payment, and then holding and cashing them with the company. Legislation will be introduced to prevent such practices.

The House approved the resolution of Wilfrid Heighington, Cons., St. David's, which give endoraation to a policy to distribute relief monies to municipalities who might join in a policy of removing slum arears and establish new housing schemes. Premier Henry endorsed the move pointing out that if the municipalities are interested some provision should be made so that they will be able to proceed with such programs. The premier indicated the government would move in this direction providing there is sufficient demand from municipalities for the setting up of such policies, and also if the Federal government was inclined to include the proposal under works relief construction.

Charges that a combine exists among the three packing houses at West Toronto Stockyards were made by Clifford Case, Conservative, North York, who insisted the Federal government should take immediate steps to inquiry into the situation. Mr. Case declared that the packers know what prices they are going to pay before the farmers arrive at the yards, and if the farmer does not wish to accept the offered prices, he can do one of two things, either ship his cattle back home, a costly practice, or pay $30 a ton for hay which costs $8 on the farm.

Vicar—"And now, children, would you like to ask any questions?"

Bobby—"Yes, sir. Please, how do you get into your collar?".

Owing to the World War, a distinguished Boston man, deprived of his summer trip to Europe, went to San Francisco instead. Stopping off at Salt Lake City, he strolled about the city and made the acquaintance of a little Mormon girl.

"I'm from Boston," he said to her; "I suppose you do not know where Boston is."

Oh, yes, I do," answered the little girl, eargerly. "Our Sunday school has a missionary there."

BACK HOME

Our kitchen back home was the friendliest place
That ever a body could find!
Why, even the stove had a smile on its face,
And even the kettle looked kind.
The cookie-jar stood in the handiest nook!
The floor was scrubbed white. I declare,
No kitchen had ever so friendly a look,
But—that was when Mother was there.

Our doorway back home wore a vine on its head,
And, oh, how those roses did bloom!
They nodded a welcome to strangers, and said,
"Come in, folks! There's plenty of room!"
The pathway was worn by our rollicking feet;
The door had a beckoning air,
No house was so friendly, no roses so sweet—
But—that was when Mother was there

Back home. Was there ever so friendly a place
As that one? It had us all fast.
Bound close by the love in one welcoming face—
A love that belongs to the past.
The past? No, the present! That welcoming door
Stands open—and comforting card
Awaits us from one who has journeyed before
To make it a Home for us—there!

HE SAW WAR

When Sir Philip Gibbs writes about war he is writing about something he saw with his own eyes. Read this from his "The Way of Escape.":

When the World War began great numbers of young men had a sense of adventure—of an exultation which was not without spiritual beauty. Millions of them, mostly boys, really, were uplifted by an emotionalism which was perhaps as high as human nature may attain. They believed they were fighting for ideals beyond self-interest; they got their ticket for the slaughter-house and marched toward the battlefields gladly, on fire with the passion of patriotism.

These young recruits had imagined a warfare in which courage would count. But this war was not that kind. The human being hardly counted at all when crouched in a trench or herded into a dug-out, because something else, inhuman, was the real enemy. It was not a war between men and men. It was a war between machines and machines, and men were just blood and pulp for that mass production of death.

In modern machine-made war — at least under heavy barrage fire—soldiers are no longer men. They are merely bundles of quivering nerves under the flail of explosive shells. They can do nothing about it. They cannot even strike a heroic attitude. What courage they have at such times is only passive, like that of martyrs in the torture chamber.

Youth knows that war is dangerous. But youth, yearning for adventure, does not know that war is damned silly; that it is the last resort of the fool and the mob, the great chance for the wooden head under the brass hat; that it is the denial of life's beauty and our best code of decency. The younger minds to-day must decide for themselves whether they think this kind of war, or any other, is worth while for any purpose whatever.

BUSINESS SUMMARY

The following is a brief summary of information received by the Bank of Montreal from its branches throughout Canada up to Jan. 23rd, 1934:—

The trade barometer has continued to rise during the past four weeks, and still points upward. All ideas indicate improvement. Foreign commerce in January rose in value 40% over the like month in 1933. Staple and other commodities shared in the gain and only the slow movement of wheat prevented a still more striking increase though in the case of this cereal it is noteworthy that the price last month averaged 65 cents per bushel against 41-8 cents a year ago. The favourable balance of foreign commerce in the elapsed ten months of the fiscal year has now reached $138,934,000, a circumstance of great value in stabilizing the Canadian dollar and supporting the national credit. Bank clearings make favourable comparison with last year, as do bank debits and railway earnings are showing substantial gain. Dominion revenues attest the larger volume of domestic business by increased receipts from Customs duties and sales tax, ordinary revenue having risen $5,131,000 in January over that in January last year. Annual reports of commercial corporations also show betterment either in the way of increased profits or lessened losses. The abnormally severe winter weather prevailing in the central and eastern provinces has had advantages, in larger sales of heavier clothing, of which stocks have been well depleted. The lumber trade holds the renewed activity that became apparent a few months ago, and the production of newsprint last month was the largest in any January since 1930, with shipments approximately equal to production.

Impulse to business is given by the greater stability and steadiness of commodity prices. The Dominion Bureau index figure of wholesale prices in January, 70.6 is nearly seven points higher than a year ago. In this recovery farm products, notably hogs and wheat, have participated, and upon the whole farm and dairy output is realising better prices. Since the base of the index is 1926=100, there is yet a long climb to be made to reach the conditions of that year.

There is a growing conviction that business is entering into better times, gradual though the recovery be, and this confidence aids in reaching the desired end. There is less unemployment. Factories are extending their operations, closed mills are being reopened. Consumption of hydro-power increases. Foreign exchange is more stable. The output of manufactures is larger and more normal conditions are coming about. Coal production in Nova Scotia increased in January and employment conditions in that province are reported as favourable. The silk industries are fully employed as are textile mills. Production of motor cars is running ahead of last year, while exports in January had a value of $908,000 against $397,000 in 1933.

Teacher—"Robert, here is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down the creek to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you inform me how many went in?"

Robert—"Twelve, sir."