ORANGE PEKOE BLEND
"SALADA"
TEA
"Fresh from the Gardens"

WHEN
your wife goes away for a visit . . . and your young son raises Ned . . . and you can't do anything with him . . .

Get his Mother on Long Distance . . . it's the surest way to bring her home.

You don't have to be a family man to find a friend in Long Distance. It will help you out in many ways, quickly, easily and inexpensively. You can talk 100 miles for as little as 30c. See list of rates in the front of your directory.

NEW BEAUTY for Your Kitchen and BETTER Cooked Foods for Your Table!

WITH THE NEW 940 SERIES Coleman Sealed Instant-Gas Ranges

Make and Burn Their Own Gas . . . Light Instantly!

In these new, modern ranges you will find handsome designs and finishes that will add new brightness and beauty to your kitchen! New improvements make it easy to have better cooked foods for your table! The New Coleman Instant-Gas Ranges are the finest stoves ever made! All range models have concealed fuel tanks made of patented Everdur metal . . . rust, acid and corrosion-proof. And they provide modern gas service for cooking . . . no matter where you live.

BAND-A-BLU BURNER

Amazing New BAND-A-BLU Burner
Cuts fuel costs one-fifth. Provides a wider range of cooking heat. Gives even heat distribution; 20 per cent greater heating efficiency. A time, money and labor-saving improvement!

Dial Type Safety Carburetor Valve
The new Dial Type Carburetor Valve gives you, at your finger tips, positive, visible fuel control. It produces gas instantly from any good grade of untreated motor fuel. Makes these Instant-Gas Ranges easier to operate than ever before.

See These Remarkable Ranges at Our Store!

THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE COMPANY, Ltd.
TORONTO, 8, ONTARIO

SEE YOUR DEALER
(N.L.35X)

Spring - Hats - - -

We are now ready with an entirely new collection of Hats in Spring Styles and Materials, Colors and Trimming.

MISSES CLARIDGE
HERALD BLOCK (Upstairs) Georgetown

WORKED ONLY ONE WEEK IN TWO

Sciatica Kept Him At Home

It is the wife who sends us this information about her husband's troubles. She writes: "For some time past my husband has been able to work only one week in two, on account of sciatica. He suffered so much from it that he could scarcely have for the pain. We tried many things, but without result. Then we saw in the papers an account of the good results that had been obtained from Kruschen Salts and we decided to give them a trial. For twelve months past, my husband has been taking his little dose of Kruschen every morning. Now, he has no more trouble with the sciatica, and is working regularly." (Mrs.) M.

Doctors estimate that one-half of civilized humanity suffers from partial constipation. This condition results in an unhealthy residue of waste matter, which poisons the blood and produces sciatica, as well as many of the mystery aches and pains from which people suffer. Kruschen keeps the organs of elimination in perfect trim, so that every particle of poisonous waste material is expelled gently, regularly and completely.

FACTS ABOUT HYDRO POWER PURCHASES AND RESERVES

The current monthly letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in dealing with the subject of power supplies and requirements at the present time, confirms strikingly the conclusions reached by Dr. F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, in his comprehensive published analysis of power trends.

The provision of adequate electrical power to meet actual demands, with reserve margin to ensure continuous service and to take up the temporary slackening that occurs during depression, is a subject regarding which many conflicting statements have been made, but which can readily be understood if the basic considerations set out in these surveys are kept in mind.

The first consideration is what does past experience indicate as a necessary provision for future needs? In other words, what has been the past normal rate of growth in demand?

Broadly speaking, growth in electrical demand in the more populated portion of Ontario during the eighteen years up to 1930 was of the order of 11 per cent per year, a rate of growth that had been consistently maintained throughout this long period. The arrangements for new power supplies to meet these growing demands must be taken in hand well in advance, because it takes several years to arrange for water-power leases, to draw up designs, and to carry out construction projects for large hydro-electric power plants. This, on a million-horsepower system, means that hundreds of thousands of horsepower must be planned or contracted for and under construction, in addition to the power actually in use at any time.

The other main consideration is, how much reserve power capacity in excess of actual demands is it considered good practice to maintain actually available? To care for ordinary operating contingencies and ensure continuous reliable service, many large power undertakings keep a reserve or spare capacity on hand of 30 per cent. or more. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, with its uniformly high standards of construction and other favourable circumstances, is able to maintain its service with a minimum reserve capacity of but 10 per cent. These minimum percentages apply to prosperous times, and represent the desirable spare capacity at the time of the day and year that the power demand is greatest.

Of course, when the factories shut down for the night, extra reserve capacity corresponding to their temporarily discontinued power demands must be kept available until morning. Correspondingly, when there is an industrial depression, extra power reserve capacity in accordance with the amount of idleness of factories must be kept on hand. Otherwise the factories could not resume operation and re-employ their workmen when the dawn of recovery appears.

If, up to the beginning of the depression, the power authorities have been faithfully and wisely carrying out their duty of planning and arranging new sources of power to meet normal growth of demands, the extra reserve power for recovery from depression will be available when needed, and the factories will not have to wait for power plants to be constructed before they can resume operation. (In most of the larger municipalities, there is as much as 30 per cent. of the electrical motors idle due to the depression.)

This is the fortunate position which the power users of Ontario and their employees are in to-day. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission in 1929 had arranged for power supplies to become available year by year up to 1936-7 from the only economical sources available to it, namely, from its new Chats Falls plant and from purchased power. The quantities provided were moderate, being 30 per cent less than the full amount required to take care of an eleven per cent rate of growth for the period concerned. However, as a result of these provisions, the Commission at the end of 1933 had a total commercial capacity of 1,257,000 horsepower for the industries and other power users of the great 25-cycle Niagara system. This affords reserve power capacity, above the reduced primary power demands at this stage of the depression, of nearly 315,000 horsepower. Unless recovery from depression is exceptionally rapid, this quantity should be sufficient to safeguard Ontario industries and workmen from the disastrous delays that, without such power reserves, would have hampered the process of return of fuller activity—a beginning of which is now in evidence.

Of course, in the meantime, until general industry fully resumes its normal demands for power, it is important to keep the cost of maintaining these necessary special power reserves as low as possible. The Hydro Commission is accomplishing this through contracts under which the reserve power is used for producing process steam, but such power can immediately be withdrawn at any time it is required for the Hydro municipalities or for the maintenance of a supply of firm power. As a result of these efforts, there was in December, 1933, no commercial power capacity idle on any of the Commission's systems owned by Hydro municipalities except the Niagara system, and even on that system, the amount of unutilized commercial capacity was less than 125,000 horsepower, or 10 per cent of the 1,257,000 horsepower total available.

When it is remembered that a large proportion of Ontario's industrial capacity and of Ontario workmen were still idle last December, it cannot truly be contended that the Commission's action in providing the moderate quantity of 315,000 horsepower — of which only 125,000 horsepower was idle —to take up the slack of Niagara system demands, has been other than a wise and necessary safeguard.

Close to 40,000 young men are enrolled in the Rover Scouts of the United Kingdom.

Christ's Standard of Greatness

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson

APRIL 29th

GOLDEN TEXT: "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." Matthew 20: 28.

LESSON PASSAGE: Matthew 20: 17-28.

"Are ye able," still the Master
Whispers down eternity,
And heroic spirits answer,
Now, as then, in Galilee.

A Fateful Hour, 17-19

During the war a soldier in training was seen sitting alone with a thoughtful look upon his face. Asked the reason, he replied: "There's not much joy in thinking of going over to Europe to be shot at and killed." His premonition was not unwarranted for within a few brief weeks he was among the slain. It was a commonplace for soldiers to face death before going into engagements from which only a very small percentage could possibly return. Yet soldiers had the moral support of comradeship and the fact that their sacrifice was for their country. Jesus had to face his cross alone, knowing that he was being put to death by his own nation, and by the very leaders of his church. At the very time he most needed the moral support of his disciples, they failed him. On their journey to Jerusalem Jesus told the disciples frankly what would happen, and calmly predicted his crucifixion. His mood was that of a great soul in a tragic hour, but his disciples were incapable of feeling what he felt or seeing what he saw. They were together in one little company, but in thought and outlook the Master was far apart from his men.

Ambitious Disciples, 20, 21

Ambition is a great driving power, but selfish ambition is a degrading force. The disciples had left all to follow Christ, but they carried their personal ambitions with them. Here we find two of the inner circle plotting to get the first place for themselves. It may be that jealousy of the leadership of Peter had inspired their scheme, but the underly cause was their misconception of the nature of Christ's kingdom. They were still thinking in terms of an earthly Messiahship in which the power of imperial Rome would be replaced by a different form of dictatorship. If there were to be rulers over the twelve thrones, they wished to have th most important places. It was quite unfair to the other disciples for them to try to get priority through favoritism. It was really derogatory to their Master to assume that he would be a party to any such underhand plan. It is this same spirit that makes all public service fraught wth danger and difficulty. There are great public ownership projects conceived in the highest idealism and with the noblest motives of public service that in time become corrupted by the self-seeking of those who want positions and salaries for themselves and their friends. Any order of society will be imperfect as long as one tries to overreach the other and regards personal advancement as more important than the welfare of the group.

Are Ye Able? 22, 23

Jesus must have been grieved to discover that when he was facing the cross his disciples were discussing patronage. He showed no anger, but asked James and John if they were able to drink of his cup and be baptised with his baptism. They very jauntily said that they were able, they were honest in thinking that they could measure up to the responsibilities to be laid upon them, but they did not understand what it meant to share Christ's sacrifice. Within a short time they demonstrated their inability to be his followers. The two disciples of Jesus failed the same as the ten. Afterwards they did demonstrate their ability to share Christ's suffering. James was the first of the disciple group to be martyred, and according to tradition John was the last. Eventually they drank of the cup of which their Master had partaken and shared his baptism of blood.

The Greatness of Service 24, 27

The worst thing about favoritism is that it causes friction. When the ten disciples heard of the up and coming plans of James and John they were resentful. Jesus showed both the two and the ten how far they had fallen short of his spirit. Love of place and power, he said, was a pagan ideal. Illustrations from Roman imperialism were at hand. The Christian ideal is the very opposite. True greatness comes through useful service. Christ was not magisterial but ministerial. In the wilderness temptation he had faced the temptation to be a military conqueror, but he chose instead to be a teacher and spiritual leader. Judged by the amount of publicity given in the press, teachers and preachers are not nearly so prominent as athletes and politicians, yet much of the noblest work being done is carried forward by those who receive little publicity but do render lasting service. On an ocean liner during a first voyage, the people most in the public gaze were military officers and men of great wealth. Seated on a deck chair spending his days reading and writing was a humble looking man to whom no one paid any attention. Yet he was the author of a medical discovery that is gradually winning victory over a dread disease. Tens of thousands of people owe the preservation of their lives to his devotion.

The Great Example, 28

When Jesus talked in this way about the greatness of service he was just crystallizing into teaching what had been his own habitual practice. If Christ had lived for personal ends, seeking political power, military glory or material wealth he would merely have added to the long list of those who have devoted their lives to these personal ambitions. He chose rather to be a preacher and healer, a revealer of God. He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. His chief concern was not what he could make men do for him, but what he could do for the welfare of his fellow-men. Because of his life of service, he has blessed mankind as none other who ever lived. His services to education, medical science, human brotherhood, world religion, have been great in the past and bid fair to be much greater in the future. Jesus left no legacy but his garments and his love, but who shall say he failed in greatness judged by the test of useful service? He gave his life a ransom for many both during the days of his public ministry and in the hour of his death. The aim of Christian education is to instill this ideal of service. Governments, schools, factories, churches are great in the measure in which they serve human welfare.

Questions for Discussion

1. In the world's opinion who is the greatest living person?
2. Judged by Christ's test of service who is greatest?
3. Have you had too much or too little ambition?
4. Can you suggest a better method for appointments than party patronage?
5. How did Christ minister?

Man—My wife says that if I were to die she would remain a widow.

Neighbor—Evidently she thinks there's not another man in the world like you.

Man—On the contrary, she's very much afraid there may be, and that she'd get him.

FACTS ABOUT HYDRO—*No. 3 of a series of official announcements by the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, representing the Municipalities who own the Hydro-Electric System of Ontario.*

Why Hydro Buys Power

Hydro has always obtained its power supplies from whatever source has, from time to time, been determined to be most economical.

In the earlier years of Sir Adam Beck's administration, 98% of the power distributed to Hydro municipalities was purchased from private sources. Then it became economical to build or acquire generating stations. At the present time Hydro owns forty power-producing plants.

Power demands must be provided for—years in advance. The Commission was prevented, by international and other circumstances, from further development of Ontario's large power resources on the Niagara, St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. The only economical course left was to purchase—as the Commission did—low-cost power from available sources.

The following table sets forth the growth of your great Hydro undertaking through the years:

Growth of Municipalities and Consumers Served and Electric Power Generated and Purchased

Period	Average Number of Municipalities	Average Number of Consumers	Peak Demand All Systems	Power Generated Horsepower	Power Generated Per Cent.	Power Purchased Horsepower	Power Purchased Per Cent.
1910 to 1914 Incl.	45	77,853	91,338	1,863	2	89,475	98
1915 to 1919 Incl.	205	175,702	325,046	242,634	75	82,412	25
1920 to 1924 Incl.	345	343,280	769,952	726,867	94	43,085	6
1925 to 1929 Incl.	528	486,521	1,163,744	960,193	82.5	203,551	17.5
1930 to 1933 Incl.	728	603,880	1,514,040	974,084	64.3	539,956	35.7

It is the considered opinion of this Association that Hydro has pursued a cautious, business-like, and far-sighted policy in the purchase of supplementary power and that present power reserves are not excessive.

The general policy of the Commission respecting purchased power has been initiated with the approval of the municipalities and endorsed by the Hydro associations. These Hydro municipalities know the power requirements, and are obligated to supply the ever-growing demand for low-cost Hydro service in their respective districts.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:
Chairman, Controller James Simpson, Toronto Frank L. Mason, Oshawa T. W. McFarland, London

* *Keep this informative statement and watch for further statements by the Publicity Committee.*

Canadian Asparagus Outlet

Canadian growers of asparagus with suitable production conditions and conveniently situated for delivery may well study the possibilities of this crop, for some of the Canadian canners have found Canadian asparagus to be much superior to the Californian product. Consequently there has been a very satisfactory demand which has resulted in plans to expand output to a considerable extent. Although the acreage and yield of asparagus in Canada is relatively small, the latest figures show an increasing acreage during the past three years in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while at the same time the output of canned asparagus shows considerable expansion. There is also an increasing export market. The yield of some 1,000 acres in Ontario is from 1,800 to 3,000 pounds per acre, approximately about two-thirds of the yield being sold ordinarily to canners at 8 to 11 cents a pound.

Blood-Testing of Cattle

R. B. Faith, Director of Extension, for the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, who was the guest-speaker at the annual spring meeting of the Perth County Holstein Breeders' Club held at Stratford, said that blood testing for the control of Bang's Disease has been making remarkably good progress in many parts of the province of Ontario since the work was first taken on by the breeders in a serious minded way more than a year ago, and he predicted that before long every large breeding area would be engaged in it. Already nearly two hundred herds had been found fully negative under the Federal policy while a much larger number were under process of being cleaned up. The view was expressed by Mr. Faith that the day was not far distant, when breeders whose herds were not under test, would find it more difficult than happens to be the case at the present time, to obtain markets at profitable prices for surplus cattle which had to be sold, whereas those herds free of the disease would occupy a most favorable position in being able to capitalize on their achievement.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Thomas J. Speight, late of the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halton, Agent, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the late Thomas J. Speight, who died on or about the thirteenth day of March, 1934, at the Town of Georgetown in the County of Halton, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitor herein for Celeste Ann Speight, the Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Thomas J. Speight, Agent, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the Fourteenth day of May, 1934, the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that the said executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

DATED at Georgetown, Ontario, this eleventh day of April, 1934.

LEROY DALE,
34 Solicitor for the Executrix.

What kind of PRINTING do you mail ?

The personality of a business is quite often established by the character of its printed matter, such as letterheads, folders, catalogues, billheads, sale bills, etc., etc., etc. . . . Building business personality through printed matter has been our job for many years. Our quality printing costs no more than inferior work. Let us assist you in the creation of business stationery and other printed matter. There is no extra charge for such service. . . . Simply phone No. 8.

LETTERHEADS	SALE BILLS
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IF IT'S PRINTED WE CAN DO IT