THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Sixty-Eighth Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Evening, September 12th, 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	6.27 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	8.45 a.m.
Passenger	3.08 p.m.
Passenger and mail	8.45 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday	11.00 p.m.
Going North	
Mail and Passenger	8.45 a.m.
Going South	
Mail and Passenger	6.45 p.m.

TRAVEL BY BUS
Summer Schedule
EFFECTIVE MAY 7th, 1934
Leave Georgetown

West	East
9.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
11.35 a.m.	10.05 a.m.
1.35 p.m.	12.15 p.m.
3.15 p.m.	2.35 p.m.
5.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.
8.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	9.50 p.m.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
Bus Depot
WM. H. LONG'S STORE
ARROW

DIRECTORY

LE ROY DALE
Barrister and Solicitor
Georgetown, Ontario
Offices—Gregory Theatre Bldg., Mill St.

KENNETH M. LANGDON
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
First Mortgage Money to Loan
Office: Main Street South
Phone 59 — Georgetown

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Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
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Office-Anderson Bldg. — Queen St.
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21st Year of Practice
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X-RAY
Drugless Therapist
Lady Attendant
Office over Dominion Store
Georgetown
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Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Voters' List, 1934, Municipality of Esquesing, County of Halton

Notice is hereby given that I have complied with sections 9 and 10 of the Voters' List Act and that I have posted up in my office at Stewarttown, on the 4th day of September, 1934, the list of all persons entitled to vote in the Municipality for Members of Parliament and at Municipal Elections as appears to be entitled to vote according to the last revised assessment roll, and that such list remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law, appeals to be in within 21 days from the 4th day of September, 1934.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1934.

I. M. BENNETT,
Township Clerk.

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Esquesing Fall Fair

AT GEORGETOWN

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 5th & 6th

Special Prizes

HORSES

1. Single High Stepper, by T. A. Blakelock, M.P.P.	$ 5 00	$ 3 00
2. Single Turnout (road) 1st prize by L. E. Flock	5 00	3 00
3. Best Pacer's Turnout (single) by R. M. Anderson, M.P.	5 00	3 00
4. Best Lady Driver, by Georgetown Coating Mills	5 00	3 00
5. Best Delivery Horse in harness	5 00	3 00
6. Best Road Horse, by W. C. Heavy and H. Barnes	3 00	2 00
7. Best General Horse on Rein, $4 sweater coat, Cole Bros. and Boot, Guelph; 2nd J. N. O'Neil	4 00	3 00
8. Best Agricultural Horse on Rein, by John Irving, Milton	3 00	3 00
9. Potato Race, 1st by D. Brill, hat	5 00	3 00
10. Best Heavy Team on Grounds, including heavy draft, agricultural and general purpose, 1st $10 $5 off any article purchased from Massey Harris Company; 2nd $5.00 off any article purchased from Massey Harris Company Agent, A. D. Hume	10 00	5 00
11. Best Colt, 2 years old and under, sired by Brilliant, by Wm. Brennan, to be deducted off next year's service fee	5 00	
12. Best Clydesdale Mare on Rein, sinted to Overtime, by Neil E. McKinnon, $5.00 to be deducted from colt fee off Overtime Imp.	5 00	
14. Ladies' Potato Race, 1st by C. J. Buck, 2nd by W. O. Brownridge	3 00	2 00
15. Best Spring Colt, sired by Prince of Perindale, by J. G. Gillies, to be deducted off service fee	5 00	3 00
16. Girl Rider, under 14 years, riding and handling horse considered	3 00	2 00

CATTLE

1. Best Jersey Female, by Credit Valley Creamery	3 00	2 00
2. Best Registered Shorthorn Female	3 00	2 00
3. Best Holstein Female	3 00	2 00
5. Best Ayrshire Female	3 00	2 00
6. Best group of three Dairy Cows, consisting of one mature cow, one two-year-old heifer and one yearling, to be sired by a pure bred bull—a marble and onyx mantled clock, value $15.00. Any family having won a T. Eaton Co., Limited prize at a Fair in 1934 not eligible to compete	15 00	
7. Best Beef Animal, 2 years and under, by McDonald and Halligan, Toronto	3 00	2 00
8. Best Veal Calf, by Toronto Elevators, 1st prize 100 lbs. of calf meal, valued at $4.00	4 00	2 00
9. Best Holstein Bull, any age, owned in Halton County, by Elton McLean	3 00	
10. Best Calf shown by Boy or Girl, owned in Halton County 50% for calf, 50% showmanship, by Dr. Paul, silver cup valued at $10.00; 2nd by Irwin & Goldram, ham	10 00	4 00
11. Judging Beef Cattle, by N. H. Brown's Bakery, Georgetown, boy 16 years and under	3 00	2 00
12. Cow giving most milk at 4 o'clock day of Fair, by T. L. Leslie	3 00	2 00

SHEEP AND PIGS

1. Best Pen of Pine Wool Sheep (not less than 4 sheep) 1 male, 3 females, by J. Beaumont	3 00	2 00
2. Best Pen of Long Wool Sheep, 1 male, 3 females, by E. Y. Barraclough	3 00	2 00
3. Best Pen of Sheep, any breed (1 shear ram, 2 ewes, 3 ewe lambs), by Lorne L. Mullin	3 00	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS

x 1. Best 3 lbs. Butter in ¼ prints, by R. D. Warren	$ 3 00	$
x 2. Best Pair Dressed Chicken, by O. Lasty	5 00	
x 3. Heaviest Pair Barred Rock Cockerels Dressed, by N. A. Robinson	4 00	
x 4. Best Pair Dressed Chicken, by W. O. Anthony	$3 50	
x 5. Best Pair Dressed Chicken, by A. J. Blackburn	3 50	
x 6. Best Pair Dressed Chicken, by F. Kersey	3 50	
x 7. Best Pair Dressed Chicken, by Thos. Dyke	3 50	
x 8. Best Dressed Chicken, by James Graham	3 00	
x 9. Best Pair Dressed Chicken, Halton Cream and Butter Co.	5 00	
x10. Best Dressed Chicken, by Morrison Motors, goods	3 00	
11. Best 6 Bray Hatched Pullets, any breed, by Bray Hatcheries—25, 1 day old chicks, delivered any time in 1935	5 00	
12. Best 6 lbs. Butter in 1 lb. prints, 1st by D. Laird, bedsidetable, value $3.00; 2nd Goods by Dominion Stores, 3 lbs. coffee	3 00	1 00
13. Best ½ doz. White Biscuits, 1 year's subscription to Peel Gazette	1 50	
14. Best ½ doz. Brown Biscuits, 1 year's subscription to Brampton Conservator	1 50	
15. Best ½ doz. Buns, 1 year's subscription to Peel Gazette	1 50	
16. Best ½ doz. Cookies, 1 year's subscription to Brampton Conservator	1 50	
17. Best doz. Butter Tarts, 1 year's subscription Brampton Conservator	1 50	
18. Best Fruit Tarts, 1 year's subscription to Peel Gazette	1 50	
x19. Best 1 bushel of table Apples, by Streetsville Creamery to be delivered	3 00	
20. Best bushel of Goose Wheat, by Wm. Couse, Streetsville	3 00	
x21. Best bushel of Northern Spy Apples, by Stone & Wellington Nursery Company, J. W. Sproule agent. $10.00 worth nursery stock to be delivered next spring when chosen from the agent. Apples to be delivered at 49 Wellington St., Toronto	10 00	
22. Best Loaf of Home-made Bread, by Guelph Outfitters, ladies' hat valued	4 00	
23. Best collection of Home-made Baking, 8 varieties, by Zellers, Guelph, goods valued	3 50	
24. Best collection of Pastry, by Chas. W. Barber, Guelph 2, 5 lb pails of lard		
x25. Best 3 pies, 1 apple, 1 fruit, 1 lemon—Pyrex plate and stand, by H. H. Thompson & Co. value	4 00	
Pies to be property of Directors		
26. Best display of Cut Flowers, by C. F. Ready, goods value	3 00	
27. Best Layer Cake, by Mathews-Wells, Guelph, 6 lb. glass jar of Rose brand sweet mixed pickles	1 00	
28. Baby Show, by Inspector N. Guthrie, gold, 1st $5.00 2nd $350. Baby under 18 months	5 00	3 50
29. Best Pot, exhibited by country boy or girl resident of Halton County, by Percy Leslie	3 00	3 00 1.00
30. Best Hand-bound Sheaf of Grain, to be bound day of show, by M. Williamson	3 00	2 00
31. Best display of Grain in Sheaf, not less than 3 sheaves, sheaf to be not less than 6 inches, 1st by A. E. Parnell, goods value $5.00; 2nd $3.00	5 00	3 00
32. Fiddlers Contest—old time fiddler, 1st by J. McBean goods value $5.00; 2nd by A. E. Wright, goods value $3.50	5 00	3 50
33. Largest Family on ground at Judge's stand at 3.30 p.m 1st premium ham, Swift's Abbattoir $4.00; 2nd goods by Carroll's Store $3.00	4 00	3 00
34. Best collection of Home-made Baking, by H. C. McClure, done by lady in Esquesing township, consisting of 1 layer cake, 1 pie, ½ doz. tea biscuits, ½ doz. cookies and ½ doz. tarts, prize silk bed spread	5 00	
35. Best pair of Pullets in table varieties, by W. J. Campbell, goods	3 50	
36. Best display in Hall by Bank of Montreal to merchant or manufacturing firm	6 00	4 00
37. Best collection of Vegetables, 1st $3.50; 2nd by Budds' Dept. Store, Guelph, man's shirt valued $1.50	3 50	1 50
38. Best ½ bushel Red Clover, by Morley Pettit	3 00	2 00
39. Best ½ bushel Alfalfa Seed, by Peel Seed Growers	3 00	1 00
x40. Best 10 lbs. Clover Honey, by George Currie	3 00	
x41. Best Loaf of Bread, baked by girl under 18 years, resident of Esquesing Township, by George Currie	1 50	
x42. Best Layer Cake, baked by girl under 18 years, resident of Esquesing Township, by George Currie	1 50	
By J. M. Moore—		
x Best Loaf home-made Bread, Georgetown Herald, 1 year	1 50	
x Largest ½ doz. Fresh Eggs, Georgetown Herald, 1 year	1 50	
x Best and neatest 1 lb. Butter, Georgetown Herald, 1 year	1 50	
x Best bushel Table Turnips, Georgetown Herald, 1 year	1 50	
x Best Dressed Young Goose, not less than 12 lbs., cash	4 00	

[x] Articles to become the property of donor.

SERVICE

Not mine to mount to courts where seraphs sing,
Or glad archangels soar on outstretched wing;
Not mine in union with celestial choirs
To sound heaven's trump, or strike the gentler wires;
Not mine to stand enrolled at crystal gates,
Where Michael thunders or where Uriel waits
But lower worlds a Father's kindness know;
He mine some simple service here below—
To weep with those who weep, their joys to share,
Their pain to solace, or their burdens bear;
Some widow in her agony to meet;
Some exile in a new-found home to greet;
To serve some child of Thine and to serve Thee—
Lo, here am I! To such a work send me.

—Edward Everett Hale

WHEN PINIS COMES

When Pinis comes the book we close,
And somewhat sadly Fancy goes,
With backward step from stage to stage
Of that accomplished pilgrimage.
The thorn lies thicker than the rose!
There is so much that no one knows—
So much unheard that none supposes;
What haste! what faults! on every page
When Pinis comes.
Still they must pass! The swift tide flows,
Though not for all the Laurel grows.
Perchance in this bedangled age
The worker, mainly, wins his wage
And Time will sweep both friends and foes
When Pinis comes.

—Austin Dobson.

COUNTY COUNCIL

The county council met at Milton on Friday, when the most important business transacted was the striking of the county rate for this year. The rate was fixed at 5.9 mills, which is a reduction of three-tenths of a mill from last year. The reduction in general expenses was four-tenths of a mill, but in view of the fact that the road levy had been raised one-tenth of a mill it left a total reduction of three-tenths of a mill only. The finance committee showed in its report that the rate had been reduced from 7.18 in 1930 to 5.9 in 1934, and that the debenture debt of the county had been reduced during the same period from $770,492.97 to $582,182.61.

The following are the estimates as presented to council—

Administration of Justice	$9500 00
Gaol	2100 00
Misc. Grants	950 00
Public Schools	900 00
Municipal Govt.	3300 00
High Schools	63043 00
Registry Office	350 00
Printing, postage, etc.	600 00
Hospital accounts (estimated only 50%)	5000 00
Debentures	68368 24
Interest	5600 00
County Property	1300 00
House of Refuge	1500 00
Old Age Pensions	7000 00
Gordon Home	3600 00
Mothers' Allowance	9100 00
Miscellaneous accts	2243 57
Insurance	383 20
Division Courts	25 00
Provincial Highways	4031 30

A by-law fixing the rate at 5.9 mills was given three readings.

A communication was read from the Acton council, protesting against the county council's action in guaranteeing the Town of Burlington waterworks debentures. The resolution stated that Acton would refuse to accept its share of the responsibility. Reeve Thetford, of Acton, backed up the resolution by a strong protest over the action of the council in passing the by-law without Acton being represented at the meeting. Some discussion, pro and con, took place on the matter, but in view of the fact that the majority of he council had voted favorably to the by-law, and nothing could be done by Acton or any other municipality, the resolution of Acton council was ordered filed.

The county buildings committee recommended the purchase of a new flag for the county buildings at a cost of $150.00. The report also recommended the repairing of the furnace boiler.

The council endorsed a resolution asking the legislature to empower all municipal councils to tax outside concerns located in the municipality in proportion to the amount of business done by the firm in the town. The resolution also asked for power for the municipalities to license outside manufacturers who come into towns and sell their wares.

A resolution was moved by Reeve Hewson, Oakville, and Reeve Duncan Campbell of Nassagaweya, protesting against the government leaving the county of Halton without a Police Magistrate. The resolution asked that its Attorney-General be petitioned to appoint a Magistrate for the county of Halton district alone.

The following towns will receive road rebates, money that has been on deposit since 1930, when a change was made in the road system. The money will be paid to the municipality at the next meeting, when it is established what the government will permit it to be used on for road work, and pay the county a 50% refund. The amounts due the municipalities are:—

Acton	$348 00
Burlington	560 04
Georgetown	601 44
Milton	335 12
Oakville	931 08

THE ART OF MAKING TEA

No beverage in the world is as universally popular as tea. It is used in nearly every civilized country and this delightful drink not only refreshes and invigorates the mind and body, but also serves as the medium by which people meet in a spirit of friendship and understanding the world over.

If the following directions (which were supplied by "Salada" Tea) are followed, each cup will yield the delicious flavour that makes tea so enjoyable.

1. Use a tea of fine quality.
2. Use fresh water always.
3. Use an earthenware tea-pot.

Scald out the pot to make it warm, place in it a level teaspoon of tea for every cup desired, and one for the pot. Add fresh boiling water. Allow to steep about five minutes and stir slightly before serving.

Tea made according to the above rules will be fragrant, delicious and completely satisfying.

Total exports from Canada to Australia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, were valued at $2,318,462.

Supper at Lucy's

By BETTY NEWTON

AS USUAL at a quarter to six Bellam reigned in the Range kitchen; in the Lucy and Tom Range kitchen, that is—a mile away, peace and quiet and peacefulness reigned as truly in the Lucille and J. Sterling Range Kitchen.

Lucy was basting the meat loaf and cheerfully shouting directions to her children above the noise from the radio.

"Kim," called Lucy, "run down cellar and get a jar of those big pickled peaches in the right hand corner of the shelf and bring up a couple of logs for the fireplace. I think it's getting colder and an open fire would be cheerful. Mary, get me the gravy boat and then go wash sister's face and hands and when you come back look over the table to see that I've set everything on, and—"

The telephone. Lucy, with the four children following her, hurried into the living room. "I hope it isn't daddy saying he won't be home," she voiced their thoughts as she took off the receiver. But, "Oh, hello, Lucille," she said reassuringly. "How are you today?" She flushed with annoyance at her little remark but she could never think just what to say to her rather superior sister in law. Then, "Why, of course, Lucille. We'd just love to have you."

Clamor greeted her as she hung up the receiver. "Keep quiet," she said. "Aunt Lucille's coming for supper. I know—it's awful, isn't it? But we'll all have to spruce up a little. Kim, tie Tom's necktie for him—get him a fresh one. And everybody hurry."

And back she went to the kitchen, straightening a chair here and a rug there in the cheerful living room that, she knew Lucille thought lacked both style and neatness. Well, she thought, perhaps they did. But they were comfortable and the family all loved them. But she hated having Lucille come there. She was always critical. Lucy didn't think she made Jack Range happy—Sterling, as she called him. He was, like his brother Tom, a simple man whose tastes run to comfort and plenty rather than to style and formality. He adored his one child, the ten-year-old Thomas, whom Lucy's children held in high contempt because of the always white state of his fingernails, the always shining spotlessness of his shoes and various other, to them, unnecessary habits of tidiness and dignity. Lucille's visits weren't popular with Lucy.

The children were in the living room, in fairly orderly array, with Lucy, ten minutes later when Lucille arrived, and they greeted her politely enough. Then Lucy took her to the kitchen.

"Here, Lucille," she said, "Put on this apron and chop this parsley for me."

Lucille's usually critical eye was slightly misty as she took the apron, the bowl, the chopper. "Lucy," she said, "I hope you don't mind my inviting myself tonight—but I was so lonely. Sterling telephoned he couldn't get home. And Thomas—he telephoned too and said he was with his father. Thomas and I had an awful row today. He's ten, and—Lucy, maybe I don't know how to manage him."

"What was the trouble?" asked Lucy, whipping cream.

"His shoes. He tracked in mud this noon. He's such a good boy, you know—he never does. I scolded him, and—Lucy, he said he wished he lived here, where mud tracks weren't such a gosh-awful sin."

Lucy's heart jumped—with happiness. It was right, she thought quickly and rather selfishly, to make the house the sort of place there was. But she was full of sympathy with Lucille as she turned and saw tears brimming her eyes. "Oh," went on Lucille, "later I felt sorry for Thomas, and took him down to his father's office for a treat—and they're not coming home for supper. I'm lonesome."

"Well," Lucy said carelessly, "I'm glad you came over. And it oughtn't to be hard to get Thomas happy again."

A breath of cold air, shouts—and Tom was home. He came into the kitchen, stopped still at the door.

"Hello, Lucy," he said. "And Lucille. Nice to see you." He shook hands nervously, muttering to Lucy that he was in trouble. Then he made the best of it. "Awfully nice of you, Lucille. I—met Jack Sterling—and your young Thomas on my way home and asked them to come along—" He floundered. He couldn't explain that Sterling had telephoned him for advice, that the two brothers had had a conference about mud marks on clean floors—and other things that Tom had asked the two to come home for supper, depending on Lucy's advice to set things straight. "I telephoned you, Lucy, a few minutes ago, but I got a busy signal—and I knew you wouldn't mind. Awfully nice, to have Lucille, too." And Tom made his escape.

There wasn't much need for Lucy's advice. Things straightened themselves out, once the awkwardness of the meeting was over. It seemed to be a new Lucille—or a Lucille who saw certain matters of household orderliness with a new eye. And young Thomas soon lost the sense of constraint that had been with him when he arrived. His four noisy, natural cousins made that an easy matter.

The happy meeting, Lucille called it later on in her rather romantic way.

Who Is Fooled?

Salt Casey to Dooley: "Yo're a hard worruker, Dooley: how many hods of morther have yes carried up that ladder today?"

"Whist, man!" said Dooley. "I'm foolin' the boss. I've carried the same hoodful up an' down all day an' he thinks I'm workin'!"

Man (groaning) — Nature wasn't very kind to us men.

Friend—Now what?

Man—Well, if there was no way of shutting off a woman's tongue, she ought to have fixed it so a man could shut off his ears.

Isaiah Contrasts True and False Worship

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, September 16

GOLDEN TEXT: "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? Or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart."—Psalm 24: 3, 4.

LESSON PASSAGE: Isaiah 1: 10-20.

My mornings, noons, and nights
May nothing mean to thee.
For I may fare by lights
That thou canst never see.
Yea, each man goes a way
To other men unknown,
For each man has a day,
That dawns for him alone.

Sacrifice and Self, 10, 11

"With mouth of gold and morning in his eyes" Isaiah began his career as a social reformer towards the end of the eighth century B.C. and became the greatest orator of his nation. He was a young prince or aristocrat who threw himself into political and religious leadership. He lived through the period of Assyrian attacks and tried to make his nation pure within whatever happened from without. He found that the rulers were very punctilious about carrying out formal sacrifices, but the sacrifices were only of the lives of animals, there was no sacrifice of self, the thing that really mattered. The rulers were self-seekers living dissolute lives. Isaiah described them as "rulers of Sodom" and the nation as "People of Gomorrah." Conditions must have been bad indeed to warrant such offensive descriptions, but Isaiah was a prophet who had had a vision of the holiness of God, and his standards were higher than those of his fellow countrymen. This lesson is taken from the first chapter of Isaiah but his vision recorded in the sixth chapter had taken place before he began to prophesy. Isaiah knew what it was to dedicate himself unreservedly to the service of God and he saw little value in religious rites that left the self unchanged.

Meetings and Merit, 12-14

Isaiah could not complain that the people of Judah were not religious. They were busily religious, but their religion found expression in wrong forms. They held many meetings and attended many feasts. They observed new moons and sabbaths, they burned incense, they had sacrifices to such an extent that Isaiah said God was weary of them. Their thought and energy were devoted to ritual but they did not clean up their own lives nor did they have a thought about social justice for the poor. The message of the Hebrew prophets was that God cared for righteousness more than for ritual, that religion without morality could not be true religion, and that private conduct was the test of faith rather than outward observance of worship. Isaiah expressed these principles in words of power and beauty which are valid for us. For our own day there is still the danger of being satisfied with going to church instead of going to God, of thinking that making an Easter communion keeps us in good standing as Christians instead of living in daily fellowship with Christ. There is still the danger of thinking that a large subscription to religious or charitable organizations can cleanse tainted money. We still need an Isaiah to uncover greed, hypocrisy, smugness and formalism and to remind us of the weightier matters of the law, purity, unselfishness and love.

Worship and Worth, 15-17

Can it be that there are people who have no right to pray? Isaiah ridicules the hands outspread in prayer that are covered with blood through murder or economic injustice. Restitution for the past and a thorough cleansing of soul are necessary before prayers can be acceptable to God. Moral worth must precede genuine worship. The test is to cease to do evil and to learn to do well; to seek justice, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow. In our time Isaiah would not let us compliment ourselve overmuch on the fact that we have had no bank failures in Canada; he would want to know how many people have been on relief, how many homes have been broken through poverty, how many children have been deprived of normal care. But before we condemn business men for what they have done in a large way, let us examine ourselves for what we have done in a small way. Have we taken advantage of sweated labor? Have we drawn dividends from companies that have profited by dishonest trade practices? Isaiah had transformed his own life before he presumed to condemn the rulers.

Character and Change, 18

Isaiah had a message of forgiveness as well as criticism. His purpose was not to hurt but to heal. Bad as the conduct of rulers and people had been, they could be changed and become righteous before God. Was the evangel ever more tenderly expressed than in these words: "Come now, and let us reason together, said the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Bad people may become good. The past may be lived down. A burden of guilt may be lifted and replaced by a radiant experience of the love of God. After a soul searching sermon on business honesty a merchant walked into the vestry of his minister and asked who had been telling commercial secrets of his firm. The minister had taken his principles from the gospels and from the prophets and knew nothing specific about this man's business, yet the merchant in the new recognised himself and before the middle of the week following had made restitution to the extent of several thousands of dollars. He lost money but he gained self-respect. The greatest tribute to religion's power is when bad people are made good.

Surrender or Sword, 19

To Isaiah the alternative for his nation was very clear. Either they must reform from within or they would be conquered by the Assyrian hosts from without. The situation has modern parallels. If Europe continues to be an armed camp, in the end they will be a "mutual suicide club," but if they will learn the way of peace and good will they may banish poverty, ignorance and disease from the whole continent. In Canada, if we organize on a basis that gives great wealth to a few and brings hardship on the many, we will have constant social strife. If we can learn to consider our neighbor's welfare as important as our own, then we can make of Canada a peaceful and contented nation. The alternatives are clear. Greed and graft will bring trouble; Christian brotherhood and economic justice will make us united and strong. If enough lives are surrendered to God, politics, education and religion will be transformed.

Questions for Discussion

1. Is there any inconsistency between public worship and private conduct?
2. Is there a valid distinction between churchianity and Christianity?
3. Why should we examine our own lives before we presume to criticise others?
4. How may scarlet sins be replaced by snow white purity?
5. "It is either Christ or chaos." Is that the 20th century alternative?

Mules and Mines

Far off down the twinkling drift of the mine tunnel two lights came bobbing into view. It was the ore train. We stepped aside as the engine—an old yellow mule—drew abreast.

The mule hitched and stopped. The driver unclipped his reins. "Go ahead and get your apple, Jesse," he said.

Jesse was busy getting his one apple, but many. All the miners had opened their lunch boxes and were crowding around, offering fruit saved from their midday meal. Jesse, her fat sides quivering, was enjoying a regal feast.

The mule-skinner let her eat her fill. Then she had had enough and started out again of her own accord.

"It's a devil of a mule," I said to Christmas Tree Jorsh, making a mule work underground.

Christmas Tree shrugged. "Why? Them mules only work eight hours a day, same as us. They're fed all they can eat. It ain't no harder on a mule than it is on a man."

I was new to the gold "diggins" of Colorado. I'd come up above timberline with many preconceived notions. One was that the mine mules are customarily subjected to unrelieved abuse. Reluctantly but surely, however, I was forced to the conclusion that if I were a mule and had to work anyhow, I'd just as soon work in a gold mine as anywhere. Better, perhaps.

The average little mountain mine is an isolated place, and it is seldom possible to get electric power to pull the ore trains. So the work is done by mules. Without them the mines would cease to function.

The best of care is given these four-legged power plants. Up here, 12,000 feet high on the roof of the world, hay has to be packed, literally a pound at a time, over narrow, precipitous trails. It costs from $10 to $30 a ton delivered. But there is no stint in feeding. And always there is a generous helping of oats for dessert.

In summer, of course, they can get out and graze. In the winter it is a different proposition. The snow piles up thirty feet deep and the thermometer shivers at sixty below. The mules are glad to stay in the scrupulously clean, well-heated barns. It beats pawing the mountain side for a thin meal of willow bark.

I know of only one case of confinement that can be described as cruel, and that couldn't be helped. We had "Cooney," the black mule, up on two level, hauling timbers. Inside there was no way to get a mule down to the main tunnel and out. The only trail led above ground, along the cliffs.

An early fall blizzard came whooping across the pass and drifted a mammoth blockade over the tunnel mouth. The only way out was down a rickety man-way ladder and through the main level. And of course Cooney couldn't climb ladders. We tried to dig a trail through the snow for him, but it was no use. It filled in faster than we could shovel it out. He was snowed in for the winter.

We rigged up a windlass and cranked hay up 600 feet by hand for him. He was always glad to see us when we came to feed him and followed us around like a dog. He was happy when summer came and he could get out. As a recompense we weren't going to work him at all. But after two weeks or so Cooney got restless. He came in the barn and stood beside his harness. He wanted to get back on the job.

These mine mules are extremely clever. They know just how much they're supposed to do, and neither pleading or pounding can get an ounce more work out of them. Once when I was driving "Buck," I hitched on five cars. Four is the regular number. Buck just laid back his ears and stood there. There was no budging him. I went back and unhooked the extra car. He looked around to make sure it was gone, and then started into the mine without my saying a word.

All of the mules are great pets with the miners. They are pampered, fed fruits and sweets, and generally made a fuss over. Why not? There's not much to make life easy in a gold mine, and a mule is a firmer friend than lots of men.

We all felt pretty down at the mouth when Buck died, though no one said much about it. The whole crew worked at blasting a grave for him out of the granite below the mill. We didn't put up a marker. There was no need for it. We all knew that Buck was where he liked it best—underground.

DON'T LOOK — YOU MIGHT SEE A TRAIN COMING

The mounting toll from accidents at level crossings is occasioning a great deal of comment throughout the country these days and newspapers everywhere are calling attention to the necessity for care in approaching such crossings in an automobile.

Not the least impressive comment is the series of signs for level crossings proposed in a cartoon by George Shields in the Toronto Telegram. There is an ironic touch about these which may drive the lesson home. Here they are:

Don't stop—You might escape disaster.

Don't look—You might see a train coming.

Don't Listen—You might hear a Warning Whistle.

Each Week End Adds to the Level-Crossing Toll. How about You?

Railway Crossing 300 Feet. Go Right Ahead. It's your funeral.

It is possible that these might not prove practicable, but a motor car driver should at least remember that it is always train time — and that whatever advantage is held by the biggest battalions is on the side of the train.

NEW SIGNAL CODE

As the result of two years' work by an international committee, a new international signal code for ships and aircraft has been drawn up.

English is the basic language of the code. For the first time an international radio code is included with an elaborate table for communicating symptoms of disease in detail to a ship carrying a doctor.

"SOS" as a distress signal receives official recognition for the first time, although it has long been generally accepted. The aircraft distress signal "Mayday," the anglicised version of "M'aidez," meaning "help me," is also to be official.

Visitor—Do Englishmen understand American slang?

Man—Some of them. Why do you ask?

Visitor—My daughter is to be married to an earl, and he has just cabled me to come across.

REGRET

If time could only turn back, even for a day,
I'd find the kindly deeds I lost along life's way.
I'd say the simple words to make some starved heart glad,
I'd spread some cheerfulness for souls bereft and sad.
I'd right each little wrong, and mend each broken thread.
I'd do and say the little things I might have done and said.

Girls Surpass Boys in Growth During Childhood

"Boys and girls are different," maintains Ruth Sewell Wallis, writing in Review Magazine. It may be surprising to note that between two and eight years of age it is the girl, not the boy, who has the more grown-up build. The same process of growth marks the length of arms and legs, the short bent legs of the baby stretching and growing until they predictably reach over the arms that waved so comparatively long and free at birth. The little girl shows her earlier maturity at every year before thirteen or fourteen, when her adult leg length has usually been reached.

Even in roundness of the head and maturity of form the girl surpasses the boy, but he has advantages in other respects. The breadth of boys' hips is always greater, and the heads, faces and jaws are somewhat larger from birth.

The number of permanent teeth, the amount of cartilage changing into bone, the proportions of leg length to trunk length and of arm length to leg length mark the earlier maturity of girls as well as the arrival of adolescence at thirteen or fourteen years. In these traits, boys lag behind, but eventually they will reach, both in actual size and in boy build, the type that is farthest away from the baby.

Sun's Darkening Noted in Historical Records

These are among the most famous eclipses of history: The first one recorded, 2137 B. C., in China. It cost two Chinese astronomers their heads for getting drunk.

763 B. C. mentioned in the Old Testament. Interpreted by Joshua as the "sign" promised by Jehovah to show that Jerusalem would be saved from besieging Assyrians.

585 B. C. an eclipse in afternoon stopped the Medes and Persians in the midst of a battle and scared them into ending a five-years' war with peace.

1780 A. D. at Penobscot, Maine, during the American revolution. Despite the war the American government fitted out a scientific expedition.

1842 A. D. in Italy. An eclipse of such extraordinary beauty that vast crowds of spectators broke into cheers. Baily's beads were named at this eclipse.

Beware the "Porky"

Perhaps the best description of the porky's appearance, says a woodman, is that of an Adirondack guide who called him "a humly critter with an ingrowin' face." The only "humlier critter" than a full grown porky is a half grown one, which may be properly described by likening it to the top of an old-fashioned ice cream freezer—a bristle-covered eight inches of existence that seems to have neither head nor tail.

The quills of the porcupine are set tightly in the skin, when imbedded in a foe, they pull free at the base and remain in the flesh of the victim. Countless tiny barbs at their tips cause them to work deeper and deeper, causing dreadful torture, until they finally reach a vital spot, when death puts an end to the victim's suffering.

City of Fine Churches

The city of Namur, in Belgium, which received so much publicity during the World war, is a city of fine churches. The St. Aubin cathedral is an Eighteenth century building in Renaissance style, and among its treasures has the golden crown of the emperors of Constantinople. The St. Loup church was built in 1621 and its 12 doric columns make it unique for magnificent architective in that country. The church of St. Jean Baptiste is the oldest and goes back to the Twelfth century. The visitor should also see the Seventeenth century St. Joseph and St. Jacques, and Notre Dame of the Eighteenth century.

Ripening Lemons

The Department of Agriculture says that lemons are never harvested after they are ripe. They are picked as soon as they have attained a certain size and they are usually as green as the leaves on the trees. They are then laid on trays, one layer thick, and the trays so arranged that there is no pressure upon the lemons. The lemons are stored in a dark place at a temperature around 45 degrees. When it is desirable to ripen them for use they are subjected to a temperature of about 60 degrees with plenty of moisture in the air. This ripens them very quickly.

Seaweed Yields Amber

Amber, highly prized for use in jewelry, is found usually along the seashore, clinging to seaweed. It is found in large and small pieces, the largest running around 14 or 15 pounds, although one piece 18 pounds in weight is in a museum in Berlin. The Baltic sea is the principal source of amber, although it is also found at times along the shores of New Jersey, Maryland and Massachusetts.

Face Difficulty

Hard jobs never come to the person who is always looking for easy tasks—and neither do the returns which usually go with hard jobs. Never let yourself get into the habit of evading difficulties. Shun lines of least resistance. Otherwise you'll lose your incentive to try, and this is fatal.—Grit.

Exports of Canadian live cattle to the British Isles for 1934 from January 1 up to August 23rd totalled 34,138 as against 32,637 for the corresponding period of 1933.