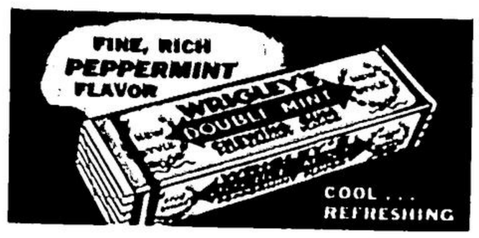

PAINT

FOR INSIDE and OUTSIDE

We carry a full stock of Lowe Brothers paint products for use on all interior and exterior surfaces. They are known internationally for their Excellence and Economy.

One Quart of "High Standard" Paint will go as far as 2 Quarts of Cheap Paint!

HIGH STANDARD HOUSE PAINT

For real service and economy, we recommend Lowe Brothers Paint. It contains only the highest grade materials and pigments ground by powerful machinery to give you the best commercial paint made. Can be used on all interior and exterior surfaces where a durable finish is desired.

Ask for a free color card

KEPTO-LEC FOUR HOUR ENAMEL

Can be used on your furniture, walls, woodwork, floors as well as on porch floors, automobiles, etc. Is very easy to apply and dries in 4 to 6 hours to a glass finish that is free from brushmarks. Covers well in one coat and a little goes a long way.

Comes in 24 modern decorative colors

SEMI-GLOSS WALL FINISH

For Kitchen and Bathroom walls, use Lowe Brothers SEMI-GLOSS satin finish specially made for surfaces subjected to severe wear and tear. It is washable, durable and very easy to apply. Comes in 12 modern and serviceable colors.

Can be cleaned with soap and water!

See Us before Painting! D-E

R. H. Thompson & Co.

PHONE 46 GEORGETOWN

CUSTOM HATCHING

in 10,560-Egg Buckeye Electric Incubator

Space 2c an egg for balance of season Incubator set each Friday morning.

BABY CHICKS

White Leghorns from 2-year-old Breed-to-lay stock on and after May 15th — 7½c each. Barred Rocks 1c each more.

Adolph Sandusky

Queen St. and 1st Line W. R. R. 3 BRAMPTON Phone 234 r 11

WESTERN CANADA

Special Bargain **EXCURSIONS** From All Stations in the East

GOING DAILY—MAY 15 to 28 inclusive

Return Limit: 30 days

ONE CENT A MILE — EACH WAY

GOOD IN COACHES ONLY

SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATION

Where sleeping car space is required, the following slightly higher fares apply:
(a) Tourist Sleeping Car (2 berths) approximately 1½c per mile, plus regular berth rate.
(b) Standard Sleeping and Parlor Car (1 berth) approximately 1½c per mile, plus regular berth or chair rate.

Standard Class Tickets good via GREAT LAKES route; meals and berth extra.
BAGGAGE Checked Stopovers at Port Arthur, Armstrong and west.
Tickets, Sleeping Car reservations, and all information from any agent. ASK FOR HANDBILL.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

SPRING

MILLINERY - -

all the latest in

Taffeta and Straw

For Immediate Wear

Misses Claridge

Herald Block — Georgetown

O MOTHER MINE

This is your day, O Mother Mine!
I wish that I might cull
The sweetest flowers that ever grew
And send them every one to you.
But even the fairest flowers that blow
Only a little of my love could show,
O Mother Mine!

This is your day, O Mother Mine!
I wish that I might make
A symphony of glorious sound
Which, echoing all the world around,
Would tell of all you mean to me,
And all you make me wish that I could be,
O Mother Mine!

This is your day, O Mother Mine!
I have no flowers nor song;
Only devotion's gifts so true—
A heart that loves and honors you.
'Tis thought that all the sky is blue
While God's in Heaven and I still have you,
O Mother Mine!

—Alice Roger Collins

COUNTY COUNCIL

Many interesting figures were presented to county council on high school education costs in Halton at the regular session of the county council, held at Milton on Tuesday, April 30th. The total amount of money expended for high school education in the county for 1934 was $106,310, according to figures presented by the education committee. 970 town pupils cost $99.73 each; 341 county pupils $80.64; 70 county pupils attending outside the county $53.82, and 71 outside pupils attending in the county, $48.70 each. The amount of money expended in each town, including maintenance, debenture and improvements was as follows:—Acton, $7177; Burlington, $34,360.79; Georgetown, $13,073.16; Milton, $31,862.80; Oakville, $27,606.88. The cost per pupil per day was: Acton—resident, 98.8; county, 64.3; non-resident, 24.3; debenture, 12.6. Burlington—resident, 71.1; county, 64.3; non-resident, 53.8; debenture, 30. Georgetown—resident, 69; county, 64.8; non-resident, 38; debenture, 8. Milton—resident, 84; county, 64.1; debenture, 30.4. Oakville—resident, 84; county, 47.3; non-resident, 40.7; debenture, 9.8. These figures showed the highest costs to be 71.1 cents per day for a pupil. The annual grants for high school purposes were sanctioned by the council and Burlington will receive a cheque for $1364.18, having already received $15,000.

The county road rate for 1935 was fixed at seven-tenths of a mill, the same as last year.

The matter of renewing the county road insurance was discussed at some length, after insurance representatives had addressed the council. The policy was placed with Lloyd's at a cost of $375. The council divided on the vote to place the insurance in a non-tariff company.

A resolution was passed providing for the placing of cabinets in the lower hall entrance to the court house to permit showing of antiques and other interesting historical articles. This action was the result of a request from the county Women's Institutes last year, asking for the starting of a county museum.

The council authorized a grant of $100 to the Lorne Rifles (Scottish). No grant had been made to this organization since 1930, but the company sent it's Major to the meeting, who asked for a renewal of a $300 grant. The council divided on the voting of the grant when a resolution was presented by Reeve Thorpe of Nelson.

Considerable discussion took place over the change to be made in the Children's Aid Society administration. Under a new Act, which the Minister of Welfare has stated the county must adopt, the shelter at Milton will only become a clearing house and all children must be placed out in boarding homes. The new act requires the county to pay 75c. a day for each child, and each municipality will be responsible for each child sent by that municipality. The shelter at Milton is a joint home for Peel and Halton counties, and Peel county favors the new legislation. No action was taken by the council, although the two representatives from the council on the board felt that the council should say whether it wished to take further action to stop the enforcement of the new Act, which they feared would be rather costly.—Champion.

The Egyptian market absorbs a number of Canadian products, such as cheese, bacon, evaporated milk, flour, apples, pears, canned salmon, soap leather and druggists' sundries.

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, ETC.

The undersigned has been instructed by the Executors of the estate of

The late Andrew Anthony

to sell by public auction on the premises, King St. and 9th Line, Georgetown, on

SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1935

at 2 o'clock sharp:

All the Household Effects of the deceased.

Also at the same time and place the two village lots on which is situated a two-storey solid brick house with all conveniences, stable and garage. Subject to reserve bid.

TERMS: Household effects cash; real estate terms made known on day of sale.

3t FRANK PETCH, Auctioneer.

For the 24th year in this District we are selling and erecting for Eastern Steel Products, Preston

—also—

Realty Area. Goods, Forges and the dependable

RHINN-PLAY COPPER CABLE FOR LIGHTNING CONTROL

For satisfactory work, talk to

GILBERT SINCLAIR

Georgetown R. R. 1, Phone 223-3

The Christian Church

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, May 12th, 1935

GOLDEN TEXT: "So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." Romans 12: 5.

LESSON PASSAGE: Acts 3: 41-45; Ephesians 4: 1-7, 11-16.

O magical word, may it never die
From the lips that love to speak it,
Nor melt away from the trusting hearts
That even would break to keep it.
Was there never a name that lived like thine!
Will there ever be another?
The angels have reared in heaven a shrine
To the holy name of Mother.

A Fellowship, 41-45

In the first century the Christian Church started as a fellowship. Long before there were highly organized congregations or stately cathedrals, groups of earnest people were meeting together to talk about Christ, receiving instruction from the apostles, eating together either for friendship or as a memorial sacrament, and praying together. The word ecclesia in Greek means "those called out." Christians are called out from the world and called together for fellowship. So great was the unity in the early church in Jerusalem that they pooled their possessions. They were more concerned that all should be provided for than that any one should have great wealth. The test was need, not equality. One reason why this church grew rapidly was because of the reality of its fellowship. When congregations become formal and cold, they lose the attracting, drawing power. How may the modern church have such fellowship? Only by having such an eager devotion to Christ that there will be genuine love for fellow Christians. There are groups of Christian workers who are having this same quality of Christian fellowship in the twentieth century that the apostolic church enjoyed in the first century.

Conduct, 6: 1-3

There is a moral standard implied in church membership. Christians are expected to be better people than those who make no profession of religion. It should be possible to trust them more fully in business, to rely upon their truth in speech, and to be assured of their kindness and sympathy in all human relationships. Tertullian remarked the spirit of brotherhood among the early Christians and said, "See how these Christians love one another." This love is shown within the fellowship, but cannot be limited to the Christian fellowship; it must radiate in good will towards all others. Paul was very anxious for the Ephesian Christians to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, but he knew that the only sure foundation for good will was upright character. Sin invariably leads to friction, but those who walk worthy of their Christian name can work together in a fine spirit of co-operation. Loyalty to one's church group is a strong motive in deciding one's own individual conduct.

Unity, 4-6

On the surface it may appear that there is little unity among those who call themselves Christians. There have been two great groups since the Reformation, and Protestantism has shown a strong tendency to division. Yet there is an underlying unity. While the form of public worship differs greatly in a Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic or Protestant cathedral, there is a common loyalty to Jesus Christ, a use of the same scriptures and sacraments, and a kinship in Christian character and conduct. In broad, general terms there is a Christian philosophy of life instead of a materialistic philosophy of life. In times of stress Christians of varying creeds do come together and experience brotherhood. Churches and congregations may have many constitutions and creeds, but they are all seeking to follow the one Christ. In varying fashions they worship "one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all."

Diversity, 7-13

Man is constantly striving for uniformity, but God is as constantly producing diversity. It would simplify living if we had one good standard for all the world, but as a poet has said, one good custom would corrupt the world by reason of its monotony and amnesia. As one considers the work of the various congregations in any community, there is the impression of variety. In any one city or town there are varying types of worship, and the utmost diversity in the personality of the clergy. Instead of regarding this as a defect, it may be considered an enrichment of spiritual life. Those who wish a ritual may find it; those who seek simplicity in worship may be served. The decisive factor is not that all should be according to one pattern, but that each in varying method should be able to bring out something of the unsearchable riches that are in Christ Jesus. One person may be able to conduct a missionary society; another, lead a choir; another, teach a group of boys; another, make sick visits; and another, have unique platform eloquence. There is no necessity to grade as to importance—all have the opportunity to build up a spiritual community.

Growth, 14-16

As Christians grow, the church grows. In the long run no congregation or community will rise higher than its individual members and separate congregations. Where the truth is faithfully taught and lived, the church becomes strong. Individuals are steadied so that they are not blown about by every wind of doctrine, and the collective work of the church becomes more purposeful. Christianity as a whole depends upon the quality of life in individual congregations and church members. What a tribute to the power of Christ if Christian churches in every land demonstrated high character, social service, and racial good will! With communism and nationalism striving for world leadership, the Christian Church must pass through a time of testing. Her long history will not save the church unless the life of God is in it now. The Christian Church will survive only if it deserves to survive. On this day called Mother's Day, it may not be amiss to conclude with a word of gratitude to mothers who have loved their homes and who have also loved and served the church.

Questions for Discussion

1. Is fellowship more real in small than in large congregations?
2. What do we mean when we say that a person is a Christian?
3. "One faith"—what is it?
4. How far should we strive for uniformity?
5. Is a congregation only the sum of its individual members?

The Price of Fame

"It's a fresh shirt every morning since my husband was promoted. I had it easier before he got so important."

Independence a Myth

"I like to think about my perfect independence," writes a well-known artist, "but I have found that wherever I go, I am still inside the same old skull, and that the same old obstinate angels and devils are cooped up there with me, and I do just what they tell me, as usual."

BE DECEIVED AND CHEATED US

Creditors are of two kinds—past and future. The last creditor is the man who lent us money last year, or the year before last, or some time in 1919 or 1929. He is a bloodsucker. He is a grinder of the faces of the poor. He is a kulak. He ought to be liquidated. He ought to be gleichgeschaltet. Above all, he ought not to be paid.

Paid? Why the infernal scoundrel took advantage of us, last year, or the year before last, or in 1919 or 1929. He deceived us. He cheated us into accepting his money and giving him our I.O.U. for it, knowing all the time that prices were going to go down and the value of money was going to go up, and we should never be able to pay him. Of course he knew it. We didn't know it; we're only debtors; debtors are simple, honest folk who believe whatever the creditors tell him, and the creditors always tell them the opposite of the truth. But he knew it, and let us go on believing that prices were going up and money was going down and so it would be a good idea to borrow. And now he wants to be paid.

The future creditor is the man who is perhaps going to lend us money next month or next year to spend on restoring and enlarging our productive equipment so that we can employ more workers and sell more goods and make more money. He is public hero No. 1. He is the saviour of his country. He is the friend of the poor. He is the indispensable agent of economic recovery. He is the backbone of civilization. He ought to be revered. He ought to be canonized. He ought—in due time—even be paid.

Paid? Why, yes, of course, he will be paid. Where did you get the idea that there could be any doubt about it? Aren't creditors always paid? Aren't we willing to sign any undertaking that he likes in exchange for his money? (Not as individuals, of course; that is at the moment a bit too risky. But as municipalities, hydros, counties, provinces, the Dominion, sure. And isn't our signature good?)

So, sir, now is the time for all good leaders to come to the aid of the country. There must be a renewal of credit. We must all have faith in the future. We must start spending money, and since the state will have to do the spending it will have to be other people's money.—Anon.

THE HOME MERCHANT

The home merchant. Who is he?

He is the chap who gives you credit when you are financially broke, and carries your account until you are able to pay him.

He is the chap who gives you back your money or makes exchanges when you are not satisfied with what you have bought.

He is the chap who stands behind the guarantee and makes restoration of all losses that you may sustain on the goods you buy.

He is the chap who meets you at his door with a handshake and lets you out with a message to the "kids" and a real come-again goodbye.

He is the chap who meets and greets you on the street every day in the year and takes a neighborly interest in your family and your affairs.

He is the chap whose clerk and book-keepers and other employees live in your town and spend their money with you and other home people.

He is the chap who pays heavy taxes to help support home schools and build your town streets, and maintain the fire department, the police department and lighting service.

He is the chap who visits you when you are sick, sends flowers to your family when you die, and follows your body out among the trees and tombs, as far as human feet may travel with the dead.

He is the home merchant — your neighbor — your friend—your helper in times of need.

Don't you think that you ought to trade with him, and be his friend and his helper in the time of his need?

Don't you know that every dollar you send out of your town for merchandise is sent to strangers—to men who never spent a dollar here, to men who would not trust you for a box of matches.

BARK SPLITTING OF APPLE TREES

This is a form of winter injury which unfortunately seems unusually prevalent this spring. Many enquiries have been received from the various apple growing areas of Ontario as to the best method of treatment.

Generally, the splitting is confined to the south-west side of the tree, and about one-third of the total bark area has burst away from the wood. It is more common in orchards that suffered from the cold winter of a year ago, and is perhaps worst where the trees were making rapid growth. Also trees on heavier soil types seem to have suffered more than those on the lighter soils.

Treatment—Do not remove the injured bark, but rather tack it down rather loosely to the wood. This will prevent the sun from drying out the cambium, and so will facilitate healing. Make a slit at the bottom of the injured area in order that any sap accumulation, or water from rains, will drain off readily, thus removing danger of mould.

The next and final step is bridge grafting. Unless this is done many young trees will lose the branch immediately above the ruptured bark, although the remainder of the tree will likely come through all right. Long scions will be required. These should be taken at once while they are still dormant and stored in a cool place until used. The actual bridge grafting is best deferred until the trees start growth.

SECOND WARBLE TREATMENT DUE

Farmers generally throughout Halton are well pleased with the action of the County Council in co-operating in the purchase of powder for the control of warble and heel flies. The township committees with the aid of keymen distributed powder to all cattle-owners the latter part of March. According to Agricultural Representative J. E. Whitelock, farmers almost 100 per cent have co-operated in the treatment of their cattle. Dairy cows that were sprayed for flies last summer are not showing many warble grubs, but young cattle and others not sprayed now show more than enough grubs to cause plenty of gadding if additional treatments are not given. The second treatment was due the end of April and the majority of cattle owners have already applied it. The Halton Live Stock Improvement Association and the members of the County Council are to be commended on this forward move to eradicate this pest from the county.

As with other crops, the surface soil of the rose bed should be kept loose by frequent shallow hoeing or raking. This practice not only keeps down weeds but allows the air to enter the soil and conserves moisture.

* * *

The tobacco producing areas of British Columbia extend 250 miles northward from the international boundary to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and include the districts of Keremeos, Grand Forks Oliver, Summerland, Kelowna, Winfield, Lavington, Vernon, Kamloops and Ashcroft.

In Bed With Neuritis Every Winter

UNTIL KRUSCHEN BROUGHT RELIEF

"For three years," writes a woman, "I have been sick in bed about three months every winter with neuritis in my hips and legs. Last winter I started taking Kruschen Salts, and got relief from the first dose. This winter I have not been in bed at all."—(Mrs.) D.M.

Neuritis is a result of impurities in the blood. And it is impure blood, circulating all over the system and setting up inflammation in the tissues, that causes those excruciating pains. Kruschen Salts can be safely trusted to set the matter right. Because Kruschen contains just what Nature needs to persuade your internal organs back into a healthy, normal condition.

HEALTH...

the gift without price

Of 100 people who were asked "If you could have one wish granted for the rest of your life, what would you wish for?" 97 answered "Health".

Guard the health of your family against flies and mosquitoes. Flies are notorious disease carriers. The sting of many mosquitoes is poisonous.

For Health and Comfort

SCREEN EVERY DOOR & WINDOW

ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE

Here and There

With the warm weather and a fine season almost upon us, dates of opening of the summer hotels and resorts of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be welcome news to tourists. Banff Springs Hotel opens, June 14; Chateau Lake Louise, Emerald Lake Chalet and bungalow camps Wapta, Yoho, Radium Hot Springs and Moraine Lake, June 21; Wenkchemna Bungalow Camp, June 15; Deer's Gap Bungalow Camp, June 21; Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, N.B., June 20; The Place, Digby, June 27 and the Lakeside Inn, Yarmouth, June 28.

Portland, Oregon, famous annual Rose Festival will be held this year, June 6-8. Millions of rose blooms will be on display in the many floats of the grand floral parade and also in the 47th annual show of the Portland Rose Society.

Marking the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the coronation of King George V, to be held this year, the Canadian Pacific Railway has issued a strikingly handsome folder covering the main events of the function from the King's drive to St. Paul's Cathedral on May 6 and ending with the Lord Mayor's Show on November 9.

A beautiful new menu card for the King's Jubilee celebrations has been designed by the Canadian Pacific Railway to be used in all the company's hotels from coast to coast, on ships of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and on world cruise ships. Its front cover is done in gold with the Canadian Coat of Arms in color at the top and the Canadian Pacific crest at the bottom. The back cover, also done in gold, shows a train in the Rockies, the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec City and the Empress of Britain. A maple leaf below the Coat of Arms and a space on the back for autographs completes the menu card.

The world is invited to attend the annual Rose Festival to be held at Portland, Oregon, June 6, 7 and 8. This, one of the outstanding fetes of the United States, will this year show many new and beautiful features, among which the 47th annual rose show of the Portland Rose Society will be not the least important. The whole city will be embowered in roses at that time of year.

Over the period May 15-18 inclusive, the Canadian railways are offering special bargain fares figuring approximately at one cent a mile from various eastern cities to western Canada. Return limit is thirty days from the date of issue of ticket with stopovers within the limit of the ticket at Port Arthur, Armstrong and points west thereof.

Addressing an audience of more than a thousand representative business men at Toronto recently, E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated that the Canadian National Railway system was never an honest experiment in public ownership and that it was neither more nor less than a sad accident. This problem, he said, constitutes Canada's most difficult problem and threatens national solvency.

Starting a tour of Canada which will include the principal centres of the Dominion, Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, Lady Baden-Powell, chief of the Girl Guides, and their two daughters, landed at Vancouver from S.S. Princess Charlotte recently and are being given rousing welcomes in every centre throughout the country.

According to the live stock survey as at December 1, 1934, the number of hens and chickens on farms in Canada was 48,487,230.

* * *

Milch cows in Canada increased in numbers from 3,659,200 head on December 1, 1933 to 3,847,400 on December 1, 1934, or 5.1 per cent.

* * *

The production of processed cheese in Canada in 1934 amounted to 11,996,348 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 1,361,234 pounds, or 13 per cent.

NEW YELLOW LABEL

28c ½ lb.

BROWN LABEL - 33c ½ lb.

ORANGE PEKOE - 40c ½ lb.

Castle - Trethewey

Special Letter on Request

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25 King Street, W.

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Rain - Snow - or Shine

We Deliver

'blue coal'

. . . when you want it

Telephone 12w

John McDonald

QUEEN STREET GEORGETOWN

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

SPRINGTIME IN THE ZOO

Get environment in your zoo pictures. It adds much to their interest.

"WHAT is it we always look forward to seeing in the spring?" a teacher asked her class of eight-year-olds. "The animals in the zoo," piped up Mickey.

Mickey might have added "and snapshooters," for there are in this world a few people who park their cameras on the closet shelf at the first sign of winter and, like the bear in the zoo, it hibernates until the arrival of spring.

If you own one of these hibernating cameras you had better get it out, dust it off, carefully clean the lens, load it up with film and be on hand at your nearest zoo when the keeper lets his animal family out of the indoor winter quarters to the outdoor cages. There's a real chance for some *great* pictures and a great chance for some *real* pictures.

There's one great advantage in taking animal pictures at the zoo in early spring. The foliage on the trees is not as heavy as it becomes later in the summer so your light is much better.

Background and foreground should be given careful consideration in taking pictures of animals and fowl at a zoo. In other words, try to get environment in your pictures—natural settings. Don't just walk up to the cage or corral and shoot. If the lion's den, for instance, is at the back end of his cage, which it usually is, don't snap your picture from the side and have an adjoining pen of ostriches for your background for in natural surroundings the lion and ostrich do not mix socially. Get as close to the bars of his cage as you can and shoot.

"But," you may say, "if I snap him when he is right up against the bars I would get a larger image." That's true enough and at the same time you would be getting just another picture of a lion. Suppose the image of the lion is smaller at a greater distance from your camera. How about an enlargement of the lion and enough of the entrance to his den to add environment.

Many amateurs overlook the possibilities in trimming and enlargement and in doing so they pass up the opportunity to change what would be an ordinary snapshot into an outstanding photograph.

Keep these things in mind when taking all kinds of animal pictures—wild and domestic. Get environment in the picture and you will soon be convinced by results that it is well worth the little thought and effort it requires.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

JERSEYS MAKING RECORDS

The Jersey cow Lasifoso Mermaid Pansy owned by D. K. Mason, Georgetown, Ont., has been awarded a silver medal certificate by The Canadian Jersey Cattle Club for her production of 7,340 lbs. of milk, 461 lbs. of fat with an average test of 6.28% in 305 days at 3 years and 89 days of age.

The Jersey cow Bonnie King owned by R. J. Graham, Georgetown, Ont., has completed a record of 9,486 lbs. of milk, 546 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 5.76% in 305 days at 5 years of age.

The Jersey cow Solomon's Glenna Jane bred and owned by R. J. Graham, Georgetown, Ont., has completed a record of 8,077 lbs. of milk, 422 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 5.22% in 305 days at 3 years and 239 days of age.