LIVING HIS FAITH

So he died for his faith. That is fine
More than most of us do.
But stay, can you add to that line
That he lived for it too?

It is easy to die. Men have died
For a wish or a whim,
From bravado or passion or pride
Was it harder for him?

But to live: every day to live out
All the truth that he dreamt,
While his friends met his conduct with doubt,
And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he lived,
Never mind how he died.

—E. Crosby

ADMIRALTY MESSENGER CARRIES KING'S TIME

The King's Time prevails in London, according to the Canadian National Railways, which describes the formalities that are undergone daily when the Irish Mail carries the King's Time to Holyhead. Each day a special messenger brings a watch from Holyhead to London. The watch is carried to the Post Office, wound and handed back to the Overseer, who carries it to Euston station where it is placed on the Night Mail to carry the official time back to Holyhead. An Admiralty messenger has been performing this function daily since 1917.

COMBATING HOUSEHOLD PESTS

Since the opening of spring the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agricultural has been receiving from all parts of the Dominion the usual heavy mail containing inquiries regarding the common species of household insects, such as cockroaches, ants, silverfish, clothes moths, carpet beetles, fleas, and the other pests which have no wings but get there all the same. Ants have been plaguing householders in the different provinces and overrunning gardens in Saskatchewan, where also specimens of the golden spider beetle were captured inspecting drug stores before any damage had been done. Silverfish have played havoc with wallpaper around Hamilton, Ont., and chicken mites have invaded a home in New Brunswick. In the same province, carpet beetles made a great outward show recently by indulging in serried fights, but real damage as yet in the houses has been slight. Sawtoothed grain beetles, evidently possessed of an academic urge, made a massed attack on oats stored at Kemptville Agricultural School, Ont. From several districts in the various provinces come reports of invasions of homes by cockroaches from municipal dumps. Although the illustrated publication on household insects has been out of print for some time, full information can be obtained from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, on how to combat those household pests, separate mimeographed instructions have been prepared on cockroaches, clothes moths, bedbugs, fleas, lice and other insects.

JOSIAH (A Religious Reformer)

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, August 4, 1935

GOLDEN TEXT: "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Matthew 4: 10.

LESSON PASSAGE: 2 Kings 22: 1-5, 21-23.

For a cap and bell our lives we pay;
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking;
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking.

—Lowell.

Reform Needed, v. 1

A student in a theological college was given as an essay subject the Book of Deuteronomy. He made a very face over the assignment, but after a month's hard study he asserted that it was a really great book. It was one of the favorite books of Jesus, as he quoted from it frequently. Yet this great piece of literature was lost for years. Such mishaps occasionally happen. Aristotle's manuscripts were found in a cellar after two hundred years. One of the most important texts of the bible was found in a monastery being used to light fires. The original of the Magna Charta document was used by a tailor to cut patterns from. A Canadian book lover found his first edition copy of Oliver Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" half burned in a bonfire by his overzealous housekeeper. It was while the Temple was being repaired that the Book of the Law, now thought to be the Book of Deuteronomy (meaning "the second law"), was discovered. It was carried to the young king Josiah and parts of it were read aloud to him. He was convicted as to the idolatry of his nation—sun worship was practised even on the roof of the Temple. He called a great conference to purify the soul of his nation. Josiah reigned 638-608 B.C.

Back to the Bible, v 2

At the time of his reformation, Josiah was quite young, but he had been taught by a young friend, a prophet, and his soul was afire for reform. He did not try to give a new message or even his own message. When the great convention of Judah gathered at Jerusalem, he read in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant which had been found in the Temple. The effect upon the people was the same as it had been upon the king. They were convicted of neglect of the law and acceptance of unspiritual methods of worship. Every great revival of religion has grown out of a return to the Bible. Luther translated the Bible into German and interested people in the Bible in their own tongue. John Wesley founded the Methodist Church, basing his movement largely on Bible study. Our century shows a parallel to the seventh century before Christ. Materialism, secularism, humanism, communism and formal worship are widespread. If men and women go back to the old Book, will a reformation come? Instead of "Back to the Bible" it may be truer to say "Forward with the Bible."

Begin With Me, v 3

This young reforming king did not ask his people to do what he would not do himself. Knowing that reform was needed, he began with himself and led the way. He stood by a pillar and made a covenant before the Lord to obey the law with heart and soul. Of course he was speaking for the people, but he identified himself with his people and the force of his example was powerful. The people agreed, or, as Moffatt translates it, "All the people confirmed the compact." Amid the unsatisfactory conditions of to-day many panaceas are being offered. Some statesmen outline the way to reform but do they personally lead the way? Clever magazine writers trace the causes of our present impasse, but are they doing anything about it? Even preachers may bemoan our social and economic maladjustments, but can they have power to reform others until they rigorously submit to spiritual discipline themselves? The prayer "Revive thy work, O Lord" is a good prayer but it is better when it concludes "And begin with me." Reform tarries because so many of us are waiting for others to begin.

Decisive Action, vs 4, 5

Josiah and his people were in earnest and they lost no time putting their decisions into effect. The priests were ordered to clear the Temple of all idolatrous practices. The vessels made for Baal worship were ordered burned and throughout Judah Baal's altars were destroyed. If religious impression is not followed speedily by religious expression it will surely be followed by spiritual depression. Immediate action is necessary if further guidance is to come. It is only as we obey that fresh impulses from God's Spirit will follow. At Ephesus, when the sorcerers were convicted of superstition, they brought out their magic books and burned them on the spot. That was the very best time to do it—a month later they might have lost the urge. When one is convinced that an apology should be made, a letter written or a friend visited, the sooner it is done the better. Decisions weaken through delay. There are people who a dozen times have been on the edge of yielding their hearts to God, but by putting off and putting off, they lose both the ability and desire to surrender their wills to God.

Reality in Religion, vs 21-23

The quickening of the spiritual life of the nation was indicated by the number who attended the passover feast and by the deep feeling of the worshippers. Many reasons are given for failing church attendance. Probably the chief explanation is lack of real conviction and faith. The reason people gave for staying away from church are seldom the real reasons. The preacher's voice, the choir music, the straight-backed pews, the draughts, the money appeals, the weather—all such things are forgotten when people have it in their hearts to praise God and follow Christ in the redemption of mankind. Those who have accepted the will of God as the rule of their lives receive far more from worship and contribute much more to worship than those who attend in a critical, aynical or caustic mood. If one goes away from a church service unhelped, the fault is as likely to be found in the pew as in the pulpit. Stanley Jones tells of finding a thermometer in a pulpit, a good place for it, he thought. A checking up on the spiritual temperature of pew holders also might not be amiss.

Questions for Discussion

1. Is revival needed? Is it possible?
2. Does the Bible give a blue-print for a twentieth century reformation?
3. Can there be revival without reformation?

A model wife is one who, when she spades the garden, picks up the fish worms and save them for her husband.

Bookkeeper: "What's the boss' college son so swelled up about?" Stenographer: "A life insurance doctor just examined him and found him O.K." Bookkeeper: "What of it." Stenographer: "It's the only examination he ever passed."

CROP REPORT

Below will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its branches under date of July 30th:—

While crops, generally, in the Prairie Provinces are making rapid growth, the outlook is less favourable than it was a week ago owing to the possibility of extensive damage from rust in Manitoba and some sections of Saskatchewan. Rains would be welcome over large areas of Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, but otherwise moisture conditions are satisfactory. In Quebec crops as a whole present a good appearance and the outlook is considered satisfactory. In Ontario the warm weather of the past week has been beneficial and crops generally have been making good progress. In the Maritime Provinces all crops are doing well. In British Columbia the prevailing hot weather has helped the crops and in most districts moisture conditions are satisfactory.

ONTARIO—An average crop of fall wheat is indicated—cutting is now in progress. Barley and oats are maturing rapidly and cutting should commence next week. The hay crop is a heavy one but the quality is uneven owing to wet weather which has made curing difficult. Corn and roots continue to make satisfactory progress. Raspberries and small fruits are abundant. Late varieties of apples are below average. Peaches are doing well and give promise of a large crop. Tobacco plants are now ready for topping and crop prospects are excellent. Some hail damage is reported but the heaviest losses were confined to relatively small areas. Pasturage is good.

THE COUNTRY ONES LAST

We surprised a motor salesman in a confidential mood the other day and managed to pry out of him, by the use of judicious questions, some information concerning the financial side of the auto sales racket that should interest our readers, states the editor of the Streetsville Review. A car, he says, is not an investment, other than a means of transportation. You cannot expect to buy a car, and drive it for ten thousand miles, then receive a turn-in price better than its actual value, no matter how well you have kept it. The better the condition of the car, of course, the greater the trade-in value, but that value is confined to a very narrow margin of flexibility by models and years of the cars turned in.

Furthermore, the average motorist would do well to drive a car two or more years before he trades again. Considering the lower price class of cars to average, say, $600 for the cheapest models, it is much more difficult, our salesman friend explained, to sell an auto at $400 after it has been run a year than at $575. Yet most drivers who average ten-thousand a year are hurt if the salesman offer them a new car t more than $300 difference. Under present financial conditions, it is much easier to resell a car two years old than one only a year old, as the price in the second year may drop as low as $400.

This peculiarity of the used car buyer, that he does not want to pay as high as $600 for a really good used car, but would rather pay $575 for one that is not so good, has brought a new evil into the auto sales business. There is a small percentage of leeway allowed sales organizations, that they may give a trade-in price to a prospective buyer higher than the price at which they expect to sell the car on which the allowance is made. This bit of business is particularly applicable to the deal where the prospective buyer of a new car has an old and decrepit hack he wants to trade. He gets considerably more than his car is worth, and goes away contented. But the person who does get in the neck is the lad who steps up with a wad of cash, and buys a new car outright. There is no flexibility in the actual price of the new car, and he has to pay for concessions made to other motorists who have turned in their cars on new machines. Therefore, in our opinion, the man who has no car would do well to start on a used car, and work his way up.

Only last year we heard of some smooth lads who bought used cars in Toronto, then drove them out to outlying points, and sold them again at a good profit. The city prices on used cars, to the buyers are somewhat lower still, and the experience of most of our friends has been that if you live in the country, pick out your dealer, and stay with him. You can always pounce on him if your auto isn't satisfactory, and he's right at hand to make repairs. Cars driven through city traffic don't last nearly as long as those that have spent their lives in quiet country lanes. The country roads may bounce the buggy around a bit, but tires, brakes and gears last a lot longer where there are no stoplights.

MAKING FRUIT JAMS AND JELLIES

Information in pamphlet and booklet form dealing with all phases of preserving fruits and vegetables in the home and of the making of jams, jellies and pickles is published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Apart from full directions as to procedure, numerous recipes for jams and jellies will be found in bulletin 77 on "Preserving Fruits and Vegetables in the Home;" in pamphlet 137 on "Jams, Jellies and Pickles;" in the pamphlet "Jams and Jellies made from Garden or Wild Fruits," and among the hundred and one practical apple recipes to be found in the booklet "Canadian Grown Apples" instructions are given as to the making of apple jelly, apple and rhubarb jelly, and apple jam. It is said that often the most interesting part of a woman's letter is the postscript, and so a particularly interesting point in this announcement is what may be regarded as a postscript—the pamphlet and booklets referred to are available free.

WHAT MOTORISTS PAY!

Thirty-one years ago, Ontario collected $1,382 from registration fees on motor vehicles. Last year, the amount had increased to $8,040,714, which represented the peak of collections from this source.

In addition to registration fees, gasoline taxation came into effect in 1925, in which year, with a tax of three cents per gallon, $1,936,767 was collected. The tax was raised to five cents per gallon in 1929 when collections jumped to $8,497,533. A further increase occurred in 1932 and the province collected six cents per gallon.

Last year, with a tax of six cents per gallon, $12,961,343 was poured into the provincial treasury by motorists on their purchases of gasoline and, in the space of ten years, $82,000,486 has been obtained from this source alone. Aggregate collections for registration fees ($38,581,645) and tax ($82,000,486) have amounted $171,072,131 since 1904 and 1926 respectively.

Jack Dempsey says—"Don't lead with your chin." Yet it seems to be some people's idea of life—playing for their own knockout.

Fortunate is the man who really deserves the opinion he holds of himself.

WATER AND THE CROPS

HALF A TON NECESSARY TO PRODUCE ONE POUND OF SOME KINDS OF GRAIN

One of the most interesting studies about nature is the part water plays in the development of plant life, practically all plant life being the result of the transpiration of water drawn up by molecular action, induced by the sun in plant cell structure, from the ground, carrying in solution the nutrients which are transformed by chemical action in contact with air and its gaseous into the various forms of plant structure.

Studies carried out at the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Sask., since 1922 show that it takes from 850 pounds to 1,351 pounds of water to produce one pound of Marquis wheat. 753 pounds of water is utilized in the production of one pounds of oats, while it takes 810 pounds of water to produce one pound of barley; and 1,328 pounds is the production of one pound of spring rye.

In connection with the production of other crops it was found that it required the transpiration of as much as 1,593 pounds of water to produce a pound of alfalfa, 1,108 pounds of water to produce a pound of white sweet clover, and from 260 to 377 pounds of water to produce one pound of potato (tuber). 526 pounds of water were required to produce one pound of tumbling mustard, 579 pounds of water were used in the production of one pound of stinkweed, and 206 pounds of water were used in the production of one pound of Russian thistle.

The results of the studies referred to are summarized by classification into three main groups corn, potatoes and Russian thistle are produced with a minimum transpiration of water; a large group containing whole grains use a greater quantity of moisture, while grasses and clovers are relatively extravagant in the use of water.

The application of this information is pertinent to the district in which the farmer resides, particularly in areas where the moisture supply is deficient. Because of its relatively low consumption of water corn will produce a greater amount of fodder than grain crops, and considerably more than grass or clover crops with an equal amount of available water.

BLIND OR NOT?

Strange Difference of Opinion Between Doctor and Doctors.

The strange case of Tom Kuplen, who, according to doctors thinks he is blind but is not, occupied the court at Sudbury, Ont., where Kuplen was suing an insurance company for compensation under a group insurance policy. His suit was dismissed when Mr. Justice Nicol Jeffery ruled Kuplen had not suffered total and irrevocable loss of sight of both eyes as the result of an accident in a mine.

Medical testimony of both complainant's and defendant's experts was that he is suffering from a form of hysteria akin to shell shock, which actually prevents him from seeing. This condition, doctors agreed, may improve suddenly at any time.

ARK OF BANNOCKBURN

Famous Relic Offered For Sale After Centuries in Scotland.

The ark of Bannockburn was offered for sale two days before the 619th anniversary of the famous battle of that name. It is the rectangular casket, 4½ inches wide, two inches deep and 3½ inches high, which Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, carried before the army of Robert Bruce. The casket contained the relics of St. Columba.

Recently it has been the property of Sir Arthur Grant, Bart., an officer in the Grenadier Guards. For more than 200 years it has been in the possession of his family at Monymusk, Aberdeenshire.

There is no other casket of its kind in Scotland. It is hallowed from a block of wood, the outside overlaid with silver and bronze, and there are traces at the ends of the hooks used when Abbots carried it to battle.

SNOW SURVEY IN FOOT-HILLS

For the last ten years, the Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau, Department of the Interior, in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey has annually conducted a survey of the snow conditions on the headwaters of St. Mary river in Montana. The discharge from St. Mary river is of vital interest to the large irrigation projects in Montana and southern Alberta and to operate the irrigation facilities of these projects at the highest degree of efficiency some advance information as to the available water supply is essential. While this survey may still be regarded as in the experimental stage due to the limited number of years existence, some remarkable results have already been obtained. It is now established that a direct relationship exists between the depth of snow found early in May and the total run-off from the area during the following three months.

MINIATURE AIRPORTS POPULAR

Tiny models of airplanes constitute the latest craze in London. Although only a few inches long they are exactly to scale, and all well-known types are represented. To lend realism, model hangars, control towers and club buildings are also to be had, to say nothing of many diminutive accessories.

BLACK CAT AND BAD LUCK

A black cat crossing the path of an autoist in Glasgow, Scotland, caused him to skid and suffer $4,000 damages.

BEES AND POULTRY INCREASE

The number of hives of bees in the Province of Ontario has increased 40 per cent. in the last ten years. In the same period poultry in the province has increased 44 per cent.

CANADA'S MINERALS

Sixteen important minerals produced in Canada are listed by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics in a recent return. They include: asbestos, cement, clay products, coal, copper, feldspar, gold, gypsum, lead, lime, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, salt (commercial), silver and zinc.

WHY BACHELORS EXIST

There are 372,296 more males than females in the population of Canada, according to a return just completed by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When boiling suet pudding add a slice of orange peel. This will collect all the grease and the pudding will be lighter.

To clean currants, wash them well in two or three waters, drain, dry in a cloth and finish in a slightly warm oven. A little flour dredged over them will absorb any remaining moisture.

To blanch almonds, put them into a saucepan, cover with cold water bring to a boil and having strained them run cold water over them in a cloth and the skins will slip off easily.

To remove the kernels whole from pecan nuts, pour boiling water over the nuts and let them stand until cold. Then hammer on the small end of the nut.

Stale loaves may be made quite palatable by wrapping in a wet cloth for half a minute. Take the cloth off, then bake in a slow oven for half an hour.

You can't keep your feet on the ground with your head in the clouds.

HOME TOWN NEWSPAPER

Oh, the old home town newspaper
What a part in life it plays!
Keeps a public debt of gratitude
Which the public never pays.
Where to go for thrifty shopping
If you wish to spare your roll;
When and where to pay the taxes.
Or to buy your winter's coal.

All the pungent friendly gossip
From small towns for miles around,
Fun, wit, poetry, religion,
In the brilliant page is found;
Latest news from foreign countries,
Round the world from pole to pole;
Wealth of wisdom—heaps of knowledge,
All are there, upon my soul!

Who to vote for at election,
How to make jam, how to can;
How to choose the right direction
To grow up to be a man,
When a naked, helpless infant
One is launched upon this earth
'Tis the old home town newspaper
Gives the records of one's birth.

Were you "lost or strayed or stolen"?
Concentrate down Mem'ry's track;
You'll recall the old town paper
Gave the clue that fetched you back.
Older grown, with dim forebodings,
In the school your lot is cast,
Till the old home town newspaper
Prints the joyful news "You've passed."

Later on you won a sweetheart,
In the church were safely wed;
I'd that old home town newspaper,
Lose all interest, cut you dead?
No! It gave such glowing write up,
That your soul was filled with rapture,
And your heart near burst with pride.

Were you "hero" in an accident,
A drowning or a fire?
How that paper held you "spotted"
For the whole world to admire.
Was it singing, playing, dancing
You performed upon the stage?
That old paper made you feel like
A predestined "public rage."

Like a sentinel to Heaven
Its calm editorial eye
Watches over us, scans our frailties,
Still regrets us when we die.
We'll not say that life's all "flat tire,"
Nor this world's a "rotten stink,"
While the old home town newspaper,
Grits, spills its magic ink.

HOT STUFF

No matter of what the older men are thinking, the young men are thinking of the girls.

There is no loss when a retailer goes bankrupt. It is added to the overhead and somebody else pays it.

Every man is important when he loses his life, and every man is funny when he loses his hat.

The trouble with a woman changing her mind is that the new one doesn't function any better.

More than one person succeeds by making the most of other people's opportunities.

Its the brunettes who keep so many of the men from preferring blondes.

Our idea of a well matched couple is a husband with a keen mind and a wife with a sharp tongue.

A man with two buttons missing and a rip in his coat should either get married or divorced.

Many persons once proclaimed pennywise have suddenly become dimeFoolish.

The office boy wants to know if race suicide is the kind where everybody tries to get there first.

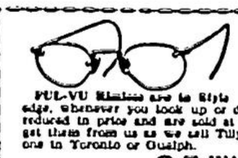
Some men look their age, and some don't—but a woman always overlooks hers.

'THE GOOD OLD DAYS'

Looking, as it were, from today's crest back along the road the motor car has climbed since "before the war," there are some amazing landmarks. The old magazines, such as Elbert Hubbard's "Pra" of 1912, — a copy of which turned up the other day—are a great aid to automotive retrospect, because motor advertising, then in its infancy, was both detailed and enthusiastic. One manufacturer presented a car with six wheels, four of them on the read end; no, car, he said, was complete with fewer wheels. Another maker boasted that his "chainless shaft drive" was in its third successful season. A detachable tire tread, which fitted on over the casing, was extensively advertised. A well-known car was "equipped, if you like, with self-starter, only $30 extra." Another car proclaimed that top, windshield, gas tank, and magneto were now regular equipment, and no longer had to be paid for as extras. Still another car was pioneering "left hand drive and controls." A commentary on mileage may be seen in the specifications of a two-passenger roadster: "Gas tank holds 25 gallons." Number of gallons to the mile not stated.

USE APPLE BARRELS FOR PACKING POTATOES

Potato merchants in Scotland were formerly wont to use oak barrels for shipping potatoes, but within the past few years they have turned to apple barrels, used in the first instance for conveying Canadian apples to Scotland and purchased second-hand from fruits merchants and grocers, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. There is a large trade in potatoes in Scotland and tens of thousands of barrels are required each year. The larger potato merchants reinforce the apple barrels with hoops imported from France and add ropes to the top which form a covering for the new potatoes. There is now little demand for cooperage stock in Scotland for packing potatoes.



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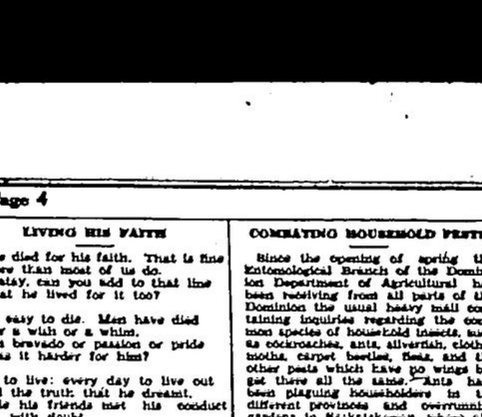
PHONE No. 8

The Georgetown Herald

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

'Close-ups' and 'Back-lighting'



Proper lighting will add much to the quality of your pictures

WITH the sun so much brighter and stronger now, it is time to exercise a little care in shooting directly into the sun when taking snapshots to avoid "lens-flare" in your pictures. I do not mean by this that you should make it a strict rule not to take pictures with the sun shining directly toward you and your camera for in doing so you will pass by many chances to incorporate fascinating, artistic "back-lighting" in your pictures. However, it's a caution worth remembering.

Lighting is of equal importance with arrangement of the objects or subjects in your proposed picture. It is the variation in the lights and shadows that gives a picture depth and roundness, making the subject stand out from its surroundings. Usually the shadows should be transparent, to a degree, but full in detail. This is obtained by a rather full exposure. If the sun strikes directly in a person's face they are likely to squint and the picture will not be a good likeness. Better have them turn slightly so that they are not bothered by the sun—then you will get a natural, life-like expression. Another point is to avoid making a close-up of a person out in glaring midday sun. At this time of day the strong overhead light casts heavy shadows under the eyes and nose and the picture is far from pleasing. When making a picture of a person during the middle of the day be sure to have him turn his face away from the sun or snap him in bright shade, which can be done very successfully with modern snapshot film.

If the illumination, or sunlight, comes from *directly* back of the camera, the shadows are more or less lost, giving a flat appearance. When you are a little more advanced, try some early morning or late afternoon shots for splendid pictorial studies for at these hours you get long, fascinating shadows.

Attractive, artistic pictures may be made from a position where you face the sun and shadows fall toward your camera rather than away from it. In "back-lighted" work of this kind, be sure that no sun rays directly strike the lens of your camera. This can often be avoided by standing so that the shadow of a tree trunk, a bush or the corner of a building protects the lens from these direct sun rays.

Under such conditions you should give a slightly longer exposure than would be necessary if the sun rays were directly on the front of the subject. Perhaps the next larger diaphragm opening will let in enough light to record the detail desired in the shaded parts, or, if using a small aperture for increased depth of focus, a slow exposure, 1/10 of a second, or a very short time exposure will bring excellent results. Try it.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

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