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The SNAPSHOT GUILD TRAIN YOUR EYES TO SEE



Railroad yards may be sooty and ugly but the photographer who trains his eye and his pictorial sense can find beauty there—and in every other common thing.

How many of our Guild members, I wonder, go far afield searching for beauty, in the likeliest places, and do not find it, and cannot understand why? It is an experience most camera workers have. But, sooner or later, if they are serious workers, they learn a basic principle: that is, that beauty is not so much in the subjects they find as in themselves and the way they look at things. To put it another way: pictures do not exist in a scene but only in the trained eye that can select and single out that which is interesting and good. Few persons beginning to use a camera would think of a railroad yard as a place to find beauty. But one photographer has become world-famous for pictures. He made just there. He works when the air is crisp, when a locomotive's exhaust steam fans upward in a great white plume. This steam, contrasted with the black of the engine, forms a focal point in each of his pictures. He selects his viewpoint so that the rails, curving away from the locomotive, are high-lighted in long, silvery white lines; then so arranged that they form his picture's compositional framework. Wherever possible, he includes a framing of dark foliage

Beginning a Life of Service

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, January 16th, 1938

GOLDEN TEXT: "The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand; repent ye, and believe in the gospel." Mark 1: 15.

LESSON PASSAGE: Mark 1: 14 - 28. No mystic voices from the heavens above. Now satisfy the souls which Christ confesses. Their heavenly vision is in works of love. A new age summons to new saintliness. Before the uncluttered shrine of human need, and all unconscious of the worth of price. They lay their fragrant gifts of gracious deeds Upon the altar of self-sacrifice.

Jesus served by preaching. When the voice of John the Baptist was silenced by imprisonment, Jesus went into Galilee, the district with which he was most familiar, preaching the kingdom of God. The words used in Mark's statement are strangely abstract, - the gospel, the kingdom, the time, repent, believe. A dozen differing words in the New Testament experience, have very much the same meaning. Repentance, conversion, salvation, atonement, sanctification, all are based on a new fellowship with God through Christ. There is an individual personal experience back of each such word. Later in his preaching Jesus made great illustrative use of concrete processes such as sowing, fishing, mending, baking and money lending. He told the inimitable parables of the Good Samaritan and the Prodigal Son. He did deeds of healing before the eyes of his hearers. But always the purpose of his preaching was the same: "repent and believe the gospel." The gospel was good news about God. Belief was no mere intellectual assent. It was giving over one's whole life to trust in God and action in the light of his will. Christ had a positive spiritual message.

Training, 16-20. Jesus served by training his disciples to carry on the work. This was a long term policy that at first seemed a diverting of his time and energy from his main purpose. Yet throughout his whole public ministry, Jesus put much of his strength in training his disciples to serve in spiritual leadership. He chose unacademic men, plain practical fellows who were teachable. They were all workers, men disciplined by toil. He dared to ask them to forego all financial security to join him on his teaching mission. "Have you heard," the neighbors of Zebedee would say, "that John and James have left home and are following Jesus? However will they eat?" Simon and Andrew had already joined in the same quixotic adventure. It was slow work disciplining these rough untrained men, but his willingness to leave all and follow Christ showed that they had the root of the matter in them. The time that the Master spent upon them was not wasted. See Peter preaching on the day of Pentecost, his tuition borne witness. See John, bishop of the churches around Ephesus, living a life of love; the beloved disciple had remained true. Teacher training is laying the foundation of the future Church.

Teaching, 21-22. Jesus served by teaching. He taught everywhere, in the Temple, in synagogues, in homes, on hill-sides and seashores, from the housetop, at dinner parties, under a sycamore tree. Creative truth flowed from his lips apparently without effort or strain. He had to suit his teaching to the capacity of his hearers to receive it and he made his profound teaching very simple, teaching by parables, parables, coverings, and metaphors that were acted out. On the surface he did not always appear to be teaching religion but he kept so close to reality that the power of the living God was there. People were astonished at his teaching. They went home from the synagogue talking about it. He was a living voice not an echo. His truths came from an overflowing spring of experience, not from a stagnant cistern. He spoke with the first hand authority of conviction and experience, not having to bolster up his statements with quotations after the fashion of the scribes. If only Sunday School teachers could teach as Christ taught. The art may be learned from Christ the Great Teacher who can teach teachers how to teach.

Healing, 23-28. Jesus served by healing the sick. In Canada, with all our hospitals and physicians, we have plentiful sickness, but in Capernaum and all the other towns and cities where Christ taught, he would see the blind, the lepers, the cripples, the insane almost uncare for. His teaching was done not before a selected group of students as in a modern university class room but before the general public, with the cripple being let down through the roof of a house or a demoniac crying out in the middle of his synagogue address. Christ was far more than the exponent of his ideas: he had capacity for quick, practical and curative action. In the Capernaum synagogue he restored to sanity a demoniac who disturbed the service. The population of mental hospitals is rapidly increasing in Canada and heavy financial burdens are being laid upon the tax-payers. The spirit of Christ, made practical in human service can help towards the solution of this growing problem.

Example, 27-28. Jesus served by the power of his example. Example is service and the example of Jesus has continued to serve through nineteen centuries. When he healed the demoniac the people became curious. The scribes began to wonder why they lacked the power Jesus had. The common people heard him gladly because he met them where they lived. Drowds

gathered wherever he went, without any necessity of advertisement. Mark has been criticized for omitting the Sermon on the Mount. "Doubtless, but let us be thankful for what we do get: a record of the Impression made by Christ's, very first appearance in the synagogue, witnessing to a striking individuality. Mark omits much and in many ways impairs the scope of the evangelic history in showing by a few realistic touches (this one of them) the remarkable personality of Jesus."

- Questions for Discussion 1. What do you expect preaching to accomplish? 2. How much attention is given to teacher training in your congregation? 3. What is the distinction between teaching and preaching? 4. Should the church give over healing wholly to the medical profession? 5. Why did Christ's fame spread rapidly.

GIANT HORNY TRANSMITTER LAST WORD IN MODERNITY

Six miles from Georgetown, and thirty-five miles from Toronto, in the midst of a typical rural Ontario scene of pasture beauty stands a giant instrument of modern service. Six hundred and forty-seven feet of structural steel pierce the clouds like a slender lead pencil, painted white and orange. This is the new Canadian Broadcasting Corporation transmitter known as CBL which began operation Christmas Day. By day, the tower looms in skeleton form striking at the clouds, by night its aviation beacon cuts through the atmosphere to warn nocturnal birdmen. All around lie fields, red-barns and haystacks and beyond, the million radio listeners whose sets will be tuned to this wonder instrument of the Twentieth Century.

Lines of Transmission A small, compact building of modern construction in white concrete and glass brick, houses the actual transmitting equipment. The tower is 500 feet away. Between the two, runs the transmission line carrying the power generated in the transmitter building to the tower, or radiator. The transmission lines are mounted three feet above the ground. They are encased in copper tubing, wrapped in asbestos and supported at intervals of a few feet in such a way that it may extend under the changing weather conditions. Beneath the ground, radiating from the tower are nineteen miles of wire which can be described as the spokes of a wheel with the tower as its hub.

Will Stand 120-Mile Gale The tower stands upon a ten-foot square concrete base but the construction is not as simple as it appears. At the base of the steel tower a steel plate, below this a porcelain cup superimposed on a steel ball all resting on the saucer shaped top of the concrete base. This resembles a ball and socket design. Running at right angles from the four corners of the ten foot square shaft, about three hundred feet from the ground are the four guys, one and three-eighths inch wire rope, especially designed and tested to hold the tower against a 120 mile gale. These guys are anchored in the ground 650 feet from their point of contact with the tower and they bear the extra weight of four insulators, each weighing 200 pounds. At historic Vercheres, in Quebec, an identical construction is under way. These are the most powerful transmitters in Canada, and each will also serve not only the province in which it is located but neighboring provinces and the states as well.

An Intricate Network But how does a program, originating in the CBC studios at Toronto, get to the Hornby transmitter and into the homes of the listeners? Music, drama or comedy, lectures, news and songs, all travel the same way over specially designed telephone wires to the transmitter building where they are electrically amplified and broadcast from the tower or antenna in the form of radio frequency energy. The transmitter is an intricate network of electric circuits with many miles of wire connecting its various units, but it is so compact that one technician can sit at a control console in the centre of the transmitter room, with an audience standing in the visitors' gallery, and control all operations by just pressing buttons with his fingertips.

Last Word in Modernity Radio equipment is one of the marvels of the age. Canadians are soon to have an opportunity of seeing the last word in wireless communication. And before many more harvests are reaped from the pleasant farmlands surrounding Hornby, the Dominion will have added still other links to this magic chain. "Canada Calling," which has its imposing beginning in the two 50,000 watt stations, CBL and CBF, in Ontario and Quebec. Now that the transmitter has made its formal bow on the airwaves, visitors are welcome to the new headquarters of CBL.

PEOPLE OF JAMAICA GROWING HEALTHIER

Jamaica, the largest island in the British West Indies, is constantly growing healthier as recent vital statistics show. The extension of public health service has brought about a considerable decrease in the death rate over what it was ten years ago. Jamaica is the mecca of increasing numbers of Canadian and American vacationists, not only during the winter season but also throughout the summer, spring and fall as increasing travel abroad "Lady" liners of the Canadian National Steamships indicate. These liners call at Boston during the winter on both the south-bound and north-bound trips and are very popular with American tourists as well as Canadians.

Nature Gives All Birds Kind of Feet They Need

One can tell the kind of feet a particular bird has by knowing his habits. For the feet of birds are almost as important to them as their wings, observes a writer in the St. Louis-Globe-Democrat.

The duck's feet are webbed because it must have good paddles to push the water with when it swims. Otherwise, it would be as poor a swimmer as a hen.

The robin has a foot much like the ordinary chicken. His foot has three toes in front, the center one a little longer than the others, and a rather long, strong toe behind. Because he scratches for most of his food, his front toes are fitted with sharp toenails which can tear at the hardest ground. The back toe is held in reserve, for when a cat or any other annoying enemy comes along, the robin is obliged to abandon his search for worms and cling to a safe, high perch.

Woodpeckers have two toes in front and two behind. Consequently they hobble awkwardly on the ground like some old man with corns on his feet. But in the trees, where they're reasonably comfortable, they're quicker than almost any other bird at hanging to the skinniest branches and getting through the thickest leaves.

The cassowary and ostrich, tail-birds that are surprisingly good runners, have the strangest feet of any. The foot of the ostrich has only two toes. He hasn't any use for the back toe because he doesn't climb trees. And for running, the back toe would be just so much extra luggage. Both of these runner birds live in Australia.

No matter where they live, nor what their difficulties, the bodies of animals learn marvelously to meet the needs of their lives.

Rock Rabbit, or Coney, A Relative of Elephant

Strange as it may seem, the mighty elephant's closest living relative is the gentle little rock rabbit, or coney, of Africa, writes Gay Murchie, Jr., in the Chicago Tribune. In outward appearance it would be hard to find two animals more dissimilar, for, even if magnified to the great size of his cousin, the coney would appear entirely different in shape. It is only by a very careful analysis of skeletal structure, especially in the feet, that zoologists have proved the relationship, and how it came about is a whim of evolution.

The kinship dates back to the Eocene age of some forty million years ago, when the primitive stock of animals began to divide up into the more or less distinct groups we recognize today. In those days there was neither elephant nor coney in the world, but there was a pig-like pigmy of an animal with a pointed snout, the moeritherium, which is known to have been the common ancestor of both. At some time shortly thereafter the ratter individuals of this species began to live apart from the more tapirlike individuals until two separate species were created, the ratter one becoming larger and more rodentlike, while the tapirlike one developed great size and a long proboscis, or trunk, which is really an elaboration of both upper lip and nose.

Marriage by Murder

"Will you marry me?" asks the Papuan lover. "Yes, when you've brought me the finger of a man you've killed," is his honey's reply. So off he goes, lies in wait for a victim, kills him, by fair means or foul, cuts off a finger, and presents this token to his bride-to-be. After smoke-drying it, she wears the gruesome object round her neck. Not all Papuans are so uncivilized, but in the finger cult flourishes today in the savage hinterland of British New Guinea.

Settlers Started Forest Fires

So dense were many of the woods in early Ohio that the settlers started forest fires to wipe out some of the trees in order to plant crops. A method of eliminating the top-foliage to permit the sun to smile upon the crops was called deadening. Tree trunks were girdled tightly to kill them, and before long the foliage disappeared. This was done where trees were spaced far enough apart to permit the planting of crops.

Every Watch a Compass

It is not generally known that a watch is a first-class compass, though it can only be effectively used when the sun is shining, according to a writer in Pearson's London Weekly. Point the hour hand to the sun, and south is then just half-way between the hour and the figure 12 on the watch. If, for example, it is four o'clock, the figure two on the watch is exactly south; or if it is eight o'clock, then ten on the watch is south.

Equus Region in Kansas

The Equus region in Kansas is so called because of the extensive deposits of teeth and bones of fossil horses in what was the river bed of streams from the Northwest, diverted southward into the valley of the Arkansas by the ice caps which at certain prehistoric periods covered northeastern Kansas, and closed the Kansas river. The stream deposits at places are 200 feet thick.

FREE FROM SCIATICA FOR 35 YEARS

In Perfect Health at 73 - Thanks to Kruschen

Thirty-five years ago this septuagenarian was helpless with sciatica. Then he heard of Kruschen. Since that day, he has enjoyed perfect health. Here is his remarkable story: "Thirty-five years ago, I had a severe attack of sciatica, and could scarcely move for about six weeks. Then I started taking Kruschen—about half-a-teaspoonful every morning in hot water. In a few weeks, I got rid of the awful pain in my hips. I have never had to consult a doctor since, and am still in perfect health at 73 years of age, which I can only attribute to taking Kruschen Salts every morning.—T.A. Most people grow old long before their time because they neglect one vital need of health—the need of internal cleanliness. Eventually they start the healthy Kruschen habit. Then, probably for the first time in their lives they start getting rid every day, of all waste matter from the system. The result is renewed health and vigour. Allments due to clogged systems vanish, youth returns, and life becomes really worth living."

Pat's Triumph

Pat determined to pass his favorite tavern on his way home. As he approached it, he became somewhat shaky, but, after plucking up courage, he passed it. Then, after going about fifty yards, he turned, saying to himself: "Well done, Pat, me bye. Come back and I'll treat you."

Misplaced Worry

There is a fellow in a U. S. town whose wife has not allowed him to spend a cent of his wages in 30 years. Yet he lies awake nights worrying about Roosevelt establishing a dictatorship.

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Treasurer's Sale of Land For Taxes

TOWNSHIP OF ESQUEQUING COUNTY OF HALTON

TO WIT: By virtue of a Warrant issued by the Reeve of the Township of Esquequing, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1937, a sale of lands in arrears of taxes in the Township of Esquequing will be held at the Council Chamber, in the Village of Stewarttown, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon on the 8th day of February, 1938, unless the taxes and costs are sooner paid. NOTICE is hereby given that the list of lands for sale in arrears of taxes has been prepared, that copy of the said list may be had at my office, that the list of lands for sale in arrears of taxes is being published in The Ontario Gazette on the 6th day of November, 1937, and the 6th day of December, 1937, and that in default of payment of taxes and costs, the lands will be sold for the said taxes and costs. Treasurer's Office, this 15th day of October, 1937. GEORGE LESLIE, Treasurer.

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