

A MOTHER'S PLEA

Oh, Time, stand still for me a little while, And let tomorrow wait! So soon the years will take my boy away, and I must smile to see him go—but I will smile through tears!

SAYS SCHOOLS NEED HELP OF PARENTS

"No school can succeed where there is a lack of co-operation between parents and teachers," declared Principal H. A. Doupe, of Fort Credit high school, addressing a national education week before a large audience of parents in the school auditorium in that village last week.

"Perhaps," he continued, "our display here will make parents realize just what the school is doing for their children. This project work is giving students an opportunity to determine their own niche in life instead of forcing them to seek something unsuitable as a career."

Demonstration of work included agricultural and other extra-curricular classes, gymnastic displays and a dramatic presentation.

Mother—"Now, what's the trouble, dear?" New Bride—"Harold has gone on a hunger strike. He won't eat a single thing I cook."

TESTED RECIPES

The following recipes are taken from the 52-page illustrated bulletin "Beef, and How to Choose and Cook It," which may be obtained from the Publicity and Extension Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, free on application:

Roast Beef Wipe off with a damp cloth. Rub well with salt and sprinkle with pepper. Place the fat side up in an open roasting pan. If roast is very lean, place additional layer of suet on top. Place roast in hot oven of 450 degrees F. and sear 15-20 minutes. Reduce heat to 350 degrees F. and continue roasting, allowing 15-18 minutes to the pound, according to how well done the roast is desired. If a roast thermometer is used—and this is very advisable—it should read 190 degrees F. for a rare roast, 155 degrees F. for a medium roast, and 175 degrees F. for a well-done roast. Serve with horse radish sauce or Indian chutney.

Steak, Broiled Wipe steak with cloth wrung from cold water. Trim off superfluous fat. Grease broiler with fat, place meat on broiler, and broil under or over strong heat, searing first one surface and then the other. When both surfaces have been seared, reduce heat to complete cooking. Steak should be cut 1-1 1/2 inches thick. Time for broiling 12 to 15 minutes. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, and butter. Remove to hot serving platter and smother with salted mushrooms.

Filet Mignon, Maitre d'Hotel Butter Cut beef tenderloin in slices 1 1/2 inches thick, trim in circular shape, surround with a thin slice of bacon, fasten with a small wooden skewer and broil 6 minutes in a hot, well-greased frying pan, turning often. Remove to serving platter and spread generously with Maitre d'Hotel butter. Surround with broiled mushrooms.

AMERICA'S HISTORIC BIRD

No other bird or animal looks out so frequently from pages of early American history as the wild turkey. The Indians adorned themselves in his feathers and roasted his flesh for food, but left vast numbers roaming the forests and open brushlands of North America until our ancestors arrived. The bird's cheerful call of "turk, turk, turk" must have been a welcome greeting to the pioneers, who had never before seen this one hundred per cent American bird.

But they very soon got acquainted. We read of roast turkey served by the Pilgrims on the first American Thanksgiving, and, turning a few pages, find it taking a place with venison and bear meat at the wedding feast of Daniel Boone. Through a knothole of his father's cabin in Indiana young Abraham Lincoln once shot at wild turkey, but related for history that he never again shot at a wild animal.

Over the mountains and into the valley of Kentucky the wild turkey flocks lured Boone, who records that they were so thick in the forests he could not distinguish one flock from another and believed they roamed the country in one great flock from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

Down from the eighteenth century comes a word picture of the great numbers of wild turkeys left at that time. William Barton, a naturalist, then travelling through the Carolinas, wrote of them: "I was awakened in the early morning by the cheerful converse of wild turkey cocks saluting one another from the sun-brightened tops of the lofty cypresses. The high forests ring with their noise for hundreds of miles around."

The great naturalist, Audubon, leaves us another picture of the turkey tribe's fall migration from high to lower grounds in search of richer forage, the gobblers traveling in flocks of from ten to a hundred and the hens separately with their broods. "I have watched them," says Audubon, "gather at the riverside and remain perhaps for a day or two as if in consultation as to how to cross. Suddenly the whole tribe would mount to the tops of the highest trees and, at a signal from the leader, would take flight for the opposite shore. If some of them fell into the water they did not drown but swam, and if when they came to the opposite bank it was too high to climb, they let themselves float down stream to where the bank was accessible."

But the wild turkey flocks fade from the scene as history proceeds. The forests were cut down, the brushlands cleared—no longer were the birds hunted only for food, but for the so-called sport of killing. They ceased to wander to the lowlands and hid away permanently in remote mountain sections and swamps, but even there were sought out and destroyed. Today they are almost extinct in their native land, and few Americans of this generation are familiar even with their appearance.

The domesticated turkey is but a weak offshoot from his beautiful wild ancestor. The wild turkey's plumage was darker—dark green tinged with bronze, with feather tips of velvety black—his wing power was much greater. He was more slenderly built but attained greater size. Strictly speaking, our tame turkey is not the descendant of the wild turkey that roamed the United States, but descends in a round-about manner from a Mexican relative. Early in the sixteenth century the Mexican turkey was introduced into Europe and raised there domestically as an article of food. Much later, when wild turkeys had become scarce here, we imported European stock and from that breed started turkey-raising.

Practically we may be as well off with the tame turkey—he tastes as good—but what American would not recall, if he could, the wild turkey flocks roaming our virgin forests, calling from the tops of the tall trees, gathering at the riverbanks in their wanderings, furnishing food for our ancestors in the hard environment of pioneer days.—In Our Dumb Animals.

Some men go to a lot of trouble hiding their light under a bushel when a small cup would do as well.

CANADA'S BEST 1937 CUSTOMER

Canada sold more goods to the United States than any other country during the year 1937, the U. S. Commerce Department announced last week at Washington.

At the same time, the Dominion was the second largest customer of the United States, with the United Kingdom occupying first place as purchaser. Japan was the United States' third ranking customer, followed by France, Germany and Mexico.

The United Kingdom, now negotiating a trade agreement with the United States, bought \$326,000,000 worth of merchandise in 1937, out of total United States shipments to the world of \$3,345,158,900. The British purchases were 21 per cent more than in 1936. Canada negotiating a new trade agreement, increased its buying in the U.S. 33 per cent to \$510,000,000. Japan's real vacation this year, according to Victor E. Eke, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian National Steamships, by arriving a few days prior to sailing time, such a holiday may be arranged to include a leisurely visit in the great metropolitan city of Montreal with over a million population, second largest French-speaking city in the world and known as the "Paris of America."

VOYAGES TO JAMAICA INCLUDE SCENIC TRIP ON ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Combining a visit to the interesting old world province of Quebec with a voyage along the scenic St. Lawrence Seaway and then on to Bermuda, the Bahama Islands and Jamaica, many tourists are planning to take a month's real vacation this year, according to Victor E. Eke, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian National Steamships. By arriving a few days prior to sailing time, such a holiday may be arranged to include a leisurely visit in the great metropolitan city of Montreal with over a million population, second largest French-speaking city in the world and known as the "Paris of America."

With the opening of the spring, summer and fall sailing season on the St. Lawrence, fortnightly departures of "Lady" liners from Montreal will commence April 27. On these 25 day voyages to Jamaica, via Bermuda and the Bahama Islands, the route covers a distance of 6,000 nautical miles or the equivalent of a trans-Atlantic round trip but at a rate per day with little more than the price of a good hotel room. Furthermore, a comprehensive plan of shore excursions under competent leadership is also available, which can be secured in advance at slight extra cost.

AVERAGE MAN IS IN THE MONEY

Investments of the average man—the middle class and working class of Britain—increased by more than £200,000,000 last year. The Prime Minister will announce the exact figure soon after Parliament reassembles. The total of his savings is now £3,700,000. That is four times as much as the whole Government Budget for the year.

These figures show how the average man shared in the increased prosperity during 1937. Savings—Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks deposits have risen by more than £200,000,000 during the year. Post Office Savings Bank, £420,000,000; Post Office Stock, £200,000,000; Trustee Savings Banks, £230,000,000; Railway Savings Bank, £27,000,000; National Savings Certificates, £50,000,000. Insurance—Numbers of policies taken out in the year was a record. These are the totals of investment in insurance: Life Policies, £550,000,000; Industrial Life Assurance, £300,000,000; Industrial and Provident Societies, £20,000,000; Friendly Societies, £150,000,000. House Purchase—Building Society savings rose by £100,000,000. Here are the investment totals: House property on which mortgage has been paid, £540,000,000; Building Societies share capital, £450,000,000.—Cardiff Times, England.

GOOD COMPANY

Abraham Lincoln was once asked how he had managed to keep his talk and his habits so clean in the rough society in which he had spent his youth. "Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "the fact is that I have associated with the people who lived around me only part-time, but I have never stopped associating with myself—and with Washington and Clay—with Shakespeare and Burns—with Defoe and Scott—and Blackstone. On the whole I have been in pretty good company."

Once in a while odd items appear in print. Three instances appear here: "A young woman wants washing and cleaning daily." "Green colored girl" wants work. "The first venture into the antique field was in Asheville, N.C. There he met his wife."

THE EXODUS FROM THE TOWNS AND CITIES

Complaint is made from other centres that people who work in towns and cities are exhibiting a growing tendency to live outside their borders, where they may escape taxation which is becoming increasingly burdensome and have more of their pay-envelopes left at the end of a month.

The same tendency is observed here. The most recent census recorded rather a striking gain in the population of the township of Elizabethtown, not because of more people being on its farms but because more individuals employed in the town of Brockville sought shelter from high rents and high taxes on its outskirts and established residences there. There are now well-established and quite populous colonies to the east, the west and the north of the town and the population of Elizabethtown must be steadily growing, whereas that of most rural municipalities is on the decline.

The present course of taxation, unless it is halted, will probably accelerate this movement to the suburbs. Rural taxation holds firm if it does not increase. The townships are no longer required to pay for such things as old age pensions, mother's allowances and, most important of all, provincial government aid in the matter of their own roads. Rural Hydro, moreover, is declining in price. Rural taxation is, consequently dropping. But urban taxation exhibits no corresponding tendency. Despite aid received from the provincial government, civic expenditures seem to be almost as large as ever, particularly in view of the relief burden which continues to rest upon many of them, and this relatively high rate of taxation cannot fail to have its effect upon urban building, urban rentals and urban residence.

It is apparent that if the towns and cities wish to hold their own in regard to population and to halt the exodus to their outskirts, they or somebody else must do something towards relieving the tax burden upon real estate. If this is not done, there can be little doubt that more and more people will be driven to the lower rents of neighboring municipalities where they are prepared to put up with minor inconveniences for the lower cost of living that they welcome. Urban taxation will have to be brought down in some manner if relief is to be given urban residents comparable to the relief which rural residents are receiving and if the towns and cities are to hold their populations. — Brockville Recorder-Times.

The big potatoes get to the top of the heap, but they wouldn't be there if it weren't for the little fellows at the bottom.

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