

CAMPAIGN MANAGER AND WINNER SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR SIX MONTHS

Meaford Citizens Pleased as \$500 Award Arranged in Contest

First prize winner of \$500 in cash and the manager of the Meaford Community Campaign were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud there last week. Both were sentenced to six months definite and two months indefinite in the Coughlin Reformatory.

"I find the public has been defrauded," declared Judge G. W. Morley before passing sentence. "I am sorry to see two young men like you involved in a crime of this kind. I must impose a sentence which will act as a deterrent to others."

Some weeks ago eleven Meaford business men sponsored a campaign the winner of which was to receive \$500. Votes were obtained on sales in the eleven business places, and by bringing in junk which was sold, and counted as so many votes.

According to the evidence, McBride arrived in Meaford a week after the campaign got under way. Little was heard of him as a contestant, and when he was announced the winner Meaford was greatly surprised.

J. P. P. Birnie, crown prosecutor, held that there had been an agreement between McBride and Allen to keep McBride's identity unknown until after the contest was over and the prizes awarded.

Miss Pearl Gibson, secretary of the campaign, testified that McBride had been given a million more votes on the sheet than he should have received. He was also given 90 million votes for junk at the suggestion of Allen.

Second prize winner, Jack Abercrombie, told the manager advising him not to buy old accounts, for which he would have received a large number of votes. The crown charged, however, that Allen himself had gone out and purchased \$22 worth of these old accounts for eight cents on the dollar, a few hours before the contest closed.

The case lasted for five and a half hours, with the courtroom packed with interested Meaford citizens, most of whom had been entered in the contest that McBride "won". F. G. McKay, defense counsel, told the court that his clients could not make restitution, as Judge Morley suggested, and the sentence followed.

BUY A FARM

"Buy a farm," or start a business in a small town, Roger Babson told a graduating class of American university students the other day. Mr. Babson went on to explain that times have changed, and the lure of the big cities no longer is the one to be followed.

If many of our present unemployed and particularly young aggressive men looking fruitlessly for some job in the larger cities, had heeded this advice back in 1931 the depression would not have lasted so long nor would our relief bills have been so high.

It is very doubtful whether the young people of today are radically different from their parents or grandparents. Rather, times have changed. No longer is it possible to hew new homes out of free and virgin bush. No longer is it possible to exploit the natural resources in the wasteful ways of the last century.

But new developments have brought new opportunities which are gradually being recognized by such observers as Mr. Babson. These opportunities, however, are not developing in the larger centres of population, but along the highways and in the smaller towns.

In the smaller towns and villages, too, there is more opportunity today for skilled artisans—men who can handle jobs that require and possibly combine a certain amount of carpentry, electrical services, plumbing and masonry.

World production of wheat, exclusive of Russia and China, during the 1937-38 season showed an increase over the previous year and was little less than in 1933-34. Variations in total production, however, states the Imperial Economic committee, affect the grain trade less than changes in certain countries.

More important in their effects in the years preceding 1937-38 were (1) the lower level of output in Canada, the United States, and Australia from 1933 to 1936, (2) the exceptionally small Argentine crop in 1935-36, and (3) the fall in production in France, Italy, and Germany in 1937.

Lawyer—"And where did you see him milking the cows?" Witness—"Just a trifle beyond the centre, sir."

Mace, Symbol of Power, Is Used in Many Lands

The mace, a symbol of government authority, has an ancient origin. One in Washington has been in existence since the organization of the federal government in 1789. It was provided for by a resolution adopted by the house during the first congress on April 14 of that year.

The magistrates of the old Roman republic, proceeding on foot from one place to another, set up their little courts to administer justice. Each was attended by a small body of men known as lictors, who preserved order, made arrests and inflicted punishment.

In conquering Britain, the Romans brought with them the fasces, or rods, as an emblem of authority, which, like other Roman customs, remained with the British people and were introduced into American institutions.

The mace in use in the English house of commons was made in 1649 by Thomas Maundy, chief maker of maces in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The mace of the Cromwell period, however, bore no regal symbols. These were restored after his time.

Cromwell himself perpetrated the most flagrant offense of legislative authority when he pointed to the golden mace then in use and shouted: "Take away that bauble!"

In a few instances the mace has been used in the United States to quiet some angered member of the house of representatives. According to records, its authority has never been ignored.

A number of states, including South Carolina, have maces used on state occasions.

Most Animals "Talk"; Rabbits, Hares Scream

A rabbit is usually a very silent creature, but the poor thing can "talk" when trapped or caught by a stoat. It screams terribly, and so does the hare, states a writer in London Answers Magazine.

Most land animals have a voice of some sort. Even the South American sloth, which never seems more than half alive, can make sounds. Of all large, warm-blooded animals it is said that there is only one that has no vocal cords and is quite incapable of anything but sign language. This is the giraffe.

Elephants trumpet, camels squeal, seals bark, stags at mating time roar, and the noise made by a hedgehog must be heard to be believed.

Natives of the Southern Soudan say that a species of python can give a sort of whistling cry, but this has never been established by naturalists.

Frogs can croak or bleat, but among lizards there are only a very few that have any power of making sound. One common in Malaya produces a loud ticking noise.

Fish, too, are dumb, though some species can make audible sounds when taken out of the water. The catfish croaks and one of the gurnards makes a similar sound.

Hair Growth After Death

Whether the hair grows after death is a debatable matter and authorities may be quoted on both sides. The weight of authority inclines to the belief that growth of hair stops with death, says the Detroit News. The lengthening of the hair of the beard often observed in a dead person is explained by the shrinkage of the soft tissues around each individual hair, the result of the drying up of the skin and muscles. Even those who do believe that hair can grow after death admit the rarity of such cases and also that such growth could be very brief.

The popular idea that sometimes a complete beard or long hair grows on the head may be produced on a body given no credence. C. Nessler's book "The Story of Hair" mentions two cases of hair growth after death, one of these in connection with a lawsuit against the heirs of the duke of Portland in England.

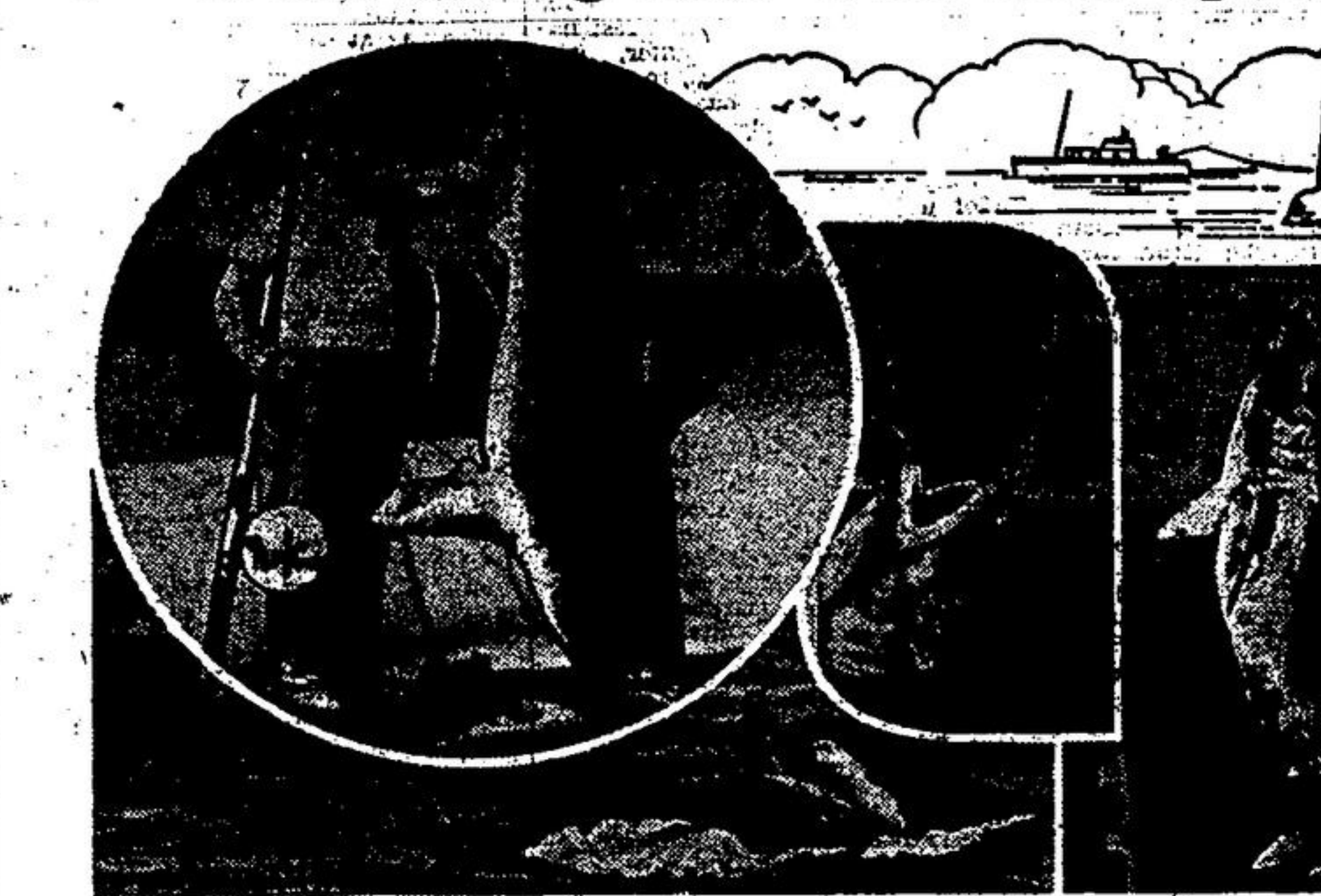
Indian and State Names

American Indians had an important part in naming many states of the nation. Wyoming was called "Meeteewehank" by the Indians, a Smithsonian Institution survey reveals. Nebraska means "flat water," to the Sioux tribes; Oklahoma is the Choctaw word for "red people," and Missouri got its name from an Algonquin phrase meaning "he of the big canoe." Minnesota, literally translated from the Siouan, means "land of the sky-blue water."

Dined on "Potato"

Up to a few years ago in Ireland, very poor families often "dined on potatoes and point" for months at a time. Having no other food than potatoes, says Collier's Weekly, they added an imaginary flavor to each mouthful by pointing the food at a bottle in the center of the table which contained a preserved bit of bacon, fish, cheese or salt.

Shark Fishing New West Coast Sport



The spunky trout of the Lan-rouleaux and the Canadian Rockies, the scrappy bass of Northern Ontario, the huge muskellunge at French River have all been put on their mettle by a fighting fish new to Canadian sportmen—the shark, killer of the deep.

Banking sharks have been found in large numbers on the east coast of Vancouver Island. While they seem harmless as far as swimmers are concerned, they are a terror on the end of 500 yards of 50-pound test line.

Many fishermen have tried shark fishing with great success. You never know what he will do

A Victoria man, McGinty Matter-son, caught the first shark. It weighed 596 pounds. The record so far is a 927-pounder landed by Commander May, of California.

Equipment is simple and not too expensive and the sport is thrilling beyond imagination. When the shark first takes the bait, a salmon from six to eight pounds, the fisherman thinks he has hooked the bottom. Then the fun starts. With mad rushes and plunges he churns the water into foam. He has a nasty habit of turning on the boat and snapping at the line or rolling on it and severing it with his file-like skin. You never know what he will do

About the time you think your back will break or your arms torn out, you work the fish closer to the boat. It is suicidal to try to land such a large fish and it is customary to give him a coup de grace with a 20-30 rifle.

It is a grand sport and a new one for Canadians but interest is so keen, judging by inquiries received by the Canadian Pacific tourist department at Montreal, that many Canadian and American sportsmen are expected to unite forces in a war on sharks from July to September, the time of year they appear in greatest numbers.

BUTTER DEALER HEAVILY FINED

A manufacturer and dealer in creamery butter in one of Canada's larger cities was recently fined \$50 and costs for representing and selling second grade butter as being of first grade quality. It was branded with the words "First Grade."

Section 28 of the regulations under Part II of the Dairy Industry Act states in effect that any package containing creamery butter must be marked so as to give a true and accurate description of the quality of the butter contained therein.

Any Province in Canada can give this section of the Dairy Industry Act and Regulations the force of law by enacting the necessary legislation. This has been done by every province except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

It is the intent of this law that consumers of butter will have some guarantee as to the quality of their purchases. The terms used to describe the quality of butter are "First Grade," "Second Grade," "Third Grade" and "Below Third Grade."

These terms are conspicuously placed on the main panel of the package and should serve as a guide to purchasers. The marking of creamery butter with the grade as described has proven to be an incentive to the production of a higher quality product which should stimulate consumption of butter and thus prove to be a decided benefit to the dairy industry generally.

PENNIES SAVED

A handyman recently journeyed to his favorite hardware store to buy a gadget for which he had paid 90 cents in the past. It was still priced at 90 cents. A dialogue ensued: Customer—"Is this what you would call builders' hardware?" Clerk—"Yes."

Customer—"But did not Mr. Dunning take the sales tax off builders' hardware? Should not this item be priced about a nickel lower?" Clerk—"Well, you can have it for 85 cents. A lot of new prices are coming through and we've not had time to post them up yet."

The handyman used to be a cynic. And when he used to be a cynic he would have classed this retail pricing as profiteering. But cynicism being old fashioned he concluded that the harassed retailer was merely trying to maintain a profit on items bought before the 8 per cent. sales tax was removed.

He probably will succeed in a measure, for the reason that the vast majority of people who buy gadgets in hardware stores do not know that there ever has been a sales tax concealed in the retail price. And if they never knew it was there they are not likely to know that it was removed.

Which is another illustration of why people who must impose taxes are definitely in favor of taxes of which the general public is not aware.—The Printed Word.

EMBARRASSING SITUATION

This actually happened in a Yonge Street, Toronto, shoe shop, a week or so ago. A young woman and two delightful children visited the shoe store, and the salesman entertaining the children, asked the little boy where he came from. "St. Thomas," was the answer. The salesman happened to come from St. Thomas himself, so he asked the woman, "How is Mitch's onion farm coming along?" "Oh, pretty well," was the answer.

"And what about that hospital he has been talking about building for years? Will he ever get around to that?" asked the salesman by way of making conversation. "Oh, I think he will in good time," replied the customer. Then, just as the trio were leaving, he turned to the little boy again. "And what is your name?" "Peter Hopburn," replied the child, stoutly. And was the salesman's face red!

POLIOMYELITIS SEASON IS HERE

Utmost Care Must Be Taken Where Infantile Paralysis Is Suspected—How To Prevent Crippling

The seasonal outbreaks of infantile paralysis are not far distant. The affection may be suspected when there is fever, headache, irritability, vomiting, tremor of the hands and especially a tender and stiff neck, which makes it impossible for the child to touch his knee with his chin.

In all such cases the diagnosis should at once be confirmed by the removal of a small quantity of the spinal fluid for examination, advises Dr. John W. S. McCullough, D.P.H. Thus far there is no specific treatment nor is there any generally accepted preventive.

Spray Not Much Good While there is no valid objection to the use of a one-percent zinc sulphate solution in the nasal cavity when given by a competent nose specialist, there is no satisfactory evidence to show that this procedure has any effect in preventing polio.

With reference to the use of convalescent serum the official Ontario report, 1937, indicates that the proportion of cases showing recovery from paralysis was considerably greater among those paralytics who received serum than it was among those who did not receive serum, and that the proportion of cases showing recovery from paralysis was greater still among those paralytics who received serum within 48 hours of onset.

Rest Is Imperative There is ample evidence that rest and immobilization of paralyzed legs and arms have materially lessened the ill effects of infantile paralysis. So important is this rest that it is usually far better to leave the child at home when the disease is first suspected than to remove him any great distance to a hospital, particularly if the move is a fatiguing one. The one thing that must not be permitted in the early stage is the use of massage, manipulation, electricity or of anything that excites muscular action in the affected area.

THE MAN WHO INVENTED THE ZIPPER

How often, I wonder, when we use that most useful little gadget, the zipper, and incidentally bless it for its usefulness, that has found its place on dresses, suits, purses, in fact everything that is meant to stay fastened, do we ever give any thought to the man who invented it. Very few people even know who he is, and as is often the case with inventors he never made a penny out of his invention. His name was Michael Fay, a Hungarian and he died twenty years ago. Every one in Hungary is familiar with the name and he will be remembered as the man who gave the world one of its simplest, yet most useful gadgets and got no reward. Others might have made a million out of such an invention, but Michael Fay got absolutely nothing. It was not that he did not want money for it, but circumstances were against him. He invented the "Zip" just at the beginning of the Great War, and it was given to the government, because the War Ministry wanted to attach it to the military boots that were being made.

Fay joined the Austro-Hungarian army in 1914 when he was still a young man. He did not return home until the trouble was over, his family thought of the invention and started to make inquiries. Was the Zip not worth something? They had papers and letters but no money was forthcoming.

As to Michael Fay himself, what sort of man was he? Briefly, he was a painter, poet, writer, actor, inventor. He had a mind that would not rest. Amongst other inventions that he brought out was a pedal change gear for bicycles and he also discovered a special glossy paint for colouring photographs.

He has left behind him, in addition

GARDENING NOTES

Work Never Finished The gardener's work never is finished. No sooner has a plant developed than every effort must be made to maintain it at the peak for as long as the natural limitations of the species permit. At that time more than ever, skill, the practical application of knowing how, is the determining factor in success.

Fortunately there are many locations where the gorgeous flower-laden spikes will develop to perfection even with little care. The object then is to insure continued success. This calls for close attention to the needs of the plants, since insect and plant diseases ever are lurking to destroy them. The food balance of the soil also is likely to be disturbed.

Feeding In Summer

The feeding of garden plants during summer usually is referred to as top dressing because the plant food or fertilizer cannot be worked deeply into the soil now without causing considerable harm to many roots. Never apply any fertilizer or plant food while the soil is dry. Always give good watering and, after the surface moisture has drained away, apply the food or fertilizer to the soil around the plants.

Keep it away from all parts of the plants, including the base of the stem, since many kinds, particularly the highly concentrated fertilizers, exert a caustic action on plant tissues. Hoe the material lightly into the soil surface and give prolonged watering to dissolve the food and carry it down to the roots.

Ready For Flower Shows

Now is the time to apply light feeding to plants of all kinds that are being grown for the fall flower shows. Regardless of the type of plant-food, it will be found a good practice to spread it over several feedings rather than one heavy application. Needless to say, the ideal time to feed any garden is just before a rain, or, if artificial irrigation is present, to water the food in immediately after applying. If you must use elements high in nitrogen, go easy, for hot weather and nitrogen often will upset your best calculations. Well balanced foods are safer at this season and will return the greatest dividends. Only experienced gardeners succeed in applying single elements to their plants and they often find the vagaries of nature upsetting their plans.

Hell on Earth

There are 1,465 people in Hell and they have a dance every Saturday night. Hell never gets above 86 degrees Fahrenheit, and it freezes every winter. It's atown in Norway.

The Game

It's much more satisfactory, and far more productive making the best of what you have than wasting time wishing for the moon. . . It is better to spit on your hands than to wring them. . . Life is not so much holding a good hand as it is playing a poor hand well.

Janie—"Black hens are smarter than white hens, aren't they, mom?" Mother—"What makes you ask such a silly question?"

Janie—"Well, black hens can lay white eggs, but white hens can't lay black eggs, can they?"

A successful man is one who can make more than his wife can spend, and a successful woman is one who can land such a man.

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