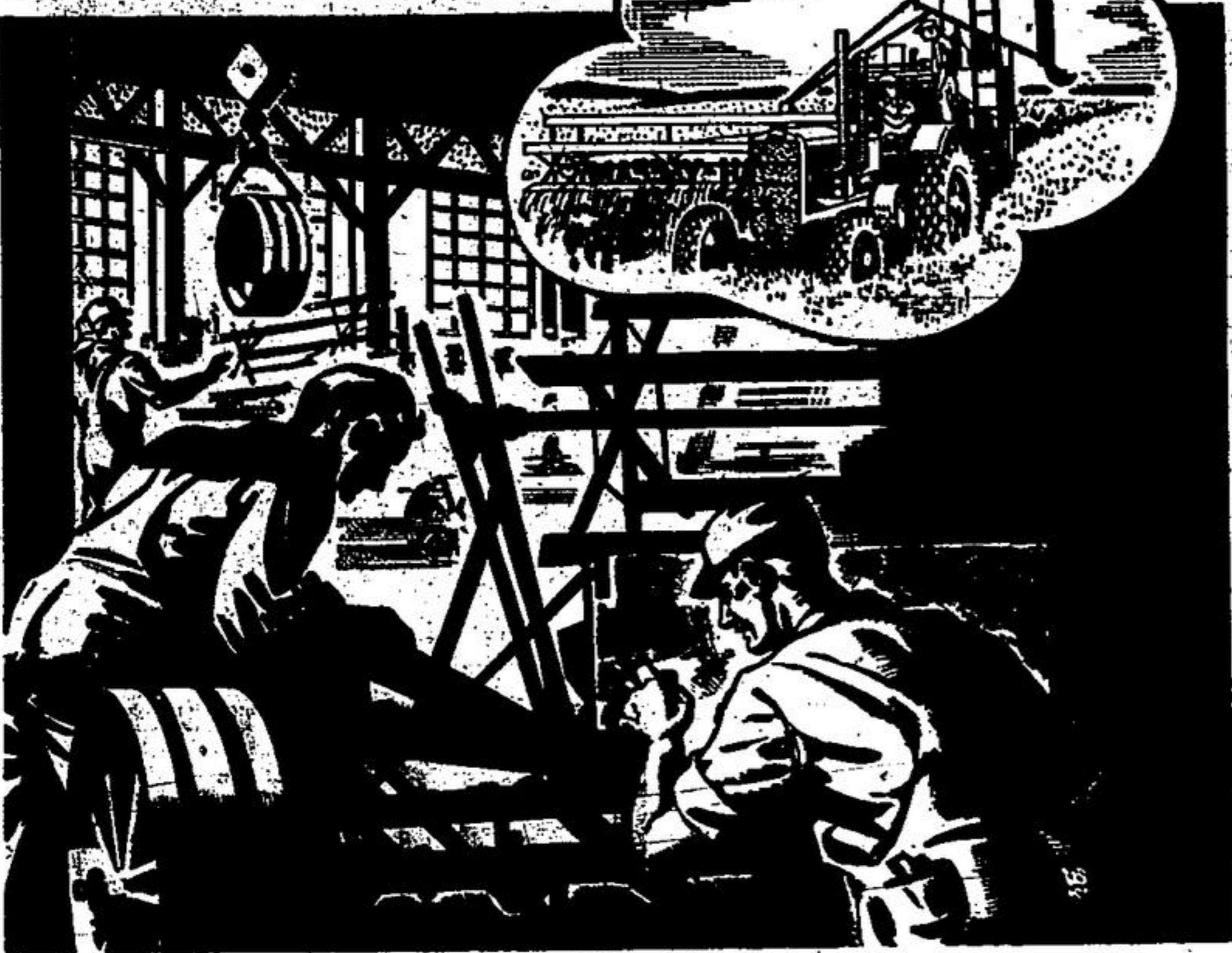


THEY ALSO FARM...



...WHO IN THE MACHINE SHOP WORK

Not for some time now could farming have been practised on the small scale style familiar in the world of yesteryear.

If today we had to rely on the old-time cradle methods of cutting and garnering the crop, it would take every able-bodied man in every province of our Dominion to harvest the average wheat crop of Western Canada. Thanks, however, to modern farm machinery, with practically no seasonal increase in hired labor, the farmer is able to take care of even the heaviest of harvests. The making of the machines for harvesting is but a transference of labor from the field to the factory.

Instead of the short seasonal engagement during the rush days of harvest, the implement worker is given longer periods of employment, and the days he spends in making farm equipment lessens the number of men required in the farm field. Thus, these men, during the winter months, help make short work of garnering greater crops during the few and fleeting days of harvest season, and so many of the men thus engaged have themselves come from farm homes.

It was only natural when turning their faces city-wards, that men from the farm should first seek employment with a company whose name to them had been a household word.

In Massey-Harris, whose origin ninety years ago was on a farm, these one-time farmers find a rather logical expression for their abilities in the mechanical side of farming—for while in forge or machine shop—they also farm.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

THE SERVICE ARM OF THE CANADIAN FARM

JEROBOAM: A MAN WITH A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

(International Sunday School Lesson, July 9, 1939)

GOLDEN TEXT: "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." Proverbs 3:6, 7; 37-40.

LESSON PASSAGE: 1 Kings 11:26-33, 37-40.

God must have deeply loved the silences.

For is there one of us who has not heard

Promptings to silence that he speaks not of?

What of an old remorse; a hope that is

Too deeply hoped; what of a grief outgrown;

And silent, old, unrequitable love? —Mavis C. Barnett

Self Description, 24.

How do we describe ourselves? Do we tell of our family connection through birth and marriage? Do we describe ourselves in terms of occupation, nationality, political affiliation? Police records describe people with a view to identification, but "Who's Who" seeks to describe people in terms of membership in organizations and personal achievement. Yet these are rather external methods of description. It would be much more revealing if we were known because of our dominant thoughts, our strong desires, our deep convictions and our highest purposes. These might give a truer indication as to the kind of men and women we really are. In fact, we may learn about ourselves by noticing what we mention when describing others. Athletes tell about the athletic skills of other people, while stamp collectors rate people according to their stamp collections. It might come as a self-revelation to us to take an hour to write an honest description of ourselves.

Quick Questions, 27, 28.

How do promotions come? The common reply is that "pull" is a decisive factor. Sometimes the credit is given solely to chance. In the long run, however, merit counts. In business, the people to be promoted are likely to be those who show capacity for managing business affairs. Each success leads to a larger opportunity. The medical profession forbids advertising, expecting its members to depend upon their own achievements for advancement in reputation and remuneration. A churchman who had long experience observing the careers of men and women, gave his judgment that the public has an uneasy desire to detect real worth and to give approval to those who are rendering unselfish service. The secret of influence in Christian work is integrity of character, spiritual sensitivity and the ability to express sympathy with one's fellow men.

Thoughts and Study, 29-37.

These days there has been much talk of promotion. It is probably little more

than talk. The majority of Canadians wish the Dominion of Canada to remain one and indivisible. When secession talk is heard, it is usually one result of some group of people in one province wishing to impose their policy upon the whole country. National unity in Canada is built up upon common interest, faith in democratic principles of government, and the hope of building a strong progressive nation on the northern half of the continent. National unity that has to be preserved by force or by bribes is hardly worth preserving. The way to permanent national unity in Canada is through mutual understanding; readiness to respect the opinions, even the prejudices, of racial and religious groups; freedom of speech for press, pulpit, platform and parliament, by means of which a common agreement may be reached.

Moral Rearmament, 38, 39

National character and conduct help to decide national destiny. The security of a nation depends upon the policy of its leaders and the social customs of its people. The Hebrew prophets were quick to see the effects of religion and morality upon public affairs and international relationships. More than anything else, Canada today stands in need of spiritual rebirth. Canadians have fabulous potential wealth in their natural resources. Politically we are favoured by our membership in the British Commonwealth of nations and the neighborhood of the great republic to the south. We have a land capable of sustaining a much larger population than we now have. What is holding Canada back? It is a lack of faith such as the pioneers had who opened up the forests and the prairies for the home-makers. We are crippled by fears and depressed by the walls of defeatism that discourage effort. We lack the inspiration of faith in God who has a plan for this nation. If Canadians can only regain a sense of destiny, feeling that God is using them to work out his purpose for Canada, they will once again show determination, courage and sacrifice. Many leaders are recognizing that business prosperity depends upon the moral character of the people, which can only be created through religious conviction and spiritual ideals.

Refugees, 40.

The refugees are a notable company. Moses was a refugee; so were Jacob and Ezekiel. The baby Jesus was a refugee. Today people of scientific skill and high education are asking in vain for admittance to the United States and Canada. They are being barred on racial, religious and economic grounds. Great Britain and France have seen an accession of national strength through giving sanctuary to refugees from different countries. What an opportunity there has been for a novel in the story of nearly a thousand European refugees taking ship and sailing up and down the coast to the Americas and at last, repulsed and sent back across the Atlantic. There is a different story from China. Cities already over-crowded have welcomed refugees, sharing their shelter

and their food, trying to practice the Golden Rule. Christians will do well to remember the words of their Master, "I was a stranger and ye took me in."

Questions for Discussion

1. What is my family tradition?
2. What does it mean to be industrious?
3. How should Canadians deal with secession talk?
4. How many ever attain their soul's desire?
5. Which will ultimately triumph in the history of the Jews, the threat of curse or the promise of blessing?

BRITAIN WANTS MORE POULTRY FROM CANADA

"There has been a noticeable improvement in the packing and grading of Canadian poultry reaching the British market in the past two to three years, and the only complaint is that we are not getting enough of it," said Stephen Stratzky, one of the largest buyers of poultry on the Smithfield Market, London, England, who visited Ottawa recently.

"One of my principle reasons for my visit to Canada is to try and find out why we cannot get more Canadian poultry," continued Mr. Stratzky. "There is a market for fully four times as much as the Dominion has been sending recently, providing it is with the quality of uniform grading and packing and every detail linked with sales appearance or appeal, as poultry, like other food products is really bought with the eyes. The Canadian poultry we are getting is satisfactory as to quality, but we want more of it."

WEIGH HONEY IN HIVE

Beekeepers have a unique method of keeping tab on the activities of the bees, according to a report from the Dominion Experimental Farms. Because it is so essential to know how the honey flow is coming into the hives, one hive in an apiary is placed on a set of scales. Thus it is possible to take daily weighings and so tell just how much honey is coming in. Furthermore, it is possible to know accurately the amount of loss the bees suffer in the hives, particularly in Spring, when the flow of nectar is light. Then the beekeeper can tell whether or not he should feed his colonies.

During the main honey flow, scales are most valuable for the beekeeper can estimate fairly accurately just what is going on inside the colonies. Thus he knows when proper attention should be given.

Some Reasonable Colored Sergeant

"If anything moves, you shoot." "Yessuh, an' if anything shoots, I moves."

BIG SHOW RESTYLED TO ASTOUND CROWDS

Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus, Air Cooled, Keeps abreast Of Times With Mighty Features

The big show—Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey—moving on four long railroad trains and carrying 1000 people, 50 elephants, 1000 menagerie animals, hundreds of horses and Gargantua the Great, world's largest and most ferocious captive gorilla, now displayed for close-up views in the menagerie will exhibit in HAMILTON, Friday July 14th with its huge big top air conditioned and restyled in rainbow hues.

Twenty-two air cooling units, installed at intervals around the circumference of the world's largest tent, make it comfortable for the thousands in the stands on the hot days. Drapes and gold tassels, gold and silver poles make the interior something new under the circus sun.

The new inaugural spectacle, produced by Charles Le Maire, former designer for the Ziegfeld Follies, is a streamlined pageant of almost unbelievable splendor. It is titled "The World Comes to the World's Fair," and 2000 people and animals take part in its enactment.

Torel Jacobs renowned trainer, presents the largest group of performing wild animals ever assembled in America—50 lions, tigers and leopards in an amazing display.

Dorothy Herbert, madcap rider of rearing and fire hurling horses, back from European triumphs, heads a number with 70 girl riders on 70 Kentucky high school horses, all four-year-olds.

Under a big blue top ceiling, lighted as is a big New York musical show, the displays of "The Greatest Show on Earth" surpass all the massed productions of former years.

There is a heavier contingent of stellar European features with the circus than ever before, for John Ringling North, its president, secured the Continent with an open purse last winter. The more important newly important attractions are: The Great Arturo, breath-taking daredevil and comic of the highwire; the Pilades, sensational leapers over elephants, camels and horses; the Zerbino, the Orleans and Pilsuda, Europe's greatest teeterboard somersaulting acrobats, Albert Powell, contortionist star of the flying trapeze; the Alcards, jugglers de luxe; the Iwanows, thrillers on the aerial bars; Hubert Castle, England's wonder comic of the tight wire, the famous Eurou, Europe's greatest acrobat, and Lulu, most famous of women clowns.

The horse numbers of the show are extraordinarily appealing, with William Heyer, Tamara Heyer, and Dorothy Herbert featured in new and sensational numbers. Tex Edmund, an arena scores with new liberty horse acts.

The world famous Riding Christians, bareback thrillers, with Lucio and Belmonte starring, the two Flying Concello troupes and the Flying Comets, with Antoinette Concello, one girl circus somersaulter; the Walkmirs, flying perch wonders, the Roomeys, stellar double trapeze artists—these are some of the other outstanding features.

HALTOM AND PEEL OLD TIMERS' HELD PICNIC AT BRANDON

(Continued from Page 1)

Irwin will hold the trophy for one year. Mr. R. J. Gourlay, past president of the Winnipeg Peel Association and Gordon Clouston, M. P. (Haltom), all sent greetings accompanied by cash donations. Greetings were also received from Senator Duncan Marshall of Ottawa, and from J. E. Matthews, M. P. of Brandon.

Deke Estelle of Brantford sent greetings accompanied by several dozen beautiful roses which were admired by all present, especially the ladies. Beautiful bouquets of roses from the Dale estate were presented to the following ladies who are all seventy years of age and over: Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. MacPherson, Mrs. F. Gill, of Brandon, and Mrs. John Bowles, of Souris.

The oldest person present was Mr. Henry McMaster of Portage La Prairie, who is eighty-four years old, while the youngest was Beverly Anne Taylor, of Brandon.

The Brandon plant of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies donated the Association five gallons of ice cream.

A short business meeting was held at 3:30 P. M. with the president, Gordon Irwin, acting as chairman. The trustees played several numbers and Harvey Stewart sang two songs. Addresses were given by Mr. Mitchell Cobban of the Winnipeg Free Press staff, A. E. Bowles, K. C., J. E. Matthews, M. P., Henry McMaster, and R. J. Moffat, of Brantford, Sask. The following officers were elected: Honorary President — Mr. Gordon Irwin, Brandon. Honorary Vice President — Mrs. Wm. McPherson, Hartney. President — Mr. J. H. Matthews, Brandon. Vice President — Mr. Gordon Irwin, Brandon. Secretary Treasurer — John Sparrow, Oak River. Chaplain — Rev. J. B. Francis, Minnito.

The next picnic will be held in Brandon in June, 1940.

Rev. J. B. Francis expressed the sympathy of our association to the relatives of the late Mr. A. Dolg, Ex-M. L. A. of Glenboro, and to J. E. Wellwood, of Elkhorn, in the death of his father, the late W. T. Wellwood, of Holton.

A beautiful lunch was served by the ladies at six o'clock, which was enjoyed by all present. Past President John Bowles conveyed the thanks of the association to past president Gordon Irwin for the capable and efficient manner in which he had carried out his duties, and also to the orchestra and the secretary treasurer, and to the ladies for the beautiful lunch served. The picnic was over at seven o'clock when all left for their respective homes well satisfied with a pleasant and profitable afternoon spent together.

Afghan Hound Numbered One of Oldest of Dogs

A rare dog is the afghan-hound. This breed comes from the greyhound family and that makes it one of the most ancient of dogs, according to a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. The origin of the afghan dates back into the misty ages, when probably the pyramids were in the course of construction.

Maybe it borders upon being an ambiguous statement, but nevertheless—it was once written somewhere, "that Noah took two afghans with him into the Ark."

An afghan hound closely resembles the greyhound, except that he has a wealthy silky coat of hair covering his body with an abundant amount of feathered hair on all legs.

There is a close resemblance between the afghan and the saluki, another dog from the land of burning sands. The saluki or gazelle hound, has a shorter coat of hair, but has almost the same type of skull as the afghan.

Afghan hounds are heavier than greyhounds, and because of the extra avoirdupois, are not as fleet-footed as dogdom's fastest member. Every inch of the afghan designates aristocracy and refinement. These dogs keep their narrow head poised high atop of a well-arched neck. A knot of silky hair adorns the top of their skull. The muzzle is long like the greyhound and saluki, while the jaw is also straight and a punishing one.

The dog is well equipped for speed, inasmuch as the legs of afghans are long and muscular. The front legs are straight as an arrow. Afghans are narrow at the shoulders, which is another asset for celerity. Their ribs are well sprung and the extreme tuck-up in hind quarters is much like the greyhound, and their hind legs are especially long from the hips.

Why Bills Were Called 'Continental Currency'

Continental currency flourished during the Revolutionary war period. This was the term applied to 40 issues of bills of credit or paper money which were put out by authority of the Continental Congress from June 22, 1775, to November 29, 1779. In all, this currency amounted to a face value of \$250,000,000, recalls a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The bills were promised to pay, based upon the pledge of congress to redeem them in "Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver." No date for their redemption was given.

The reason for their issuance was that the congress had no fiscal powers and no authority to levy taxes. There was, moreover, not enough faith in the prospects of the Revolution being successful for the congress to be able to borrow much money.

The notes, being unsecured by any real value, quickly depreciated, and at the beginning of 1779 they were able to pass for only one-eighth of their face. At the end of the year their ratio to specie was 38 to 1.

In 1780 the congress itself recognized its inability to maintain their value and provided for their acceptance in place of silver at a rate of 40 to 1. In 1781 the ratio fell to 100 to 1, and in 1790, by the terms of a funding act of that year, provision was made for redeeming them, up to a certain date, at that ratio. Those which were unredeemed were thereafter without value and no longer circulated.

Ancient Mining Methods

The mining methods of the ancients consisted of heating the face of the formation with an open fire, then throwing water on the heated surface. This caused the rock to crack. The miners then worked on the shattered rock and vein with stone hammers, copper wedges, chisels and gouges. By this difficult method they sank shafts as deep as 50 feet and excavated trenches 100 feet wide. In some pits, masses as large as 8,000 pounds were raised up on cribwork. "It is difficult to imagine what these miners expected to do with these enormous masses of metal once they did get them on the surface," says one scientist, "because they had no means of separating or removing any but knobs or pieces of copper projecting out from the main body of the mass."

Country's First Coal Mines

The first coal found of which the discovery is recorded in the area now known as the United States was that on the Illinois river in northeastern Illinois. The discoverer was Father Hennepin. His records were dated 1698. Coal was first mined in the United States in 1750, the property thus developed being in the Richmond basin of Virginia. In 1760 coal was mined at Fort Pitt, Pa., and in 1768 in the Wyoming valley of northeastern Pennsylvania, also of Portsmouth, R. I.

Protosoa, Single-Celled Creatures

Protozoa is the name given to all single-celled creatures, some microscopic, some as big as a half dollar. They vary among themselves as much as a different as a man and lobster, both of which have many cells, says the Washington Post. Some are beneficial and serve as food for other animals. Others combine when dead to form chalk and sandstone. Still others cause dangerous diseases in men and animals.

LEFT THE ARMY WITH RHEUMATISM

Now Fit to Join Again

Twenty years ago, he left the army, contipated and rheumatic. To-day he is fit and nimble—a merry, romping granddad, 61 years young. "I came out of the army with rheumatism," he writes. "It was especially bad in my feet. I started taking Kruschen Salts, and in a few months I found relief from my rheumatism. I became nimble on my feet. Now at 61 weighing 168—I am cheerful, energetic, and always ready to play with my grandchildren." F. E. B.

Many people grow old long before their time because they neglect one vital need of health—the need for internal cleanliness. Eventually they adopt the heathy Kruschen habit. Then, probably for the first time in their lives they start getting rid every day of waste matter from the system. The result is renewed health and vigor. Ailments due to a clogged system vanish; youth returns, and life becomes really worth living.

Supports Application of Bata Shoe Co.

Hughes Cleaver, M. P. for Halton, was in Ottawa last week to support the application of the Bata Shoe Company for admission of its key men to Canada to assist in the establishment of an industry in Canada. Mr. Cleaver states: "The question of the admission of the Bata Company to Canada has in some instances been misrepresented to the Canadian public. This company is already selling over 350,000 pairs of shoes in Canada and is also selling something over 900,000 pairs of shoes annually to the British Indies, Newfoundland and other Empire countries. On account of the present disturbed conditions in Europe the company intends to erect a large plant somewhere to supply its Canadian and British Empire trade. This company only makes a low-priced serviceable shoe which retails from \$2.00 to \$2.50 and does not enter the moderate priced field. It does not anticipate any immediate expansion of its Canadian trade. By this company coming to Canada it does not necessarily follow that existing shoe firms will lose business but it does mean that the existing Bata customers in Canada and in British Empire countries will be served from the Canadian plant and Canadian workers will be employed. While the opposition to Bata is ostensibly coming from a boot and shoe union in Boston, I am informed that this is only a front and that the actual opposition is coming from the United States Shoe and Machinery Corporation of the United States. This company supplies on a rental basis patented shoe making machines, which it declines to sell but simply rents to Canadian manufacturers. A study of the financial set up and the profits of this company is very illuminating. I have no accurate figures of the actual yearly toll taken by this company out of Canada, but some reliable sources place the figures as high as \$3,000,000 annually. The Bata Company in other countries where it is now operating has a record of high wages and fair treatment for its employees, including very attractive housing conditions and co-operative selling of supplies. Under proper safeguards to Canadian business, which has been announced by the Prime Minister, the coming of this firm should be highly beneficial to the shoe trade and to the Canadian public. Already some industries in Canada, such as the Dominion Foundries and Steel, have made provision for insurance, continuity of employment and profit sharing schemes for its employees. Every additional industry showing a proper attitude toward labor is highly beneficial."

BRAY CHICKS
Deliver the goods!

Why write letters and send money orders? Order your Bray Chicks through me—personal attention, prompt delivery.
George C. Brown
NORVAL
Ontario

Treasurer's Sale of Land For Taxes

TOWNSHIP OF ESQUEWING, COUNTY OF HALTON

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant issued TO WIT:

by the Reeve of the Township of Esquewing bearing date the nineteenth day of September, 1938, a sale of lands in arrears of taxes in the Township of Esquewing will be held at the Council Chamber, in the Village of Stewarttown, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the seventh day of July, 1939, 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 copies of the said list may be had at any time, that the list of lands for sale for arrears of taxes is being published in The Ontario Gazette on the 5th day of April, 1939, on the 5th day of May, 1939, and on the 3rd day of June, 1939, and that in default of payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold for the said taxes and costs.

THE TOWNSHIP'S OFFICE, 5th day of March, 1939.
GEOFFREY LAWRENCE, Esq., Esquewing, Ontario.