

WHY HE WAS NOT PROBATED

He watched the clock. He was always grumbling. He was always behindhand. He had no iron in his blood. He was willing but unfitted. He didn't believe in himself. He asked too many questions. He was sitting by a bad book. His stock exchange was "I forgot." He wasn't ready for the next step. He did not put his heart in his work. He learned nothing from his blunders.

He felt that he was above his position. He chose his friends among his seniors. He was content to be a second-rate man. He ruined his ability by half-doing things. He never dared to act on his own judgment. He did not think it worth while to learn how. He tried to make "bluff" take the place of ability. He thought he must take amusement every evening. Familiarity with slipshod methods paralyzed his ideal. He thought it clever to use coarse and profane language. He was ashamed of his parents because they were old-fashioned. He imitated the habits of men who could stand more than he could. He did not learn that the best part of his salary was not in the pay envelope. —Guelph Mercury.

FAMOUS "TEN GALLON HAT" OWNER IS LEAVING JASPER

Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alta., July — Seventeen years ago, Tom McDonough came to Jasper as the town's first general agent of transportation. Jasper Park Lodge then consisted of four cabins with accommodation for 16 guests, and a small log bungalow. That summer the entire staff of waitresses, four of them, went on strike for shorter hours. Tom McDonough, who has become known to thousands of tourists from many countries and is well remembered for his genial disposition and his "Ten Gallon" hat, left Jasper today to become District Passenger Agent for the Canadian National Railways at Edmonton.

Today by way of contrast, the Lodge boasts accommodation for 350 guests, its main building is the largest log construction in the world, its staff numbers into the hundreds, and only a few weeks ago its famous Outlook Cabin on Lac Beauvert was the 29-hour home of Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth.

The famous "Ten Gallon" hat will still be seen frequently by the guests at Jasper, for McDonough, in his new capacity, will have jurisdiction over the traffic representatives there and will make frequent visits to the Lodge.

It takes a little wind with the sunshine to make a golfer look like an American Indian. —Buffalo Courier-Express.

REHOBOTHAM: A MAN WHO MADE A FOOLISH CHOICE

(International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, July 16, 1939.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "A man's pride shall bring him low." Proverbs 29:23.

LESSON PASSAGE: 1 Kings 12:1-5, 12-17, 20.

In hearts too young for enmity there lies a way to make men free. When children's friendships are world wide.

New ages will be glorified. Let child love child and strife will cease; Dearm the heart, for that is Peace.

A Coronation Planned.

The coronation of Rehobotham at Shechem was a religious ceremony. A king was to be crowned, but above the loyalty to the king there remained loyalty to God. The distinctive thing about the coronation of King George VI was the fact that the religious emphasis predominated throughout the whole ceremony. Public witness was given to the place of the church and of the Bible in the life of the nation and the Empire. A coronation ceremony is necessarily expensive but there are many things that can be done in such an event in which boys bear witness to their fealty. The crown is a symbol of a united Empire. Representatives from all the component parts of the Empire met with one another and had a first-hand experience of the unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is said that the recent visit of the King and Queen to Canada was the outcome of a suggestion made by the Canadian premier when attending the coronation in old London. Through photography, motion pictures and radio a coronation can be a world-wide event. At the coronation of Rehobotham, only those who were present could have accurate knowledge of it.

The People Speak. 2-5.

Eternal vigilance is necessary if democracy is to survive. There is a constant temptation for individuals and groups to seize power for themselves. Britishers had to wrest the Magna Carta from an unwilling monarch. Quite frequently in Canada, municipalities have to protest against bureaucratic actions by some commission or department. The Israelites used the occasion of Rehobotham's coronation to seek redress for their grievances. They told of the heavy yoke that they had to wear and asked that the burden be made lighter. The right of petition has been very sacred in British nations. It is our boast that the humblest citizen may come to the foot of the throne. There are, however, many other ways of registering public opinion. The press undertakes to guard the liberties of citizens. Guilds and labour unions try to protect the social rights of their members. Federal and provincial and municipal elections afford opportunities for the discussion of any grievances or problems. By the conversations of men in the streets, by the reporting of events in newspapers, by the thoughtful reflections of writers in weekly and monthly magazines, by the debates in parliament, the will of the people becomes known. The real difficulty in democracy is to have sufficiently high individual intelligence to exercise citizenship effectively.

The Dictator's Delusion. 12-15.

Rehobotham's high position turned his head. Forsaking the council of wise old men, he took the advice of young men and spoke harshly to the people who asked for redress. The military states are ruthless about intervention and executing people without the impartial procedure of law courts to which we are accustomed. The strength of the British monarchy has been the personal interest in the welfare of British subjects displayed by successive kings and queens. Democracy may appear very cumbersome but dictators seldom last long and the dictatorship is perpetuated only by force and fear. No safer way of maintaining morale has been discovered than to encourage people to discuss public questions, vote upon them by secret ballot, and entrust their elected representative to carry out the policies chosen. Citizenship at this level requires intelligence and integrity.

Divided Nation. 16, 17. A.

The greatest era in Hebrew history was prior to the division of the kingdom under Rehobotham. Nationally it was disastrous to have ten tribes go one way and two tribes go another way. Ever afterwards there was rivalry and ill will. Many things tend to divide nations. Questions of race, religion and wealth may produce antagonisms. Great Britain had to pay the price of civil war to preserve national unity. The United States likewise endured four years of bitter civil war that the Union might be preserved. Canada has had to put down rebellions and undertake many political measures to preserve national unity. In Ireland, two different governments have had to be set up because north and South could not agree. The next hundred years of Canadian history will decide whether separatist movements can succeed or whether the inner spirit of Confederation will triumph.

Voting by Ballot. 28.

The frequent revolutions in South America have become a jest. The British and American way is not revolution but a change of government by orderly democratic processes. Granted that action and response methods for registering public opinion, the fact remains that when people choose their candidates, vote for the representative of their choice, and receive reports of votes in parliament, they do have the feeling that their citizenship is active and purposeful. The mere act of marking a ballot in a polling booth is a trivial thing outwardly, but back of it lies a long struggle for liberty and a slowly-realized democratic dream. Thoughtless people frequently say that we have too much politics, and we need less politics but better politics. Politics is the science of government and in this science there is much to be learned.

OAKVILLE'S MODERN POST OFFICE RECALLS TRIBES WHEN FRONTIER BACKED MAIL FROM HORSEMEN

Oakville's new post office, under construction on the south side of Colborne street, is at last beginning to look like a building. Foundations, walls and copper roof are finished, the walls inside have been plastered, plumbing and other fixtures have been installed, and soon the contractors will be working on the interior furnishings, which will be the "derriere" in post office appointments.

The new post office is Oakville's fourth, and the postmaster, J. James, is the fifth such official Oakville has had since Col. William Chisholm was appointed in 1836. The other three post offices are still extant. The present one, situated across Colborne st. from the new one, has been in operation for over 30 years and has long been outgrown by the size of the town and its population.

The close of the last century saw the post office further west on Colborne street, situated where Evers drug store now stands, and when it closed, William Busby bought the building and moved it to Church st. where it is now part of a semi-detached residence there.

Post Office no. 1, which now occupies the 16 Mile Creek bridgehead, is a one-story frame structure, unoccupied, and relegated mostly to advertising and "to let" signs. Over 100 years old, it was also Oakville's first customs house and originally sat on Navy street, which led to the pier and was Oakville's main street, when most of the transportation was waterborne, Oakville's business centre started to move eastward in 1857, the day the first railroad train puffed in town. The first old post office was moved several times until its final location at the bridgehead, where it had variously been used as a blacksmith's shop and a garage.

Col. William Chisholm was the first postmaster. He was appointed in 1835, eight years after he had purchased at auction a 960-acre block, theretofore occupied by the Mississauga Indians. He obtained a charter from the provincial government and commenced construction of Oakville harbor, completing it to admit vessels in 1836. At that time large quantities of white oak barrel staves were made in Oakville and shipped down the Sixteen Mile Creek enroute for Quebec.

Fifteen years before Oakville had a postmaster, the only post office between Toronto and Dundas was at Oakville. The post office there was now Oakville, represented by a single settler in a log cabin.

Mails at that time were carried on horseback along Dundas street from Toronto to Niagara, and settlers for miles around, even as far back as the town of Trafalgar for their mail, domestic or from abroad.

Chisholm's successor as postmaster was Robert Balmer. He occupied the position for 60 years. Next was W. H. Young, who remained in office 15 years, to be succeeded by L. V. Cote, who built the building now shortly to be eclipsed by the new structure now being built. Mr. Cote was postmaster until three years ago. He was succeeded by James James, the present incumbent, who like all his predecessors will move into new and more commodious quarters.

From a few letters arriving sporadically 100 years ago, mail grew till in the seventies there were two mails a day. To-day Oakville has five mails a day in and five outgoing.

The new post office is expected to be ready for occupancy in November.

London Plans 'Youth City' For Visiting Young People

"Youth movements" are playing a steadily growing part in the lives of many countries, but in none so great a part as in the English-speaking nations. Keen interest is now being shown in an ambitious project recently launched to create a "city of youth" in London which would form the focal point of all youth organizations in the British Empire.

Eventually it is hoped that other countries, particularly the United States, will be drawn into this foundation.

The plan is to build a "city" at a total cost of about \$5,000,000, with its own theater, library, dining and common rooms and with various dormitory blocks. The foundation is intended to serve first and foremost boys and girls of student age from all parts of the empire who may visit London for study purposes and holiday tours. Suitable accommodation for such visitors is woefully scarce in London now, and the new "youth city" plan would solve the problem of how to house thousands of young people every year at a cost within the reach of far more parents than is at present the case.

The "city" will also provide accommodation for people from first-class Great Britain who would otherwise not have a chance of visiting the educational treasures of the capital, such as museums and art galleries, while it will be possible too to open the "city" to groups of visiting students from foreign countries. The impression of London that these young people would take back to their own homes would probably mean much in the sphere of international relations in years to come.

TEN IN CASE

Our favorite parson, who long ago told us of the penniless but appreciative bridegroom who in lieu of cash for the ceremony offered to fix the rectory gas meter so it wouldn't register, has a new story of the same ilk, the experience of a fellow minister to the souls of a fashionable congregation.

A bright young parson, who had been christened and confirmed by the rector, was married and with customary delicacy, handed the clergyman an envelope. The envelope was found to contain a cheque for \$10. This was deposited in a day or so and in the course of another day or so it bounced right back.

"Look here!" said the rector on the first occasion after the honeymoon. "Then it was feasible to buttonhole the bridegroom. That's not the way to start out in life. You shouldn't get into the habit of issuing cheques if you haven't the money in the bank."

"A cheque?" asked the groom, wide-eyed. "Let me see it. Hey, Canon, look at that signature! That's the parson's signature. I gave him ten bucks in cash to pay you."

THE POISON IVY SEASON

Poison ivy is a joy-killer in many parts of Canada and this is the season to be on guard. City dwellers especially suffer from the effects of contact with this dangerous vine as being less accustomed to seeing it, they fail to recognize it. In some parts of Peel County they eradicated it by using a chemical spray.

The mere touching of poison ivy is likely to cause a peculiar inflammation of the skin to break out at the point of contact. Sometimes there is a slight redness and itching; at other times, contact is followed by large swellings with extensive blisters, accompanied by a severe burning sensation.

When poison ivy has been accidentally touched, the use of ointments or cold creams should be carefully avoided and when these dissolve they spread the poison. First aid consists in washing the parts afflicted with alcohol or coal oil, or with non-ethyl gasoline.

As poison ivy is so common, hikers should avoid touching poison ivy or anything resembling it. Walking through underbrush is dangerous and even letting clothing come in contact with poison ivy is risky.

The vine can be identified by its leaf formation. Its leaf is divided into three leaflets, which differentiates it from the harmless Virginia Creeper, another common vine, as the latter has five leaflets. The flower of the poison ivy is a small greenish one and its fruit pale green during the early part of the summer. After ripening, the fruit turns ivory white.

To be on the safe side, whether one knows positively or not that a vine is poison ivy, any three-leaved creeper should be avoided.

NO WONDER HE WON!

Two Irish farmers, keen rivals entered their horses in a steeplechase. One of them engaged a crack jockey to ride. The two horses were leading at the last fence when both jockeys were unseated. The expert jockey quickly remounted and won the race.

On returning to the paddock he found the farmer fuming with rage. "Why, what's up?" he asked. "I won didn't I?"

"Yes, you won all right," roared the farmer; "but on the wrong horse, you idiot!"

Without freedom there can be no enduring peace and without peace no enduring freedom. —King George VI.

Reflected Glare Removed From Illuminating Unit

Providing illumination free from reflected glare, a new type of lighting unit was demonstrated recently. It was a desk lamp so arranged that light from an ordinary bulb was passed through a sheet of transparent material, to remove the light waves that cause reflected glare, says Popular Mechanics. Those waves or vibrations of light useful for seeing were not affected, but the waves ordinarily reflected as white specular light or glare were eliminated. The effect on the printed page was a startling clarity of detail unobscured by reflections.

With glare eliminated, other lighting problems may be solved. Intensities can be increased to desired levels without the otherwise proportionate increase in reflected glare frowned upon by optical authorities. The light source may be placed directly in front of the reader, thus assuring even distribution of light across the page without concern as to reflections. While the reader has no sense of brightness with polarized illumination, much higher intensities can be maintained.

Glare, according to optical experts, impairs the visual function because it bleaches out the visual purple faster than it can be regenerated by the human system.

COLOUR WHEN DINING AIDS THE APPETITE

It is a well known fact that colour encourages the appetite, and conversely an artistically arranged plate-dinner may be one of the most acceptable meals. Colours should be considered first, then texture; flavour and nutritive value are sure to follow—for if vegetables look attractive and taste good, they must have been properly cooked.

Try such combinations as the following:

- Baked potato, buttered spinach, escalloped tomato, celery curls (use fresh or canned vegetables)
- Creamed asparagus on toast, grated raw carrot, potato puris, peas.
- Caulliflower with cheese sauce, carrot slices, green beans, rice, potatoes.
- Escalloped potatoes, buttered beets, succotash, cabbage salad.
- Baked stuffed onions, mashed turnips, creamed peas and mushrooms in paty cases, watercress.

To keep colour of red vegetables cool in water slightly acidulated by adding 1 teaspoon vinegar to 1 pint water. This also improves texture, and while one might wonder at the phrase "keeping the colour" of white vegetables, the same method prevents that brown tint sometimes acquired by celery, turnips and onions. Cook yellow vegetables in as little water as possible, with salt added during cooking. Over-cooking ruins all vegetables.

The pamphlet "Vegetables For Every Day" which may be obtained from the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives further information on Canadian vegetables.

Cats Called Destructive

According to the National Wildlife Federation, the animals most destructive to wildlife on the farm are three that make their home with man—the cat, the rat and the dog. There has been so much said about the harm done by cats that progressive farmers no longer tolerate stray cats about their property without counting any other loss from cats; the destruction of insect-eating birds calls for the most rigorous control of this persistent prowler of the fields. Studies of hunting cats show that they follow regular routes, so that if one is seen it can usually be captured by setting a trap in the locality. Various forms of box traps are effective, since the cat is not a trap-shy animal. No estimate can be made of the damage done by rats at a distance from dwellings. In warm weather, rats invade the fields and marshes and are completely "wild." They are almost as fond of water as muskrats, and swim and dive about as well as their valuable relatives.

Melodeon an Ancient Instrument

Melodeons go far back in the centuries for their origin. Indeed a shepherd boy blowing through a bit of willow created the first organ. But as late as the early 1800s this tuneless little instrument, often in a beautiful rosewood case with quaint beading and lyre-shaped ends, was exceedingly popular. The melodeon is a reed instrument. The tone is produced through bellows operated by pedals, one serving to create a vacuum through which the air rushes and in its course passing through the reeds, the other producing the swell.

Black and White Not Colors

For all practical purposes black and white are colors, but technically speaking, they are not. Colors are produced by the difference in length of light waves. The longer waves are seen as red, those a little shorter as orange, and so on. The shortest light waves visible appear as violet. A black object is one that absorbs all, or nearly all the light waves, and a white object one that reflects all, or nearly all the light waves.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD
PICTURES AT BEACH AND POOL



In taking pictures at the beach, remember that sunlight and open water are quite bright. Be careful not to overexpose.

SWIMMING pools and bathing beaches are busy places in the summer time—and wherever there is activity, there's a field for your camera.

Since you find a lot of rapid action at these places, the finer camera with fast lens and rapid shutter provides definite advantages. But if you use a trusty inexpensive box camera, you'll find plenty to occupy it, too.

Among the things to picture are beach games, water sports, diving, children at play, sand castles, shadow patterns on rippled sand, and— at the lake or the seashore—scenic views and sunsets.

The chief thing to remember, in taking pictures at the beach, is that sunlight and open water are extremely bright. Therefore, exposures can be shorter than when snapping pictures inland. With "chrome" type film, 1/50-second shutter speed at f16 lens opening is sufficient for a beach scene, and 1/50 second at f11 suffices for average shots of individuals and small groups. These, of course, are "sunny-day" exposures—on cloudy-bright days, use the next larger lens opening. With a box camera, on a sunny day, use the large lens opening for shots of individuals and groups, and the small lens opening for scenic views.

For shots of fast action, the fine camera is best—but you can also get good pictures with a box camera, if you are alert for momentary pauses in the action. These occur in most games or sports. Naturally, they don't happen during a dive—so with a slow camera you'll have to pose the diving pictures. Your subject can halt on the end of the board, in proper position to "take off"—and if he does it realistically, the picture will be about as interesting as a genuine action picture.

If you possess a finer miniature camera in the 35-millimeter or No. 328 size, by all means take a roll or two of full-color film along when you go to the beach or pool. Bright beach umbrellas, vivid costumes, blue water, and golden sand make these places ideal for full-color photography. And today, it's just about as easy to use full-color film as to take pictures in black-and-white.

John van Gulder

CLEARING SALE

OF

Spring Millinery

MISSES CLARIDGE . . . announce a

Clearing Sale of Spring Millinery

Prices from \$1.00 up

Misses Claridge

GEORGETOWN

Maple Block (Upstairs)

RADIO REPAIRING

23 Years Experience

WE SPECIALIZE ON THIS WORK.

J. SANFORD & SON

PHONE: GEORGETOWN 266

This is a reproduction of

TITE-LAP Metal Roofing

which makes a better farm building. Easy to put on, permanent, fire-proof, minimum upkeep. Write for cost estimate.