

Current Comment

WHO WORKS IN GEORGETOWN?

This moot question was asked us on Monday, shortly after work began on Main Street of tearing up the curb to make way for the new pavement. The reason was that there were about twenty-five or thirty men watching the operator of a power drill while he alone did the work. The driller says the irony of it all was that no one offered a hand, but that if suggestions would have done the work he would have been finished in a few hours. It has also been suggested that the Town Council find a way to furnish seats for the "straw bosses."

BUSINESS MEN MAKE DECIDED CHANGE

It is becoming more and more apparent that business men and merchants are swinging away from the old-fashioned method of advertising through the distribution of bills to homes to newspaper advertising. It is not to be wondered at. When circulation is considered, newspaper advertising is much cheaper and outside of announcements of entertainments, sports events, or such, is a much better form of advertising. Newspapers are kept and read, not thrown away as handbills delivered from house to house frequently are. Weekly newspapers offer the best advertising value, because the issues are kept for a week and generally referred to constantly.

CAR LIGHTS MUST BE DIMMED

Provincial Highway Traffic Officers throughout Ontario have received instructions that legislation has finally been put into effect, calling for the prosecution of drivers who fail to dim their head-lamps while meeting other vehicles on the highway at night. This law has long been a needed one for although all modern automobiles are equipped with head-lamp dimmers, there are still those motorists who scorn the precautionary and courteous measure of using them. Glaring headlamps have been the cause of countless accidents the past years, and up till now, there has been no law forcing drivers to turn down their lights when meeting other traffic. Now, however, every officer has been advised of this new addition to the Highway Traffic Act, and will be on the look-out for offenders.

In brief the new section stated that motorists failing to dim their head-lamps when they come within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle will be prosecuted, and it is the sincere intention of the government to see that it is put into immediate effect.

CYCLISTS MUST CONFORM TO LAW

Bicyclists, pet pees of many motorists, are more numerous on the highways and by-ways of the country than ever, a fact in itself which is very welcome, for cycling is one of the most healthful exercises. However, there are certain rules which those riding bicycles are supposed to observe, just the same as there are rules governing drivers of motor vehicles. These rules are largely for the safety of the cyclists themselves, at the same time offering the motorist some protection from the worry which is his or hers in dodging the two-wheeled vehicles. One of these rules distinctly says that only one person should ride on a bicycle at one time. Many accidents have occurred in the past due to some one riding on the handle bars or cross bars of a bicycle. However, two on a bicycle does not seem to be the worst offence along this line. The other night three youths

were noticed riding one machine, one on the handle bars, one on the saddle and a third perched on his back. Such a stunt on a public thoroughfare is highly dangerous and the cyclists themselves should realize the hazard which they are running. Another law governing bicycles which is more often flaunted than not is that pertaining to lights. All bicycles are to carry lights or reflectors both front and back. It is surprising how few do, particularly when the law is strictly for their own safety.

FATAL BEAUTY ON THE ROAD

It is a waste of time to argue whether women car drivers are worse than men, for the average male driver is so desperate that he cannot sensibly be taken as a basis of comparison. The only matter worth discussing in this connection is that good-looking women drivers are terrible. This proposition cannot be disputed with success. It remains only to consider why good-looking women drivers are so bad. The reason is that they are accustomed to having their own way. They go first through doorways, so they naturally expect to go first through intersections. Their less beautiful sisters have learned through sad experience to get along the best way they can while afoot, and therefore they are less domineering when behind the wheel of a motor car.

The ironic joke on beautiful women (and incidentally on those unfortunate men whom they run down) is that the modern slanting windshield prevents other motorists and pedestrians from seeing inside the car and realizing that the driver is a beautiful woman. Because they cannot see her clearly, they treat her as though she were a normal driver of a motor car. They do not always assume that she will navigate her vehicle along the middle of the road, over the white strip. They rather expect that she will pause at stop streets. They do not always assume against the contingency that she will be talking with the other occupants of her car in animated conversation, and therefore they are less attentive to the details of avoiding destruction. A good-looking woman is a beautiful dame sans merci of the highway. Hers is truly a fatal beauty.

MEMORY WORK TO BE PUPIL'S CHOICE

Courses of study in English for grades IX, X and XI, have been issued by the Minister of Education the first two having been revised and that for Grade XI, will be used for the first time this fall. In grade XI, the literature course consists of the study of a play, an anthology of modern poetry, a volume of travel. A list is given in each case suggestive of the type of work to be chosen.

Plays suggested include, Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," Bennett's "Miles," "Drinkwater's "Oliver Cromwell," Milne's "The Dover Road" or Synge's "The Shadow of the Glen." Included in the biographies are Francis "Augustus," Pekin's "Darwin," Maurois' "Disraeli," Virginia Sackville West's "Joan of Arc," and Graves' "Lawrence and the Arabs."

Six supplementary books are to be read by each pupil. In the course in memorizing it is stated that a minimum of 200 lines should be undertaken by each pupil, part of which may be prose. Passages may be chosen by the pupils. Teachers are urged to encourage pupils to use the dictionary in their reading so they may acquire the habit of looking up the meaning, spelling and pronunciation of every new word.

All Canada Interested in Size of Prairie Wheat Harvest

MINIMUM PRICE GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT

By Wilfrid Eggleston
Ottawa, August 16.—The searchlight this week swings out across the country to focus on the prairie wheat harvest. The size of the crop, the price it will bring, have long been of concern to almost every one in Canada. When the western farmer has a lot of money to spend, business picks up everywhere. When there is crop failure, or disastrous price levels, everyone suffers, eventually.

This is even more true today than it was a few years ago. The wheat crop is now linked up closely to the federal treasury, and through the federal treasury to every taxpayer. We all have a stake as taxpayers directly in the fortunes of the West. In a sense we all rise or fall together.

A Guaranteed Minimum
The wheat-grower has a minimum price guaranteed by the Dominion Government. He will get that much, anyway, no matter what world prices do. The basis of 70 cents a bushel for No. 1 northern wheat at Port William means that at the local elevator the western farmer will get 55 cents a bushel for the average grade. At date of writing, the government guaranteed minimum is about 17 cents above world market price.

Then in another way the federal treasury is behind the wheat crop. All townships in western Canada, where wheat production this year falls below 12 bushels per acre will receive benefits from the new "crop insurance" scheme.

Crop Insurance Benefits
The amount of benefit will depend on how low the crop has been during the year. Below 4 bushels per acre, the farmer may receive up to \$400; below 8 bushels, up to \$300; and below 12 bushels, up to \$200. It depends on his acreage.

As an insurance "premium" for future payments of this kind, one per cent is deducted from the sale price of every bushel of wheat marketed this fall, and placed into a special fund. It will amount, on this year's crop, to a levy of about \$1,500,000.

This new legislation will soften the blow a bit for those unfortunate farmers who are producing a bumper crop of a fair harvest, but who have seen, once more (in some cases for the ninth or tenth time in succession) the hot winds and burning sun destroy their fields.

To illustrate what the new provisions mean consider the farmer of 50 acres of prairie, with 200 acres in cultivated land, 100 acres in wheat, who harvests a crop this fall of say seven bushels to the acre.

What Typical Farmer Gets
For the 700 bushels he threshes, he will be entitled to the "average bonus" of insurance benefit. This will amount in his case to \$150 per acre on 100 acres—or another \$150. Of this sum, \$90 will be paid him—just before Christmas, and the remainder next March.

Such a farmer is thus assisted to the tune of \$240 altogether. Not princely sum, perhaps, but it may mean the difference between destitution and enough food and fuel for the winter. Instead of getting it as "relief," he is getting it as insurance.

Trend of the Day
Those who deplore the "socialism" may prophesy dark things. It is the trend of the day. As a practical proposition, the rest of Canada simply cannot leave the export wheat producer exposed to the full blast of economic conditions. A lot of other things are going on in Canada, which have brought "under the umbrella" the wheat farmer is just the latest of many. Who will be next?

ONTARIO FIRE LOSSES COULD BE CUT BY MORE CARE IN AVERAGE HOME

Property valued at more than \$1,800,000 was destroyed in 4,179 fires in Ontario in April, May and June of this year and official statistics, released today, show that approximately 68 per cent of the total fires, representing approximately 24 per cent of the total losses occurred in dwellings in which much of the loss could have been avoided, according to an announcement by the Canadian Underwriters' Association.

Fourteen per cent of the total fires were caused by carelessness in smoking, while the remainder of the property amounting to \$235,000, by far the largest individual cause of the loss exceeding \$1,800,000. In the second three-months of the year the number of fires increased by 469 with an increase in loss of \$261,324 over the corresponding quarter of 1938, while for the first half of 1939 there were 482 more fires than in the first half of 1938, although total loss figures showed a reduction. "The number of losses," according to the Canadian Underwriters' Association, "can easily be reduced by individual householder. The 'Board' companies are constantly utilizing all their services to help reduce insurance costs, but, in the final analysis, citizens have the remedy largely in their own hands because the figures prove beyond doubt that most of the fires are attributable to causes which can be largely eliminated by a little extra personal attention to the question of safety in the home."

Simple Stuff

(By Edward Woodson)

"Q.CAMPS"

It reads like a mad fairy tale as Mr. David Willis the Camp Chief tells of "Q. Camp" formed in the Motherland three years ago for the help of young men. "Q. Camp" has no walls—no rules—no locks. Everything is free and open. The erring young man who goes there needn't stay if he doesn't want to. He doesn't have to work if work disagrees with him. He doesn't have to get up in the morning if he's partial to his bed. He doesn't even have to be civil to those in authority. He does just what he likes—when he likes—and how he likes. And he can go when he is "fed up" with it. It costs something like four dollars a week to live at "Q. Camp." Any lad who finds himself a misfit at home or in society can go there and recommend a mental worker—or at his own request.

Camp Chief Willis tells of some of the lads who have spent time in "Q. Camp," none of whom came from homes in which parents had formed a happy partnership. One young man whose parents were too strict. His initiative was destroyed. He was compelled to get home at a fixed hour every night. Companionship with young women was forbidden.

He stole. He attempted suicide. He went to "Q. Camp." Now he is working honestly as a gardener. Mr. Willis says that a lad's self-respect is restored through work fitted to his capacity. Community spirit is developed by freedom and appreciation of good effort.

And that's that! Let those who lie awake at night wondering what our dear young people are coming to reflect upon "Q. Camp." It is a fact not fairy tale.

In the meantime it is good to recall Governor Johnson's (Minnesota) remarks to a friend who congratulated him on the honor he had won, and his great speech at the inaugural dinner. "That must have been the proudest moment in your life, Governor!" said he. "Chief Justice and Judges all the big folk of the State applauding you."

Johnson paused a moment—then said: "Thanks Bill, but you're wrong. The proudest moment of my life was when I was twelve years old and took my first week's wages home—three dollars. I gave them to Mother and said: 'You'll not need to go out washing any more, Mother!'" "Q. Camp" can never breed that spirit however hard it tries.

In the NEWS — of the Week

There was big news at the monster testimonial dinner to Canada's Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, in the fact that the guest of honor studiously avoided any specific reference to the federal election which all parties are anticipating. And that news has to do with the gravity of the European war threat. Those who have been doubting the menace of armed conflict can cease to doubt when Mr. King, by his silence, affirms the danger.

This is said advisedly because it has recently been revealed that none could be closer to the confidence of the British Government than Mr. King. He is advised almost daily of each shift in the situation across the ocean. In a "now it can be told" vein, this column reports that back in May, when last minute doubts were expressed that the King and Queen could safely leave England for their Canadian visit, Mr. King allayed fears. He knew then that Germany would make no move until the end of June and that if she stayed her hand at that crucial period the world could rest easier until September.

So in light of that Mr. King's care in skirting around election talk takes on real significance. Especially as he previously announced that he would not name the polling date while the Empire was threatened.

Sir William Mulock at 95, has been warned to slow up. Owing to a slight indisposition he was unable to attend the banquet to Mr. King and has been confined to his home since. Ontario's Grand Old Man won't like this restraint. Three or four years ago, when he was still Chief Justice of Ontario, he was the first to arrive at Osgoode Hall in the morning and generally the last to leave. In the afternoon he topped off a busy day with a game of bridge with his cronies and sometimes of an evening he would deliver an instructive address to young men at the University of Toronto. In Season he still takes a spot at fishing and, not infrequently without book or note, recites "Grey's Elgry" or some other masterpiece for the entertainment of his friends.

THE WEED OF THE WEEK

BINDWEED

Bindweed is the most difficult of all Ontario weeds to eradicate once it becomes established in a field, says J. D. MacLeod, Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture. Probably no other weed threatens the farmers of Ontario with such loss as Bindweed does. It even puts Perennial Sow Thistle in second place, though the weeds are not spread far and wide by the wind as is the case with the thistle.

No crop will grow once Bindweed is well established. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil and neither wet nor dry seasons seem to affect its growth. Its root system is so deep and so extensive and gets such a hold upon the land that nothing less than a strenuous and determined effort will ever eradicate it. Some farms in

DAILY RUSH SPECIALS

WORK BOOTS
Men's Heavy Black Mennonite Blucher, rubber sole and heel \$1.85 per pr.
Men's Black Mennonite blucher, bend out sole, rubber heel \$2.49 per pr.
Men's Heavy Black Mennonite, blucher, bend leather sole, rubber tap sole and heel \$2.29 per pr.
Men's Chocolate Split-blucher, heavy crepe sole \$1.89

FORSYTH SHIRTS
Men's Forsyth Shirts, best quality \$2.00 and \$2.50 for \$1.69
Men's Forsyth Shirts, \$1.55 for \$1.00

BLANKETS
70 x 90 Flannelette Blankets \$2.29
72 x 84 Flannelette Blankets \$1.98

OVERALLS
Big 'B' 8 oz. Overall, black or blue \$1.39
Big 'B' 9 oz. Overall, black or blue \$1.59

Agents for LANGLEY'S, Cleaners and Dyers

McBean & Co.

PHONE 64 GEORGETOWN

SAVE WITH SAFETY AT YOUR REXALL STORE

MOUNTIE Floating Carbolic SOAP 3 for 14c	Specials for This Week DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD 4c GIN PILLS 2c 16 oz. MINERAL OIL 3c 16 oz. COD LIVER OIL 6c GILLETTE BLADES—1 Free 25c NAIL FILES 10c and 15c FRUITATIVES, 50c size 3c	365' Eau-de-Cologne 7 1/2 oz. 39c 16 oz. 79c
For Corns or Bunions use CRESS SALVE 50c	For men who care Bachelor Shaving Requisites	CURL COMBS Assorted Colors 10c The Pipe with the Filter FRANK MEDICO \$1.00

Robb's Drug Store

PHONE 75 — We Deliver "THE REXALL STORE" GEORGETOWN

JUST ARRIVED . . .

A complete range of Fall and Winter samples of Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats

Fashion - Craft

The Fashion Craft label adds distinction to your wardrobe . . . It means an investment in good appearance.

For a short time only we are offering you this famous English brand of suits, made to your individual measurements at

\$21.50 and up

E. ALCOTT

PHONE 378 GEORGETOWN

Watch Our Window!

FOR WEEKLY ICE CREAM SPECIALS AND CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Peach Sundae 13c, 2 for 25c

Long's Confectionery Georgetown PHONE 89

GREGORY

THEATRE

Friday, August 18 — "Something to Think About"
James Cagney and Evelyn Dax

Louis-Galento Fight Pictures
Cartoon "Little Black Sambo." Fox News

Saturday, August 19 — "DODGE CITY"
In glorious technicolor, with Errol Flynn, Olivia DeHavilland and Ann Sheridan.

Cartoon "Daffy Doc."
Chapter 13 "Lone Ranger."
Matinee at 2 p.m.

Tuesday and Wednesday, August 22 and 23
"THE MIKADO"
The most loved, most played musical in history, done in technicolor, starring Kenny Baker.

Scenic "Ancient Egypt."
Variety "Crawford's at Home."
Sport "King Vulture."

Ontario have already been abandoned on account of this weed. Bindweed has increased rapidly the last few years, chiefly owing to the fact that farmers are not familiar enough with it and so do not recognize it in time to prevent it from getting established here and there in their field in patches from which its roots are soon scattered all over the field by farm implements such as the harrow and cultivator. One reason the farmer does not spot it when it first appears in his fields is because it usually takes two or three years to come into blossom. It is important, therefore, to be familiar with its leaves and roots as well as with its flowers. This most troublesome perennial weed, which came here from Europe, has very extensive, creeping, cord-like rootstocks which penetrate the soil to a depth of four feet or more, and any piece of the rootstock possessing one or more buds is capable of starting a new plant. It has numerous slender, branching stems that either trail on the ground or climb by twisting around other plants. The leaves are rather small somewhat arrow-shaped with blunt or rounded tips, and produce seeds from August to October. The flowers are borne on slender stalks, about the length of the leaves. They are bell shaped, white or rose coloured and about an inch across. The seeds are large, brown, angular, three or four being produced in each spherical seed pod. Farmers should insist that threshing separators should be thoroughly cleaned before operating. They may contain Bindweed seed. Patches of Bindweed should be isolated from the rest of the field and worked separately to avoid dragging the rootstocks on implement teeth from infested to non-infested areas. It is usually advisable to destroy patches of Bindweed with a chemical weed killer, and thus avoid the risk of spreading it by cultivation. Many farmers stop fighting Bindweed too soon. When they have killed ninety per cent of the rootstocks they forget about it and leave the remaining ten per cent to start further trouble. It is usually advisable to follow a two years' summer fallow by seeding down to clovers, preferably alfalfa, and leave the sod in as long as profitable. This builds up the soil, and the cutting of the alfalfa crop two or three times each year will prevent the Bindweed seeds from maturing and its rootstocks from spreading.