## THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

News of Georgetown, Nerval, Glen Williams, Limehouse, Stewarttown, Ballinafad and Terra Cotta

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## The Editor's Corner

## NO FOOD SHORTAGE IN ENGLAND

An interesting article in the Ohepstow Weekly Argus shows the excellent state of food supplies in the Old Country. J. R. Williams, of Glen Williams, brought us a copy of his home-town paper, dated September 21st, which contains an article headed "Too Many Sheep and Cattle for Sale." It tells of a joint announcement by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture, stating that as a result of the heavy entries of fat cattle and sheep for sale to the Ministry of food that week, the Ministry could only buy four-fifths of the numbers entered. Farmers were

therefore asked to reduce their marketings "If at any market more than four-fifths of the numbers entered area presented for sale," continues the article, "the certifying authority will be colliged to refuse to purchase those animals most suitable for keeping for further improvement or for breeding purposes, or in the case of young oows

and heifers for milk production." Continuing in the same vein, farmers are advised that there are more pigs being offered for sale than can be absorbed, and a quota, for each collecting centre has been devised. In cases where offers of pigs are refused, every effort will be made to accept delivery of the pigs the following week, atlhough this may not be possible in all cases.

This is one place where Britain is better prepared than during the lest war. The food situation is well in hand, and announcements like the ... above must be wonderfully heartening to the British people.

### HOG CHOLERA — A MENACE

'The Ontario Department of Agriculture is much concerned with an contbreak of hog cholers which has reached epidemic proportions in the southern Ontario counties of Essex and-Kent, and has spread to Lambton. Rigip, Norfolk and Haldimand. Every Ontario farmer must co-operate in order to stamp out this menace to the bog industry, and last week an advertisement suggesting 13 ways each farmer can help appeared in the

The Dept. of Agriculture particularly stresses not to purchase "feeder" Herald. hogs, except from absolutely dependable sources. It also cautions farmers against visiting neighbour's hog pens or allowing neighbours to visit

Confine all hogs to pens or yards that have been thoroughly cleaned Theirs. and disinfected, and remember that such birds as starlings, sparrows and pigeons can bring the disease to your farm from an infected barnyard. The government suggests that farmers destroy as many of these birds as

Another important precaution is to keep livestock trucks off the possible. Tarm. It is suggested that when stock is shipped, to load up at the end of the lane, as disease-bearing refuse dropped from these trucks might

Feed is even more important in times of epidemic, because hogs Ted on carefully-balanced rations have the strongest resistance to disease.

### A TWO-TIMING PROVINCE

There seems to be a certain amount of confusion in the public mind over the question of daylight saving time. Two or three weekly newspapers cannot understand why the whole province does not adopt the new standard, and get away from the two-time mix-ups which are always

As we do not profess to be even an amateur physicist, we thought that the logical person to explain the question would be our local Hydro man, Jim Gray. Jim explains that the whole thing is a question of peak load. Peak load means just what it says - the period when the most amount of electricity is being consumed. Each town has a peak load, Georgetown's usually falling arousd 11.30 a.m. when factories are running and housewives are cooking the noon-day meal. Similarly, the province

has its peak-load period too. With new war industries using enormous quantities of power, the Hydro Electric Power Commission was faced with the prospect of putting In new equipment to take care of a higher peak load, and even then, there tas a chance that enough power could not be supplied at certain times. From past observations of daylight saving time however, it was found that the provincial peak load took a considerable drop during the summer months, and it was decided to put the province on this split-time schedule throughout the war period. The easiest way, of course, was to ask Those municipalities which had shown their approval of daylight saving time, to continue the system, rather than force other municipalities which

were opposed to it, to adopt the advanced time. Apparently the system has worked, as we have heard no further promouncement from the Commission. Perhaps in the future, it will be necessary to ask other municipalities to adopt daylight saving time, or we may even see the province with still another time.

At any rate opponents of Mr. Hepburn can hardly criticize him for this new method of two-timing.

## "I was saying he was just 'a friend' of the Family



## THEM the Little Minx called LONG DISTANCE

... and told me they were engaged to be married!" Yes, Long Distance is the answer to a maiden's prayer . . . when she gets her man!

In fact it meets every situation in life when you must and can ignore distance, for a real ear-to-ear talk. After 7 p.m. (and all day Sunday) rates are lower as every 'little minx' knows!



## How Shall We Pay Uncle Sam

THE BEASONS FOR THE DOLLAR PROBLEM

Canada is depending more and more on supplies from the United States to keep the wheels of war industry running. We are more fortunate than most belligerent countries in having so vast a source of supply close at hand. We have, nevertheless, a serious problem -- one that is becoming rapidly more serious. It is the problem of paying for American supplies.

In peace time Canada's problem of finding American dollars has not been difficult. We depend on our exports to provide us with close to a third of our national income, but we carry on about 80% of our trade with two counthe United Kingdom and the United States. Our exports to the two chief countries were about equal, but before the war we were buying about 60% of our imports from the United States and only about 20% from Great Britain. We made ends meet, by converting the extra pounds which we made on our favourable balance of trade with Great Britain into dellars to pay for our unfavorable balance with the United States. During war time; however, exchange controls are in existence. Britain wishes conserve her supply of pounds, and we are cooperating by not sending them to New York. Thus the problem of finding sufficient American exchange has become very important. As far as trade with our ally, Great

Britain, is concerned, we are committed to export as much as may be needed and to regard the matter of payment as secondary. Our imports from the Mother Country have increased considerably, but our exports have gained more rapidly. It is possible that to increase her resources and to replace stocks and industries which have been destroyed. Britain may demand still more Canadian manufactures. Already she has arranged to finance some of her increased payments by selling back to Canada Canadian securities held formerly in Britain. There must, however, be umits to such a policy, and it is probable that Canadian loans may eventually help to finance British purchases in this country.

Canada's trade with the United States, on the other hand, presents many difficulties." We normally buy more from our neighbour than we seil to her, but we must buy still more, because of our essential dependence on American production for war materials. It is true that as the United States herself is stepping up her industry for war purposes, she is importing more from Canada, but as yet our imports from the United States have been increasing to a much greater degree. The great danger comes from the fact that as Canadians are now earning more money, they want to buy more nonmilitary products from the United States. For the nine months ending in September Canada's imports from the United States increased from \$330 millions last year to \$526 millions this year, and her exports to that country from \$233 millions to \$315 millions.

There are other ways than in payment for imports by which Canada ends morey to the United States. Canada ar nually pays a considerable amount of interest and dividends to American investors who hold Canadian securities or who have made direct investments in this country. With Canadian business expanding, this amount may tend to increase. If these payments were not made, Canadian credit would suffer, and we might find it difficult to borrow money when we need it - perhaps to carry on the war or post war reconstruction. Further investment of Canadian capital in the United States is, of course, checked by the restrictions of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, A smaller item on the debit side s the amount which Canadians n. st pay to the United States for freight charges and miscellaneous services of all kinds. an amount which will probably in-

crease with our import trade. On the credit side one can put gold and tourists. Production of gold has been stepped up somewhat. Virtually the whole of Canada's gold production goes to the United States, which is the only free market left for gold left in the world. The other credit item is the tourist trade. In 1939 American tourists spent \$262 millions here, while Canadians spent \$95 millions on travel in the United States. With Europe closed to them and more Canadian money available for their dollars, it was hoped that this year Americans would spend at least \$300 millions in Canada. So far the tourist trade has been somewhat disappointing; it was recently estimated in Ottawa that this year's intake would not exceed \$250 millions. Nevertheless, as Canadian tourist expenditures in the United States have been virtually prohibited the next Canadian balance should be

somewhat above last year's. A very rough estimate, based on the results for the first half of 1940, would give Canada debits for the year on her commodity trade of perhaps \$300 millions, on interest and dividends of \$215 millions, and on miscellaneous services of \$35 millions. Against this might be put a possible credit of \$150 millions on tourist receipts and \$210 millions for new gold production. These figures would leave a deficit of close to \$200 millions. Many changes might take place in this situation, but even under the most favourable circumstances there is certain to be a heavy deficit in Canada's balance of payments with the United States for 1940.

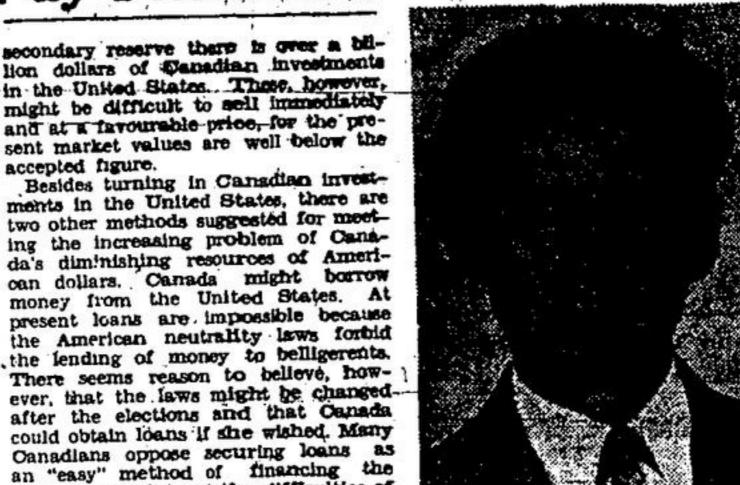
THE SITUATION-(The need to increase on, a "large scale our purchases from the United States for war purposes means that for 1940 Canada will be faced with a deficit of possibly \$200 millions in her belance of payments with that counbry.) Just what steps to take in order to meet this situation is a question now being debated throughout the Do-

minion. Looking shead last April, the Bank of Canada transferred \$226 millions in gold and \$27 millions in foreign exchange to the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and at the same time required private holders of foreign exchange to turn their balance over to the Board. This fund will not cover many deficits of \$200 millions. As a

secondary reserve there is over a billion dollars of Canadian investments in the United States. These, however, might be difficult to sell immediately and at a favourable price, for the present market values are well below the accepted figure. Besides turning in Canadian investments in the United States, there are

present loans are impossible because the American neutrality laws forbid the lending of money to belligerents. There seems reason to believe, however, that the laws might be changedafter the elections and that Canada could obtain loans if she wished. Many Canadians oppose securing loans as an "easy" method of financing the They point out the difficulties of paying back the loans after the war, and say that these American loans would only enable Canadians to keep importing unnecessary luxurles which they must do without in order to pay for the huge war bill. They would prefer to have the Government drastic action to cut down importation from the United States of all products except those essential for war production. Steps were taken in this direction in the last budget when a 10 per cent customs duty was placed on all non-Empire products. Still another 10 per cent in excise tex has been added to radios, cameras, and a tax of at least 10 per cent on autohave not appeared to be adequate, and operation on a broad basis more diffithere is now a demand for restrictions cult.

## Heads C.P.R. Police



A. HECTOR CADIEUX, one of Canada's best known police officials, has been appointed acting chief, investigation department, Causdian Pacific Railway, Montreal, during the absence of Brig.-General E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., L. CH., V.D., on military duty as district officer commanding M. D. No. 4. Mr. Cadieux has been; with the Canadian Pacific investigation department since 1913. He has been assistant chief since 1925.

change on the American dollar, these and manufacturers, than have the lattaxes discouraged non-essential im- ter complain to Washington and make ports of all kinds. But these measures the solution of the problems and co-

on imports of fruits, out-of-season ve- Canada might also take still more ing, decided to submit the question of getables, and household appliances. drastic measures to curb imports. Cer- the two-year Council term to the el-Those who feel that Canada must tain classes of goods might be prohib- ectors. fall back on loans from the United ited or rationed, as Australia has done Miss Josephine Louise Lewis, of Col-States point out the unfortunate ef- to meet a similar situation. Resort lingwood, was married quietly at fects of American opinion of such a might be had to the method Great Grand Valley recently to Mr. Frank restriction of imports. It is true that Britain has recently developed. The S. Force, of Acton, son of Mrs. Okcero there can be no question of a decrease British trading technique is to settle Force, of Galt. in total imports from the United in advance with another country the Halton Union Farmers' Mutual Fire States, but merely a diversion from one amounts and types of trade that will 'Insurance Company is donating \$75.00 kind of import to another. It is true be permitted in any given period of to a fund to buy an ambulance for the that the Canadian-American time. By this means Canada, and the Red Cross. Mutual Fire Insurance trade agreement allows for revision by United States would settle beforehand companies in Ontario are sponsoring one of the parties if that party be- in a way advantageous to both just the scheme, with a total objective to comes a belligerent. Nevertheless, the what the nature of trade and payment be raised of \$3,000. exporters of oranges and head-lettuce between the two countries would Pte. Leo. Close and Miss Margaret and refrigerators are apt to see only be. These are methods which many Sinclair, both of Acton, were severely what they might call a breach in the consider erratic and tyrannical, but injured when their car collided with spirit of a trade agreement. Certain which others consider necessary if Ca- a telephione pole a week ago Saturday quarters in Washington seem to feel nada is to face squarely the serious night The couple were travelling from that they would rather lend Canada problem of keeping her books straight Georgetown to Acton. with the United States.

When the Old Lion reads And the see is slive with ships. From the Gaspe Coast to the Coral

And the Empire's furthest tips; Then our ruthless foe would de wellto know That the claws of the

When they rush to defend the Mother-And the oceans in between.

Our foes are aghast when the air is With Lions who have taken wings; They flinch from the fire of the Cubs From the land where Freedom clings. Italians and Huns, go muster your

You will need them all I fear; For Britain fights with her back, t the wall. For the things that men hold dear.

Gloat now in the crush of your grind-That's poised o'er this vast Domain, It will never descend on Britain's soil Nor trample the world again.

For you've roused the ire of the whole And the sons of Preedom tower Like a wall of stone, defending the

In this, "Our Finest Hour." PRED C. WILLIAMS

Publisher Creelman (Sesk.) Gazette.

### "OVER OUR FENCE"

Acton Council, at its October meet-

# DIRECTORY

### C. N. R. TIME TABLE

Standard Time

Going East 6.16 a.m. Passenger 10.03 a.m. Passenger and Mail 6.45 p.m. Passenger and Mail

Passenger Sundays only 8.31 p.m. Passenger, daily 9.41 p.m. Toronto and beyond. Going West

Passenger and Mail 8.34 a.m. Passenger Saturday only 1.15 p.m Passenger, daily except Saturday and Sunday 6.09 p.m.

Passenger and Mail 6.45 p.m.

Passenger Sunday only 11.30 p.m.

Going North Passenger and Mail

Going South Passenger and Mail 6.50 p.m. Depot Ticket Office-Phone 20w

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Eastbound to Toronto 4.08 p.m. f 6.14 a.m. 6.48 p.m. 9.18 a.m. 11.48 pm.

9.13 p.m. c2.23 p.m. Westbound to London 6.00 p.m. 9.35 a.m. b7.50 p.m. x12.05 p.m.

dx10.35 p.m. 2.05 p.m. ex11.35 p.m. ay4.05 p.m. a-Except Sun, and Hol. b-Sun. and Hol.

o-Saturdays only. d-Except Sat., Sun. and Hol. e-Sat., Sun. and Hol.

f-Daily except Sun. x-to Kitchener. y-to Stratford. W. H. LONG - Phone 85

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