

**CITIZEN QUESTIONS  
TOWN EXPANSION**

Georgetown, Mar. 17, 1945.

Editor, The Georgetown Herald.

Dear Sir:

Building in town has been going space. The new Board of Trade is trying to boost the town and to coax more people and industries to settle here. We are to have a sewage system and a new high school in the not too distant future and what else, we do not know yet. In short we are going to have a bigger and better town. But as you ask in an editorial in last week's Herald: "How big should a town be?"

The improvements are going to cost money. We know that we are going to get grants from the Dominion and Provincial governments for certain projects "so that it won't cost us anything." We do not know who is going to pay but, so everybody says "it is a catch that WE are not!"

Of course we will have to borrow the necessary capital, and it is considered highly progressive to let our children pay for our actions. The policy of "pay as you go" and the principle of "save for a rainy day" are generally out-moded and considered to be very reactionary (although it is about 50% cheaper for the said children).

There is a class of people with frozen incomes in every town in every country. Their annuities, salaries, wages, pensions, interest or life insurance cannot go up, whatever happens.

In the aggregate they form about one third of the population. It is an inarticulate class and therefore the different Boards of Trade overlook them, no political party touches them, most governments do not even know that they exist as such.

With every raise in government of municipal taxes, with every raise in consumers' prices, the purchasing power of their fixed amount of dollars decreases and they are being impoverished. They have no comeback like other people. They cannot demand higher profits. They can't strike for higher wages.

A life insurance for say \$500 a year, taken up, say 40 years ago, was affluence at that time, but at present it is semi-poverty. Or they had farms worth \$10,000 40 years ago, and hoped to live on the interest of that capital in their old age. Farms in Canada (Canada year book) for the last 40

years lost 60% of their value, however.

In time, almost everyone is bound to become an unregistered member of this inarticulate class, because the cost of living rises steadily. Even those who now think in thousands of dollars will be caught in the net—they themselves unconsciously help to weave. What are castles and big, swell houses worth today? They are wrecked to save municipal taxes, made into apartments, or left in ruins. And what is the present day value of stocks and bonds of 40 years ago?

The funny, or should I say, the tragic part is that many of those who today advocate spending and borrowing do not know that in a short span of time, they themselves will be in the forgotten class.

To come back to Georgetown, some of the taxpayers here, who have to do their thinking in dollars, are concerned about the future. They agree that essential work should be done and has to be paid for. They know that they will have to foot the municipal bills. They know that now property owners have no such responsibility. They know that the bigger the town, the higher the taxation. They know that every house in town will be mortgaged for maybe \$400 when we borrow the capital for high school and sewage. Is it a wonder that the forgotten class is keenly interested in municipal affairs?

Among other things they would like full information about the following questions:—

- (a) Can a town be bigger than its water supply?
- (b) Are the present mains sufficient for those sections and streets of the town in which much building is being done at present?
- (c) How many people can our water system supply?
- (d) Is our system in good repair? If not, what will it cost to put it in good shape?
- (e) Is our water supply adequate for the expansion of the town as advocated by the Board of Trade? If not, how many tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars will it cost to buy and prepare a second source of water?
- (f) Is the Board of Trade aware that the water-table over the whole continent recedes about three feet per year? Forty years ago good water could be found at

about 20 or 30 feet. Today a 150 ft. drilling seems to be required. Many wells and springs, in this vicinity which have been flowing steadily for about 70 years, are dry drying up. There are hundreds of farmers in this very county who have to draw water for their livestock. Is the Board of Trade aware that water conservation is one of the most serious problems on the continent; aware that big industries in cities and towns across the line (Cincinnati for one) already have to move away because of desiccation of the soil?

(g) How much extra water will the projected sewage system require? And can our water system stand this drain?

(h) Is it true that a system of septic tanks in a town like ours is as hygienic as a sewage system?

I hope, M. Editor, that this letter does not take too much of your valuable space, and remain

Yours for a better town,  
ONE OF THE FORGOTTEN CLASS.

**A. T. WOODLEY HEADS HALTON CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOC.**

At a recent meeting of the directorate of the Halton Crop Improvement Association, plans were completed for the annual Halton Seed Fair and Bacon Show. To date over fifty entries have been received for the Bacon Show, which is to be held in conjunction with the Seed Fair at Milton on March 18th and 17th.

A comprehensive crop programme for the 1945 season was also planned. This includes four demonstrations with sudan grass for annual pasture; fifteen demonstrations with brome grass in addition to the usual mixture of alfalfa, red clover, timothy, alsike, etc. for hay and pasture; four permanent pasture demonstrations; a husking corn competition; soil fertility build-up tests; variety tests; a boys' barley club with the Galore variety, etc.

The election of officers for 1945 resulted as follows:

- President—A. T. Woodley.
- Vice-President—C. L. S. Palmer.
- Secretary-Treasurer—J. E. Whitelock.
- Executive Committee—A. T. Woodley, C. L. S. Palmer, W. E. Breckon, M. T. McNabb, J. H. Willmott.

**THESE RECORDS  
SPEAK FOR  
THEMSELVES**

NO OTHER  
HYBRID CORN  
HAS EQUALLED  
THESE RECORDS  
IN CANADA

**RECORD OF DEKALB HYBRIDS IN 1944 HYBRID CORN TESTS CONDUCTED BY ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONTARIO AND THE ESQUESING AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND HALTON CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**

Highest Average Yield per acre Dry Shelled Grain (Bus.)—Wellington County, (90.7 bushels.) Highest yield in 1944, Dry Shelled Grain (Bus.) 90.9 bushels.

Highest yield per acre in 1944 Hybrid Corn Test—Guelph, Ontario (104.54 bushels shelled corn.)

Highest AVERAGE RESULTS in yield of shelled Grain (Bus.) 81.16 bushels in 8 Regional tests in Halton, Norfolk, Peel, Perth, Victoria, Welland, Wellington and Westworth Counties (tests made under supervision of The Department of Field Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario).

Highest in ALL classifications in 1944 Husking Corn Competition sponsored by Esquering Agricultural Society and Halton Crop Improvement Association. (Tests computed by J. E. Whitelock and staff of Field Husbandry Dept., Ontario Agricultural College.)

1  
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*the best Corn Buy for 1945*

**DEKALB HYBRID CORN**

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**LOCAL JERSEY COWS HAVE  
OUTSTANDING RECORDS**

There are several outstanding Jersey cows in the Georgetown district, according to bulletins just released by The Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

Among these is Graham Farm Hilda, a Jersey cow bred and owned by Gerald R. Graham, which has been awarded a Silver Medal Certificate by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

has produced in 305 days, 7,738 lbs. of milk, 452 lbs. of fat with an average test of 5.84% as a Jr. 2-year-old. The same herd has turned out many exceptionally fine records during the past year.

Cluny Castle Emlinen Lassie—127-890—a Jersey cow, owned by John Ruddell, Georgetown, has completed a Jr. 4-year-old record in 365 days of 2,000 lbs. of milk, 531 lbs. of fat, 6.64% test, that is the highest rated Superior Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. Several outstanding records have already been made by his Jersey cows. High record for the month of February was that made by Royalist Rose—106590—bred and owned by Gerald R. Graham, Georgetown, Rose, in 285 days on twice a day milking, produced 14,864 lbs. of milk and 830 lbs. of fat. She is a daughter of the Superior Sire, Brampton Favorite Royalist, that is the highest rated Superior Sire in Canada to date through the production of his daughters.

**OUTSTRETCHED HANDS  
are calling for HELP...**



MILLIONS of innocent victims of war are without food and clothing for hungry, ragged bodies—without skilled care for the sick.

In collaboration with the Red Cross, we are appealing for funds to send urgently needed supplies to the destitute in our homelands—the help that saves bodies and renews hope.

Your contribution to the Red Cross is the one way in which you can express a practical sympathy for those who are enduring so much.

Their need is great. We cannot ignore their pleading.

**GIVE to the RED CROSS and GIVE GENEROUSLY!**

**THE CANADIAN UNIT**

A joint organization of the Belgian War Relief Fund, Canada France Relief Committee, Canadian Aid to Russia, Canadian Friends of Luxembourg, Chinese War Relief Fund, Czechoslovak War Charities Fund, Danish Relief Fund, Greek War Relief Fund, Netherlands Relief Fund, Norwegian Relief Fund, United Polish Relief Fund, Yugoslav Relief Fund.

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**Textile Town**

**MAGOG THRIVES ON COTTON**

Many a town in Canada might envy this thriving Quebec community, Magog—a typical textile town. Its progress and prosperity have been built on years of steady work provided for its citizens by textiles, the only big industry in the town. Adult males employed in Dominion Textile mills earn an average of \$30.44 a week, and this substantial block of buying power in Magog is enough to support 118 retail outlets, many of them smart modern shops that would be prized in metropolitan centers. The corporation of Magog is in a sound financial position. It has an enviable public health record too. All this comes from the presence of a stable, thriving industry.

Magog is a notable example of the cotton industry's value to this country.

*Aerial view of Magog with Dominion Textile Plant in foreground.*

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