

Glimpses of Parliament

By Hughes Cleaver, Halton Member
(Crowded out last week)

Ottawa, June 17th, 1940.

As a large part of the time of the House was taken up this week in discussing the Defence Regulations with respect to subversive activities and sabotage, I am giving you a few extracts from speeches by our leaders on this subject.

The debate came about through a resolution by the Prime Minister to refer Canada's Defence Regulations to a special committee of the House to study the regulations and to make recommendations. During the debate it was disclosed we have in Canada 728,008 persons of German origin and 149,000 of Italian origin. In regard to this problem opinions differ widely. There are some who think that every enemy by birth should be interned for the duration of the war. There are others who believe that many of these people came to Canada to escape the consequences of their birth and to live in a land of freedom. All agree that every dangerous alien enemy should be interned but as to the great majority of enemy aliens who are apparently loyal to the British crown there is a great difference of opinions as to how these should be treated.

The policy of the Government, as outlined by the Minister of Justice, is as follows:

- All alien enemies who are members of societies which have been declared to be subversive societies will be interned.
- All alien enemies who have expressed opinions contrary to the cause of the allies will be interned.
- All residents of Canada, whether aliens or not, who have been guilty of subversive acts or utterances will be prosecuted.
- All alien enemies who are not members of illegal societies and who have not been guilty of any subversive acts will be carefully checked but their liberty will not be interfered with.

The following are verbatim extracts from speeches on the subject by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Conservative Opposition and the Minister of Justice:

Mr. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King: The point to which I wish to draw attention is that up to the day of the meeting of Parliament the criticism which had been directed against the government respecting the regulations was that they were too severe, that they went too far, and that they intended to deprive citizens of their liberties in directions beyond which it was thought the government should deprive them. It was for that reason, knowing the situation as the government knew it, that it was thought best to be advisable to have these regulations referred to a committee of the house, so that the members of the committee, after careful examinations of the regulations, and after learning of conditions, as they would learn of them in committee, might see for themselves whether or not the regulations went too far. The house had been in session only a short time when criticism began to be directed at us from an entirely opposite direction, not only from outside the house but also from some honorable members in the house. The government was being criticized on the score that the regulations did not go far enough. It was urged that they should be made more severe and to apply more widely, that more action should be taken under them. May I point out that the criticism of the taking of place in Canada, from these two points of view, is paralleled almost identically by what took place in the United Kingdom when the Defence Regulation, when the war began, was necessary to provide regulations for the defence of the realm, just as it has been here for the defence of Canada. The criticism that was made of the government in the United Kingdom shortly after the regulations had been put in force was that they went much too far. However, with the change in feeling that the treachery and other activities of the enemy in the different countries aroused when Denmark was overrun and Norway was attacked, and later when Belgium and Holland were attacked, the whole tone and trend of public criticism was completely altered, and the government from that time on began, indeed, was compelled, to enact measures infinitely more drastic than anything that had been contemplated by the original defence of the realm regulations. May I say just one word in conclusion. It is the purpose which the government had in its regulations at the outset, and is the purpose which the committee, if appointed, should, I think, have in mind in connection with the inquiry. Regulations must be broad enough and stringent enough to ensure internal order and to maintain efficiency of the war effort; they must not impose any unnecessary restrictions on personal opinion and freedom of opinion. Freedom must be restricted wherever restriction is essential to winning the war; but we must remember we are fighting to preserve freedom, not to suppress it. I have no doubt that the committee will view its duties from the point of view which I have just presented.

Hon. R. B. Hanson: "Coming to the particular question of the defence of Canada regulations, the principle under which, I apprehend, these regulations are passed is the safety of the state in war time. No more important question could occupy our attention at this moment than these very regulations. I wonder whether honorable gentlemen are aware of the extent of the danger to which we in Canada may be subject because of the presence in our midst of persons of German and Italian origin and nationality. I do not intend here to-day to create any strife with respect to assertions against the loyalty and good faith of many of these people who have settled in our midst. I have no objections to the reference of this matter to a committee as proposed by the motion. I hope that a good committee has been set up, before whom the gentlemen who have made representations pro and con will have ample opportunity to appear and to justify the opinions and restrictions. But in the final analysis the responsibility is the government's; it is for the safety of the state, and it must not be shirked."

Right Hon. Ernest LaPointe: "Regulations for the defence of a country are necessarily subject to changes in the light of new conditions which may arise during a war. Our regulations have been altered because of new conditions, and they may well be changed again because of further new conditions which may present themselves. My own view, one which I have expressed on many occasions in answer to those who have protested that we are taking away the liberties of the Canadian people while defending the liberties of peoples in Europe, is that in order to defend their liberties people must agree to the imposition of restraint and restriction to which in ordinary times they would not willingly submit. Men who enlist for active service agree to subject themselves to much greater restric-

tions than civilians have to endure. Surely those who are not taking an active part in the war would be willing to accept such restrictions as are necessary for the safety of the state. I say again, let us try to trust one another and not to think there are any sinister designs in the actions of those in authority. We are doing our best. I am doing my best. Let me tell my friends and colleagues here that if I am where I am at this time it is from a sense of duty. I do my duty, in war as well as in peace, according to the light that providence has given me, and I only ask for some indulgence on the part of those who really do not think I am as bad as some have described me.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced at the opening of the House on Tuesday that legislation would be introduced to provide for the training of every able-bodied man in Canada under the age of forty-five, for the purpose of providing manpower for the defence of Canada and for the conscription of wealth for our war effort. Recruiting for Overseas Service will continue on a voluntary basis. The speaker also announced the formation of a new Department of National War Service to direct voluntary effort, financial and otherwise.

HUGHES CLEAVER.

RADIO SPOTLIGHT

DIALING WITH DAVE...

(Crowded out last week)

British history is a proud record of victory in the face of overwhelming odds, victory achieved by the stubborn slow strength of a people not easily or quickly aroused, happy in the free enjoyment of their own institutions. They have, perhaps, been too casual in realizing that the designs of tyrants and demagogues might become a serious threat to all that Britain had represented. When clear realization of such a menace has come to the British, their calm faith and a strength of character deep-rooted in traditions of freedom and courage, have in the end proved more formidable than any force that their foes could muster. The past is rich in episodes that tell of the superior strength of the British when King Alfred earned his title of "The Great," by turning long years of defeat into final victory over the invading Danes—from the days when Drake's sea-dogs smashed the swarming Spanish Armada—when Nelson broke Trafalgar, when Nelson broke the Napoleon's naval might in the face of great odds—from earliest history to the present day, each challenge of British freedom proved an inspiration to British courage.

Such episodes as these form the theme of the new series of dramatic features, "They Shall Not Pass," which is being presented over the CBC national network each Wednesday evening from 10 to 10:30 p.m. D.S.T. They will remind Canadians that they share in a tradition of unconquerable courage that has never counted odds or cost when the real test has come.

For your Sunday afternoon listening you will find few programs better than "Melody Time," a feature from 12 to 12:30 on the CBC. The program presents the famed English organist, Reginald Dixon, as well as featuring the Revellers, the ever-popular NBC quartet. Melody and harmony make this show outstanding.

Rico Marcell, who formerly conducted the orchestra of an early Fibber McGee show known as "The House by the Side of the Road," has succeeded the late Joseph Pasternak as conductor of that excellent program—"The Contented Hour," heard from NBC-CBC chains on Monday evenings at ten.

Halton County Women's Institute

(Crowded out last week)

In a beautiful setting of the Knox Presbyterian church, Milton, the members and friends of the 18 out of 21 Institutes in the county met for the 39th annual meeting on Thursday last.

Rev. Riddle, pastor of the church, opened the meeting with prayer, and on behalf of the church session welcomed all. Mrs. Arthur Cowan, of the Scotch Block Institute, presided, and called upon Mrs. Hadley, of the Scotch Block Institute, who on behalf of her Institute, warmly welcomed all to Milton. This was replied to by the President of the Scotch Block Institute. In the absence of the secretary, on account of illness, Mrs. P. W. Merry, a former secretary, acted, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The financial standing of local institutes in the district were in excellent condition, in spite of the added work.

Secretaries from the eighteen institutes present read most encouraging reports of the work being accomplished, fully carrying out their motto "For Home and Country," in the programme outlined by the Department of Agriculture, under whose jurisdiction this organization comes. Scotch Block, organized seven years ago, heads the list of members, with 53; Mountain Union, second, with 43; and Burlington, with 40, is third. The increase in membership certainly signifies the great interest being taken by the rural women of Canada.

Miss Cecilia Synott, Rockwood, representing the ninth division, of which Halton is a part, brought greetings from the Federated board, and told of the pleasure of being at the meeting, as her mother's childhood home was in this section of the county. The work, as carried on by the Federated board, was most thoroughly explained, and it was more fully appreciated by the speaker impress upon the women the great part they were and can still be in winning the war. There are a great many ways in which the women of the county can help. The Red Cross work was being carried on by the Women Institute and in particular Halton county was outstanding, as it was giving wonderful war work reports. The institute could cooperate with the newly formed "Chamber of Agriculture," first, by being more familiar with its works and aims and encouraging the men folk to be more active in its benefit; by the promotion of a food campaign and the conserving of foods; co-operate with the Institutes of Great Britain and to aid the Red Cross at all times. We all know the time is near when we will be called upon to look after refugees, not only children, but elders, the speaker pointed out, "and I know the institute members will again be to the fore," she said. The Central War

Charities Fund, recently formed by the Federated Board, and to which organization each branch is asked to contribute, has received the support of many branches. \$5.00 had been used to purchase furniture for a recreation room for the soldiers at Camp Borden and from time to time money will be spent wherever it is needed. The speaker also expressed the hope that all institutes would cooperate with the Department in the use of the co-operative programme for 1940-41, especially in Home Economics, as it would be most beneficial. In these times the Health programme was also a great assistance, as by this the country, being healthier, can better make for good and patriotic citizens and more fully act and live the motto of "Home and Country."

Mrs. G. Atkins, of Palermo, extended a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

Mrs. Arthur Cowan, in presenting her annual Presidential address, thanked the board for the help and co-operation during the past year. Her cordial welcome given her when visiting the local institutes, she having made 15 visits to senior branches and 14 to junior branches. She had attended the convention at Guelph, county fair, and the Day of Achievement, and felt Halton should be proud of their young people. She ended her talk by reading a prayer most suitable to these trying times.

The Education committee's report, as given by Mrs. J. E. Whitehead, Milton, stated this was a time when we should stress education along all lines, and thanked the Institute for the many inspiring books. She urged the study of the needs of the county. Roll calls had been answered by "my favorite tree," "planting of trees" and "a fruit drink." The officer rally was very educational and the hope was expressed that many more would be held in the county.

Mrs. E. G. Reed, Norval, reported on the important work of the Home Economics committee and stated that at this time, if at no other, all should practice Home Economics, especially along the lines of food conservation, not only by preserving of food but the way they were cooked to preserve the real food values. The housing and clothing projects, as outlined by the Co-operative program, was very helpful. She concluded by stressing the need of more demonstration, they being the best method of placing this work before the public.

The Health and Child Welfare report was given by Mrs. R. E. Ellenton, of Milton, who stated this was most important for our children; if they are healthy they can be better citizens and work for good. "Health is Wealth" should be every Canadian's motto of all those who do welfare work.

Mrs. W. Leslie, Nelson, reported several Institutes attended "Chamber of Agriculture meetings" and roll call answered by the names of Canadian industries where located and the product manufactured.

During luncheon hour, Miss Betty Wallace, gave an illustrated talk on "Girls Work in Country" and stated Halton on top in this work.

The afternoon session opened with the singing of the Women's Institute carol. Reports of the standing committees left over from the morning, were given.

Mrs. A. W. Milligan, Burlington, reported for the legislative and resolution committee. She reported that only four institutes had reported, but many more had speakers and papers. Hughes Cleaver, M.P., had spoken on various topics throughout the county, and he felt some of the laws for child protection should be enforced. He also suggested more women judges be placed in our juvenile courts. Mrs. Milligan also reported on the children to be brought to Canada and stressed the point of giving the children the right outlook. She urged the securing of good leaders for every project and to be loyal and co-operative with them. Get-together groups in the community were suggested and entertaining, especially in these critical times. The forming of a literary society, with interesting topics and speakers, was another suggestion.

Mrs. Wm. Bullard, Nassagawera, gave a splendid report on the all-important topic, "Peace Education," stressing the fact that co-operation is the best way to solve our problems, and all should talk and teach "Peace" to all children, and particularly discourage the playing with firearms.

"Historical Research," as presented by Miss E. Appellee, asked all to collect all interesting facts regarding history of homes and farms, stating in every locality there is plenty of historical matter. School children can be of great help in this work.

The Scrap Book editor, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Acton, reported having secured news clippings of meetings held by local institutes in the county, and requested that all kindly mail them to her. This would form a history of the Women's Institutes in Halton.

Mrs. Gamble, Acton, Federation representative of the county, reported on attending the Guelph convention and the part played in electing a member to the provincial board.

Miss Betty Rivaz, of Palermo, one of the winners of last year's trip to Montreal, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on this trip, 17 girls and 15 boys making the trip. All who heard Miss Rivaz's account of the trip realized the effort in sending these young people on such a trip was more than worth while.

Miss E. Bambridge, of the Department of Agriculture, conducted the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—

President—Mrs. Arthur Cowan, Palermo.

1st Vice-President—Mrs. P. W. Merry, Norval.

2nd Vice-President—Mrs. A. Near, Palermo.

Treasurer—Mrs. Gamble, Acton.

Auditors—Mrs. Wm. Leslie, Nelson, Sec.-Treasurer—Miss Betty Rivaz, Dublin.

and Mrs. A. W. Milligan, Burlington.

Standing committees—Education, Mrs. J. E. Whitehead, Milton; Home Economics, Mrs. E. C. Reid, Norval; Health and Child Welfare, Mrs. R. E. Ellenton, Mountain Union; Agriculture and Canadian Industries, Mrs. A. King, Norval; Legislation and Resolutions, Mrs. J. G. McCheatney, R. R. 8, Milton; Community Activities, Mrs. Wm. Brackin, Dublin; Peace Education, Mrs. Wm. Bullard, Nassagawera; Historical Research, Miss E. Appellee, Georgetown; Scrap Book, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Acton; Canadianization, Mrs. G. C. Atkins, Palermo.

A pleasing event was the presentation of past president pin to Mrs. Gamble by Mrs. Near and Mrs. Brackin.

Miss E. Bambridge, of the Department, spoke on the "Co-operative Program" and told of the way we can best be of service to the county at this time. We need to attend and cooperate with the Chamber of Agriculture and war on weeds; guard and protect health of ourselves and families; study and use the book on "Food for Health in Peace and War." We must study and act upon the conserving of food and their values by

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learning to properly cook same; to keep normal and peaceful as possible, and do whatever job we are called upon to do. The real job was "home making." She discussed and outlined the field of departmental services as provided by the Department, as to short courses, speakers' service, home crafts, health etc. She urged that when leaders were being selected for any work to be sure and give whole support and co-operation.

Mrs. Near reported that the Halton county picnic would be held on July 23rd at Edgewood Park, Eden Mills. Mrs. Cowan was chosen as delegate to the area convention at Guelph. The district accepted the invitation of the Burlington Branch to hold the 1941 annual meeting there.

Migrants Go Due West

In migrating westward, Americans are still tending to travel due west rather than to angle northward or southward. This fact appears in a study of migration into the three northwestern states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, in the years since 1930. A survey by the bureau of agricultural economics and the Farm Security administration shows that a large part of the migrating families started west from the two Dakotas and Nebraska and from urban centers such as Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit. There were relatively few from the south part of the Great Plains. Migrants from Oklahoma and Texas also went west, and so reached California. Peak years for migration into the Northwest were 1936 and 1937—an echo of the drought years of 1934 and 1936. A more favorable crop year in 1937 was followed by a drop in westward migration in 1938.

Repairing Warped Doors

Warped doors are not only unsightly, but can be a great annoyance, either because they stick or fail to close properly. A door which is swung properly on its hinges, so that it opens freely without sticking against the door jamb or tread, will rarely warp. To prevent doors from warping, see that they have proper clearance. Whenever they show signs of sticking, the points at which they bind should be planed immediately. Doors often warp when they are stored for a season, if they are not properly put away. Never place a door in a slanting position against the wall. The best way to store doors is to suspend them from three or four hangers made of stock one inch by two inches.

Confidence Is Right!

Elliott Wisbrod of Los Angeles thinks he has something really good in the way of a bullet-proof vest, and he backs up his confidence in a big way. Before an audience of policemen, he allowed a 38-caliber revolver to be fired at him time and again from a distance of two feet.

Sunny United States

The United States is a land of abundant sunshine and its record as the "sunny clime" is exceeded only by a few smaller districts, according to the Better Vision Institute. Most of the United States receives an average of more than 60 per cent of the maximum possible sunlight. In Great Britain, the average sunlight even in summer is less than 50 hours per week, and in winter it averages less than 10 hours. In New Mexico annual sunshine averages about 3,250 hours, or about 500 hours more than the 2,750 in the brightest section of "sunny" Spain.

Mas'erpiece Burned

The manuscript of the first volume of Thomas Carlyle's monumental work—"The French Revolution"—was burned by a maid in the household of Stuart Mill, who was reading it. Carlyle had spent five months writing the volume and it was some time before he could muster courage to rewrite it after the accident.

There is no other tobacco JUST LIKE OLD CHUM

Paroled

By G. M. SASSAMAN
(McClure Syndicate—WNU Service.)

NO. 6780 leaned against his hay rake to mop the sweat from his wrinkled face. To the left, four fields away, the stone towers of the farm prison glistened in the rays of a setting sun. A hundred yards to the right, the old guard, back turned to the "con," leaned as if asleep over the low wooden fence. His rifle stood against a post beside him.

They had come out to the outlying field to finish raking up, No. 6780 and the guard. That is, old Bill Morag to wield the rake and Tim O'Dowd the rifle.

It had always been that way with Bill Morag—always someone standing guard.

Years of harsh discipline had tamed Morag—years in which he had struggled vainly against the shackles society imposes upon its incorrigibles. Age creeping stealthily upon him, had taught him the wisdom of penal obedience.

On the prison farm things hadn't been so bad, and the guards treated prisoners like human beings. He had only two more years to go, had Morag—unless he received a parole. Parole? His past infractions had forever doomed the hope of leniency. He'd have to pay up in full.

At any rate, the prison farm was the best thing yet.

No. 6780 put his handkerchief back in his pocket and looked off across the fields.

The convict couldn't help thinking how easy it would be to drop his rake and run. A glance toward O'Dowd showed the old guard still leaning over the fence—like a sea-sock steamship passenger bending over the lee rail.

He might get clear across the adjoining field before the gray-haired Irishman turned around. He'd be almost out of range then, and maybe he'd reach the highway.

Morag wasn't really considering these things seriously. He was only toying with thoughts, as a bank clerk surrounded with stacks of money might toy with the thought of grabbing them up and making for the street. The convict, many times in the past, could have overpowered the guard and escaped.

Morag tried to resume his raking, but the clean smell of the hay seemed a challenge, inarticulate yet disturbing.

The rake handle dropped unheeded from his hands. With fingers convulsing at his sides, Morag moved slowly toward the unconscious guard, slowly, as if the awfulness of his intent were like a ball and chain dragging against the forward thrust of his feet.

There was no furtiveness in the convict's advance. The dry brown grass stubbles swished peevishly against his heavy shoes as the swing of his legs bent them forward and down.

O'Dowd did not turn around at his approach. Without a glance at the aged guard, Morag made straight for the post against which the heavy rifle leaned. He picked up the weapon, hefted it in his hands a moment, then let the stock drop to the ground. For another moment he stood swaying upon his feet, indecision mirrored in every line of his drooping figure, an agony of yearning wistfulness in his eyes.

His next act seemed charged with haste, as if his muscles had been ordered to answer a command with an impulse of the will. For, with a suddenness that seemed to spring from no volition of the mind, he thrust the rifle's muzzle to his own head... and his thumb pushed back the trigger.

Warden Bainey leaned back in his chair and looked at the convict, who stood uneasily at the edge of the desk.

"And you saw old O'Dowd was dead when you went to take a cartridge out of his belt?" he prompted. "You thought it was heat prostration—but it was his heart, and he'd been dead for hours."

The other tried to interrupt, but the warden barged on. "Don't tell me!" he snorted. "I knew about his heart just as well as I know he always carried his gun empty. And then when you saw he was dead you knew it was useless to fire a signal."

He rose suddenly and placed an arm coaxingly around the convict's shoulders. "Old timer," he said, and there was a curious pleading in the warden's voice. "This is more than just a job to me. It's a purpose—this place where I'm trying to build whole men out of wreckage."

His eyes strayed through the window to the lawn outside where two men, one in uniform and the other in prisoner's garb, were grinning at each other over a head of larkspur. "You could have smashed in one stroke all it took me years to build up, if you'd lammed out or—quit. I can get you a parole now, but I need you here. I wish you'd stick around."

Some of the frustration and defeat went out of old Bill Morag, and his sagging shoulders, even under the burden of the warden's arm, seemed to rise perceptibly.

"I'll—stick—around," he said.

Art of Welding

Welding is the process of joining two pieces of metal by the application of intense localized heat. Prior to the introduction of modern welding practice metal sheets were joined by forge welding—a process confined to relatively small objects—or by the use of bolts and rivets which inevitably resulted in large, clumsy, excessively heavy structures. The various techniques that have been employed to effect the joining of metals by the application of localized heat can be roughly classified into six categories. One of the earliest forms of welding and one that is in common use because of the simple equipment necessary is gas welding. Here the heat necessary to fuse the metal parts is supplied by the burning of oxygen and acetylene.

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