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THIS MAN HEPBURN

(Continued on page 3)
declined with thanks only half believing that the strategists were serious.
Then the official Liberal candidate, W. F. Tolmie of Rodney, announced that he was withdrawing in Hepburn's favor. The Liberal convention was held in St. Thomas a week later, on August 12th, and Hepburn was nominated. Amid the excitement and enthusiasm of the hour he accepted. It was his thirtieth birthday.

Nobody really expected him to win in Elgin West. There had not been a Liberal elected in the riding since G. S. Casey won in 1891. Hugh McKillop's majority had been cut to 736 when the Dominion went Liberal in 1921 but that was the nearest approach to a Liberal victory in thirty-five years and in 1925 Mr. McKillop had promptly bounded back with his record majority of 1,825, even against a man like Geo. Sloggett. The outlook was that the McKillop majority would be increased again in 1926, especially against an untried opponent like this young farmer, Mitch Hepburn.

First Victory

But Hepburn did win. He worked day and night. He made speeches such as Elgin West had never heard before. And, more than anything, he went into every corner of the riding with that compelling likeability of his and made people want to vote for him. He squeezed through with a majority of 178—a turnover of 2,000 votes.

Then came the election of 1930. The Conservatives in Elgin West were confident—and with justification. Hepburn had caught them napping in 1926, but they would not repeat that lapse. They were out to beat him. However, the Liberal tide throughout the country was ebbing fast.

What happened? The country gave Mr. Bennett a landslide victory but in

Elgin West Mitch Hepburn won again and in winning he increased his majority to the substantial margin of 1,437 votes.

That was in July, 1930. A few months later, in December, the Liberals of Ontario were to hold a convention to choose a provincial leader. Hepburn was approached and definitely declined to consider it. What possible reason could he have for wanting to take the leadership of Ontario's Liberal party? His future in the larger federal field seemed certain, and the Ontario Outlook was not promising. His Elgin West executives strenuously objected; they had found a man at last and they did not propose to lose him. The feeling in Ottawa was the same. To these objections the Hepburn family added theirs, with domestic emphasis, and finally Mr. Hepburn's wife and mother persuaded him to take a holiday with them in Florida in order to escape the situation.

But there was no escape. The pressure put upon him was such that he had to agree to return from the south and attend the convention though he still insisted that he would not consider the leadership. He reached Toronto the night before the convention and was routed out of bed to attend a meeting in the King Edward Hotel. The leading Liberals of Ontario were waiting for him. They backed him into a corner and got to work on him. At three in the morning he gave in with one condition—that the people in Elgin would agree. The Liberal heavyweights attended to Elgin by telephone and persuasion and that afternoon the convention made Mitchell Hepburn the Liberal leader of Ontario.

The only stipulation attached was Mr. Hepburn's promise to the Elgin Liberals that he would finish his term at Ottawa and that he would never be a candidate, either federal or provincial, for any but an Elgin riding. This

promise has kept him in the House of Commons and out of the Ontario legislature during the last three years—a somewhat difficult situation but not a unique one, for Rhodes in Nova Scotia, Baxter in New Brunswick and Tolmie in British Columbia (all Conservatives) have acted as provincial leaders while sitting at Ottawa as federal members.

Not In It For Fun

So there you have the story of Mr. Mitchell Hepburn's entrance into politics and something of his subsequent performance. It hardly seems to be the story of a man who shoved himself into politics for fun. And when you talk with him, the impression you get is certainly one of serious business and hard work. I remember asking him:

"Do you really like this life?"
"No," he said, "nobody could really like living this way."

"Then why do you do it?"
"Well, I've been picked to do this job and it's up to me to do it, and of course there is very great satisfaction in trying to accomplish something worthwhile and feeling that you are getting there. The travelling and lack of sleep and the being away from home all the time are hard but the purpose of it all is worth while. I try to feel it makes up for the other part."

"You speak of the purpose, Mr. Hepburn. What is your purpose exactly—to win the election?"

"Winning the election is the necessary means to the end. The real purpose is to try to give Ontario good government—to try to correct some of the things that have been done."

"Wouldn't you rather be in federal politics than in provincial?"

"That's an embarrassing question, but to answer it honestly—yes, I would. I think anybody would, because federal issues are larger and affect more people. But no man can pick his place in this life and I have been given a job to try to do in Ontario that is big enough for anybody. It is certainly big enough for me. This is my work and I'm into it with all my heart—and in it to stay."

"What do you think your weaknesses are, Mr. Hepburn?"
"You'll have to ask somebody else or"—with a grin—"read the papers. A man doesn't catalogue his own weaknesses very accurately, though I know I have plenty."

"I've heard that you are inclined to make reckless statements and that you are irresponsible in your speech. What do you think about that?"

"I know; I've heard that too. I don't think it's so. I can tell you quite honestly that I have never made a public statement without knowing my facts and, as far as I know, no statement I've made regarding issues in Ontario has ever been disproved—although some of them seem almost unbelievable. I think I've a habit of using "cases with a sting in them"—maybe they sound reckless to the people involved. It's hard not to sting when you are dealing with things that are wrong."

ELDER NEWS

We are pleased to report that Mr. J. McCallum, who underwent an operation in the Western Hospital recently, has sufficiently recovered as to permit his returning home.

Mrs. Smith and daughters of Toronto have taken Mr. G. Elder's house for the summer months.

Bolton, Woodbridge and Knox Missionary Societies were entertained by Nashville W.M.S. on Tuesday p.m. of last week. Mrs. A. Cameron, Vellore, newly elected Vice-President of Section 3, ably addressed the meeting. Other program consisted of a couple of poems from Edgar Guest read by Mrs. A. Agar, a duet by the Misses Houston and a solo by Janey Nattress. Nashville ladies served supper and a very pleasant social hour was enjoyed by all.

The May meeting of Knox W.M.S. was held at the home of Mrs. G. McGillivray on Thursday p.m. The President, Mrs. Cameron, occupied the chair. Mrs. A. Burton gave a paper on "The Women Workers of Formosa." Mrs. C. Johnson led in prayer, Janey Nattress sang a solo. Lunch was served by the hostess and a pleasant social hour followed the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. G. McGillivray spent Sunday at Richmond Hill.

A male quartette consisting of G. McGillivray (leader), Art Harper, Stan Harper and W. D. Laurier assisted with music at Presbyterian Church, Richmond Hill, on Sunday morning.

Mrs. (Rev.) Coulter, Brampton, will address the Mothers Day service at Knox on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2:30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Laking, Alliston, visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. Chantler on Sunday.

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NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

Ontario Pastures

Over 23 per cent or one acre out of every four of the improved lands in Ontario is in pasture. The estimated total returns on pasture in the form of live stock products from June to October yearly is approximately \$40,000,000. Of this \$34,000,000 is derived from dairy produce. Results from experiments have shown that by proper management and improving fertility of the soil returns could be increased from 100—200 per cent on a very large proportion of pasture.

The Best Varieties of Grain

A new pamphlet bearing the above title and prepared by the Cereal Division, Experimental Farms Branch, is now ready for distribution. This pamphlet lists the varieties which are recommended province by province across Canada in the case of wheat, oats, barley, peas and flax for seed. A separate pamphlet prepared jointly by the Cereal Division and the Ontario Agricultural College, dealing with both spring and winter wheat in Ontario, is also available.

Help Egg Production

Two factors that have most to do with the revenue from eggs are the prices received and the rate of production. Unfortunately, the price paid for the product is not always subject to the will of the poultryman, but the rate of production is in his hands and his alone. A much higher yield is within reach of any breeder who will give some care to his flock. A good male has been known to pay for himself many times over. At one of the Dominion Experimental Branch farms, a careful selection of breeders has resulted in an average increase over five years of 73 eggs per hen, the production being raised from 141 to 214. The Egg Laying contests also have demonstrated what is possible to be done in good farm flocks. Since the contest started in 1919 the average yield has increased from 120 to 178. The average production in the 1931-32 contest was 175 eggs, and as this average was taken from a total of 4,370 birds, entered by 437 breeders in the 13 contests throughout the whole Dominion, the average may be taken as fair for the better classes of breeders in Canada. Further, the hatchery approval and cockerel distribution policies of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are at the disposal of those building up poultry flocks.

Protection for the Shallow Well

Water of deep origin has probably travelled some distance and been filtered through a large depth of earth so that the danger of surface pollution is reduced to a minimum.

If a deep well cannot be sunk for reasons of expense or otherwise, it is desirable to take great care to protect the shallow well from surface pollution. This may be done by lining it with concrete or puddled clay to a depth of 10 to 12 feet carrying the protection up one foot above the surface of the ground. Surface water will then be filtered through at least 10 feet of earth seeping into the well.

Oats For Hay and Pasture

The dry season of last year followed by a long cold winter has resulted in feed supplies being pretty well used up and many farmers face a shortage of hay. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to sow some kind of annual crop in the spring which can be cut later. For this purpose there is nothing better than oats or a mixture of peas and oats. Oats grow fairly well in cool weather and for this reason seeding some oats as soon as the land is ready so as to get a crop of hay early in the season. Peas thrive in cool weather, also when mixed with oats improve the quality of the feed. Two bushels of oats and one of peas is the correct rate of seeding.

Study of Distribution;

Indicated as Necessary
A survey of conditions at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, made by the Ontario Marketing Board, would indicate that there is a definite need for a more even distribution of live stock offerings during the five trading days of each week.

At present, by far the greatest volume of live stock is offered on Mondays and Tuesdays. The result of this condition is that a considerable percentage must be held over sometimes until Friday, necessitating the expense of one or two extra days of feeding in addition to freight and other charges.

This angle of marketing must receive more study if losses in live stock are to be reduced to a minimum.

Sanitation in the

Brooding Quarters
Colony houses are preferable for brooding purposes as they can be removed to fresh ground. Feed and water containers should be scrubbed

clean daily. Litter should be kept clean and sweet.

Stands covered with small mesh wire should be used to place feed and water vessels on, preventing chicks from picking up disease germs in the waste feed spilled on the litter. Do not use mouldy feed or dirty water.

Where hens are used for brooding, dust often to control vermin, using Sodium Fluoride or Sulphur. Blue Ointment weakened with lard or vaseline may be used on the young chicks and mothers.

Orchard Sod Treatment

A very interesting experiment in the comparison of two systems of sod treatment in orchard management has been in progress for many years at the Dominion Experimental Station at Fredericton, N. B. Forty-three Fameuse and thirty-one McIntosh apple trees are under observation. In one block, the grass is cut and removed as hay. In the other block, the grass is cut and left as a mulch around the trees. No additional mulching material of any kind has been added, and the fertilizer treatments have been identical on the two blocks. For the 14-year period, 1920-1933 inclusive, the average yields per tree are considerably higher under the sod-mulch system and clearly indicate the advisability of this treatment. With the Fameuse variety the average annual increase per tree has been 3.33 pecks, and with the McIntosh 2.76 pecks per tree.

SLATS' DIARY

BY ROSS FARQUHAR

Friday—well ma was embarrassed to deth tonite wife Mrs. Crum was here at are house.

when she was leaving she sed to ma she wanted to hurry home and Fix sum Mint Sauce for her lamb and pa with haddent hardly sed I wurd all evning not having had a chance up and sed to her. O I didnt no you had a Lamb Mrs. Crum and I didnt no lambe et sauce neather.

Sterday — Curt Fudge has about changed his mind

about getting married to Lizzy Hutch. he told pa he was in the noshun but after he got to thinking it over he dissided that enny girl witch wood be crazy enuff to marry up with him woodent hardly be a sutable mate for him.

Sunday—Pa was a telling the preacher today wile he was eating dinner at are house that he wassent sooperstishus about nothing. he isent afrade of Friday nor the 13th nor a black cat nor walking under a ladder. In fack I gess he aint afrade of nothing oney ma.

Munday—The neybor is all kicking because Horace Fitch is lerning his sun to play on a cordion but Horace says he rilly dussent think it bothers nobuddy becuz they never start praaktising till evry buddy in the neoborhud has went to bed.

Tuesday—Last month pa bought a few shares of stock in a Co. wichen the agent sed was a going Consarn. pa says he is sertain it was a going consarn oney i twas a going the rong way it seams like.

Wensday—Pa was telling Mrs. Gilem that we havent got no antielk furniture but we probly will have by the time are furniture is payed for mebbly.

Thirsday—Paul Betx says he cant se nothing rong with bying things on the enstallmint plan. its the paying for it that seams to cause all the trubble mostly.

Notice to Creditors

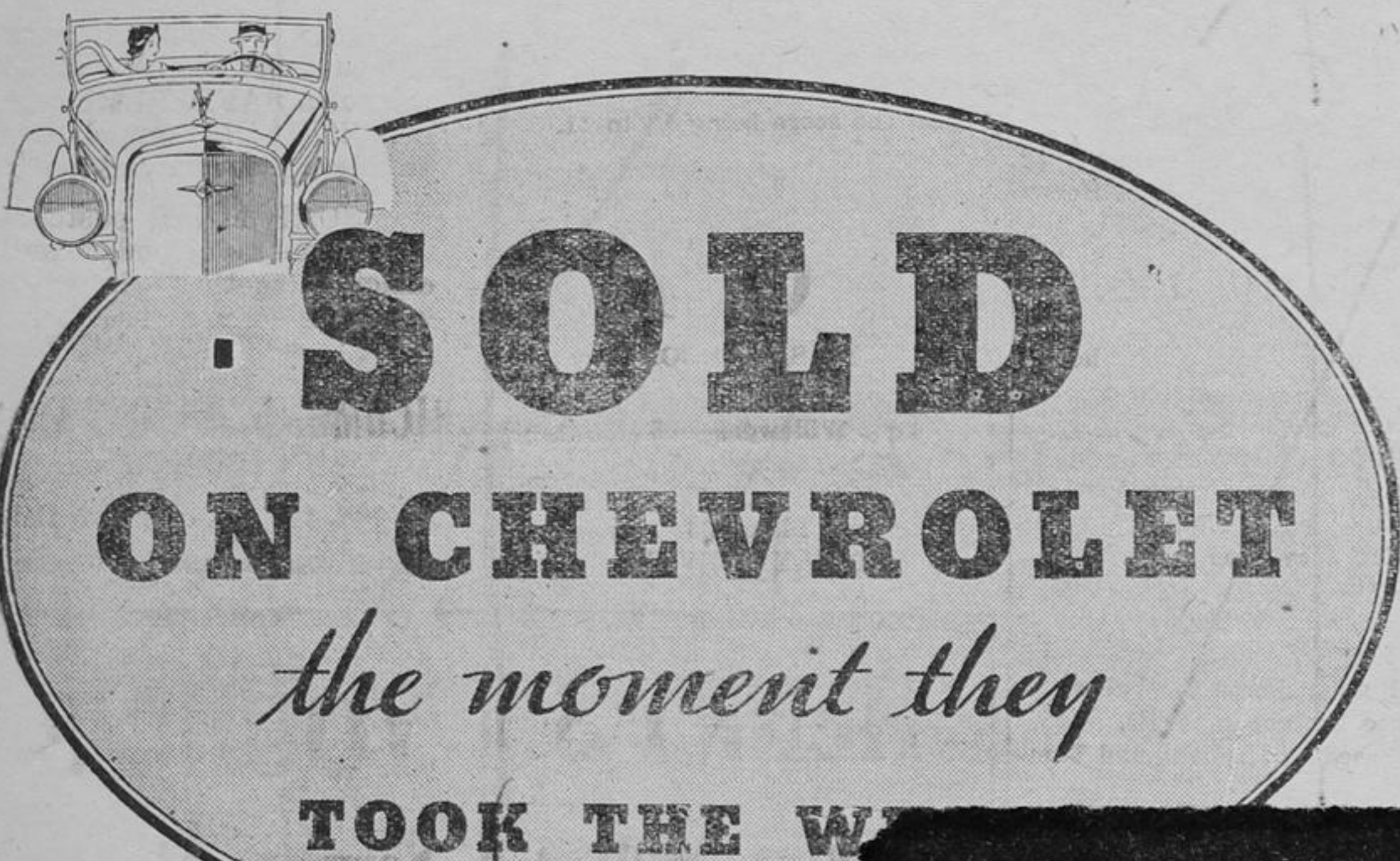
IN THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL GEORGE STEWART, late of the Township of Markham in the County of York, Farmer.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the above mentioned, who died at the Township of Markham in the County of York on the 5th day of March, 1934, are required to file proof of same with the undersigned on or before the 18th of May, 1934. After that date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Estate having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice.

DATED at Toronto this 18th day of April, 1934.
STRATHY, COWAN & SETTERINGTON
15 Toronto Street,
Toronto, Ontario.
Solicitors for Caroline E. Stewart, Administratrix.

J. FOX

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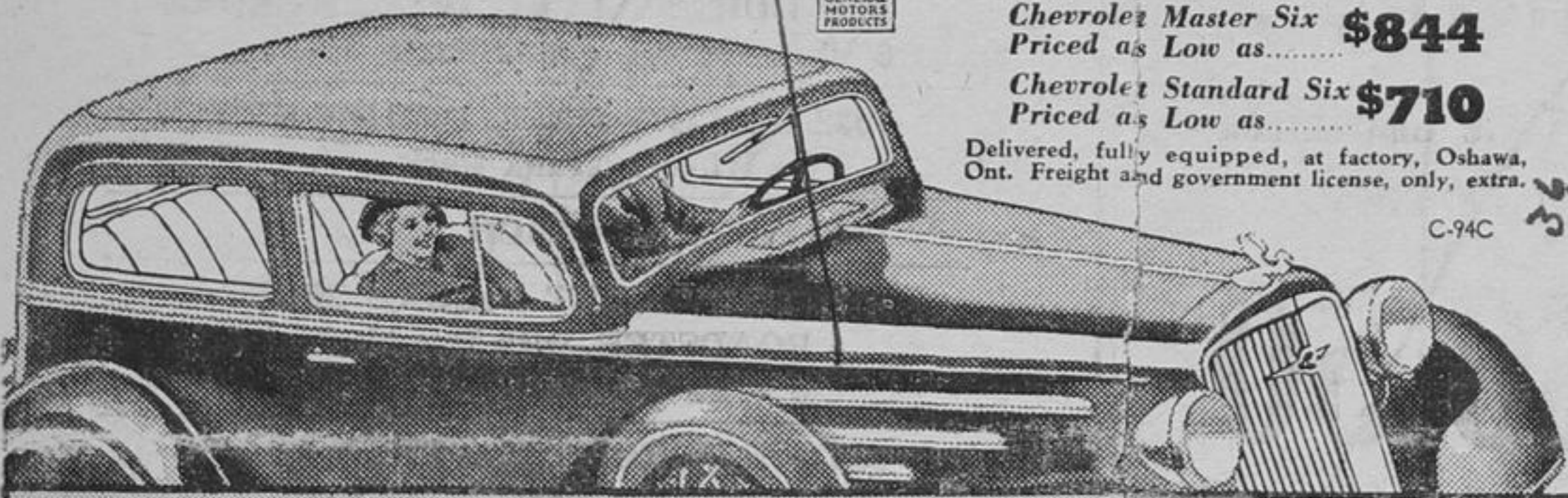
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