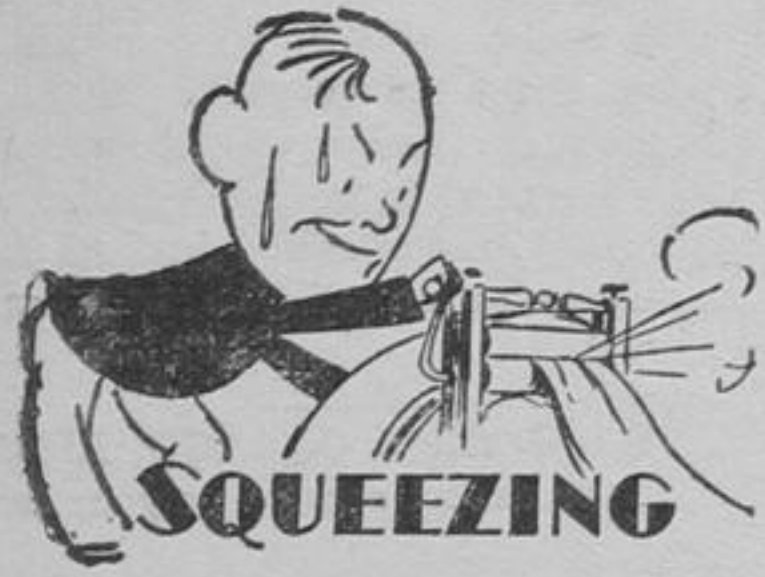


There's one consolation: If the girls get too rough, careful parents won't let Junior go out with them.



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EDGELEY

The Farmer's Club of Edgeley and Eliah held their annual picnic on June 23rd at Mr. E. T. Stephen's farm, Yonge St. Everyone reports having a real good time. The children were delighted with the swings, slides, teeter-totters and ponies. The pavilion and booth had an attraction for everyone. The sports committee which were Percy Puterbaugh, Wm. Buchanan, Melvin Witty, James Buchanan, Roy Keffer, Elmo Snider, Bert Witty, Elmo Keffer, Bob Mitchell, kept everyone interested in racing and games. There were three guessing contests, also pole vaulting, horse-shoe pitching, ladies nail driving and clothes pin contest, potato race, baseball and football. The baseball teams were Sherwood, Edgeley and Eliah, the prize going to the latter. The committee in charge of the horse-shoe pitching was W. L. Keffer and R. G. Keffer. The presidents are Percy Puterbaugh and Jas. Buchanan; Secretaries, Wm. J. Buchanan and Bob Mitchell.

BUSINESS PICKS UP

(Stirling News-Argus)
Just the other day, in conversation with a prominent Stirling merchant, we were advised that the cash business done by his firm on that particular day had been better than on any other day for some years. Just another sign that times are gradually growing better.

GASOLINE PRICES

(Trenton Courier-Advocate)
There is such a spread in the difference of the price asked for gasoline in Toronto and Trenton, that something should be done about it. This spread is too wide to be let go unnoticed. This is a matter that some local body might enquire into.

The Old Pioneer Spirit

By Anne Anderson Perry

Upon going to the dictionary of the word "pioneer" I found this: "One who goes forward to remove obstacles and to prepare the way for others." Also this: "One who is among the first to explore a country—to aid a movement—to exploit an undertaking."

There are four essential qualities which must be possessed by a pioneer—first, he must have vision; second, he must have courage of a high order; third, a capacity for doing things—he must be a thinker and a doer; and fourth, he must have the ability to keep at it.

Your true pioneer is not only moved by economic necessity, but he will possess vision. He will be spurred by this to attempt hard things—to accomplish the seemingly impossible. In his efforts he will encounter the dragons of ignorance, prejudice, intolerance, and hatred, and will either slay or be slain. In a very true sense the Nazarene was a pioneer. Galileo, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Pankhurst were all pioneers—not one of them had an easy time.

The explorers and builders in new lands, as they subdued the wilderness and prepared the way for others were real pioneers. Theirs was no easy task. Columbus had a hard time discovering us—I sometimes wonder if we were worth discovering! Drake, Raleigh, Nansen, Scott Lindbergh, Henry Hudson Mackenzie, Thompson, Stefanson, and scores of like ilk had no easy path to tread. But they had vision, and they had the pluck to make their visions come true.

To-day we seem to have lost the pioneer spirit and vision while looking for the rich and easy way. In our cities especially we have lost not only vision but the capacity for doing the hard, worth-while jobs undertaken by our grandparents. Why? Well, for one thing parents unfortunately weakened on the Spartan business and made life too easy for the children—failing to see that it is only by overcoming obstacles that we grow. The first law of progress in all forms of life is doing hard things—chores. Not only have parents erred in this way, but our whole educational system has been at fault. Canada is basically an agricultural country—it always will be—but our schools, colleges, and universities have been busy turning out so many people ready for such white collared jobs as doctor, lawyer, brokers, manufacturers, nurses, teachers, etc., that farming has come to be considered hard and second-rate work. Even agriculture is taught stupidly, and our farm colleges have been turning out more teachers than farmers.

Not long ago, I saw a picture of some Russian children operating a farm tractor. Why? Because the Russians are at the big job of making over a people and want their boys at least, to become mechanically, industrially, and agriculturally-minded. The same methods are being used to fit the girls for the life the Soviet authorities are planning for them. Doing things!

In a public address not long ago Principal Fyfe of Queen's University said, it might be going too far for to aver that the chief interests of the Canadian students of to-day were football, girls, films, food, and drink, but there is much truth in this statement.

He went on: "In the University we have rather sunk our ideals, and have admitted a great many people who should not be there at all. Standards have dropped lower and lower. Professors have come to regard it as inevitable that they must rely upon some type of forced feeding."

A lecturer in an American Medical College complains bitterly that now-a-days he has to make a digest of certain books for his students—they will not read themselves, but expect the professors to do this for them.

Robt. Littell said this recently, in Harper's Magazine: "Our hands, originally the keys used by man's brain to unlock the whole wide world, are in this age of patient appliances in some danger of withering through disuse. A man may go thru life without using his hands for anything more difficult than gripping a golf club, signing letters, fumbling for coins, lighting a cigarette, and holding a telephone receiver. When the front door won't close, or a pipe leaks, he has to send for an expert. Therefore, our young man should learn to be handy in repairing the trifling faults of his home. He should know how to use common tools. It is much more fun than he might think; it adds to his self-respect; it satisfies the throttled manual ape, and it supplies one of his contacts with the remote world of physical labor."

"To these skills and knowledges I would emphatically add certain experiences. The educated young American male is in peril of too much shelter, too little danger and privation, and would be the richer if he

had at some time in his life been without money and gone hungry for several days, been lost or shipwrecked been robbed, been in jail, and spent a few months working as a common laborer. This last I place high on the list. Let every educated man, as a necessary part of his education, be thrown into the muddy stream of American industry and see what it is like to swim alone on daily wages."

Herbert Spencer wisely said that educating a man's mind before directing his desires, was like putting a repeating rifle in the hands of a child. We need to educate the desires of our young folk—not only their minds and ambitions. We need new ideas about what real living means.

This is the age of the machine—too often we confuse speed with progress. We have conquered the problem of production, but are faced with the tragedy of plenty. We destroy thousands of hogs for fertilizer, while millions of our fellows are hungry and naked. Is this a true measure of progress? Surely our great cities do not truly represent the apex of real civilization! No, indeed! We have still a long long way to go—and we need—oh, so tragically need—pioneers with vision and courage to work out a civilization which will represent genuine values, not merely glittering gold bricks. This is the task awaiting the youth of to-day. Have we prepared them for it? If not, why?

Walter Pitkin, who fills the Chair of Journalism at Columbia University in "Life Begins at Forty" has this to say: "The American pioneer was ever a flexible creature. His descendants have been losing this precious trait of their heritage, and this loss is one of the hundred things that has been sapping their strength. Study your bread lines. These gaunt ranks are crowded with farm hands who cannot grow radishes; with type-setters who cannot use type-writers; with English literature teachers who cannot handle a lawnmower; and with Ph.D.'s, who cannot write their own language! The poor weaklings can not conjure up fresh lines of attack. Left alone they sit blankly on park benches. They have lost that more primitive consciousness of life. Life has for them ceased to be a task of all trades—they are nine-tenths dead. With the pioneers' children and chores' were more important than College education. 'Chores' still are, but these are avoided to-day."

Rollo Walter Brown, in "The Crime Against Youth," protests against the long grind of modern education in school and college—man is thirty before he is ready to use his stuff and become a wage-earner. When Lindbergh flew over the Atlantic everyone spoke of his youth, yet he was 25. Keats was 25 when he died. Pitt was 24 when he became Prime Minister. Mendelssohn composed his "Midsummer's Night Dream" at 23. Jane Austen wrote some of her best novels in the years from 21 to 25. Shelley finished with life and death at 30—Shubert at 31—Mozart at 35—Byron at 36. Kipling at 30 had published a dozen volumes. Are we not over-emphasizing preparation for life and failing to let youth live and do?

There are right times for doing hard things. Those times are not in late middle life or old age but in the lusty years of youth; and the man of forty, if he has such years behind him, goes forward of his own momentum. Life does not begin at forty for those who lack this hard apprenticeship; but given this capacity for doing hard things they can go on to live the real life awaiting them.

The pioneers who succeeded had the priceless gift of adaptability!

HUMAN OSTRICH

Miss Mabel Wolf, who is forty, will go down in American medical history as the "human ostrich." The list of articles she had swallowed reads like an ironmonger's catalogue, but each item is vouched for by the staff at King's County hospital, Brooklyn, where Miss Wolf underwent an operation. There were 584 fine upholstery tacks, 144 carpet tacks, two chair tacks, one roundheaded thumb tack, three ordinary thumb tacks, 46 small screws, six medium screws, 80 large screws, 30 small bolts, 47 larger bolts, and three nuts. Other articles included three picture-frame hooks, two large bent safety-pins, one small safety pin, one nail head, three brass nails, 83 pins, nine pins without heads 59 assorted beads, four pieces of wire, and 89 pieces of glass. Also included in her stomach were one fragment of teacup handle, a hook-shaped screw used as a coat hanger, and a matted mass of hair studded with screws and pins.

Still, there isn't much choice when they jail a fellow for stealing money or jail him for not having any.

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

Sow Thistle Menace
The worst weed in Ontario at the present time is Perennial Sow Thistle. Areas where this weed has made greatest progress are now able to report from fifteen to thirty per cent less Sow Thistle than three or four years ago.

Weed Control is a public problem and can only be brought about effectively by the united co-operative efforts of every property owner, every occupant of land, municipal councils and Departments of Agriculture. The great majority of citizens realize the weed menace and the tremendous loss involved due to the presence of weeds and in time public opinion will be sufficiently strong enough to cause united effort in weed control in the Province of Ontario.

Weekly Crop Report

Reports from all parts of Ontario indicate that recent rains have effected a marked improvement in the crop outlook. Grey County reports all spring-sown roots and potatoes doing exceptionally well. In North Simcoe prospects are for a fair yield of oats and barley. An increased acreage of potatoes, corn and soybeans is seen in South Simcoe. The hay crop is bound to be light in most districts. The tomato crop in Essex is likely to be light as plants have been hard to get and of poor quality, also hundreds of thousands of tomato plants died. From Lambton comes the report that timothy and red clover meadows will not average half a ton of hay per acre. Spring grain crops are exceptionally well in the Lambton district. Strawberries will be a light crop throughout Southern Ontario. Crops are in good condition in Prince Edward. Eastern Ontario has also enjoyed rains which have completely changed the agriculture picture.

Chemical Weed Killers

Pure sodium chlorate, or patent products with a sodium chlorate base, have been found effective as weed killers, according to A. H. Martin, Ontario Department of Agriculture. Pure sodium, although cheaper, is inflammable and must be handled with even more care than gasoline. The usual solution is one pound of weed-killer to a gallon of water. This is sufficient for 100 square feet of weeds. The mixture should be applied with a pressure sprayer, and all leaf surface thoroughly covered. "Perennial Sow Thistle" can be killed by spraying just before it blooms and again one month later. "Blue Weed," "Burdock," "Wild Carrot," "Orange Hawkweed" and "Oxeye Daisy" can be killed with one application applied a day or so after the first blooms appear. "Field Bind Weed" requires two applications, one when it is in full bloom and the second 2 months later. "Wild Chicory" should have two applications, one at flowering time and one a month later. Treat "Canada Thistle" after a heavy frost in the Fall by scattering sodium chlorate crystals on the thistles at the rate of 1 pound per 100 square feet. "Poison Ivy" may be killed by spraying any time during the growing season.

A Commendable Plan

A praiseworthy experiment is being carried out this year at a small school in Elgin County where the teacher has inaugurated a plan whereby the pupils will put their lessons in farm practices to the test. Each pupil is growing a certain experimental crop on his or her home farm, the products being varied to provide a wide range for field study. Some of the pupils are testing varieties of flint and dent corn for husking; others are cultivating hay and ensilage crops; while the remainder are experimenting in soybeans for seed and fodder, table or sweet corn, mangels, sugar beets, field carrots and turnips. Each test plot is two rods in length and one rod in width. Seed was obtained, free of cost, from the O. A. C. in connection with the experimental work conducted by that institution. It is likely that this plan will be recommended for general adoption in the rural districts.

"Lambs of Quality"

An important statement entitled "Lambs of Quality," has just been issued by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, as follows: The production of good quality wether and ewe lambs of suitable weight and finish will continue to be encouraged this year. Commencing on July 2nd in Ontario and the west, buyers will pay two cents a pound more for ewe and wether lambs than for bucks. The markets will pay up to a cent a pound more for lambs of good quality up to 90 lbs. at the stockyards and plants, than for lambs from 90 to

110 lbs., and up to two cents per pound more than for lambs over 110 lbs.

Farmers have for years been urged to meet the simple requirements of the market in order to secure top prices by castrating all male lambs and finishing and marketing lambs within the desired weights.

The manner in which the producer has responded to the market requirements is well exemplified by the decrease in the offerings of buck lambs during the season when they are most objectionable. The appreciation of the value of quality by farmers has resulted in a decrease in the marketings of buck lambs at Toronto from 10.6 per cent from August to December in 1926, to 1.8 per cent for the same period in 1933. At Montreal the improvement in quality by the elimination of the "buck" has been slower but was reduced to 8 per cent in 1933 compared with 33 per cent in 1926.

It is further urged that all producers should make money by: 1. Docking all lambs early in the spring. 2. Castrating all male lambs when from ten days to three weeks old. 3. Feeding all lambs so that they will finish at weights from 75 to 85 lbs., not over 90 lbs. 4. Picking out of the flock the earliest and fastest growing lambs and marketing them. 5. Marketing lambs as soon as they are ready as the price will probably be higher early in the season than in the late fall. 6. Avoid all losses on buck lambs and on lambs either too light or too heavy.

It is easy to forgive a debtor the debt. The hard part is to forgive his assumption that debt-dodging is a virtue.

STOCK REGISTER Bertin Du Roy IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

Owned by OSCAR COX UNIONVILLE, ONT. Will make the season of 1934 as follows: Monday noon to Albert Cox's York Townline; Monday night to Murray McLean's, Yonge Street, North of Steele's Corners; Tuesday noon to Percy Leatherdale's, Lot 3, Con. 4 Vaughan; Tuesday night to Leslie Robb's, Edgeley, Con. 5 Vaughan; Wednesday noon to J. A. McNeil's, Con. 6 Vaughan at Vellore; Wednesday night to Geo. Manning's, Maple; Thursday noon to Dan Kerswill's, Lugin Mills; Thursday night to Herman Mortson's, Victoria Square; Friday noon to Harry White's, Con. 5 Markham, Lot 35; Friday night to Wm. Carlisle's, Gormley; Saturday noon to Sam Tomlinson's, Con. 2 Markham; Saturday night to his own stable until the following Monday. Terms: To insure foal \$12.00 payable March 1st, 1935.

The Imported Premium Percheron Stallion McHOVAH

"McHovah" [13238] 196424. Form A-1. A dark dapple grey with high class breeding qualities and

MONTANA

[13693] Passed Form 1. A beautiful black Percheron, sired by Charras (imp.) [12920] (168249) Premium A-1, owned by Oscar Wilson, Brougham, Ont., a wonderful stock horse, the property of W. H. Johnson, will make the season of 1934 as follows: By request (over telephone or by any other means available) these horses will be trucked to any stated place convenient for service within a radius of 10 or 15 miles if desired; returning home each evening.

Parties desiring the service of either of these horses and phoning their orders are requested to phone after 7 p.m. or before 8 a.m., Phone numbers Markham 4306 Stouffville 2605 TERMS:—To insure a foal \$12.00, \$1.00 extra when trucked, collected at time of service. All accidents at owner's risk.

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