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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1939.

FIRE PREVENTION IN THE HOME

The best place for fire prevention to start is in the home. Charity should start there according to the ancient saying, and certainly safety should come first. In order to safeguard the home, inspection should be made, not only Fire Prevention Week but periodically throughout the year. All heating and lighting equipment examined, chimney and pipes kept clean of soot. No smoke pipes permitted through combustible walls; disposition of ashes safeguarded. The fuse cabinet should be of metal or asbestos lined. Fuses in all fuse blocks, none of them bridged, and not over 15 ampere fuses used in branch circuits. All drop cords should be insulated, and not supported on any conductive material. Electric irons always detached when not in use and kept on metal stands.

Matches should be kept out of the reach of children and the children should be regularly taught the danger of fire and not to play with matches. The safest type of match to use is the "Safety Match" which may be lighted only on the box.

Closets should be kept clean and all rubbish removed from the entire premises. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Perhaps that is the reason it always plays such an important part in fire prevention.

This year again special emphasis is being placed on the inspection of dwellings during Fire Prevention Week and you may expect a visit from your local firemen. Are you ready for them?

THE DEBTOR AND CREDITOR

Very much of our business is still done on a credit basis, for unfortunately the "cash and carry" system is far from universal. Credit is an accommodation and was no doubt necessary in the pioneer days, but it is not absolutely essential now in the transaction of business. For instance, many retail merchants were of the opinion that no business such as theirs could be operated on a strictly cash basis, but along came the "chain stores" and showed them the fallacy of this idea.

However, credit is not part and parcel of any business transaction, and should not be so regarded. It is an accommodation pure and simple. The party making the purchase has not the money at the time, making reason to think that he will soon have it, hence asks for and receives credit.

The creditor has no right nor reason to expect that he can pay that account at his own sweet pleasure. That account should be paid when the debtor is first in a position to pay it, and he should so govern his transactions that this would be reasonably soon. There are those who still think that any old time will do to pay an account, they pay little attention to statements sent to them, with the result that the creditor has either to sue or to place that account among his bad debts.

If there was no such thing as credit what a happy condition would result. How pleasant it would be to do business. The purchaser would only ask for what he needed and could pay for, and the creditor would not need a bookkeeper, there would not be any bad debts, and the prices of commodities would be cheaper.

If the debtor is too long in making his payment he should not feel offended if he is reminded again and again. If for some reason he cannot make payment he should inform the creditor whom he will probably always find willing to extend accommodation, but if he takes no notice of the statements sent to him then he forfeits all right to accommodation, and the creditor is justified in taking any legitimate course to collect what is coming to him. Any debtor who has to be told that his account will be placed in the court for collection if he makes no effort to pay it, has a few lessons to learn about good citizenship.

HEAVY PENALTY INVOLVED IN SEDITIOUS UTTERANCES

Many people possibly do not realize the seriousness of making seditious statements during war-time and that there is a heavy penalty attached to such utterances.

We are reliably informed that Regulations for the Defence of Canada provide that no person shall, by word of mouth, (a) Spread reports or make statements, false or otherwise, intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any allied or associated Powers or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or (b) Spread reports or make statements, false or otherwise intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or administration of any of His Majesty's forces.

Penalty for breach of the above-mentioned regulations is as follows: "Such person shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both fine and imprisonment, but such person may, at the election of the Attorney-General of Canada, be prosecuted upon indictment, and if convicted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment."

It will be recalled that during the last war, there were a number of foreigners who were interned in a camp at Kapuskasing for the duration of the war, and others who were summoned to court and fined for "speaking out of turn" in regard to the war situation.

It is to be noted from the above that it is not only an offence to interfere with the Canadian forces or Allied forces in any way, but that it is an offence to spread reports or make statements, whether false or true, that would cause disaffection to His Majesty. This is the thing that is particularly common among people of foreign birth, who feel free to commend the government of Germany and to decry the position of Britain, Canada and the Allies. Even if what they say may be true and could be proven, yet it may not be said if it is intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty.

It is only reasonable to realize that there must be a check on seditious utterances, and that the prosecution of war demands full allegiance to the Canadian cause. There can be no "sniping from the rear."

Severe as these clauses may appear, they are not severe when compared with those being enforced in Germany where it is an offence to listen to foreign radio stations, and punishable by death if reports thus heard on the radio are circulated among the German people.

What Does the Church Mean to You, Your Family and Community

How would we feel, should we read in the morning newspaper that all churches were to cease to function that day? Would we be content to let matters take their course, or would we become concerned over the plight we would be in when the influence of the church was removed from our community?

This supposition is of course scarcely likely to become a reality, but it serves its purpose in making us realize the value of the church in our lives.

The task of the church, with your co-operation, is to build good neighbours. If we are to regain contentment and peace of mind the present and future generations must develop their lives upon the sane and simple moral standards taught by the church. Let the church close her Sunday Schools, and the cost of maintaining order in the community would be tremendously increased.

There is a great deal of truth in the expression that we rarely see the things that are right under our noses. There are important factors in our lives, which, because of having always been part of our existence, we take for granted, and towards which we ignore our responsibility. This is the case quite often, in our attitude towards our church. Many of us actually do not possess a clear conception of the importance of the active church worker in our lives, nor do we consider it our duty to assume our share of responsibility towards the church.

Many of us regard our church as an institution dependent upon the charity of its active members and adherents. Even though the coins we occasionally place upon the collection plate are donated graciously enough, we do not consider the giving of this money in the sense of paying for value received.

Though whether we belong to a church or not, the fact is that the church contributes to every man's life, in greater proportion than even his most lavish contributions would recompense. Yet despite our laxity towards the church the fact remains that an influence encompasses our family, bringing spiritual security into our daily lives.

With the church, just as with other methods of moral and cultural expression, the reaction is mental. To most church goers, attending the service acts as a spiritual tonic. The influence under which we come, enables us to meet the vicissitudes of life more calmly. Our mind occupied with a change of thought, gets inspiration and confidence for days ahead.

There is yet another gain which should not be overlooked, in the renewed expression of friendship that we find at the church service, in the nods and smiles and friendly handshakes of our neighbours, who might easily have been forgotten, but for this community meeting place.

We should be conscious, too, of the value of child training. We would have less selfishly inclined citizens and prevent many a sad awakening had our teen-age delinquents spent their Sundays in the protective influence of the Sunday School instead of in questionable places which, as a rule, offer tempting inducement for leisure hours. Children build stronger characters when properly guided. The clubs and other organizations of the church give them an outlet for their social desires, and at the same time teach them to acquire a balance in their mental outlook upon life which serves them well when the time comes for them to face the world on their own.

Then, it is a fact, that a man finds congenial interest in the men's clubs of the church, and on church committees, which without exception repay him many times over for the time spent, in the satisfaction of having accomplished something for the good of his fellow-man.

The women of the community find among the various women's activities, meaning and value in hours that might otherwise be dull and mentally unprofitable.

There are in fact a hundred and one services that the church renders to the community in which it is located. The significance of christening our babies, the marriage of our sons and daughters, the burial of our dead are all things that cannot be overlooked or dispensed with. The thoughtful interest in the sick and the many kindly acts to our poor are added in good measure.

So, realizing the undeniable need of the church in our community and in our lives, should we not consider the true value and furthermore, should we not organize the church

to enable it to operate to the utmost of its capabilities. For if we agree that we want the church to serve us, if we agree that we would not care to live in a community that did not enjoy the spiritual and cultural influences of the church, we must do our full share as circumstances permit in supporting it. We often hear remarks concerning what the church might have done in the many problems constantly before us. There is no limit to the good the church could do with the wholehearted co-operation of her members and adherents.

If you have read thus far, will you ask yourself these questions?

Do I want the influence of the church in my community?

Have I a responsibility towards the church?

"Yes," you will no doubt reply to both questions.

Then, why not make a new start next Sunday morning? Come yourself — bring your family — tell others to come — invest an hour in the things most worth-while in life. Next Sunday will be a good day to start the "Go to Church Habit".

Let everyone show their appreciation of your Church and Sunday School by attending 100%. Your Church will heartily welcome you whether you are in a position to financially support it or not.

AFTER HARVEST CULTIVATION BIG AID IN WEED CONTROL

Roots of most persistent weeds cannot stand heat and dryness when brought to soil surface, says weed expert.

After harvest cultivation is one of the most practical and most effective methods the farmer can adopt to control weeds. Plants draw heavily on the food stored in the roots in order to produce flower and seed and roots and root stalks are at their weakest stage immediately after the crop has been removed. If possible, the work should be undertaken with a view to preventing the ripening of the current year's seed as well as fighting a weakened root, states J. D. Macleod, Weed Expert, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Heat, sunlight and dry weather will assist greatly in the control of weeds at this time. Experiments have proven and it has been the experience of many farmers throughout the province that the roots of the most persistent weeds cannot stand heat and dryness when brought to the surface.

For the control of annual, winter annual and biennial weeds thorough cultivation of the stubble is recommended immediately after the crop has been removed, using the disc harrow, one way disc or cultivator. By following this method, seeds are brought near the surface where they sprout and may be killed by further cultivation. When this plan is followed and the soil is stirred up at regular intervals, millions of young plants will be killed and those which sprout late in the fall will be destroyed by early frosts. Many farmers skim plow immediately after the crop has been removed, then harrow and cultivate at regular intervals until freeze up. By plowing shallow, weed seeds are kept near the surface where they sprout and are killed by cultivation.

An abundance of moisture together with the methods outlined above will assist greatly in controlling such weeds as Wild Mustard, Stinkweed, Ragweed, Worm Seed, Mustard, False Flax, Foxtail, Lambs' Quarters, Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, etc.

For the control of such persistent perennial weeds as Bladder Campion, Chicory and any weeds with deep tap roots, deep ploughing is recommended in mid-summer or as soon as possible, followed by the cultivator using broad shares which overlap and cultivate both ways.

The "Dry Cleaning Method" has proven the most effective in the control of weeds with creeping rootstocks. Included in this class are four well known perennials — Perennial Sow Thistle, Canada Thistle, Twitch and Field Bindweed. Immediately after the crop has been removed the field should be ploughed deep enough to get under the roots, turning them up to the sun. This will require deep ploughing for Sow Thistle, Canada Thistle, and Bindweed and shallow ploughing for Twitch. The field should then be left in the rough state as long as dry weather prevails.

The use of the disc harrow on weeds with creeping rootstalks is not recommended as it will cut the root up into small segments each

of which will start a new plant and thus increase the infestation.

After-harvest cultivation should be included in the regular farm program — something which must be done. It will accomplish more with less work and will mean a larger succeeding crop and greater returns, Mr. Macleod states.

WOODBIDGE RED CROSS SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED

Meeting in the Public Library on Wednesday evening of last week, residents of Woodbridge organized a branch of the Red Cross Society and decided to hold business meetings in the Library on the first Wednesday in every month at 8 p.m. A membership fee of 25c. was decided upon.

Officers elected by the group were as follows: Mrs. H. N. Smith, president; Mrs. N. G. Wallace, vice-president; Mrs. Leo Watson, secretary; Mrs. Garfield Farr, treasurer; Mrs. C. W. Barrett, Miss L. McNeil, Miss Mary Wallace, Mrs. A. Howl, Mrs. G. D. McLean and Mrs. A. B. Cousins, committee; Miss Bertha Whitmore and Miss Velma Darker, auditors.

Formation in King last week of a Women's Institute branch makes a total of 24 in North York.

Work has commenced on the construction of a large addition to the William Rubber Company plant at Woodbridge.

TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS OF TAXES

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Reeve of the Township of Markham dated the 17th day of August 1939 and to me directed, commanding me to proceed with the collection of arrears of taxes, together with the fees and expenses, I hereby give notice that the list of lands liable to be sold has been prepared, and is being published in the Ontario Gazette under the date of September 2nd, 1939, and that, unless the said arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid, I shall, on the 7th day of December 1939 proceed to sell the said lands to discharge the said arrears of taxes and the charges thereon.

The sale will be held on the above date at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Township Hall, Unionville.

The adjourned sale, if one is necessary, will be held on Thursday, 21st day of December, 1939, at the same hour and the same place.

Copies of said list may be had at my office.

CHARLES HOOVER, Township Treasurer.

Dated at Unionville, August 24th, 1939.

VILLAGE OF RICHMOND HILL

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS OF TAXES

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Reeve of the Village of Richmond Hill dated the 1st day of August 1939 and to me directed, commanding me to proceed with the collection of arrears of taxes, together with the fees and expenses, I hereby give notice that the list of lands liable to be sold has been prepared, and is being published in the Ontario Gazette under the date of September 3rd, and that, unless the said arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid, I shall, on the 18th day of December 1939 proceed to sell the said lands to discharge the said arrears of taxes and the charges thereon.

The sale will be held on the above date at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Municipal Hall in the Village of Richmond Hill.

Copies of said list may be had at my office.

A. J. HUME, Village Treasurer.

Dated at Richmond Hill, August 10th, 1939.

TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN

TAX SALE NOTICE

Copies of the list of lands for sale for arrears of taxes may be had in the Office of the Treasurer, J. M. McDonald, Maple, Ontario.

The List of lands for sale for arrears of taxes in the Township of Vaughan was published in the Ontario Gazette on the 5th day of August, 1939.

Notice is hereby given that unless the arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid, the Treasurer will proceed to sell the lands on the day and at the place named in such List published in the Ontario Gazette. The date of sale named in said List is the 8th day of November, 1939, at 10 a.m. The sale will take place at the Township Hall, Vellore.

Dated at Maple, this 4th day of August, 1939.

J. M. McDONALD, Treasurer.

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