THE JARVIS RECORD

JARVIS, ONTARIO

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GEO. L. MILLER
Editor and Proprietor

"WHAT MAKES RIGHT RIGHT ?"

"And God Spake All These Words, Saying" Exodus 20:1. Prove All Things, Hold Fast That Which is Good. ..1 Thes. 5:21.

This is the sixth of a series of sermons preached by Rev. W. T. Brown

What makes right right? How did our moral standards and moral judgement originate? That is a question that many people ask. In the lesson of today I read you the code of moral standards and judgements that Israel subscribed to. How did these standards come into being. According to the explanation given in the Scripture they were given to Moses upon the Mount of Sinai by God, who is represented as writing them upon two tablets of stone. That is the way the ancient Hebrew historian considered them to have come into existence; but we with our wider knowledge of life and history know that they were the result of a gradual growth of mans developing experience—over a long period of time.

To understand how moral codes developed we must take into consideration two things — things which we now know exerted a tremendous influence upon primitive man.

One of these things was the steady increase in the number of human beings upon the earth. Without anything in the way of modern medicine to help them, with all sorts of enemies to battle against, the death rate amongst the earliest people must have been tremendous; but the birth rate also must have been very high. Nature when left alone has a way of taking care of these things; and so it happened that in the course of time, human beings began to appear in every locality that was fit for them to live in, and the world began to be populated.

When the world began to be populated there occurred the second thing which played an important part in the development of moral standards. What historians and anthropologists call "swarming movements" began. Finding by various ways that certain areas were favorable to food production and to the sustaining of life people began to gather in those areas. Individuals and scattered tribes gradually began to concentrate in these areas either deliberately or else because they were driven by the blind process of selective survival. But by bit these who lived in an area where food and water was plentiful multiplied and grew powerful, whereas those individuals and tribes who lived in places less fertile, such as deserts, forests, jungles and mountainous regions tended to die out.

Thus in the dawn of history we find certain areas of the then known world gradually becoming densely populated, and the great adventure of community life slowly beginning to take shape. A change took place from living a roving, hunting life men began to settle down into a pastoral and agricultural one; they became herders and agriculturalists, settled down to a long period of clearing and preparing the land for crops. Villages sprang up and with their inception came the great problem — that of how men might live together with the minimum of conflict and slaughter. Life inexorably forced upon mankind the act that if there was to be peacefulness and stability in a community there must be rules, rules which must be followed by all in the interests of a common welfare. They were forced to deliberately devise and find codes of conduct.

It is impossible at this date to say that men clearly understood the significance of their action, but somehow they came to see that for their own safety and for the peace of the community there must be lists of acts which were allowed and lists of acts which could not be allowed. They learned as one writer puts it, "Only as rules were established and observance of the rules enforced could the community hold together, and the conflicting claims of rival individuals be settled with a minimum of friction and suffering."

Some of these ancient codes, or lists, have been preserved for us. In 1902 there was discovered in Mesopotamia a stone column which recorded the laws of a king of Babylon who lived between 2250 and 2700 B. C. Here are a few of the things his code dealt with. "What shall be done with a man who offers bribes to a witness in court; to a man who assaults his neighbor; to a man who lets his sheep graze in his neighbors pasture, who refuses to maintain his dykes, who kidnaps a child" and so forth. In many ways there is a great similarity between these laws and the laws attributed to Moses, who promulgated his some 700 years after, this lawgiver.

The point that I want to make is, that in all ages men realized that there were certain things which stern experience had taught them could, or could not, be done if the welfare of the community was to be maintained.

As was only natural some of these laws were based on superstition and coincidence, and as mens minds grew they were abandoned. The Bible furnishes us with examples of this fact. For instance, in Exodus, we find a primitive rule that no fires were to be kindled upon a sacred day for fear of offending the particular divinity in whose honor the day was set apart. That law held good for centuries, and even persisted down to Puritan times. But when experience proved that the man who lit a fire on a holy day usually suffered no ill effects from sodoing, this rule — which had its origin in fear and superstition — gradually fell into disuse.

Again other rules laid down proved to be valuable for a time, but as social ideas changed these rules lost their value, and were discarded. For example, let us cite one such rule from one of the oldest parts of the Bible. In Deut. 14-21 we read, "Ye shall not eat of anything that dieth of itself; thou shalt give it unto the stranger that is in thy gates, that he may eat it, or thou mayest sell it unto an alien" In other words, experience had taught the Hebrews that diseased meat caused suffering, and sometimes death to the one who ate of it, and so a rule was laid down against such eating; but to it was added the curious permission that it was all right to sell this meat to an unsuspecting Gentile. It was only when the era of regular trading began, and the Hebrew realized that a satisfied customer was essential to future business transactions that the original rule was quietly and inevitably annulled.

But there were some rules which experience proved to be so valuable that they have lived right through to this present day. That list of moral judgements which we call "The Ten Commandments" is of that type. Early in the adventure of community living it became apparent to men that no community could exist peacefully unless all men paid a decent respect to each others property. They learned also that the peace and security of a community was gravely imperilled if even a few members of the community were untruthful. They saw, and saw clearly, that family life, the basis of any community, would be wrecked if sex intercourse was not regulated and controlled. And so from out of this experience there came laws which were laid down and rigidly enforced in the interests of a common welfare. Thus at an early age three basic laws of right and wrong came into existance. "Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not commit adultery." Those laws were not the result of caprice or ignorance, they were not enforced blindly. They were laws "relentlessly and inevitably laid on every individual who became a member of the community and who, in return for the benefits given him by the community, surrendered a portion of the personal liberty which might have been his had he continued a semi-solitary existence in a cave or on a desert."

Two of these commandments however, have only an historic interest Let us look at them carefully. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." That rule implies the existence of more gods than one, and dates back to the time when men believed that every nation, yea, every locality, had its own particular god. Today we believe not in many gods, but in one God. Again there is the rule, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image." That rule had its inception in communities where idolatory was practised, and it is not relevant for instance in communities like this where we have left idolatorous practices and beliefs behind. I know that these two laws can be allegorised, but they were not intended to be allegorised in the beginning. They were strict laws of moral conduct. From that we can see that even in our most familiar and important moral code there are changes brought about by the process of growth and change which dominates the world.

From that fact we ought to be able to discern a lesson. Today we are in the midst of an era of change; our accepted moral codes, as well as other things are being subjected to revision, and scrutiny. What should be our attitude towards this scrutiny and revision. Frankly, we have to realize that there are four separate processes going on, which affect our moral code today.

In the first place we are realising that many acts which our fore fathers termed wrong we now realize are right. The elder generation said that such acts were wrong because they thought that those acts imperilled or injured community life. Because of our wider experience and observation we have reversed their judgement, and we see that they are a benefit to the community and the individual. Sixty years ago many schools frowned upon play of any kind. Dancing and the theatre were considered sinful; athletics were tabu. Today we are convinced that a reasonable amount of play is beneficial and so every school has its gymnasium and athletic field. What has led to this reversal of opinion, simply a change in our estimate of the effects of play. That had led us to reverse a moral judgement of sixty years ago.

On the other hand many acts that our predecessors thought to be right we now realize are, and always have been wrong. We realize that they are wrong, because, in the light of experience, we can see their results better than they could. We can see the ultimate disaster these things bring to society. Take the matter of lotteries. Our forefathers saw nothing wrong in them. Churches and colleges used them. Yale and Harvard raised money for building libraries and halls by them. But in 1833 lotteries, which were considered right in 1812, were banned. Why the change ? Because by 1833 the evidence clearly proved that lotteries were morally harmful. They enabled a few to get money at the expense of the many without earning it; they stimulated the gambling instinct, an instinct that needs to be checked rather than stimulated.

There is a third process going on. Thoughtful people today when asked to rule upon the morality of certain acts, frankly refuse to pass judgement upon the matter, or to give a definite answer. They feel that there is not enough evidence as yet before them for them to definitely condemn or commend. Fanatics may condemn them for this attitude but still they refrain. They take the stand that until all the evidence is in no one can give a definite binding pronouncement upon the matter and so we find them chary of ruling on such things as capital punishment, war, divorce, or governmental control.

But there is this definite thing to be said. While our ideas about the morality and immorality of certain acts have changed, and while today we are not prepared to rule on certain others; there are some basic moral verdicts that stand out plainly as true and unchangeable. Theft and dishonesty are wrong, because the weight of experience shows that they imperil community life. Adultery is wrong, lying is wrong. Conversely honesty, truthfulness, and self control are right. Right not because they are written down in a book, but right because the accumulated experience of the ages has proven them to be right. The same is true of many other moral laws. To quote a writer to whom I am under a deep obligation in preparing this address, James Gorden Gilkey, "In the last analysis an act is right, if by the test of actual and long continued experience it proves helpful to the community as a whole. By the same test an act is wrong if it proves harmful to the community. The effect which any act has upon society makes it right or wrong."

In other words an act is not right or wrong because of the say so of a preacher, or a reformer, or even of a book. It is right or wrong according to whether experience has shown it to be helpful or detrimental to mankind.

In face of these facts what are thinking people to do. What should the church do ?

In the first place it seems to me that the church and also thinking people are called upon to frankly explain to the rising generation what it is that makes that thing right or wrong. Instead of resting its authority upon the opinion of the few, or even upon a verse of the Bible, the church can point to the record of human experience which lies open before it. It can, without harm to itself or its teachings, show how slowly but surely men have come to trust in certain moral judgements, and to give them a place of importance in their lives. I can teach the children those things that have been proven by the combined experience of the ages to be valid, and it can win them to a new respect for and confidence in those verdicts.

Moreover the church should stress and explain more the consequences which spring from social and unsocial actions.

Finally instead of laying down dogmatic rules, as it has so often been done in the past, it ought to realize that there are still problems which have to be solved, ethical values to be established, and new codes of conduct to be formulated.

A great work lies before the church in this changing age. How is the church to meet its task. ? Let me quote Gilkey once more. "For there great work — the coming generation requires something very different from a blind willingness to accept alleged moral revelations. The coming generation needs an appreciation of the wisdom already won, an understanding of the problems yet to be solved and above all the grace of a fearless, well-disciplined mind. To the task of bringing this equipment to the men and women of tomorrow the New Protestantism must and will address itself in the coming years."

WALPOLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEET

Jarvis, June 9th, 1934

The Municipal Council of the Township of Walpole met in Jarvis Town Hall pursuant to adjournment. All members present. Reeve Frank Laidlaw presiding. Minutes of last meeting were read.

Pond and Hunter — Resolved that the minutes be adopted as read. Carried.

Dennis and Parkinson — Resolved that we form into Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll and the Reeve Frank Laidlaw be chairman of the court. Carried.

All members subscribed to the oath of office and disposed of all appeals.

Dennis and Hunter — Resolved that in addition to the adjustment of appeals the Assessment Roll be confirmed in all other respects. Carried.

Hunter and Pond — Resolved that the Council resume business with the reeve in the chair. Carried.

Hunter and Pond — Resolved that the following accounts be paid. Carried.

General Accounts

Emerson Nie, Truant Officer fees	$ 10.00
J. J. Parsons, part salary	150.00
Haldimand Advocate, ad.	1.10
Daniel Bartlett, sheep and lambs killed	45.00
A. M. Williamson, lamb killed	5.00
Hugh Saunders, valuator and mileage	2.10
Edgar Ball, refund dog tax	2.00
Osborne Ebert, postage and stationery	5.81
Roads and Bridges	
Clarence Atkinson	9.00
Walter Fletcher	8.10
Earl Brown	7.35
Hugh Ross	1.50
Oliver Stewart	4.87
Cecil Oberlin	.90
Amos Swing	1.20
Isaac Colquhoun	1.20
L. H. Effinger	2.40
Roy Bradshaw	1.50
C. McKeen	.75
Thos. Maxwell	3.90
Isaac Maxwell	5.40
Roy House	1.80
Percy Wilkins	4.80
Percy Simington	2.70
Bert Sleat	2.95
J. B. Thompson	4.50
Ed. Howard	2.25
Fred Nelson	2.25
Clayton Milkins	2.70
Mike Jack	3.60
Emerson McKeen	.90
Gordon Slack	3.35
Shirley Shoup	1.20
Geo. H. Wood	2.10
Osborne Lamb	1.50
Arthur Wood	.90
C. W. Evans	2.10
Wm. Bassindale	.90
Elmo Murphy	3.35
Geo. Bagley	1.20
Geo. Saunders	2.40
Ivan McKenzie	.90
Kenneth Saunders	2.10
R. J. Carpenter	1.50
Wray Craddock	.90
Arnold Roberts	7.20
Herbert Roberts	5.85
Geo. Pearson	2.40
Chas. Howard	.60
Canada Ingot Iron Co.	110.62
W. Drinkwater	3.00
Thos. Murray	13.50
R. H. Miller	3.00
Ed. Schiller, plank	44.24
T. J. Fryatt	7.50
Alex Winger, stone	222.75
Howard Martin	28.50
Watson McKeen	24.90
Roy Martin	5.25
Hagersville Quarries, stone	498.65
J. L. Jackson, part salary	180.00
Kenneth Winger	1.50
Earl Winger	29.70
Geo. Martin	10.50
Otto Gowan	11.40
Alex. Brooks	7.70
Alva Bowman	6.00
Walker Wiedrick	6.00
E. Beveridge	6.00
C. Gowan	3.00
Jensen Gowan	9.00
Geo. Riadill	4.10
Geo. Bowman	5.25
O. Huffman	6.00
A. Huffman	3.00
Gordon Slack	3.00
Kenneth Winger	3.00
Irvy Brooks	3.60
Lawrence Gowan	5.10
Kenneth Gowan	5.40
R. J. Bowman	3.15
Emerson Perritt	8.70
S. R. Oaks	1.20
Joseph Owen, Gas and tires	166.71
Lorne McKenzie	66.00
Wm. Bray	52.50
Ralph Phibbs	42.50
Jarvis Record	33.00
Herb. Lindsay	5.10
Harold Snider	11.10
Chas. Sheppard	4.50
James Wood	1.50
Charles Cox	21.95
Thos. Bagley	2.10
Morley Wilcox	1.80
Courtland Evans	1.80
Clifford Bagley	1.80
Robt. Hill	18.00
Wilbur Warner	5.05
Russell Pond	3.00

Dennis and Hunter — Resolved that we do now adjourn to meet Saturday July 7th at ten o'clock A.M. Carried.

J. J. PARSONS, Clerk.
FRANK LAIDLAW, Reeve.

COUNTY COUNCIL MINUTES

(continued from last week)

Rough Cinque-foil a noxious weed be read a third time, signed, sealed and numbered and entitled a by-law as in the original motior. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Sunly, seconded by Councillor Emerson, that a by-law be introduced and read a first time authorizing the Warden and Clerk to execute an agreement between Mrs. McBay and the County of Haldimand for the purchase of two acres of land in south Cayuga. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Parkinson, seconded by Councillor Bird, that a by-law authorizing the Warden and Clerk to execute an agreement with Mrs. McBay be read a second time. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Colter, seconded by Councillor Kerr that the by-law authorizing the Warden and Clerk to execute an agreement with Mrs. McBay be read a third time, passed, signed by the Warden and Clerk and the Corporate Seal attached and numbered a by-law as in the original motion. Carried

Moved by Councillor Marshall, seconded by Councillor Shaver, that we do now adjourn to allow the various committees to meet. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Huber, seconded by Councillor Sundy, that we resume business with the Warden in the chair. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Furry, seconded by Councillor Huber, that Councillors Laidlaw and Allen be a special committee to consult with the executive of the Children's Aid Society in special cases where extra expenditures may be necessary. Carried

Moved by Councillor Hober, seconded by Councillor Bate, that the report of the Road Committee be received and read. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Head, seconded by Councillor Kerr, that the report of the Communication Committee be received and read. Carried.

COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

To the Warden and Members of the County Council:

Gentlemen:— We your Committee on Communications have met and beg leave to report as follows:

1. Letter from War Memorial Hospital, re Calvin Smith. Filed with Clerk.

2. Letter from War Memorial Hospital re Mrs. Thos. McKee, Fred Fox, Tom Jones. Filed with Clerk

3. Letter from War Memorial Hospital, re Mrs. Leamon Miner. Filed with Clerk.

4. Letter from Mount Hamilton Hospital, re Miss Ella Young. Committee of Whole.

5. Letter from Sherbrooke Council, re Mrs. George Stanley hospital bill. Committee of Whole.

6. Letter from Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association. Committee of the Whole.

7. Letter from Ontario General Hospital, re Wm. Burkett. That this case be investigated.

8. Letter from County Agricultural Representative, re report Weed Inspector's meeting. Filed with the Clerk.

9. Letter from Earl Harrington, re claim for damages. Committee of the Whole.

10. Letter from Globe Indemnity denying liability of above claim. Committee of the Whole.

11. Letter from Globe Indemnity refusing payment of R. E. Asher Claim. Filed with the Clerk.

12. Letter from Globe Indemnity re E. B. Asher claim. Filed with the Clerk.

13. Dept. of Public Welfare, two appointees to Mother's Allowance Local Board, present representatives are Harrison Arrell, K.C. and Farnk Laidlaw, and are eligible for reappointment. Committee of the Whole.

14. Letter from County of Haldimand, re startling pest. Committee of the Whole.

15. Letter from J. Carmichael, application for seed. Filed with the Clerk.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(sgd.) VERNON BATE, Chairman.

Moved by Councillor Shaver, seconded by Councillor Furry, that the report of Communications be adopted as read. Carried.

REPORT OF ROAD COMMITTEE

To the Warden and Members of the County Council:

Gentlemen:— Your Good Roads Committee begs leave to report and recommend as follows:

1. That the pay lists and accounts submitted by the Superintendent which we have examined, amounting to $8210.60 be paid, making a total expenditure from January 1st 1934 to date of $21,386.33 of which $800.00 was on unemployment relief projects.

2. That the following unemployment relief projects are in progress although the number of men on the teams employed has been materially reduced since April 30th, as they may be employed in seeding operations:

Project 1, Road 1—Rieker and Caledonia boro Jobs completed. Small additional widening in progress.

Project 3, Road 5—Straightening at Spring Creek in progress.

Project 8, Road 11 W—Straightening at Sandusk Creek in progress.

Project 9, Road 12—Realignment at South Cayuga. Townline in progress. Sunday corner completed.

Project 10, Road 13—Smith's Bridge completed. Bucsis fill completed.

Project 11, Road 15—Wheeler's Sandy Bridge approaches. Earth work completed.

Project 16, Road 17 NCC—Extension at Hurley Bridge in progress.

Project 27, Road 11W—Realignment at Norfolk Line in progress.

Project 28—Hartford Bridge approaches. Earth work completed.

Townline—Hartford Bridge approaches. Earth work completed.

3. That, having called for tenders, and having inspected the various machines offered, a Sawyer Massey No. 44 power machine

(Continued on page five)

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Do YOU wish to be a KULAK?

YOU HAVE READ OF RUSSIA.

You know what farming in the land of the Soviet has become.

State collectivization with industrialization the supreme goal, has made the farmer little better than the beasts of the field, the bewer of wood and the drawer of water to the more favored classes, those to whom communism looks for the ultimate success of its state industrialization experiment.

FARMERS MUST BE FREE

Ontario wants no "swing to the left". Its farmers must be left free. The men who, in 1932, produced $226,446,000 of this province's wealth, cannot be made the stepping stone for some radical experiment in state industrialism.

Farmer though he is, Ontario's Liberal leader is prepared to sacrifice his own friends, to betray his fellow workers in the fields in a frantic bid for control of Ontario's vast naturl wealth.

By his own confession he "swings well to the left", towards the land where the communists, the socialists and the radicals dwell.

HIS OWN WORDS

● Accept his own words to the electors of West York on May 14, 1932.

"I swing well to the left where some Grits do not tread."

Or take his speech to St. Thomas voters on February 11, 1933. Then the C.C.F., its ideals not yet analyzed, its impossible-to-be-achieved dreams still unexploded, had seized briefly on a part of the public imagination. Mr. Hepburn saw in it another opportunity for a bid for power at the expense of the solid, producing classes of the province. So seizing his opportunity, recking nothing of what such a programme would mean, he said, in all the enthusiasm of his inexperience:

"The C.C.F. is an example of this realignment of political thought. It is the latest move in Radicalism. I sympathize with the people who make up the ranks of the C.C.F. They are trying, at least, to find a way out."

STAGNATION AND MORTIFICATION

Ontario's Liberal leader would cut the cost of government fifty per cent.

A tall order, but quite possible if Mr. Hepburn and his party are prepared to sacrifice progress and give the people of Ontario stagnation and mortification.

To cut his expenditures Ontario's Liberal leader, among other "economies" would wipe out the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

He has placed himself on record to effect this.

The Toronto Globe, in reporting his speech at a banquet in Toronto on December 15, 1932, says:

"The departments of Game and Fisheries, AGRICULTURE, Labour, and Mines, the Motion Picture Bureau, Research Work and Colonization were a few which Mr. Hepburn cited as instances where curtailment or ABANDONMENT of one service could be effected without hurting administration."

WHAT OF THE FARMER?

Possibly administration would not suffer.

But what would happen to the farmer?

Where would he be with his overseas selling agent gone merely to set up a record for low spending?

Would it be true economy to wipe out, at one enthusiastic gesture, the agricultural research which makes available to every farmer, without money and without price, all the resources of science, all skill, knowledge and experience for the enlarging of output and the improvement of quality at lower operating costs?

WOULD THESE HELP?

Would it help the farmer to wipe out the department which held, for farmers and farm women, in 1933, a total of 93 courses in agriculture and home economics at as many centres throughout the province?

Would the necessary saving justify the elimination in every county of the trained agricultural representative, the man to whom the farmers look for advice in cases of plant or stock disease?

Through abandonment of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Ontario's Liberal leader would abandon the Ontario Marketing Board.

Can the Ontario farmer afford to be without this board, or would its abandonment be another of the *Costly Economies* which Mr. Hepburn proposes.

The Ontario Marketing Board knew that fruit produced in Ontario was good fruit, but it knew also that it was not reaching outside markets in a way which made potential buyers aware of its goodness. Through co-operation with fruit growers, cooling places and a grading system were established.

In 1929, the year this policy was decided on, Ontario sold 65 carloads of apples beyond its own boundaries.

In 1933, after ten cooling places had been established, sales in Great Britain alone totalled 450,000 barrels, valued at $1,050,000

In addition to this, there were correspondingly large sales on the continent of Europe and in the Canadian West.

In the same five years the export of pears and plums grew from practically nothing to more than 100,000 packages.

This is one service rendered by the Henry Government which the Ontario Liberal Party would wipe out in its effort to make good on the rash "economy" promise of its leader.

But this is only a small part of what the Ontario Marketing Board, product of the progressive Conservative administration, has done for the farmer.

PRICES WENT UP

In 1932 it saw another opportunity and this year saw Ontario Brewers who had abandoned Ontario barley using 1,000,000 bushels of the Ontario product at a price $150,000 above the current market quotation.

The board turned to the problems of the turnip grower. As a result of its first season's work the board obtained one contract for 1932 for 40,000 bushels and the price obtained *now* by the farmers is between 50 and 100 per cent. better than before the board became interested in the situation.

Export sales of cattle in 1933 for the whole of Canada totalled 50,317 head, valued at $3,139,194. Aggressive sales methods of the Ontario Marketing Board were responsible for TWO-THIRDS OF THIS TOTAL—31,783 HEAD, VALUED AT $2,014,471 GOING FROM ONTARIO.

What the Ontario Department of Agriculture and its subsidiary, the Ontario Marketing Board—the Department which Liberal Leader Hepburn would wipe out—has done for the bacon industry needs no comment. The figures speak for themselves.

BACON SALES JUMPED

In 1932 Ontario sold thirty million pounds of Bacon in the British Market. In 1933 the figure has grown to 40,000,000 pounds. AND THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1934 HAVE BROUGHT INCREASED BACON RETURNS OF MORE THAN $15,000,000 TO THE FARMERS OF THIS PROVINCE.

Export of dressed poultry has grown from a negligible figure to a total, in 1933, of $1,226,000.

To improve live stock herds of the province it agreed to pay twenty per cent. of the cost of pure bred sires. In 1932 these there were 430 applications and $37,000 was paid. In the five years 442 approved herd sires were sent into Northern Ontario. On these the Ontario Government paid 30 per cent. of the cost, plus the freight.

Efforts of the department and co-operation of dairymen have improved the quality of the $6,000,000 pound annual production of Cheddar cheese from 89 per cent. first quality in 1924 to 96 per cent. first quality in 1932 and *Ontario Cheddar Cheese now brings a premium of from two to three cents over cheese from other countries.*

Ontario is the only province which loans money to farmers on the security of their lands and chattels. In 1933 *it loaned in round figures,* $6,700,000 *to* 3,415 *applicants.*

PLEDGED TO ELIMINATION

This is the department which Mitchell Hepburn, leader of Ontario's Liberal Party, has pledged himself to eliminate.

In one fell swoop he would wipe out a department which has done more than anything else in the Dominion of Canada to see the farmers of this Province through the period of agricultural depression.

Ontario cannot afford the loss of its Department of Agriculture.

Ontario must have construction under the progressive Henry Administration.

Destruction under Liberal leader Hepburn would mean ruin.

Signed: THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

TY COUNCIL INUTES

d from page four)

linds and scarifiers, and a 10-23 International was purchased from the y Co., of Hamilton for ls machine has operasly since its delivery and has so far covthe River Road (No. Kohler Road (No. 8), e Road (No. 12), the d (No. 11-W) and the eroad (No. 3).

agreement be made oil-Frontenac Oil Co. purchase of gasoline the power maintainer, to be delivered to the designated stations company throughout a price of 2c per galregular retail service and grease and oil produced.

ur Committee met in with the Finance Comcussion of road expenthe current year and re and one-half mills County levy should be 6 purposes; which will a net amount of $41the subsidy from the highways, this will produce a gross amount of $83,442.00, which will be again increased from the grants from the Unemployed Relief fund; the increase amounting to one third of the net labour costs of those projects carried out under agreements with the Provincial and Federal Governments.

6. That the County enter into an agreement with Mr. John Wepber, of Byng, in the Township of Dunn, for the purchase of rock from his property, for road building purposes, at a price of 8c per cu. yd of crush ed material removed from the premises, and with a minimum payment of $50, which amount is to be paid in advance at the time of the signing of agreement.

7. That your Committee be authorized to arrange with other owners as required for the supply of gravel and stone in place, or if necessary to purchase quarry sites.

8. Tenders having been received and carefully considered, that the contract for quarrying, crushing and screening stone and gravel in the various quarries and gravel pits for 1934 be awarded to N. E. Forvell, Kitchener, at the following prices:

2-in. and smaller as crusher run 70c per cu. yd. for stone and 50c per cu. yd. for gravel.

1-in. and smaller as crusher run, 90c per cu. yd. for stone and 75c per cu. yd. for gravel.

¾-in. clean, 90c per cu. yd. for stone and 75c per cu. yd. for gravel.

⅝-in. clean, 90c per cu. yd. for stone and $1.00 per cu. yd. for gravel.

Screenings, 40c per cu. yd. for gravel, stone and 25c per cu. yd. for gravel.

The contractor to be bonded in the sum of $5,000 for the production of the County requirements up to a maximum of 200 cu. yds. per day of 1-in. and under.

9. That the allowance for the Engineer's transportation be $900. per year as from May 10th., 1934.

10. That the Gestetner Duplicating machine which has been in satisfactory service for the last three months be retained and a payment of $130 be made in accordance with the agreement of sale, the remaining $130 to be paid in February 1935

11. Tenders having been received and carefully considered, that the contract for supplying and applying liquid bituminous materials on County roads during 1934 be given to the Municipal Road Spraying and Oiling Company at the prices submitted in their tender of May 5th., 1934, and in particular a price of 13½c for patching and 18c for surface treating per gallon of medium asphalt applied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(sgd.) P. A. GLOYD, Chairman.

Moved by Councillor Huber, seconded by Councillor Anderson, that the report of the Road Committee be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Anderson, seconded by Councillor Kerr, that the report of the Home Committee be received and read. Carried.

HOME COMMITTEE REPORT

To the Warden and Members of the County Council:

Gentlemen:— Your Home Committee beg and submit the following. The accounts of the Children's Aid and the House of Refuge we recommend to the Finance Committee for payment

The number of inmates at present are 15 women and 16 men.

Financial statement for the month:— Bocr" $212.50, produce $41.48 and monies in trust $15.38.

Donations were sent to the Home from Mr. Charles Ross of fresh fish and Harrison's Drug Store gave a treat of chocolates.

The appreciation of the Home and Committee is extended in acknowledgement of these gifts.

Two inmates have been returned to the Ontario Hospital and one sent to the Home from the same institution during the month.

Miss Viola Green was released from the Home on April 14th and Carrie High admitted to the Home May 4th.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(sgd.) WM. BIRD, Chairman.

Moved by Councillor Allan, seconded by Councillor Furry, that the report of the Home Committee be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Laidlaw, seconded by Councillor Parkinson, that we go into a committee of the Whole with Reeve Hea in the chair. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Parkinson, seconded by Councillor Laidlaw, that we resume business with the Warden in the chair. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Allan, seconded by Councillor Sundy, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be received and read. Carried.

WHOLE COMMITTEE REPORT

To the Warden and Members of the County Council:

Gentlemen:— We your Committee of the Whole beg leave to report as follows:

1. Re Ella Young. That the account be disputed from the time the notice was sent by the Hospital that she was ready to come out.

2. That the account of Norfolk Hospital be disputed re Ince as no notice of admission was sent.

3. Re Stanley. That the letter from Township of Sherbrooke be filed.

4. Re Ontario Ratepayers' and School Trustees' Association. That no action be taken.

5. That Globe Indemnity Insurance Co. be asked to reconsider claim

(continued next week)

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Three Stalk-Boring Tobacco Insects

While cutworms are effectively controlled by the use of poison bait the stalk borers which work in new ly set plants cause more concern because they are most difficult to control. Wireworms are the most common tobacco borers, but webworms and seed corn maggots have also caused damage during recent years. These three borers are described and recommendations for control offered in co-operation with the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Chatham.

When an insect trouble develops, mail or bring a specimen either to the Experimental Station at Harrow or the Entomological Laboratory at Chatham. We are anxious to keep in close touch with insect trouble, and it is much easier to identify an insect or offer advice when a specimen is at hand than from a description.

Wireworms

Wireworms are the larvae of click beetles. There are four common injurious kinds, and in general their life-history is as follows; The click beetles lay eggs from April to July and the larvae hatch and live in the soil for about three years In the autumn of the third year they pupate and turn into adults in the soil, the latter remaining in the soil until the next spring. Once the soil is infested the wireworms will remain until they become mature. It is possible to kill the wireworms in the soil, but the cost of treatment is prohibitive under our conditions. Since click beetles lay eggs in grassy or weedy fields, avoid utilizing such fields for a tobacco crop until the wireworms have matured and left the soil. In infested soil, grow crops that will stand considerable wireworm injury such as clover, soy beans and buckwheat. Use a short rotation of crops; such a rotation will not give click beetles much opportunity to lay eggs. Utilize any measure which will produce good plant growth, such as strong seed bed plants, good field preparation, fertilizer and early and frequent cultivation. Fall ploughing (after August 30) in the year most of the wireworms pupate will undoubtedly destroy large numbers of pupae and newly formed adults. The proper year can be told by making a search for the pupae. These are delicate, white objects, about half an inch in length, and are found within cells in the soil from three to six inches below the surface.

Webworms

Webworms work much the same way as wireworms. They are, how ever, much different in appearance, as they resemble small caterpillars and are of a dull grey or greenish colour. Webworms make a nest of silk in the soil near the base of the plant. They commence their damage just after the plants are transplanted and continue to feed until the last week in June. They are the caterpillars of moths which lay eggs over sod, grassy or weedy fields from June to the first week in August. Avoid planting tobacco in fiel ds that were in sod or were weedy the previous year. Avoid especially fields that contained ox-eyed daisy, plantain, Canada thistle, burdock and ragweed. Use a short rotation of crops. Utilize any measure wh ich will produce good plant growth as described under wireworms. Place resets between the rows of first plants. There is no insecticide treatment or poisoned bait that will aid to the slightest degree in the control of these worms.

Seed Corn Maggots

Seed corn maggots are small white maggots, one-quarter of an inch long. They enter the stem of the plant below ground and hollow out its centre. These are the young stages of a fly which lays its eggs in the soil near decaying vegetation upon which the maggots usually live. They are sometimes worse after a heavy crop of clover has been ploughed under or in soils with considerable humus. Utilize every means to obtain vigorous plant growth. Replant injured plants as maggots in soil will most likely have matured by the time this is accomplished.

of Earl Harrington.

6. That Harrison Arrell, K.C. and Frank Laidlaw, be recommended for reappointment to Mothers' Allowance Board and we suggest Bealey Harrison be appointed in place of Mr. S. E. Lindsay, K.C., deceased.

7. Re starling. That no action be taken on memorial from the Council of the County of Welland.

8. That the Committee adjourn.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(sgd.) A. F. HEAD, Chairman.

Moved by Councillor Bate, seconded by Councillor Furry, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Anderson seconded by Councillor Head, that the Building Committee report be re-