THE JARVIS RECORD

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Published Every Thursday Morning

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A. L. MILLER,
Editor

Give a girl a filled compact, and its amazing how long she can amuse herself.

The nicest thing about the war in the "far East" is that it's so far West.

Our forefathers were those quaint old fashioned people who, if they couldn't earn enough to get along on, got along on what they earned.

The Government of Great Britain has been discussed in Canadian circles more freely than our own Federal Government during the past few weeks. There seems to be a faction ready to agree that Prime Minister Chamberlain, is lacking in intestinal fortitude, by failing to do anything about the bombing of British Merchant Ships in Spanish waters.

The British Government have advised the British Ship owners against trafficing in this area, especially when their cargo is chiefly munitions. However, it is a highly profitable undertaking and apparently worth the chance. Therefore the Governments advice goes unheeded.

Under the circumstances it would be folly for the British Government to take any action that might provoke war, and thus endanger the lives of thousands.

An Economic Director in a large University, contends in a recent Newspaper article, that all housewives should be paid a fixed salary for Domestic labors. The Economist claims the average housewife is nothing but a brow-beaten kitchen bondmaid, who slaves from dawn till dusk without monetary reward excepting for the few pennies she manages to filch from her miserly husband.

Probably the economists theory is supported by a few cases, but it can by no means be said that this is the predominant situation throughout the Dominion. Happiness for the housewife, or bread winner either, cannot be found in the monetary return for labour performed. Its something bigger, and when a housewife starts basing her happiness on the portion she receives of her husbands weekly pay check, the idealism of the happy home will be completely destroyed.

Automobiles and modern highways are playing a part very detrimental to the small towns and villages. Fifteen years ago every retail establishment in a Village such as Jarvis, played a very important part in the community. The merchant was known for several miles around his particular community by all residents. He was depended upon to serve his community. But in the mad rush of the present day, he is just another individual, striving to eke an existance from this modern life. He has lost his importance to the community. Not because he has lost his desire to serve but because the way is made easier for the public to travel farther afield, where according to human propensity, the pastures look green. Is the day of the small town (individual) merchant over? Will the monopolies and big business interests force him out of the picture? We think not. In due course of time the worm will turn. The public will again form a just appreciation of him. The part the individual merchant plays in community life, can never be replaced by big business interests, and support to his enterprise will gradually return. That is, when this generation settles down and thinks sanely concerning the really important things of life.

WOULD SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT BY ABOLISHING SALES, OTHER TAXES

Abolition of the sales tax and other taxes which are draining the purchasing power of the country would go a long way toward solving the problem of unemployment in Canada, R. J. Deachman, M.P., for South Huron, declared in the house of Commons last week.

"I venture to suggest to the minister of labor, the minister of finance and the prime minister that if we were to return to the tariff and taxation levels of 1930, our unemployment problem would be solved," he declared. "We are diverting a large amount of the earnings of our people from the purchase of consumers goods to expenditures upon relief, railways and other things, and there is not left a sufficient sum to provide a normal purchasing power for the people of Canada."

Increases Tariff

Mr. Deachman not only deprecated the dizzy ascent of the sales tax from one per cent in 1930 to eight per cent. in 1938, but pointed out that its imposition on imports from other countries skyrocketed Canada's tariffs to their highest point in history. His comments were voiced during a debate in the house on unemployment in the Dominion, in which suggestions for eliminating it were advanced by various members.

"I would like to go back to 1930" he said, "and attempt to analyze the differences existing between 1930 and 1937. These, in my view, are the main causes of the unemployment we have today. In 1930, we had a one per cent. sales tax, while in 1937 we had an eight per cent. sales tax. In 1930 we had no excise tax, now we have a three per cent excise tax, in reality a tariff on that amount, upon all goods coming fro mforeign countries. In addition to that, we have a tariff which has reached heights never before approached in Canadian history. It is so high that I feel quite certain neither the minister of finance (Mr. Dunning) nor the minister of labor (Mr. Rogers) could by any possibility look over the top of it.

"We now have a tariff framed upon a new basis. Our customs tariff, which records the rates for the Dominion of Canada, is now distributed with blank pages here and there throughout the book. The object of the blank pages is to provide a place upon which one may write the real tariff, because the tariff schedule as it stands does not reveal the true situation. One must get the true rate from the customs branch by a special statement. Even then I venture to assert that if today I were to ask the minister of national revenue (Mr. Ilsley) the tariff on certain items of cotton goods from the United States he would have to tell me, 'Well, it is recorded in the book.'

"But one must then add three per cent. to the tariff, and a further eight per cent. sales tax, and then if one wishes to follow it through to the last he would be told that in addition section 36 of the Customs Act has to be considered, through which special values are imposed upon products coming from the United States. To a certain extent that valuation depends upon the humor of the man who makes the valuation, or, to go back to an old phrase, the rate of customs duty depends upon the length of the chancellor's boot."

Hits Wrong People

Mr. Deachman contended that attempts to alleviate unemployment by further taxation meant an unduly heavy burden on persons in the lower income brackets. He went on:

"When we consider these problems what do we do? The suggestions are many and varied. One man says we ought to provide unemployment insurance. Not long ago in the house I explained that after careful calculation I had found the earnings of the farmer amounted to $362 per year while the earnings of the laborer in industry amount to well over $900. per year. And so if we provided unemployment insurance we would be setting up further taxation upon people receiving less than $400 in order to provide insurance for those receiving more than $900. You are proposing to expend money upon public works, but I ask, when you have expended money upon public works, unless they render a direct serviceable value unless they have an exchange value to the community, unless they assist in the movement of commodities or in some way in improving the efficiency of our services in the Dominion of Canada, what have you? You have men temporarily employed in a particular business and as soon as that is over they have no employment. But if on the other hand some effort to reduce taxation so that we could free some of this money which is now spent upon taxation, I venture to assert that your unemployment would dissolve like the early cloud in the morning dew"

BRIGHT IDEA — HIGHER TAXES

The Railway Association of Canada has filed with the Chevrier Commission on Transportation a brief based upon a report prepared by three U.S. "professors of transportation" — whatever that means. The general recommendations:

That accumulated highway debts in Ontario be "treated as an error of the past and charged to the general public."

That cost of roads and streets, up to 1919, be regarded as normal "social necessity" requirement and paid by general taxation.

That increased highway costs since that time be regarded as a direct result of increased motor traffic and be borne by taxes on the motor industry on a combined "square front of wheel load" and ton-mile basis. The average passenger vehicle, contributing now $26. annually according to this estimate, would pay $43; far mtrucks now paying $61. would contribute $82. other trucks in the same class $196 and heavy trucks and busses as high as $4,253 and $7,118 respectively.

The all-important fact which seemingly is ever looked by the unnamed U.S. professors is that the highway costs which they say should be paid by motorists (if that is what is meant by "motor industry") has in fact been paid in through motor taxation but not applied on capital expenditure. The debt has grown and grown and nothing paid on it except interest, while millions obtained annually through gasoline tax and license fees have been diverted to general purposes.

The professors' idea, passed on by the Railway Association, is that motorists should now be assessed on a higher scale in order to pay off the arrears toward which they have already contributed. At that, car owners might be content if there were any assurance that increased taxation would actually be applied on highway debt and so reduce the interest burden.

Boosting motor taxation skyhigh may be an appropriate suggestion from a railway association. but why not apply the revenue from present taxation to paying for highways? Mr. Hepburn promised that in the election campaign of 1934. He needs no royal commission's assistance to do it.

—Woodstock Sentinel-Review

A BIT OF STONE AGE SCOUTING

Boy Scout training in extemporising first aid necessities again met the test when an eleven year old Indian boy fell some 300 feet down the side of Mount McKay, near Fort William, and fractured a hip. Scouts quickly on the scene to render assistance, cut sapling poles and fashioned a stretcher of their windbreakers. Lacking an axe, they cut the saplings down with sharp pieces of rock. Meantime, following standard Scout training, they had sent one of their number to telephone the hospital and the police.

UNIFICATION OPPOSED BY CANADIAN NATIONAL HEAD

S. J. Hungerford Advocates Increased Co-Operation

Ottawa, June 28th — Pointing out that never since 1923 had the Canadian National Railways failed to meet its operating expenses, that it had a very great earning capacity under normal traffic conditions and that serving almost exclusively the rich northern mining area of Canada, it had greater potentialities than its rival, S. J. Hungerford, Chairman and President, opposed unification when he appeared before the Senate Committee and recommended conservation of the Canadian National as the wisest policy.

Most of the economies envisaged under unification schemes were unrealizable, he contended. He argued that any that were practical and in the public interest could be realized under co-operation.

"Railway savings purchased at the expense of the development of Canada and of a wide disturbance in the already disturbed labor and material markets of the country would be too dearly obtained," he warned.

If the railways did not show a will to co-operation, Mr. Hungerford held that compulsion would be justifiable in the public interest.

He recommended a public body of three, consisting of representatives of each of the railways and a chairman representing the public interest, which would explore and develop co-operative measures and bring the railways together in implementing them.

"I am in favour of a policy of enforced co-operation to eliminate any waste or duplication of effort where such could be accomplished without unduly weakening the benefits of competitive incentive or of unduly reducing the services which the rail ways render to the public," Mr. Hungerford said. "I would emphasize again, however, that we must not mistake railway economies purchased at the expense of the public at large, as being true economies in the national interest. Within this reservation there is a considerable opportunity for effecting savings by enforced co-operation, not only as regards the elimination of duplicate facilities and the elimination of wasteful effort, but also the prevention of additional duplications in the future."

"The Canadian National has far greater potentialities than its principal rival in Canada or for that matter than any other railway on the continent because no other railway is so well located in relation to the natural resources of the northern half of this continent," said Mr. Hungerford.

"One of Canada's chief natural resources on which the great pulp and paper and cellulose industries depend is the vast coniferous forest in northern Ontario and Quebec, served almost exclusively by the Canadian National. From the point of view of mineral development, we are only beginning to realize the wealth which is stored in the geological formation known as the Laurentian Shield, which extends from the Mackenzie River Basin to the Labrador Coast. The Canadian National Railways traverses the Laurentian Shield with main and branch lines and it is, therefore, no accident that most of the mining development which has taken place in Canada in the last ten years has been along the lines of the Canadian National.

"Throughout the depression the property of the Canadian National has been improved in its inherent efficiency. There is no considerable amount of deferred maintenance to be picked up and, from all of these points of view, we may look to the future with a degree of confidence. In the meantime the wise policy, as I see it, is to conserve the property."

STRATFORD'S MAYOR ON SCOUTING

"In these strenuous timea when the world is constantly in a turmoil and business matters are pressing, any man who can find time to foster an organization such as the Boy Scouts is to be congratulated."

Mayor Henry, addressing a conference of junior Scout leaders at Stratford, Ont.

SIR EDWARD BEATTY ON BOY SCOUTS' CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD NEIGHBORLINESS

"It is particularly pleasing to note that every year the Boy Scout Movement becomes increasingly effective as an instrument for producing better understanding between nations. It is unnecessary for a Canadian to point out to an American audience the importance of this. Our nations have set an example to the world in good neighbourship and goodwill. No other nations can be as fully aware of the benefits which come from a thorough understanding of each other, and it is my very sincere hope that the Boy Scout Movements in the United States and

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SPEEDING DOWN -:- THE -:- SPORTS TRAIL

By A.R.P.

Jarvis, we believe, will be lucky, very lucky, if they are able to enter a team in the Fisherville Softball loop. Last week our Cresswellites were almost begged to come into the league but this week the same outfit is being practically booted out.

Jarvis was to take South Cayuga's place, who after playing three games (I think they lost all three) decided to make their exit from the group, which left the local nine with a heavy handicap for a play-off berth. But to make matters even more severe, when our men were in a fighting spirit the game was called off. The reason for the postponement was due to the Louis-Schmeling bout, which as you will remember, lasted for two minutes. That was a week ago and a second game was scheduled for last Tuesday, but it seems that the league's directing body had to have an important meeting concerning the league members. And so, Jarvis have yet to play a game. Probably when the next game is scheduled under the lights the town's favorite hound will have a litter of pups and a public holiday will be announced. At any rate it is apparent that Jarvis is not too popular with the Erie Leaguers.

—:—

In the last few games in our own green pastures there has been continual quarrelling concerning the decisions of officials. These strained feelings could be omitted if each team brought their own "ump" as was the point brought up in a pre-season meeting but instead the officials are usually chosen from the stands at game time. Although the players are against this "ump business" and disputes, as far as this columnist is concerned we like nothing better than a heated argument because the fans eat it up and ask for more and we could certainly take care of a few more spectators. At present Nanticoke is the only club that we could say is really "packing them in" and at the clip this team is travelling the cheering section should move over to another bench. say Jarvis (2)'s for instance.

—:—

All fans wishing to see a fast and keenly contested softball affair should make an appointment to see Saturday's game when Garnet and Jarvis (1) hook up. Each team has five wins to share first place honors. Jarvis has defeated Garnet and Jarvis (1) hook up. Each team has five wins to share first place honors. Jarvis has defeated Garnet twice. The first time these two clubs met Jarvis (1) won by a small margin and the return fixture should be well worth witnessing.

—:—

We have been informed by the Secretary-Manager of the Jarvis Tennis Club that the local court is in the best condition it has ever been in and all tennis-minded people are invited to test its condition.

It is hoped that sufficient interest will be taken in the near future to afford early and numerous tournaments. Already several invitations have been received for friendly outdoor tournaments, but since lack of enthusiasm for the game these invitations can not be accepted until a later date.

POISON IVY MENACE TO CHILDREN, ADULTS

Spraying Most Practical, Effective and Safest Method of Eradication. Write Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, for Free Booklet Giving Full Details.

There is an innocent looking weed growing happily in the breeze in anticipation of the thousands of children and adults it is going to infect this summer - unless some person takes it in or her business to deal it a death-dealing blow - preferably by the chemical route.

Poison Ivy is the bane of summer resort and recreation stretches and now is the time for a real clean up. It is found along fence lines, waste places, in fact almost any place where there is no cultivation.

A menace to health, it has been the cause of a great deal of suffering, hospital and doctors' bills and has ruined many a vacation. Visitors who have suffered from Poison Ivy at a summer resort are not likely to return the following year.

How will you recognize Poison Ivy? Well, it is a low bushy perennial. The leaves are smooth and firm to leathery, coarse-toothed edges and ALWAYS IN GROUPS OF THREE. Leaves of the Virginia Creeper, for which the plant is some times mistaken, are in groups of five.

Chemical weed killers are easily applied and destroy all foliage and root system of poison ivy. Shallow rooted patches have been killed outright with a single application of sodium chlorate, one pound to a gallon of water. Care must be used, however, as there is a fire hazard with sodium chlorate.

White the Crops, Seeds and Weed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for valuable pamphlet on Poison Ivy which describes how to use sodium chlorate.

This weed is labelled "noxious" under the Weed Control Act, and must be destroyed. If you know where a patch of Poison Ivy exists notify your municipal authorities at once.

Canada will be blessed with good fortune in their constant efforts to bring the youth of many countries to understand each other, and substitute the goodwill which always arises from such understandings for the useless rivalries of nations.". Sir Edward Beatty in a message to the Annual Meeting of the Boy Scouts of America.

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10 A.M. — Sunday School
Classes.
11. A.M. — Holy Comm
The Rector.

BROADWAY
2nd and 4th Sundays at 11
The Rector

CHRIST CHURCH, NAN
10 A.M. — Sunday School
Classes.
7.30 P.M. — Evening Ser
Dedication of three memo
Archdeacon McIntosh, of
es Church, Dundas, wi
at this service.

WESLEY UNITED CH
Jarvis, Ontario
Rev. W. J. Holley, B.Th.
Sunday, July 3rd.
10 A.M. — Sunday School
Classes.
11. A.M. — Morning Serv
ed by the Sacrament of
Supper.
The Minister.
7. P.M. — Bright Evening
The Minister.

GARNET UNITED CH
1.30 — Sunday School
Classes.
2.30 — Worship Service
The Minister

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN
10. A.M.—Sunday School
Classes.
11. A.M. — Morning Serv
A student from McGill U
Toronto, will occupy th
No Evening Service.

CHALMERS CHURCH
2. P.M. — Sunday School
Classes.
3. P.M. — Afternoon Serv
A student from McGill U
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News of the Countryside

From The Record's Correspondents

NANTICOKE

[illegible]ay of the Nanticoke people [illegible] at the Nanticoke School on [illegible] afternoon and enjoyed see[illegible]ay display of sewing and Mar[illegible] Training which the pupils of [illegible] school had made.

[illegible]s Turner and daughter Cath[illegible] of Hamilton, spent the week[illegible] with the former's mother, Mrs. [illegible] of Nanticoke.

[illegible] and Mrs. Harvey Lindsay [illegible] daughter of London, spent the [illegible]-end with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas [illegible]ston.

[illegible] and Mrs. Bertly Brown, Mr. [illegible] Mrs. John Henning and son [illegible] Miss Esther Cook and Mrs. [illegible] Henning and daughters of Lon[illegible] spent Sunday with Mr. and [illegible] Russell Miller, of Varency.

[illegible] James Hallam, spent a few [illegible] last week visiting with her par[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. W. Kindree, of [illegible]ston.

[illegible] and Mrs. William Fearman [illegible]son and Mr. and Mrs. Herman [illegible]e and Mr. and Mrs. Silas Bart[illegible] and family spent Sunday with [illegible] and Mrs. Ivan Stone.

[illegible]s. Leo Harris is spending a week [illegible]her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lew[illegible]arney, of Brantford.

[illegible] and Mrs. Vernon Weaver, of [illegible]rk spent Sunday with the lat[illegible] parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton [illegible]

[illegible]s Rosalie Konwinski, of Detroit [illegible] the week-end with her sister [illegible] brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Jackson.

[illegible] and Mrs. Ernest Dosser, spent [illegible]day evening with Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]am Dosser and family, of near [illegible] Dover.

[illegible] very successful Strawberry Fes[illegible] held on the Anglican [illegible]rch lawn on Friday evening, [illegible] 24th under the auspices of the [illegible]can Church. A lovely supper [illegible] served from six to eight and a [illegible] program under the leadership [illegible]Miss Elva Walker, followed.

[illegible]s. Stanley Tomkins spent Mon[illegible] evening visiting at the home of [illegible] brother, Mr. Albert Tomkins of [illegible]ston.

[illegible] and Mrs. Charlton Swarts and [illegible]ghter Reta, spent Thursday even[illegible] with friends in Cheapside.

[illegible] Harvey Lindsay and daughter [illegible]London and Mrs. Gerald Clarke [illegible]son, of Port Dover are visiting [illegible] their parents, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]mas Snowden, this week.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. William Wicker, of [illegible] Dover, spent Monday evening [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. John Vokes and [illegible]

[illegible] and Mrs. John T. Hallam spent [illegible]day visiting relatives and friends [illegible] Port Dover.

[illegible] Donald Banfield of Buffalo, [illegible]pending her vacation with Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Richard Doughty, and Mr [illegible] Mrs. Warren Banfield.

KOHLER

[illegible]rs. Andrew Mehlenbacher spent [illegible]day with her sister, Mrs. Evans, [illegible]Fisherville.

[illegible]r. Frank Wood made another [illegible]ess trip to Dorset over the [illegible]end.

[illegible]ss S. B. Nablo and Mrs. Will[illegible] Nablo, visited at Mr. Fraser [illegible]ns on Sunday.

[illegible] Mary Tate spent Sunday [illegible]noon in Buffalo.

[illegible] and Mrs. Norman Kohler and [illegible]ther Florence, Mrs. Norman [illegible]ch and Mrs. Elga Kohler motor[illegible] Niagara Falls to see the rose [illegible]ens on Sunday afternoon.

[illegible] Edna Nauman, of Fisherville [illegible]t Thursday afternoon at Mrs. [illegible]rain Nablo's.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. L. Miller, of Dunn[illegible] called on Mr. and Mrs. J. Na[illegible] on Sunday.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. Wesley Peart and [illegible] and Mr. E. Peart spent Sunday [illegible]noon at Mr. John Peart's.

[illegible]N—On Sunday, June 19th, 1938 [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wardell, [illegible] Congratulations.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. N. Rickert spent [illegible]day at Mr. Geo. Rickerts.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. George Winger and [illegible] Prince Winger, spent Monday [illegible] Simcoe.

ERIE

[illegible]rs. Willis, of Simcoe, is quite ill [illegible] the home of her son, Mr. Walter [illegible]is.

[illegible] and Mrs. P. Wilkins and son [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Sitter spent [illegible]rday evening with Mr. and Mrs [illegible]ley Lint.

[illegible]rs. Robert Laidlaw and Mrs. [illegible]nk Laidlaw, spent the week-end [illegible] Detroit.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. Amos C. Porter at[illegible]ded the double funeral of the late [illegible] and Mrs. Porter, held in Brant[illegible] on Friday afternoon.

[illegible] and Mrs. E. Gee, of Lindsay, [illegible]nt Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible]aidlaw.

[illegible] George Skinner, Villa Nova, [illegible]nt Sunday with his brother Wil[illegible] at the home of Mrs. Thomas [illegible]

[illegible]r. and Mrs. Caldwell Easton and [illegible] and Mrs. Orloff Easton, spent a [illegible] days last week visiting the Eas[illegible] families in Detroit.

[illegible]ev. Mr. Evans made several pas[illegible]al calls in the district last Tues[illegible]

[illegible]r. and Mrs. Harold Porter visit[illegible] the former's grandmother in [illegible]apside on Monday afternoon.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. Stanley Lint spent [illegible]day afternoon in Selkirk and [illegible]nded the sale of household goods [illegible] the late George Dean.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. Orloff Almas spent [illegible]rday with Mr. and Mrs. Nelson [illegible]nis.

[illegible]r. and Mrs. Jack Matthews, of [illegible]milton, spent the week-end with [illegible] Thos. Falin.

[illegible]r. Duncan, a student minister, [illegible]ched an excellent sermon at the afternoon service at the Stone Church. Special music was a vocal duet by George Skinner and Lorne Porter, which added much to the service.

There was a splendid attendance at the Young People's Bible class, when James Sims taught the lesson in a very helpful manner. Next Sunday Mary Falls will have charge.

Next Sunday, July 3rd, Rev. Mr. Evans will have a special baptismal service for children.

Sunday School 2 P.M., Church Service at 3. P.M.

RENTON

Mrs. Jane Beatty of Buffalo, is spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Teeple.

Rev. Mr. Bean preached his farewell sermon at Mt. Zion on Sunday. His new circuit will be at Kelvin.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Bowyer entertained friends and relatives at their home on Sunday celebrating their Twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. N. R. Butler on Wednesday.

A number from this vicinity attended the trousseau tea in honor of Miss Florence O'Donnell on Saturday held at the home of her parents near Jarvis.

ROCKFORD

Rev. J. W. Bean delivered his farewell sermon on Sunday evening to a goodly number. His inspiring message was based on John 14:2. We wish Rev. and Mrs. Bean much happiness and success in their new charge at Kelvin.

Miss Norma Golding of Oakland, spent Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. Riddrough and sons, of Hamilton, visited on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kenny.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Golding, of Round Plains visited on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Golding.

Mrs. Jas. Priest and Mr. and Mrs Bud Priest accompanied by Mrs. B. Lundy and Ray, of Port Dover, motored to London on Sunday and took tea with Mrs. G. Harris and family of St. Thomas.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S DESIRE FOR RINGLESS STOCKINGS CAUSES LONG LEGAL BATTLE

Eve has been blamed for many things from the time she and Adam "agreed to disagree" in the Garden of Eden, but her modern counterpar, the Canadian woman, who buys silk stockings, has directly become responsible for a long-drawn out legal battle over a patent for making hosiery free from rings or bands, all of which is traced back to woman's desire to make herself attractive.

The battle has just ended with a decision by the Supreme Court of Canada that an inventor could not justify his claim to royalties for the use of a machine system which eliminated the objectionable rings or bands in silk hose.

A few years ago, women were satisfied with heavier weight silk stockings and some shorter skirts when women demanded more sheer stockings.

Manufacturers, who must meet the changing whims affecting this section of women's wear, began to ponder over the problem. They devised ways and means of making these stockings but another trouble appeared on the horizon.....the finer the stocking, the more apparent became threads of uneven texture and color which caused horizontal "bands" or "rings" to appear.

A "three-carrier" system of knitting the sheer quality hosiery was introduced and it was this innovation which led to law suits in Canada and the United States by those who claimed to be the inventors.

In the Exchequer Court Judgment, Mr. Justice MacLean ruled that Charles A. Kauffman (against whom seven leading Canadian companies joined in a demand for infringement of his patents) was not the inventor. This decision saves the payment by the Canadian full-fashioned hosiery industry of approximately $175,000 a year in royalties for an eighteen year period which amounts, in other words, to a total saving of more than $3,000,000.

Now the spotlight will be thrown in the United States where the U.S. District Court of Philadelphia declared the "ringless" patent had not been infringed by an American company which had taken the same course as the Canadian concerns. An appeal from this judgment is expected to be heard shortly.

The Canadian judgment of twenty six pages traces the history of the weaving and knitting art and maintains that the principle now in use — the "three-carrier" system — had been known, and used in kinded arts for many years.

Natural silk stockings are made from silk yarn, each thread of which is composed of anywhere from two to twelve strands. These natural silk yarns being of an animal nature are uneven or irregular in size and it is this irregularity which originally caused bands to become apparent in sheer hosiery. To eliminate the rings a former method of feeding was applied which became known as the "three carrier" system.

Under this system, each yarn is threaded to its own carrier and three carriers are used instead of one for knitting to diffuse the irregularities It is this method which has met the claim of Canadian women for clear and sheer stockings.

The judgment in the Exchequer Court points out that the principle of this "three carrier" method was established years before a patent for this invention was granted to Chas. A. Kaufman on Oct. 10, 1933.

TOO MANY BROILERS CAUSES LOWER PRICES ON POULTRY MARKET

Due to broilers being marketed in large quantities in the early summer months, prices for oone to two pound chickens are generally low as compared with birds weighing from three to four or five pounds. The markets are generally so overloaded with small unfinished birds during the early summer months with the result that the whole price level is consequently lowered.

A careful analysis of the markets in Great Britain and Canada would indicate that this situation can be partly avoided or at least helped considerably. The British market can and will take large quantities of Canadian chickens of the desired weights and quality. The weights of birds that are most acceptable in Britain are those which weigh from three to four and one half pounds. The Canadian market will consume a higher quantity of birds of these weights, but not to the same extent as the British market and the prices for these weights are higher than those paid for broilers.

There is evidence that birds weighing from three to four and one half pounds are likely to become more popular on the Canadian market when it has been more thoroughly prospected and developed. Prices for birds of these weights at this time of year are considerably higher than those paid for broilers and almost equal the prices paid for the frozen chickens, which command the highest prices on the Canadian market.

The United States market during the last year or two has taken considerable quantities of Canadian broilers. Even at that, there have been far too maany small unfinished chickens being dumped on the Canadian market.

The cost of feed undoubtedly has a bearing on the question of when to market chickens. On the other hand, it is not the whole story. Ordinarily it requires about five pounds of feed to produce one pound of gain in growing average chickens. The cost of raising the weight of chickens from two to four pounds can be easily calculated. This coat, however, is not by any means the most important factor. It is the price level of the whole poultry market should be considered. Every pound of broiler that is raised to export head has just that amount of effect in strengthening the whole poultry market.

The logical solution therefore appears to be to market as broilers only the quantity of chickens that is required for consumption as such and to grow the remainder until they are big enough to meet the demand for medium weight roasters (3 to 4 lb.) for the home and export market.

At present the market in London, England is quoting higher prices for Canadian chickens than has been the case since the export movement began a few years ago. The prospects are encouraging for a continuation of a satisfactory poultry market in Britain this year. The numbers of poultry in European countries is not increasing and Canada still has the advantage of threepence per lb. preferential tariff on poultry in the British market.

NOTED AMERICAN CLIMBERS TO JOIN ALPINE CLUB CAMP

Many prominent climbers from the United States are expected to attend the Thirty-third annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada, which will be held at the Columbia Icefield, the apex of the Canadian Rockies, in Jasper National Park. For the first time, the alpinists will go to their camp by automobiles because the site is close to the new 75-mile highway from Jasper Park to Lake Louise.

Some of the Club's old-timers who will be attracted to the new mountain territory are: G. A. Gamble, United States Treasury officer, Washington, D.C.; Dr. A. J. Gilmour, the New York dermatologist; F. W. Waterman, consulting engineer, New York, who is a veteran camera enthusiast; Henry S. Hall, Jr., Cambridge, Mass., whose expeditions in the Coast Range of British Columbia are widely known; Russell H. Bennett, Minneapolis, who made a ski expedition to the Icefield in 1930 with his fellow townsmen H. S. Kingman, R. P. Gale and A. D. Lindley. Wilwaukee, Wis., will send its lawyer-climber Ray Zillmer, who has spent many summers in Canadas mountain parks; his sister, the child specialist, Dr. Helen Zillmer, who is a strong woman climber and receiv ed her Alpine Club badge two years ago; and Dr. A. T. Weihrecht, Milwaukee dentist, who specializes in photography and has consistently taken prizes with his alpine pictures.

Missoula University, Montana, has in Professor E. M. Little a lover of the Canadian Rockies who has for the past few years brought students and friends to camp each summer. His group is expected to produce some notable climbers. In Sterling Hendricks, Washington, D.C., research chemist, Dr. Max Strumia, son of Bryn Mawr, Pa., Hospital, Andrew W. Kramer, Chicago electrical engineer, Dr. Canfield Beattie, Portland, Ore., eye specialist, the Alpine Club has fine youthful volunteer guides who will lead ropes up the Columbia Icefield. It is hoped that Dr. J. Monroe Thorington, F.R.G.S. of Philadelphia, a pioneer of the spectacular area, who made several first ascents there, will also be present.

HOCKEY STAR AN INVESTED SCOUT

Gordon Drillon, famous right wing of the Toronto Maple Leafs and leading N.H.L. scorer, was invested into the ranks of the Boy Scout Troop of St. John's United Church, Moncton, N.B. A former member of the Wolf Cub Pack, Mr. Drillon was made an honorary member of the Bear Patrol.

NATIONAL DIFFERENCES DIMINISH AS AVIATION REACHES MATURITY

"Scientific developments are accelerating as the knowledge already gained accumulates," said Richard C. Gazley, speaking at a Rotary Club meeting in the United States on air transport progress. "The pace is so breath-taking that the scientific marvels of today are obsolete tomorrow. We continue to fly higher, faster and farther, more comfortably, more frequently, and more safely.

"And the sociological potentialities are truly of the greatest possible significance. Think of the misunderstandings and petty differences which will disappear when the people of the world awake to this opportunity of bringing foreign countries as close as the next town is now. Foreign countries will, in effect, no longer be foreign. They will be familiar and thereby friendly.

"I tell you gentlemen, you have at your service a wonderful instrumentality for changing for the better the living and thinking habits of the world. You have at your feet the fine results of hard work and unceasing research. When the nation's people realize the sober fact that aviation has reached maturity, we will be unable to provide sufficient aircraft and ground facilities to take care of all of them that will want to fly."

GALLANTRY MEDALS FOR SCOUTS IN INDIA

Illustrating that the effectiveness of the Boy Scout training is universal comes a list of gallantry medal awards to Scouts in India.

They included the Gilt Cross to Rover Scout Umaji Bhanji Butte of Nagpur, Central Provinces, for saving a woman from drowning in a well, and a Certificate of Gallantry to Scout Lalenga, of Shillong, Assam, for "catching a burglar and handing him over to the police."

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A ROVING REPORTER -: LOOKS AT LIFE :-

In line with the thoughts which he expressed in "A Little Town" your Roving Reporter would like to submit the following hitherto unpublished poem by a friend of his. There is a human interest story connected with the way in which it came into his hands.

Over some Twenty years ago when he was a green freshman in college the Reporter became the friend of a young man who was then in his junior year. He was a quiet, shy young fellow, one who never pushed himself to the front; who was satisfied to let others do the talking while he did the listening, which is as rare a thing today as it was then. When he did speak however, he always said something to the point and well worth hearing. For two years that friendship continued and repined into a very deep thing. Then the war, that stern breaker up of so many ties, severed the friendship, it seemed at the time permanently.

When, after the Armistice, the Reporter returned he could not find any trace of his friend. Then over Twenty years after, a strange thing occurred. One day, in a great city, at a large meeting which he was attending, amid a throng of over one thousand people the Reporter caught a glimpse of a face which appeared to be strangely familiar. For a moment he doubted his eyesight, he looked again, and then he was certain that it was his old friend. That evening, in a hotel room, there was a memorable meeting, one which lasted into the small hours of the next morning. Old times were discussed, old memories revived, old tales retold and old experiences exchanged. The poet, like the Reporter, was changed. Both were older, were married and had family ties, both were living in small towns and were finding in them a peace and a satisfaction to be found nowhere else. The poet was not only a poet but a preacher —a sympathetic, well beloved revered minister.

Measured by the world's standards he is not what it calls a huge success, his salary is just sufficient for his needs, he ministers to a small congregation; he doesn't drive the snappiest model of cars, however, measured by real standards, he is a huge success. He is happy in his work; his people love him; the little town appreciates that in him they have a man who "goes about doing good."

A short time ago the Reporter had a two day visit with him. As the both of them walked through the shaddy streets the children stopped long enough in their play to smile and talk to him; the boys and girls homeward bound from school stood to talk and tell him of the day's happenings the bank manager found time to visit for a few moments and the passers by spoke cheery words. For all of them the Poet Preacher had time to listen, had a smile and a word. Everywhere he went he brought an atmosphere of happiness.

In his study, in the evening, he shyly confessed to having had two of his poems