DON'T BE CARELESS WITH COLDS

You're apt to wind up on a sick bed or in the hospital if you neglect a cold. If you're feeling "off colour" take a dose of GROVE'S BROMO QUININE and drive the cold right out of your system without delay. 25c

take GROVE'S Laxative BROMO QUININE

THEY DON'T Drink IT ALL

For nearly four million dairy cows on the farms of Canada produce more than 16 billion pounds of milk a year. The Dominion's consumers don't drink all this milk. Only about a third is sold in the fluid state.

Until the development of ice cream and later dry and evaporated milk, the only market for this other milk was butter and cheese. Since the turn of the century, however, almost every year has seen additional uses for milk. Each has helped to establish a more dependable year-around market for all milk produced.

For 80 years Borden, through research and salesmanship, has carried a leading part in developing uses and markets for milk that today are making dairying one of the greatest sources of farm income in Canada.

Borden ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
PURCHASERS OF MILK
MANUFACTURERS OF MILK PRODUCTS
DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WESTERN CANADA EXCURSIONS

From all Stations in Eastern Canada

GOING DAILY—FEB. 20 to MARCH 6 inclusive

Return Limit: 45 days

TICKETS GOOD IN -
- COACHES at fares approximately 1c per mile.
- TOURIST SLEEPING CARS at fares approximately 1½c per mile.
- STANDARD SLEEPING CARS at fares approximately 1½c per mile.

COST OF ACCOMMODATION IN SLEEPING CARS ADDITIONAL

BAGGAGE Checked. Stopovers at Port Arthur, Armstrong, Chicago and west.

Tickets, Sleeping Car reservations, and all information from any agent. ASK FOR HANDBILL

CANADIAN NATIONAL

RADIO REPAIRS

You are invited to come in and talk over your Radio problems. The advice of a trained Radio Service Engineer is yours for the asking.

PHONE 11

Hugh Lindsay

In the Lane Block

GORDON CHISHOLM APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF PROVINCIAL PLOWMEN'S ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Plowmen's Association held in Toronto recently, Gordon Chisholm of Hornby was honoured by being elected a director of that organization. Halton plowmen will receive this announcement with pleasure as it brings with it well merited recognition of Mr. Chisholm's contribution in helping to build up the Halton Organization to where it is now recognized as one of the outstanding plowmens organizations in the province.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

PRINT "DODGING"

Pictures may be improved during enlarging by controlling tones with a "shadow brush."

WHEN an advanced amateur or professional photographer shows some of his beautiful salon pictures to a group of interested but uninitiated people, some of them are sure to ask questions such as these:

"How in the world do you get those lovely tones? How did you make this picture so dark in this part and light in that? How did you get the soft effect in this one? How did you get the light to shine so brightly on the principal object and scarcely at all on the rest of the picture? How do you make those objects in the shadowy parts dim yet visible; and objects in the light parts to stand out so distinctly? My camera won't take pictures like that."

And the cryptic answer is likely to be, "Neither will mine, exactly."

"Then, how do you get all these different gradations in shadow tones? These pictures are like paintings. Do you touch up the negative with something?"

And the answer will be, "No, I do not touch up the negative; I dodge the print."

"Dodge the print? What do you mean—'dodge?'"

Then comes an explanation of a method whereby a very ordinary picture, as recorded on the negative, may often be transformed into a work of art in the process of making an enlarged print of it. "Dodging," in the slang of photography, means interrupting some of the light passing through the negative to the sensitized paper during the printing of the picture. "Dodging" may be done in contact printing, but more effectively in making enlargements. It is done by holding something opaque between the light source and the paper, such as a piece of cardboard, in such a way as to keep the light from striking a certain area for a certain portion of the time. Thus, that part which continues to receive the full light will print darker than the part from which the light is held back. In other words, the light is caused to "dodge" a certain area.

Virtually, the shadow from the cardboard in the hands of the photographer is used as a paint brush. It serves to light the dark parts. In another way, a print is "dodged" by using a piece of cardboard with a hole in it. The hole lets through a pencil of light, which is manipulated over the surface of the paper and serves to darken the light parts. The intelligent use of a "shadow brush" or "light brush" in this fashion requires a preliminary study of the negative or a contact print as it would ordinarily register in order to discover where "dodging" would improve the picture. Often it means a number of trials before the result is satisfactory.

Amateurs who do not enlarge their own negatives may suggest to their photo finisher how they think a print may be improved by "dodging," and ask him for a special job on it. Of course, the greater satisfaction comes from doing this work yourself. But that is the way many of the lovely effects we see in salon photographs are obtained.

126 JOHN VAN GUILDER.

The New Commandment

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, February 28th, 1937

GOLDEN TEXT: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another." John 13: 34.

LESSON PASSAGE: John 12: 20-33; 13: 34, 35.

One small life in God's great plan
How futile it seems as the ages roll;
But the pattern is rent where the stitch is lost,
Or marred where the tangled thread have crossed;
And each life that falls of its true intent
Mars the perfect plan that its Master meant.

Nationality, 20 - 22

Nationalism has become a menace to world peace, but nationality lends great interest to life. Certain Greeks came to Jesus, eager to see him. Their background was quite different from that of the Jews. The Greeks would find that Philip of Galilee was different again from the Jews of Jerusalem. It would be fearfully monotonous to live in a world populated by two billion people, all the same. There is endless variety to mankind by reason of differences of race and color. This need be no deterrent of brotherhood. People of different nationalities may respect one another all the more because of their differences. Variety has been given to the life of North America because of immigration from so many nations of the world. Canadian culture is enriched by reason of four great blocks of population, roughly described as English, French-Canadian, Russian and Jewish. Whatever our present nationality or racial origin, we are all men and women, children of the one heavenly Father, living on the same earth. We must learn to make nationalism a stepping stone to internationalism.

Life Through Death, 23 - 26

Frequently Jesus put an eternal spiritual principle in unforgetable form through the use of an analogy. What meaning he attached to the simple fact that a grain of wheat must die before it can yield fruit. He used that simple illustration to teach that we must die to self if our lives are to be fruitful in human society. It was also an illustration of his own career. He died at the age of thirty-three, but how fruitful his life has been because he did not hold on to life, but was willing to sacrifice it for others. Somehow we have been led to think that security depends upon finance, position and prestige. Christ based life's higher values upon our readiness to perform sacrificial service, forgetting all thoughts of self. Those who have been willing to live upon this basis have made their lives fruitful, spiritually and socially. A grain of wheat that is not planted may be preserved but it never multiplies.

A Voice, 27 - 30

Several references are made in the Bible to the hearing of voices. Elijah at Carmel heard a "still, small voice." Jesus at his baptism heard a voice. Here as he was facing the cross, a voice came from heaven. How are we to interpret this experience? We are accustomed to hearing an inner voice, which we call conscience or the voice of God, or "the beyond that is within," or "someone besides ourselves inside ourselves." But, according to the text, this voice was heard by others as well as Jesus. No one can be very dogmatic, safely, about what actually occurred, but of this much we are sure, that in a time of crisis, guidance came to Christ. In some way God revealed his will. A sense of certainty about duty was given. This should be a normal experience to those who are living God-guided lives. We need to have trained consciences, just as musicians need to have trained ears. When man listens, God speaks. Christ promised that his followers would hear his voice. There is nothing superstitious in this; it is a matter of practical experience to people who are spiritually sensitive.

The Attraction of the Cross, 31 - 33

The cross used by Romans for crucifixion was a cruel and hideous instrument of torture. To-day, it is a thing of beauty because it is a symbol of sacrificial love and service. Instead of repelling, it wins. Something happens to us as we read the story of the death of Christ. A pagan reading it for the first time said that it broke his heart. Christ seemed to have a foreglean of this attraction of his cross. He said, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." It is a strange paradox. The instrument of death becomes a means of spiritual life. The cross over which thick darkness lay set forth the one who is the light of the world. The persecutors of Jesus thought that the cross was the end of his career; in reality it was a new beginning. Those who mocked Christ upon the cross looked upon him as the victim, but the centuries declare that in reality he was victor. Christ's soul was troubled as he drew near the cross. Upon the cross he suffered agony and died of a broken heart. Yet his religion, the religion of the cross, is a religion of joy and gladness.

The New Commandment, 34, 35

As we read the Gospel, we are constantly surprised at Christ's capacity for love. He had sympathy with old and young, rich and poor, literate and illiterate. How many people are we able really to love? Some of us have difficulty in keeping in touch with the immediate members of our own family. Some of us would hardly dare claim to have more than one or two dozen intimate friends. Yet, Christ, in a few brief years, made friends of thousands without the aid of modern publicity. Paul had friends throughout Europe. He mentions scores of them by name in his letters. It is a mark of a Christian to be able to repeat Christ's love both in quality and in extent. It is the distinctive sign of a Christian that he lives a life of love. People may not be very much interested in our beliefs, but they detect at once whether our attitude is harsh or kind. Christians learn to love one another, but their love is not restricted to the Christian Church—a Christian love reaches out to all mankind.

Questions for Discussion

1. In which nation are you most interested?
2. Is the Christian Church too concerned with self-preservation?
3. What do you know about the "inner voice"?
4. What is the power of the cross?
5. Is love more than "undiscouragable good will"?

Father—"Daughter, I hope you will go to church this evening. The pastor's subject, 'An Hour With Favorite Hymns,' should be very interesting."

Daughter—"I should like very much to go, father, but I have an engagement with my own favorite him tonight."

Political Speaker—"What we need is a working majority, and then—"

A Voice—"Better reverse it, mister. What we really need is a majority working."

She looked me up in Bradstreet's now I'm Dun.

Georgetown O.H.A. Juniors Win Group Championship

Defeat Acton in Two Straight Games in Group Play-offs—Losers Take Defeat Wishing Georgetown Best of Luck—Regan, Soloski and Hillmer Score Goals for Winners in Second Game.

Up in the Tannery town last Wednesday night, Georgetown Juniors tacked the "tail" fign on "Doole" Lindsay's boys, and romped home with the championship of group No. 8 of the O.H.A. tucked well under their belts. It was the second game of the round, Georgetown having won the first game 7 - 2, and the Tanners put up a brave fight, and the winner of this game hung in the balance until the final bell.

The Acton Juniors are to be congratulated on the fine hockey they played and the way they took defeat at the hands of their keenest rivals. The game was one of the cleanest ever played by teams from these two towns, and Referee George Hainsworth handled the game to the entire satisfaction of the fans and the teams.

Both games were full of thrills and spills from the fans point of view, as would be expected in two important games. In the Acton game the champions were forced to the limit to eke out a win, although they had the Actonites three goals down at one stage of the game. However, the losers seemed to gain lost power and banged in two goals near the end of the game. It was a great series and we think the better team won.

The Georgetown team went into the lead in the first period when Regan scored on Archibald's pass, and Soloski made it 2 to 0 when he beat Woods on a beautiful solo effort, while the Georgetown team were playing a man short. There were only two penalties with Riddall and Sanderson taking the rests.

The second period was uneventful, with neither team being able to score as checking was close and the goaltending outstanding. Only one penalty marred the period, when Riddall was again the offender.

The third and final period was a hectic affair, as Acton turned on the heat and came near to tieing up the count. Hillmer was Georgetown's marksman, when he took Regan's pass and drew Woods out of the net. Bayliss put Acton on the scoring sheet when he scored from a scramble, and Sproat secured the other counter on a pass from Patterson in the dying moments of the game. When the gong sounded Georgetown were acclaimed group winners with two straight victories, the scores being 7 - 2 and 3 - 2.

Burrow was again the bright light on the locals line up and was responsible many times for Acton not getting more goals. Regan played a clever game at centre ice and was well suported by Archibald and Hillmer on the wings. Stockford was pivot man on the second line, but did not turn in his usual good game, owing to a knee injury in the first period which cramped his style for the balance of the game. Sanderson and Wright played well on the defence. Woods played a good game in the Acton net, while Sproat, Tyler and Gibbons turned in some excellent efforts.

The teams lined up as follows:

Georgetown		Acton
Burrows	Goal	Woods
Sanderson	R. Defence	Gibbons
Wright	L. Defence	Bayliss
Regan	Centre	Jones
Hillmer	R. Wing	Sproat
Archibald	L. Wing	Brush
Stockford	Alternates	Jocque
Riddall	"	Tyler
Soloski	"	Holmes
Kemshead	"	Patterson

THIS AND THAT IN SPORT.

By G. "Mac" McGillvray

So long, Acton!

* * *

See you next year!

* * *

And with this parting shot we left Acton arena last Wednesday night after lending our moral support to the Junior team, which did itself proud by bringing the championship of Group No. 8 to Georgetown.

* * *

And while the local boys were busy arranging for another game in the O.H.A. playdowns, the Tanners were busy storing their equipment away in the moth balls.

* * *

Acton Intermediates last week won their group championship by defeating Guelph two games out of three. But at the time this page goes to press we hear that Guelph protested and have won the protest. The Royal City protested that the third game should have been played on neutral ice.

* * *

The sport columnists of these two towns have had a great season. But all of a sudden like last week a great wave of remorse seemed to sweep over the writing fraternity. Seems as if they don't want to accuse each other of the tangle various things got into, but they don't want the blame themselves also. Occasionally one of the sport writers (including Guelph) tries to get to the bottom of something (other than a bottle)—who put that in—but before he gets finished he throws up his pen and says, never mind dat, boss. He just got dat way from runnin' in silky races."

This from the Atchison, Kansas, Globe: "A preacher was talking to a little boy with a bruised eye when he said: "It's wicked to fight. And the little boy said: 'You had ought to preach to your little boy, he's the guy that give me this eye.'"

Be sure you know just what protection your Automobile Policy affords. Let us check it over to make sure you enjoy the proper financial protection.

John T. Armstrong
Agent for all Classes of Insurance
Phone 138w - Georgetown

one of our Juvenile teams some night. It would lend the box-office staff dizzy handing out tickets, and send the menu stock soaring to a new high. This St. Rita's team, made up of fifteen Negro boys, is sponsored by that town's Lions Club. But about it Ted. It is your move next. Maybe the local Lions would like to sponsor a game.

It is rumored that if Harry Malone, who played such brilliant hockey for Georgetown this winter and is reputed to be a good baseball pitcher, does not locate work here very shortly, he will go to Acton where he has been promised a job. Harry is a regular fellow and well deserves employment. There is another season coming, surely, by someone will come to the rescue of the Hockey and Baseball Clubs. Let's keep Harry in town.

* * *

The spring weather of the week end sent many of the younger boys playing marbles on the vacant lots, which is almost a sure sign that spring is not far away.

* * *

The "Hot-Stove League" come right out in the open in their predictions concerning Georgetown's baseball team for 1937. They say prospects for a championship were never better.

* * *

They are planning the annual meeting of the Baseball Club, the date of which will be set very shortly.

* * *

The Club had a very successful year in 1936 and start the season with a clean sheet.

* * *

It is rumored Acton's prospects for a baseball team are not great, and that they would like to join with the local club and make it a joint affair.

* * *

The local Curling Club have been handicaped somewhat this season by the uncertainty of ice conditions, but the occasional game is run off. Following are a few "curling don'ts" that may prove helpful next season, if not this:

Don't forget to sweep when your skip calls "SWEEP!"

Don't push your rock—learn the free hand swing.

Don't get discouraged if you "throw them through"; take it easy and control will come.

Don't play before your skip gives the ice, nor until you know what he wants.

Don't tell them at home about the "rotten" luck you experienced, or the poor skip you have. Be honest about it and say the other fellows were just a little too good, even if you don't believe it.

Don't swear on the ice, even the rocks don't know what you mean.

Don't forget that curling is one of the greatest health-giving games known.

* * *

The Acton Y. Badminton Club were the guests of the Georgetown Badminton Club at a tournament in the Georgetown Armories on Friday of last week. The games were thoroughly enjoyed by all, and the refreshments and social part of the program completed a very nice event.

Acton were the winners in the tournament being successful in 8 of the 15 matches.

The results were as follows:

Pearen and Hinton, Acton, defeated Armstrong and Early, Georgetown.

Rumley and Emery, Acton, defeated Robb and Kentner, Georgetown.

Symon and Buchanan, Acton, defeated Bell and McKenzie, Georgetown.

Milne and Armstrong, Georgetown, defeated Rumley and MacRae, Acton.

O. Chalmers and A. Chalmers, Acton, defeated P. Langdon and M Barber.

L. McMullen and Mrs. Emery, Acton, defeated F. Armstrong and J. Robb.

M. Chalmers and D. McPherson, Acton, defeated Mrs. Early and M. Pleck.

M. Pleck and M. Barber, Georgetown, defeated Mrs. Earnshaw and M. Chalmers.

Dr. Milne and P. Langdon, Georgetown, defated M. Chalmers and H. Hinton.

D. McPherson and Dr. Pearen, Acton defeated K. Langdon and M. Pleck.

M. Early and F. Armstrong, Georgetown, defeated O. Chalmers and V. B. Rumley.

L. McMullen and G. Emery, Acton, defeated M. Barber and W. Robb.

P. Langdon and W. Robb, Georgetown, defated A. Chalmers and D. A. MacRae.

M. Pleck and Dr. Milne, Georgetown, defeated Mrs. Emery and M. Symon.

Mrs. Langdon and B. Kentner, Georgetown, defeated Mrs. Earnshaw and Dr. Buchanan.

Georgetown will play a return tournament at the Acton Y. to-morrow, Thursday night.

Mr. Tiltnose—"No, I don't want to buy that horse. He looks as though he had a mean disposition."

Negro Attendant—"You mustn't mind dat, boss. He just got dat way from runnin' in silky races."

Annual Report of the M.O.H. for Georgetown

Following is the report of the Medical Officer of Health for Georgetown, as presented to the Town Council at the last meeting—

Georgetown, Feb. 15th, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members, Local Board of Health of the Municipality of Georgetown, Township of Esquesing, County of Halton.

Gentlemen:

I beg to submit herewith my annual report upon sanitary conditions of the municipality for the year ending December 31, 1936.

Our population as shown by the Assessor returns (1936) is 2214.

VITAL STATISTICS

According to the records of the Division Registrar, there were, during the year: Live births 19, still births 0, total births 19; Deaths under one year 1, maternal deaths 0, deaths from cancer 1, total deaths 16, death rate 7.2 in 10,000. It is to be noted that births and deaths occurring in hospitals, etc. outside of Georgetown are registered in the municipality where they took place.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Cases	Deaths
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	0	0
Chickenpox	3	0
Diphtheria	0	0
German Measles	87	0
Measles	140	1
Mumps	0	0
Parathyphoid Fever	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0
Puerperal Septicaemia	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	0	0
Smallpox	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0
Undulant Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	14	0

Measles and German Measles—Our Municipality has been unfortunate in the large number of these cases last year. Such epidemics occur in cycles and it is probable that neither will recur for at least three years. Their control is difficult, as both diseases are spread before the rash appears. There is not yet any preventive treatment, except immune blood serum which is only adapted for certain cases, as immunity does not persist longer than six weeks.

Chickenpox and Whooping Cough—have presented no special problem.

Diphtheria is notable for its absence. There have been no cases since 1929. The increasing use of toxoid is largely responsible for this situation. There have been sporadic outbreaks of this disease in adjoining municipalities during this period, but Georgetown has been entirely free. As the public school opens in the fall Toxoid Consent Forms are sent to the parents of every scholar entering the primary class and of any new scholars entering other classes. The response of parents has been most gratifying. Last year 33 children were given the three inoculations by your Medical Officer of Health without charge. It is estimated that 76% of Georgetown school children are protected against diphtheria.

Smallpox—It is proposed that this year (1937) Consent Forms will be sent to parents of all public school children. Where consent is given the children will be vaccinated (free of charge) by your Medical Officer of Health at the Public School.

Public Health authorities have warned us that we may at any time face an epidemic of this disease. Small epidemics recently in this country and the U.S.A. act as a warning. Unlike countries of the Old World, native Canadians are largely unvaccinated. Such an epidemic would therefore reach large proportions if it were given a start. Vaccination is of course a proved specific preventive.

Scarlet Fever—No cases occurred in Georgetown last year. A scarlet fever toxin is available for immunization against this disease and is given as a routine in some schools. It is the opinion of your Medical Officer of Health that this material is not yet sufficiently satisfactory for group immunization. Consequently this has not been used in our school.

It is to be noted that these inoculations and vaccination should be performed at the parent's request by the family physician long before the child has reached school age. In the schools we are simply endeavoring to care for those who for some reason have been overlooked in earlier childhood.

WATER SUPPLY

There is little to add to what has been reported in former years. No sickness has developed in the past year, which could be proved as originating in our drinking water. Water samples have been forwarded to the laboratories of the Ontario Department of Health by our Sanitary Inspector during the year. Reports have ranged from 'A' (excellent) to 'D' (low grade); the variation is largely dependent upon the rains and thaws which wash animal excreta into the streams and reservoir. Since it is known that animal excreta does occasionally pollute our supply, it is not impossible that a human may at some time do the same; should such a person be a typhoid carrier, the results might be serious. Moreover there have been outbreaks of typhoid fever in an adjoining municipality.

Chlorination is the only safe method of overcoming this problem. It is not likely that the amount of chlorine used would be perceptible to taste. Our water pressure is ordinarily maintained by gravity, which makes automatic chlorination more of a problem than where a pump is used. Sanitary engineers have surveyed the situation and state that they have a satisfactory solution. Any such installation would have to satisfy the standards of the Ontario Department of Health.

Last summer there was a growth of algae on the surface of the reservoir water. This plant growth, which is harmless, may have been noticed in drinking water during the hot weather last summer. Plans had been made to treat it, but drainage of the reservoir and a heavy rain eradicated the growth.

The reservoir is drained once a year under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector. At this time debris and plant growth is thoroughly removed.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk By-Law 46A was passed in 1927. Amended April 26, 1928. Pasteurization compulsory incase of milk brought into Georgetown. Number of pasteurization plants 3. 66% of total supply pasteurized. Total average daily consumption 750 quarts. Per capita per day consumption 0.7 pints. Number of producers 9. Number of distributors 11. Milk Inspector, R. Learmonth. Inspection visits by the Milk Inspector: Producers 24, distributors 42, samples taken by the Milk Inspector 96.

The Milk Inspector has been very thorough in his work and has, as a veterinary doctor, been able to give producers and distributors expert advice. Every cow producing milk in Georgetown is tuberculin tested and practically all bloodtested (contagious abortion) by our Milk Inspector. Stables, coolers, and all milk premises are inspected by him. It may further be added that producers and distributors are, with a very few exceptions, doing their utmost to provide a wholesome product. It is the opinion of Public Health authorities that, with all this care, proper pasteurization in addition is essential for municipal supply. Cows are subject to intermittent disease which tests and clinical examinations will not show in time to prevent milk contamination; infectious mastitis is one example of this. Pasteurization will take care of any such condition.

When the Milk By-Law was drafted, the term 'Milk' was used throughout. Decision has been made that milk is not cream, so through a technicality cream may be sold with very few restrictions. Cream is just as efficient a carrier of disease as milk; two cases of undulant fever in Georgetown in the past two years have been traced to milk or cream coming in from outside districts. Many are buying cream in this way with no inquiry about health of the herd, stable conditions, etc. Your Board of Health takes no responsibility for the condition of the cream.

SANITATION

Septic Tanks and Cesspools.—These are a fruitful source of worry. Many residents pay continually spending money upon these methods of disposal, with no permanent satisfaction to themselves or their neighbors. Factory wastes in the hot weather are a nuisance, although those responsible are doing all possible to alleviate the troubles. Our Streams would be safer for the children if we could be sure that human and factory waste were not draining into them. There is only one solution—a Sewer System. The cost is not prohibitive and would supply labour for those without it. The system could be installed a little at a time. Sanitary engineers have surveyed the situation and report an ideal layout. It is suggested that a disposal plant with a trunk sewer be installed at first; then by vote of those residing on a street, that street will connect with the system and pay for it over a period of years as a local improvement.

With the tendency for city dwellers to move to suburban districts, Georgetown would provide a very desirable location. The town is accessable, has so far a good health record, can rightly boast of its scenery, citizens of a high type who are nearly all employed, taxes not unduly high and the town solvent. The one serious draw-back is the absence of modern means of waste disposal. Visitors and shoppers would consider a public lavatory a boon.

May your Medical Officer of Health respectfully urge the Town Council to consider installation of a Sewer System as soon as finances will permit.

Garbage Disposal — A municipal system would be an asset. A few citizens are careless about disposal of garbage with consequent flies. The latter are to a large extent responsible for the large number of cases of summer diarrhoea in late summer and early fall.

Some of those who move garbage to the 'dump' in our park are careless, leaving it anywhere. As they usually do it at night, their apprehension is difficult. Warnings have been given to a few, and will be followed by prosecution. A visit to our 'dump' in the park will convince anyone interested that all is not well. A municipal collection should place the responsibility upon one person.

PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Public School has been visited by your Medical Officer of Health on several occasions. Except for minor difficulties, which will be communicated to the School Board, it is in first class sanitary condition.—Mrs. A. B. Parr, our School Nurse, is doing invaluable work in weighing, examining teeth, eyes, throats, etc. giving health talks, arranging clinics, following up cases of communicable diseases, etc. The Principal and Staff give all possible co-operation in any health work undertaken there.

CLINICS

	Number Held	Total Attendance
Toxoid	4	33
Mental Hygiene	3	21
Ear, Nose and Throat	1	12

The Toxoid Clinic has been described.

The Mental Hygiene Clinic: This clinic is sent to Georgetown by the Ontario Department of Health, and is composed of a psychiatrist, a psychometrist, and a social service worker. Occasionally at the request of the parents, but usually at the instigation of the school teacher, the Public Health Nurse, and your Medical Officer of Health a child who does not "fit in" at work or play is examined by this clinic in the presence of the mother. The child's intelligence is measured, he is given a thorough medical examination, and his home conditions studied by the social service worker. Occasionally the trouble is traced to poor hearing, eyesight, etc. and he is given appropriate treatment. Occasionally a home mal-adjustment is remedied. The mother is given exercises to overcome speech defects such as lisping, stammering, etc. In most cases the parents have been delighted to find how the child responded to treatment.

A few cases were found mentally retarded and the parents were told at what age school would be of no further use, so appropriate plans could be made for them. An occasional one was recommended to enter institutions when opening could be found.

For some of those retarded in school work a class was started in sewing, knitting, cooking, and handicrafts. This class became so popular that it was thrown open to all upper form girls. A joint committee of the Local Council of Women and the Women's Institute kindly agreed to sponsor the class and provide teachers. They have an average attendance of about sixty girls in these weekly classes.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic—A survey of the school was made by the School Nurse each year. 10 Children were selected as having severely diseased tonsils and adenoids. It appeared that if something were not done very soon, they would have permanently impaired health. The parents could not afford to pay for necessary attention. The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto was approached by your Medical Officer of Health and have very graciously arranged to set aside one day each year as Georgetown Day. Accordingly these ten children had tonsils and adenoids removed and 2 more children had other specialist attention last fall.—The parents were charged the minimum rate, each case being a financial loss to the hospital. Local organizations provided transportation and helped some parents who could pay nothing.

First Aid Class—A class of about 30 employees chosen from the mills in town were given a course in First Aid by your Medical Officer of Health. They were examined by Dr. R. T. Paul and passed, thus earning certificates of The St. John Ambulance Association.

EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PURPOSES

Salaries:—	
Medical Officer of Health	$200.00
Public Health Nurse	600.00
Milk Inspector	200.00
Sundries	600.00
	$400.00

A per capita cost of 18 cents is extremely low.

This Public Health work could not have been carried out without the hearty co-operation of our School Nurse, our Milk Inspector, Sanitary Inspector, and the help of Dr. McAllister and Dr. Paul. The interest of local organizations was invaluable in assisting in anything that was of benefit to the children. May I take this opportunity of thanking them all.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
C. V. WILLIAMS,
Medical Officer of Health,
Georgetown, Ontario.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN PRODUCTION RECORDS

The January Record of Performance list by the Federal Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, covers 291 Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers qualifying for production honors, 203 of which were in the 365 day classification and 188 in the 305 day division.

While Halton and Peel County breeders failed to make any first awards, Gredhulme Farms, Streetsville, were in second position in a class of 22 four-year-olds, open section, with a production of 16,128 lbs. milk, 750 lbs. fat; and G. Percival Leslie, Georgetown, was second in a class of 29 three-year-olds (milked twice daily) on Pauline Pabst Abberkerk, with a production of 14,450 lbs. milk, 637 lbs. fat. Other district herds with creditable scores included Alex. McKinney Jr., Brampton; J. Stanley Watson, Woodbridge; Harold Bingham, Georgetown; R. C. Given, Georgetown; Emerson Ford, Hornby; Geo. A. Love, Cheltenham; Roy H. Barker, Woodbridge; Chas. W. Corney, Georgetown; T. O. Dobson, Brampton and J. M. Fraser, Streetsville.

PICOBAC PIPE TOBACCO
FOR A MILD, COOL SMOKE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THIS MEANS YOU

To impress folk watch your dress
You must wear your clothes well pressed!
For the trifling sum of sixty cents
I clean and press suits for gents.
Ladies' suits and coats, I do them too
And make them look just like new.
On rips and tears
I make repairs;
With stitches small
That can't be seen at all.
So if you've work for me to do
Just call me up and I'll be obliged to you.

At your service with promptness—Hauptman's Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing. Agent for White's, "Better Cleaners and Dyers." Phone 37, Georgetown.

WOOD FOR SALE

Choice hardwood, Maple and Beech mixed soft wood. Most reasonable prices. Apply Jack Tout, Phone 341w, Georgetown.

Trucking & Cartage

All kinds of hauling done thoroughly and reasonably. P. C. Whitmore, Phone 341. tf

Wood for Sale

Choice Beech and Maple at $3.50 single cord; Mixed Rails $3.50 per cord; Mixed Wood $2.85 per cord.
J. BRANDFORD
Phone 365 or 3-31 Georgetown

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Of the Estate of WILLIAM JAMES BULLIVANT, late of the Town of Georgetown in the County of Halton, Gentleman, deceased, and

Of the Estate of ELIZABETH BULLIVANT, late of the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halton, married woman, deceased.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the above-named William James Bullivant, who died on or about the twelfth day of October, 1936, at the Town of Georgetown in the County of Halton, or against the estate of the above-named Elizabeth Bullivant, who died on or about the thirty-first day of March, 1929, at the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halton, are required to send to the undersigned solicitor, on or before the fifteenth day of March, 1937, full particulars of their claims and any security they may hold therefore.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the Fifteenth day of March, 1937, the administrator will proceed to distribute these estates, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and that he will not be liable to any person of whose claim he will not then have received notice, for the assets so distributed.

DATED at Georgetown this Fifteenth day of February, A.D. 1937.

KENNETH M. LANGDON,
Solicitor for William Henry Beaumont their administrator.
3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHERS

In the Estate of ERNEST YOUNG BARRACLOUGH,

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of Ernest Young Barraclough, late of the Village of Glen Williams, in the County of Halton, deceased, who died on or about the tenth day of September, 1936, are hereby notified to send into the undersigned on or before March 6th, 1937, full particulars of their claims.

IMMEDIATELY after the said last mentioned date, the assets of the said estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice, to the exclusion of all others, and the undersigned will not be liable to any person of whose claim the undersigned shall not then have notice for the assets so distributed or any part thereof.

DATED at Toronto this 30th day of January, 1937.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION, Executors.

By their solicitors,
Mercer Bradford & Company,
Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.