

Between Two Loves

By DUFORD JENNE

(McClure Syndicate—WNU Service.)

"RUTH, I don't believe it!" Gladys said quickly, startled and shocked by her friend's words. "But it's true, Gladys, and I thought I ought to tell you. If Elmore doesn't love you enough to take care of your mother, I don't think he is worthy of you; for we all know of the love between you and your mother. Yes, I was in the office, and Elmore was chatting with Blake; and I heard him say distinctly: 'I don't know what to do with Gladys' mother.' And the fact that you have been engaged for three years shows something, too. He has been making a fair salary right along—what is he doing with it?"

After Ruth had gone, Gladys sat alone in her room and pondered the situation, and as she thought, her mood darkened. Something was wrong. It had been a long engagement, and when, out of her longing to have Elmore with her, she had suggested in indirect ways that she wished they could have a home together, he had evaded her suggestion. It never occurred to her that her mother might be the obstacle.

"Not even Elmore is dearer to me than you, mother dear, and between you and him, I can make a quick choice," Gladys thought to herself. "But I don't—I don't want to give him up!" her heart told her almost with a cry.

The rest of the afternoon the problem raced back and forth in her mind. It seemed so logical, the explanation of Elmore's action on the basis of what Ruth had heard. Yet Gladys had never dreamed that Elmore had ever thought of separating them. They had been so happy together over the many years since her father died.

"If mother knew that such a thing as this was happening, it would break her heart," Gladys warned herself, "and I must not let a hint of it reach her. I will talk with Elmore, though."

That evening when her fair-haired, smiling lover held her in his arms just before leaving after his visit, she ventured to touch upon the subject that was troubling her.

"Dear, is there any reason—any real reason why we can't have a home together now? I hate to ask you this way," she said gently, "but I want you to be frank with me."

His gray eyes grew suddenly sober, and his manner changed. "In good time, sweetheart, in good time. It's the waiting that bothers, I know, but we'll work it out. Now, you leave it to me."

Troubled in mind and in heart, she did not know what to do. But by the end of the next day, she had reached the decision; and alone in her room she wrote Elmore a brief note telling him what she had heard and informing him that she could not bear to think of leaving her mother or living apart from her after their long years of companionship. Then, after effort, she added the sentence that broke the engagement between them.

As she slipped down the stairs, her mother came into the hall.

"Gladys, Elmore telephoned that he was coming over," her mother said smiling, her gentle, motherly face brightening with pleasure.

Gladys stopped short. "Mother, please tell him not to come. I really don't want to see him."

"Why, child, child—is there something wrong?" her mother asked with sudden concern.

"Nothing much, mother mine. You just phone him," Gladys said hastily, slipping out. "I'm going to the mail box."

When she returned, she stole into her room, her heart too full to risk even meeting her mother. As she sat beside the window she heard Elmore's voice and her mother's talking in the garden.

"She is worried, my boy, over something," her mother's sweet voice was saying.

"I don't blame her. I guess we might as well let her into the secret. The house is about finished, anyway—your rooms are O. K., and Gladys and I can get along. How'd you like the rooms?" Elmore's cheery voice asked.

"Oh, so much. It will seem like heaven to be with you and Gladys—"

"And we will be sure glad to have you! What a family we will make!" he broke in gaily. "Now I'll hunt up Gladys. She ought to have come by this time."

Gladys was a thrill with her discovery. She knew now. He had been building a house for them. Her mother was in the secret; and it was to be a surprise. But when he came in, and gathered her in his arms, she made him tell the story over again; and then she asked: "But didn't you tell Blake that you didn't know what to do with mother?"

"Ah! I see—I see what put the shadows in your brown eyes. 'Honey,' he said slowly, "listen, Blake is a house designer, and I said something like that to him, because I wasn't sure how to give your mother some privacy and yet have her one of us; but Blake told me. You see?"

Gladys pulled his blonde head down to hers and kissed him. "Oh, my dear—I do—I do!" And with the words that came from the depths of her heart the shadows of doubt vanished. Instead of choosing between two loves, she could keep both.

Children's Aid Society

(Prepared by the Association of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province of Ontario.)

We have traced during the course of this series just what are the statutory duties responsibilities and day-to-day work for your Children's Aid Society. The Society has very definite obligations to fulfill under the Children's Protection Act, the Unmarried Parents' Act and the Adoption Act. Neither must it be forgotten that the Society has a very close relationship to a Juvenile or Family Court. Unfortunately such courts for the hearing and disposition of cases of juvenile delinquency are not widely established in Ontario and we can generally find that where these have been established it has been the Children's Aid Society that has created the public opinion which has brought them into being and thereafter co-operated in developing and maintaining them. As in Norfolk County and Oxford County, where such courts have been established comparatively recently, it has been the strong body of public opinion interested in and informed on the work of the Children's Aid Society that has seen the need and pressed it home. Many other areas are awaiting similar action and we may be sure this will not come until groups of men and women bestir themselves.

Where there is a close relationship between the Society and the Juvenile Court many a youthful offender who otherwise would be committed to a reformatory is committed to the care of the Society, while on probation. The results of this policy are inspiring. The boy or girl comes under the sympathetic and trained care of social workers trained in child psychology. A specially selected foster home, experienced in handling wayward adolescents, is provided and hundreds of cases testify to the justification of this humane policy and the need for its extended application in Ontario. As Mr. B. W. Heise, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Branch at Queen's Park and now acting Deputy Minister of Welfare, said recently: "It is astounding that the type of boys committed to Bowmanville (The Boys' reformatory which was closed shortly after the outbreak of war) varied as greatly as it did. It was also astounding that the authorities were able to empty Bowmanville and place its boys in foster homes when it had to do so. The percentage of success presented me immediately with the question: Why were some of these boys sent to Bowmanville, if when placed in foster homes—many after only a few days stay in the institution—the change met with such success?"

There can only be one answer to Mr. Heise's question. There were not sufficient communities with a strong enough body of thoughtful, concerned public opinion interested in this phase of the work of their Children's Aid Society. This is a challenge to every Society in the Province! And let us never forget that no Society can be as strong as it should be unless it has sympathetic, active, progressive-minded men and women on its board and committees and among its membership!

Within the past few years the Norfolk County Society extended in a direction which might well be followed by other Societies in communities lacking a Family Service Bureau. The Norfolk County Society established its own Family Welfare Committee, realizing as it did, that behind the problem of the child is always the problem of the home and family. Someone once asked: "When should the training of the child begin? And the answer came back: 'A hundred years before it is born! Which is one way of saying that it should begin with his grandparents. Many a home is salvaged many a low family standard is raised many a family problem is solved which otherwise would land children in juvenile court or as wards of the Children's Aid Society because a sympathetic, trained and experienced social worker has become guide, philosopher and friend."

Mr. Heise must be quoted again: "If the Children's Aid Society is to be a living, vital organization, it must look ahead and plan and be prepared to experiment. We can only do this if large groups of individuals in every community are interested and support every phase of our child work. We cannot have a complete organization otherwise. The day has long passed when the Children's Aid Society can be looked on as that charitable organization that gives to the poor child something—not much more sometimes—than it can get in its own home. It must now fulfill its function as a community child-welfare organization and as an over-all community project. It should have the interest of every organized group in the community and if there is one group not interested it behooves someone to see it is represented."

There are fifty two Children's Aid Societies in Ontario. There is one in your community! How much do you know about it? Have you helped it in its work? Has your club or church group indicated a desire to do something to make it a stronger Society, fulfilling every function that would help to get at the roots of the tangled social problems which lead to blighted, impoverished unhappy lives of children?

In the next and concluding article will be shown what one Children's Aid Society did to re-establish and bring to happiness and security one family

**Native of Georgetown
Mrs. Emma Cook
Dies in Winnipeg**

Mrs. Emma Jane Cook, widow of Theo Cook, passed away at Winnipeg, Man., on Saturday, May 6th, 1944. Many old friends and acquaintances of Georgetown and vicinity will remember her as Emma Stull, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Latham Stull. She was of U.E.L. lineage and attended St. George's Anglican Church. She received her education in Glen Williams and S. S. No. 16, Esqueping Schools and to the last held her interest in events pertaining to those districts. Mrs. Cook left Georgetown for the West about 1900 and has resided in Winnipeg ever since where her genial and optimistic nature endeared her to a large circle of friends by whom she will be greatly missed.

She leaves to mourn her loss one son Brock W. Cook, and three daughters, Mrs. V. M. Smith and Hazel and Lillian at home. Also surviving are four sisters Mrs. F. Tindle and Mrs. E. Cook of Toronto, Mrs. S. Roe of Acton and Mrs. J. Lindberg of Seattle, Wash., U.S.A. Another sister, Mrs. Fred Morrison predeceased her some time ago.

In addition to the keen demand for maple products in 1944, honey producers are looking forward to a strong market, due to wartime scarcity of sugar and preserves, says The Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada.

that might have seemed, at first sight, an impossible problem. Seven future Canadian citizens' lives were rescued because a community through its Society provided the life-belt!

To be continued

**SOME OF THE MANY
CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL ACT**

In section 430 of the Municipal Act wherever the word "junk" appears it is to be struck out and the word "salvage" substituted. Junk shops and junk yards are accordingly to be known as salvage shops and salvage yards.

Local boards, with the exception of school and library boards, are also authorized by new section 446 of the Municipal Act, to provide for payment of such annual allowance for the members as may be approved by the Department. Such local boards include a public utilities commission, a transportation commission a board of park management, a local board of health and a board of police commissioners.

Although it has been the practice in most municipalities to have all cheques signed by two persons, an amendment to section 240 makes it necessary to have all cheques signed by the treasurer and some other person designated by by-law or resolution, and such other person is required to satisfy himself that the issue of each cheque has been authorized.

New section 445, extends authority to all municipalities to pay members of the council on an annual rather than on a per meeting basis. In the case of municipalities other than cities with a population of 100,000 or more, the approval of the Department is required. Deductions are to be made for each day's absence from meetings.

THE M. O. H. REPORT

The M. O. H. reports the following communicable diseases for the month of May 1944.

Chicken Pox	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Measles	1
German Measles	0
Mumps	1
Infantile Paralysis	0
Typhoid Fever	0
Whooping Cough	0
Tuberculosis	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (epidemic)	0



GENERAL MONTGOMERY AT BROADCASTING HOUSE

Sir Bernard Montgomery, leader of Britain's Invasion Forces, recording a message to the British Broadcasting Corporation during his recent visit to Broadcasting House. He watched a broadcast programme, attended a recording of "The Brains Trust" and saw the Control Room. He was also shown an exhibition of portable recording equipment developed for use by BBC War Correspondents.

The General's name became a household word after he flew to Egypt in August 1942, and within a few hours, took up his quarters on the Alamein front. In the early part of the war, he was in France and "through Dunkirk" as Commander-in-Chief South Eastern Command.

He served in the last war, from 1914 to 1918. He is a professional soldier, and, first announced his intention of being one when, as a boy in Hobart, he saw Australians parading in the streets on their way overseas. He was born in London—On November 18, 1887—of Irish parents, but his father, the late Reverend H. H. Montgomery, was Bishop of Tasmania from 1889-1907. "And" he added "I am a good soldier, perhaps one day I'll have an army of my own". He was twenty-six when war came. He was with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on the Western Front in August 1914, and within two months was promoted captain. He won the D. S. O. for leadership, and was wounded several times. Some years after the war he went to the Staff College at Quetta and remained in India till August 1937. A year later he was commanding a Division. He took that Division—the Third—to France.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Respecting further restrictions in the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Province of Ontario

It has become necessary to reduce again the amount of spirits which can be purchased by individual permit holders in the Province of Ontario. This is something over which the Liquor Control Board of Ontario has no discretionary authority. Under P.C. 11374 the Dominion Government limited the amount of spirits which could be obtained for sale in the Province of Ontario to 70 percent of the amount obtained from November 1st, 1941, to October 31st, 1942. That means that by the order of the Dominion Government there became available in Ontario for annual sale 1,153,594 gallons of proof spirits.

It is a problem in simple arithmetic. All that the Board can do is to adjust the quantity available to holders of permits so that the total amount procurable for sale under the Dominion Government Order P.C. 11374 can be distributed throughout the whole year. Due to the increase in the number of permits, and the extent to which the permit holders are purchasing spirits each month, it now becomes necessary to reduce the amount which can be purchased by individual permit holders or there will be no spirits available for sale during the closing months of the present year. The following table shows in simple form exactly what has been taking place:

	Number of Permits outstanding of month end	Monthly ration	Aggregate to fill monthly ration
January, 1943	155,295	160 oz.	108,702 proof gals.
January, 1944	1,227,459	26 oz.	139,623 proof gals.
March, 1944	1,282,938	26 oz.	145,934 proof gals.

A recent survey of the sales for the present year and the amount still available under the limits imposed by the Dominion Government make it necessary to limit purchases on the following basis as of the first of June.

FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE UNTIL THE END OF THE PRESENT OPERATING YEAR EACH PERMIT HOLDER WILL BE PERMITTED TO PURCHASE ONE-BOTTLE (25 or 26 ounce) OF SPIRITS EVERY TWO MONTHS OR TWO HALF-BOTTLES, WHEN AVAILABLE.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD OF ONTARIO

Victor T. Goggin
CHIEF COMMISSIONER

JUNE 1, 1944