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CHATTING



by M.H.B.

Here it is Exhibition Time again. Funny what you associate with certain event all through the years. When we think of the Exhibition, it brings back memories of one particular Exhibition, the like of which there will never be again—for us, anyway. Several things made this particular day a real stand-out. First of all, it was our birthday—those were the days when the datted things were well-marked and welcomed. Secondly, we made the trip with a girl friend our own age—we were on our own. And thirdly, the two of us came into possession of Tangee lipstick, via the free sample method then employed at the Ex., used them, and wore lipstick publicly for the first time. Remember we felt proud and guilty and wondered when we would bump into someone from Georgetown. Don't think we did tho.

Just heard about Don Coffell. He felt really ambitious on Saturday, the 20th, when he decided to put his bicycle to good use. And as a result, he travelled ninety-six miles that day, his route taking him to Cooksville, Clappison's Corners, Guelph, and back home again. That's a record for cycling as far as we know. Can't imagine how he did it, as a four-mile bike-hike was always the limit of our endurance.

Perhaps you already know that Alice and Hugh Lindsay and son Jimmy have moved to the house on Queen Street, next to the Grandview Apartments, formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Art Booth. Bert and Norah Tuck have purchased the Tuck home on Queen Street, and will be moving

into it shortly. Cec. and Lola Davidson, who live in the upstairs apartment at Tuck's expect to move into their new home in September.

One of our Public School staff, Mrs. E. Tapp, moved last Thursday to Gravenhurst. Mrs. Tapp had a great deal of talent, both as teacher, and as an artist, and it's sorry we are to see her leave town.

Resuming her teaching career, Mrs. Howard Wrigglesworth will teach at the Stone School (on No. 7 Highway at Limehouse road), succeeding Mrs. Harold Barber, who was the teacher there last year.

Didn't mention a couple of weeks ago, when discussing all the Georgetown people who had, or were building, cottages in the Muskoka area—that Mr. and Mrs. Hank Rugg and young boys Andrew and Jackie, are building a cottage on Six-Mile Lake. We just couldn't seem to get the location of this particular lake into our head, so Mrs. Rugg clarified things somewhat by telling us it was actually between the Muskoka Lakes and Georgian Bay, near Port Severn. The Ruggs are building a great deal of the cottage themselves, and have it about half finished. Mr. Rugg's mother, Mrs. F. S. Rugg, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, visited the family here for a few days this week.

While holidaying recently at "Kawandag" Lake Rosseau, Mr. and Mrs. Will Ford and Don met a former Limehouse and Georgetown boy, Mr. Douglas Gowdy, and his wife, from Toronto. Mr. Gowdy attended school here, and is at present a director of the MacLean Publishing Company.

It's always been our opinion that Georgetown has an unusually high percentage of English folk as citizens, and the latest addition to town from the Old Country is Mr. Thomas Doyle. Mr. Doyle is employed in the tool room at Smith & Stone Ltd. He's busily engaged looking for a house or apartment in his spare time, so that he can bring his wife and seven-year-old son "Mike" to Canada. In the meantime, they're staying at Brighton, Sussex, and Mr. Doyle is living at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. McCaig in town.

Have you noticed what a big improvement the town is making along No. 7, on the Guelph St. hill, leading to the monument. Grading the steep boulevard, and surfacing with flagstones makes a very pleasant combination of practicality and beauty.

A few weeks ago we wrote a little item about Mrs. John Bell's brother, Ralph Snelgrove, celebrating his 10th anniversary as Broadcasting Station Manager at Owen Sound, and also about his plans for building and operating a broadcasting station of his own at Barrie. Now his plans have materialized, and his station, CKBB goes on the air for the first time on Wednesday at 3.30, and you'll find it at 1210 on your dial. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are attending the special inauguration ceremonies and reception afterwards, on Wednesday afternoon, in Barrie.

ASHGROVE

What a glorious rain we had on Sunday after the long dry spell and such hot days.

Mr. Willmott Wilson and son Neville of Ottawa were visiting his brothers Clayton and Frank and their families last week. Janet Mary, Margaret and Ralph Finch of King spent last week with Mrs. Wingfield and family.

Congratulations to Donald Ismond and his bride who were married at Norval on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Drake and family enjoyed a holiday last week at Wasaga Beach.

Bonnie Carlisle of Silvercreek and Ruth Brown of Limehouse were recent visitors with Mr and Mrs. T. J. Brownridge.

Miss Jessie Wingfield entertained her S. S. Class of little tots at her home last Thursday afternoon. They had a lovely time playing games and then lunch.

Miss Doris Brownridge attended the wedding of a friend at Streetsville on Saturday afternoon.

Cotton is Most Popular Of Mattress Materials

Solid-filled mattresses derive their comfort from the natural resiliency of their filling materials. The greatest percentage of these are filled with cotton. The best ones are filled with long-fibered cotton which has been felted into layers. The cheaper ones—the ones into which short cotton fibers are blown, or the plater mattress which has loose fibers in the center with a few felted cotton layers above and beneath—tend to mat down, developing lumps and depressions.

High quality curled hair makes a good mattress for anyone who prefers a very firm sleep foundation. Horse tail and cattle tail hair are best, with horse mane second. Hog hair is rather stiff and less resilient.

Kapok, which comes from the pod of a tropical tree, makes a soft, light, easy to handle mattress. However, kapok fiber is extremely perishable and there is little demand for kapok mattresses today.

Rubber mattresses are made from the milk of rubber trees which has been whipped into a foam-like substance. Most of them are only four inches thick and require a deeper than standard bedspring. They are expensive and still too new for cumulative consumer reaction to be obtained.

First Bolt Factory Used Bull for Power Source

The main source of power in America's only bolt factory in 1839 was a bull, patiently walking the treadmill which operated the forge bellows. Mitch Rugg had invented a machine to help in the manufacture of bolts. It was a crude thing, still involving plenty of hand work, but it was the beginning of a mighty industry in this country.

For some years before 1839, Rugg had been the village blacksmith for Marion, Conn. Using methods handed down through generations, he had made carriage bolts so successfully that he decided to give all his time to their manufacture. He was a shrewd Connecticut Yankee, who realized that he must make in quantities and sell cheaply to be successful, and with this in mind he set about developing his machines. Two heading machines and, a year later, a threading machine crowned his labors.

Fortunately, in Stamford, Conn., was an iron works. It was probably from here that Rugg bought his bars of puddled wrought iron, the only metal considered usable for carriage bolts. It wasn't long before he was making 500 of these fasteners a day.

Aid to Oil and Gasoline

Peak output of gasoline and fuel oil can be maintained by adding antiseptics to the water used in refineries for cooling purposes, it has been reported to American Chemical Society. The slime formed by water-borne bacteria in a single month can reduce operating capacity 25 per cent by clogging pipes. Small amounts of chlorine, phenol or other bactericidal chemicals in the water keeps the equipment almost entirely free from choking slime for as long as four months. Bacteria themselves comprise only about 25 per cent of the deposit, the rest consisting of minerals and debris entrapped in the slime. Practical experience indicates that formation of slime can be observed continuously without halting plant operation by checking the cooling efficiency of the water pipes, according to the report.

Schools Face Crisis

The nation's public schools are facing their worst financial crisis since the depression. The dilemma confronting local school boards involves mainly the crippling of construction programs by inflation and cost-of-living pay raises for teachers. Record enrollments in most schools are making construction a matter of special urgency. Further, a five-million increase in the nation's elementary school population is expected during the next decade as a result of the 40 per cent rise in the U. S. birthrate since the war ended.

Horsepower Increases

Total horsepower available in the nation's factories has climbed from about 50,452,000 in 1939 to a present high of 68,000,000, reports SKF industries. Scores of mechanized servants such as lift trucks, cranes and hoists that reduce handling of materials to a minimum have had hard physical labor irrevocably obsolete in industry. The handling of materials now accounts for only about 18 per cent of the industry's production costs, as compared with 22 per cent a decade ago.

Car Demand Heaviest

Although three out of every five families in Detroit already own automobiles, nearly half of the families in that city are planning to buy an automobile in the near future, according to a recent Detroit News survey. The survey, based on interviews with 13,000 persons representing various income groups, showed that the 50 per cent demand for automobiles in that city compares with a 28.3 per cent demand for refrigerators and 18.9 per cent demand for ranges.

Soldiers of Genghis Khan Carried Dried Milk Ration

To Marco Polo is attributed the description of a dried milk made by the Tartars during the 13th century. He reported that the soldiers of Genghis Khan were said to have carried dried milk as a part of their ration, according to Jack A. Wright in the Oregon State Agriculture bulletin.

Next mention of dried milk in tablet form came in 1810. It was made by the French scientist, Nicolas Appert, from milk concentrated slowly to a dough-like consistency in a current of dry air. The first process utilized for manufacture on a commercial scale was that invented by Grimwade, about 1853. The perfection of milk drying processes for commercial use dates back to about the same period, the last half of the 19th century, as does that of commercially practical processes of milk condensing. In most cases the inventors of processes for the one product were not unmindful of the possibilities of the other.

In the United States the first successful dried milk manufactured on a commercial scale was malted milk, with this product placed on the market in 1887. This product also contained an extract of barley and wheat flour paste.

Record Low Death Rate Estimated for Past Year

American life insurance policyholders probably will record the best health year in history in 1947, the Institute of Life Insurance reports, early estimates pointing to the lowest death rate ever recorded.

This was accomplished despite new high death rate records being set in the two leading causes of death, heart disease and cancer. During the past year, policyholder deaths from influenza and pneumonia, tuberculosis and children's diseases dropped to a record low rate. While these three classifications combined accounted for one-third of all policyholder deaths 35 years ago, this past year they represented fewer than one-twelfth.

Both children's diseases and the influenza and pneumonia classification showed 1947 death rates at about one-half those of prewar years.

Fluoride for Dental Caries

Accumulated evidence to date suggests three methods of caries control by use of fluorides, according to Francis A. Arnold Jr., National Institute of Health. First, increasing the fluoride concentration of public water supplies to an optimum level, 1 ppm. F. Second, by topical application of more concentrated fluoride solutions. Third, by increasing fluoride ingestion through daily dietary supplements. The first method, fluorination of water supplies, now is being subjected to experimental verification in numerous communities. Topical application of fluorides has sufficient clinical evidence at the present time to recommend its judicious use by the dental profession. There is no direct scientific evidence with which to evaluate the use of tablets containing fluoride as dietary supplements for caries control.

Hens Laying More Eggs

The American hen today is responding to better care and management by laying 15 per cent more eggs annually than she did at the beginning of World War II. This remarkable rise in annual egg production per bird from an average of 134 in 1940 to 154 now is due largely to the increase of better breeding stock, employment of sound management techniques, advances in disease control and greater use of scientifically balanced feeds. Such is the conclusion reached by poultry nutritionists and other authorities, who point out that this new record was accomplished despite many war-imposed shortages that necessitated constant changing of formulas to maintain feeds in proper nutritional balance.

Hottest Spice Family

More than 50,000 tons of spices are consumed annually in the United States alone and the most popular spice is black pepper which was discovered as an unattractive wild vine in the jungles of the Malay peninsula. Both black and white pepper come from the same plant—the white comes from the less peppery, inner parts of the berry. Hundreds of other types of peppery, hot plants are much hotter to the taste and easier to grow but the popularity of black pepper on the modern table remains unchallenged since long before Columbus set out to find a faster route to the spice-bearing East.

Fish With Legs

Members of the Australian council for scientific and industrial research engaged on an oceanographical cruise discovered a fish with legs, in the deep waters off the western Australian coast. It has two hind legs, walks along the bottom of the ocean, and was netted during traveling operations in Shark Bay. The fish is about five inches long. It has two fins on either side of its body. The fins apparently are used to maintain balance while the fish is out strolling. Members of the party have described it as resembling a miniature swordfish.



A meal! Millions of children have to be coaxed to eat, but not these youngsters, who know war's effects first-hand. They are getting their daily supplementary meal from the non-political U.N. International Children's Fund (UNICEF)—supported by member governments, as well as by personal contributions from three-score countries, made to U.N.'s world-wide Appeal for Children during 1948.

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