

**Attend Uncle's Funeral In New York State**

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shain attended the funeral at Watertown, New York last week of her uncle, Mr. George Cooke, who died in his 88th year. A native of England, Mr. Cooke was the last surviving member of the family of Mrs. Shain's mother.

**BUS SCHEDULE**

Georgetown - Glen Williams

Lv. G'town.	Lv. Glen
8 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
9:15 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
11:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
1:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
2:15 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
4:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
7:15 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
9:15 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
10:15 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

Buses from Normandy Boulevard leave at 9, 10 and 11 a.m. and 2, 4, 7, 8 and 10 p.m.

Buses from College View leave at 9:10, 10:10, and 11:10 a.m. and 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 7:40 and 10:10 p.m.

Buses available for charter to outside points including Buffalo, N.Y.

**SATURDAY SERVICE ONLY DURING AUGUST**

The time table above applies only to Saturdays during August. There is no local bus service on week days.

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**Brush Teeth Twice a Day, Dentist Suggests at Meet**

Everyone should spend at least four minutes a day in the home care of the teeth and gums, Dr. Jackson G. Bell, of San Francisco, said at the 32nd annual meeting of the American Academy of Periodontology.

"For healthy gums the teeth should be brushed at least twice a day—night and morning—and the most important time in the morning is after breakfast," Dr. Bell declared. He also recommended that the teeth be brushed after each meal whenever possible.

Dr. Bell said there is no general agreement among dentists regarding the best design for a toothbrush, but that it was his opinion the most satisfactory type is one that has a flat or level trimmed bristle surface—the so-called straight toothbrush. He added:

"The brush should be of medium size with a large number of bristle knots or tufts set close together and four rows in width. This gives a degree of density or body to the brush. The many bristles will cover more area of the tooth surface and thus give a better cleaning result. This method of brushing cleanses the surfaces of the teeth and massages the gingival tissues by permitting the bristles of the brush to travel in the same general direction as food passes over the teeth."

**Mild Changes Anticipated In 1949's Economic Trend**

The consensus among 112 leading economists polled by F. W. Dodge corporation indicates moderate adjustments and only mild changes in current economic trends during 1949.

The group, which includes economists in business corporations, financial institutions, universities and economic research organizations.

Reporting results of the corporation's survey on wholesale prices, industrial production, employment and construction, Thomas S. Holden, president of the fact-finding organization, revealed that 64 economists anticipate a business recession in 1949. Fifty-one of them characterized the expected setback as mild, 10 as moderately serious; only three men expected a recession of serious proportions or extended duration.

A quite considerable minority, numbering 47, expects no recession at all in 1949. More than 70 per cent of those who do expect a recession think it will start before the middle of 1949; some think it has already started.

A number of those replying made reservations to the effect that all estimates would become invalid in case of war.

**Derris in Ecuador**

Derris is a viny plant, the roots of which contain rotenone. This insecticide provides the only practical control for cattle grubs, and, in addition, is effective against many insect pests of farm and garden. In concentrations used in insecticides, it is not toxic to animals and humans. Derris was introduced into the western hemisphere from the Far East. It grows well in fertile soils at low altitudes. In warm, moist, tropical climates the harvesting of roots may be commenced about 18 months after planting.

**Potato, World Food Crop**

Potato, a native of the Americas, made possible the agricultural and industrial development of north and central Europe. Used there for both food and feed, it was the mainstay of German aggression during two world wars. Almost half a billion bushels are grown in North America, and the pre-war total for the world exceeded eight billion bushels. Relatives of the potato are still to be found growing wild in the elevated regions extending from the southwestern part of the United States to the southern part of South America.

**Mounting Fire Losses**

Fire losses for the first eight months of 1948 amounted to \$485,978,000 according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, indicating that the staggering 1947 total of \$692,635,000, highest in U. S. history, will probably be exceeded in 1948. The 1947 toll, up 23.3 per cent over the previous year, was an amount 40 per cent greater than the total educational budget of all American cities of over 25,000 population—was higher than the cost of governing New York, the nation's largest state.

**Cause of Northern Lights**

Displays of the polar aurora, the general name given to both northern and southern lights, occur because of an electrical discharge passing through the very low-pressure air at altitudes from 50 to 500 miles above the earth's surface. The electrical discharge is not man-made; it originates on the sun, 93 million miles away, and this discharge is strongest when there are, on the sun's apparent face, considerable numbers of active sun spots. Even a single large, active sun spot which stands almost exactly in the center of the sun's face, can do the trick.

A bath of bulls' blood was used as a baptism in the mysteries of Attis.

**Migration Miracle**

by George Murray

(This is the sixth of a series of articles written for the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association by the editor of the Pictou Advocate, now touring Europe)

Eversburg, Germany — Shortly before leaving Canada, I called in Toronto to see my good friend Gillis Purcell, general manager of the Canadian Press. I was in and out of his office without remembering that he had lost one leg overseas during the war. He directs the operations of that great organization as skillfully as if nothing out of the way had happened, since we first met in the line of duty twenty years ago.

Here in Eversburg I thought of him and also of Cecil Day, publisher of the Liverpool (N.S.) Advanced, who has moved around on crutches most of his life but has been able to transform his paper into one of Canada's better weeklies.

Such personal remarks may not be in good taste but they serve here to explain that hundreds of skilled displaced persons are bogged down because they cannot pass the health barriers of selection commissions, whereas health and disability should be considered separately. Actually a man with a disability is a better workman and more reliable than a person who takes God's blessings for granted.

"They say a man cannot walk into a new country on one leg", the fair-haired boy inserted an intricate piece of mechanism into a tiny watch, laid it aside carefully, shrugged his shoulder towards the crutch leaning against the bench, then stretched out his hand smilingly. "But I hope to make a new life with the skill of my hands."

In this short sentence Vladimir expressed the hopes and fears of hundreds of young men, who under the care and protection of the International Refugee Organization are learning new trades to enable them in spite of physical difficulties to earn their own living as honest workmen.

"Don't people realize," he continued rather fiercely, "that a man can be a good watchmaker — or tailor — or shoemaker — or toolmaker — or carpenter — or engineer." He gestured toward the workrooms. "Even if he has lost one foot," he added sadly.

Vladimir was only speaking the truth for as yet countries receiving refugee immigrants have not yet realized the wealth of good material among the displaced persons who do not quite conform to the medical qualifications for immigration.

That is, in the main, a young man's tragedy. Young men who during the war years were wounded, or suffered hardships of the slave labour camps, found themselves after the conflict was over refugees from political persecution in their native lands and handicapped for resettling by some disability.

In the camps these young men are lonely. Selection committees arrived from this country and that country but they chose the young and fit or the older skilled men, and the handicapped youths who did not meet the physical standards and had been too young to learn a trade before their countries were disrupted, were completely ignored.

Then IRO took a hand in the matter. It was obvious that these youths (their average age is 27) must be taught some way of earning their living. When I.R.O. closed, whether they had been fortunate enough to emigrate or whether they had been obliged to remain in Germany it was still necessary that they should be given the necessary training to enable them to work and live.

With this in mind, it was decided to open vocational centres for the limber or slightly incapacitated that would combine both remedial rehabilitation with training in suitable trades. Several projects of this kind have been started but Eversburg Camp in the British zone of Germany is one of the most advanced.

Here a team of vocational advisers, instructors and medical units advise, counsel and guide the youths in their choice of a trade suited to their disability.

Today over three hundred young men are voluntarily attending training courses, which will fit them to take their place again in the world as ordinary citizens.

Nineteen courses are in full swing at Eversburg. The most popular are tailoring, shoemaking, watchmaking and all forms of woodwork. But there are plenty of volunteer apprentices training as auto mechanics, radio mechanics, draftsmen, leather workers and painters. Another group are rapidly becoming proficient as welders, machine toolmakers, silversmiths, tinsmiths and woodturners.

All the necessary equipment has been supplied by IRO and every effort is being made to turn the men out as skilled tradesmen trained in the newest methods and not as enthusiastic amateurs. The training machines and tools are valued at over two million Deutschmarks.

One of the difficulties of the project is that it is purely educational and it is against trade union rules

that articles manufactured with no overhead cost to the operators should be marketed. This has resulted in a keen determination among the men to make as many useful objects for the camp itself as possible.

The first aid came to the medical department when the machine tool makers and the welders manufactured several of the machines to assist in limbering stiffened limbs and also various devices to give extra facility to artificial arms. The gardeners wanted a plow and harrow so the welders made these machines for them. Various parts of the camp building required alteration; so the carpenters, stiff limbs and all, leapt nimbly on to scaffolding and built partitions, window frames, new doors and extra furniture. The painters have gradually succeeded in making the outside buildings spick and span. They are now contemplating a large scheme of interior decoration. Loving care and some very beautiful woodwork went into the construction of the camp church buildings.

In the meantime the tailors keep not only the inmates of this camp but other camps as well, in good clothing repair, and the shoemakers never lack a large pile of casualties on which to try out their skill.

Everything is turned to the communal good and to the common benefit.

Even national characteristics are submerged in the effort to train and equip.

Most of the men are Baltic in origin but there are also a proportion of Polish Ukrainians, Rumanians, and Yugoslavs who hope to equip themselves for resettlement.

They are doing their part, but it remains to be seen if the receiving countries will do theirs and give those young, enthusiastic and valuable immigrants their chance.

In Eversburg Camp at present there are 28 auto mechanics, 12 carpenters, 7 electricians, 2 fine machinists, 3 gardeners, 20 leather workers, 15 machinists, 16 painters, 21 radio mechanics, 47 shoemakers, 2 silversmiths, 44 tailors, 5 draftsmen, 4 tinsmiths, 36 watchmakers, 11 woodburners, 25 wood carvers, and polishers and 11 wood turners.

**E. P. Head**

Optometrist

Eyes Examined

Scientifically

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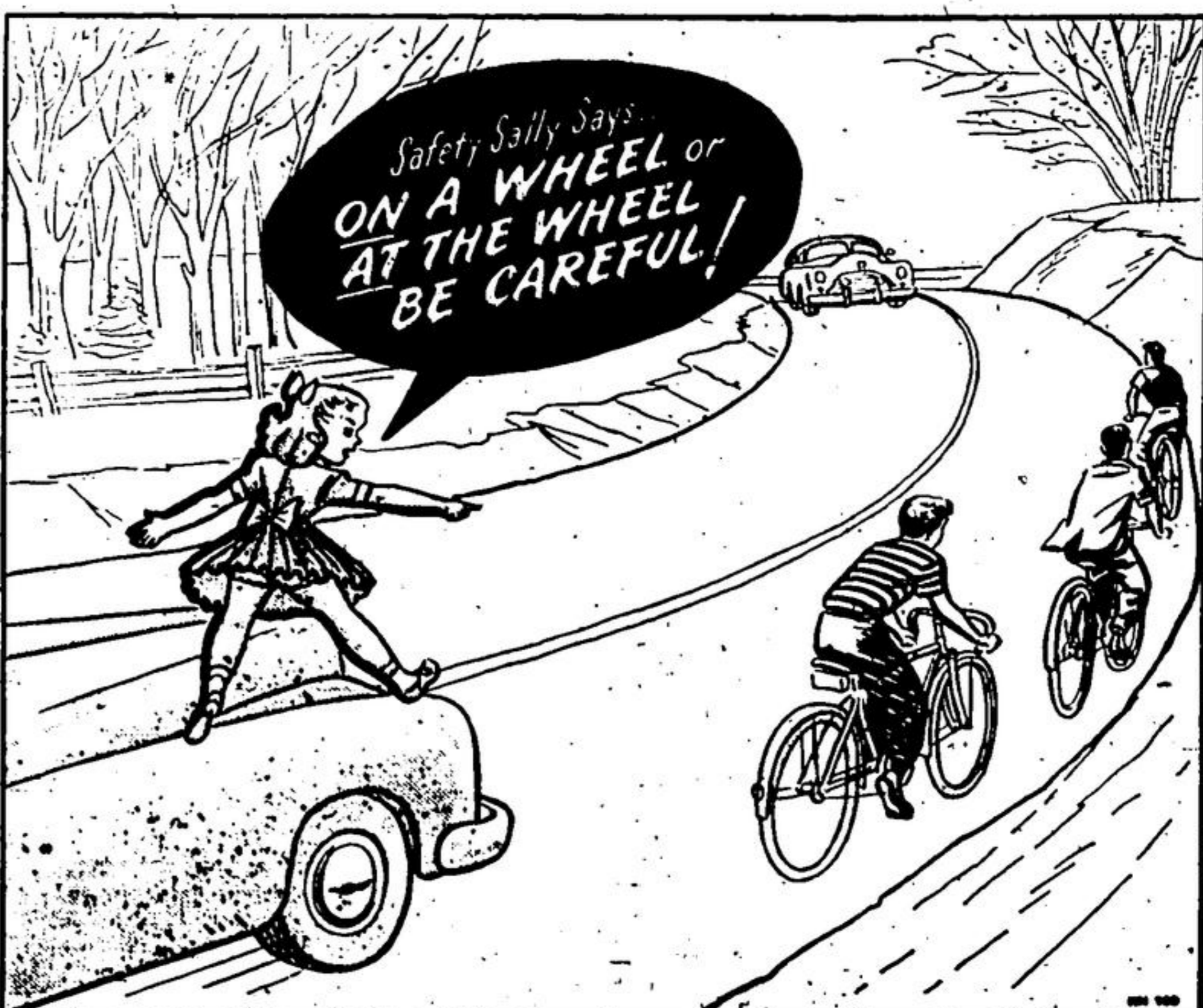
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