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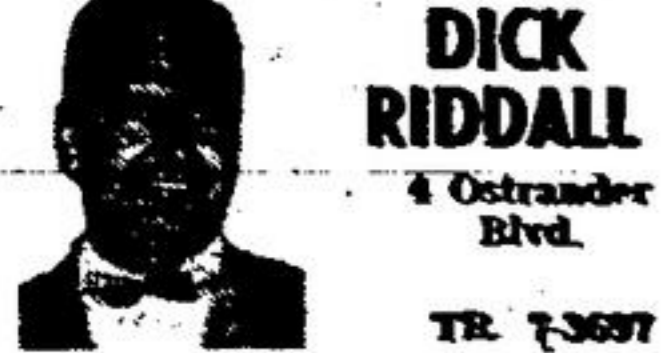
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GOVERNMENT AID FOR RESEARCH HALTON M.P. WOULD PROMOTE

On Monday, April 8th, Halton's federal member of parliament, Sandy Best, made a lengthy speech in parliament in which he urged formation of a government committee to study organization of scientific research and pointed out the need for increased government aid in the research field.

The first part of Mr. Best's speech is reproduced below, and will be continued in the next issue of the Herald.

Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to support the resolution of the hon. member for Lambton West (Mr. Murphy). To my mind this is one of the most important resolutions which could be placed before the house. The whole subject with which it deals in rather general terms is to my mind again one field which perhaps has most potential for contribution by this government and by the actions of such a committee than almost any other field that we could investigate and embark upon.

Of course, a resolution of this type and nature has been before the house for several years, and I feel that every member in the house must congratulate the hon. member for Lambton West on his interest and tenacity in pursuing this subject. It is one which is controversial only to a degree; I would say, to the extent one carries out investigations into research itself or the extent of government aid to research. We can see this generally in the speeches that have gone immediately before from the hon. member for Burin-Burgeo (Mr. Carter) and the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Argue). I would just comment, however, that the hon. member for Burin-Burgeo in his remarks, with which I would generally agree, was negative; the tenor of his remarks was negative. He said he could not see how this committee could possibly do any harm. That might be true, but I think it is a rather negative observation on the tremendous need we have in Canada to study and to accelerate this whole process of research.

I would also add that several of our present cabinet ministers have spoken on this resolution in the past and supported it actively. I would strongly urge that action on this committee be taken, and that the government set it up as reasonably soon as possible. There is a counterpart of this committee in Great Britain. There they have a very interesting committee which has had a most useful effect over the last few years. It is called the parliamentary and scientific committee.

The first one was founded in 1939 and it included members of all parties of the House of Commons of Great Britain. It replaced at that time the former parliamentary science committee. The present committee in Great Britain is one of a number of informal parliamentary groups. Incidentally, membership is open to members of parliament and nominated representatives from various other institutions such as universities and other non-profit institutions. This standing committee, acting as it does on a regular basis, provides an interchange of most important information, a constant interchange of information between those trained scientists and those members of parliament, or those people, in other words, who are legislating upon matters which must inevitably affect the growth of scientific progress in any country.

This is something which I believe is called for here, although the structure of our committee might be somewhat different. It is something that we very much need in Canada and it is something which this resolution calls for. I think the need for research in Canada is unquestioned. We have a history of research going back many years, but it has been the experience of all countries of the world that almost inevitably governments, either federal or provincial, as we have them in Canada, have had an ever increasing part to play in the fostering and advancing of research.

In the general sense of scientific and fundamental social research it has been the feeling that these are fields which it has not appeared wise to leave entirely to industry or to universities. They are fields which need some coordination in research and in many instances it comes down to matters of finance from governments. I think that is particularly true in Canada today. We are a small nation of some 17 million people; we are a trading nation, tremendously dependent upon export and we are a nation facing the problem, as the hon. member for Lambton West mentioned, of productivity and ever-increasing costs and the problems of competition, competition within North America and competition all around the world.

This puts a premium on research in Canada. We do not have the great internal markets which many nations such as the United States, for instance, have, and which cushion them somewhat against costs. All of which creates a need for greater ingenuity with which to produce industrial products. This, of course, is just one aspect of fundamental research

and applied research, and the effect which it must have on each and every one of us in the products we buy and their relative costs. Because of the position in which we now find ourselves Canada should probably be in the very forefront of research expenditure on a per capita basis. Probably there should be a premium placed on our ability in Canada today to use our ingenuity, our research establishments and our brain power to make up for the problems we have in a widely scattered population and the heavy costs which they generally incur.

We have as well the tremendous defence problems with which the free world and we in North America are faced. These problems of defence are dependent, of course, partially upon scientific research. We have our own defence research board, of course. This is a fundamental problem and one which is typical today. We have seen, of course, in the last two or three years particularly, that defence can shade almost imperceptibly into economic defence as well. In other words, defence research may be connected partially with producing products in a more imaginative fashion and at lower costs to compete in the economic structure which we are facing more and more in this world and which is allied to our military defence problem. The great fact that we have been facing from Russia is a culmination of those two facts, with the problem of economic defence or offence thereby causing our research interests to come to the forefront more and more in the last two or three years.

This committee would be a tremendously important thing in Canada. It could gather together from all across our land leaders in the scientific world, leaders in industrial research, people from various government departments, many of whom are now engaged in fundamental and applied research and, I think perhaps most important of all, leaders from our universities across Canada, those institutions which to my mind must be the bulwark and the foundation of fundamental research in this country.

We have faced in Canada this growing need for additional research and we have been feeling our way, so to speak, into the interrelationship between the various parties involved in this problem. By "interrelationship," of course, I mean our federal and provincial governments, our various educational institutions, our industries and other groups of that nature. I should like to treat this interrelationship as a part of the problem which this committee, if set up, would study, because while I feel that financial aid is, of course, a most important necessity on the part of the federal government and I think that can only be carried out as a result of concurrent studies of the interrelationship of our various research organizations. They are complex. They have grown gradually as is natural with a small country, but they have now increased to a fair size and complexity and perhaps there are changes to be made which might be of great advantage.

Before the first world war Canada was engaged in a very moderate amount of research in various places. We were then and are still to a certain extent a country of tremendous natural resources and the problems that were more those of engineering, advances, transportation, power and utilities. The focus was more on moulding our vast raw resources into a coherent whole which could make this country, particularly in view of our emphasis on our north country, faced with the problem of the heavy structural integration of Canada as a whole.

The first world war brought up a number of interesting matters and one might say that it more or less started the Canadian government on the road to its role in research. This came about in 1916 I believe, when the Canadian government and the government of Great Britain, incidentally, set up very similar groups to study research in their respective countries. At that time the Canadian government created a cabinet committee of six ministers and on their recommendation an honorary advisory council for scientific and industrial research was established. From that we have seen the rise of the present national research council.

The background of development in Great Britain is rather interesting. It came about partially because of the tremendous industrial surge of Germany, the government of that country having taken a very active part in fostering research before the first world war. In Great Britain this had been done to a limited extent but research had largely been in the field of the various learned societies such as the royal society and the royal institute of London. The German government, however, played a very active part and the results of its active participation in research were reflected in German industry. We saw there at that time a very rapid technological build-up.

POLICE NEWS

"By ignorance we mistake and by mistakes we learn."

—English Proverb

In the past few weeks we have had complaints from citizens of this town of youths standing on the street corners in groups and on the sidewalks in general, also blocking the entrance to stores and the like on this Main Street of ours. The police department brings it to the attention of the parents and the youths concerned that the culprits can be charged for loitering and refusal to do so can result in being charged with obstructing the police. Also complaints of foul language being used while so being in these groups. We ask the parents and youths for your cooperation in this matter.

We also bring to the attention of the parents of the teenagers buying used cars. Some of these are not roadworthy due to defective brakes, mufflers, steering mechanism, and defective lights. A lot of unnecessary noise is caused by these mufflers and squealing of tires, which is governed by the Highway Traffic Act, also unsafe vehicles which will be ordered off the highways until a certificate of mechanical fitness is produced. They will be allowed back on.

We also bring to your attention that careless driving is back into the Highway Traffic Act, Section 29-11.

The discharge of firearms in the town limits of Georgetown, is

as we all know, prohibited. This includes air rifles and pistols by juveniles. It only takes one little B.B. slug for the loss of one eye, perhaps due to ignorance. Parents are responsible for any damage done by juveniles, such as broken windows, damage to trees and to new construction. With this sour note we will go on to brighter things.

EPITAPH
Vast, strong was I, but yet did die,
And in my grave asleep I lie,
My grave is stoned round about,
Yet I hope the Lord will find me out.
J. M. B.

ENTHUSIASM NOTED IN SCHOOL PARENT GROUP

Interest and enthusiasm in a newly-formed Parents' Group at Blue Mountain School was evident at the April meeting in the school house when twice as many parents as at the previous meeting answered roll call.

The emphasis was on safety at the meeting with discussion of safety rules for children en route to school and ways in which children can be encouraged to be more safety conscious. The program committee discussed plans for future meetings.

ANOTHER LOCAL BOY NOW IN THE NAVY

Another young local man, John Irwin has joined the navy and is now at the Cornwallis, NS., training centre.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS TO TORONTO

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EXCURSION FARES FROM:

Brampton	\$ 95	Chesley	\$ 4.60
Elora	2.65	Hanover	4.45
Fergus	2.65	Harriston	3.70
Georgetown	1.30	Kincardine	5.65
Guelph	2.05	Listowel	3.50
Kitchener	2.60	Paisley	5.10
Stratford	3.65	Palmerston	3.50
Brussels	4.20	Southampton	5.65
Walkerton	4.50	Wingham	4.65

Corresponding Fares from Intermediate Points

Leaving high school to enlist he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Irwin, 69 Sargent Rd., and plans to be a medical assistant. He joins three other local men in training, Douglas Hazell, Bob Hutchinson, and Les Peasey.

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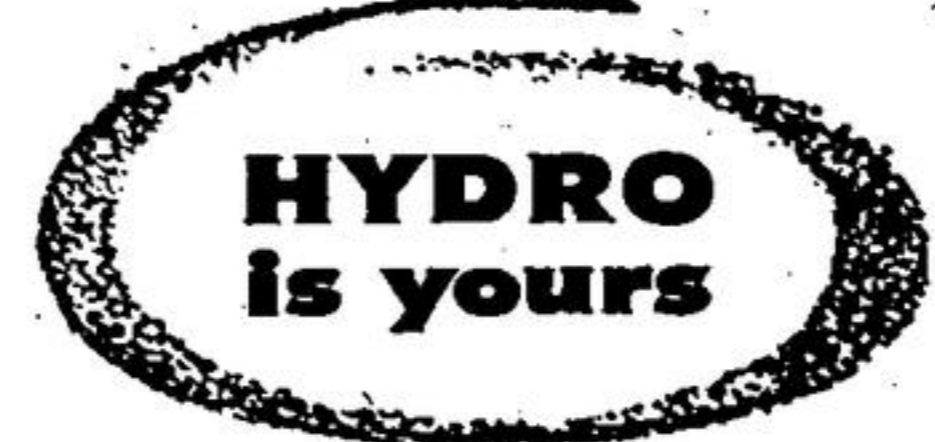


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You get more out of life when you get the most out of electricity!

Household Hint
by Anne Allan:
To remove grease and wax crayon marks from wallpaper, place a blotter over the spot and press with a warm iron.



Electricity does so much... costs so little

(to be continued)