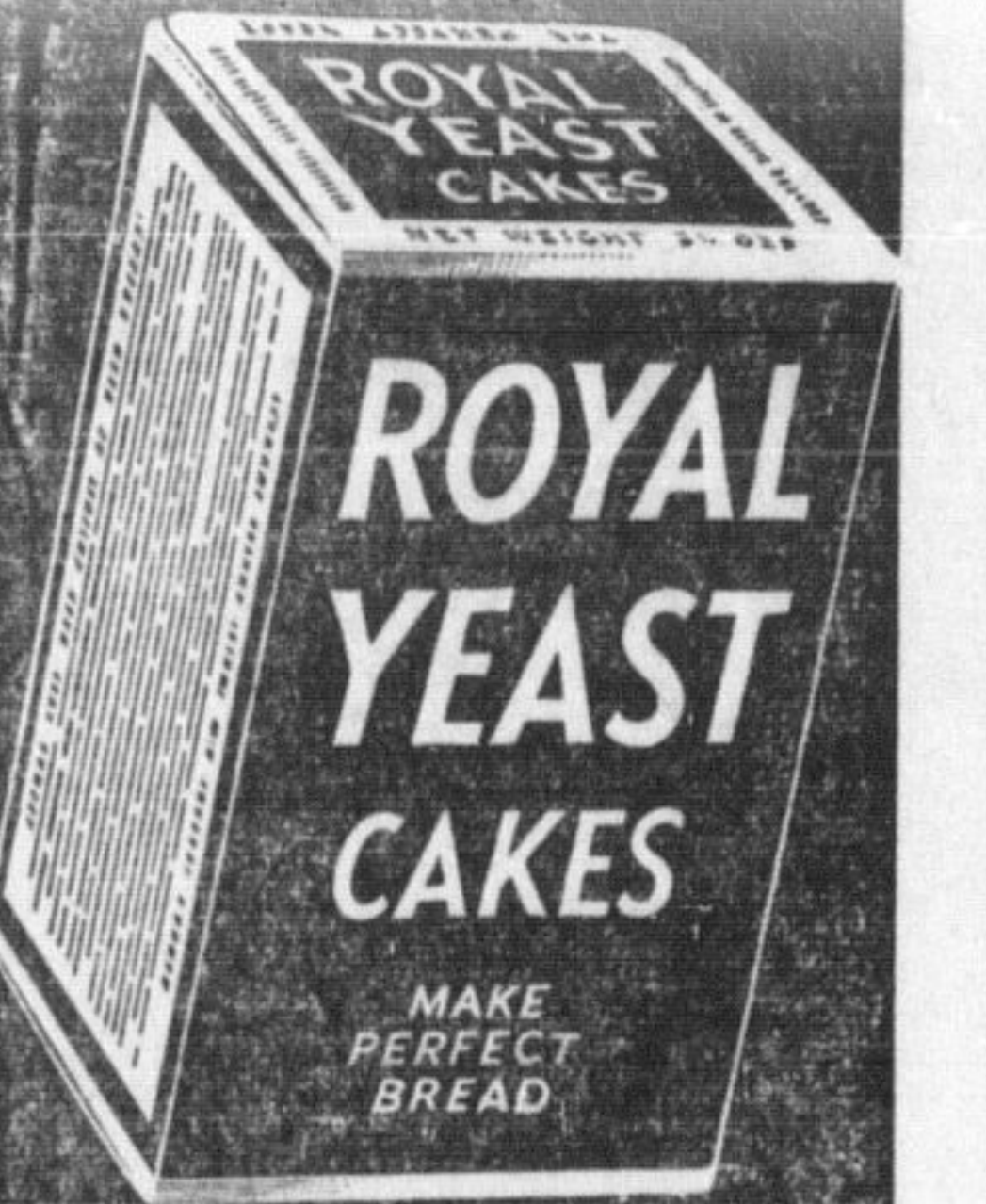


"I'LL MAKE YOUR BREAD A SUCCESS—"



ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MADE IN CANADA

FINE FLAVORED LIGHT TEXTURED DIGESTIBLE

General Prosperity Can Come Through Culture

If the monetary value of famous paintings were the most important consideration, then we might wisely lock up our country's best pictures and forget about art until peace and leisure come again. But this is not so. The vitality of a nation's culture depends, not on its proud ownership of masterpieces, but on its constant exercise of the human mentality as exemplified in the great works of art.

Two examples to illustrate the different attitudes to the great art of the past. Oswald Garrison Villard tells (in his "Fighting Years") of asking a noted collector whether he were not afraid of something happening to his paintings as he moved them each year from his town house to his country estate, albeit they were moved in a steel car. The collector answered: "Oh, no, they are insured." Without minimizing the debt we owe the famous collector in question, through whose expenditure the American public has access to these masterpieces, we may point out that he was thinking of the old paintings primarily as valuable sources of pleasure.

On the other hand, consider the living use of traditional art which is being made by a Canadian artist. He is engaged on a study of the relation of advanced mathematics to commercial design, checking his findings by such things as the curves of Greek vases or the curves in Leonardo's spirals. This work can contribute to the manufacture of finely designed articles; thus to such prosperity as comes of quality manufacturing; thus to success in competitive markets; thus to dollars in the pockets of our workmen.

Nerve Surgeon Relieves Pain by Spinal Operation

Science, which never rests on its laurels, has advanced to the point where it can kill pain without the use of drugs. The method is called nerve surgery. The surgeon simply cuts the nerves which connect the region, which is afflicted by pain, with the brain. The incision is usually made along the spinal cord which contains a cable of nerve fibers usually about the diameter of the little finger. Great care must be taken by the surgeon not to cut too deep, for if he should the area affected would not only be rendered nerveless but paralyzed.

The new form of surgery and pain control was introduced before the New York Academy of Medicine recently by Dr. Byron Stookey of the Neurological Institute of New York. It has been used successfully in cases of cancer, facial neuralgia and other diseases which cause severe pain.

Dr. Stookey, who has performed more than 100 successful operations, emphasized that nerve surgery does not cure disease. It merely eliminates the pain resulting from diseases. It is used mostly in diseases which are still beyond the hope of surgical aid.

Nature Has Given Earth Fine Waterworks System

Only a heavy downpour will give us an inch of rain in an hour of time. That much rain means 113 tons on each acre of ground.

Yet there have been times when rain has fallen far more heavily. In so-called "cloudbursts" it empties from the sky in a way which might make a person suppose that a lake was being dropped from above.

Down in Panama, at the city of Porto Bello, there was a fall of 2½ inches in three minutes! That took place on November 29, 1911.

A weather station in California reported another record rainfall. On the fifth day of April, 1926, one inch of rain fell at Opid's camp in one minute. Opid's camp is in a mountainous part of southern California. Extremely wet places are usually in mountains. Winds move from the ocean to the land and carry huge loads of moisture. When the winds come to mountains they tend to rise over them. The moist air rises higher and higher and is cooled. The cooling often makes the moisture condense and fall in the form of rain.

British Flag on Capitol Building

The British flag is permitted to be flown on the Capitol building at Williamsburg, Va., because it is the Great Union, which preceded the present British Union Jack. Prior to the selection of this historic problem there was a consultation of historians, heraldic experts, lawyers, architects and officers of the United States Flag association. Before the flag was hoisted the following statement was obtained from the United States Flag association: "We can see no objection whatsoever to flying the obsolete British flag from the cupola of the Capitol of Colonial Virginia which has been reconstructed as a replica of the Colonial Capitol of 1705. As the British flag of 1705 was flown from the cupola of the original building, it is, in our judgment entirely fitting that it should be restored."

Price of Advancement

Since unemployment is often the price which society pays for technological advancement, society should meet the cost of caring for victims of technology, asserts Dr. Isador Lubin, U. S. commissioner of labor statistics. He points out that industry pays compensation to workers disabled by industrial injuries. But "no provision is made for the skilled worker . . . who suddenly finds himself 'disabled' because a new machine has made it impossible for him to earn full wages at his former employment." The cost should not be put on the individual employer, Lubin said, because "he too may be the victim of changes in technology." He points out that some employers have assumed partial responsibility for such job losses through payment of dismissal wages.

One Building Saved

In the War of 1812 the British burned all public buildings in Washington but one. When the British burned the Capitol, the White House and other public buildings in Washington, they did a systematic job of it, sending squads of soldiers to each building with orders to burn it. However, when a detail of troops under an officer housing the patent office with its thousands of nondescript models, Dr. William Thornton, the first commissioner of patents, appealed to the officer in charge to spare the building lest the British go down in history as the world's worst barbarians. Impressed by Dr. Thornton's appeal, the officer marched his detail off without firing the patent office.

Girls Baredhead Until Married

In Hungary, girls go bareheaded until they are married, and from that day on, they are never again seen with their heads covered, according to Averil Mackenzie-Grieve, in the Hungarian Quarterly, published by the Columbia University Press.

There is a strange popular belief in that country, which attributes a secret power to a woman's hair to cast an evil spell on herself and on her surroundings. Headgear is the most important indication of a woman's status, with women in one Hungarian district wearing eight different hoods from the day of their wedding, onwards, each with its particular significance.

RADIO SPOTLIGHT

DIALING WITH DAVE



Well folks, the Red Indian Nickel Club program, heard over CKOC every week night at 8:45 (daylight time) gives you an opportunity to do a good turn for the boys in the services. Every night at 8:45 the nickels start dropping into the big jar—with Dick, the Amateur Gardener, presiding over the contributions for free tags for the soldiers, sailors and fliers—for that what the program is about. Everyone is asked to send in a nickel to the Red Indian Nickel Club, which in turn sends the nickels to the "Buckshee" fund for free cigarettes for the boys on active service. Every nickel buys fifteen cigarettes—and as those nickels mount up you can see how the pile of cigarettes going overseas, and to the boys in training, will increase. If you want to do a good turn to the lads in His Majesty's Forces—send them along a nickel to the Red Indian club at CKOC—they will enjoy the tags.

A show that the kiddies will like in a big way is the "Just Mary" program, heard over the CBC chain on Sundays at 2:45. Just Mary is a program of stories for the little folks—stories about great men, stories of the world of make believe, stories of adventure, of villains, who met their just deserts, about dogs and soldiers and many things. Your youngsters will enjoy it too.

Now the opera season is back on the air—for on Saturday the NRC and CBC chains will carry Mozart's Marriage of Figaro with Ezio Pinza, the great basso of the Metropolitan, and Elizabeth Pethberg, soprano, singing the leading parts. The situation in fine music radio listeners should make it a point to enjoy these masterpieces—heard each Saturday afternoon in Canada over the Canadian network.

One of the best hair-raising dramas on the air lanes is heard each Sunday (standard) from WBNB—when Edge of the World is presented. Set in the mythical "Tarnel" this story of the vast unknown is a little different.

An interesting story of the human side of things is heard in Memoirs of Dr. Lambert, a program from CKOC Friday nights at 6:30. Dr. J. O. Lambert, now head of a great pharmacy firm, had an adventuresome life as a young man in the lumbering camps of the Canadian Rockies. His stories of the Far West in the early days are interesting and informative, and not without thrill. This type of show is new, and is a feature that Canadians will thoroughly enjoy everywhere.

Kate Smith, the girl with the lovely voice, is heard from WGR each Friday night at eight (standard) in programs of music that will cheer you. Kate is still tops!

Record corner: The Will Bradley orchy has turned out a disc for Columbia with "Rock A Bye Bogle" on one side and "Scramble Two" on the other. We liked it. Victor's praise agents are making a special "Special Delivery Stamp."

Record Corner

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Milliners Digging Into Cause for Hatless Trend

Do you always wear a hat on the street? If you don't, you're part of the hatless trend, and the cause of sleepless nights for milliners. This trend has cut into millinery sales. In the New York area, where 70 per cent of the women's hats are manufactured, milliners say 750,000 fewer hats were sold from January through April than in the same period last year.

They're taking steps. The Millinery Stabilization committee, to which most of them belong, has set up a bureau to find the cause of the hatless trend and to combat it.

Why don't you wear a hat when you should, they'd like to know? Is it because a hat would spoil your front curls? Because hats are uncomfortable? Does the back elastic bind? The thing won't stay on in the wind? Or are most hats too hard to wear? Unbecoming? Too full of flowers? Too costly?

The milliners are doing something about every one of these queries. Also they've enlisted the support of movie producers and college boys. They say the movie people promise to make film stars wear hats more often. College boys are writing newspaper editorials in campus newspapers, saying, "Men don't like hatless women. We are starting a girls'cott against girls who boycott hats."

Nobody knows how the hatless trend started. But the college girl is a prime offender. When she does wear a hat, she chooses inexpensive little stuck-on-the-back-of-the-head numbers, calots or beanies, or, for dressup, Juliet caps.

Law of Averages Tells Odds of Inheriting Wealth

What are your chances of inheriting a fortune? of finding a pearl in an oyster? of making a hole in one? of having triplets?

Regardless of who you are, where you live, or how humdrum your life may seem, Dame Fortune may be all set right now to spring a surprise on you.

If you are 25, single and employed, the chances are 95 out of 100 you will marry before you are 36. It is a 51 to 50 chance that you will have a boy rather than a girl; one chance in 87 of getting twins and one chance in 7,569 of getting triplets.

If you are a golfer, there is one chance in 2,287 that you will make a hole in one; if you are a bridge player, you may pick up a hand of 13 cards, all in one suit—the chances are one in 635,013,559,600 times. You have one chance in 336,000 of rolling a perfect bowling score. One person in every 1,782 inherits a fortune, so don't be too sure it won't be you.

If all this sounds pretty fanciful to you, it's not any more so than the multiplication table. The law of probabilities is basically very simple. The one thing wrong about it is that nobody—a scientist, or mathematician, or fortune teller can tell us where or when the probable events will actually occur.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MILTON

From Dec. 16th, 1939, to Nov. 15th, 1940.

RECEIPTS

Dec. 16th to Dec. 31st, 1939

Bank Balance, Dec. 15, 1939	\$ 628 43
Taxes received, 1939	1,457 63
Arrears	612 21
Fire and Water	248 84
Town Hall and Properties	27 23
Relief Rebates	11 58
Tax Sale Properties	186 20
Miscellaneous	575 02
Bank balance Dec. 31, 1939—	
Loans Unpaid	29,776 40
Cheques Outstanding	181 02
	29,595 42
Less on hand and in Bank	1,036 18
	28,559 24
	\$32,098 38

DISBURSMENTS

Dec. 16th to Dec. 31st, 1939

Bank Loans, Dec. 15th, 1939	\$ 19,646 24
Cheques Outstanding	4,108 82
Fire and Water	64 35
Postage, Printing and Stationery	6 75
Streets and Walks	32 40
Miscellaneous	37 00
Bank Interest	221 24
Hospital, Health and Charity	10 00
County Rate	7,710 85
Debentures and Coupons	770 78
	\$32,098 38

FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 15, 1940

RECEIPTS

Jan. 1, to Nov. 15, 1940

Bank bal Dec. 31, 1939	\$1,036 18
Taxes received, 1940, including Municipal Subsidy	\$28,004 74
Taxes received, arrears	15,002 68
Fire and Water	43,007 42
Dog Tax	4,243 36
Post Tax	258 00
Lotteries and Fines	190 00
Town Hall and Property	225 00
Arena	\$1,013 27
Hall Rent	207 48
Town Properties	528 46
	1,719 31
Relief Rebate	3,454 85
Accounts receivable, 1939	5,184 09
High School for 1939	10,930 15
Miscellaneous	
Department of Health, rebate	\$201 00
Liquor Control Board	239 33
Hydro and School Audit (Rebated)	55 00
Balance from Provincial Housing	275 97
Sundry	250 74
	1,028 04
Debentures Recovered	2,450 72
Tax Sale Redemptions	797 65
Bank of Nova Scotia	\$5,980 93
Cheques Outstanding	4,007 63
	9,988 46
Less balance on hand	1,724 76
	8,263 70
	\$83,179 72

DISBURSMENTS

Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, 1940

Demand Loans unpaid Jan. 1, 1940	\$29,776 40
Cheques Outstanding	181 02
Fire and Water	2,114 73
Salaries and Allowances	2,857 55
Advertising, Stationery and Postage	424 44
Streets and Walks	5,856 74
Town Hall and Properties	1,091 79
Debentures and Coupons	9,650 04
Bank Interest	677 51
Insurance and Law Costs	361 24
High School	11,800 00
Public School	8,100 00
Relief	5,213 08
Grants, Library	\$600 00
Agricultural Society	200 00
Sundry	76 00
	\$76 00
Hospital, Health and Charity	772 10
Accounts Payable, 1939	654 54
Miscellaneous	
Refections	\$ 18 50
Audits	256 14
Division Court Fees	36 00
Rebates and Sundries	218 92
	529 86
	\$83,179 72

For the year December 15, 1939, to November 15, 1940

Current Assets

Cash on hand and in Bank	\$1,724 76
Taxes receivable—Arrears	\$ 9,247 08
—1940	12,197 20
	21,444 28
Less reserve	328 13
	21,116 15
Accounts receivable	88 80
Water Rates, arrears	796 53
Dog and Poll Taxes, unpaid	17 00
County for High School rebate	10,695 15
Good Roads rebate	743 42
Township for Public School debenture	130 50
Province for October Relief	82 46
Relief Wood on hand	806 83
Properties acquired at Tax Sale	6,468 70
Agreement for sale of properties	5,288 35
Advances to Housing Commission	6,112 90
	3,904 87
	2,207 26
	5,478 81
	3,386 42
	82 60
	6,042 00
	300 00
	\$53,080 05

Current Liabilities

Bank Loans—Current year	\$5,980 93
Past years	5,980 93
Cheques outstanding	4,007 63
Debentures not presented for payment	1,836 99
Coupons not presented for payment	307 50
Debentures and Coupons payable before Dec. 31st	2,294 49
Accounts Payable, Past due	770 73
John Riddell & Son	1,713 50
Atlas Polar, Ltd.	107 81
Roy Smith	150 00
Bank Interest	38 25
County Rate	7,562 17
Balance of High School Estimates	4,135 64
Balance of Public School Estimates	852 00
County for Hospitalization Estimate	165 00
Reserve for Tax Sale and Housing Properties	12,581 00
Agreements of Sale	5,288 35
	17,800 95
Surplus	8,422 05
	\$53,080 05

Capital Assets

Cash in Special Waterworks Account	\$ 227 30
Municipal Buildings	10,000 00
Improvements and Storm Sewers	6,374 37
High School	49,979 78
Public School	3,904 87
Hydro Electric System	2,207 26
Waterworks System	5,478 81
Housing Commission	3,386 42
Equipment and Furniture	82 60
Fire Truck, Hose and Equipment	6,042 00
Tools and Sundry	300 00
	\$88,561 31

Capital Liabilities

Debentures Unmatured, outstanding Dec. 31, 1940	
High School, maturing Mar. 15, 1951	\$19,481 06
High School do. Nov. 1, 1950	25,065 71
High School do. Nov. 2, 1945	4,824 01
Public School do. Mar. 1, 1948	2,593 14
Public School do. Sept. 1, 1945	1,401 73
Hydro Electric do. June 15, 1944	2,207 26
Waterworks do. Dec. 20, 1949	5,478 81
Walks and Town Hall, June 15, 1942	1,278 84
Storm Sewers Nov. 15, 1947	5,095 53
Municipal Housing Sept. 1, 1943	3,386 42
	\$71,412 01
Surplus invested in fixed assets	17,149 30
	\$88,561 31

A. E. ARMSTRONG, Mayor.

A. D. SPROAT, Treasurer.

Science Finds New Types Of White-Tailed Deer

Ten new deer, hitherto unrecognized sub-species of the white-tailed Virginia deer, which ranges over most of temperate North America, have just been described by Smithsonian Institution zoologists.

In some cases they differ markedly from the commonly recognized Virginia deer in size, coloring and shape of head and antlers. They are, for the most part, found only in restricted environments where they may have been known for generations to local hunters but have escaped the attention of science.

One of the most notable is the Carmen mountain deer, found in the high mountains of northern Coahuila in Mexico. For years Texas hunters have recognized that the deer in this region differed noticeably from those found in their home state. They are drab colored animals without the conspicuous blackish tint of the upper side of the tail found in most other Virginia deer varieties. They have moderately spreading antlers with much shorter and smaller tines. The antlers also have a distinctive crescent or basket shape.

On Hilton Head island, off South Carolina, is a smaller subspecies of the Virginia deer that is especially notable, the zoologists found, because of its narrow, highly arched brain case. This brain variation probably has been the result of many generations in such a restricted environment. Nothing is yet known that would distinguish its general behavior from that of the ordinary Virginia deer.

Guinea Pigs Can Stand So Much, Science Finds

A guinea pig, when feeling punk, will go into a real blue funk. A guinea pig gets neurotic, too, and while we humans should be the last to cast the stone, he is apt to shiver and tremble and worry and gnash his teeth when confronted with difficult problems.

These conclusions are the results of tests conducted by two Columbia University psychologists, Prof. Carl J. Warden and Olga de Cillis, graduate student.

The animals were given the problem to solve of jumping through doors to obtain food. Tests showed that when confused the animals were capable of developing a neurotic temperament which would cause them to act abnormally, becoming very shy or having violent body tremors, for instance.

The animals were placed 10 inches away from two doors, one painted black and one white, behind which was a dish of food. If the pig jumped through the black door it opened and he feasted well. If he jumped at the white door he bumped his snout and fell into a net.

The guinea pigs were chumps for about two weeks, when they caught on which door to jump through. Then both doors were locked. Half of the pigs were baffled. The change was too much for them. They became neurotic. Psychologists point out that 50 per cent is about the reasonable proportion, since not every human being goes to pieces in difficult situations.

Fort Jefferson Open

Historic old Fort Jefferson, abandoned as a military post in 1874 and made a national monument by President Roosevelt January 4, 1935, has been made accessible to Florida visitors by the National Park Service.

A tri-weekly boat service has been inaugurated to the fort, which is located 65 miles off the coast of Key West on one of the Dry Tortugas Islands. Docking and anchorage facilities also have been provided for private craft.

The fort was built on an island in 1840 as the key defense of the Gulf of Mexico, and although it was abandoned as a military post in 1874, troops are still stationed there—100 years later.

It was on this island that Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, Maryland physician who set John Wilkes Booth's broken leg following the assassination of President Lincoln, was imprisoned. He was pardoned on March 21, 1869, because of his faithful service to the island inhabitants during a yellow fever plague.

School for Crime Prevention

"Bringing the law to the child instead of bringing the child to the law," by teaching crime prevention in the public schools has been recommended by Harold H. Krowech, chairman of the state bar committee of Los Angeles, studying juvenile crime. The committee further recommended in a statement issued by Krowech that parents read newspaper accounts of crime to children, stress the penalties imposed by the courts and point out that crime brings suffering to innocent persons. "Authorities realize that juvenile courts can only punish offenders," Krowech said, "and they concur in our plan to teach children about crime and its pitfalls before the child has committed a crime."

Only Two Silk Hats

Col. Harry Toulmin, lawyer and soldier, of Ohio, recently stated in a magazine article, (Iron Age) that 7½ billions have been spent on the army in five years, or \$60,000 for each soldier. For this money, he declared, each soldier could have six Fords, two limousines, a chauffeur's equipment, a private tank, two personal trucks, 18 rifles, 2 machine guns, a cannon, 23 uniforms, 24 shirts, 1 dozen silk socks, 3 tuxedos, numerous silk shirts, silk hats and still have \$11,310 in cash left.

But according to a Washington columnist, (Harlan Miller) the colonel's figures are "all wet." He says, "The 7½ billions were spent on both the army and navy combined, in seven years instead of five, which brings the wardrobe down to only two silk hats, a sheepskin coat and part of a battleship per cavalry man. But it makes a good yarn, color me."

Accidental Burns

Accidental burns, exclusive of conflagrations, are the only type of home accidents that more men are injured than men are injured. Fatal burns in the home occur about twice as frequently among women as men.

"I was saying he was just 'a friend' of the Family"



THEN the Little Minx called LONG DISTANCE

... and told me they were engaged to be married! Yes, Long Distance is the answer to a maiden's prayer . . . when she gets her man! In fact it meets every situation in life when you must and can ignore distance. For a real ear-to-ear talk. After 7 p.m. (and all day Sunday) rates are lower as every "little minx" knows!

1880 1940
60 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

"EVEN BEGINNERS can get good baking with ROBIN HOOD"

SAYS THIS PRIZEWINNER



MRS. E. B. DALZIEL

WE all like to feel that we can whip up a fine cake, and it's always fun competing in local fairs to see how our baking measures up with that of our neighbours. However, for consistent prize-winning, it would be difficult to beat the record of Mrs. E. B. Dalziel who lives near Woodbridge, Ontario.

Asked for the secret of her success, Mrs. Dalziel said, "To begin with you must have exceptionally good flour. I use Robin Hood because it absorbs liquids so easily and has so much life and body to it. Cakes never fall in the centre when I use Robin Hood Flour. I often think anyone who had never baked before could start with Robin Hood and have excellent results the very first time she tried. I also like Robin Hood because it is so fine and white—

I've used it for all my baking and wouldn't think of changing—it goes so far and makes baking so easy!"

For prize-winning baking Mrs. Dalziel advises measuring ingredients carefully. She follows her recipes closely and cannot remember having had a baking failure since she began using Robin Hood Flour.

There is a reason for this: Robin Hood Flour is milled from the finest Canadian Spring wheat and every grain is washed before being ground. The millers are so sure of Robin Hood's quality that each bag contains a Guarantee Certificate offering your money back plus 10% if you are not absolutely satisfied. Order Robin Hood, Canada's all-purpose flour today, and enjoy greater baking successes.

Evangelina
HOME BAKING SERVICE
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR MILLS LIMITED

Robin Hood Flour
Milled from Washed Wheat

There is no other tobacco JUST LIKE OLD CHUM