

Your Hot Dog Hides 67 Separate Taxes!

When you're munching a hot dog, what do you think about? Probably whether you should have another. Certainly you don't open up your red-hot and start looking for hidden taxes. But an enterprising tax expert has done that for you—with surprising results!

Here's the dope on the tax problem as it relates to Conroy Island red-hot: There are 67 separate taxes hidden in the average hot dog. And the foot-long bun the dog comes wrapped in has at least 53 tax payments milled and baked into it. The taxes, it seems, start with the farmer and continue adding up every step of the way from the producer to the consumer. The packing house, the retail butcher, two sets of supply houses, the railroads and the truckers all pay taxes that eventually are incorporated in the dog you love to eat. And a penny out of each nickel you pay, when you stand at the hot dog counter, goes to the tax collector, according to the expert.

What will you think about the next time you eat a hot dog? Well, probably just what you thought about before. That's why politicians prefer hidden taxes.

Report Proteins Used to Build New Body Material

Successful test tube combination of amino acids, the so-called building blocks of protein, into more complicated body substances, has been reported at the Stanford university conference on protein research.

These amino acids were added to a solution containing a little salt and either some extract of the papaya fruit or of animal tissues. The result was the formation of a substance which was neither an amino acid nor a protein, but rather something in between.

This gives scientists a substantial "break" in the long-standing attempt to unravel the mysteries of proteins.

Animal and plant digestive systems break down their food into simple substances and rebuild them into the particular kinds of proteins needed in their tissues, but nobody ever has been able to duplicate this feat by laboratory methods.

Some amino acids have been put together by purely chemical means, but the results fell far short of being proteins.

'Royal Guest' of Duce

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, formally accorded the title of emperor in 1936 after the Black Shirt legions strode through Ethiopia, is one of the last kings on the European chessboard. He was 72 years old November 11.

He was honored philatelically in 1938 by Italian East Africa, which included Ethiopia and the former colonies of Italian Eritrea and Somaliland. This area has been conquered by Britain.

The king has been called the "royal guest" of Mussolini, since most of the world knows that Il Duce tolerates the pint-sized septuagenarian solely because the personal popularity of the unprepossessing monarch is greater than that of the Black Shirt leader.

Victor Emmanuel rarely appears in public since he is extremely sensitive of his short stature and his spindly legs, a memento of rickets in childhood. When he does appear at state functions he is attired in clothes tailored to make him seem taller.

Two Kinds of Chewing

Perhaps the main use the human jaw may have in the future will be to talk. In the Stone Age, its job was to tear apart tough fibers which were to be eaten.

The job of the jaw today is also to chew, but not so much chewing on tough foods as on what old-fashioned people call chewing the rag—talking.

Chewing the rag, however, is not hard enough exercise. So it is not surprising to learn that by the time the average American is 40 years old, half of his teeth have been lost beyond recall.

This loss of teeth is not usually noticed by strangers, since it is usually the back teeth, which cannot be seen, which take flight first. As soon as they are gone, though, the jawbone begins to make an adjustment for this loss and shorten up a little. This is why girls who did not appear to have receding chins when they were in high school may seem to have no chin at all by the time they are in their forties.

Defective Teeth

Fully 95 per cent of the nation's school children have defective teeth because of a lack of proper dental treatment, Dr. Clarence O. Simpson, radiodontics professor, of Washington university, St. Louis, asserted.

Dr. Simpson warned the nation's parents against allowing children to eat too much candy. Declaring a limited amount of sweets may not be harmful, the professor said "the candy habit is bad for the health and the teeth." Chewing gum, however, was recommended as beneficial.

The doctor recommended as a corrective and preventive measure an annual X-ray examination of every child's teeth after the sixth birthday.

That Victory Garden

help the war effort by planting a vegetable garden? You certainly could, especially in rural communities. At this time, to aid in eliminating unnecessary transportation, it is more desirable than ever before that rural communities should be self-sufficient in vegetables. If the garden is small plant lettuce, radish, spinach, beans, beets, carrots, a few tomato plants and onions grown from sets.

Plant your garden and plant it early—a seed planted on time gains many times more. To-day many men and women who used to plant seeds are busy in war work so it is up to the rest of us at home to plant that extra seed this spring. The hands that planted them last year are busy working to save your lives and your children's liberties and your life-long freedom to think as you please. This

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS OBJECTIVE \$9,000,000

Friends of the Red Cross Society

On May 11th the Canadian Red Cross Society will ask the citizens of Canada for nine million dollars to continue the work of the Dominion's greatest voluntary service—work that means so much to the men in the armed forces, prisoners of war, patients in military hospitals, and most of all to the people of Britain's bomb devastated cities.

As the war spreads throughout the world the work of the Red Cross grows until to-day there is no field of battle or area of disaster where the Society is not actively engaged in comforting the sick and wounded and feeding and clothing the civilian victims of war's terrible destruction.

Since September, 1939, the Canadian Red Cross has spent nearly sixteen millions to provide comforts for our armed forces, prisoners of war, air raid victims and disaster relief. This huge sum has been provided from the free gifts of Canadians everywhere. This year the money received from gifts and donations will have to cover work on a greatly extended scale. For instance, at the present time the Society is sending forty thousand parcels of food overseas to Canadian and allied prisoners of war, and the British Red Cross Society has now asked Canada to increase this number to eighty thousand parcels a week for prisoners in Europe alone. The Canadian Red Cross will expend some three and a half million dollars for this one need.

One more example: Last year the Society was asked by the Dominion Government to organize blood donor clinics across Canada. The objective was to provide two thousand donations of blood weekly. By the end of the year seventeen hundred blood donations were being received weekly. For 1942 the request has come to increase this to three thousand donations per week.

Since the beginning of the war about 750,000 women volunteer workers have prepared 14,255,134 articles for hospital supplies, comforts for the forces, air raid victims and others in need. Last year alone 6,816,804 articles were sent in to Red Cross storehouses, including 2,239,821 articles for British air raid victims. During 1941 the cost of materials was \$2,503,504, but the actual value is estimated at THREE TIMES THAT AMOUNT, when made up into clothing and hospital supplies. In addition \$10,000 per month has been sent from the Red Cross to the British Navy League and nine other Societies in Britain since December, 1939, for material and supplies for the navy and merchant ships.

In order to continue their magnificent work the Society will require in 1942 a minimum sum of nine million dollars. Our Branch objective has been set at Seven Thousand Dollars.

WE CANNOT, WE MUST NOT, and if each citizen will do his part WE WILL NOT FAIL.

H. M. DEWAR, President,

Milton Red Cross Branch.

MAYOR G. H. DAWSON, Hon. Chairman Campaign Committee.

A. E. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

S. G. WHARIN, Secretary.

MISS L. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

MAY 11th to 25th, 1942

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