

**The Canadian Champion**

MILTON, ONTARIO

Published Every Thursday Afternoon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—\$2.00 per year strictly in advance. United States 50c additional. Single copies 5c. Both old and new addresses should be given when change of address is requested.

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Telephone No. 220

**EDITORIAL**

**That "Terrible" Winter**

Visitors to central Ontario during the next decade or two can depend on it that they'll be bored to tears by the natives' tales of the "terrible winter of 44-45" so a few facts may be handy as ammunition to fight off exaggerators.

No doubt most of the inventive tales will originate in Toronto, which may not have been the hardest hit centre but certainly thinks it was. Actually, by the standards of the prairies, Northern Ontario and spots such as Ottawa and Montreal, Toronto had something like a semi-tropical December and January. True, Toronto had 22 inches of snow December 12—and some of it was still on the sidewalks of downtown Yonge Street six weeks later. True, the temperature did drop to 15 below zero during a January cold spell.

This made for bracing weather in contrast to Toronto's usual dull, rainy winter and the natives just couldn't take it. While transplanted snow lovers from more vigorous climes plowed through the lovely stuff with noses upthrust into the cold, clear air, native Torontonians cowered beside their fireplaces or hugged each other in sardine fashion in street cars.

There are two schools of thought on why native Torontonians couldn't stand the snow and cold as well as outsiders from, say, Ottawa—the long underwear and the porridge-for-breakfast schools.

Proponents of the long underwear theory hold that Torontonians can't expect to weather old-fashioned weather in a new-fangled idea like short, cotton underwear. Put them—all of them, women included—in long, woollen underwear for the winter and Torontonians will be almost as hardy as other folks, they say.

But the porridge-for-breakfast school believe this is all nonsense, that underwear doesn't make any difference. The trouble with Torontonians and the cold, they contend, is that the Queen City natives eat cold breakfast food on cold mornings. They prescribe heaping bowls of hot porridge taken internally a few minutes before braving the outdoors.

While they argue, Torontonians keep shivering and explaining that 15 below in Toronto is equal to 40 below in Northern Ontario's Kirkland Lake or Saskatchewan's Melfort. The dampness, you know.

**Increase in Liquor Consumption**

Thoughtful people must be disturbed and alarmed over the rapid increase in liquor consumption in Canada and the United States. In 1944, according to an official statement emanating from Washington, the people of the United States spent more than seven billion dollars for alcoholic beverages. It is admitted that this is a record, in fact roughly one billion dollars more than was expended for the same purpose in 1942. There is reason for alarm over the size of the expenditure and perhaps more reason for alarm over the rapidity with which it is increasing.

It is estimated that the United States has a population of about 140 million people. This works out at a per capita cost of about \$50 for every man, woman and child in the country. Leaving young children and babies out of the reckoning would increase the per capita cost of liquor drinking to perhaps \$70. If people would only consider the matter reasonably, there are few homes which would not freely admit that there are many ways in which they could spend this money to much better purpose. In a household of three persons \$150 would buy quite a considerable amount of groceries and other family necessities. At fifteen dollars a week it would provision a household of three persons for ten weeks.

There are several factors that are contributing to this rapid increase in the expenditure for liquor. There is undoubtedly a steady growth in the habit of beer drinking. This has been evident for a number of years. Immigration from liquor drinking nations in Europe and the growth of large industrial centres have been important contributing factors. Another factor has been the rapid expansion of wartime industries which give steady employment and pay high wages. Many thousands of citizens have had more ready money than they were accustomed to having before the war. They have not been able to spend this money as they wished because of wartime restrictions. Had their spending not been restrained

they might have thrown away more of their surplus cash on cars, motoring and gasoline and possibly less on liquor. They would almost certainly have become possessed of luxuries that they were unable to buy during the war.

These are no doubt factors that have tended to increase the amount of liquor drinking. We have no doubt that there are many good citizens who will not see any reason for alarm in the growth of the drink habit. They probably believe that drinking will decrease in volume after the war, when conditions return to normal and the average citizen has less money in his pockets than he has at the present time.

Those who take this position overlook two important factors. One is that drinking becomes a habit that gradually strengthens its hold on the drinker. The other is the aggressiveness of the liquor interests. Brewers and distillers have a really profitable business and like any other industry they are doing anything and everything the law will allow them to do to increase that business and assure that it will be a permanent business that they can always count on to give a good return on their money investment.—Orangeville Banner.

**Snow Equipment Inadequate**

This unusual winter in Ontario has demonstrated that snow-fighting equipment is inadequate. There is not enough of it and much of it is both worn out and primitive. Townships are learning that ordinary gravel trucks are too light for effective snow ploughing, and for the county roads, big, fast equipment with blower attachment is highly desirable.

In Southern Ontario where heavy snowfall is the exception rather than the rule, there is not enough equipment of any kind for the mileage to be cleared. More effective work, under emergency conditions, could probably be done if townships and county would co-operate more, allocate the roads each would undertake to keep clear and have adequate machinery in that location for the purpose.

Open roads to market are of number one importance in these times of almost daily marketings, much of which is sold on a graded basis and paid for according to quality. Farmers must have constant access to markets and supplies, but there are roads in Southeastern Ontario that have not been open since prior to Christmas. Loss in farm income, under these conditions, is inevitable.

Municipal government would be well advised to purchase enough equipment of the right kind to keep the roads clear, and after this winter it will not be difficult to convince property owners that the increased tax, because of the expense incurred, is cheap insurance against isolation and interrupted marketings.—Farmers' Advocate.

**Registering Now for Family Allowances**

When family allowances come into effect on July 1, 1945, it is estimated that some 3,536,000 children under 16 years of age will be eligible for payments. The budget passed by the Government for these payments is \$256 millions, with an average cost per child per year of \$72.48, outside of administrative costs and without deduction of income tax rebates. The scale of payment is: \$5 a month for children up to 5 years; \$6 from 6 to 9 years; \$7 from 10 to 12 years and \$8 from 13 to 15 years. In families of more than 4 children there are these deductions: \$1 less for the fifth child, \$2 less for the sixth and seventh, and \$3 for each additional child.

The general breakdown is this: Some 40.2 per cent., or 1,424,900 will be 5 years or less, hence will draw \$5 per month. The second class, between 6 and 9, is 23.8 per cent., or 839,700 eligible for \$6 per month. Next comes 618,400 or 17.5 per cent., between 10 and 12 years at \$7 per month. Finally, 652,900 or 18.5 per cent. between 13 and 16, drawing \$8 per month, with the above deductions obtaining. This information is presented for parents having children eligible and for taxpayers generally. The payments are available as of right both to the millionaire and the poorest family in the land.

To be eligible for payments the birth of each child must be registered under proper vital statistics authority which means Provincial Governments. It is reported that some 70,000 are not registered at all and they must be to get the payments. Application forms for family allowances will be delivered through the post office to every household in Canada where children under 16 are known to be living. The simple questions asked are easily filled with name, age, and generally "yes" or "no" answers, but in all cases births must be registered as noted above. Cheques are to be made to mothers and the Act requires that the money be spent for the welfare of the children. Registration in Ontario will begin this month. Meantime, births should be recorded no matter what the age up to 16 years, if not formerly registered.

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

Dishwashers in New York are getting better wages than saxophonists, leading the Christian Science Monitor to recall the adage about true worth being recognized in time.

A Toronto man was fined \$1,150 for having 12 liquor permits, 11 bottles of liquor, and three registration cards. Liquor Control was supposed to eliminate bootlegging, but the evidence proves the contrary and the bootlegger thrives well under this system too.

**FATHERS AND SONS**

The complaint is often made that some fathers do not take enough interest in their sons, in what these boys are doing, what they are thinking and the principles they are forming. The boys look to their fathers for companionship, and in some cases the father probably seems a somewhat distant person to them, rather remote from their lives and interests.

It is very helpful to boys if the father is constantly watching to help his boy out of difficulties, and to correct him when he gets wrong ideas. Boys may talk in an independent way, but most of them have a sincere admiration for their father, and are willing to talk with him when the father gives advice about the youngster's problems and desires. Such close contact between father and son is a great factor in the youth's development.

LONDON — A special train despatched by the Great Western Railway from a town in the British Midlands carried canned food for liberated France in 17,412 cases weighing 420 tons.

**CANUCKS ARE HOSTS TO ACTON CHILDREN**

LONDON (CP)—Canadian Army records staff in London played Santa Claus to 400 children in Acton district who had been bombed out of their homes or whose fathers are prisoners of war.

For months officers and men in their spare time made toys with waste materials. They turned out locomotives, tables and chairs and dolls' houses. C.W.A.C. girls made dolls' clothes.

And for two months the staff gave up their candy ration so it could be distributed at a big Christmas party, complete with a huge tree and Santa Claus to hand out presents.

**FILLED THE BREACH**

TORONTO (CP) — Sixteen-year-old Ralph Kyle, newsroom copy boy at CBC's key radio station, CJBK filled the gap when Toronto's recent crippling storm prevented staff members from reaching work on time. He arrived early and when no newswriters appeared, wrote a newscast for the first time in his life. Then when no announcers arrived, he went on the air and read the news.

**LANCASTERS ATTACK BOMB BASES**



An R.A.F. Lancaster dropping its deadly cargo through the clouds onto a flying bomb site in Northern France.

**CARROLL'S**

FOR SHROVE TUESDAY —

**PANCAKE FLOUR**

Aunt Jemima — pkg. 15, 35c BUCKWHEAT 18c

**SYRUP** 16-oz. bli. 32c

Old Colony Maple  
Crown or Bethive  
**CORN SYRUP**  
2-lb. tin 23c, 5-lb. tin 53c

**SPECIAL — Maxwell House**  
**COFFEE** 1-lb. Bag 41c

**SPECIAL — Van Camp's Tomato**  
**SOUP** 4 Tins 25c

Jiffy Pie	pkg.	24c	Ivory	SOAP	bar	6c, 9½c
Carroll's Own	½-lb. pkg.	38c	Woodbury's Facial	SOAP	3 cakes	23c
Pearl	lb.	6c	Hawes' Floor	WAX	tin	45c, 83c
Fry's	tin	19c, 31c	Carroll's Own	CLEANSER	tin	5c
Red Feather	pkg.	9c	K-9 Dog Meal or	CUBES	2-lb. pkg.	19c

**MUFFETS** 2 pkgs. 17c

**WALNUTS** IN SHELL, Pound 53c

**MOLASSES** AUNT DINAH, 16-oz. Jar 12c

**TOMATO Juice** BRIGHT'S 2 Tins 17c

**SHREDDED Wheat** 2 pkgs. 23c

**PALMOLIVE** BEAUTY SOAP 2 Cakes 11c

We reserve the right to limit quantities of all merchandise.

**FRESH BUNCH BEETS OR CARROTS** Per lb. 7c

**GRAPEFRUIT—MARSH SEEDLESS**

Size 96	27c	Size 80	23c
4 for		3 for	
		Pink—Size 96	25c
		3 for	

Fruit and vegetable prices subject to market fluctuations.

**Coupons to use February 8th**  
SUGAR—46 to 51; PRESERVES—33 to 38; BUTTER—90 to 95

**Business Directory**

**MEDICAL**

**DR. C. K. STEVENSON**  
M.D., L.M.C.C.  
Physician and Surgeon  
Phone 2w — X-Ray  
Office Hours 8:30-9 a.m.; 1-3 7-9 p.m.  
Coroner, C.P.R. and Gaol Surgeon

**DR. G. E. SYER**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office—James Street  
Phone No. 38  
Office Hours: 9 a.m.; 1-3, 7-8:30 p.m.  
Coroner — M.O.H.

**LEGAL**

**DICK & DICK**  
W. I. DICK, K.C.  
(County Crown Attorney)  
KENNETH Y. DICK, B.A.  
Barristers, Solicitors  
Court House — Milton  
Telephone 4

**T. A. HUTCHINSON**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.  
Office—Next Door Champion Office  
Main Street—Milton  
Telephone 54

**GEORGE E. ELLIOTT**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public  
Office—In Farmers' Building, Main Street, Milton  
Telephone 70

**DENTAL**

**DR. G. A. KING**  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Office in Royal Building, Milton  
Hours—9-5. Evenings by Appointment  
X-Ray Service Telephone 197

**DR. F. E. BABCOCK**  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Office over Princess Theatre  
Night Appointments may be arranged  
X-Ray Service—Gas Extraction  
Hours 9 to 5 Telephone 65w

**NEILSEN—**

**The Chiropractor**  
Drugless Therapist  
31st Year of Practice  
Lady Attendant  
Hours: 2 to 5 — 8 to 9 p.m.  
Closed Thursday  
Over Dominion Store, Georgetown  
Phone 150w

**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
Going East—7:39 a.m., daily; 2:15 p.m., daily; 8:45 p.m., daily except Sunday.

Going West—9:22 a.m., daily (flag); 6:37 p.m., daily; 12:57 a.m., daily except Sunday (flag)

**SUNDAY**

Going East—7:39 a.m., 2:15 p.m.; 9:27 p.m.  
Going West—9:22 a.m. (flag); 6:37 p.m.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY**  
Going North—8:09 a.m.  
Going South—7:30 p.m.

**S. A. FAY**

Phone 205

**PLUMBING**  
**HEATING and**  
**TINSMITHING**

Main St. — Milton, Ont.

**HAIRDRESSING**

In Latest Styles  
Newest Methods in Permanent Waving  
All Lines of Beauty Culture

**ELLIOTT BEAUTY SHOP**  
Phone 61j for Appointments  
A. R. ELLIOTT  
HAIRDRESSERS

**Milton Hospital**  
(Private)

**VISITING HOURS**  
2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.  
7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.  
(No Children under 12)

**RATES IN ADVANCE**  
Semi-Private - \$3.50  
Private - \$5.00

PHONE 216 — MILTON

**THE M**

Hello Home similar meat the spotlight health as we these pieces other meats less bone, f There is a fa breads, tripe Jacked w easily provid iron—the m agree is the ly in the di large amount protein, and and B1, as w cin.

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