

HOME TOWN PROSPERITY

Everyone who is working faithfully and earnestly in his occupation makes an important contribution to the welfare and development of his home town. All faithful work helps business to grow, and thus it brings a prosperity to the town which benefits the whole community.

The students who study faithfully and do their best to learn their lessons, do their part by their excellent scholarship. Whether they go on to higher institutions of learning, or work in some industry or business, their high attainment reflects great credit on the institution where they study. All faithful, industrious and enthusiastic work is a great force for town progress.

RESULTS OF COLDS

A hard cold is not to be taken lightly, and many of the people who are thus suffering would be better to go to bed for a day or two. They would probably recover sooner than if they kept on at their regular occupation while so suffering. If they are at home, some of them avoid the chance of giving an infection to those whom they meet. Some of course have duties so urgent that it seems necessary for them to keep at work. If their cold should develop into something worse they might wish they had stayed out.

Many old people feel the cold quite severely, and they may need homes heated warmer than the average family will desire. Some of them could meet that difficulty by wearing warmer clothing. Anyway, overheating houses burns up a lot of fuel, and so it costs money.

When men try to trade freedom for security, they lose freedom and miss security.

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Danger in Common Watering Trough

A common watering trough is just not good enough for dairy cattle. Unless every animal is healthy, the common watering place serves as a breeding place for tuberculosis.

This reminder comes from Canada's acting Veterinary Director General, Dr. Thomas Childs. He says that when testing a herd he has often found one or two animals badly infected and, next to them on the milking line, several re-actors. If these re-actors had been bred and raised on their owner's farm, the veterinarian concluded that it was there they had been infected. The spread of the infection, he attributes to the common trough.

Nor is tuberculosis the only disease which cattle may acquire in this fashion. Actinomycosis, or lump jaw may be spread when discharges from its ulcers fall into the trough from which all members of the herd drink. To prevent infection of these dangerous, expensive and sometimes fatal diseases, Dr. Childs recommends individual drinking bowls. More and more farmers are installing these.

Not as satisfactory but less expensive is a metal or wood pail for each cow. These should be of heavy construction, as cows have the habit of pushing them around. And as a cow can kick over her drinking pail almost as easily as kicking over her milk pail, the buckets should be strong enough to stand a certain amount of this violence.

Despite its limitation, even an individual bucket is better than a common watering trough, but individual drinking bowls are best.

A MATTER OF FORM

The spring packet from England brings the news that they are still laughing over there about Brigadier Harry Mackenson's tale of the parson who hired a hall. The parson needed the hall for his Friday social. As the hall was requisitioned, government regulations required that a form be filled in each week when the lease was renewed. One item in this form dealt with the size of the hall. The parson carefully filled in this item, but from week to week took to altering the stated size of the hall. One week it would be as big as Albert Hall, another week the given dimensions would be those of a postage stamp.

Nobody noticed.

Fifty Years Ago

Taken from the edition of the Canadian Champion, Thursday, April 29th, 1897.

The annual spring show of the Halton Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday. Owing to the fact that the farmers generally were busy with their seeding, the attendance was not as large as it might have been. As is always the case in Halton, the horses which were shown were of the highest class.

A team of seven members of the Burlington Gun Club came to Milton on Friday for their return match with the local trap shooters. The visitors won by ten targets. Mr. Galloway of Burlington stood first and H. Freeman and Higginbotham of Milton were close after him.

Charles Harrison, for many years a prominent resident of the Township of Nelson and who removed to Milton about ten years ago, died at his residence on Monday after a long illness in the 80th year of his age. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, a Liberal in politics and a man who stood high in the estimation of his neighbors.

The marriage of R. M. Walker of British Columbia, an ex-Miltonian, to Miss Frankie Bedford of Hamilton, took place on Tuesday at Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton by the Rev. Canon Bland. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will take a short trip before going home to B.C. where Mr. Walker is an extensive mine owner.

BORN

SHEPHERD - At Milton on Wednesday, April 28th, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. James Shepherd, a son.

Total Education

Professor Louis Chatel, well known Canadian psychologist and faculty member of the Education Department of the University of Montreal, was a key speaker at sessions of the Moral Re-Armament Assembly at Mackinac Island.

Professor Chatel said that "total education" was the only way of bringing total victory out of a total war and insuring a permanent peace. "If a child were only developed religiously it would produce a bigot. If it were only to develop intellectually, we would have a snob. If there was only physical education we would have a brute. Total education must edify all these points."

He pointed out that while the discovery of the atomic bomb was a product of scientific departments of our universities, the answer must be produced in the education departments.

"Education," he said "should aim at the formation of the whole man. As well as teaching people how to make a living it should also teach people how to live. The lack of this is the reason why the mental hospitals are so full. The education of the child should begin at the marriage of the parents or even twenty years before. The best guarantee of changing the world is creating that atmosphere of honesty. The thing that interested me so much in MRA was that they said you begin with yourself. I have interviewed thousands of people and they all come to me and say, "Change the other fellow!"

Professor Chatel pointed out that under a democracy the family is responsible for the children. The state has not taken our children away from us yet, he said. To build into children the qualities necessary to make democracy work, Professor Chatel urged a greater emphasis on the teaching of moral standards. "Any history department could tell you that the sexual decadence has been the forerunner of the ruin of nations."

In touching on his psychological and clinical work, Professor Chatel said: "Materialistic psychology has done nothing but show the need for a spiritual answer for the difficulties produced in our daily life."

MARK OF PRESTIGE

Arriving late, the news photographer surveyed the banquet scene. He couldn't possibly get a good shot of the 167 employees who were receiving gold watches for long service; they were too spread out.

Quietly slipping from his head table the president of the corporation—one of Canada's largest came over to welcome and assist the late comer. They shook hands and exchanged names. The photographer didn't catch the president's name, or if he did it failed to register. He settled on the idea of a head-table shot. "I guess that's where the big shots sit?" he asked. "Yep," said the president grinning and starting back to his place, "such as they are."

It was an hour later when the photographer learned to whom he had been talking. "How was I to know?" he parried. "His suit was as shiny as mine."

WRONG GRADE BUTTER

On 20th December, 1946, V. J. Moreault, St. Henri, Levis Co., P. Q., was fined \$50 with costs at Quebec City for an infraction of sub-clause (a), clause 31, of the regulations under Part 2 of The Dairy Industry Act. In this instance, creamery print butter in wrappers marked First Grade was found to be of Second Grade quality.

For a similar offence, on 16th December, 1946, Rene Carrier, St. Anselme, Dorchester Co., P. Q., was fined \$50 with costs at St. Joseph de Beauce, P. Q.

Both charges were laid by an officer of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Horse Responds to Good Treatment

There are similarities between horse and tractor power. Both need a thorough overhauling in preparation for heavy work in the Spring, and both need a gradual breaking in to heavy work, says J. G. Stathart, Division of Animal Husbandry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

With the horse it is its general condition, feet, possibly teeth, and the harness, that will need attention. It is possible on the general farm to keep the horses in good condition on light regular work during the winter, but when horses are not worked, some thought should be given to getting them ready for the heavy work in Spring. About two weeks to a month before heavy work starts, the feed should be increased. It should be increased gradually to put on some extra flesh as well as tone the horse up generally.

While the horse is regarded as a dumb animal, actually it is not dumb at all. It responds tremendously to care and consideration. It should be handled and groomed regularly. Much of the winter coat can be removed by constant grooming and if this is done sweating too much when heavy work starts will be avoided. To improve the pulling power and often avoid later lameness, the horse's feet should be trimmed. If a horse does not put on weight with good feed and light work, it is possible that his teeth are not right. If this is so, the teeth should be filed so that the horse will get the best advantages from the feed.

In addition to overhauling the harness by washing, mending and oiling, it is important that harness be properly fitted. Nothing hinders the best performance of a horse more than an ill-fitting collar. It should be neither too big nor too small, but such that will allow an even distribution of the pull on the shoulders. For the first few days of heavy work the condition of the shoulders should be watched carefully and the face of the collar should be kept clean to avoid grime dirt into the shoulders. Loss of time through breaks and injury to the horse can often be avoided by the proper care and fitting of the harness.

BATS IN OUR BELFRIES

This is the time of the year when mammal experts at the Royal Ontario Museum expect to hear outcries from citizens of the Province that they have encountered bats in their attics or cellars. The species they find on capture is the Big Brown bat, which used to hibernate in caves, but in our cities may pick on almost any dark and sheltered spot. Then the proverbial January thaw may warm him up a bit, and stir him into activity. Most of the other species of Canadian bats move to warmer climates in the U.S.A. during winter.

Such a spell may bring out other mammals as well, the groundhog, the chipmunk or the skunk. The latter's wavering track across the snow is frequently seen in January.

When no thaws soften winter's icy blasts, the deer have a particularly hard time of it. They find deep snow difficult to navigate, and in their search for food, they are forced to confine themselves to small areas which they beat down into deep paths. This practice gives rise to the term deer "yarding."

The black or grey squirrel is untroubled by cold and snow, for now is the time when he can literally reap the fruits of his summer and fall industry. Many of his nuts he buried singly, but he can find them, even under three or four feet of snow—probably by scent.

OVERHEATED HOUSES

One of the features of the winter season is the large number of people who suffer from colds and grip, which in many cases keeps them away from work and sends many to bed. The production of industry and business is affected if many people have to stay out because of illness.

It would seem that one important cause of such infections is the fact that many houses are heated to an excessive degree during a good part of the winter. It would appear that a good many people dry out the delicate membranes of their nose and throat by too great heat in their homes, or a lack of sufficient moisture, so that these organs do not resist infection as well as they should. If people can keep their homes nearer to a normal heat, it would seem a good health measure for the majority.

OVER THE BACK FENCE

People may not make as many social calls on their neighbors as they used to in former days, but a lot of talk goes on across the backyard fence or as people work on their home grounds. In the winter there is considerable talk as the men shovel snow.

Such contacts make people feel friendly, and many suggestions and offers of help on household and home grounds problems are exchanged. When spring opens and the men are raking up their grounds and burning leaves and cleaning out the old refuse, they are likely to talk with their neighbors who are doing the same thing. Thus people become better acquainted with their neighbors, and exchange ideas as to how their home places can be developed.



"...and please hurry Doctor!"

If you have ever faced an emergency, you know how important it is to get right-of-way for urgent calls. Remember the master rule "Do unto others as you would like them to do for you — and do it first."

The \$3,500,000 being spent this year alone will provide more rural lines and mean fewer parties on each line.

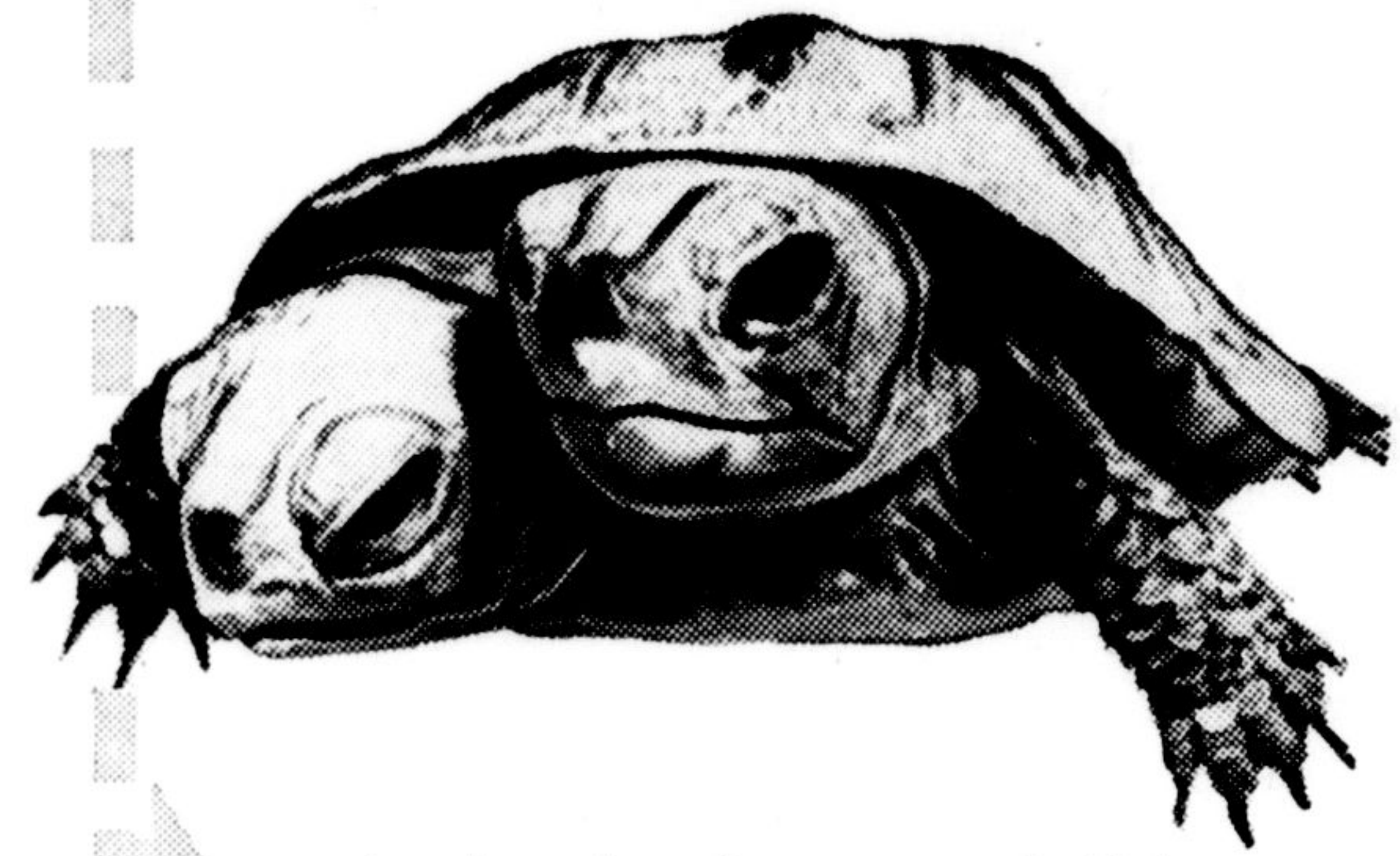
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