



## Voters List 1936 TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN

County of York

Clerk's notice of First Posting of Voters' List.

Notice is hereby given that I have complied with Section 10 of the Voters' List Act and that I have posted up in my office at Maple, on the 31st day of October, 1936, the List of all persons entitled to vote in the said Municipality for Members of Parliament and at Municipal Elections, and that such list remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law. The last day for filing appeals is November 21, 1936. Dated at Maple, October 31, 1936.

J. M. McDONALD,

Clerk of Vaughan Township.

### Hillcrest Beauty Parlor

RUTH RUMBLE, Prop.

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- Shampoo & Finger Wave 50c.
- Marcel ..... 40c.
- Shampoo & Marcel .... 50c.
- Oil Croquinoile Permanent \$2.00
- Other Permanents at  
..... \$1.50, \$3.50 & \$5.00
- Manicure ..... 25c.
- Hair Cut ..... 25c.
- Child's hair cut ..... 15c.

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## NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

### Horseshoe Pitching

Horseshoe pitching the one Canadian farm game which is racy of the soil, will reach its climax at the Royal Winter Fair in the last week in November when the singles championship under the Dominion of Canada Horseshoe Pitchers' Association will be decided. This is the recognized championship for the whole country. It will be part of a four-night program of pitching beginning on Monday, November 23rd and concluding with the championship contest. First-class pitches are being prepared in the judging ring of the East Building. The lighting and general conditions are excellent. Rules and shoes are those of the Association. All events, including Senior A and B doubles and singles, are under the auspices of the Royal Winter Fair through an appointed committee. Entries are reported to include some of the most interesting players in Ontario and some new talent is expected to be seen.

### Potatoes and Corn

The yield per acre of potatoes in Ontario is above the very low yield of last year but considerably below normal. Total production is estimated at 14,500,000 bushels as compared with 13,130,000 bushels in 1935, and an average crop of around 18,000,000 bushels. The total Canadian crop of 64,190,000 bushels is only slightly less than a year ago.

Corn for ensilage was checked by the drought and total production will amount to 2,425,000 tons as against 3,034,000 tons last year. Dairy farmers in Central Ontario will be hit by the reduction in the yield of fodder corn as grain yields on many farms in this section were also below normal and a large number are finding it necessary to produce a normal supply of fluid milk this winter. The European corn borer was much more numerous this fall in the eastern part of Ontario and in the County of Essex, but in the areas where drought occurred, an improvement is reported. For instance, in Norfolk County, where drought was intense borers were only about one-third as numerous as in 1935.

### Effects of Drought

For the first time in many years a large part of Old Ontario was visited by a severe drought last summer. The more obvious effects of this lack of rain has been, of course, the curtailment of crop yields, but there were other serious effects which were not so obvious during the dry spells but are showing up now.

According to a report made by Prof. O. McConkey of the Ontario Agricultural College, "farmers in some sections of the province have been experiencing difficulties because the feeds grown on their farms are too low in the essential minerals to maintain healthy stock. Animals show symptoms of mineral deficiency troubles by depraved appetite, i.e., chewing bones and sticks, lack of thriftiness, decline in milk production, and breeding troubles.

An analysis of 105 samples of hay from different farms in Ontario showed that the protein content ranged from 5 per cent to 21.75 per cent and the calcium content from .22 to 3.99, while the phosphorus content ranged from .06 to .22. According to recognized authorities on this subject hay should contain at least .16 per cent phosphorus and .7 of calcium.

The above survey shows that some farms are producing hay which is 4 times higher in protein than others, and that a considerable percentage of the hay is too low in the essential minerals to maintain healthy animals.

Where drought has occurred mineral deficiencies will be more acute during the coming winter. Feeds will probably contain less phosphorus than usual, and it will be a wise precaution to start feeding a recognized mineral supplement early in the stable feeding period to prevent trouble and loss.

### Youth Program at Royal

The climax of a 15-year story of progress will be reached at the forthcoming Royal Winter Fair, November 18-26, when the spirit of "Youth in Agriculture" will animate the whole programme.

All is to be a sort of celebration of the achievements in advance of our future farmers. The term is not a slogan merely, but an expression of spirit which animates the whole of this year's Fair. Numerous boys' and girls' contests to be featured, including an oratorical contest for Canadian youths from every province.

Arrangements have been made for all students at the Ontario Agricultural Colleges of Guelph, Kemptville, and Ridgeway to attend. An extensive plan is being completed to bring

into Toronto groups of young farm people, and, with the co-operation of the Department of Education, pupils of collegiate institutes and high schools within bus-ride distance, roughly outlined by a circle around Niagara Falls, Orangeville, Lindsay and Cobourg. Over 1,500 country boys are to be "on parade" in the arena during the opening of the Horse Show.

Nearly 16,000 entries have been received—a Fair record. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine will fill the accommodation. Flowers, fruit, vegetables, grain, butter, honey, livestock judging, beef carcass and expert bacon carcass contests are some of the farm activities. Twenty-four specialty poultry clubs will hold their annual gatherings and club contests at the Coliseum with over 6,000 birds.

### Mice Injure Orchards

One of the greatest hazards in the growing of an apple orchard is the danger of girdling by mice. This is especially true in orchards under sod culture, although even orchards under clean cultivation are frequently subject to considerable damage from this cause. The amount of damage caused by these animals varies greatly from year to year, depending largely upon their available supply of food.

Galvanized wire screen makes the most effective protection. The initial cost is high, but as it only has to be placed once and will last for a large number of years, it will be found cheaper in the long run. This wire should be cut into pieces large enough to encircle the trunk and leave room for expansion of the trunk, as the tree grows. The lower end should be buried about one inch in the soil, in order to prevent mice from working underneath.

### Turkeys in Winter

Breeding turkeys should not be confined to houses during the winter months but allowed to roam at will during the day. The only shelter that is required for them at night is a straw barn or closed-in shed. They should not be kept in a draughty place, but any building that will provide shelter from wind, rain, and snow is quite suitable. Never house turkeys with hens or in heated houses because colds which later develop into roup are almost sure to follow. During the winter months the breeding turkeys should receive only limited rations, as they have a tendency to become over fat if well fed. Hard grain should be given in preference to mash or ground grains. Equal parts of oats, wheat and buckwheat are quite suitable during the cold months, but when the weather moderates in spring, the buckwheat should be discontinued. Once daily during the winter is often enough to feed, and fresh water should be provided at least once a day.

### STRANGE FACTS

A lion will sometimes eat as much as seventy pounds of flesh at one meal.

The finest coats do not always adorn the most handsome, and while the mink's coat is prized highly, it has a very unpleasant face.

The English speaking population of the world is about 180,000,000.

Adult Mountain Sheep can drop off the edge of a twenty-five foot cliff without injury. No animal is more sure-footed.

How high they fly? From measurements taken on birds at migration time, as they crossed the face of the moon, it was found that some travelled at a height of 5,400 feet.

A dog coming upon a game track knows which direction the animal was going, and does not trail back in the wrong direction.

The caterpillar of the swallow-tail butterfly wears a grotesque disguise to frighten enemies. A large "eye-spot" on the body makes it appear mostly head.

### THE COMPASS

When walking through unfamiliar country it is often necessary to be able to tell, by studying a map of the district, in which direction a certain village or place lies.

The compass enables us to do this because it holds a needle that has been magnetized and so points to the north.

By turning the dial so that the N. and S. marks are at opposite ends of the needle, all other directions are indicated by the other markings on the dial. It only remains for us to compare these with the map or chart in order to find the whereabouts of the village required.

There's this to be said about the birthday card you receive from your life insurance company—they send best wishes and really mean it concludes Bill.

# HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



### CONTROL OF TYPHOID FEVER—A TRIUMPH OF SANITATION

Like Diphtheria, a disappearing disease, because of improved public water supplies, the campaign against flies, pasteurisation of milk and the use of protective vaccine.

When the writer visited Camp Black near New York in the spring of 1898, the area was a vast military camp in preparation for the Spanish-American war then in full swing. The latrines were of the unprotected open type; the kitchens were unscreened and most of the flies in North America appeared to have gathered there to welcome Uncle Sam's buddies. The result was that a large proportion of the troops, raw lads from farm and behind counter, came down with typhoid fever and many died as a consequence.

In the Boer War, a couple of years later, more than 8000 soldiers, the very flower, many of them, of English and other British-born boys succumbed to the same malady. In fact more British soldiers died of the fever than from the rather accurate bullets of our Boer brothers as we now call them.

In the year 1910 the mortality rate of typhoid fever in Ontario Cities, was something over 50 per hundred thousand of population. Many cities had borne the luxury of an epidemic of typhoid fever and what was true of Ontario was true of the cities of east and west in Canada. The usual story was that in the winter ice or something had disjoined or broken the intake pipe. The water users were drinking sewage. There arose a storm of indignation. Public opinion demanded protection. As a result filtration of the public water-supplies was established. The use of chlorine gas was commenced. At the moment there is scarcely a town of any size in Canada, without its safe water-supply. Typhoid fever, except for the isolated case is rarely seen. The mortality-rate of 50 and over is now about one and one-half. What a triumph for sanitary measures!

The foregoing is not all of the story of typhoid fever control. In the Great War, of the millions en-

rolled in Britain's armies, the number of typhoid cases was infinitesimal. The death-rate from this cause was the lowest heretofore seen among armies. One reason for this was because British troops were inoculated with the triple vaccine that affords protection against the entire group of enteric fevers.

In the training camps in Canada, there was an almost complete immunity against this group of diseases because of the universal inoculation with protective vaccine. In the Niagara camp and again at Camp Borden, throughout the entire period of training, extending for about 4 years, not a single case of typhoid originated among officers or other ranks.

Disease in armies, due to the discipline, is much readier of control than disease in civil life. Our people are singularly restive under restrictive measures. A trifle of army discipline would materially assist in ridding whole communities of communicable disease. Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Life's irony: It's a funny world. If a man gets money he's a grafter. If he keeps it he's a capitalist. If he spends it he's a playboy. If he doesn't get it he's a ne'er-do-well. If he tries to get it he's a Communist. If he doesn't try to get it he lacks ambition. If he gets it without working for it he's a parasite. And if he accumulates it after a lifetime of hard work he's a sucker, so there!

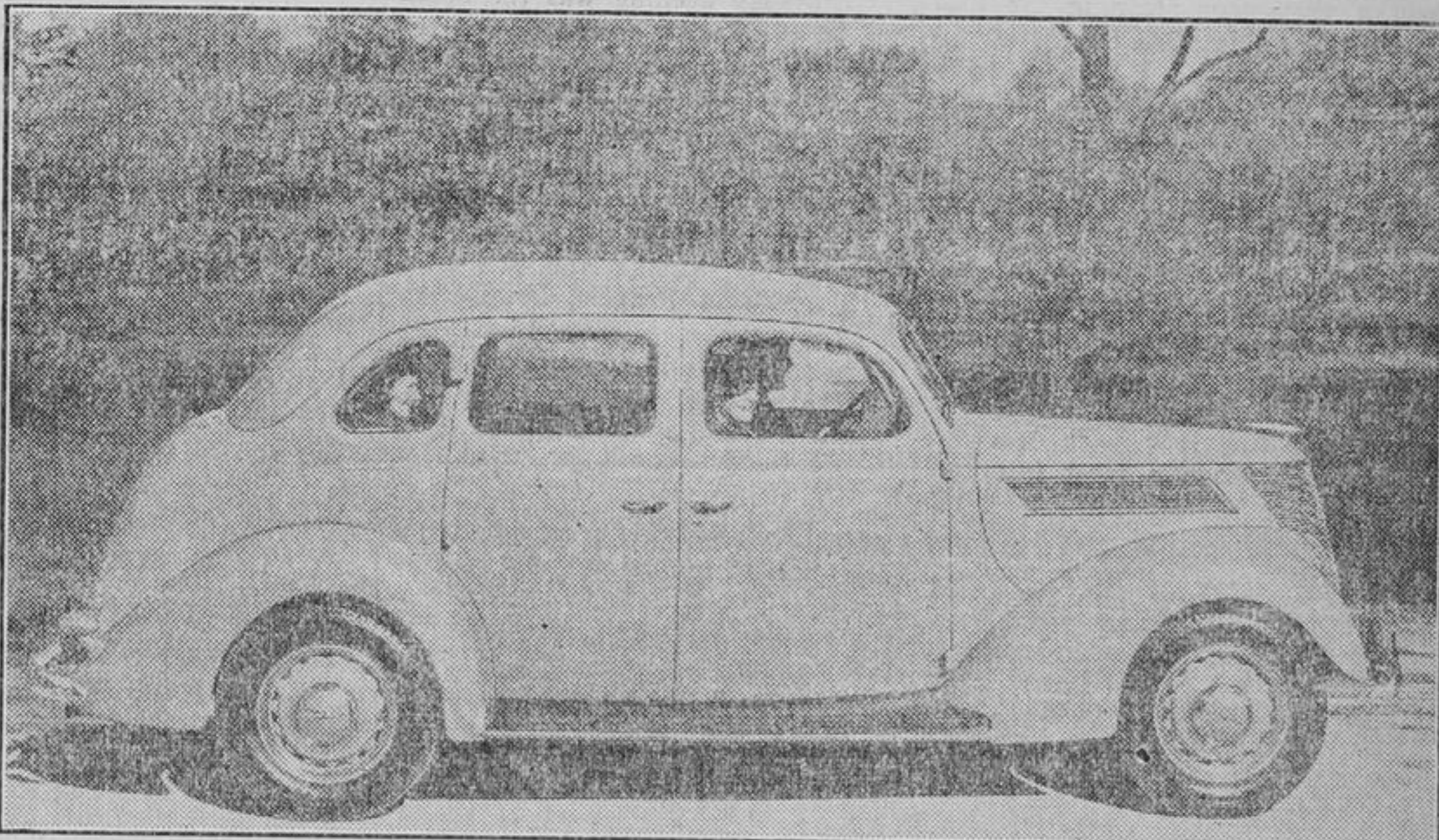
## Surgery of the Seas



Dr. Adam N. Beattie, surgeon of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan, and his ship's nurse, Miss Margaret Grant Allan, who are shown here, performed two delicate operations during the ship's round trip to the Far East, via Honolulu, just completed in Vancouver. On the outward trip, between Honolulu and Yokohama, the liner's huge turbines were stilled for nearly an hour while Dr. Beattie removed a ruptured duodenal ulcer from a Chinese passenger. On the homeward trip, between Hong Kong and Shanghai, the London, St. Paul's doctor's skill was again called into play when a Chinese saloon steward was stricken with acute appendicitis. Both patients are recovering well, the physician reported. Dr. Beattie, former house physician at Vancouver's St. Paul's hospital, and graduate of University of Western Ontario's medical school at London, Ont., stated that the Empress of Japan's splendidly equipped operating room made the operations little different in practice from any performed in large hospitals. His assistant, Miss Allan, is a graduate of St. Paul's hospital, Saskatoon. She has been in the Empress of Japan for the past three and a half years and previously was in the Empress of Russia. Dr. Beattie first went to sea in 1933 aboard the Canadian-Australasian liner "Niagara", out of Vancouver.

—Canadian Pacific Photo.

## New 1937 Ford V-8s Announced



Two of the most popular body types in the entire Ford V-8 line are the de luxe Fordor touring sedan (above) and the Tudor sedan (below). The new 1937 editions are shown. The smart new front end, new headlamps, V-type windshield and use of the "tear

drop" form wherever practicable, combine to give what those who previewed it declare to be the most beautiful Ford yet produced. The Fordor touring sedan is a family car especially suitable for touring. It boasts a roomy built-in trunk. The Tudor sedan has a new full-

width front seat, with divided tilting seat back. Two engine sizes are available, the famous 85 horsepower V-8 engine and a new 60 horsepower V-8 engine. Mechanical improvements include new all-steel body, with steel top; "easy-action safety" brakes and new "finger-tip" steering.