



The Liberal

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Let's Support The Teams

Seven young men of this community are during the winter months devoting a great deal of time and effort in order to make the Richmond Hill Bantam Hockey League a successful operation. Mr. Jack Hollowell is League President, while Dick Mills is treasurer, "Tubby" Barrow, secretary and Tim Saul, Bob Ross, Gord Charles, and Doug Moore executive members. Through their combined efforts 10 to 14 year old boys in this village are being given an opportunity to engage in good wholesome sport.

Naturally the wholehearted support of the parents is needed to make this venture a real success. It means a great deal to the morale of any boy to be able to look up into the stands during the game and see Mom and Dad eagerly watching him perform. It is a splendid uplift for any child to know his parents are interested in his exploits, however minor those exploits

may seem to his father and mother.

Some of the parents have been coming out to the league games but President Hollowell is hoping that more of the parents will make every effort to come out to the games and support these "budding" hockey players throughout the season.

As a means of financing their operations the League has had printed and is now distributing season tickets. These tickets not only permit the holder to attend all the League games, but also affords the League a means of raising funds necessary to its successful operation.

This whole effort is an investment in the future well being of our children. It gives them an opportunity to participate in a well organized and health giving winter sport. So Mom and Dad, let's get behind these young hockey players and turn out to the games.

Canada's Womenpower Reserves

The women of Canada make up by far the largest pool of potential workers available to this country in an emergency.

Other groups, such as retired persons, youths and the physically handicapped were needed in the last war and came forward, and would be needed again in any future emergency, but their numbers are small compared with those of the women who could enter the working force.

In the last war, 500,000 women entered the employed labour force, to help fill vital jobs in war industries, in essential civilian industries and in the Armed Forces. In 1939, however, many young women in Canada were not working, and many of those who were employed found their jobs less attractive than the jobs offered to them in war-work.

Today, on the other hand, large numbers of our young women are in satisfactory employment or are raising families, and the fact that young women are present in numbers equivalent to the reserves of 1939 does not necessarily mean that they can be drawn into employment as quickly or in the same large numbers today.

Their response would depend on how desirable defence employment appeared to them when compared with their present jobs, and also, of course, on the nature of the emergency — a strong patriotic appeal would certainly override personal considerations, as it did in World War II.

The employment situation for women today is very different from that of 1939. Generally speaking, women who wish to work now have jobs and there are fewer unpaid family workers and fewer girls remaining at home without employment. Also, as opposed to 1939, most of the women working today are in jobs which they consider desirable and suited to their training. Nearly half of them are today in "white-collar" jobs — clerical or commercial occupations. Only about eighteen per cent are in the Service occupations, which, before the last war was the largest

field of employment for women and from which developed one of the chief sources of women war workers. In 1939, these occupations employed one-third of all working women and supplied 100,000 workers to war industries.

Many of the girls who were available for employment in 1939 are now married, and girls have been getting married at an earlier age since the war, mainly because of the prosperity this country has enjoyed in the post-war years. A large proportion of the women who married in the last ten years are caring for young children and cannot take jobs.

It seems likely, therefore, that in any situation calling for a large-scale expansion of female employment, much more attention will have to be given to the employment of those married women who have older children and fewer household responsibilities.

Marital status alone is apparently no longer sufficient to prevent women from entering employment as it was in most instances in 1939. There are today about 320,000 married women in Canada holding down jobs. Barriers against their employment are continually being removed and married women who wish to work are today usually able to obtain employment.

There is no general shortage of women workers at present, although there are shortages in certain fields such as nursing and skilled secretarial work. If a general shortage should develop, however, there is a reserve of women available which has been almost untapped up to now — the one million women between the ages of forty-five and sixty-four who are not now in the labour force. While most of them have been away from the labor market for many years the experience they have gained in managing households and raising families could be a real employment asset. Many of them are interested in taking jobs and continuing their useful activities.

Meat And Medicine

The valuable part which meat plays in the human diet as a protein-rich, protective food is well established. Less well known, but none the less important, are the ever increasing uses being discovered by medical science for certain by-products of the meat packing industry. For example, many animal glands and glandular substances, once virtually wasted, are now sought after by pharmaceutical laboratories and used in manufacture of important drugs regularly prescribed for a host of human ailments. While the volume of many of these special substances must be measured in terms of pounds, or even ounces, and is therefore insignificant in relation to the annual tonnage of meat handled, nevertheless their value in terms of the relief of human sickness and suffering is great. The well-being of many people today, and in many cases their very lives, depends on a constant supply of fresh glandular products moving from packing plant to laboratory and finally to hospital or drug store.

Altogether there are some twenty animal glands from which various pharmaceutical products are made. Cattle and hogs provide the major sources, although certain glands from calves and sheep are also utilized. Most glands are so small, or the amount of a particular substance secreted in them so minute, that many animals are required to produce even a pound of raw material. A great many more are needed to produce a pound of the final drug. For this reason larger establishments, slaughtering at least 200 to 250 hogs or over 50 cattle per week are in the best position to collect sizable and economical quantities. But even smaller abattoirs can conserve some of the larger glands. A recent estimate places the plant value of beef glands at around 40 cents per head, with pork glands bringing about a third as much per hog. While the net return per head is comparatively small, considering the extra expense of labour, freezing and packing, humanitarian considerations supply the additional incentive.

Although important new discoveries in glandular preparations have been made recently, insulin still remains of major significance. The dramatic story of the discovery and development of the insulin treatment by the two Canadian doctors, Banting and Best, some thirty years ago, is already well known. Since that time thousands upon thousands of people stricken with diabetes have been able to live useful lives through the magic of insulin crystals prepared by an intricate process from pancreatic glands. To date scientists have not been able to produce insulin synthetically from chemicals in the laboratory, thus the meat industry remains the sole source of supply. Since it requires the pancreatic glands of about 40 cattle to keep one diabetic patient alive for one year, the maximum possible production of this drug the year round is essential for this one purpose alone.

While of more recent application in the field of medicine than insulin, the two "wonder" drugs ACTH and Cortisone have also brought hope to thousands of sufferers, particularly those afflicted by rheumatic and arthritic conditions. To date these preparations have been in limited supply, so that many potential patients have not yet been able to take advantage of their remarkable properties. It requires the pituitary glands of about 400,000 hogs to produce a single pound of the Adreno-Cortico-Tropic Hormone, known popularly as ACTH. When it is considered that there are an estimated 7½ million arthritic and rheumatic sufferers in the United States alone, it is evident that the pituitary glands from the whole world's beef and sheep slaughter would not fill the need.

While the contributions to human health of these three drugs — Insulin, ACTH and Cortisone — are indeed outstanding, there are many other important medicinal products for which the basic material is derived from the packing industry and which play a vital part in preserving and extending human life.

OTTAWA LETTER

by
Jack Smith, M.P.
 North York

There is a young lady in Ottawa whose regard for Winston Churchill amounts almost to worship. Although Canadian born she has placed the U.K. Prime Minister on a pedestal among the statesmen of the world and has devoured all his writings and all that has been written about him.

When she heard that her hero was coming to Ottawa she was so insistent on seeing him in the flesh that it prompted one of her fellow workers to ask "Why do you want to see him so badly?" Her reply was "I want to see history on two legs, walking".

That is how we felt this week when we had the privilege of attending the State Dinner tendered by the Prime Minister of Canada, in honor of the British Prime Minister.

It was a great honor and privilege to see, meet and hear this great statesman, this powerful world leader who has played and is playing such a major role in shaping the destiny of mankind.

There were some three hundred and fifty in attendance at the State Dinner held in the main Ballroom of the Chateau Laurier. Those in attendance included Members of Parliament, Senators, Cabinet Ministers, representatives of the diplomatic corps, members of the Supreme Court, representatives of the Clergy, Members of the visiting U. K. delegation, the Governor General and the guest of honor.

On the arrival of the head-table guests the R.C.A.F. Band played "The King" and "Rule Britannia". There is an interesting story about the playing of "Rule Britannia".

Hon. Lester Pearson when leaving Britain for Canada was saying good-bye to Mr. Churchill and in speaking of his forthcoming visit to Canada asked if there was anything special he could do for him. The doughty Churchill replied, "Yes, restore Rule Britannia as the theme song of the Canadian Navy". Canada's External Affairs Minister arranged to have Britannia played following "The King".

The menu for the dinner included Consomme, Lake Trout, Beef Tenderloin, Brown Potatoes, Green Beans, Frozen Dessert and Coffee. During the meal Churchill sipped Champagne and at the conclusion of the meal and the toast to "The King", lighted one of the famous cigars.

Beautiful red roses in profusion decorated all tables in the great Ballroom. They were greatly admired by all the guests but especially by the writer as an enquiry brought the information that they were grown in North York. They were the popular "Delight" variety from the greenhouses of H. J. Mills Ltd., Richmond Hill.

Introduced by Prime Minister St. Laurent as "the voice of freedom and the unconquerable spirit of

free men" the British Prime Minister was given an enthusiastic and rousing reception.

Mr. Churchill recalled that it was just ten years ago that he visited Ottawa in the dark days of the War and he paid tribute to the part played by Canada in that struggle. "When I visited you last time I had secrets I couldn't dare tell you" he said, "but this time at least I have no secrets to guard because I do not know. No one can predict with certainty what will happen, all can see for themselves the strange clouds that move and gather on the horizon".

In typical Churchillian fashion and with dramatic impressiveness the great world leader concluded "I claim here, in Ottawa, that tonight we make a valiant and, I believe, unconquerable assertion of the spirit of our combined identity and survival. We have surmounted all the perils and endured all the agonies of the past. We shall provide against and thus prevail over the dangers and problems of the future, withhold no sacrifice, grudge no toil, seek no sordid gain, fear no foe. All will be well. We have, I believe, within us the life-strength and guiding light by which the tormented world around us may find the harbour of safety, after a storm-beaten voyage. This year will see the 85th anniversary of Canada's Confederation. A magnificent future awaits Canada, if only we can all get through the present hideous world muddle".

The Churchill speech was carried throughout North America on one of the largest radio networks ever to originate in Canada.

The British leader looks hale and hearty and younger than his 77 years. Some of the fire and vigor of the wartime Churchill may be gone but the brilliance and wit of this great master of English still thrilled his Ottawa audience.

Following the formalities of the dinner the distinguished guest relaxed at an informal reception where we had the privilege of meeting him and getting some intimate glimpses of this great man of history. The Bandmaster brought forward the base drum for the P. M.'s autograph — "I will autograph it if you will let me beat it", he said. He autographed the drum and then beat it according to the bargain.

Ottawa is well accustomed to entertaining distinguished visitors and are accused sometimes of being non-demonstrative. Churchill's welcome was something out of the ordinary, and from leading statesmen and dignitaries to the kiddies who lined the route of his travels there was a warmth and sincerity which could be felt everywhere. It seemed indeed that we were enjoying the opportunity of honouring one of the really great men of history.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

by DR. ARCHER WALLACE

THE LANGUAGE OF MANNER

The same words coming from the lips of speakers may produce different effects. That is one of the mysteries of public speaking. One man makes a statement and his hearers are deeply moved. Another may say the same thing and his words fall as flat as a pancake. Concerning some great speaker one often hears the question: "What is the secret of his power?"

It was said of Thomas Carlyle: "He preached humility with arrogance." It isn't only what men say but the manner they employ when saying it which makes it effective or the reverse.

Many a man fails on business because he has a curt, abrupt manner which antagonizes people. He may offend with words but he has a "Take it or leave it" air which drives customers away. That was a wise merchant who said to his assistants: "Always think of what your customer will say when he leaves the store."

TODAY'S QUOTATION

Our quotation today is by Rev. J. E. C. Weldon: "The manner in which things are done is often more important than the things themselves."

organist in an Ontario city. He told me he could tell even what a minister looked like after hearing him conduct one service. "Men reveal their dispositions by their voices," he said, "sympathy, kindness, tolerance and gentleness are made known through the voice and so are irritability and impatience. I can often sum up a man after hearing him announce the opening hymn."

A few years ago the English journalist, Lord Riddell, made a list of seven qualities which were necessary for success in business. These were: energy, self-reliance, honesty, initiative, continuity, courage and optimism. Some weeks after the article had been published in John London's Weekly, a reader gently criticized Lord Riddell for leaving out what he thought as an extremely necessary quality — amiability. He wrote: "You fail to mention what is really the oil among the virtues,

ambability. It is this trait of character which enables us to bear troubles and to put up with unreasonable people. Think of what the Bible says about it: "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance — he that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast — a merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

Lord Riddell acknowledged that he had overlooked one of the major virtues of life: a pleasant amiable disposition and he quoted the old proverb: "More flies are caught by honey than by vinegar."

Frankly, I have never been able to understand how any man can succeed in business if he is irritable and brusque, although some appear to have done so. What has puzzled me more is to find so many church members — some in positions of leadership — utterly lacking in courtesy and good nature. I have known quite a few eminent churchmen including clergymen, who, on the slightest provocation, were ready to bite one's head off. How can they reconcile that with the Church's teaching about growing in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ?

I know that with many it is true that the bark is worse than the bite but in a world full of sensitive souls why go around barking and snarling? In olden times physicians did a lot of blood-letting because both they and their patients believed it was a good thing. Wiser men lost their faith in the practice; they saw it was cruel and clumsy.

I once heard a minister preach from the text: "And upon the top of the pillars was lily work." (1 King 7:22). The speaker emphasized the fact that there was much in Solomon's temple that was ornamental and that there is a place in life for that which may not be very useful but is beautiful. We should do all the good we can but remember to do it in a gracious manner.

When a beggar asked a gift from the Russian writer Turgenev, the author said: "I have nothing to give you, brother, I left my purse at home." The beggar smiled and said: "You have given me something; you called me brother."

"Dear Mr. Editor"

"R. Richmond Hill Annexation"
 Dear Mr. Editor:
 Please permit me some space in your paper to make a few observations in reply to Mr. and Mrs. McKie's letter published in your January 10 issue. I am in complete agreement with their expressed opinion that the conditions enumerated by them should be imposed if Annexation takes place. I cannot agree that any other statements in that letter are sufficient cause to justify Annexation. I am amazed that so much salesmanship is required to sell the idea of Annexation to us in the Elmwood and Harding Park Sub-divisions since it is claimed to be so obviously good for us — if we can believe the salesmen!

During six years residence in Elmwood Park our dollar has never been refused by the Village stores, churches, theatre, clubs, etc., because it did not come from a Village resident. We have been given no discounts nor have we been charged extra because we were "outsiders." We have paid the school taxes and water charges asked of us and I suggest that we have done much more for the Village than it has done for us.

Why is it assumed that we should be anxious to pay at least 50% more in taxes (as all available tax and assessment statistics indicate) for the privilege of living inside the borders of Richmond Hill but getting nothing additional in return for those extra taxes? Everybody should realize that any improvement in our present conditions, such as paved roads, sidewalks, sewers, water mains, etc. will come about only at considerable additional expense on a per foot frontage basis charged to the property abutting the work and these charges will not be less if we are annexed than if we remain in the Township. Local improvements are usually done by private contractors and I do not believe that any contractor will do a job cheaper for the Village than for the Township.

Mr. McKie mentions that the local improvements which the west end of Elmwood sub-division has acquired lately have cost considerably more than if it had been part of the Village. It is common knowledge in our area why these were so costly and the causes need not be further discussed. It can, however, be mentioned that the cost of grading and graveling Church St., Elmwood Ave. (between Yonge St. and Baker) and Lennox Ave., done by Markham Township equipment, did not exceed 40 cents per lineal foot while the cost of grading and graveling Baker Ave. and Elmwood Ave. (between Baker and Lennox Aves.) done by private contractor has cost more than \$2.40 per lineal foot.

All the arguments in favour of annexation which we read and listen to imply that the Township Council is inept and backward while the Village Council is very progressive and efficient. Consider carefully these facts as evidence of that progressiveness.

- (1) The Village has no restrictive building by-laws.
- (2) The Village has no plumbing by-laws.
- (3) The Village has no plumbing inspector.
- (4) The Village had no sewers for 79 years of its history.
- (5) The Village has not one paved street within its boundaries (except Yonge St., which is a Provincial Highway) after 79 years of existence. For that length of time the residents have been paying yearly for scratching and perhaps oiling these roads and struggling with pot holes and have paid many times over for paved streets but haven't got any.

It is to be hoped, sir, that the property owners in the area to be annexed will not be unduly influenced by the high pressure salesmanship of some who have particular interests in Annexation but will take the trouble to attend all meetings which may be organized to pass out true information regarding the subject. The Ontario Municipal Board has recommended that such meetings be held and we hope that the proper officials will sponsor these meetings.

Yours truly,
 R. T. Shorten
 Box 373 Richmond Hill
 Toronto, Ontario
 Re: Lee Hull

The Liberal
 Richmond Hill, Ont.

I would like to thank the people of Richmond Hill for their kind assistance.

I received a donation from Mr. Wrixon of the Anglican Church collected from members of his congregation.

Gerald Outance also sent a donation to aid us. I have known Gerald for many years and appreciate his interest.

Lee is progressing in Tucson beyond our expectations.

Sincerely,
 Les and Doris Hull

NOTICE

The slanderous statements being circulated around the district of Gormley about Paul Farmer and Kenneth Baker regarding my business funds are absolutely untrue and without foundation.

MURRAY BENNETT
 Bennett Motors
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The Richmond

Richmond Hill, Ontario
THEATRE
 Telephone Richmond Hill 500

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Monday to Friday shows 7 and 9 p.m.
 Saturdays and Holidays continuous from 6.30.
 Saturday and Holiday Matinees 2 p.m.
 Last complete Show approximately 9.45 p.m.
 Free Parking at rear of Theatre. (Entrance from Church St.)

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LIAR!
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