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Iroquois Falls Loses Old-Time Residents

St. Mark's Church, Iroquois Falls to Hold Annual Congregational Meeting

Iroquois Falls, Ont., Jan. 15, 1938.—(Special to The Advance)—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Whitehead and family will be sorry to see them leave Iroquois Falls.

Mr. Whitehead has accepted the position as manager of the hardware department of the Abitibi Mercantile Store, situated at Smooth Rock Falls. During the last 13 years living in Iroquois Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead have made many friends here, and were known to everyone. An employee of the Mercantile Department store here, his place will be hard to fill. Mr. Whitehead was always a conscientious and hard worker, with the interest of the store always in mind.

St. Mark's to Hold Annual Meeting

At a regular meeting of the Vestry of St. Mark's Church on Tuesday evening, January 11, it was decided to hold the annual Church Congregational meeting on Wednesday evening, January 26th, in the parish hall at 8 p.m.

Farewell Party for Nellie Whitehead

A lovely farewell party was given Miss Nellie Whitehead on Wednesday evening in the parish hall, by the Anglican Young People's Association, the Aristocrats Orchestra, and a few of her intimate friends.

Miss Whitehead will soon be leaving Iroquois Falls with her parents, to take up residence in Smooth Rock Falls.

Enjoyable games and dancing was the order of the evening, all taking an active part.

During the course of the lovely lunch which followed, a beautiful pen and pencil set was presented to Miss Whitehead, on behalf of her many acquaintances, by Mr. Leo Richier.

Says Canada's Coasts are Easy to Defend

University Professor Gives Opinions on the Question.

(By J. V. McAree in Globe and Mail) Readers must have been shocked at a headline in the Toronto Star a few days ago which announced that if Canada did not proceed to build proper defences the United States would be compelled to ignore the undefended frontier between the two countries which has existed for more than a century. It was, of course, quite misleading, as the body of the despatch proved. The United States, fearing that an enemy might seek to attack her from the Pacific, and perhaps flying over part of Canada, was considering the strengthening of her own Pacific position. The implication that the United States might regard Canada as a potential enemy was without foundation. What is likely to happen is that if the United States should need to increase her security against a likely enemy she will consult with Canada, for it is taken for granted that it will be an enemy of Canada also that attacks the United States. Since long ago we suggested the advisability of the two nations working out some joint defence against an Asiatic power, the idea naturally seems to us a sensible one. In fact, we should be astonished to learn that consultations on this point have not already taken place.

Impregnable Coast Line

It happens fortunately for Canada that among other blessings her geographical position has conferred upon her is an almost impregnable coast line. Canada can be defended from attack by water, and she can defend herself. This is the argument put forward by Prof. A. R. M. Lower of the University of Manitoba, in the January issue of the Canadian Forum. He does not think that Canada will be attacked, and while nobody could be less warlike he believes, as a matter of national self-respect, that Canada should spend the necessary money, which, as armaments go, is not much, to make herself invulnerable. He believes it nonsensical to suppose that a European or Asiatic power could attack Canada successfully from the air. Our distances are too great. As matters now stand the effective bombing range of the most powerful planes is less than 1000 miles. And no kind of attack is to be feared from the north. That leaves the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts which would have to be defended if Canada is to feel absolute security.

Mines and Submarines

Hudson Straits are only about forty or fifty miles wide and are open for only a short time of the year. They could be sowed with mines and adequately guarded by a submarine or two.

Between them and Belle Isle Straits lies the waste of Labrador. Until nearly summer the Straits of Belle Isle are not free from ice. They too are narrow and could be made impassable by mines. Between Newfoundland and Cape Breton there is Cabot Strait, sixty miles wide and intersected by dangers to navigation like St. Paul's Rocks and the Bird Rocks. Attempts were made by the English to attack the French from this entrance in the eighteenth century, but they all failed, and Professor Lower says that what was difficult then would be impossible now. He continues: "If heavy guns were mounted on either side of Cabot Straits and on the islands in the Straits, and these guns reinforced with air bases and submarines, no fleet, however powerful, not that of Britain itself, would risk the losses that would be involved in forcing a passage." But if the passage were forced there remain several hundred miles of steaming up the ever narrowing St. Lawrence. At Riviere du Loup guns on either side could reach ships in mid stream, and as the river grows narrower guns would be more and more effective. Professor Lower believes that no enemy vessel could reach the City of Quebec.

Same on Pacific

Troops could, of course, be landed in Nova Scotia and much damage might be done, but there is nothing in the province, not even Halifax or Sydney, which is vital to the internal economy of Canada, and both these cities could be defended by heavy guns. The same thing applies to St. John and the Bay of Fundy and as they would be further away from an invader their danger would be proportionately less. "The truth is," says the writer, "that no equivalent length of long coast line could be defended against an attack in force so effectively as the long Atlantic coast line of the Dominion of Canada—with one exception: the long Pacific coast line of the Dominion of Canada. If space permitted the same sort of description could be given of the Pacific coast as has been presented for the Atlantic. This country may, in fact, be compared with a turtle: it can pull its head and its tail under its shell, as it were, leaving none of its vital parts exposed."

Canada Can Stay Out

If Canada were in a war in which the United States was not involved no enemy could expect to do more than make punitive raids in this country unless it was willing to face war with the United States. So that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any enemy nation to make this country a sort of Belgium. Moreover, military strategy would insist that no attention be paid to Canada until the decisive battles had been fought elsewhere. Then Canada might come in for a kind of mopping up. Professor Lower, however, believes that there is no necessity for Canada being involved in another war, and points to the fact that Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, though within gunshot of the Great War, maintained their neutrality. In his opinion they did so because they were ready to fight if attacked. As matters now stand Canada could be attacked and though not conquered could be punished severely. But on the other hand, Canada at relatively small cost could make herself secure against any attack from overseas.

Frank Dubinski Took His Own Life Near Elk Lake

(From Northern News) For no reason the authorities could discover, Frank Dubinski, 36-year-old native of Poland, committed suicide by hanging in the upper part of the bunkhouse at the Matona Mine, nearly 50 miles from Elk Lake in Tyrrell township, on Tuesday afternoon, an investigation into the tragedy disclosed. Constable John Pretorius went from Elk Lake into the property on receipt of news of the man's death, but no inquest will be held. Dubinski's body was brought out as far as Gowganda and he was buried there.

Constable Pretorius told The Northern News last evening that from information received at the mine, Dubinski had been in good health and good spirits and he was understood to have a bank account. Shortly before taking his own life he had been talking with three other men downstairs in the building, the time being then before supper. Fifteen minutes after he left them and went to the upper storey, he was found dead, a towel twisted about his neck and attached to a strong nail in the wall. Dubinski had been working at the mine before it closed down last fall and he had returned to Tyrrell township on January 6 from Sudbury, apparently because he had heard the property was to re-open. He was not known in this part of the district, but is believed to have friends in the Sudbury area. Constable Pretorius said he understood Dubinski was a married man, with his wife living in Europe.

Death at Kirkland Lake of Mrs. Ducharm on Friday

Kirkland Lake, Ont., Jan. 14th.—A well-known resident of Kirkland Lake for the past seven years, Mrs. L. W. Ducharm, of 116 Poplar avenue, passed away at the Kirkland District hospital this morning after a month's illness.

Friends may pay their last respects at Symington's funeral parlours tomorrow, and a private service will be held at the home on Sunday with interment taking place at Parkham, Ontario, on Monday.

Mrs. Ducharm leaves her husband, Mr. L. W. Ducharm, and ten children: Fred, at Long Lake, Ontario; Mrs. Ed. Morris, at Timmins; Roy at Kapuskasing; Mrs. A. Bender at Geraldton, Ontario; Adolphus, Wellington, Ralph, Hugh, Ethel and Margaret at home.

DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN CORPS RE-UNION, 1938.



LEFT TO RIGHT: Mr. A. J. Bushell, Lt.-Col. G. R. Philp, M.D., Colonel C. R. Hill, D.S.O., Major G. R. M. Dingle, Major Hugh Ferguson, D.S.O., Major T. M. Medland, Capt. W. W. Parry, K.C., Mr. Frank Barber.

Canadian Corps 1938 Re-Union Big Event

Preparations for Occasion in Hands of Board of Directors.

The Canadian Corps Reunion for 1938 is under way. Stated to be held in Toronto on July 30th, 31st and August 1st of this year advance information indicates that the gathering will far exceed, in numbers and enthusiasm, the never-to-be-forgotten Reunion of 1934, from which sprang the body which is sponsoring this year's event, the Canadian Corps Association. Preliminary organization work has resulted in the selection of the Canadian Corps Association Council of a Board of Directors to handle the affairs of the function.

The "candid camera" caught the directors at a recent meeting while they discussed some of the problems which arise from the concentration of considerably over a hundred thousand men in one spot for three days.

Illustrative of the all-embracing character of the Reunion is the personnel of the board itself. No less than five of the different services which made the Canadian Corps in France, the magnificent fighting force that it was are represented on that body, members of the infantry, the medical corps, the artillery, corps troops, and the engineers comprising its membership. It is also a noteworthy fact that many ranks are represented from colonel to "other rank," and that the majority of members of the board are men with long and varied experience in the army who hold prominent positions in the post-war life of Canada.

Seen in the picture, from left to right, are Art Bushell, Dominion President of the Canadian Pensioners Association, and erstwhile sergeant of the Original Third Battalion, C. E. F. Wounded at Passchendaele, since his return to civilian life—in which he heads his own firm—he has been a consistent worker on behalf of those with whom he served, as his office indicates.

Next in line is Lt.-Col. George R. Philp, M.D., now Associate Corner for the City of Toronto, and one of the first medical men in the Dominion of Canada to volunteer for war service. Joining up on August 6th, 1914, he landed in France on November 24th of that year. Besides commanding the 10th Field Ambulance he was responsible for the organization of the Duchesne of Connaught's Canadian hospital at Taplow, in England, which commenced with two hundred beds, and handled altogether over twenty-six thousand military patients before it was closed. Before returning to civilian practice after the war he held a number of important appointments in connection with the rehabilitation of ex-service men.

A "Westerner" sits on Colonel Philp's

left in the person of Colonel Charles R. Hill, who commenced his military service as a private, and finished up as Colonel, D.S.O. An original company commander with the 28th Battalion, C.E.F., from Regina, Colonel Hill, in addition to a lengthy front line service, was in charge of the evacuation of all Canadian troops from France on the conclusion of hostilities—a movement which has been conceded to be one of the best conducted of any of the Allied troops. Besides being a vice-president of the Board of Directors he is a Past President of the Canadian Corps Association.

Welding the "big stick"—in this case a pencil—sits Major Gordon Dingle, President of the board and of the Canadian Corps Association, and Comptroller of the Massey Harris Company. In between rising to a high position in the business world he has found time to do more than a bit of soldiering. Enlisting originally with the Queen's Own Rifles at the age of sixteen, he was a sergeant at nineteen, which rank he held on proceeding to France with the original Third Battalion, C.E.F. He won his commission on the field, and was wounded three times, the last "blightly" being in October, 1918. He has had long experience since the war in connection with veterans' affairs, and was the originator of what is now one of the largest unit groups in the Dominion, the Third Battalion Club.

Number five is Major Hugh C. Ferguson, D.S.O., another representative of a Western Battalion. Joining the 6th Battalion in 1914 he served in France with the 10th Battalion, of which he was second in command at the end of the war. Wounded twice, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his work at Vimy in 1917. He is second vice-president of the board of directors for the Reunion.

Major T. M. Medland, better known to the thousands of members of Corps Association as "Tom" and secretary of the Corps Association and the board of directors, is third from the right. Enlisting in the ranks of the 48th Battery, he served with the 13th Battery, C.F.A., in France, and was awarded his commission on the field. In addition to the time which he devotes to veterans affairs he finds time to direct his own lumber business and to command the 21st Battery in the Canadian Militia.

Bending his legal gaze on important documents, and puffing the ever-present pipe—he is acknowledged Canada's champion smoke ring puffer—is Captain W. W. Parry, K.C., legal adviser to the Corps, and a prominent Toronto lawyer. During the Great War he served with the C.A.S.C., and was also attached to headquarters of the Fifth Army. Since the war he has undertaken important legal work, and served as counsel for the veterans of Ontario before the Ralston Commission. He was also associate counsel at the sittings of the Royal Commission on service pensions.

Telling the President how the Sap-

pers used to do it is Frank Barber, member of the Corps Council, for three years President of the Sappers Association, and entertainment-arranger de luxe. He served as a Sapper throughout his military service, and has been responsible for much of the outstanding progress which his association has made in recent years—a progress which the Corps Reunion will, he says, accelerate still more.

Besides the board of directors other committees are being brought into being. A general advisory committee, to which other veterans associations have been asked to send representatives, is an accomplished fact, and, by virtue of the invitations which have been accepted, is representative of all Canadian and Imperial ex-service men in the Dominion.

Attorney-General on Reckless Driving

Aims to Cut Death and Damage from Road Accidents.

In order that traffic conditions throughout Ontario may be "made safer" and violations of the law promptly and adequately prosecuted, Attorney-General G. D. Conant has ordered an immediate and substantial increase of the motorcycle patrol force of the Provincial Police.

Coupled with this announcement on Tuesday at Toronto was the issuance to all members of the police and to all Crown Attorneys throughout the province of direct instructions as how best to prevent, where necessary, violations of the law. Copies of the instructions will be furnished to all police commissions as well.

Commenting on his instructions, Mr. Conant said that he was far more concerned with reducing accidents than with increasing convictions, but that in all cases where there were violations to an extent and under circumstances justifying court proceedings, "the prosecution shall be vigorous and the sentence adequate to the offence."

Salient Points Made

Some of the salient points of the Attorney-General's advice are:— 1. Where there is evidence of both drunken and reckless driving, the charge of driving while intoxicated should be disposed of first. 2. In no case, and under no circumstances should a charge of driving while intoxicated be disposed of otherwise than by the magistrate on the evidence. 3. The judicial officer disposing of a charge of driving while intoxicated or reckless driving should be urged to impose more than the minimum penalty where the offense is flagrant, or has damaged or jeopardized persons or property.

4. Cancellation and suspension of the driver's license and motor vehicle permit should be observed in all cases; 5. Where a driver is driving in a manner contrary to law in any respect he should be in all cases, where possible, be warned immediately, whether a summons is to be issued or not.

Text of Memorandum

The complete instructions, as issued in memorandum form, follow: "In view of the increase in traffic accidents during the past year, all law enforcement officers are urged to exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing, where possible, and in prosecuting, where necessary, violations of the law. With this in view, attention is directed to and co-operation is requested in the observance of the following suggestions:

(1) Where there is evidence that a driver is intoxicated and also evidence of reckless driving, charges should be laid at once, both under the Criminal Code (Sec. 285, sub-sec. 4) and under the Highway Traffic Act (Sec. 24). The charge of driving while intoxicated, being the more serious, should be disposed of first. In no case and under no circumstances should a charge of driving while intoxicated be disposed of otherwise than by the magistrate on the evidence. The disposition of the reckless driving charge may depend upon the outcome of the charge of driving while intoxicated. Severe Penalty Favoured "The judicial officer disposing of a charge of driving while intoxicated or reckless driving should be urged to impose more than the minimum penalty where the offense is flagrant or has damaged or jeopardized persons or property.

(2) The provisions of the Highway Traffic Act for the cancellation and suspension of driver's licenses and motor vehicle permits should be observed in all cases. The taking up of license plates should also be attended to so that the plates will be sent in to the Department of Highways. "Drivers' permits should be endorsed by the magistrate in every proper case. (3) Where a driver is driving in a

Iroquois Falls Wins Against Timmins in Two Games Friday

Double-Header Feature Last Week. Iroquois Falls Cubs Defeat Timmins Tuxis 6 to 2, and Iroquois Eskimos Win from Hollinger Gold Kings 3 to 1. Special Train from Timmins for Event.

Iroquois Falls, Ont., January 15, 1938.—(Special to The Advance)—In a double header hockey game feature, held in the Iroquois Falls arena Friday night the Iroquois Falls Cubs defeated the Timmins Tuxis team, 6 to 2. The Iroquois Eskimos also defeated the Timmins Hollinger Gold Kings 3 to 1.

A special train was brought from Timmins, bringing along many Timmins hockey fans, to witness two fast and exciting hockey games. Arriving at 8:00 p.m., the game started soon after, with the Junior "B" series being played first, featuring the Iroquois Falls Cubs vs Timmins Tuxis.

This game was a fast and furious one, with both teams out to cop laurels, and the way in which the boys played was remarkable. Skating was fast at all times, and the hockey played, brilliant, and interesting.

Due to the fact that the boys were going so hard in their playing, eager to win, when they had the misfortune to collide with another player, the impact was severe, and it tended to make parts of the game look rough, but on the whole, the boys were good sports, and left the ice, best of pals.

The first period started off, not with either team eyeing one another, but playing hard. Andy Ronholm was given a penalty at the first part of this period for tripping, as was Ansara, for the same reason. Mongeon was pressing hard, and with an assist from McGrath, scored the first goal. Still press-shorly after, when Porter going down full speed passed to Ronholm, who slipped it passed Dunn for a second count. Ansara was endeavouring to stop this scoring, and seeming a little rough, was put off for his second penalty in this period. Falls played five men up during Tuxis penalty, but were unable to score at this time. Fraser for the Tuxis, a well built player, and of heavy build, stopped one of the Cubs in the latter part of this period, a little too sudden, and was given a penalty. Porter was given a penalty for bumping Stonehouse.

The second period was introduced with the same aggressive play by both teams. Tuxis out to make up lost count, and Cubs out to keep their count and add to it. McLean for Tuxis scored the first goal of this period, taking up a rebound from the Falls goalie. Ronholm with a well-timed pass from J. Omara scored shortly after for the Cubs. Fraser was given a penalty for stopping Lavalle with his stick. Porter was put off for crowding one of the Tuxis players. Dunn, in stopping the puck during this period, lost the puck in his pads, stopping play for several seconds. Mongeon, playing a beautiful fast game, was stopped by Fraser in the latter part of this period, and in the bump, received a fractured left wrist. He was taken to the hospital, and it is learned that he will be compelled to stay out of hockey the balance of the year, due to this fracture. Porter was again off in this period for bumping, and Stonehouse was given a penalty shot, but failed to put it past Watt, who was brilliantly stopping all the shots. Fraser blocked Omara and was given a second penalty.

The third period found both teams hovering around the puck, giving it little rest. Lavallee scored a beauty on an assist from Omara who was playing lovely team work. The defence on both sides were demonstrating their qualifications without question, and at

manner contrary to law in any respect, he should in all cases, where possible, be warned immediately, whether a summons is to be issued or not. A report of the warning, in duplicate, should be sent to the Commissioner, Ontario Provincial Police, and duplicate forwarded to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Breaches Listed (4) While speeding is a serious and common violation of the law, many other breaches of the Highway Traffic Act are very important. Attention is directed to the following provisions of the act: Driving on wrong side of road (Sec. 35, s.s. 2, c. 3 and 5); cutting-in (Sec. 35, s.s. 2, c. 9 and 10); failure to observe right-of-way (Sec. 35, s.s. 1, c. (a)); Turning too suddenly into traffic stream (Sec. 24); following too closely (Sec. 35, s.s. 2, c. 10 (a)); careless backing (Sec. 24); passing standing street car (Sec. 37 s.s. 1 and 2); lack of proper regard for safety of pedestrian and bicyclist (Sec. 35, s.s. 2, clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 and Section 37, s.s. 1 and 2); failure to signal intention to stop or change direction (Sec. 35, s.s. 1, clauses d, e and f and s.s. 2, clause (a)); failure to observe signs and signals (Sec. 35, s.s. 1 (a) and s.s. 2); turning from wrong traffic lane (Sec. 35, s.s. 2 (a)); weaving from one traffic lane to another (Sec. 53, s.s. 2 (a)); failure to observe regulation as to lights (Sec. 9); failure to dim headlights on approach of other vehicle (Not a provision of law but good driving practice).

(5) Where, in the opinion of the law enforcement officer, the sentence imposed by a judicial officer is inadequate, the facts and circumstances and the recommendation of the officer should be immediately forwarded to the Attorney-General's Department in order that, if considered advisable, an appeal may be taken from the sentence. "Your attention to the above suggestions and your active co-operation in law enforcement particularly as it affects traffic problems, will assist materially in reducing the accidents on our highways."

Exchange!—Everybody has to hustle, even the egg is compelled to scramble, oftentimes.

opportune times, taking the puck well up on their opponents' side. Anderson on a lone run, eked past the Cubs defence to score the second goal for Tuxis. J. Omara, scored on a lone run, ably passing the one defence for the Tuxis. At this part of the game, Omara and Ansara locked sticks, and boys becoming a little rough, started a ruff-raff. It was short lived, and the play continued in its usual fast style, J. Omara again passing, with Lavallee taking it up to slip it past Dunn for the sixth goal. The third period did not see the boys tiring, but carrying on till the last.

J. Omara was the star of this game, with Watt doing a wonderful job in goal. Stonehouse, Lake and McLean played a beautiful game for the Tuxis.

Tuxis team: Goalie, Dunn; defence, Ansara, Fraser, Anderson; forwards, Melvar, Hornby, McLean, Baker, Black, Stonehouse and Lake. Coach: J. Dutton.

Cubs team: Goalie, Watt; sub-goalie, Clarke; defence, D. Omara, Dawson, Forter; forwards, Ronholm, J. Omara, Miller, Mongeon, Lavallee and McGrath. Coach: Tommy Cybulski; manager, F. Miller, trainer, L. Lepage.

Referee for this game, Joe Chircoski, Iroquois Falls.

Eskimos and Hollinger Gold Kings

With the first sensational game not yet out of the spectators' system, they were given a second thriller. The Iroquois Falls Eskimos, entered in the Intermediate series, were matched up against the Timmins Hollinger Gold Kings, entered in the Junior "A" series. This game was an exhibition game, and proved exciting at all times.

Both teams demonstrated the value of team play and well timed passing. Walsh, Falls goalie, as well as Bastien, Timmins goalie, stopped the puck many times, displaying their ability in this play.

In the first period Augier kept the puck well down the ice. Cameron was given the first penalty, for hitting but came back on the ice, to score on a lone run. Richards passed to Booth, who placed the puck past Walsh to even up the count. Fraser, who had played in the first game, was again in this game. He was given a penalty for hitting in the first period. Abramson with his fast skating, and beautiful play, kept the Hollinger's busy watching for him. E. Gauthier scored in the latter part of this period with an assist from G. Gauthier.

The second period opened up with both teams pressing hard. Richards played a good game in this period, and with the help of his mates, kept the play away from their net. Cordick drew the Falls goalie out, and made a near score. Kenry for the Eskimos kept the puck pretty well under his eye, and came close to making goals. Behean scored the only goal of this period, when he shot it past Bastien, taking a rebound from him.

The third period found the Hollingers out to make up lost count, and made it worrisome for the Eskimos. The play was around the Falls net in the first part of this period, but Walsh was hard to pass. The Eskimos watching their opportunities, played the puck well, but were unable to make score. Abramson was off for tripping Pilepils, the only penalty this period. Marimac was demonstrating beautiful hockey, and made many near scores for the Gold Kings.

The third period found neither team scoring, ending the game with a score of 3 to 1, for the Falls Eskimos.

Line up for the Timmins Hollinger Gold Kings was: Goal, Bastien; defence, Pilepils, Fraser, Simons; forwards, Chapman, Augier, Booth, Cordick, Richards and Marimac. Coach, Marty Lauder; manager, Harry Boyd.

For the Iroquois Falls Eskimos: Goal, Walsh; defence, P. Gignac, Abramson, P. Olavson; forwards, Cameron, R. Gignac, Kenny, G. Gauthier, Yurnchuck, E. Gauthier and Behean. Sub-goalie, F. Lamarche.

Coach, E. Marchildon; manager, S. Andrews, trainers, T. Stone and P. Dolan, mascot, G. Macdonald.

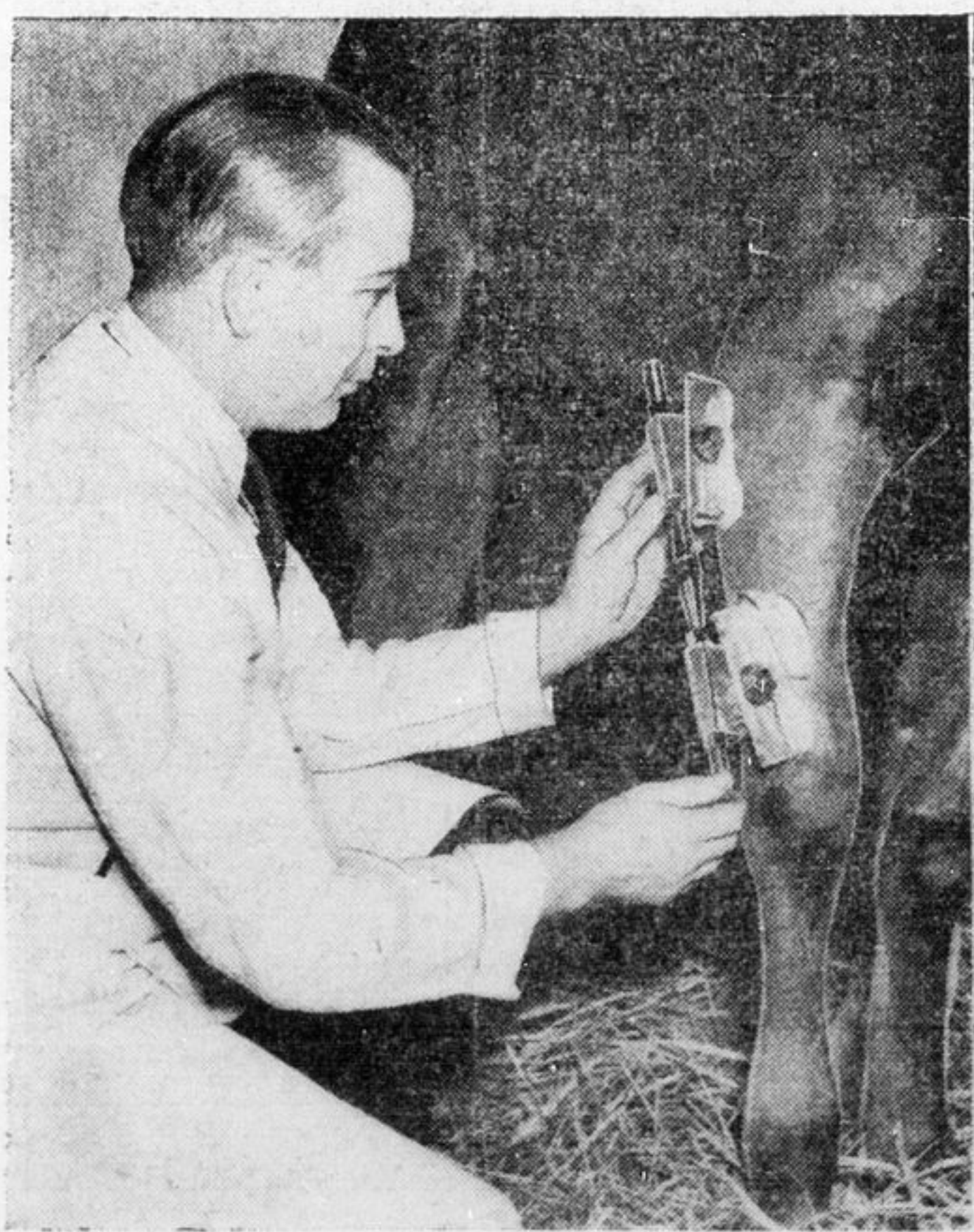
Referees for this game: Grant, Timmins; Joe Chircoski, Iroquois Falls.

Ontario Gazette of Value as an Official Record

(Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin) While agreeing in the main with the arguments that the Ontario Gazette is a waste of public monies, the Timmins Advance sees some value in the publication. It believes it "serves a useful purpose in the way of official record and also in the matter of making the information available to other interested parties, including lawyers, loan companies and others who could not check on all the various local publications." Agreed, but why publish columns, indeed, pages say of tax sales and load the costs on the individuals, the properties or the municipalities? If the Ontario government wants or needs a record why not pay for it? As The Advance further says, "the solution is not the discontinuance of the Ontario Gazette, but rather a restriction of its use and a further use of local publications for local information in official way." The suggestion is fine and might well be taken cognizance of by the government. The present practice is all too ancient for today when municipalities and individuals are fighting uphill fights.

Exchange!—Everybody has to hustle, even the egg is compelled to scramble, oftentimes.

SCIENCE REPRIEVES DOBBIN



Dr. Otto Stader, at the University of Pennsylvania's school of veterinary medicine, demonstrates his new mechanical bone-setting device for horses. It's called the "Stader Reduction Splint," but what it means is that no longer will it so often be necessary to administer a merciful shot in the head of errant sufferers of broken legs. Two stainless steel pins were bored into the bone above the break and two more were inserted below the break. The pins were joined by an adjustable steel bar which enables surgeons to get the bones in place and hold them in position. The pins and bar arrangement allows the animal to rest its weight on the injured leg without damage to the broken section. It also eliminates the use of a plaster cast, thus giving more freedom for blood to circulate to the tissues around the broken bone.