

HONOUR ROLL

TOWNSHIP OF WHITCHURCH

The enclosed list of service personnel from the Township of Whitchurch has been passed by the committee in charge. We invite any corrections to this list. John C. Crawford, Township Clerk.

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|-------------------|------------------|
| Allen, M. | Armitage, A.R. |
| Armitage, R.M. | Ayre, J.A. |
| Barlow, E. | Barnes, C.W. |
| Beckett, G.E. | Bentley, W.J. |
| Bingham, J. | Bingham, T.D. |
| Bingham, H. | Bolender, G. |
| Bolton, A.C. | Brown, W.D. |
| Brown, E.J.S. | Brown, N.M. |
| Brown, B.J. | Brown, M.E. |
| Brown, K.E. | Burkholder, R.E. |
| Burkholder, H.B. | Burrows, W.D. |
| Card, W.E. | Card, D.F. |
| Card, K.V. | Card, K.P. |
| Cassells, J. | Chadwick, D. |
| Chadwick, A.T. | Chalklin, C.F. |
| Chalklin, A.E. | Chalklin, D.J. |
| Cherry, J.G. | Clubine, J. |
| Clubine, F. | Cook, H. |
| Cooney, J. | Cowie, F. |
| Cowie, C. | Cowie, W. |
| Cowie, W. | Culter, R.P. |
| Culter, E.H. | Culter, C.E. |
| Clarke, B.A. | Davidson, C. |
| Davies, V.T. | Dewsbury, G.H. |
| Deshaies, J. | Dreury, J. |
| Dike, H.D. | Duncan, J.A. |
| Dreury, R.R. | Fockler, N.E. |
| Fisher, P.E. | Fockler, P.C. |
| Fockler, P.C. | Forfar, R.T. |
| Forfar, J.D. | Foster, D. |
| Gibbins, G. | Gibbins, R. |
| Gillies, G. | Gittins, R.B. |
| Grose, J.L. | Ground, W.F. |
| Guppy, A.G. | Harper, K.G. |
| Harper, M.T. | Harper, D.L. |
| Harper, A.R. | Hale, K.J. |
| Hale, K.J. | Hale, D. |
| Hall, F.M. | Holly, G. |
| Hamm, K. | Hamm, M. |
| Heacock, F.W. | Heintzman, T.F. |
| Heintzman, H.A. | Heintzman, N.L. |
| Heintzman, D.P. | Hogg, J.J. |
| Hollidge, F.C. | Hope, D.J. |
| Hulme, F.T. | Hunt, G.C. |
| Jones, H.C. | Jones, A.G. |
| Jones, E.O.A. | Kellington, W.T. |
| Kirby, H. | Komar, S. |
| Leary, J.E. | Legge, K.N. |
| Lopatirello, B. | Lavender, H. |
| MacPherson, G. | McPherson, J.W. |
| McClure, O.R. | McIntyre, J. |
| McCallum, J.D. | Milne, D.R. |
| Mitchell, G. | Moore, A. |
| Morrison, D.A. | Needler, W. |
| Needler, R. | Nesbitt, E. |
| Nesbitt, A.D. | Nicely, R.L. |
| Newns, H.E. | Pattenden, I.W. |
| Paisley, E. | Porter, F. |
| Pattenden, W.D. | Preston, H.A. |
| Preston, S.F. | Preston, B.W. |
| Preston, L.G. | Preston, H.O. |
| Preston, G.L. | Pyle, H.E. |
| Pyle, R.E. | Rae, N. |
| Rae, J. | Rae, F. |
| Reid, W. | Rowe, E.F. |
| Rush, E.H. | Rushbrook, P. |
| Richardson, D.W. | Robson, M.P.F. |
| Shand, F. | Sheridan, G.E. |
| Sheridan, A. | Sheridan, D. |
| Sibly, L.W. | Sibly, B.R. |
| Sloman, S.E. | Smalley, G.S. |
| Smith, E.F. | Smith, A.G. |
| Snively, D.S. | Stickley, R. |
| Thompson, W.W. | Thompson, D.H. |
| Tidman, P.H. Jr. | Tidman, E.R. |
| Tindall, E.C. | Tranmer, W. |
| Tranmer, W.T. | Turner, L.G. |
| Turner, L.K. | |
| VanNostrand, F.H. | |
| VanNostrand, A.H. | |
| Watt, W.A. | Wells, L. |
| Widdifield, L. | Williams, F. |
| Winn, E.S. | Woodhouse, F. |
| Yake, W. | |

SUCCESSFUL BATTLE AGAINST GRAIN INSECTS

The farm wife who is troubled with ants in her pantry or beetles in her flour barrel is not alone in having insect trouble. Sooner or later everyone who stores food is faced with the problem of protecting it from insects. Naturally the biggest problem falls to those who store the largest quantity of food such as the grain elevator operators who store millions of bushels of grain every year.

Few people viewing a grain elevator with its clean walls of thick concrete think of it as being subject to the invasion of insects, yet weevils, beetles, and moths are sometimes busily at work inside its bins eating furiously and multiplying as they eat. Into grain elevators in certain parts of the Dominion, the Indian meal moth finds its way and lays its eggs in the bins of golden wheat. The eggs hatch and the larvae select their favourite food, the germ of the grain which they greedily scoop out. The larva of another pest, the rust-red grain beetle, also burrows into the germ. The immature stage of the granary weevil is not so particular as it hollows out the entire kernel, reducing it to a mere shell.

These troubles developed when Canada was at war and endeavouring to supply Great Britain with as much food as possible, when guns and tanks and planes and men competed with food for space on crowded ships. In normal times, the ever-present insects found little opportunity to establish themselves in Canada's fast-moving grain stores, but with the outbreak of war huge stocks of grain piled up, affording an unusual opportunity for the insect saboteurs.

During the past five years, H.E. Gray of the Division of Entomology, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and B.N. Smallman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, have been directing the battle against insects entrenched in stored grain. So successfully has been their campaign that the insects are now in

retreat; in 1943, insect pests were found in a large percentage of the bins examined by these government officials; by 1945, the infestation in these same elevators had been reduced by 75 per cent, and in many of the elevators it was practically impossible to find any living insects. The entomologists began their campaign by recommending methods of insect control and showing the elevator owners and operators how to apply these methods. Their work was effective, but only to a degree.

These two entomologists in the spring of 1945 invited grain elevator representatives to attend a short course in insect control which was held at Montreal, Toronto, Fort William and Vancouver. For four days at each of these centres a total of 260 representatives of 82 different grain storage organizations saw educational films, listened to lectures, examined live and dead grain insects, and asked hundreds of questions.

When the course was over, practically every elevator company had assigned to one of its staff the task of keeping its premises in such clean condition that insects would find it difficult to stay there. If severe infestation should develop, fumigants recommended by the government entomologists are used. Several materials are available which are entirely harmless to grain and may be applied at the top of the bins and will penetrate to the bottom, killing the insects as they go. If the infestation is on the surface, as in the case of the Indian meal moth, the insects are destroyed by a fog-like spray of ten per cent creosote in a high grade odorless oil which, on evaporation, leaves no trace on the grain. The knowledge of their value and the consistent use of these modern fumigants and sprays, combined with good housekeeping practices, have largely eliminated the hazard of insect infestation. This work will be continued for the protection of Canadian wheat standards, to the mutual advantage of grain producers, handlers, and consumers.



SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
Roast Beef with Yorkshire Pudding	Cold Roast Beef	Macaroni Scallop	Lamb Pot Pie	Liver or Kidney Sauté	Fish Dish	Baked Sausages
Group B	left-over roast	unrationed	Group D	unrationed	unrationed	Group D
4 lbs. 2 coupons 5 tokens			2 lbs. 6 tokens			1 lb. 3 tokens
2 tokens left over.						

Meat rationing need not deprive the beef lovers of an occasional juicy roast. The coupon budget of a family of four can allow a four-pound rolled rib roast, complemented with a good Yorkshire pudding and horseradish sauce, to be the highlight of Sunday dinner. And with no undue restraint it should provide Monday's meal as well as some luncheon fixings. A macaroni scallop-alternate layers of cooked macaroni, sliced hard cooked eggs, a colorful vegetable such as green beans, and a well-seasoned cream sauce—is an attractive and satisfying dish for meatless eating on Tuesday. Wednesday's lamb stew wearing a jaunty topping of biscuit rounds is a six-token bargain. Liver or kidney sauté for Thursday will give your family a nutritional boost at no ration expense. By Friday the eating cycle revolves to fish. Sausages which link well with sweet potatoes and beets, all of which can be oven-baked, make an easy meal for Saturday. Lightly fried bologna slices are a tasty egg accompaniment now that the usual bacon and ham are doing a big job where most needed, and you may like to devote one or two of your remaining tokens thusly.

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MADE FRESH DAILY BY
The Stouffville Bakery

Three Merchants Fined on Ceiling Price Charges

Three North York storekeepers, Lloyd Pivnick, Sutton, William Vail, Keswick, and W. E. Purdy, Indianola Beach, pleaded guilty to infringements of the wartime prices and trade board ceiling and were fined \$100 and costs, \$75 and costs and \$25 and costs respectively in magistrate's court at Newmarket. Magistrate W. E. Melville presided. N. L. Mathews, K.C., was special prosecutor.

Pivnick and Vail also pleaded guilty to charges of failing to have prices marked on all merchandise. W. F. Lambert testified that he visited the stores of the three accused and had taken down prices of goods sold by the stores. C.R.Y. Gilpin, prices board officer, testified that in each of the three stores, items were being sold over ceiling prices.

Replying to the charges that goods were not price-marked, Vail said that he had been using part of the store for storage space. Pivnick said that his shelves were being rearranged when the investigator entered.

"It is the desire of the wartime prices and trade board to prevent all infractions of the price ceilings and while the amounts on the individual items are not large, they mount up," said Mr. Mathews. He asked that the penalties be set on a basis determined by the size of the store.

Remanded from before Christmas on a charge of failing to have filed income tax returns for 1942, Wm. J. Porter, Cedar Brae, was fined \$25 and costs. Accused declared he had filed the tax return and was given the remand in order to bring the duplicate return which, he said, he had at home. On the witness stand, accused said he had been unable to find his duplicate form but repeated his assertion that he had sent in the return.

Mr. Mathews, special prosecutor, said that he had caused an additional check to be made of the tax records and that there was no evidence of accused having sent in his return.

Gordon Cain and Howard McGuchin were found guilty on illegal possession of liquor and fined \$10 and costs each. Constable Wm. Hill, Sutton, testified that he found two bottles of wine in the car being used by accused at Belhaven.

THE CALF PATH

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.

Since then three hundred years
have fled,
And I infer the calf is dead,
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep.

And drew the flock behind him, too
As all good bellwethers do,
And from that day o'er hill and glade,
Through these old woods a path was made.

And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path;

But still they followed.....do not laugh
The first migrations of that calf.
This forest path became a lane,
Then bent and turned and turned again.

This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load,
Toiled beneath the burning sun
And traveled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.
The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street;

And this, before men were aware
A city's crowded thoroughfare.
And soon the central street was this
Of a renewed metropolis.

And men two centuries and a half
Trode in the footsteps of that calf.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf three centuries dead.

For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind
And work from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.

They keep the path a sacred groove
Along which all their lives they move,
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf.

THURSDAY NIGHT
IS FOTO NITE
OFFERS \$200 and \$25

W.P.T.B. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—I received a Christmas gift which is not the correct size. The store where it was purchased will not refund the money and they are unable to give me the correct size. Are they allowed to do this?

A.—In reply to the numerous enquiries received about exchanging we repeat once again.....there are no WPTB regulations governing exchanges. Each individual store has its own policy regarding the making of exchanges and refunding money. Most shops are glad to make reasonable exchanges as they are anxious to satisfy all customers. Perhaps they would allow you a credit slip and you would then be able to buy some other item when they have further supplies in.

Q.—Is there a ceiling price on furniture. I paid \$17.50 for a chair a week ago and since then have seen the same chair priced at \$14.95 in another store.

A.—Yes, there certainly is a ceiling price on furniture. Furniture dealers must not charge more for the same type of furniture than was charged by them in 1941. Prices for such articles have always varied slightly from store to store and, of course, the same thing applies today. \$2.25 does seem quite a difference in price on one article and as you have given us the name and address of the store where you made this purchase we will check prices there.

Q.—I telephoned a bakery to make arrangements to have a birthday cake made. When I had completed arrangements regarding the name, etc., to be iced on the cake they told me I would have to bring in a pound of sugar from my own ration. Are they allowed to do this?

A.—There is no Board regulations prohibiting bakers from requesting the customer to bring in extra sugar if they want an iced cake. Sugar is rationed for bakers and very often their quotas are not sufficient to allow for special icing such as you wanted on this birthday cake.