

THE STOUFFVILLE TRIBUNE

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Editorials

Skating Carnival Outstanding Effort

The Stouffville Skating Club Spring Ice Revue this Friday evening, is one of the highlights of winter activities at the local arena. The Skating Club shows which have been produced now for a number of seasons have been a credit to the community and to the members of the Club, both the children and the parents on whose shoulders a great deal of the work of production falls.

Stouffville secured the services this season of Charles Kiel as club professional. Mr. Kiel is a former member of the Silver Blades Club of Toronto and has skated in the Ice Capades and Sonja Henie Shows. Energetic president of the organization is Lionel Ford and he has been supported by an able executive comprised of Mrs. Elsie Sanders, Walter Smith, Mrs. Ethel Mole, Floyd Forsyth and Tommy Farr. A host of committees has also turned in a wonderful supporting job in getting the carnival ready, the making of costumes and decorating of the Arena.

The show this year will be one of the most colorful yet produced with special lighting effects produced locally by Walter Smith, executive member. The show is a wonderful effort with ninety percent local talent. The children and executive hope that you will show your appreciation of their efforts by filling the Arena for this one-night gala performance.

"Open House" Appreciated

The "Open House" conducted at the Stouffville Public School last week in conjunction with Education Week was much appreciated by parents and teachers alike. Despite the inclement weather a fine turnout visited the school and viewed the work of the pupils in the various grades and talked over their children's problems with the teachers.

Education Week is not only a time for handing out bouquets but one which should bring to the surface any matters which have possibly been irking both parents and teachers. In this way it serves a real useful purpose.

Many of us do not see "eye-to-eye" with certain aspects of our educational system and found this an opportunity to see the other side of the picture and in many cases, alter our view. This "open house" provided a real opportunity for parents and teachers to frankly discuss the progress of their charges. How often have many of us built up a "head of steam" over a point relative to something which disturbed us in our children's school life only to discover that the difficulty melted away when discussed with those in authority?

It would be wrong to suggest that teachers and educationists are one hundred percent correct in what they teach and prescribe but it would be just as wrong to assume that parents and guardians are infallible. What every parent or guardian might find most profitable would be to instill in their children a respect for authority and an attitude of receptiveness toward instruction. If this is achieved, and apparent or seemingly apparent wrongs dealt with as they arise by contact with those administering educational affairs, the pupil or pupils would probably derive as much benefit from the curriculum as is possible to expect. It is only when dissatisfaction is allowed to go underground and is not dealt with as it arises that more destructive and serious problems may be expected to develop and minimum benefits achieved.

It might be a good idea for the various Boards of Education to hold an open forum meeting periodically to which parents could be invited from the entire community. At this meeting forms could be supplied parents on which matters causing them concern could be written out and handed to the chairman who would in turn direct them to the trustees for advice or an opinion. The way things are now parents seldom come in direct contact with those who determine courses of study or prescribe policy and there is a danger that the educational system may become mandatory to the point of infringing on basic freedoms. If grievances are given an outlet they would be known to those charged with administering educational matters and gross errors could be headed off. When any governing body becomes too far removed from the people it governs there is always the risk of imposing unpopular legislation on the people. In education, as in any other branch of government, the people have a right to a voice in the way things are conducted since they are the ones who will foot the bill and either benefit or suffer from the consequences of any enactment. There is evidenced that it is time for an alert attitude in educational matters and for the people to insist that they be more freely consulted before drastic changes are made.

Enforce The Speed Limit . . . It Doesn't Need Raising

The suggestion advanced by the Ontario Minister of Highways relative to raising the speed limit on certain super highways deserves to be greeted with a wail of protest from the people of Ontario. The speed limit is sufficiently high and what is needed in this province now is not an increased limit but an adequate enforcement of the one which exists.

Speed, investigations have revealed, is a prime factor in causing highway accidents. We have this on no less authority than the Ontario Department of Highways over whose signature mammoth billboards proclaim "speed kills!" at various points throughout the province.

If the department believes what it authorizes to be printed on its billboards, it is strangely inconsistent to advance a proposal calling for increased speed limits.

Should any other reason be needed for retaining the present maximum speed limit it might be found by viewing the wreckage of modern cars after a high-speed collision. They don't stand up too well under the impact . . . they may have the speed of a fast train but they crumple a lot easier. —Lindsay Post.

Tribune Advs. Get Results

LAFF OF THE WEEK



"I hate to trouble you, sir—but I'd like to wind up the day with at least ONE sale!"

For Parents Only

Wanting to Work

By Nancy Cleaver

A child's ability to hear is of great importance to him all through his life. It is true that hearing devices and the use of lip-reading help the individual who is handicapped by some degree of deafness. Nevertheless, any impairment of this faculty is a very real handicap. It is small comfort for the deaf person to be told, "Well, after all, your trouble is not so bad as blindness!"

Most babies are born with a normal sense of hearing. It is the parents' task to guard this precious heritage. What are the threats to health which may result in deafness?

Ear trouble often accompanies or follows one of the infectious diseases such as scarlet fever or measles. Severe and continuing colds, sinus infection, tonsillitis, diseased adenoids, may produce swelling or an abscess in the middle ear and cause much pain. Unless a doctor is consulted and his instructions followed to the letter, a child's hearing may be damaged.

Small children sometimes put tiny objects such as a wooden bead or a bean into their ears. If mother can't see the object, it can usually be taken out easily. But if it has disappeared, or if it is stuck, never use force or poke at it.

Whenever in doubt about ear complications, phone the doctor's office. Once in a while a small insect may enter a child's ear. A drop or two of warmed (but not hot) sweet oil, or warm turpentine may be dropped into the ear, if medical help is not available.

Wax should never be removed from the ear by a child poking in a match, bobby pin, or sharp object. There is too great a possibility of the eardrum being pierced or the ear harmed in some other way. Mother should remove the wax very gently from the outer ear. If it is hard, impacted, or troublesome, check with the doctor.

Swimming in polluted water can sometimes be blamed for ear infection. Some people cannot dive from a high place

without protecting their ears from possible rupture of the eardrum. A beginner should learn how to dive properly. Swimming under water and diving affect some youngsters adversely. If they seem to be a risk to a child's health, they should be avoided or the ears protected with rubber plugs.

If there is pain in the child's ear, noises of any kind, or a discharge, take the youngster to the doctor at once. Quite a number of children have poor hearing. This defect is not detected because they do not actually complain of discomfort.

If a little child is frequently inattentive when called, if he is very slow to talk, and when he starts, his articulation is poor or he mispronounces quite a number of words, parents should have the child's hearing tested carefully by a specialist or a physician. Irritability and fatigue are results of partial deafness on the part of both children and adults.

The child who is starting to school usually is required to have a medical checkup. Should his hearing be poor the doctor will likely discover this. If mother is in doubt, she should speak to the doctor of his symptoms. Some modern schools are now using a machine that can find if a child's hearing is even slightly below par.

Not a few children have been considered dull, or have made very poor school grades simply because they could not hear properly. Truancy presents a problem when a boy hates the schoolroom. There he is always near the bottom of the class. Neither teacher nor parents have realized that the reason for his actions may be traced to his partial deafness.

No parent wants their child to do anything but his best at school. If you suspect your child is handicapped, consult a doctor without delay. Give him every possible chance to overcome his difficulty. Ears are precious—they deserve the best of care! (Copyright)

Accidents Can Happen When You Walk

You can't forget about traffic accidents just because you do not own a car, according to the All Canada Insurance Federation.

The Federation, which represents more than 200 fire, automobile and casualty insurance companies, points out that 500 pedestrians will be killed this year and another 7,000 will be injured in traffic accidents. The toll is especially high in urban areas.

The Federation's safety experts recommend that pedestrians consider the following rules for safe walking, especially during the dangerous early spring season:

1. Don't cut down your visibility with umbrellas, turned up collars or pulled down hats.
2. Remain on the sidewalk while waiting for a bus to pull up. If the bus slides to the curb you won't be pinned.
3. Be especially careful during twilight hours. Visibility is worse at this time.
4. Consider the drivers' problems of stopping on ice or snow or wet roads.
5. Don't jaywalk: cross at intersections, or in pedestrian cross walks.
6. Watch your step on icy streets and sidewalks. Falls can cause painful injuries.
7. On highways, walk in the snow if there isn't room for both cars and pedestrians on the cleared portions.

GOODWILL TOUR

So successful was the tour to Western Canada last year that a second tour sponsored by the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association is now being planned to Eastern Canada.

The dates are July 5 to 20. The major types of agriculture in the three Maritime Provinces will be visited, and in addition, many places of historic and literary fame have been included in the tour.

The first stop will be a three-hour bus tour of the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Visits will be made to Quebec City, the land of Evangeline in the fertile Annapolis Valley, the Reversing Falls, a tour by boat of Halifax Harbour, the potato lands of Prince Edward Island, a tour of an ocean liner, a swim in the ocean, lobster dinners, the Cabot Trail, experimental farms, Montmorency Falls in Quebec, and a boat trip down the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal. During stopovers the party will stay at the best hotels in the Maritimes.

8. Always walk facing traffic if there are no sidewalks; carry a flashlight or an easily seen white object.

BETWEEN OURSELVES
BY *Archer Wallace*

KEEPING UP THE PITCH

ON ONE occasion when Robert Louis Stevenson was engaged in writing a book he came to a place where he felt unable to continue. So far the story had moved freely and interest was intense, but suddenly ideas ceased, and in despair he said: "How shall I keep up the pitch?" That is a mood which must be common to many creative workers in different spheres. One reads Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, the whole of which seems to flow with perfect grace and ease, yet, if the truth were known, doubtless there were days when the poet could not create, when the muse seemed to have forsaken him and he felt unable to write another line.

WE TALK OF THOSE who carry on with their backs to the wall and there are many such. Troubles, we say, never come singly and the astonishing thing is that some people are able to be so brave in face of circumstances which threaten to crush their spirits completely.

THE APOSTLE PAUL came to such a pass on at least one occasion, and probably on many others. He had carried on with passionate earnestness for years; in spite of bitter and determined opposition he had preached and organized churches with a restless energy which has never been excelled. Then we find him asking, "Who is sufficient for all these things?" Was he perplexed and baffled at the frustration of cherished plans? Is there a note of discouragement in his query, a fear of threatened failure? We do not know, but we esteem him none the less because he did find it difficult to keep up the pitch.

LIFE MAY BE COMPARED to a climb uphill, and when things become too easy it may be well to ask if the ascent is being continued. There is no scriptural promise that life will ever become a primrose path. God does not bribe people into His service by promising them exemption from sorrow, disappointment and difficulty. Religion is not an insurance policy against sickness and loss and misfortune. Often we have heard Christian people say with resentment after some trying experience, "Why should this thing have happened to me?" There is more than chagrin expressed in those words; there is a prospect that somehow God has not kept faith, that a bargain has not been lived up to.

READERS OF VICTOR HUGO'S NOVEL *Les Misérables*, will remember the moving scene when the convict, Jean Valjean, makes a daring dash for liberty and turns down a dark street in Paris, thinking he sees a way of escape. But it turns out to be a blind alley with a high forbidding stone wall at the end. The fugitive feels like a trapped animal, without any way of escape. There are few people who have not known at least something of that mood.

GOD SAVES HIS PEOPLE not from trouble, but in trouble. In a broadcast Professor John MacMurray said: "Religion delivers us from fear but not from the things that we are afraid of." That is worth remembering. The promise God makes to His people is not to deliver people from trouble, but to sustain in the hours of severe trial: "When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." (Isaiah 43:2).

When through the deep waters I call thee to go
The rivers of we shall not thee overflow:
For I will be with thee, thy troubles to bless,
And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress.

When through fiery trials thy pathway shall lie,
My grace, all sufficient, shall be thy supply:
The flame shall not hurt thee; I only design
Thy dross to consume, and thy gold to refine.

NO LIFE HAS EVER BEEN LIVED without some sense of strain; fears that the pitch could not be maintained. It is not weakness which causes people to feel that way, for the strongest and best have known that feeling. But we are not alone in this struggle. There is a great, "freemasonry of sufferers." There have been millions who felt like giving up but who continued, and their courage and fortitude is an inspiration to all of us.

TODAY'S QUOTATION is from an address by Dr. George Jackson: "Sorrow is God speaking with emphasis."



(5th in a series of 24 articles)

Most of the operational details—the transfer of plans into hard work and sweat—fall on the shoulders of the municipalities. The federal and provincial levels of governments must provide the plan; only the people can carry it out. And the local government—the mayor or reeve and his councillors—are the officials in closest contact with the people.

The threat of disaster, whether from any enemy attacking with H-bombs or from flood, hurricane or fire, makes the need of an organization in every community capable of minimizing the effects of disaster obviously important. This can be set up only by each community, for only a community's inhabitants can assess how its facilities, its lay of the land and so on may best be used to protect itself from the dangers an enemy attack would bring.

The first thing any organization needs is direction. So the initial step a community must take toward a civil defence organization is to set up a control committee, with possibly the mayor or reeve as chairman. It must provide the guidance for citizens willing to help make the C.D. plan work.

To direct the plans developed by the committee, a civil defence director must be appointed. He would be a full-time or part-time official or volunteer, depending on the size of the community. His duties, of course, would be as varied as the needs of a city compared to a town, a town compared to a village.

Most Canadian towns and villages fall into two categories for civil defence purposes: Mutual Aid Areas or Mobile Support and Reception Areas. The Mutual Aid Area is the region around a Target Area—usually the large cities—whose communities are organized to provide help where needed when disaster strikes. The Mobile Support and Reception Area is outside the Mutual Aid Area and is organized to receive long-term evacuees and casualties and to send help to a Target Area.

A community's C.D. plan would be determined therefore, by the area-classification under which it falls. To develop its plan, a community should form a Civil Defence Planning Committee. Its members would include heads of each civic gov-

START A CAREER IN NURSING



More high school girls are going into nursing today than ever before. And, one of the most challenging branches of the entire profession is psychiatric nursing—the care and treatment of the mentally ill. Psychiatric nurses are specialists in the diversified field of nursing.

Today, mental illness presents a major challenge to medical science. Girls on the threshold of their careers can play a fascinating role in helping to meet this challenge by enrolling at one of the Ontario Hospital Nursing Schools located at Brockville, Kingston or Whitby.

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ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Honourable Mackenzie Phillips, M.D., C.M., LL.D., Minister

EQUIP NELSON'S SHIP WITH NEW ROPES

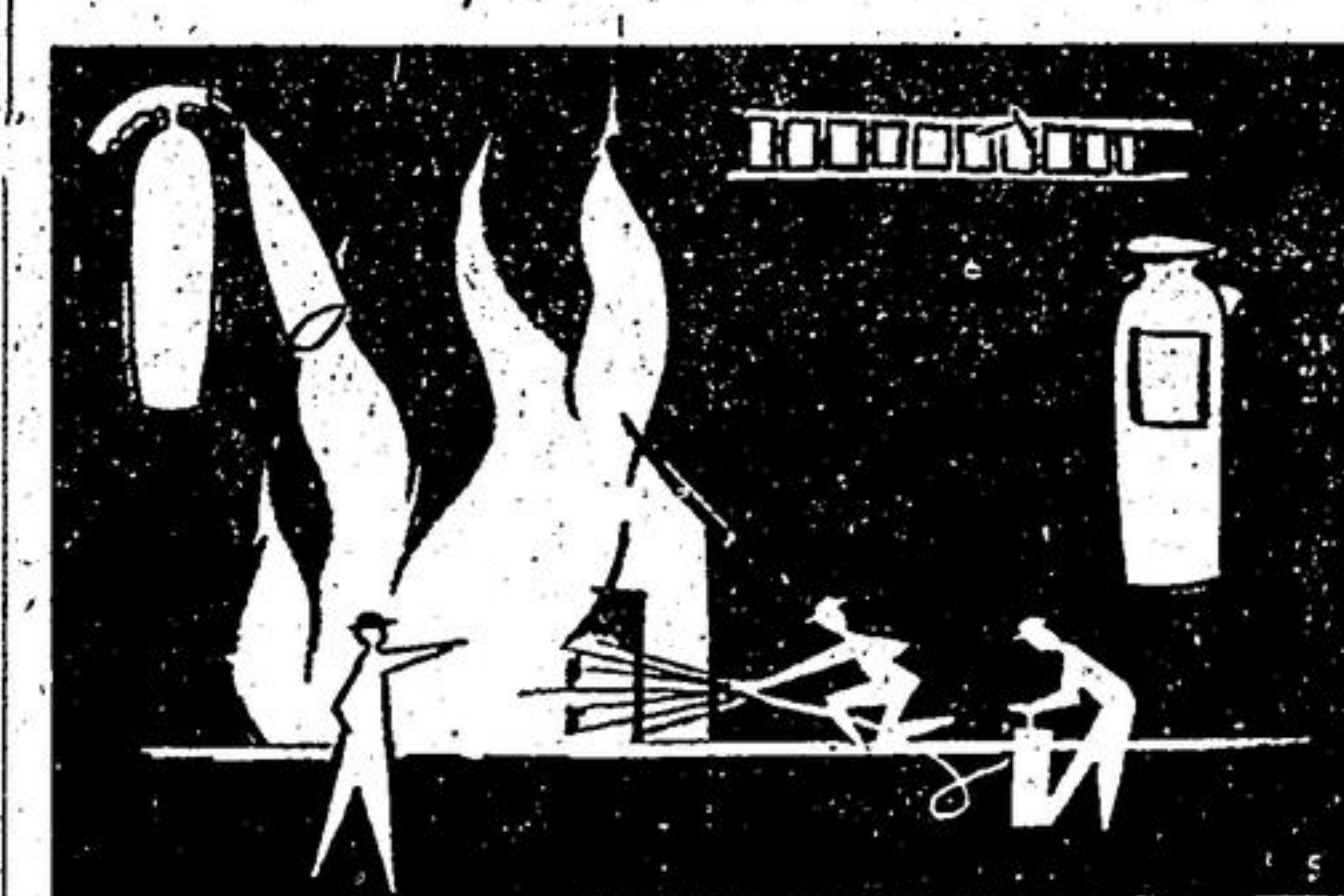
Nelson's last flagship—the Victory—is undergoing her most extensive re-rigging since 1946. The work is expected to be completed in time for Portsmouth "Navy Days" in August. The order for the special ropes needed to replace the Victory's rigging has gone to the Ropery at H. M. Dockyard, in Chatham. It will be made in the same long timber rope walks used in refitting the Victory five years before Trafalgar, after she had been used as

a prison hospital ship in the River Mersey at the close of the 18th century. Supervising the work is Mr. W. J. Blackler, who at 59 has some 45 years of experience as a ropemaker. He worked on the rigging for the Victory before she was opened to the public in 1927. At that time the making of shroud cables was an almost forgotten art in Naval dockyards.

The present Ropery at Chatham—now the Admiralty's only rope-making establishment—dates back to 1785 and meets the needs of Naval ships.

Could their community provide emergency water supplies for another town? Could they provide fire fighting equipment? How much hospital space has the community? How many doctors? Nurses? Where can they be reached?

The C.D. director and his organization must keep in touch with civil defence officials in neighboring communities so that their efforts can be coordinated in time of disaster. Just as the federal and provincial C.D. organizations aim at using all existing agencies to meet disaster, supplementing them with volunteers so should the community organization. Most civil defence organizations are broken down into



Officials of churches, service clubs, welfare agencies and so on, also may be included on the committee. In short, anyone who can help organize the community's facilities for whatever purpose disaster will require of them, whether for emergency feeding, shelter, first-aid—even to baby-sit for children separated from their parents.

The community civil defence director and his staff must make surveys of the resources available; they must know the condition of roads, the amount of sleeping space available for evacuees from bombed cities, the food supplies available.

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