THE STOUFFVILLE TRIBUNE

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Editorials

. Ending Cigaret Habit

The tobacco habit, once acquired, is not easily broken even by persons who have fairly strong willpower.

So it is interesting to read that an army doctor in Texas has suggested a method for losing the tobacco habit which might work for some people. Peter Briggs describes the method in the Ladies Home Journal.

Each day the smoker postpones for one hour longer the first cigaret.

On the first day, as many cigarets as desired may be smoked. On the second day, the first cigaret is put off for one hour, but after that the smoker consumes as many as he wishes. On the second day, no cigarets are smoked until two hours after rising, but, again, as many thereafter as are craved. If the program is. carried out, smoking will cease in about two weeks.

The theory is that, if the smoker can consume an unlimited number of cigarets after his period of abstinence, he loses his fear of the program.

They Bid For Industry

The smaller communities of Ontario have entered the race for new industries and, judging by recent acquisitions, they are going to get their fair share.

Determined councillors, municipal officials and civic leaders are devoting hours, days and weeks to the never-ending task of deluging prospective businesses with data on the attractions and advantages of their respective communities. Some have full-time industrial commissioners; others rely on municipal clerks or even private individuals to be super-salesmen.

The man on the street is also asked to play a part. A taxi driver, for instance, chauffeuring a visiting industrialist, can make a lasting impression and pave the way for a new industry to locate in his community. Tips from the individual citizen may lead to securing a large concern for his town.

Why all the furor? The answer is multiple. New industry provides employment and a payroll, resulting in increased business for the merchant and general prosperity. The municipal treasury gets its share from taxes and just the sight of a fine new commercial building inspires confidence in a community.

In Norfolk County, the towns of Simcoe, Port Dover and Delhi are putting forth a tremendous effort to attract industry. They have chalked up several notable successes and have every hope of progress in this regard in the future. Like other Ontario towns, the Norfolk trio is firmly convinced that de-centralization of industry is imminent - in fact, their view is that it has already started.

Industrial promotion is, of course, only one phase of the busy whirl in the smaller communities in this modern age. But it has become recognized as an essential activity and the next few years should see a spurt of competitive bidding for industry that will be unsurpassed for sheer aggressiveness. -The Simcoe Reformer.

Hit and Miss Assessment Hurting Householders

While we appreciate the sincerity and good intention of Reeve Daniels of Stouffville in turning down a bid for measured assessment at a recent council meeting we believe that the lack of this uniform system of assessment will work an increasing hardship on the householders of town. A check on residential assessment between Markham and Stouffville reveals that houses of comparable assessment are carrying more than fifty percent more taxes here than in Markham. Chief reason for the heavy residential taxes here is the very low assessment on commercial property in town, with some homes bearing more assessment than the best commercial property on Main St.

A number of the homes in our neighboring town found their taxes less under the measured basis because the mill rate was lowered so considerably, even though their assessments were higher.

The County in estimating its share of local taxes is equalizing the assessments of all the municipalities so that the amount paid by Stouffville and Markham varies very little even though Markham's total assessment is more than twice as great.

A spot-check of an average house in Markham which carries an assessment of \$2300, and one in Stouffville with the same assessment reveals that the Markham home pays \$88 taxes as against \$170 in Stouffville. Reason - the business and valuable commercial property on Markham's Main St. and along the highway, is carrying its proper load, while in Stouffville this is not the case.

The position of the assessor is made immeasurably more difficult under the present hit and miss method of assessing which in fact is no method at all, since it is only one man's opinion against another when it comes to value. On a proper measured basis nothing is left to chance since government rates have been established for each type of dwelling and other building and once the job of measuring has been completed and rates established for land, the assessor has only to copy the rates provided.

Deputy-Reeve Burk has shown opposition to the change. He claims there was hardship in Pickering Township where he was once resident, caused by measured assessment. However, it should be recalled that at the time the deputy-reeve refers to, measured assessment was in its infancy, and Pickering Township was one of the municipalities which pioneered the uniform system. There were difficulties and discrepancies at that time but this is years ago and the system has been worked into a smoothly operating assessment roll since that time.

Assessment in Stouffville will always be an unpopular jumble until a systematic system is established and no number of changes in assessors will remedy the situation if each continues to work on the "eyeball system."

THE TRUE MESSAGE OF EASTER





The Overcomers

A FRIEND OF MINE, who has several terms as principal of a terminate on March 31st will stroyed everything within 3 amount of destruction than city high-school but, for nearly ten years had helped a large institution for handicapped children, said it was his emphatic opinion that these crippled children were happier and more contented than the groups he had taught in city schools.

THIS IS THOUGHT-PROVOKING; all the more so because it runs counter to accepted opinion. We expect that the happiness of the handicapped will be considerably diminished, yet their courage and cheerfulness is a constant source of wonder.

ISAAC WATTS, one of the most voluminous of all hymnwriters, as a baby was sick and puny and throughout life was so frail and delicate that his life was often despaired of. He was so small as to be almost insignificant. That he was quite sensitive about his appearance is seen reflected in some of his hymns. Yet it was said of him that no matter what company he was in, his conversation made others forget all about his dwarfish appearance; he was a giant in mind and soul. He became minister in a church in London but from time to time was completely prostrated. When spells of sickness came upon him It was his custom to write pastoral letters which were read to his congregation, and the amazing courage of the chronic sufferer was a constance source of wonder to his people. He seemed to have achieved such complete control over his body that even when racked with pain he managed to maintain a peace of mind which breathes in all his hymns. Temperamentally opposed to gloom, no man did more to make public worship bright and interesting than Isaac Watts. In 1707 he published the "Hymns and Spiritual Songs." These hymns, reverent, confident and inspiring, changed the character of worship in hundreds of churches. The very pews seemed to vibrate with the fervor of the people and the flickering candles which stood up from the little round holes in the pew tops, would start as if with alarm, and quite frequently go out. Watts died in 1748, yet, after nearly two centuries, there are about seventy of his hymns in constant use. And Watts is only one of thousands; many afflicted worse than he was.

- Now, it isn't that these people were resigned and accepted the inevitable with resignation and set teeth. They were supremely happy, and their high spirits and vivacity astonished all who knew them. They ought to have been sad and dejected but no such thing happened. There is something about all this hard to understand and which can only be explained on the basis of divine aid.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, at the request of a man and his wife living in California, I went to see a lady living at the Home for Incurables in a Canadian city. More than thirty years previous to this, these people had been children together playing happily in an Ontario. village. Some strange malady, unforseen in childhood, had laid this woman aside. I found her in a somewhat bare room and made known the reason for my visit. I told her that her distant friends had not forgotten her; that they were thinking about her and praying for her; also I handed her some money they had sent for her comfort.

I HAD SEEN SOME INMATES of the institution out on the verandah and asked the lady how often she was able to go there. "I have never been out on the verandah," she said. "I have a spinal disease which prevents my being moved." This seems a cruel condition and I asked, "How long have you been here?" "Twenty-six years." I thought of twenty-six years and all that had happened in my own life in so long a time. "Do you mean to tell me," I said, "that you have never been out of this small room in twenty-six years?" "I have never been over the threshold since I was brought here, twenty-six years ago," she answered. There are times when conversation seems out of place and this was one of them. It seemed to me that anything I might say would sound formal and insincere. Then that woman saidsomething that I never want to forget. "It only comes a day at a time and God is so good." Twenty-six years of almost continuous suffering - the nurse told me afterwards that she was seldom out of pain for more than a few hours at a time - and yet to talk about the goodness of God.

OUR QUOTATION FOR TODAY is an old proverb : "Keep busy -Even the devil himself can't fill your bag with beans if you have it filled with peas."

LAFF OF THE WEEK



The Cross -The Crown

They crucified Christ the Saviour On a cross on Calvary; The symbol of our redemption Given for you and me.

But on that Easter morning, God's Angel did appear And sald: Christ, He is risen You cannot find Him here."

It is by this sign we conquer, And by this cross we live; For God in all His wisdom His beloved son did give,

That we, His earthly children, May find eternal rest, And glory in His holiness Wherein we wil be blest.

Then may we help to bear His

side —

May this joy to us be known. The cross and crown must be our goal,

For the heavenly gates are opened With the key of Christ's own

Or great will be the loss;

MARKHAM TOWNSHIP. Dear Sirs.

of the Township what they should know instead of what certain committees of Council want you to know.

I will also give you the real reason why three employees two weeks.

a few hidden Liabilities. Keep your eyes open after he 31st for some facts about the internal workings of your Township that do not appear in a Balance Sheet.

Del Ryder 240 Main St., Box & Agincou

The following letter has been received from Arthur L. Hore of Markham Village. In an accompanying letter, he notes the Fluorine Question is not yet settled - Forest Hill Council has beat the City of Toronto's decree to fluoridate the Metro water supply. "We thrive on debate," the Doctor adds, "which improves the power of the mind." Here is the Doctor's

· Markham, Ont. Editor, The Tribune, Dear Sir:

We are still opposed to Fluoridation of our water, and can give good reasons for it. Dr. Gillies, and the Toronto Health League accused us as "fanatics, prejudiced and in want of common sense, but as this World is "an echo chamber" they will hear the same voices applied to them. As "fanatic" means intemperately zealous; wildly enthusiastic; this will clear the

Markham water comes from mineral springs and has the usual amount of fluorine in it, and our foods also have .5 mgs. of daily intake. These two sources do supply all the required amounts to satisfy the crying of children for it. Most children cry for some "mother's love."

We now wonder if the water in Lake Ontario has any fluorine in it? We await a reply from Dr. Gordon Bates, and the Health League in Toronto.

Markham's water supply comes from those "once-famous Ramer Mineral Springs" which attracted hundreds of the invalids from South Pennsylvania to resort here for its healing qualities. It is pure at its source, but they claim that it gets contaminated between the springs and the teakettle, so that the other "germ-killer", Chlorine, is constantly pumped into it. There must be a leak somewhere when it keeps no less than six doctors, going busy all the time, to cope with "Health Problems."

Our suggestions have always been intended as constructive, but so often "action and reaction are equal-and opposite", and one scarcely knows what is best to say. One thing Council could do is to cover that huge reservoir tank at the Pumping Station, to prevent strong gusts of wind from whipping up dust with colon bacilli and depositing them in the water - and then even chlorine might not be needed. Thank you,

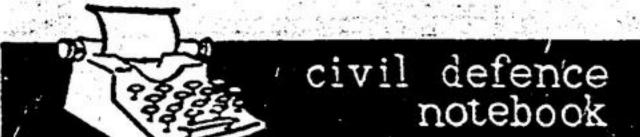
Arthur L. Hore

Dear Mr. Editor.

Since the current rables scare the heat has been turned on myself and other members of the canine world. We want to do our part, but we have a bone to pick with the methods used. It's discrimination.

What about cats? Why ain't they tied? The mealy-mouthed little snitches can prowl the alleys 12 months a year and nobody says a word. But just let one of our boys tip a garbage can and folks start writing letters to editors, sending delegations to the Stouffville

(Continued on page 4)



ers of devastation has made the sky. Animal life touched by civil defence as vital to the fall-out radiation may die or small community as it is to the become severely ill. large city. Basically, the danger

co-ordinator: a mass saturation raid such as when and where the fall-out took place in the summer of may appear. Then it must be 1943 on Hamburg, was tremen prepared to take adequate And hope to wear His crown; dous, the atomic bomb is cap shelter, quickly, for at least 48 To labour with Him side by able of creating the same de hours. A community would gree of destruction from one bomber and one bomb in a matter of a few minutes. In consequence, our danger is very dangers to even the small, outmuch greater."

ferent in many ways from that extended to include the towns which was used during the 2nd | and villages and the farms as World War. It has had to well. change as the threats of new weapons changed.

intention to tell the residents thing within seven miles and pated. . lightly damaged as far as 10 miles. More powerful hombs have since been tested.

It became apparent, says the Word For Word federal co-ordinator, that civil resigned within a matter of defence planning had to be revised. Emphasis was shifted We have all heard about hid- from a policy of "duck and coden Assets. I am going to re- ver" to one of "evacuation" verse the order and tell you of where time permits. That's where the smaller communities come in. They must be prepared to offer assistance to stricken cities.

But what really brought the small community into the changing civil defence picture was the aftermath of atomic bombs -nuclear radiation. When the fireball of an atomic blast izes everything - brick, steel, stone, earth - in its path.

These highly radioactive particles are sucked into the air es high as 80,000 feet. Air currents catch them up and carry the ground as "fall-out." This

Wind Direction

Greend Zero

fall-out may cover an area 150 CD and New Weapons, or more miles long and 40 miles (7th in a series of 24 articles) wide, depending on air currems. The danger it presents The evolution of weapons also varies, depending on the And said, "Christ, He is risen; with greater and greater pow- length of time it has drifted in

> But this threat is far from threatened by war is the same hopeless. The radioactivity of as ever: destruction, death and fallout largely disappeared, usinjury. But, says F. F. Worth- ually, within 4S hours. A comington, federal civil defence munity could escape the danger; if it were prepared. First it "While the over-all effects of must have means of learning then need to know when it was safe to come out.

It is because of these new of-the-way community that civ-So civil defence today is dif- il defence planning has been

Is the situation hopeless? Civil defence says "no". Self pro-The single atomic bomb that tection measures become even fell on Hiroshima in August, more important since many 1945 destroyed 52,000 of 90,000 more people are likely to be buildings and damaged 6,000 affected. Community organizamore beyond repair. As a re- tion is more essential than sult of the bomb, 80,000 of the ever, to take care of larger city's 250,000 population died. numbers of casualties and evac-Your Treasurer whose duties The first H-bomb tested de uees and cope with a greater it?" then be a free lance. It is my miles, severely damaged every- heretofore had been antici-

African Bible Written

Ngambai language recently arrived in French Equatorial Af- ble Society's printers achieved rica, according to two Toronto an exquisite piece of craftsman-Missionaries working at Kou- ship in the Ngambai New Tes-

ment is HERE!!!".

the ecstasy of our joy," wrote large, clear type on the thin Frances and Victor Veary, strong white paper inside, in-This was the reaction of the trigued the natives. "The words missionaries. The natives were jump out of the 'so white' page equally ecstatic when one to be read", they said. touches the ground, it pulver- Christian, Zacharie Yangar by The missionaries were rename, was given a copy. He minded of their search for the

would appear that television broadcasting is almost new, but as a matter of fact it had its crude beginning more than 30 years ago. The CBC Times notes that an important anniversary in TV history passed almost unnoticed on January 26. It was on that day 30 years ago that John

> showed his primitive invention to a crowd of experts and newsmen. The original picture was that of a dummy head, which showed up on a tiny oblong screen not much bigger than a business card. As a matter of fact, Baird made his first successful broadcast some months before that, although it was as primitive as Dr. Bell's first telephone call. Baird was experimenting in a couple of rooms, one upstairs,

TELEVISION HAS BEEN

Five cr six years ago there

was scarcely a television set in

Canadian homes; now they run

into more than a million. It

Logie Baird, a Scotsman, first

SIGHT FOR SORE EYES

FOR THIRTY YEARS

the other downstairs, in the Soho area of London. All of a sudden he found that he had transmitted an image between the two rooms. So excited was he that he rushed into the street, seized by the arm the first person he encountered, who happened to be a policeman on his beat, and

hauled him into the room to see the world's first demonstration of television. The reaction of the people was remarkable," wrote the Vearys. "A naturally bolster-

ous people whose feeling of joy and anger often run away with them, we expected them to get excited. Some could not keep back the tears, others The first full-size book in the fondled the Book affectionately. The British and Foreign Bi-

tament. It is bound in three "The Ngambai New Testa- colours, black, royal blue and red. The title on the front "These exclamation marks cover is in gilt letters to make mean we lack words to express the books more attractive. The

took it, handled it with awe, 5,000 words of which the New slowly, turned it over and over, Testament in Ngambai consists peeked inside as if afraid of when the books were delivered. what he might see, shook his For months and years they had head incredulously and said, gone from one native to anthem until they slowly drift to "Is this it? Am I really holding other with the questions "What is this? What is that?" This digging for Ngambai words they likened to the search for diamonds in the mines nearby. It was often very difficult to secure the right one to express the proper Scriptural meaning. A near tragedy occurred when the new book was being discussed at the Bebalam Bible Institute. One word puzzled a student. The teacher wrote the word on the blackboard. When reaching for the cloth used to erase the writing, he caught only the tip of it between his fingers. As he raised it from the floor, to their horror the class saw a deadly snake curled up beneath it. They, arose quickly and pounded the viper to death.

BEST CUSTOMER

THE STEEL INDUSTRY'S best customer is the farmer.

Directly, the farmer as an individual is a buyer of steel and on the farmer's prosperity rests the prosperity of the farm implement business, which is one of the three Canadian industries using the most steel.

The two other largest direct customers of the steel industry are the railways and the automotive industry. These also are largely dependent on the farmer's prosperity. Moving crops to market is the part of railway business on which nearly all the rest is based.

Motor vehicles owned by the farmer or by other people moving foodstuffs account for a large part of the total automotive business.

Because it is in the steel industry's interest that the farmer have profitable crops, the industry must try to keep down the costs of steel products the farmer must buy. This company is constantly acquiring new facilities to produce more steel for more people.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

MONTREAL GANANOQUE HAMILTON BRANTFORD