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MISSIONARY CONVENTION
continues over weekend

Stouffville United Missionary Church

THURSDAY, APRIL 18th

Sound film entitled "The Gateway to Asia." Miss Ruby Wilson will speak on the subject "Missions Why?" and will show slides of the work she is doing in West Africa.

GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES

GOOD FRIDAY AFTERNOON — 8.00
Sound film entitled "India's Sorrow." Rev. Earl Honsberger missionary to Nigeria will speak.

GOOD FRIDAY EVENING — 8.00
Sound film entitled "To Every Creature." Rev. G. Sloss will show slides, and bring the missionary message. Mr. Sloss works among the Yuroba Tribe.

SATURDAY NIGHT YOUTH RALLY

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th — 8.00 p.m.
Rev. R. Reilly will speak at the YOUTH RALLY on the subject "Pagan People's Repent." Rev. Reilly has just returned from a tour of our Mission Fields.

EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES

SUNRISE SERVICE — 7.00 a.m.
Rev. Weyburn Johnson missionary from India will speak on the subject "The Power of His Resurrection."

SUNDAY SCHOOL — 10 a.m.
Mrs. Earl Honsberger, missionary from Nigeria, will speak about the work being done among the natives.

SUNDAY MORNING — 11 a.m.
Rev. Weyburn Johnson, missionary to India, will speak on the subject "The Extended Right Hand."

CLOSING SERVICE OF CONVENTION—7.30 p.m.

Rev. Richard Reilly who is the Foreign Secretary of the United Missionary Society which has major work in Nigeria, W.A., and India. Recently returned from an extensive tour of the field in Nigeria. He will speak on the subject "The Lord's Compassionate Disciples."

"Philately" — The Study And Collection of Stamps

"And the letters were sent by post into all the King's Provinces." — Esther 3:13

From pre-historic times mankind has shown an inclination to collect things of oddity, things of beauty, and even things of ugliness, that please his fancy for something different from those possessed by his fellows; or something better or larger or more extensive. Stamp Collecting, known as "philately," satisfies those inclinations in a greater degree, perhaps, than any other hobby. Philately is from the two Greek words — "philos," fond of, and "ateleia," exemption from payment — literally then "tokens of exemption from payment."

As the word "open Sesame" revealed to All Baba the wealth and wonders of the cave of the 40 thieves so do the words stamp-collecting or philately reveal an even greater wealth of knowledge, wisdom and enjoyment. For here is an open door to Romance, History, Travel, Education, adventure and discovery which take one away, at once, from life's everyday problems and worries. Indeed a veritable Utopia of New Joys come through philately. It has been well called "The King of Hobbies and the Hobby of Kings". Perhaps best of all it is a permanent, continual source of pleasure, entertainment and new knowledge within the financial reach of all. For a thousand different foreign stamps, showing scenic wonders of the world and people of all ages, red and mythical, may be bought for a dollar or two. Such a package can be the source of countless hours of pleasure, enlightenment and education.

Philately is a compact hobby requiring little space. It may be carried by the traveller wherever he goes. It may be laid aside for a week, a month, or years without attention, if necessary. When opened it will have increased in value, if properly selected. Behind every stamp lies a fascinating story — a "magic carpet" to carry one to distant lands and strange scenes and with little expense.

Stamp-collecting has been a hobby for only about one hundred years, because the first adhesive stamp, the "penny black" of England was issued on May 6th, 1840. The issuing of this stamp and its successors was promoted by Sir Rowland Hill, the English postmaster. It showed the profile of the young Queen Victoria with the word "postage" above and "one penny" below. It is said that black was the colour of ink selected, because it was much easier to print in black at that time and the ink was much cheaper.

Many countries of the world quickly followed the lead of Great Britain. The United States issued 5c and 10c stamps with pictures of Washington and Ben. Franklin, respectively in 1847; followed by Canada in 1851. The first "penny black" adhesive stamp of Great Britain was

about three quarters of an inch wide and seven-eighths of an inch high. This has been the standard size for the great majority of over 150,000 different stamps issued since 1840. In about one hundred years. A few smaller stamps and many about twice as large have been issued, mostly for special issues.

For the sake of brevity, the remainder of this article will be confined mostly to the postage stamps of Canada.

Up to 1841 Great Britain managed her "Colonial Posts" from London but in July 1849 the British Parliament passed an act "enabling Colonial Legislatures to establish inland posts." So in 1850 the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) passed an ordinance transferring the domestic postal system to its own control. The colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed similar legislation and these three colonies fixed similar rates for internal and intercolonial mail matter.

On May 25, 1849 a measure was passed in Canada which stated: "That postage stamps for prepayment be allowed and that Colonial stamps be engraved" also that "Provincial postage on letters be three pence per double rate, and a twelve penny black, with the picture of Queen Victoria, mainly for use abroad. It was marked "twelve pence" because the depleted Canadian Currency required fifteen pence to equal one shilling sterling.

These stamps were printed in sheets of one hundred and had to be cut apart because they were not perforated between the stamps. It was not until 1859, eight years later, that the sheets were perforated between the stamps to allow for easy tearing apart.

Because postal rates were changed, and the immediate popularity of adhesive stamps, other values were soon required. So in 1855 a 10 penny blue stamp with a picture of Jacques Cartier was issued; followed in 1857 by a one half-penny rose, a six penny purple, and a seven and one half penny green, all showing the head of Queen Victoria.

In 1859, Canada changed its currency from pounds, shillings and pence to dollars and cents. This was largely to simplify the rapidly increasing transactions with the United States. So the

YORK COUNTY PRE-SCHOOL POLIO VACCINATION

The York County Health Unit will give polio vaccination to all pre-school children over six months of age who are brought by a parent or guardian to one of the following clinics.

In order to avoid waiting, you are requested to bring the children at the time suggested according to the first letter of your last name (e.g. — Allan, Black, Clark, etc.). There will be no pre-registration of these pre-school children.

MARKHAM AND AREA
Veterans' Hall
MONDAY, 15th April — A to E - 9.00 a.m.; F to K 1.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 16th April — L to P - 9.00 a.m.; Q to Z - 1.30 p.m.

STOUFFVILLE AND AREA
Masonic Hall
WEDNESDAY, 24th April — A to E - 9.00 a.m.; F to K - 10.30 a.m.; L to P - 1.30 p.m.; Q to Z - 3.00 p.m.

BALLANTRAE AND AREA
School
FRIDAY, 26th April — A to K - 9.00 a.m.; L to Z - 10.30 a.m.

The second dose will be given at the same place, at the same time, exactly four weeks later.

regular rate was made 5c and prepaid postage was made obligatory. Failure to prepay caused a penalty of two cents additional to be exacted. The new cent issues of 1859 were in similar design to the pence issues and were issued in one, two, five, ten, twelve and one half, and fifteen cent denominations.

Meanwhile the colonies or provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia had issued stamps in both pence and cents but immediately following Confederation in 1867 the 1st Dominion of Canada Stamps were issued in 1868. These have been followed by over three hundred different stamps with the name of Canada on them.

In addition, special stamps have been issued for special services. These include: Registration stamps first issued in 1875, Postage due stamps in 1906, Special delivery stamps in 1898, War tax stamps in 1915, Air Postage stamps in 1928, Official stamps for Government use, that is, Regular stamps overprinted "O.I.M.S. or G" in 1949.

Also there were "Revenue Stamps" issued for collecting additional revenues, such as cheque stamps, Hunting permit stamps, foreign exchange, Internal Revenue, etc.

Great care is exercised in the design, printing and distribution of postage stamps in order that there may be a minimum number of errors in shade, design, perforation, etc.

The texture, shade and thickness of the paper used are of great importance. Philatelists are constantly on the lookout for any variation as they add to the value, in the mind of the philatelist.

This is but a brief introduction to the pleasures and profits of stamp collecting. Hundreds of books and thousands of articles have been written and published about philately. Many business organizations have promoted Stamp Collecting among their employees, because they find it develops orderly minds, neatness, accuracy, honesty and careful, conscientious observance of details. Counterfeit money seldom passes a philatelist's eagle eye.

Some collectors still collect stamps from all over the world but a majority "specialize" in various ways. Some save only nineteenth or twentieth century stamps. In fact, specialization has grown so phenomenally that almost any taste or fancy is followed. Some subjects are pictures of Monarchs, Geography, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, flowers, etc. Others collect such stamps as relate to religion or music, science, medicine, or any of a hundred other subjects. Said one collector breathlessly: "You just don't know what stamps can do for one."

And finally Stamp Collecting or Philately is heartily recommended to give wonderful pleasure, also relief from professional strain. It greatly encourages friendship and even provides physical, mental and economic sustenance for old age.

Light Coloured Cars Are Involved in Most Accidents

Are you driving a death trap? Sgt. Wilfred Henrich, head of Kitchener police traffic squad, says some drivers may be risking needless death even if their cars are 1957 models, sporting every safety device in the book.

"It's the color that counts," the traffic sergeant said. Since the first of the year, the officer has kept a record of the colors of cars involved in accidents involving right-of-way at intersections.

During one month 57 per cent of cars hit at intersections were light gray or sand in color. Statistics showed that black cars or ones with light colored tops were almost as often involved. By contrast, only one red car was involved in an accident during the month.

Other statistics showed that light green cars figured in many early-morning crashes and light blue cars in accidents at dusk. "These colors seem to blend into the surroundings, making the cars invisible to other motorists," the officer said. "It is something motorists should realize."

The traffic officer said he is conducting a continuing study of accidents in which cars are failed to be seen. He expects to draw statistically sound conclusions before long.

"As a guess, I expect that green cars will be involved in many accidents during spring months," he said. Results of the tests are being watched with interest by the Ontario Attorney-General's Department which has charge of police affairs in the province.

Sgt. Henrich said Eric Silk, senior solicitor for the Attorney General's Department, has asked to see results of the Kitchener experiment.

"I've suspected a connection between car color and accidents for a long time," the sergeant said. "This is the first time I have had statistics to show it." The officer, by the way, drives a car that is predominantly bright red.

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Township of Markham Residents

Your attention is directed to the provisions of By-law No. 1313 re setting of fires in the open air.

1. No person shall set a fire in the open air after 9 p.m. or before 6 a.m. in any day.
2. No person shall set a fire in the open air until he has first notified the Chief Constable of his intention so to do, giving the following information;
 - (a) day and hour the fire is to be set
 - (b) the place
 - (c) the name of at least one adult person other than the applicant to be in attendance
 - (d) the means of extinguishing the fire

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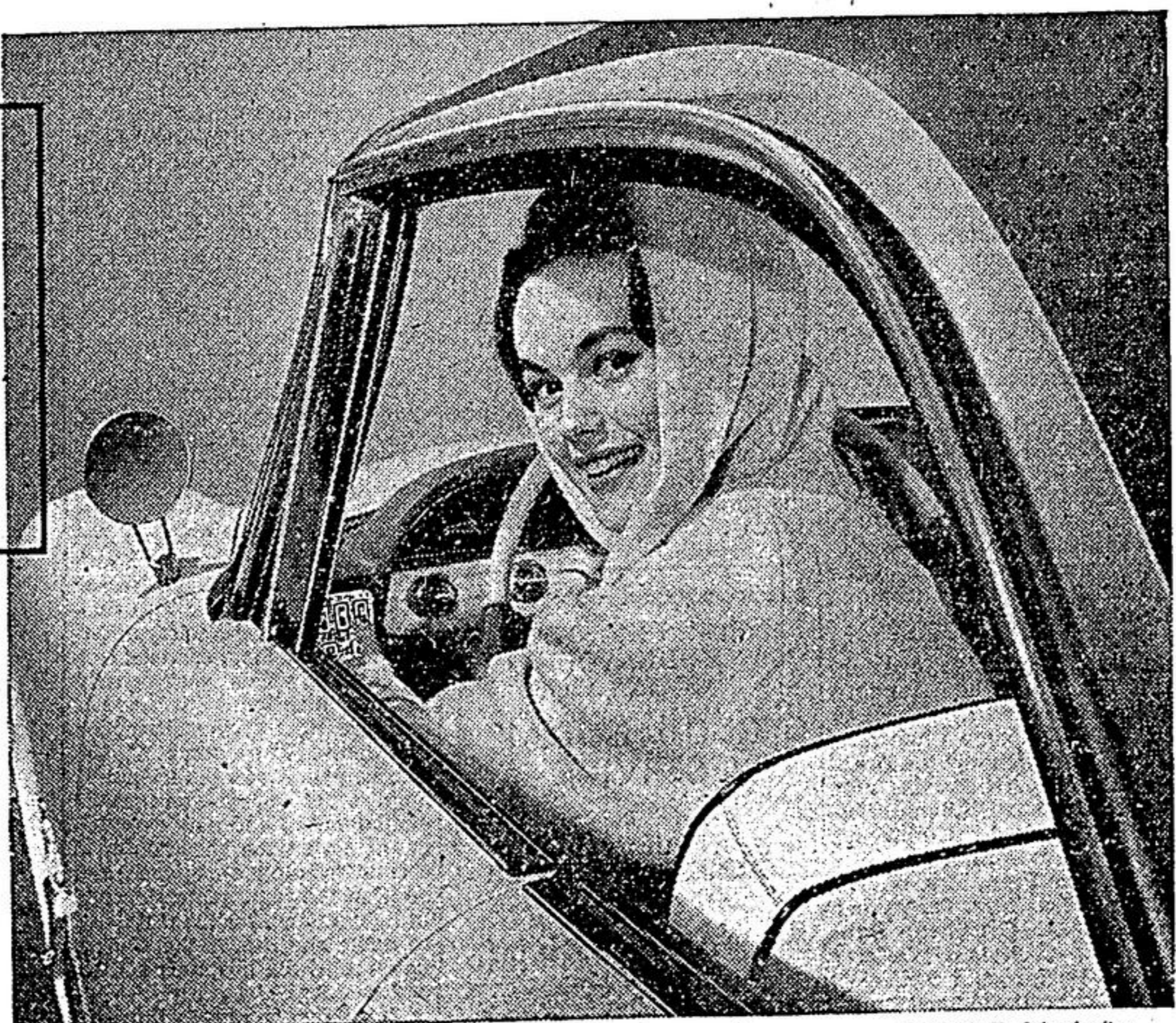
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WHITE GRUB DAMAGE LIKELY IN 1957

White grubs, the larvae of the June Beetle, are expected to cause extensive damage this year to lawns, cemeteries and golf courses and susceptible cultivated crops. Commonly the June Beetle follows a three-year cycle with heaviest damage from the larvae occurring the year following the flight year. The adults seek out grassy, uncultivated areas to deposit their eggs which hatch into tiny larvae. In the fall the small larvae go deeper in the soil where they remain over winter and in the following spring come up to within a few inches of the surface to feed ravenously on the roots of plants. In most areas of York County a very heavy flight of the adult beetles occurred in May and June of 1956 and extensive damage from the larvae is likely to occur this year. Lawns are very subject to damage, particularly those on lighter soils and chemical treatment to kill the larvae is recommended. Crops such as cereals, potatoes, strawberries and gladiolus which are susceptible to attack, should not be planted on grub-infested soil and if this is not possible insecticides should be applied to the soil before the crop is planted.

The insecticides recommended for the control of the larvae are Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin and Heptachlor. Full information on the amounts and method of application are given in the Ont. Dept. of Agriculture Circular No. 283, "White Grubs", which is available at the office of the Agricultural Representative at Newmarket. As pointed out in this circular, two cycles occur along the shore of Lake Ontario from Oshawa to Burlington where the other brood caused considerable damage in 1956.

Cottage cheese is highly perishable and should be kept covered, in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Glass containers are best.