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OUR EDITORIAL COMMENT

New Inventions

This is a push-button age. We push a button to ring a bell, summon an elevator, open doors, start powerful machinery, bring light into darkened quarters and a score of other things are set in motion by the simple act of pushing a button.

Not so very long ago push-button toothpaste joined the ranks of the many products we buy nowadays and use simply by pushing a button. . . . A most convenient way of getting things done but don't look beneath the button because what you learn may come as a shock and a revelation.

This is especially true of push-button dispensers of heavier products like toothpaste. While they work efficiently to a point, some models appear to be very wasteful as a "prying off" of the push-button will reveal. . . . A good week's supply of dentifrice will be found in the bottom of some of these dispensers because the mechanism fails to eject the last half-inch (give or take a little) of toothpaste in the can.

Handy but wasteful, at least until perfected, aren't they?

—Lindsay Post.

Part of the Food Cost

If we are not aware of the interdependent nature of the nation's economy, we might give it a bit of thought the next time we go into a supermarket to do a bit of shopping.

Notice how prices are going upward? Well, don't blame it all on the supermarkets. Thomas G. McCormack, president of Dominion Stores Limited, told shareholders at the company's annual meeting that retail food prices are affected not only by rising costs within the industry, but any rise in almost any major commodity. Increases in labor costs, steel prices, freight rates and many other economic factors find their way into the retail cost of food.

It may be difficult to associate a boost in steel prices with higher cost of food, since it is difficult to think of steel in terms of what we eat. One

apparent connection of course, is in the realm of tinned goods. The container is part of the purchase price, and if it costs more to make the container — the so-called tin can is made of thinly-rolled steel dipped in tin — well, the consumer has to dig deeper into his pocket.

Steel prices also hit the food budget in other ways. When steel prices go up, the farmers have to pay more for their farm equipment. Truckers pay for their vehicles. Cost factors rise in rail transportation, boosting the demand for higher freight rates. Other rising costs which enter into chain of production and distribution also strike into the consumer's food budget. And as Mr. McCormack says, there are few major commodities that do not have an influence on the food market.

Many Give Plug for Small Town

Many have been the articles written on the subject of the small town versus the city, and last week the editor of the *Elmira Signal* added a little more weight on behalf of the small town.

What our *Elmira* publisher points out is just as true in Stouffville, or any small town throughout the country. City dwellers have made the following observations: "I've met more people in the two months I've been living here than I met in Toronto in two years," "the main advantage in living in a small town is that awful tension is gone. It can't be understood unless you have experienced it — it's such a strain. You just live on your nerves."

The *Signal* goes on to say — an analysis of the above statement proves it is more advantageous for either young or old to live in a small town than in a large city, providing one is seeking happiness rather than greater materialistic gains.

Small towns provide the nucleus of the essentials for the building of fine character and fine Canadians. Consider the advantages of a family in a small town over one in a city. They arise, can eat an unhurried breakfast and proceed to the schools, offices or places of work in from five to fifteen minutes from the time they leave their homes, usually on foot.

Coming and going to and from home, they meet many friends and neighbors with whom they have much in common, pick up their mail, do a bit of shopping en route, enjoying God's great outdoors and breathing fresh, clean air. Usually they can come home for a hot lunch or dinner at the noon hour, again enjoying the companionship of those about them. (No racing to catch street cars or buses, inhaling gas laden air or pushing and jostling among the crowds.)

Recreation facilities, especially here in Stouffville, are as good as any major city. There are other recreation facilities, too, not found in the heart of a large city because five minutes in a car or even on foot takes one to the great outdoors for picnics, etc. A short exhilarating walk takes one to the tennis courts, the ball park, the hockey match, the swimming pool, with no hours of time wasted getting there or coming home.

Ah yes! To the visitor in a small town who says: "What do you ever find to do in this place," most members of the community can look upon him with a superior stare knowing there is always something to do in a small town and it is usually done unhurriedly yet at a steady pace with none of the tension-ridden, ulcer-making, nerve-wracking, back-stabbing manner found in the cities.



Wrong Number

DID YOU EVER get the wrong number on the phone? Of course you have, and it was a test of your patience and still more a test for the other person. You have called him to the phone; maybe he was busy; he finds he's not the man you want, how is he going to react?

He doesn't know who you are, and you don't know who he is. You are like ships that pass in the night and neither need be identified. You apologize (I hope). He may be gracious, or he may be peevish and unpleasantly sarcastic and hang up with a growl. If it is a lady you've called, your chances of a courteous reply are better — although I wouldn't say one hundred per cent.

BUT IT IS AN INTERESTING SITUATION. We are all more or less sensitive to public opinion, and we often behave decently because we have a reputation to live up to. But here we are on our own, with no reputation at stake. A lady once told me that her idea of a gentleman was one who used the butter knife when he was eating alone. I have been known to forget it even when we had company — but that is a digression.

IT SEEMS TO ME that when people go abroad they reveal their real selves. It is well known that some thoroughly good citizens in their own town or village, act differently when they are in a different setting.

THERE IS AN INCIDENT in the early chapters of the Bible which tells of how Moses committed a very rash act. He saw a Hebrew being lashed by an Egyptian. In a moment of furious rage he killed the aggressor and hid his body in the sand. But before he did, we read: "He looked this way and that way, and when he saw there was no man, he slew the Egyptian." So, FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST, he felt he could get away with it; he was unnoticed. I suppose we are all as good as we are when no one is looking. Most of us have a good deal of regard for prevailing standards, and we are anxious not to offend or do things in bad taste.

THE LATE DR. GEORGE MORRISON, a Glasgow preacher, believed that Peter would not have denied Jesus in the courtyard had there been any friends there. But he was terribly alone and in abject misery so, largely because he was unobserved, he denied his Master. He probably would not have done it if John or Thomas or any of the other disciples had been in the courtyard.

ONCE READ that figures about young men and women moving to large centres every year to make the city their home, is enormous. All our cities have similar influxes. Now in the villages from which they come, or the farms, they were well known, and that fact itself was a salutary influence. In the city of the thousands who pass, they know none. It is, to say the least, a real trial.

A FEW YEARS AGO, J. A. R. Cairns, a famous London magistrate, tried to describe his emotions, when he arrived in London from a tiny village in England. He wrote: "It was like getting a douche of cold water in the face. I never felt so utterly insignificant in my life. I thought no one knew me and nobody cared."

THAT WAS AN EXPERIENCE that would be paralleled by thousands. To be utterly alone, and on one's own, no doubt brings a measure of freedom but it also has its perils. The truth is that we are just what God sees us to be and — what we know ourselves to be. In reality we always have an audience.

PERHAPS TOMORROW some person with a raucous voice may get your number by mistake. What will you say? Here's hoping!

OUR QUOTATION TODAY is from the Old Testament: "In quietness and in patience possesses ye your souls."

For and About Teenagers

Growing Up Is Often A Tiring Task

Very often parents will complain that John and Mary, their teenage children, are "too lazy to breathe." This complaint is often accompanied by the observation that their children seem to spend every minute that they are not engaged in sports sprawled on beds, chairs or couches.

Parents have forgotten, I think, that they too went through this difficult stage. The fact is, your teenager is probably "plain tired."

True, they spend hours swimming, playing tennis, baseball and taking part in other teenage activities. This of course uses up a great part of their energy. But another great amount of their energy is used up in the process of "growing."

I suggest that those parents who sometimes think they will lose their minds if John or Mary doesn't show a little activity around the house, remember it takes a lot of energy to grow two or three inches in a year.

I have heard businessmen and women complain that they are completely "bushed" after a day at the office. And none of them have engaged in the type of physical labor that would exhaust them. The reason they are "bushed" is that mental activity has tired them physically.

Your teenager is also going through great mental development. Every minute of his day he grows mentally as well as physically. He can get just as tired as you from this mental activity.

Less scolding and complaining on the part of parents (and a few more vitamins), might well mean more pleasant relations on the part of all concerned.

Sunday School Lesson

JUSTICE IN THE FAMILY

(Lesson for July 20)

GOLDEN TEXT — Look not every man on his own things, but every one also on the things of others. — Phil. 2:4.

THE LESSON AS A WHOLE

Approach to the Lesson

The basic unit of society is the family. If social justice is to prevail out in the world, it must first be taught in the home. The material in this lesson is vital in a day of shattered homes, sundered ties, and broken hearts. Estranged parents and confused children should sit at the feet of Paul and learn from him.

The general principle underlying the discussion is clear. Relationships between husbands and wives and between parents and children will be wholesome, happy, and enduring only if Christ is central in the home.

The paganism of Paul's day advocated cringing subservience of wife to husband and of child to parent. Woman was often regarded as the chattel or toy of man. Children were loved but unduly repressed.

The reception of Christ as Saviour freed men, women, and children from the guilt, condemnation, and penalty of sin. But it did not emancipate them from all social restraint. The Gospel replaces the slavery concept with that of Scriptural "subordination." This principle must be understood and carried out in the home.

Paul clarifies it in 1 Corinthians 11:3. This is the divine order: God the Father, Jesus Christ (as to His humanity); the

For Parents Only — Flag Facts

by Nancy Cleaver

"Behold our emblem. Three crosses on one field. Three colours for us to cherish: The red for courage, The white for purity, The blue for truth. We pledge allegiance to this flag. To the Commonwealth for which it stands And to the world fellowship that is to be."

Thousands of boys and girls at summer camps first thing in the morning as the whole camp stands in a circle around the flag pole. Recently a letter to a paper complained that Canadians don't bother flying their flags on National holidays and parents fail to give their children a respect and love for this symbol of national life. The Scouts and Guides do take time on flag craft. These two organizations with their Scout International Jamboree and the First World Guide Camp held August, 1957, near Huntsville, Ontario, have made a vital, continuous contribution to "the world fellowship that is to be."

As a parent, you not discover if your son or daughter knows most of the following facts? The Union Jack, with its three crosses, did not appear until 1801. The flag of St. George, the patron saint of England is the red cross on a white ground. The flag of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland is a white diagonal cross on a blue ground. The flag of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland is a red diagonal cross on a white ground. The broad white stripe bordering the diagonal cross of Saint Andrew should be on the upper side next the mast head. Care must be taken never to fly the Union Jack upside down, because this is a signal of distress!

The Red Ensign, used so widely throughout our country is the flag of the Merchant Marine. The Canadian Blue Ensign is the Royal Naval Reserve flag. The White Ensign belongs to the Royal Navy. The distinctive flag of the Air Force with its red, white and blue concentric circles on a light blue and the United Nations flag in the upper quarter is well known.

A flag is the symbol of a nation and thus must be treated with respect. The right way to dispose of it when it is old and worn is to burn it — not throw it into the garbage. A flag should never be used as a covering of a table nor should objects be placed on it. It is used for decoration; the flag must not be lower than the eye level of a person when sitting.

Two flags should never be flown from the same staff. In wartime, this signifies that the nation with the top flag is the victor. When carried outdoors,

man, the woman. The outworking of this order in actual family life are given in our lesson.

The very fact that the New Testament writers instruct women and children as to their conduct is arresting (cf. Col. 3:18; 1 Tim. 2:9-15; 1 Peter 3:1-6).

The beautiful picture of Christ and His Church as the bridegroom and bride is doctrinally revealing and at the same time regulative of family ties. Observe the words "and so" (Eph. 5:22, 25, 29, 33); they make the parallelism clear and relevant.

The parent question is settled first, then the child problem. This order is important. Juvenile delinquency must be solved first at the parental level. If a father and wife observe the divinely prescribed and Heaven-blessed order, their children will far more easily fall into line.

Verse by Verse
Eph. 5:21 — "Submitting yourselves one to another as fear of God." "Hupotasseln," neatly translated "subordinate." This verse is a statement of general principle. Familial details follow. Due reverence for God underlies the Christian social structure.

Verse 22 — "Wives, submit . . . as unto the Lord." Bear in mind the divine order. The relation is predicated upon the fact that both mates are believers.

Verse 23 — "The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church . . . saviour of the body." There it is, plainly stated: "The husband is indeed head of the household; but his headship is re-scribed, limited, and glorified by the comparison with Christ. The "body" here is the true church.

Verse 24 — "as the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wife abide as to the Lord." The subordination of the Church is not abject, unreasoning, tyrannically enforced, but loving, purposeful, voluntary.

Verse 25 — "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ . . . loved . . . and gave himself . . . for the church . . . that he might cleanse it by the word." The husband's love is not thoughtless and arbitrary, but self-sacrificial and devoted. The following verses indicate the depth of the Saviour's love and challenge the husband to emulation at the human level. The Lord Jesus "gave himself" for sin on the cross.

Verse 26 — " . . . sanctify and cleanse . . . washing of water by the word." This is the present sanctifying work of Christ. The original states, "having cleansed it by the laver of water in the word." The primary reference is doubtless to the regenerative, cleansing act wrought in salvation by the Holy Spirit through the Word of God. Water baptism and the use of the verbal baptismal formula (Continued on page 5)

A flag should never be allowed to touch the ground or fall into the water. On streets running east and west, flags should fly to the north; on streets running north and south, it should fly to the east. It is a privilege for a person to be chosen to carry a flag in a parade. In the British Navy, the admiral of the fleet's ship is named the flag officer; he is called the flag officer. He flies the Union Jack.

A flag at half-mast signifies mourning. It should be hoisted to the mast head and then lowered to its half-mast position. Two ships salute each other at sea by dipping or lowering their flags and then re-hoisting them. To "strike" a flag means to lower it and leave it down. In combat this is a sign of surrender.

The flag of truce is the white flag and that of revolution or mutiny is the red flag. But would you recognize the yellow flag as calling out "Quarantine" or the green flag as the sign that a wreck is below the water? In the olden days, pirates used a black flag.

Usually we think of flags as the mark of individual nations, but in recent years, a number of international emblems have been created. Did you ever wonder where the Red Cross got its flag? In 1863, an international Conference was held to outline rules for the care of the sick and wounded in warfare and to protect medical workers, dressing-stations and the hospitals. The delegates met in Geneva, and thus it was suggested that the Swiss flag, a white Greek cross on a red ground be reversed and flown as the symbol asking for mercy for the victims of war. Mohammedan countries, however, not wishing to fly a cross, substituted a red crescent on a white field.

Sportsmen of many lands gather together from time to time to compete. The Olympic flag, a chain of five interlinking rings on a white field, was first flown in London in 1948. The chain is a symbol of co-operation and the number five represents the five continents. The colors of the links are those often used in heraldry: blue, red, yellow, green and black.

The United Nations flag is a white polar projection of the world, surrounded by an olive wreath, on a blue ground. It is one and a half times as long as it is wide. It symbolizes the dream of the world — of peoples everywhere living in peace and friendship.

Rural Clergy To Hold Course At O. A. C.

The ninth annual School for Rural Clergy will be held again at the Ontario Agricultural College, July 21-25. One hundred and fifty ministers from rural parishes attended the undemonstrational school last year and at least this many are expected to enrol again, many bringing their wives and families with them. The course is designed to provide a pleasant and stimulating atmosphere for discussion of the problems of the town and country church, and of the rural community. It is hoped that those attending will obtain a greater knowledge of the basic principles of agriculture in relation to human business, community life, and the work of the church. Courses will be offered in rural sociology and soils and land use. The course in rural sociology will emphasize economic changes and their effect on rural living values, while the soil and land use course will feature studies of soil conservation, efficient farm practices, and field trips for first-hand studies.

For some obscure reason, a standard five-grain tablet of aspirin relieves a severe attack of asthma in some people.

The greatest number of accidents occur during the twilight period. Twilight blindness or difficulty in seeing in dim light, is sometimes caused by a riboflavin deficiency.

The courthouse at Eastville, on Virginia's Eastern Shore, contains some of the oldest continuous county court records in the United States. The documents date from 1632.

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From the Tribune Files

From The Tribune July 15, 1926

At the Aurora Flower Show held last week, Mayor J. M. Walton gave a special prize for the best head of unbobbed hair, and strange to relate, there were twelve entries.

Mr. Harold Warriner has sold his fifty-acre farm at Mongolla, to one of his neighbors, Mr. John Brownberger. The sale price is \$6,200. Mr. Warriner acquired the property about two years ago, and had lived on it since that time.

A heavy downpour of rain passed over this location on Friday, just in time to save the crops from serious drought following several days of extreme hot weather.

Despite the big crowd in town for the twelfth of July not more than 175 people came by train, according to the railway records. It was a day for motor cars, and this led many of the visitors to bring their own lunch baskets.

Between fifty and seventy-five applications for the position of teacher of this book work, on the staff of Stouffville Public School, are in the hands of the school board who will select an applicant this week.

In spite of lowering skies and a heavy downpour of rain on Monday morning which lasted until nearly noon, the memory of the Battle of the Boyne, fought in Ireland away back 236 years ago, and which gave religious freedom to the empire, was gloriously celebrated in Stouffville. Before one o'clock crowds were surging into town from every direction and when the big parade left the grounds at Memorial Park, thousands of

people lined the street along the route. The oldest man in the parade was James Chambers of Cannington, who had reached his 90th birthday and had been an Orangeman for 68 years. On the other hand the youngest walker was Kenneth Stewart, aged 5 years, son of Mr. Adam Stewart of Uxbridge Township.

EDITOR'S MAIL

Wroxeter, Ont.
July 9, 1958

Editor, The Tribune,

Dear Sir:
I would like to have the privilege of saying my say on aspects of that revealing editorial in the current Tribune — giving chapter and verse to show how and when "contact farming" keeps spreading? I note especially that "it ties farming in with big business operation," and "It has come about largely as the result of the cost-price squeeze making things difficult for the producer," and finally, "This trend . . . makes it difficult for the small, independent producer to operate at a profit and survive — especially if he's inefficient."

It becomes clearer, as years pass, that mechanized agriculture is "making yards" here in North America, at least in one respect, namely, that the average primary producer is learning whole chapters from the rule-book of urban business. In this revolutionary process pointed tersely: "It is inescapable; is in line with the spirit of these speedy, streamlined times, and need not be feared," maybe

one would find the reason why the mass migration of rural youth to the pavements has been almost enthusiastically approved by the economic and political leadership of the United States and Canada. Apparently, one of the unlooked-for 'fruits' of this 'green revolution' is that the farmer is determined to get his fair share of the national income, and is using some of his new leisure' to look into his marketing mechanism, and go after a more appropriate slice of the 'urban food dollar'.

Personally, I can't see how he can suffer the loss of much of his historic independence, by — as one columnist describes it — "acting like a businessman in the market-place."

Luck to him and to his work-trained family, most of whom have been too long on a low-wage or no-wage operating level!

CITY READER
(Once a dawn-to-dark farm boy)

No Offers On Langstaff Property

On recommendation of its property committee, the Toronto Board of Control decided Wednesday not to accept any further offers for a six month period. During this time it is hoped the problems of zoning, sewage and water can be solved.

The city has already agreed to allow the Salvation Army to use the Concord Jail property as a rehabilitation centre for youths.

Many men are yielding to the vernal urge to dig in the dirt — until they find enough worms to go fishing.