

Editorial . . .

Farce Has Gone On Long Enough

Despite the criticism carried in letters to this newspaper last week on our stand concerning gambling in this country, we still believe that our gambling laws are a farce. We were very pleased to receive these letters and trust that still more citizens will express their opinion on this matter.

The objectors so far all refer to gambling as a crime, but I would remind these people that gambling is only a crime when the government does not get a "rake-off." When it is conducted under government license it is quite all right, but the same thing done without government permission immediately becomes a crime. Now I ask you . . .

This is a federal statute which the provinces are obliged either to enforce or disregard, and we are getting a little of both in most areas. The result is discriminatory application of a bad law, which is an intolerable situation. One large soft drink concern was recently fined for operating a lottery through bottle cap prizes. Two other competitors have been doing the same thing without interference. Richmond Hill and Stouffville Lions Clubs were both threatened with raids if they carried

out lucky draws. However all over the country service clubs run carnivals, bingo and special draws for everything from motor cars to mink stoles and few of them are ever bothered.

The general public has a great deal of sympathy for charitable work and we believe the majority of Canadians favor legalized draws for this purpose.

It would appear that the enforcement of the law has become only a matter of whim or how else can one explain why so many go unnoticed while others are warned or prosecuted. Great publicity was recently given to the prosecution and fining of people for selling sweepstake tickets. Many of the newspapers which carried the story of this prosecution also carried advertisements offering valuable draw prizes at mercantile stores which are equally as illegal as sweepstake tickets.

It is certainly time to overhaul such a creaking law. Enforce the law for everyone or forget it until the changes, which we think most Canadians favor, are passed by Parliament. This farce has gone on long enough. It isn't funny anymore but decidedly unjust.

Subjected To Political Pressures

The assessment argument that lit a fire of discontent among hundreds of rural residents in the Twp. of Pickering one year ago, has obviously spread, like some contagious disease into the Twp. of Uxbridge and has developed into a current election issue in that municipality.

Unlike Pickering or any other town or township in this immediate area to our knowledge, the Court of Revision in Uxbridge comprises members of the council. This policy served its purpose quite successfully in past sittings because everything was comparatively smooth sailing. This year, however, with a flood of 200 appeals on the agenda, the members were caught squarely in the middle of a controversy that involved an unyielding employee, attempting to do his job by the book and an irate electorate who were clamoring

for his scalp. As unbiased as this court would tend to be, it is only sensible to suspect that they might be inclined to bow to the pressures of a public whom, in another capacity, they vow to serve. The Assessment Commissioner, caught out on the end of the proverbial limb, submitted a verbal resignation followed by a written explanation and protest.

The Uxbridge Twp. Council would make it easier for themselves and possibly for their assessment employee too, if they would appoint a neutral board to handle future appeals. There is provision in the Act for such an arrangement but, for some unknown reason, the township has never made this move. There is no guarantee that a similar situation may not arise again and the council, for their own good, should not become bogged down in the same boat once more.

Too Great A Service

A practice that has permitted the road department of the Township of Pickering to include private lanes and driveways in its seasonal snow-plowing program, will be discontinued as of Dec. 15th of this year. The policy, if it ever was such, has provided the service for an estimated sixty property-owners in the municipality.

With approximately 260 miles of road to look after, we feel that the employees should have their hands full without taking on these additional duties. We would also question the qualifications for such personal service. Is it fair to open one private lane on request and bypass another because the owner is not aware that the municipality is in the private contracting business? What of the risk involved? Who would be held responsible for the occurrence of a

fatal accident under such conditions? The township, the driver, the foreman, the road superintendent? It could cost the municipality or some unfortunate individual a fortune.

It was not too many years ago, that this very practice resulted in a heated election debate within a rural ward of Markham Township.

We feel that only in cases of extreme emergency should the township permit its road machines to become engaged in this type of contract. The only alternative would be to make the program available to all on a first come, first served basis. One can easily realize the confusion that this arrangement would create.

We feel that it's a good thing that the issue has been brought to light, for like thousands of taxpayers, it would appear that the majority of council members were not aware that such a policy was in practice.

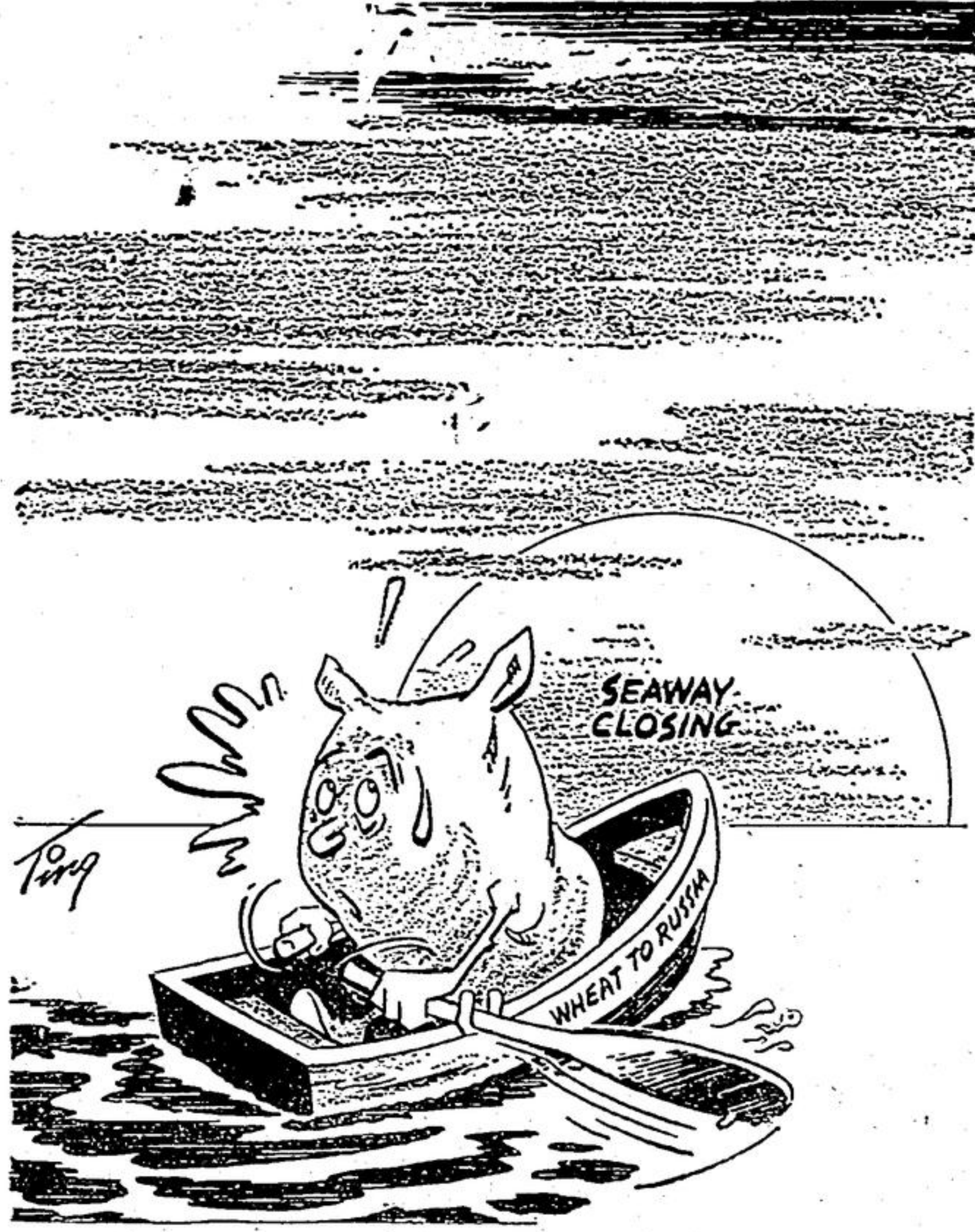
Co-operation Would Help

Deputy-reeve Ken Laushway who was returned to office by acclamation at the annual Stouffville Nomination Meeting on Thursday night made one suggestion on the platform which would do well to receive attention in 1964. He stated that with the town on the threshold of additional development, all those municipal bodies which might be concerned, should meet together from time to time.

We presume that he had in mind the council, planning board, public utilities commission and perhaps the public school board. As has been stated before, by mid 1964 practically all the remaining residential lots now on sub-division plans will have been taken up. Already approaches are being made to the local planning board for plans to develop new land. This Board has been firm in its stand that no more residences may come until there has been some additional commercial or industrial assessment. In taking this stand the Board

believes it has the support of other civic bodies. However, joint meetings from time to time would keep all representatives acquainted with plans and ideas. The meetings would be particularly helpful in the matter of services. There is nothing to be gained by planning board and council agreeing to a commercial or industrial development in a certain area only to find out that services are impossible to obtain or at least difficult. Council and planning board members could no doubt present ideas which could be helpful to the utilities commission and likewise the commission members might be able to point out certain flaws in planning board thinking.

As was pointed out by more than one candidate on the platform, Stouffville is a wonderful place to live, but only by the joint and co-operative efforts of all municipal bodies can we keep it so and make its continued growth orderly, attractive and a benefit to all



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Golden Text. Therefore as ye abound in every thing, in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love to us, see that ye abound in this grace also.—2 Cor. 8-7.

Approach to the Lesson: Chapters 6 to 8 of 2 Corinthians deal with several practical matters affecting the church at Corinth and its relationship with the Apostle Paul. In chapter 8, he begins to discuss the subject that continues to the end of chapter 9—the grace of Christian generosity. The church at Jerusalem had gone through a time of great financial difficulty, because the members had been disowned and persecuted by the non-believing Jews. Paul's warm heart was moved to organize a collection throughout the other churches for the relief of the brethren of the Jerusalem mother church. Here he is urging the Corinthians to fulfill their duty and privilege in this respect.

Notice how Paul approaches this matter of appealing for funds, how he lifts this subject to the very highest level of spiritual life and principle. First, he cites the splendid example of the persecuted and poverty-stricken churches in Macedonia (8:1-5), and, second, he urges the Corinthians to remember their own high standards in other matters and not to let themselves down in this way (v. 7). Then he sets before them the supreme example of our Lord and Saviour who left the glory of Heaven to become poor in order to make His people spiritually rich (v. 9), and points out that good intentions and promises are not enough—there must be a practical fulfilling of them (vv. 10-12). Finally, he points out that a giving ministry is always mutual and in the long run even out (vv. 13-15), and that careful and businesslike arrangements have been made for the receipt and transmission of the gifts.

Pastors, who like parents of small children indulge in a little boasting about their churches, often are plagued by the anxious question, "Will they let me down in public?" Paul had boasted of these Corinthians (because of their promises) to the friends in Macedonia and this had evoked a generous response in the latter; but suppose outsiders subsequently found out that the promises were unfulfilled? There would be red faces in Corinth and one of them would be Paul's (8:24 to 8:4)!

By such practical instruction, based on the deepest spiritual truth of Christ's humiliation for us, this very practical lesson is brought home to us. If this lesson is well taught there ought to be an increase in offerings beginning today!

The text of the King James Version is difficult to understand in this passage and the teacher is urged to read it in the American Standard Version or in some other recent translation.

Someone has said that "impression without expression brings depression." Certainly unshared blessings become a Dead Sea within, because where there is no outlet, everything, fine stagnates. When God saves us through Christ He commits to us the message of the Gospel, thus ensuring that we continue

to possess life by sharing it. At the same time, as we become conscious of His love to us, we also are required to "love one another," thus ensuring that our possession of His love will not be selfish. Now we are being taught that His promises to meet all our physical needs are accompanied with an urge to eagerly share these blessings with others. This is the way in which God saves us from the selfishness of only receiving, meets the needs of others, brings glory to His name, and gives testimony to His transforming powers.

Editor's Mail

R.R.4, Stouffville
Mr. J. Thomas,
Editor,
The Stouffville Tribune
Dear Sir:—

This is to state emphatic agreement with recent correspondence such as Leroy Soper and Marion Wells in today's Tribune regarding gambling especially as practised by Service Clubs, Business Men's Associations and churches.

Public gambling is illegal as well as immoral and unchristian. Lotteries, so-called "lucky draws" or whatever name is improvised in these alleged "something-for-nothing" activities are one of the worst forms of gambling because they are hidden behind the desire to help good causes.

Dozens, if not hundreds of people in our community say in private if not in public, that they are opposed to these forms of gambling. I challenge them to make their opinions known to all men, by speaking out, by writing to the Tribune, by giving willingly and freely to worthy causes without taking chances for personal gain.

For the sake of our children now exposed to a hundred temptations, for the sake of society at large, let us rise up and banish these practices from our midst. Example is the best teacher.

Sincerely,
Stuart Crouch.

WINTER PROTECTION FOR TENDER SHRUBS

Shrubs such as azaleas and rhododendrons need to be protected for the winter, say horticulturists with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. When the soil is frozen during the winter, the wind and sun continue to extract water from the leaves. If left unchecked this may result in the leaves drying up completely.

To minimize winter injury, make sure that the shrubs have sufficient water. They should be watered right to freeze up. Evergreen boughs should be placed around and over the plants to shield them from wind and sun. A single exposed plant can be protected by enclosing it with chicken wire or snow fence and filling in around the plant with dry leaves.

There are spray materials available which reduce winter injury on evergreen shrubs. These sprays produce a plastic film over leaf surfaces which reduces water loss. Spray application should be made on a warm day in late fall, at the rate recommended by the manufacturer.

New Licence Plate Fees Announced

A simplified scale of fees for the 1964 licence plates of Ontario passenger vehicles which will streamline issuing procedures was announced last week by Transport Minister Irwin Haskett.

"The new scale ensures greater fairness for motorists because it takes into full account the significant changes in engine design that have been made in recent years," Mr. Haskett said.

Mr. Haskett also announced that the fees for station wagon commercial rates will be the same as for passenger cars.

The adjusted scale of fees is \$15. for passenger cars with 4-cylinders or less; \$20 for those with 6-cylinders; and \$25 for those with 8-cylinders or more.

Passenger car and station wagon licence plates for 1964, at the adjusted fees will go on sale throughout the province on December 2nd.

"The new scale besides being more equitable and in step with engineering progress has the further advantage of being easier to understand than the old system," Mr. Haskett remarked.

The previous schedule of fees was determined by a horsepower rating based on a formula that involved the number of cylinders and the diameter of the cylinder bore. In recent years this formula has required the owners of some models to pay higher registration fees than the owners of comparable models, since new engine designs could affect the formula on which the fees were based. The adjusted scale of fees eliminates this unfairness.

Block Move To Shift Hospital Dues

A move by Reeve Norm Garriock of Woodbridge to have all hospital fees normally coming to York County Council for York County Hospitals diverted to Peel Memorial Hospital, was blocked in county council on Thursday night and referred to the Warden and Commissioners for study.

Reeve Garriock said that Woodbridge did not have one person in county hospitals, all residents going to Peel. Members realized that if Woodbridge was allowed to make this shift in funds, other municipalities could do likewise.

Reeve Alma Walker of Markham said that her town did not use county hospitals, most people going to Scarborough. Deputy-reeve Caroline Ior of Newmarket said the move was contrary to county affairs and she opposed the resolution.

Reeve Dales of Gwillimbury said this was only a means of getting exemption from county dues and he thought unity was essential.

Reeve Hooper of Markham Township thought such a move could snowball if adopted. A close vote in favour of Woodbridge was later thrown out on a ruling by the solicitor and the motion to leave the matter to the Warden and Commissioners stood.

The Stouffville Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1888

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association and the Ontario Weekly Newspapers Association.

Authorized as second-class mail, PostOffice Dept., Ottawa.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Issued every Thursday at Stouffville, Ont.

In Canada \$3.50

Elsewhere \$4.50

C. H. NOLAN, Publisher JAS. THOMAS, Editor JAS. McKEAN, Advertising

Sugar & Spice

by Bill Smiley

For the first couple of years, my old friends in the newspaper business were confident. They knew I'd return to the fold when I recovered from this teaching aberration.

I used to hear their thought waves. "How in the hell," they'd think, "can old Smiley stand it? How can the Board put up with him? He was never cut out to be a teacher."

At first, I answered their query with what I hoped was an eloquent shrug and a typical Canadian taciturnity.

"How'dja like teaching?" they'd ask.

"Not bad," I'd answer.

After three years in the teaching game (huh! some game!) I can state flatly that teaching is probably the most fascinating and frustrating job in the world.

I can state flatly that teaching is three times as tough and teachers three times as good as when you and I were young, Maggie.

Why is it fascinating? I hesitate to say. Teaching is a thing that seems to attract the cliché. "The blossoming (or even worse, the flowering) of young minds." The "thrill of kindling a spark of knowledge." The "molding of malleable metals in our youth." And a lot of jazz like that.

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That's not why it's fascinating. The real reason is that you can act as the old fencing-master. Letting the kids try their points against yours. Showing them tricky ripostes and clever footwork. Teaching them, by example, the morals and manners that must go with the skill. And then seeing them go out and enter the lists, quivering but confident, afraid but fearless.

Why is it frustrating? Oh, it is a grinding wrenching, tearing thing that eats your strength. It is a paper jungle. It is a despair of bright minds in broken homes and dull minds in happy homes. It is a rage at the democratic, tax-paid obstacles between what you could do and what you can do.

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I said teaching is three times as tough today. It is. There are more machines, bigger classes, higher standards, tougher examinations. There is also psychology, at home and at school.

I said teachers were three times as good as they used to be. It's true. With a few exceptions my teachers — and yours old friend — were nice. Frightened, naive, poor, apologetic, they were fair game for school boards, home and school clubs, parents and students.

Today they're less timid, more sophisticated, less shabby, less intolerant, more interesting, and just as interested.

Teaching is this: five days a week, eight or nine times a day facing a battery of about 35 pairs of eyes — cold, hot, curious, indifferent, wondering, cynical, adoring, rebellious, sparkling, dull — and doing something about it.

By the way . .

Anne Ross

Would you like to have a new "flame" for Christmas Eve . . . in your fireplace of course . . . a spectacular, vivid flame of green, or blue, red or yellow blazing from your own Yule logs? There's just enough time to make these Yule logs for Christmas if you get busy right away. Here's how —

Roll newspapers fairly tightly into logs about four inches in diameter and tie with heavy twine. You'll need a large crock, or a wooden or polythene pail or large container in which to soak the logs. (Do not use a metal container.) Then you'll need a few chemicals which you can obtain from a drug store, to produce the vivid colours of the flames. Pounds two of coarse salt (rock salt) and two pounds of bluestone (copper sulphate) and two gallons of boiling water into the container, then add one ounce of any of the following chemicals, depending on the flame colour desired:

Strontium Nitrate	for a red flame
Bismuth Nitrate	for a crimson flame
Antimony Chloride	for a blue flame
Copper Chloride	for a bluish-green flame
Barium Chloride)
or	(
Copper Nitrate) for a green flame
or	(
Borax)
Potassium Chloride	for a purple flame
Potassium Nitrate	for a yellow flame

Put the rolled-up newspapers on end into the solution and let them soak until the liquid is absorbed, approximately a week, turning them end for end during the soaking period. Dry the logs on a rack, resting on water or furnace pipes, or hung from an indoor clothesline or the basement beams. They must be completely dry before burning, and this may take two or three weeks. Then, when they're put on a holiday fire they'll burn slowly with a rainbow of glowing colours.

A word of caution: Keep the solution away from children and animals because it is poisonous. Handle the logs with gloves to prevent staining your hands.

If your ambitions doesn't run to making your own logs, a half ounce of any of the chemicals listed, wrapped in cellophane and tossed on burning wood or coal will create coloured flames. Be very sure the chemical doesn't dribble through the grate.

We have made our own Yule Logs for several years because the clear vivid colours of the flames fascinate us all as we sit around the open fire at Christmas.

1964 Work-a-day

Keith Clark

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