

Teatime Topics

TEATIME TOPICS
Specially Written for
The Record
By Jean Sharp
Canadian Press
Women's Editor

Fresh mushrooms should be stored in an open container in the vegetable crisper of the refrigerator to allow air circulation. They may be stored a week to 10 days before they are used, say home economists at the Canada department of agriculture.

The black areas on a mushroom are an indication of maturity and do not indicate the mushroom is spoiled.

Mushrooms should not be washed before they are stored, but should be cleaned gently under running water before they are used. They do not need to be peeled or soaked.

They make a tasty combination with a number of chicken dishes, including an attractive supreme de volaille a la Suisse.

Ingredients: 6 half chicken breasts boned and skinned, ¼ cup grated Swiss-type cheese, 8 slices cooked ham (½ pound), 3 tablespoons melted butter. Pound chicken breasts to flatten. Place 2 tablespoons grated cheese on each slice of ham. Fold ham to enclose cheese completely. Place on chicken breasts, roll up like a jelly roll and fasten with skewer or tie with string.

Saute the rolls in butter over medium heat until lightly browned (10 to 15 minutes). Reduce heat, cover pan tightly and cook gently until chicken is tender (20 to 25 minutes) turning once. Uncover, increase heat and continue cooking until chicken is slightly crisp and liquid in pan is reduced (5 to 10 minutes).

For a mushroom sauce, you need: 2 cups mushrooms, ¼ cup chopped green onion, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 3 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1/8 teaspoon pepper, dash nutmeg, ¼ cup dry white wine, 1½ cups bouillon, ½ cup light cream.

Save some mushroom caps to garnish rolls and slice remainder. Sauté mushrooms and onion in butter until limp (6 to 8 minutes). Remove mushroom caps and keep warm. Stir in flour and seasonings.

Gradually add wine and bouillon, stirring constantly until smooth and thickened. Reduce heat and simmer 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Gradually add cream and pan drippings from chicken. Heat thoroughly. Arrange chicken breasts on service platter, pour sauce over and garnish with mushroom caps. Makes 6 servings.

A chicken and ham casserole calls for: 1 cup cooked ham cut in thin strips, 1 cup sliced mushrooms (about ¼ pound), 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 2½ cups bouillon, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¼ cup light cream, 4 cups cooked medium noodles, 3 cups diced cooked chicken, ½ cup grated cheese.

Saute ham and mushrooms in 1 tablespoon butter about 5 minutes. Remove from pan. In same pan combine remaining butter and flour. Gradually add bouillon, seasonings and cream, stirring constantly until thickened. Mix ham, mushrooms and noodles and place in greased baking dish. Arrange chicken on top and pour sauce over and broil 2 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

Sports Camera

Specially Written for
The Record
By Chuck Svoboda
Canadian Press
Staff Writer

Expansion in major league sports has proved the saviour of numerous athletes who otherwise might have been destined to spend their remaining active years toiling in the minor leagues.

Names such as Marv Edwards, Bob Barlow and Minnie Mendoza are among those who come to mind.

Edwards and Barlow, you may recall, were the 34-year-old rookies who finally broke into National Hockey League ranks last fall.

And this spring, 36-year-old Mendoza ended a 16-year stint in the minors when he attended his first major-league baseball training camp with Minnesota Twins and survived the player cuts.

But aside from rescuing such players from obscurity, expansion has also benefited several older major leaguers — bringing some out of retirement and keeping others on active rosters when they otherwise might have been bumped out by younger contenders.

Keeping such oldsters active, the critics of expansion often said, would be one facet of an unhealthy dilution of the major league talents. But the veterans have done their best to disprove the critics by contributing strong performances despite their age.

A quick glance over some of the NHL rosters shows numerous players of about 40 who are still going strong.

Among the outstanding figures are 42-year-old Gordie Howe and line-mate Alex Delvecchio, 38, with Detroit Red Wings. Both have slowed down in their points production but still rank among the scoring leaders.

At Montreal is Canadiens team captain Jean Beliveau, 38, slumping to one of his poorest seasons but coming back with a strong performance in the late stages. Toronto Maple Leafs brought former team captain George Armstrong back from his third attempt to retire and his skating legs were wobbly in his first few weeks back on the ice. But the 39-year-old right winger later came back with some dazzling displays of hockey finesse.

And defenceman Tim Horton, at 40, was still going strong enough that

New York Rangers acquired him from the Leafs in the hope he could help the club out if its late-season slump. Boston Bruins are still getting more than 30 goals a season from 35-year-old Johnny Bucyk and Pittsburgh Penguins forward Dean Prentice, long a star with the Rangers, is staying above the 25-goal mark at age 37.

Jacques Plante, 41, the former Montreal star goaltender, has played some of his finest games since coming out of retirement to join St. Louis Blues who also have kept "Mr. Goalie" himself, 38-year-old Glenn Hall, on the active roster.

Crash Kills Nine

by Jessie Miller

A veil of sorrow was cast over Manitowaning on Saturday evening March 28 when two cars were involved in a head on collision believed to be the second worst automobile crash in Canadian history. When nine teenagers were killed and seven injured, two still on the critical list.

Terry Hembruff, 16 year old son of Mrs. Julia Chisholm (sister of Lloyd Chisholm of Jarvis) was one of those killed. Dugal Hembruff father of Terry also died on Saturday night as a result of a heart attack on highway 400 on the way to Toronto on business. Terry had not learned of his father's death.

A double funeral service was held for father and son on Tuesday March 31 from Manitowaning United Church.

A mass funeral was held on Wednesday April 1 for the other five victims, two of whom were brothers. Service for the two girls was held Thursday April 2. The other body was removed to Toronto for burial. Drivers of both cars were killed. Two other girls remain in critical condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, both natives of Manitowaning and their daughter and granddaughter Roberta and Kim Hewitt of Waterford went to Manitowaning Island on Monday returning to their home here on Friday.

SIMCOE DRIVE-IN

WED., THURS., FRI., SAT.

CARRY ON DOCTOR

A Peter Rodgers Production

plus

THE AMBUSHERS

Starring Dean Martin Adult Entertainment

SUN., MON., TUES.

THE YOUNG RUNAWAYS

plus

Mrs. Brown You've Got A Lovely Daughter

Adult Entertainment

FREE ELECTRIC IN-CAR HEATERS

We stock and sell a full line of
MASTER FEEDS
FULLY PROVEN AT
MASTER FEEDS FARM

first step
to top grades!

Master Vealer

Costs less than milk, yet supplies all the food values of whole milk plus protective levels of vitamins and antibiotics. Less danger of scours, pneumonia and other calf troubles when Master Vealer is fed. For added profit from vealer calves, feed Master Vealer as a complete ration.

It's results that count!

"Fast, Fair and Friendly Service"

MASTER FEEDS

NELLES CORNERS

Phone 779-3455

On The Farm Front

According to recent information from the Ontario Food Council there are market opportunities for a number of Ontario food and agricultural products in Japan.

A list of fresh and processed foods is topped with the information that

Kinsmen Clubs Jubilee

This year, 1970, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Kinsmen Clubs of Canada. Because the Kinsmen clubs have done so much for mental retardation, and have made this their Jubilee project, the Haldimand Association for the Mentally Retarded would like to take this opportunity to thank the Kinsmen clubs in the County for their own part in this nation-wide endeavor.

The official opening of the Kinsmen National Institute on Mental Retardation, located on the grounds of York University, took place on February 20, 1970.

The building will be the centre of much research in the field of mental retardation, and the various Associations across Canada will look forward to a new dimension in the work as the Institute reaches its many goals. The building was built with donations from the many Kinsmen clubs across Canada and is one more reason why your County Association are very happy to give recognition at this time to the Kinsmen clubs in Haldimand.

Your copy of THE 1970 ONTARIO BUDGET is now available



Get the complete story of Ontario's provincial financial picture. This information is available in complete text with supporting papers—or in an easy-to-read simplified form that presents all the budget highlights.

FOR YOUR FREE COPY WRITE

The Hon. Charles MacNaughton, Treasurer and Minister of Economics, Queen's Park, Toronto 182, Ontario.

Please forward

- 1 The 1970 Ontario Budget
- 2 Complete text and supporting papers
- 3 The 1970 Budget Digest
- 4 Budget highlights in simplified form

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

Diagnostic Laboratories Serve Ontario Farmers

Ontario there are approximately 76,000 horses and ponies, 3,220,000 pigs, 252,000 cattle, 2,000 poultry, 1,000 mink, and 1,000 other animals.

Animals are not handled directly by the Brighton laboratory. If a farmer has a sick animal, he first calls a practicing veterinarian in his area. The veterinarian examines the animal and may send blood, urine and whatever samples are necessary for analysis to the laboratory.

The results from each test are recorded by the laboratory and sent to the veterinarian, who prescribes treatment for the sick animal. Veterinarians also send dead animals to Brighton for necropsy to determine the cause of death or to confirm the clinical diagnoses. These veterinarians frequently do their own necropsies on animals.

Specimen kits and mailing containers are provided by the laboratory for the 45 practicing veterinarians in the Toronto-Kingston area. The kits are equipped with the necessary tubes and bottles for sending samples to Brighton.

Farmers may submit poultry directly to Brighton without consulting a practitioner. Chickens and turkeys, dead or alive, may be brought to the postmortem room where they are necropsied and examined. The results and problems are discussed with the owner, who is advised on the treatment to be given.

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.

Centralia has a diploma course for animal health technicians who are trained to help veterinarians in private practice. Many veterinary clinics are now setting up their own laboratories and doing their own tests.

However, there will always be a demand for the provincial laboratories to carry out procedures which cannot be done by the clinic. Approximately 300,000 tests were carried out in 1968 by the government laboratories, and the demand for this service is increasing every year.

"Animal diseases affect the welfare of mankind by producing serious economic losses", says Dr. V. C. Rowan Walker, Director of the Laboratory Division of the Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. "Millions of people depend on agriculture for a living, and these people can be badly affected by a high disease rate."

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.

Centralia has a diploma course for animal health technicians who are trained to help veterinarians in private practice. Many veterinary clinics are now setting up their own laboratories and doing their own tests.

However, there will always be a demand for the provincial laboratories to carry out procedures which cannot be done by the clinic. Approximately 300,000 tests were carried out in 1968 by the government laboratories, and the demand for this service is increasing every year.

"Animal diseases affect the welfare of mankind by producing serious economic losses", says Dr. V. C. Rowan Walker, Director of the Laboratory Division of the Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. "Millions of people depend on agriculture for a living, and these people can be badly affected by a high disease rate."

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.

Centralia has a diploma course for animal health technicians who are trained to help veterinarians in private practice. Many veterinary clinics are now setting up their own laboratories and doing their own tests.

However, there will always be a demand for the provincial laboratories to carry out procedures which cannot be done by the clinic. Approximately 300,000 tests were carried out in 1968 by the government laboratories, and the demand for this service is increasing every year.

"Animal diseases affect the welfare of mankind by producing serious economic losses", says Dr. V. C. Rowan Walker, Director of the Laboratory Division of the Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. "Millions of people depend on agriculture for a living, and these people can be badly affected by a high disease rate."

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.

Centralia has a diploma course for animal health technicians who are trained to help veterinarians in private practice. Many veterinary clinics are now setting up their own laboratories and doing their own tests.

However, there will always be a demand for the provincial laboratories to carry out procedures which cannot be done by the clinic. Approximately 300,000 tests were carried out in 1968 by the government laboratories, and the demand for this service is increasing every year.

"Animal diseases affect the welfare of mankind by producing serious economic losses", says Dr. V. C. Rowan Walker, Director of the Laboratory Division of the Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. "Millions of people depend on agriculture for a living, and these people can be badly affected by a high disease rate."

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.

Centralia has a diploma course for animal health technicians who are trained to help veterinarians in private practice. Many veterinary clinics are now setting up their own laboratories and doing their own tests.

However, there will always be a demand for the provincial laboratories to carry out procedures which cannot be done by the clinic. Approximately 300,000 tests were carried out in 1968 by the government laboratories, and the demand for this service is increasing every year.

"Animal diseases affect the welfare of mankind by producing serious economic losses", says Dr. V. C. Rowan Walker, Director of the Laboratory Division of the Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. "Millions of people depend on agriculture for a living, and these people can be badly affected by a high disease rate."

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.

Centralia has a diploma course for animal health technicians who are trained to help veterinarians in private practice. Many veterinary clinics are now setting up their own laboratories and doing their own tests.

However, there will always be a demand for the provincial laboratories to carry out procedures which cannot be done by the clinic. Approximately 300,000 tests were carried out in 1968 by the government laboratories, and the demand for this service is increasing every year.

"Animal diseases affect the welfare of mankind by producing serious economic losses", says Dr. V. C. Rowan Walker, Director of the Laboratory Division of the Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. "Millions of people depend on agriculture for a living, and these people can be badly affected by a high disease rate."

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.

Centralia has a diploma course for animal health technicians who are trained to help veterinarians in private practice. Many veterinary clinics are now setting up their own laboratories and doing their own tests.

However, there will always be a demand for the provincial laboratories to carry out procedures which cannot be done by the clinic. Approximately 300,000 tests were carried out in 1968 by the government laboratories, and the demand for this service is increasing every year.

"Animal diseases affect the welfare of mankind by producing serious economic losses", says Dr. V. C. Rowan Walker, Director of the Laboratory Division of the Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. "Millions of people depend on agriculture for a living, and these people can be badly affected by a high disease rate."

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.

Centralia has a diploma course for animal health technicians who are trained to help veterinarians in private practice. Many veterinary clinics are now setting up their own laboratories and doing their own tests.

However, there will always be a demand for the provincial laboratories to carry out procedures which cannot be done by the clinic. Approximately 300,000 tests were carried out in 1968 by the government laboratories, and the demand for this service is increasing every year.

"Animal diseases affect the welfare of mankind by producing serious economic losses", says Dr. V. C. Rowan Walker, Director of the Laboratory Division of the Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. "Millions of people depend on agriculture for a living, and these people can be badly affected by a high disease rate."

From April 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, there have been almost 10,000 samples tested at Brighton. This is an increase of 48 per

cent over the previous 18 months.

The Brighton laboratory directs the Mastitis control Program in that area. Since the start of the program in Ontario in December, 1964, 156 herds have been enrolled at Brighton. The dairyman pays \$2.25 per cow for a six-month enrollment period.

The mastitis fieldman visits each herd regularly to check on equipment and milking procedures. Milk from each cow is tested every six weeks and the report sent to the farmer and his veterinarian. In 1968, 15,534 samples were tested.

In addition to providing a routine diagnostic service, the Brighton laboratory carries out research of a practical or field investigational nature. Serious outbreaks of disease, new conditions, and interesting cases are investigated and studied.

Although the other five laboratories are operated much like the one at Brighton, the Brighton laboratory is not associated with a college. At the Kemptville, Centralia, New Liskeard and Ridgeway Colleges of Agriculture Technology, and at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, the laboratory veterinarians of the Veterinary Services Branch assist in teaching programs in the field of animal health and microbiology.