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Memorial poetry, 10 cents a line. All correspondence intended for the firm should be addressed to The Standard Printing Company, Markdale.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. PATTON, J. P.
Broker, Issuer of Marriage
Licenses, business strictly
confidence.

W. C. DAVIS
The Painter
and Paperhanger,
Estimating and con-
tracting done. The latest designs
in Wall-paper kept and furnished.

R. J. SPROULE,
Flesherton, Conveyancer, Appraiser,
Valuator and Money Lender,
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills,
drawn up and Valuations made on
short notice. Charges very low.
Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL.

P. McCULLOUGH
Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Offices
Markdale. Money to
lend.

J. C. RANEY & HENRY*
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.,
Office, Block, Markdale;
Trades, Bank Bldg., Toronto.
K. C. W. E. Ranev
K. W. D. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY.

A. MacARTHUR
Dentist,
Artley Block (over
the store). Entrance
corner of building,
Toronto.

G. CAMPBELL
Graduate of Ontario
Dentistry and Uni-
versity. Office over the
post office, 9 a.m., to
dental after hours
residence by private
appointment.

INTERNAL.

H. A. M.
No. 490, G. R. C.
M. Masonic Hall,
Tuesday evening
the full moon ever-
lastingly cordial
L. McFarland, W.
Secretary.

F. No. 399.
Canadian Order
No. 399, meets
in that month in
the clover, Jack
Ennis, H. W. Ennis.

M. BRADLEY, I.O.O.F.
291.
Hall the third Tues-
day at 8 o'clock. A
form of other courts
present must be
present before the last
A. McCutcheon,
Tuck, R. S.

S. F. LODGE, No. 337.
I.O.O.F.
Friday at 7:30 p.m.
Main street. Visiting
days welcome. W.
R. W. Ennis. See
Treas.

C. HUBERT GRAY, 1151, C.O.F.
Second and fourth
months in Mathews'
Hall, 8 p.m. always
Albert Jackson,
C. H. D. Thompson, Fin-Spec.

7% Preferred Stock
GOLDEN READY
LIMITED

A Bonus of 40%
Common Stock.
and full particulars
gladly forwarded.

A SECURITIES
CORPORATION LTD.
Toronto, London, Eng.

Synopsis of
Canadian North
Regulations

Any sole head of a family, 16 years old, may homestead land in the Province of Saskatchewan or Alberta, or in the Territories of Yukon and Northwest Territories. He may be under 16 years of age if he is the son of his mother, or in the case of a widow, if she is the sole head of a family.

Homesteads may be held in residence upon and in each of three years. His homestead may be increased to 160 acres if he has a farm of at least 80 acres, provided by him or by his father, brother or sister of his mother, or in the case of a widow, if she is the sole head of a family.

In consideration of a homesteader in good standing, may be granted a quarter-section free of rent. Price \$100.00.

Land may be held upon the homestead or re-acquisition of it for each of six years from date of first registered entry, provided the homestead patent is cultivated during each year.

Homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a new one may apply for a purchased homestead in certain districts.

Homestead rights may be sold for less than \$100.00.

W. W. COREY,
Minister of the Interior.
Unauthorised publication of this ad-

VOL. 32

MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1912.

WHOLE NO. 1649.

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S LIFE

THE METHODS OF A MONOTONOUS CALLING

Two Months' Duty and a Month's Shore Duty Is the Rule for the Keepers.

At sundown, when the shadows of departing day creep silently across the deep, the lighthouse lamps are lit, and in the lantern-room, high above the fume and smoke of the breakers, the inmates keep their lonely vigil till the dawn, says London Answer.

The staff of shore-lighthouses are commonly housed in separate dwellings under one roof, two of the rooms in the headkeeper's house being reserved for the use of visiting officers of Trinity House. The rounded form of most important island lighthouses is suggestive of a tree-trunk. Indeed, it is said that the great Smeaton, the builder of the Eddystone, obtained his idea of creation from an oak-tree. The similitude may be carried further, for, like a tree, a lighthouse in literal truth bears before the blast.

If it were absolutely rigid, the mighty wave-force—sometimes in stormy weather, averaging over 4,330 pounds to the square foot, as ascertained by the marine dynamometer—would overwhelm the stout structure ever built.

SWAYING SENSATIONS.

The sensation inside a lotty lightroom during a tempest is not unlike the subdued roll of a ship at sea. The oil vessels sometimes show a variation in level of nearly half an inch, which means that the summit of the tower is swaying in an arc of over a foot in extent; but the fabric, knitt together in bonds of stone and iron, most cunningly devised, reels from the shock of the huge billows, only to recover, for this elasticity is the strongest proof of durability.

In the bottom story, protected by massive doors of bronze, is the light-plant. Twin engines, in case of a breakdown, drive separate dynamos, or, when oil is the illuminant, they pump it aloft into the lantern at a pressure of 90 pound to the square inch, where passing through a filtering arrangement, it is sprayed into the burner, which consumes about one pint an hour, developing 10,000 candle-power, or more, which the focusing lens intensifies into lightning-like brilliancy.

SCIENTIFIC MARVEL.

A storey higher is the kitchen and dining-room, and above them the sleeping apartments. Another stage up the spiral staircase and the service-room, just below the lantern.

THE RE-ASSURING SIGNAL.

Habit hardens the emotions, but in the height of a storm, the most seasoned lighthouse-keeper feels a chill. Up in the lantern-room the

turn is reached. Here, in gleaming brass and copper, is the delicate mechanism for revolving the great lens. Lead weights inside metal tube, requiring to be wound up every hour by the aid of a windlass, supply the motive power, on the same principle as a grandfather clock. An iron ladder leads upwards from the gallery into the dome of light within the lens and reflectors.

Great ribs of purest crystal glass, and spiral prisms, or bullseyes, immensely thick, are fixed in a gun-metal frame at intervals, according to the duration of the flash. The all-important burner is in duplicate and consists of five circular wicks, which receive the oil-spray, supplied by an incandescent mantle to purify the light.

The lighthouse of St. Mary's on the Northumbrian coast, near Tynemouth, erected in 1898, and towering 110 feet high, possesses a lantern of this description, which is a scientific marvel.

The great revolving lens, which cost nearly \$20,000, and weighs four tons, floats in a bath of mercury. So delicate is the adjustment, that despite its enormous weight a mere hand-pressure suffices to set the lens in motion.

The light is of 240,000 candle-power, and, revolving once every forty seconds, flings out two flashes at two-second intervals, across the dark North Sea.

Another famous beacon on the North-East coast is the Souter Lighthouse, the first in the kingdom to be equipped with the electric light. Perched on a cliff 200 feet high, its magnificent flash-light of nearly 1,000,000 candle-power is visible twenty-five miles out to sea.

WHEN THE WIND'S WAH.

At lonely lighthouses, far from the mainland, the great event is the arrival of the fortnightly, or monthly, provision-boat, which also brings out letters, books, and newspapers, and lands or takes ashore the keepers changing duty.

All the Longships Lighthouse, off Land's End, occurred a tragic finale in 1862. Two black flags were observed floating from the summit of the tower, as a signal of distress.

Three days passed before help could be sent, owing to the rough seas. When assistance did arrive, one man was found to be dying, having been stabbed by a fellow-keeper in a fit of insanity; produced, according to the medical evidence, by sheer monotony.

THE REASSURING SIGNAL.

Habit hardens the emotions, but in the height of a storm, the most seasoned lighthouse-keeper feels a chill. Up in the lantern-room the

white intense light stabs into the outer darkness—one, two, with ceaseless regularity. Around the rock a hell of waters surge and fume. Great billows, foam-crested, charge in battalions; beating themselves to spray in angry violence, or hurled broadcast against the stalwart tower, are torn apart and meeting in a mighty vortex, flying aloft impotent froth of spray.

Dull thuds of feathered bodies smite against the lantern; and with broken wings and wild, despairing cries, the sea-birds, seeking haven, attracted, by the light, as moths around a candle, are dashed to death in the surf below. Thus do the weary hours pass unbrightened, save when, like a passing friend, some vessel cleaving her way up Channel signals through the night the reassuring message, "All's well."

BIG RAILWAY BUILDING.

Nearly 7,000 Miles Is Now Under Construction.

Do you know that Canada has

some of the biggest contracts in history under way or in contemplation, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, and the employment of thousands of men?

Nearly 7,000 miles of railway are under construction or contract, which will bring the present mileage of

24,400 up to 32,000. Nearly every province is witnessing a marked railway development. All the great railway systems are extending their mileage greatly, and the grid-iron of the West radiating from the trunk lines, are increasing at a rapid rate toward Hudson Bay, the Peace River Country, and in British Columbia.

Electric lines, especially rural and radial, are being laid or planned from scores of centres, and a network of trolleys is expanding and transforming the transportation system of the country. Thousands of once isolated farmers now have the world brought to their doors by this means of inter-communication.

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BIG FORTUNES MADE IN OIL

DETAILS OF THE HISTORY OF LIQUID FUEL.

Few People Realize the Vast Importance of This Product—Next in Value to Coal.

"Have you struck oil?" is now a fashionable question throughout the world, said a prominent oil expert to a London Answers' representative.

"Who can calculate the ultimate extent of what promises to be a world development? When Rockefeler borrowed a few thousand dollars to pit oil into oil, did he suppose that he and his associates would pile up untold millions, and found the most powerful financial group the world has ever seen?"

AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

"A thin line of oil will keep a battleship running. Stokers will be spruce as stewards. Oil should help solve any future coal strike problems by providing a cheap, efficient alternative.

"Throughout the world hardy

venturers are prospecting for oil,

wherever the oil line extends,

boiling plants penetrating the earth to discover traces of oil.

OIL INSTEAD OF COAL!

"Industrial enterprise will be completely transformed; smoke and fog considerably diminished; the workers' lives rendered cleaner, healthier."

"To-day the world produces about

220,000,000,000 gallons yearly; the capital sum is over \$2,500,000,000.

The Standard Oil Corporation, founded by Rockefeler, has a capital of \$4,000,000,000, counting all its subsidiary companies.

"In nine years the profits aggregated \$1,176,000,000; the dividends, \$74,000,000. A vast army, about 1,000,000 strong, is employed by 12,000 companies throughout the world; in England alone there are 400,000 oil shareholders. No commodity is more speculative.

"The harnessing of Canada's water powers goes on apace; already 1,016,521 horsepower, from water-power has been developed, according to estimate, of the Commission of Conservation, and the development of this vast "white coal" resource is probably only in its infancy.

"What oil is worth may be ap-

proximately computed as follows:

To develop an equal amount of en-

ergy in the most modern steam-

electric plants would require the

burning of 7½ tons of coal per

horsepower per annum.

Canada is plodged to greatly im-

prove and enlarge in the near fu-

ture, her waterways. It is not fully

realized that ocean-going crafts may

now sail from a British or Euro-

pean port across the Atlantic and

not shift cargo till the head of Lake Superior as reached—a distance of 6,000 miles, or 2,381 miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, or that

there are 6,000 miles of waterways

from the St. Lawrence to the Arctic

Ocean, via the Saskatchewan and

Rivers, with a land break-

through of only 150 miles.

Canada has spent 100 millions on

her canal system, and is pledged to

enlarge or build a new Great

Canadian Canal, while a Georgian Bay canal

is being discussed.

Nevertheless, recent events

have powerfully advertised oil es-

specially as a substitute for coal, and

it will not only provide coal and

employers with immense prof-