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A. E. COLGAN & SON, Publishers
THURSDAY, MARCH 26th, 1931

**News and Information for
the Busy Farmer**
Furnished by the
Ontario Department of Agriculture
Ontario farmers annually lose
hundreds of dollars from parasites
in sheep and hogs. Dr. L. S. Steven-
son has made a special study of this
problem and has written several bul-
letins, copies of which can be ob-
tained from your local Department
of Agriculture.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY
LEGAL
THOS. DELANEY, Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary Public, Etc., 320 Bay
Street, TORONTO.
P. McCULLOUGH, Barrister, Solicitor,
etc. Office—Mark Street,
Markdale. Money to lend.
LUCAS, HENRY & LUCAS, Barristers,
Solicitors, etc. Offices, Mark-
dale, Dundalk, Durham; Federal
Building, Toronto, 100 E. Lake
K.C. W. D. Henry, K.C. I. B.
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Commercial fertilizers when ap-
plied to various crops in conjunction
with good farming methods give big
returns. Phosphates increase yields
of almost all crops on almost all
types of soil. Potash pays especial-
ly on the sandy soils. Nitrogen for
most farm crops should, as far as
possible, be obtained from growing
legumes.
Free Seed
One of the great vital forces re-
sponsible for success in agriculture
is good seed, declares the Ontario
Agricultural and Experimental Un-
ion, in announcing that it is prepar-
ing this year to distribute to farmers
free of charge, into every township,
county and district of Ontario, select-
ed seed of the best varieties of field
crops. Any farmer can obtain a list
giving the details of this seed dis-
tribution for test purposes from his
local agricultural representative. In-
cluded in the list are seeds for grain
crops, root crops, forage fodder, silage
and hay crops, culinary crops,
fertilizer experiments and a number
of miscellaneous experiments.

DENTISTRY
L. G. CAMPBELL, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Graduate of Onta-
rio College of Dentistry and Uni-
versity of Toronto. Office over
the Post Office. Office hours 9
a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments made
by phone.
DR. J. A. McARTHUR, Dentist,
Office in the Artley Block, over
Porkins, hardware store. Entrance
at south-west corner of building,
Toronto Street.

Weekly Crop Report
There is a general feeling through-
out the province that the recent
heavy snowfall has been of instimi-
gating value, according to the weekly
report of agricultural representatives
in various counties. Fields are well
covered and prospects are most opti-
mistic regarding the condition of
wheat and clover stands. Orchards
in Dundas have been receiving at-
tention with some pruning already
done. In Frontenac the number of
sows farrowing this year shows an
increase of about 100 per cent. over
last spring. Excepting for the syrup
industry, few preparations have been
made for spring work in Glangarry.
Increased interest in certified seed
is manifest in Grenville. In spite of
bad roads, the soils and crops meet-
ings in Haldimand are being very
well attended. Farmers in Huron
are indicating increased interest in
better seed and fanning mills are
being put in shape for screening
work. In Middlesex, orchard prun-
ing work has been general, while
breeding stations in Welland report
heavy orders or good quality hatch-
ing eggs.

AUCTIONEER
B. H. WALDEN, Licensed Auctioneer
for the County of Grey. All sales
promptly attended to. Farm sales
a specialty. Arrangements for sale
dates may be made at the Stand-
ard Office or with B. H. Walden,
Markdale.
FRATERNAL
L. O. L.—Markdale L.O.L. No. 1045
meets in the Orange Hall, Mark-
dale at 8 o'clock p.m. the first
Thursday in each month. Visiting
brethren cordially invited. A. E.
Colgan, W.M.; Elgin McFadden,
Sec.-Sec.

Renewed War on Corn Borer
The need for renewed warfare on
the corn borer was emphasized at
the annual convention of corn borer
inspectors of Western Ontario at
London, when Prof. L. Caesar, pro-
vincial entomologist, led the discus-
sion and issued instructions to the
inspectors. Large corn producing
counties of Western Ontario are fac-
ed with the possibility of another
serious corn borer epidemic as a re-
sult of the prolonged drought. Un-
less much stubble plowing is done
by farmers and inspectors give care-
ful surveillance, serious damage to
corn fields may result. The new sit-
uation is unusual because of the pro-
longed drought last summer. Corn
stubble became dry. The corn borer
did not find the dry stubble to his
liking and instead of spending the
winter in the stalk about an inch a-
bove the ground, as usual, it went
deeper into the root. In the past
many farmers have simply cut the
corn level with the ground, thus a-
voiding plowing the stubble under.
This plan would not be effective un-
der the new condition and a cam-
paign is being started to have all
stubble plowed under before the
middle of May, despite the manner in
which the corn was cut.

JAMES E. MATSON
Insurance Agent—Fire and Casualty
Several companies represented.
No policy fee.
Losses promptly adjusted.
Office Hills' Block, Markdale
HASLAM & DUNCAN
AUCTIONEERS
We are prepared to conduct sales
anywhere in Grey County at reason-
able rates consistent with good ser-
vice. If you intend holding a sale
consult us before setting the date.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
G. H. HASLAM, Markdale
G. E. DUNCAN, Dundalk

New High Quality Feed
Farmers, feeders and poultrymen
will be interested in the production
of a new high quality feed for pou-
ltry, swine and young livestock. This
feed, called Oat Groats, is made by
taking the hulls off oats thus great-
ly reducing the fibre, increasing the
protein and lowering the cost of the
food nutrients by a saving in freight.
Although there is some variation
in the chemical analysis the average
sample shows about 17% protein
and from 2 1/2% to 3 per cent. fibre.
Oat Groats are fairly high in fat al-
so containing about 8 per cent of this
valuable nutrient. For young calves,
young pigs and all ages of poultry,
this feed will prove valuable in as-
sisting rapid growth and general vi-
gor because of the high protein and
low fibre content. The price of this
product is very low when the feed
value is compared to other feeds.
By buying this feed in carlot quan-
tities and using Canadian Barley to
replace corn, the cost of production
of poultry and livestock products can
be substantially reduced. Farmers
and poultrymen are advised to get
in touch with their feed dealers re-
garding these products.

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
AND MILLWORK**
WINDOWS — DOORS — TRIM
STAIRWORK — PANELWORK
CUPEBOARDS — WARDROBES
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HARDWOOD FLOORING
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Please send itemized bills for quotation.
Service prompt and no order
too small for our most careful
attention.
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Co., Limited
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Scottish, American & Foreign Gravels
Cemetery Lettering Given Graciously
Attention.
Shop equipped with latest pneumatic
tools.
Write or call and get prices.
J. W. FLETCHER
SHELburne
WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
The Great English Preparation.
It invigorates the whole
nervous system, makes new Blood
in old veins. Used for Nervous
Debility, Mental and Brain Weak-
ness, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of
the Heart, Headache, etc. Price \$3 per box.
For Sale by all druggists, or mailed in plain
pack for \$5. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.
More advertising means more
business.

Miss Macphail's Letter
The first few speeches rather ex-
ploded the optimistic theory voiced
last week that the Commons was going
to forget politics—to a degree at
least—and devote itself to finding
ways out of our present economic
depression.
The address in reply to the speech
from the throne was moved by a
young French Canadian and second-
ed by Victor C. Porteous, the mem-
ber for North Grey. It was their
duty to uphold Government policy
but, making allowance for that,
the speech made by the member for
North Grey was a splendid one and
made a fine impression on the mem-
bers generally.
Then the heavy artillery opened
up, the Rt. Hon. Mr. King, Leader
of the Opposition, speaking for four
and a half hours followed the next
day by the Prime Minister, the Rt.
Hon. R. B. Bennett, for an hour and
a half. As a talking marathon, Mr.
King's speech wins easily. The a-
mount of work involved must have
been tremendous and the arrange-
ment of the material was excellent.
The speech got better as it went on,
but one would surely think that
everything that needs to be said
could have been said in much less
time. Too much language often be-
comes rather than clearly thought.
Mr. King reviewed the prosperity
of the country under the Liberal ad-
ministration and associated closely
Liberalism and prosperity. He stressed
the great lack of it in the last
eight months. He criticised severely
the Prime Minister's attitude at
the Imperial Conference—his meth-
od of approach, his utterances and
his policy. He condemned the Prime
Minister for criticising the domestic
policy of the Mother Country and
for stating that he represented the
Conservative party in Canada. He
accused him of ignoring the techni-
que and courtesy of conference and
stated that his ultimatum to the con-

ference sounded more like that of
an unfriendly nation on the eve of
war than the first speech to the as-
sembled British Nations. He asked
the house how Canada would have
felt if the meeting of Premiers had
been held here and Mr. MacDonald
had taken the position that he would
stand four-square behind the policy
of Free Trade and that he was not
prepared to consider anything until
the conference had endorsed that
principle. Mr. King twitted Mr. Ben-
nett over the "humbag" incident. He
condemned the government on their
embargo of certain commodities
from Russia and, in conclusion, criti-
cised the policy of isolation embod-
ied in the words "Canada First."

Mr. Bennett's speaking has im-
proved since he became Prime Minis-
ter. He is more concise, also more
dogmatic. His speeches show more
concentration than formerly, the
construction is better and he has
broken himself of the habit of re-
peating the same expression—his old
favorite war "and that is my position
in respect to that". By lavish quo-
tations from his own and other
Prime Ministers' speeches at the Im-
perial Conference, Mr. Bennett
sought to justify his position. He
quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier to show
that in 1902 the Liberal Chieftain
had taken a similar stand—or so he
claimed. In reply to the twitting of
Mr. King that he had not found a
market for wheat, Mr. Bennett quoted
the Minister of Trade & Com-
merce in the late Liberal administra-
tion (Mr. Malcolm) to the effect that
a market needed to be sought for
manufactured goods but wheat found
its own market. The Prime Minis-
ter felt that Mr. King was on weak
ground when he criticised the Rus-
sian embargo inasmuch as he, when
Prime Minister, had prevented the
Russian representative entering Can-
ada. He blamed much of the present
economic condition on the Liberal
party and took a good deal of credit
to his own government for tariff
changes, unemployment relief, etc.

Instead of the House of Commons
striving to find the cause of the
present suffering, the leaders began at
once to play the old game of blaming
the other fellow for what is wrong
and taking unto themselves the cred-
it for what is right. Yet this is
the kind of speaking that holds a
full house. Several lesser speakers
followed and took the same attitude
and they got a good hearing, yet
when Angus Melnis and J. S.
Woodsworth spoke for labour, the
house thinned rapidly, not twenty-
five members being left on the gov-
ernment benches. Mr. Melnis is a
new member sitting for Vancouver
South. His speech was good. It
was refreshing in its understanding
of present conditions in Canada and
throughout the world. His love of
the labour people and his desire to
serve them was manifested through-
out. It was a distinctly courageous
utterance. His analysis of the pre-
sent situation is worth considering.
"The present social system of pro-
duction is carried on for profit" he
stated. The worker must produce
more than he gets in wages. Thus he
can only buy back a certain amount
of what he produces, while the em-
ployers, the owners of the machine,
cannot consume more than their
human capacity will allow. Since
the worker cannot buy all he would
like to buy because of lack of money
and the rich cannot consume all they
have money to buy, the surplus of
goods grows to the point where the
manufacturer must shut down. Some
way of getting rid of the surplus
goods is our greatest need. The de-
pression of 1913-14-15 was dissipat-
ed by the enormous amount of
money loaned by the United States
to Europe, with the understanding
that goods would be bought in the
United States following the recon-
struction that took place in Europe
after the war, and also by the cap-
ital expenditure in the motor business
and by the deferred payment plan.
The condition of Agriculture in
Western Canada and particularly in
Alberta has been very ably dealt
with by H. E. Spencer and G. G.
Coote. Mr. Spencer outlined con-
ditions as they are now in Western
Canada. He followed Mr. Turnbull,
member for Regina, who had said
the condition of the West was only
bad in spots. Mr. Spencer disagreed
with him. He told the house that
in the 23 years he had lived in West-
ern Canada he had never seen con-
ditions as grave as they are at the
moment. He stated that No. 2
wheat brought 20 cents a bushel if
sold by the carload, 17 1/2¢ if sold
by smaller lots and though he got
the carload price, it cost the farmer
5¢ a bushel to haul his grain to the
railway, 10¢ a bushel for threshing
and about 5¢ a bushel for harvest-
ing. His total proceeds were gone
and he had nothing left to cover the
expenses of capital investment, seed-
ing, cultivation, rent, taxes and other
expenses.
An example of the difficulty of the
Western farmer was given. A man
this year took off some 25,000 bush-
els of grain in wheat, oats and rye,
yet when he deducted all his expen-
ses, he found himself \$2,000 in the
whole. Mr. Spencer asked the house
how mixed farming was to cure the
situation when sheep sell from \$1 to
\$2 a head and cattle at 6¢ a lb. and
hogs at 4 to 5¢. The depreciation in
the farmers' purchasing power was
clearly stated. Examples were gir-

en: It takes 2,000 bushels of grain
to pay for a 24 row seeder; for a
pair of boots a farmer would have
to give 30 bushels of wheat or 60 bush-
els of oats. A meal on one of our
Canadian railway diners would be
the price of a sheep and to buy a ton
of bran it would require one ton of
No. 1 Northern—the best wheat in
the world.
The Prime Minister's statement
that the banks have no money to
help move the grain crop except that
left them by the Savings Bank de-
positors was successfully exploded
by Mr. Spencer. The Rt. Hon. Reg-
inald McKenna was quoted to show
that a policy of driving or keeping
down prices by a restriction of pur-
chasing power must depress trade
and throw men and women out of
employment. Mr. Spencer admonish-
ed the Prime Minister to pay more
attention to the subject of finance
and less to tariff barriers.

Mr. George Coote, the member for
MacLeod, made the most construc-
tive speech that has so far been
made in the Commons. He suggest-
ed that we abandon the gold stand-
ard in Canada and that we do it
very soon. He pointed out that from
1914 to 1926 the suspension of re-
mption of our notes in gold ob-
tained in this country. He quoted
from a speech delivered by Viscount
D'Abernon before the Liverpool
Chamber of Commerce as follows:
"If you desire a return of good mar-
ket conditions in cotton or wheat or
any other commodity, if you wish
for higher freights and more trade
activity, you will achieve these with
greater certainty and greater speed
by dealing with the gold and cur-
rency problem than by any other
means."
Mr. Coote felt that if no action is
taken to assist the Canadian wheat
grower he will not be able to sur-
vive. The gold standard has been sus-
pended in both Australia and Argen-
tine, by which London Exchange
owned in Australia commands a 30
per cent premium in Australia and
the National City Bank Bulletin in
speaking of the Argentine says,
"the suspension of gold payments in
the face of an unfavourable balance
of payments resulted in currency de-
preciation which is now about 30%".
The result of this, Mr. Coote, stated
is an increase in return to the grow-
ers of wheat in the Argentine by 30
per cent. in Argentine funds.
Some years ago the Danish farm-
er was receiving about a third more
when sterling was transferred into
his own currency and at that time
Canadians could not meet Danish
competition. Following the war the
depreciated currency in Germany
brought apparent prosperity to Ger-
many industry by means of a prem-
ium on exports. Canada's chief com-
petitors in the wheat export business
are Argentine, Australia and Rus-
sia. The Argentine is our foremost
competitor and that country has a
depreciated currency of 30%; the
same is true in Australia. Mr. Coote
believed that this condition was cri-
pling the wheat industry in Canada.
"Australia, on account of it can un-
dersell us in the Chinese market. If
Canada would suspend payment in
gold like she did in 1914 I do not
think there is any doubt that our
dollar would depreciate; that is if
the government would cease float-
ing foreign loans. There are three

ways of keeping the dollar at par:
by the export of commodities; second
the export of gold and thirdly the
sale of our bonds in foreign coun-
tries. I have secured from the bureau
of Statistics a bulletin dealing with
our international settlement and ac-
cording to it our balance of trade
last year showed a debit against us
of \$8 million dollars. For the first
eight months of the present fiscal
year the actual commodity trade
balance was against us to the extent
of \$9 million, so that it is fair to as-
sume that for the current year the
actual total balance against us will
be about 200 million dollars. We
produce all told only between 20 and
40 million dollars in gold in Canada.
We cannot expect gold to keep it up.
The gold in the hands of the govern-
ment today is very little more than
is required as a reserve for our Dom-
inion notes."
Mr. Bennett: "About 16 millions."
Mr. Coote continued: "We cannot
afford to export enough gold to keep
it up. I believe that our dollar would
have been depreciated already if the
government had not floated last fall
in New York a loan of a hundred
million. The proceeds of that loan
were just as effective in keeping up
the rate of exchange as though we
had sold to that country another
hundred million dollars worth of
goods. If our trade balance is not
large enough to keep our dollar at
par are we justified in attempting
to keep it there? Are we justified
in doing it we are killing industry
and bleeding the farmers and ex-
porters to this country? Supposing
our dollar were depreciated to the
extent it was in 1920, about 20%,
it would add 15¢ per bushel to the
price of wheat and that would make
all the difference in the world to the
trade of Canada."
Mr. Bennett: "Surely the hon-
member does not mean that?"
In Mr. Coote's opinion the depre-
ciation of the dollar would not in-
crease the cost of living but it would
reduce the claims of creditors.
Agnes C. Macphail.

By-Law No. 5, adopting the 1929
roll for 1931, was passed and filed.
The following accounts were or-
dered to be paid—A. Pieger, quar-
ter salary, \$55; N. L. Curry, quar-
ter salary, \$55; H. H. Thompson,
quarter salary, \$11.40; James Gil-
christ, quarter salary \$10.00; H. E.
Parker, quarter salary and commit-
tee work, \$11.45; J. A. Halbert,
quarter salary and expenses to Good
Roads Convention, \$21.00; J. A.
Cook, quarter salary \$9.00; H. H.
Thompson, services on Board of
Health, \$6.60; Geo. McConnell, ser-
vices on Board of Health, \$5.50; J.
T. Lawson, services on Board of
Health, \$6.40; N. L. Curry, services
and postage re Board of Health, \$5-
25; Dr. R. L. Carefoot, half year
salary, \$37.50; J. Lucas, fumigators
\$19.38; Earl Kirkpatrick, over-
seeing, \$20.00; Geo. McKenzie, work
on road 17, \$2.00; A. Coleman, cul-
verts for road 19, \$16.72; Wm. Har-
bottle, cutting weeds on road 12,
\$12.50; A. A. Thompson, work on
road 5, \$8.75.
The Council adjourned, until Apr.
10th.
N. L. Curry, Clerk.

ARTEMESIA COUNCIL
Euphrasia Council met in the
township hall at Rocklyn on Friday,
March 13th, with the members all
present and the Reeve, Mr. H. H.
Thompson, in the chair.
The minutes of the last meeting
were read and confirmed.
Halbert - Cook—That the account
of the General and Marine hospital
be returned and that the hospital be
instructed to present same to Grey
County Council for payment.—Carried.
Cook - Halbert—That a vault and
porch be built at the east end of the
township hall.—Carried.
Cook - Halbert—That this coun-
cil pay for 10 hours work on road
for 1931 as follows: man and team
\$4.00; man shovelling \$2.25.—Carried.
Parker - Gilchrist—That the
Reeve get legal advice re letter from
G. G. Albery asking to have blind
line opened from sideroad 3 to side-
road 6, concessions 3 and 4.—Carried.
Parker - Halbert—That the Road
Superintendent be authorized to hire
man and engine to run crusher.—
Carried.
Parker - Halbert—That the Clerk

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Insurance Broker
Fire, Automobile, Public Liability,
Wind and Life.
Best companies represented.
Call or Phone The Standard office,
Markdale

SPECIAL
Helm Catsup 25c
Prunes, 2 lb for 25c
Herring, per dozen 80c
Dill Pickles, per dozen 25c
Oranges, Lemons, Grape Fruit,
Celery, Lettuce, etc.
H. G. NESBITT
MARKDALE
Phone 36

COAL
I am now prepared to deliver
on shortest notice:
NUT COAL
STOVE COAL
NUT COKE
All Best Quality.
Priced right for cash.
G. H. B. Walker
MARKDALE

for quick sale!

1928 Chevrolet Coach
Buy this late model Chevrolet to-day for depend-
able, economical transportation. Guaranteed
as represented and offered at this amazingly low
price as an advertising feature. Has good tires,
handsome Duco finish and a thoroughly in-
spected motor. Special at only
\$345

Great Buys
1929 Pontiac Coupe \$545
1929 Chevrolet 4-Door
Sedan \$475
1927 Chevrolet Coach \$265
1927 Chevrolet Sedan \$275
1927 Chrysler Coupe \$235

Easy GMAC Terms—Small Down Payments—Balance a few dollars per month

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WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
The Great English Preparation.
It invigorates the whole
nervous system, makes new Blood
in old veins. Used for Nervous
Debility, Mental and Brain Weak-
ness, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of
the Heart, Headache, etc. Price \$3 per box.
For Sale by all druggists, or mailed in plain
pack for \$5. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.
More advertising means more
business.

55c a Bushel For Barley
Resulting from a conference in
the office of the Minister of Agricul-
ture, the Canadian Maltng Company
Ltd. is offering to pay a minimum
price of 55c a bushel for Ontario bar-
ley, on and after Sept. 1st, 1931, de-
livered at Montreal. The company
will accept 1,000,000 bushels of bar-
ley at that price, providing it is
sound and clean and reasonably free
from other grains and weighing 48
pounds to the bushel. This is equi-
valent of the grain grade known as
"Three Extra" and in a normal year
should be easily obtained by the av-
erage farmer in Ontario. Barley has
been regarded by many farmers as
a cash crop in the Counties of Es-
sex, Kent, Middlesex, Elgin, Perth
and it is hoped this announcement
will give new confidence to these
growers. A Montreal price of 55¢
would mean f.o.b. prices approxi-
mately as follows: Main line, Chat-
ham and surrounding points, 40¢;
St. Hubert, side lines or radial lines in
same territory, 37¢; Central Ontario

points, 42¢; Eastern Ontario and on
to Montreal, 46¢. These prices ap-
ply only to carlot shipments. This
offer is 20c to 25c per bushel better
than present prices on the Montreal
market and should greatly encour-
age barley production in those coun-
ties where the crop is well and fav-
orably known.

An Advisory Committee
Immediately after the present leg-
islative session, the government will
appoint an advisory board to aid
Hon. Thos. L. Kennedy, Minister of
Agriculture in the administration of
departmental affairs and in solving
present-day farm problems. It will
probably comprise three members—
one representative of the dairying
industry; a second from the cattle,
hog and sheep industries, and a third
from the poultry raising interests.
It will be absolutely non-political in
composition and scope. The mem-
bers will receive fair remuneration
for their time, as well as travelling
expense.