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FRATERNAL

E. O. L.—Markdale L.O.L. No. 1045 meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale at 8 o'clock p.m. the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. E. Colgan, W.M.; Elgin McFadden, Sec.

A. F. & A. M.—Hiram Lodge No. 490, G. R. C. Markdale, meets in the Masonic Hall, Reburn Block, at 8 o'clock p.m. the second Thursday in each month. T. Stewart Cooper, W.M.; A. E. Colgan, Secretary.

E. B. K.—Victoria Proceprotry No. 282 meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale, at 8 o'clock p.m. the third Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren always cordially welcomed. A. E. Colgan, W.P.; Y. E. England, Registrar.

Here and There

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Impressed with Canada's selling ability, Lord Stonehaven, former Governor-General of Australia, interviewed at Winnipeg recently after a tour of Canada by Canadian Pacific Railway, urged that the Dominion do everything in its power to encourage inter-empire trade and specially the products of Australia, particularly citrus fruits of one another, citing citrus fruits of Australia as an example of worth-while imports for Canada.

Winners of dual grand championships at Chicago and Toronto Fairs, two fine Clydesdale stallions from Saskatchewan, "Sansorio" and "Loohinvar," are showing at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, November 19-27. Large experimental farms in the West, including the "Prince of Wales" E.P. ranch, are also well represented in the entry lists.

Cultured, educated women, taught by tutors whom they shared with their brothers, existed in China prior to the 12th century and before the western world had attained any high degree of civilization. Dr. T. Catherine Woo, principal of the St. Paul's Girls College School Oxford, declared when interviewed on board S.S. Empress of Asia recently, she broadcast a message to women of all countries, stating that Chinese women are no less intellectual than their European sisters, if given a chance to learn.

It is expected that the improved ship channel in the River St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, giving a 35-foot depth for ocean liners, will be completed by 1934. This will enable liners of 25,000 tons gross to reach Montreal, 1,000 miles from the Atlantic, the largest inland port in the world.

According to the president of the Radio Manufacturing Association of Canada, the per capita expenditure in the Dominion on radio sets is the highest in the world. In 1929 Canadians spent over \$50,000,000 on radios and equipment.

Sugared strawberries from British Columbia put up in cartons found a ready market this year. About 100,000 pounds were bought by American interests and large quantities were bought in Eastern Canada. It returned about seven cents a pound to the grower.

Nine years ago, Mrs. W. A. Freeman, of Ardmore, Alberta, a native of Wisconsin, won a pair of bronze turkeys in a raffle. To-day she has the largest turkey ranch in Canada and is the acknowledged queen of turkey raising in the Dominion. Her turkeys will return a revenue of \$10,000 this year.

South Grey Teachers

The South Grey Teachers' Institute held their annual convention at Dundalk on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 8 and 9, and it was one of the most successful ever held. There was a record attendance with very few absentees. The teachers expressed regret that Mr. J. A. Magee of Hanover was unable to be with them and hoped he would soon regain his health and strength. During the two days the convention was held, every hour was full of addresses, business and discussion. The weather was ideal.

The first session was opened at 9:45 a.m. Thursday with the singing of the national anthem. Rev. Oldham of the Anglican Church conducted the devotional exercises. In a brief but impressive address he stressed the influence the devotional exercises in school every morning have upon the future of the boys and girls. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. J. A. Graham and adopted.

The addresses of welcome were given by Reeve McAllister, on behalf of the town, who expressed the pleasure it gave the citizens to entertain the South Grey teachers. In conclusion he gave the teachers the freedom of the town. Dr. Martin, chairman of the high school board, further stressed the welcome of the citizens and the board, as did also Mr. Montgomery, chairman of the public school board, who invited the teachers to attend the concert in the town hall that evening.

Messrs. Ruttle, Messenger, Shackleton, Hincks, Merriam and Wells, and Misses Bergin, Sloan, Duncan, Priest, Wright, Beaton and Hume were appointed a standing committee to report Friday afternoon.

The president's address was given by Mr. E. A. Ruttle, taking as his topic "World Conditions of Today." The question at the present time is the unemployment question, no wages—no work—no trade. Mr. Ruttle emphasized the religious, political and industrial freedom of this twentieth century, as compared to the persecution of the past. The capitalist must read the handwriting on the wall. Some of them are now leading in relief of unemployment. The numbers of teachers in Ontario is on the increase and salaries will suffer if we do not be awake to our interests. He said that we should show children that the "get-rich-quick" plan is unsafe.

Mr. J. A. Graham, who has so ably and faithfully fulfilled the duties as secretary-treasurer of the South Grey Teachers' Institute wished to be relieved after sixteen years of devoted service. This was very much regretted by Inspector Wright and his teachers. The minutes compiled by Mr. Graham were always the source of very favorable comments, and were an inspiration to all who heard them. Miss Charlotte M. Wehnert of Neustadt was appointed secretary-treasurer pro tem.

Promptly after dinner Miss E. J. Hunt of S. S. No. 11 Normanby, in a very pleasing manner, dealt with the subject "Illustrative Material For Rural School Classes." The main feature is to make the lesson interesting, and to make teaching a success the teacher must make proper use of illustrative material. Miss Hunt advocated the use of scrapbooks, plasticine, product maps and posters. From her remarks and great supply of excellent material it was evident that the pupils in Miss Hunt's school are making progress and are much interested in their studies.

Mr. J. W. Firth, B.A., B. Ed., of Toronto Normal School congratulated Miss Hunt on her excellent paper, "Teaching to Think" which was the subject of a splendid address given by Mr. Firth. Education is a training for perfect life. Perfection in our schools must be based upon the power to think. Life is full of problems and living is a difficult thing. Success in meeting problems depends on the power to think, thus it is the duty of the teacher to fit the child to think. He gave the teachers much good advice. (1) Questions must have some perplexity. (2) Debate and discuss. (3) Stimulate active thought. (4) Let pupil do his own thinking. (5) Encourage pupils to concentrate. (6) Do not give pupils a formula, instead make the problem clear. (7) Do not allow main issue to be side-tracked. (8) Always keep before the pupils the road to the end. (9) Do not despise the trial and error method of solution. (10) Use the process of elimination. (11) Do more individual teaching. In conclusion Mr. Firth paid great tribute to his former teacher, Mr. Graham, and said his influence is more wide-spread than Mr. Graham knows.

To vary proceedings Miss Nellie A. Gardner, music teacher Dundalk and Shelburne public schools led a singing class. The numbers were: "There's a Bright Purple Tint," "Day is Closing" and "Brightly." A class of very small children sang "The Animal Band." The rendering of these songs was received with warm applause. The next half hour was spent in federation work. Inspector Wright gave a very interesting talk on "Arithmetic Teaching in the Schools." In teaching

arithmetic to beginners the teacher faces one of his most difficult problems. He stated some engaging questions for the wide-awake teacher.

1. Why teach arithmetic to beginners?—Apart from its general value as a developer of the mental aptitudes and capacities, we teach arithmetic for the actual needs of the pupil in his early activities as a pupil and for his late needs as an adult.

2. What objectives shall I attempt to reach?—The pupil should be taught the meanings, information and skills involved in meeting his needs in such a way that they will afford a maximum contribution to his later needs. Hence we list the objectives to be reached by the pupil during his first year, so that his number experiences during the first year will be used to equip him to meet the needs of the second and future years. Mr. Wright gave the first year objectives.

3. General consideration to be observed in arithmetic teaching.—Interest must be secured and maintained, for it increases the ease of learning and promotes more lasting retention. He gave the steps in learning numbers and called the teachers' attention to some practices which in some cases might be improved. (1) Too little use is made of the numeral frame, blocks, splints, etc., in developing the early number facts. (2) Lack of neatness in setting down arithmetical figures. (3) In rural schools more use can be made of mechanical examples of the text book for rapid review. (4) More oral class work is advisable each day. (5) Progress records should be kept of the elementary pupils. (6) Some teachers make the mistake of making their mechanical examples too long; for if the pupil makes a single error he loses heart, and also interest and consciousness of success. (7) The additive method in subtraction is the only one to be used, for these reasons: speed, ease of mental effort, accuracy and modernity.

Miss C. M. Wehnert gave a descriptive account of her cross Canada tour. In spite of the late hour, Miss Wehnert was able to hold the interest of her hearers. She told of the failure of the crops on the prairies, but was greatly impressed by the scenery of the Canadian Rockies, Lake Louise, Banff and Jasper Park Lodge. From Vancouver she sailed to Prince Rupert, making the return trip via Saskatoon, Watrous, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.

Friday morning's session opened by devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Baker of the United Church, who addressed the Institute, stressing that there were three foundation pillars—church, home and school—and that as teachers we should create in the pupils a thirst for light of knowledge.

Mr. I. Sharp, delegate to the O. E. A. convention, gave a very comprehensive report of the proceedings of that convention held in Toronto last Easter. In his favorable comments on Mr. Sharp's report, Mr. Graham stressed the fact that every man and woman should try to help those who are trying to help them. This may be done by joining the Teachers' Federations. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Sharp for his interest in the South Grey Teachers' Institute. Mr. Sharp is attending Toronto University this year.

Within the past month a well known and respected teacher of South Grey had passed away, in the person of Mrs. James Booth (nee Miss Mildred Leeson.) Inspector Wright spoke highly of her outstanding qualities as a teacher and social worker. The deceased was a truly a mother to her pupils, and a true friend to all who had the good fortune to know her. South Grey Teachers' Institute had placed a wreath on the grave of the departed teacher, and as a further mark of their esteem the secretary was instructed to write a letter of condolence to Mr. Booth conveying the sympathy of the teachers.

Mr. T. S. Cooper, agricultural representative from Markdale, spoke on the subject of "The School Fair Prize List," and outlined the change in school fair work. School boards are to pay the fee and prizes won by their respective schools. Prize lists are to be changed, and Mr. Cooper asked for the co-operation of the teachers. He advocated that a committee of teachers be appointed to prepare a prize list. He wished the teachers to consider that school fair work, in many cases, is the only occasion for vocational education.

The school fair parade was the subject of a keen discussion. The following points were discussed. (1) That the school fair parade kills the spirit of the school fair. (2) That too much time and money is spent on preparing for it. (3) That each school in the parade should get equal money and not be judged. But the majority of South Grey teachers thought that competition was the spirit of life, and passed a motion that equal money should be given to schools entering the parade, that said schools should be judged, and that the prize winners should be eliminated the following year. This motion was passed to guide the committee, Messrs. Messenger,

Wells and Hincks, who will convene with Mr. Cooper. As a word of advice, Mr. Firth of Toronto Normal School said, "Do not do anything to impair the value of school fairs." "Hot Lunch and Household Science for Rural Schools" was taken by Miss M. P. Hill of S. S. No. 1, Bentinck. She unfolded some of the benefits derived from them and methods used in teaching household science may be divided into three headings—care of food, care of home furnishings and sewing. Miss Hill thinks this subject, rightly presented, will give a mental training similar to other subjects in the course of study.

Mr. F. O. Meon of S. S. No. 2, Bentinck, handled in a masterly manner "Physical Culture in Rural Schools." Physical exercises should be taken by way of variety, as a change after some heavy lesson in some hard subject. They develop heart and body and give grace of movement, assist in the formation of character by inculcating obedience. The teacher should be an outdoor leader, teaching his pupils to play up and play the game.

Mr. J. W. Firth of the Toronto Normal gave his second address of the convention, speaking on "School and Its Relation to Other Institutions." He dealt with the relation of school to home, relation of school to church, relation of school to service clubs. He claims that no strong nation can rise to power with disrupted homes. The school is an institution for the purpose to hand onto the rising generation things that are valuable. In the intersection between home and school the point of contact is the pupil. Teachers should use great care in promotion and temper work with common sense. Fortunately more humane methods are used today in the manner of enforcing discipline. Patience is necessary.

What is the relation of school and state?—President Wilson made the remark that he entered war to make democracy safe. No democracy can exist without intelligent citizenship. The state must educate citizens, so that the state is able to protect itself, and citizens, against poverty and crime.

Relationship of church and school.—We set apart to the church the part of the spiritual and religious matters. The teachers' point of view is to train the child to become a good citizen. In conclusion Mr. Firth praised the teachers of South Grey for contributing so generously to the program. Inspector Wright, thanked Mr. Firth for his two inspiring addresses and said he had set up ideals for South Grey schools and teachers.

At the opening of the session on Friday afternoon, the president, Mr. Ruttle, called upon Mr. Graham. In a few but well chosen remarks Inspector Wright addressed Mr. Graham. He said, "We wish to recognize the worthy services, good sound advice, inspiration and experience you have given to others. As a token of this we wish you to accept this purse and the best wishes of the teachers of South Grey."

Mr. Graham was taken by surprise, but responded in his usual, capable manner. He thanked the teachers for their kind remembrance and paid tribute to Inspector Wright. He said that teachers in South Grey should be thankful in having such a worthy and competent man at the helm.

"First Aid in Public Schools" was the subject taken by Miss Edna McHugh, Priceville public school. Miss McHugh demonstrated the proper method of treating a cut artery, cut vein, treating fractures by aid of splints and bandages. "In all first aid work let us try to get the principle that lies behind the treatment." Miss McHugh thinks that pupils should be trained to help the injured. She showed two first aid kits. One of these should form part of the equipment in every public school.

Mr. Harvey Priddle of S. S. No. 10, Proton, took for his subject "Primary Drill Devices in Rural Schools." Drill is essential. He gave many splendid devices and games which may be used to produce accuracy and speed in number work.

Miss C. M. Wehnert presented to the teachers a new method of teaching Canadian History to the entrance class.

Mr. J. R. Hamilton, principal of Hanover high school, said that teachers are opening a great field for the pupil. He said that he is going back inspired to do better work, due to the very interesting addresses he had heard while at the convention. Mr. D. T. Wright, principal of Dundalk high school, made a few humorous remarks, and said that high school and public school teachers work along the same lines in making better citizens of tomorrow. The following votes of thanks were passed by the meeting to: Mr. Firth for his excellent addresses; citizens of Dundalk for their hospitality; the Women's Institute for the excellent meals, amply furnished in the basement of the United Church; the public and high school boards for the use of the school building; the reeve and chairman of the high and public school boards for the welcome extended; the local clergymen for their part in the

opening exercises; Mr. Ruttle and his staff for their activity in making billeting and other arrangements; to all contributors to the program; the officers of the Institute for 1930-31; the teachers, for their attendance; and to Inspector Wright for his tact and kindly leading at every session. Mr. D. A. Macintosh gave the report of the committee re discussion on third reader. Mr. Messenger, the chairman of the resolutions committee, presented the resolutions for the meeting.

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