

The Markdale Standard

(Established 1889)
Published every Thursday at
The Standard Printing Office
Main Street, Markdale, Ont.

Member C. W. N. A.

Subscription Rates—\$2.00 per year.

United States \$2.50 per year.

Advertising Rates on Application.

A. E. COLGAN & SON, Publishers

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1932

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

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Hard Times Talk

A few of our readers have found fault with our article last week under the above heading but a great many have expressed their agreement with our views. There is no shortage of foodstuffs and there is no want any place in Canada excepting in the Western Provinces where the wheat crop was a complete failure in 1931. It is true that many people are out of employment and it is also true that many are being paid big salaries for services which are of very little value to the public. During the years of prosperity we made new jobs with big salaries in order to give our friends congenial employment. In short we placed ten-dollar hats on far too many two-dollar heads and the result is reflected in the present period which we designate as depression. Every branch of public service has been affected in this way. During the fat years we allowed those in authority to undertake responsibilities which are now proving burdensome. One instance came to our notice during the past week, that of the Odd Fellows' Home in Toronto. This "home" was originally located at Oakville and while there the members of the orders never felt the annual contributions which amounted to very little. Since the change was made and the home moved to Toronto the expenses have steadily mounted until the present cost is \$100,000 per year. It costs now well over \$60,000 per year for maintenance and if continued will kill the institution which has fattered it. The work being done in the institution is a splendid one and should be continued but the institution should never have been moved to its present location—the most expensive in the Province. The House of Refuge, which is located here, is an institution about the same size as the Odd Fellows' Home and the inmates number about the same. The cost of maintenance of the Home here is less than \$17,000 per year while the one in Toronto costs almost \$50,000 more. While we continue to pay more than the price of the service rendered we cannot expect to have prosperity and contentment.

There is not a branch of any service in which the people are interested which is not bleeding the producer and the consumer. The stock yards in Toronto is a splendid example of the two-dollar head wearing the ten-dollar hat. The farmers of this country are piling up fortunes for several individuals who add nothing to the value of the stock passing through and very little, if any, profit to the owner. Let's get back to the days when a man is paid for the service he renders and not for the show which he makes while in the performance of his duties.

grow and in what quantities. The Growers' Market Council is constantly getting enquiries from buyers who are anxious to get supplies and so far they have not been able to find enough supplies to fill the demand. If any grower has supplies of winter vegetables on hand he should note this specially on the registration form. Only last week the Growers' Markets Council received an enquiry for a large quantity of squash and although one or two carloads were available a great deal more could have been sold and at prices about twice what the local markets have been paying. There is also a good demand for winter carrots and beets. All registration forms properly filled in should be sent to Mr. Chas. W. Bauer, Secretary, Ontario Growers' Markets Council, Bruce Building, Hamilton, Ontario.

Fruit Growers to Meet
The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is being held at Hamilton at the Royal Connaught Hotel on February 9th, 10th and 11th. The district meeting of the Georgian Bay section is being held at Meaford, February 3rd and the Northumberland and Durham section at Cobourg on February 4th and 5th.

Corn Borer More Active
Statistics showing that the corn borer had increased its depredations in Ontario in 1931 for the first time since the Corn Borer Act went into force five years ago were given by Professor L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, in an address at the recent convention of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union at Guelph.

Explaining that the increase was attributable to weather conditions, chiefly in July and August, Prof. Caesar did not treat the matter as alarming, but stated that the situation may be of some benefit in stimulating renewed effort in the drive against the pest. He said the increase had been noted principally west of Toronto to the border. In Eastern Ontario there had been only a small increase, while in some areas there was none.

Ontario Seed Corn
When asked for an opinion regarding the Ontario seed corn situation, George R. Paterson, Ontario Marketing Board, said: "There should be no doubt in the minds of dealers, or farmers, in regard to Ontario seed corn. The truth of the matter is that Ontario has never produced a crop superior to that of 1931. Our growers can supply seed corn of suitable varieties, and of good quality, for 1932 planting."

Notwithstanding the fact that there is a large supply of Ontario seed corn or suitable varieties for the production of corn for husking, or silage, or fodder, seed corn of foreign origin and in large quantities, is being offered for sale in Ontario and the eastern provinces. "There is no reason," continued Mr. Paterson, "why dealers should hesitate in deciding what corn to use. Growers can be assured of success if they use corn of the highest quality and maximum yields." "Dealers," he concluded, "will be glad to supply their customers with Ontario seed corn."

Short Courses Well Attended
In nearly every county and district of the province at the present time, short courses in agriculture and home economics are being conducted under the direction of the local Agricultural Representative. In general the courses are of two types—Three-Month Courses and One-Month Courses.

At the agricultural classes the young men get instruction in respect to the care and management of live stock; the balancing of rations, soil management, crops and agricultural methods; essential to economical production; marketing, insect and disease control, stock and seed judging, rope splicing, public speaking and many other subjects with which the successful farmer of 1932 must be familiar.

The young ladies, on the other hand, receive instruction in such domestic arts as cooking, laundering, sewing, home nursing and first aid and the innumerable other subjects which go towards the making of the efficient rural home-maker.

The seven Three-Month Courses are being held as follows:
County Town
Bruce Teeswater
Halton Milton
Hastings Springbrook
Lincoln Jordan Station
Middlesex Strathroy
Waterloo Elmira
Wentworth Carlisle

For the first month there was a total enrolment at the seven courses of 189 boys and 226 girls.

One-Month courses are being held in 24 counties in Southern Ontario during the month of January and an additional six similar courses will be held in as many other counties in February. All of these courses are held under the auspices of local organizations and are organized by the Agricultural Representatives of the local branches of the Ontario Department of Agriculture with the support of the local people. The points at which the one-month courses are being held in 1932 are as follows:

Table listing locations for one-month courses in 1932, including County and Town columns with names like Brant, Carleton, Dufferin, Dundas, Durham, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grey, Haldimand, Huron, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, Northumberland, Peel, Peterborough, Renfrew, North Simcoe, South Simcoe, Victoria, Welland, Wellington, York, etc.

Table listing locations for one-month courses in February, including County and Town columns with names like Grey, Elgin, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, North Simcoe, etc.

While no official figures are as yet available in so far as attendance at this latter group of courses is concerned, we are informed that in general the January courses are well up to the standard. Reports, however, have come to hand from a number of counties where there is a total enrolment of well over 100 young people in attendance at the courses in agriculture and home economics at the one centre. This would indicate that the courses are not only being appreciated but that rural residents are seizing every opportunity to better their position.

C. R. Itic Attends the Hockey Match

Dear Readers,—I must tell you this week about the hockey match which I attended in the rink here on Wednesday night of last week, when our boys defeated the boys from the capital of Dufferin County. The score was 6 to 3 in favor of the home team. I fell in with Jimmie Bradey on my way over to the rink and we spent the evening together on the north side of the arena. The town was pretty well represented at the game and there were quite a number from the country. I noticed Carter English across on the other side and he seemed to be enjoying the play. Jack Johnston was one of the most interested spectators in the territory in which I stood. I noticed that Bill Mann and Ed Colgan kept their pipes going during the whole of the game and I never noticed either of them cheering even once.

I was interested in the boys who represent our town on the senior team. Young Wright makes good as a goal tender and lets very few pass him. Ber Johnston and Harvey White make a pretty good defense while Milt Perkins, Walter's youngest son, relieves when either of them gets out of breath. We have two front lines, one being made up of the Chatsworth boys, young Woods, son of George Woods, the C.P.R. station agent, and the two McFarlanes, son of Geo. McFarlane. The other front line is made up of Buck Singleton, Bill Mann's tinsmith, Freddie McCutcheon, the youngest son of the shoemaker, and Tucker Berry, son of Tom Berry, and the youngest player on the team.

33,117,314 Pieces is Long Laundry List



Can you imagine a bewildered Chinaman trying to total a laundry list of 33,117,314 pieces? But there is one like that. It is the total of washing done by and for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1930 in Canada, including hotels and bungalow camps; sleeping and dining car service, (which also operates station restaurants), and the British Columbia Coast boat service. If one stopped to sit down and figure out the gallons of water and bars of soap required for these operations, the results might be even more astounding.

The picture shows a battery of washing machines in the laundry of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, the largest hotel in the British Empire. Similar equipment in the great chain of Canadian Pacific Railway hotels throughout Canada handles the great laundry list in various centres, with the assistance, in certain districts, of laundries outside the company's service. But the Standard maintained is the same everywhere, immaculate cleanliness being the motto from coast to coast, both ashore and afloat.

Yours truly, C. R. Itic.

Here and There

Arrangements have been completed whereby the arrival in Canada of the R-109, Britain's basic airplane, will be broadcast throughout Canada and the United States by the Trans-Canada Broadcasting Company and the National Broadcasting Company, according to an announcement recently made by R. W. Ashcroft, manager of the former company. The official broadcast which includes the arrival of the ship and attendant ceremonies, will be carried from coast to coast of the Dominion over the new radio programme broadcasting transmission system of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraphs.

Welcoming the latest addition to the Canadian Pacific Railway's fleet of 19 passenger vessels on ocean and coastal service in British Columbia, Vancouver recently congratulated the railway on its initiative and foresight in building upon the west coast of Canada a service second to none, on the occasion of the arrival of the "Princess Elizabeth" at the Pacific port. The sister ship, "Princess Joan" arrived at Victoria the following day. The "Elizabeth" was welcomed by the Mayor of Vancouver.

Marking the passing of another milestone in the history of the company, the recently constructed Canadian Pacific branch line from Willingdon to Vegreville, a distance of about 20 miles, was declared open for traffic recently with the arrival of the first passenger train at the Vegreville station.

With a record reservation list indicating a very busy season ahead, the Banff Springs Hotel welcomed its first guests of the year May 15. Considerable improvement work has been done on the 18 hole golf course which was virtually ready for play on opening day.

Development of fruit growing on the prairies has been one of the features of agricultural progress in recent years in western Canada. Patches of native gooseberries, currants and raspberries have evolved into orchards containing many varieties of plums, cherries, apples and small fruits. The largest acreages are devoted to strawberries and raspberries.

A recent official compilation shows that farm live stock in Canada in 1929 was valued at \$364,167,900 as compared with \$96,472,000 in 1926. Canada's poultry population in 1929 numbered 69,899,782, valued at \$63,854,000.

A forest in embryo—250 acres of Jack and white pine has been planted by the Saskatchewan Forestry Service in the Prince Albert region. H. P. Eisler, forestry engineer, states that the transplanting of 2,000,000 nursery seedlings and stock is the largest of such programmes in the history of the province.

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W. C. T. U. Petition
To the HONOURABLE GEORGE S. HENRY and HIS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. The petition of the citizens of the said Province of Ontario dated at Markdale, Ontario. Humbly sheweth: WHEREAS the total expenditure for all government purposes during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1930, was \$57,989,352 while during the same year the expenditure for alcoholic beverages in the Province (the latest official figures obtainable) was \$54,945,832—well over a million dollars per week; and WHEREAS this enormous expenditure is unquestionably a contributing cause to the economic depression, THEREFORE, we the undersigned citizens of the Province of Ontario petition your honourable body, with a view to an increase of trade and general well being, to eliminate this colossal waste due to the traffic in alcoholic beverages, to the extent of your vested powers: And your petitioners will ever pray: (The above petition has been circulated in Markdale with results that are very gratifying, and we are pleased to state that nearly three hundred and fifty names of resident voters are attached. This is a fine commentary on the temperance sentiment of our village and also is an evidence of the faithful work of those who circulated the petition. Many signatures have also been secured from the surrounding country.)

THE HOME FORUM
S. O. S.
(Save Our Sabbaths; Save Our Sisters and Sons.)
A very fine letter in The Globe of December 30, by Conscientious, states in very plain words the evil effects of the Liquor Control Act, and makes the following statement: "Government Control undeniably has eliminated the bootlegger, but instead of having him we have the liquor-maddened gunman." Will Conscientious please give his authority for such a positive statement regarding the bootlegger? By bootlegger does he mean the man or woman who runs a still and sells the liquor? What about the men and women who buy their liquor from the distillery, brewery and winery? Conscientious probably knows by this time that the W. C. T. U. have started a petition to present to the Government. I keep a paper in a convenient place for signatures. In December a man delivering goods was asked if he would sign it. Please note his reply, given in his own words: "You bet! I'll sign anything that will do away with the darned bootlegger." "Surely there are no bootleggers now? Government Control promised to clean out every bootlegger in Canada," I replied. "It's a lie, and they know it. Let me tell you, lady; I have been delivering goods for years. I know what I am talking about. Except a doctor, no man knows more of what is going on than we fellows who deliver goods, a threshing machine or a baby's rattle. We go into homes, front doors, side doors, back doors, and even put goods in windows, also farm and stable doors. I tell you, Government Liquor Un-Control has produced the greatest crew of bootleggers that ever cursed Canada. We find them in shacks, cottages, cellars, and fine houses built with the money from their devilish trade, with the Government supplying the poison. Let me tell you, men and women, boys and girls—our schoolboys and schoolgirls, mind you—even little children, are invited in, given a "nice drink"—candies soaked in the rotten stuff—till they get the taste, then they go in the back door. "Churchgoing men and women prating that the bootlegger has been 'cleaned out.' It's a lie, I tell you. I don't care who says so. I cover a good deal of country, and know what I am saying." "Do these people know that you know they are bootlegging?" "Sure. They ask me to drink; tell me I am a fool to work when I can make 'easy money.'" "One man in a fine home in Toronto took me down cellar and showed me cases piled to the ceiling. When I asked how he got the stuff in he winked at me, laughed, and boasted about going to church every Sunday, and no one suspected him. Give me the pen, lady. I'd like to sign a dozen of these papers." Strongly impressed by the force of his statements and his manner, I said: "May I ask you a question?" "Sure; as many as you like." "Has this liquor trade hurt you in any way?" "No; and listen, lady; if one of those fends gets after my boys or girls I'll shoot him as I would a mad dog." A week later another man was being paid for some work. I asked if he would sign the petition. Yes, glad to do it. "We need to get rid of the bootleggers." "Bootleggers? Government Control promised to do away with the bootleggers, said to be responsible for the drinking under the Ontario Temperance Act," I said. "It's a lie. I live in a subdivision, a God-fearing, quiet, prosperous place, safe for women and children under the Ontario Temperance Act. Government Control brought the bootleggers, men and women. There is no peace or comfort—drinking in the homes, quarrelling, gossip, scandal, men who were steady, sober workmen have lost their jobs, and the rest of us have to keep these fellows in jail and feed their women and children, because we pay our taxes. If I didn't own my home, I'd get out. The trouble is it's the same all over the country. Bootleggers are the curse of Canada to-day, with the Government back of them." "Have you a church in your subdivision?" "Yes, but let me tell you: When the liquor store or bootlegger comes in the church shuts the doors. The whiskey and wine bottle take the place of the milk bottle, and even little children are drunk." "Are you sure of what you tell me?" "You bet I am. I see all that's going on; they can't hide it. They don't try to—they know they are safe." "The liquor men are paid big money—\$10,000, \$20,000 a year—to bamboozle the public, and the church people swallow all that the liquor people say. Thank you for asking me to sign that paper—and kill that lie about the bootleggers." Recently two schoolboys were arrested and convicted of theft. Another schoolboy said to his own good mother: "It's no wonder those two have gone wrong. It's a regular nest of bootleggers where their homes are. What else can you expect?" Punish the boys, but don't touch the bootlegger. Oh, for a thousand Dyson, Hagues, and Harry Nixons, with the courage to speak out and warn the people. S. O. S. Save Our Sabbaths; Save Our Sisters and Sons! Anna Moyle.