

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, OCTOBER 27th, 1932

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEGAL

THOS. DELANEY, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc., 229 Bay Street, TORONTO.

WALTER E. HARRIS, Barrister and Solicitor, Etc., Office over Stephen's Drug Store, Markdale.

LUCAS, HENRY & LUCAS, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc., Office, Markdale, Dundalk, Durham; Federal Building, Toronto, I. B. Lucas, K.C., W. D. Henry, K.C., I. R. Lucas, Jr.

DENTISTRY

L. G. CAMPBELL, D.D.S., D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the Post Office. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments made by phone.

DR. J. A. McARTHUR, Dental, Office in the Artley Block, over Perkins, hardware store. Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto Street.

VETERINARY

DR. T. W. WILSON, Veterinary Surgeon, Flesherton. Physician to all domestic animals. Surgery a specialty. Phone Flesherton 2 r 4.

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 Standard Office or with B. H. Walden, Markdale.

FRATERNAL

L. 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. Wm. Johnston, W.M.; Elgin McFadden, Rec.-Sec.

A. F. & A. N.—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. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Chester Rodman, W.M.; A. E. Colgan, Secretary.

R. B. K.—Victoria Preceptory No. 232 meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale, at 8 o'clock p.m., the third Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren always cordially welcomed. Geo. Banks, W.P.; A. E. Colgan, Registrar.

SANFORD WARD
R.R. No. 3, Markdale

Agent for Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Also Wind and Casualty Insurance

Telephone 8476 and we will be glad to give you full particulars on any policy.

JAMES E. MATSON

Insurance Agent—Fire and Casualty
Several companies represented.
No policy fee.
Losses promptly adjusted.

Office Hills' Block, Markdale

ALEX. C. STEWART

Life, Fire and Casualty Insurance
Agent for
Wawanesa, Pilot & other companies
We save you money on all branches of Insurance and Bonds
Adjustments promptly attended to.
See us before buying elsewhere.

SHELburne MONUMENTAL WORKS

Scotch, American & Foreign Granite
Omnitery Lettering Given Special Attention.
Shop equipped with latest pneumatic tools.
Write or call and get prices.

J. W. FLESON

Coal, Coke and Cement

Leave your order now for your supply.
HERB. WALKER
Phone 170 Markdale

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependence, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$2 per box, 3 for \$5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain box on receipt of price. New complete mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

News and Information for the Busy Farmer

Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture

Made Fine Showing

The dairy-cattle-judging team from O. A. C. stood second in the National Dairy Cattle judging competition in Waterloo, Iowa, early this month. The O. A. C. team achieved first place in the judging of several breeds and captured the trophies put up by the breed association. The O. A. C. team, coached by Prof. G. E. Rathby, was first in Ayrshire judging, first in Jerseys and first in Brown Swiss. In the entire work they were just four marks behind the winning Iowa team.

Sow Thistle in Kent

Sow Thistle has become such a serious pest in many districts that concentrated effort is necessary to destroy it. Splendid efforts have been made to eradicate it in many parts of Kent County in Ontario. Raleigh and Harwich townships each purchased chemical tanks and many patches of the weed have been destroyed with the use of these implements. Farmers have borrowed the tanks from the municipalities, and, purchasing their own supplies of chemicals, have done splendid work.

Both municipalities advertised the use of their equipment this year, and this had the effect of bringing to light many unknown patches, for several men on rented farms took advantage of the offer for assistance in the spraying.

Dodder in Clover Field

A weed that is scarcely hardy enough to survive the winter in Canada is the dodder which grows along with clover. It twines around the clover stem and draws its food from it. The last three seasons having been mild, dodder has spread in the Lake Erie counties of Ontario. Though sometimes occurring farther north it is usually killed the first winter.

When dodder seed is mixed with clover seed it is almost impossible to separate the two. Any badly infested field should be ploughed under and planted to a hoed or grain crop for a sufficient length of time to completely eradicate any accumulation of dodder which may have taken place in the soil. Where a slight infestation is noticed patches containing dodder can be cut and used for fodder before the field is ripe.

Big Prizes for Barley

Out of a total barley crop of 20,000,000 bushels, Ontario grows only 1,200,000. The brewers of Ontario and Quebec use 2,500,000 bushels annually and they are anxious to have more attention paid to the crop by Ontario growers. For this reason they have given \$1,000 that will be distributed in prizes for barley at the Royal Winter Fair.

In addition to a cash prize of \$500 for first place, a gold medal will be awarded. Second prize will be \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50, and the next six \$25 each, a total of \$1,000.

The exhibits are to consist of 100 lbs. of six-rowed barley grown in Ontario during the season of 1932 and suitable for malting. The points on which the entries will be judged include soundness, size and uniformity of kernel, and freedom from other grains, weed seed and inert matter.

Ridging in the Fall

One of the best methods of killing weeds is to ridge the land in the fall. There are men who claim that there is no benefit in the way of killing rootstocks of sow thistle and couch grass remaining in the soil after summer cultivation. Others regard ridging as supplementary to early after-harvesting cultivation in the eradication of weeds. At the Kemptville Agricultural School in Ontario ridging is considered an important tillage practice, all land ploughed early and subsequently top worked being drilled up in early fall. Another advantage of ridging is that it aids in getting on the land a few days earlier in the spring, which is a decided gain on low or heavy land. Some clays tend to run together if left in a highly cultivated state all winter, but ridging up corrects this.

Mice Injure Orchards

One of the greatest hazards in the growing of an apple orchard is the danger of girdling by mice. This is especially true in orchards under sod culture, although even orchards under clean cultivation are frequently subject to considerable damage from this cause. The amount of damage caused by these animals varies greatly from year to year, depending largely upon their available supply of food.

Galvanized wire screen makes the most effective protection. The initial cost is high, but as it only has to be placed once and will last for a large number of years, it will be found cheaper in the long run. This wire should be cut into pieces large enough to encircle the trunk, and leave room for expansion of the trunk, as the tree grows. The lower end should be buried about

one inch in the soil, in order to prevent mice from working underneath.

Value of Crops

Crop production in Ontario, owing chiefly to climatic conditions, was slightly below the yield of 1931 according to official statistics, but the results are quite satisfactory. This report is noteworthy in face of the drastic decline in prices which reduced the incomes of farmers during the past two or three years. Although the gross value of the agricultural output was reduced by \$111,000,000 from the previous year, the total estimated value of farm production, \$305,624,000 was a decisive factor in sustaining purchasing power and it prevented business in Ontario from falling to levels experienced elsewhere.

A Successful Campaign

"Ontario Farm Products Week" met with general co-operation on the part of merchants and the people of towns and cities throughout the province such that it proved successful beyond the expectations of its sponsors. Its principal result will be to instill in Ontario householders the idea of using products from Ontario farms in preference to imported foodstuffs. It is one link in the program to create keener demand for home-grown fruits, vegetables, etc. and thus enhance the prices received by farmers in Ontario. As an example of the unusual methods adopted to stimulate interest in the campaign, an essay competition was conducted among the public school pupils of Peel County on the subject "Advantages of Using Ontario Farm Products."

Cutting Hen Rations

Is Unwise Retrenchment
Many Ontario egg distributors are claiming that, in spite of firmer prices, it is impossible to obtain sufficient quantities of top quality eggs.

While in conversation with a member of the Ontario Marketing Board staff, T. A. Benson, Federal Government, who is senior poultry promoter for Ontario, related an experience which might possibly be the answer to the Ontario situation.

While visiting Prince Edward Island recently, at the time when the egg market was more or less demoralized, Mr. Benson attended a meeting of representative egg producers. One of this group advised his colleagues to cut down their hens' rations, giving as a reason that nothing was to be gained by producing eggs in view of prevailing depressed prices. This plan was adopted quite generally and, when a market reaction set in, the egg producers found themselves unable to take advantage of the firmer prices.

Pointing out the seriousness of this method of expense cutting, Mr. Benson said that not only is it impossible to get the hens into production again over night and thus be in a position to take advantage of better prices, but cutting down the rations has a decidedly bad effect on the quality of the eggs produced.

Miss Macphail's Letter

The whole week has been devoted to a discussion of the results of the Imperial Economic Conference. It always did seem to me that altogether too much was expected from the conference. It was a hundred per cent. successful it would then fall far short of being the world shaking event predicted. Undoubtedly some good must have resulted from bringing together statesmen from the self-governing nations within the Empire; understanding must have been increased and friendships made, but animosities and disillusionment must also have resulted.

"For bargaining, as Ramsay Muir has said, On serious matters, such as cash and bread—Leaves angry passions swollen and inflamed, Since no one ever gets quite all he claimed."

It is not possible in a short time to understand what the effect of changes in 262 tariff items will mean. Only time will tell. From the evidence admitted in the House this week I feel we can safely conclude that the general level of the tariff on British goods entering Canada is still very much higher than it was in 1930, as the following table submitted by the Hon. J. L. Ralston, shows:—

White cotton flannelette: In 1930 16 per cent.; in 1931 31 p.c.; in 1932 63 p.c.; Conference 60 1/2 p.c.
All cotton printed piece goods: In 1930 19 p.c.; 1931 22 1/2 p.c.; 1932 62 1/2 p.c.; Conference 60 1/4 p.c.
Cotton pillow cases: In 1930 16 p.c.; in 1931 33 1/2 p.c.; in 1932 64 1/2 p.c.; Conference 62 1/2 p.c.
Cotton sheets: In 1930 16 p.c.; in 1931 34 1/2 p.c.; in 1932 66 p.c.; Conference 62 1/2 p.c.
Wool piece goods in the greys: In 1930 11 p.c.; in 1931 33 1/2 p.c.; in 1932 64 1/2 p.c.; Conference 61 p.c.
Wool fabric overcoatings: In 1930 25 1/2 p.c.; in 1931 76 1/2 p.c.; in 1932 122 p.c.; Conference 106 p.c.
Wool Hosiery: In 1930 28 p.c.; in 1931 58 1/2 p.c.; in 1932 97 1/2 p.c.; Conference 89 1/4 p.c.
Linen crash towelling: In 1930 13 p.c.; in 1931 32 1/2 p.c.; in 1932 63 1/2 p.c.; Conference 66 1/2 p.c.
On goods of a class and kind not

manufactured in Canada, such as fine linens, chemicals, etc., real reductions were made.

Great Britain is to remain a free market for our farm products. In the case of hog products, bacon and hams, Great Britain agrees to accept 2 1/2 million hundredweights per year of good quality product, which at the moment far exceeds our exportable surplus. Canadian cattle, concentrated milks, tobacco, apples (fresh and dried), tomatoes (canned), eggs in the shell, etc., enter the British market free. Wheat is given a preference of "Two shillings per quarter", a quarter being two sacks containing four bushels each. Two shillings amounts to 48 cents on our money, or 6 cents per bushel, reckoned on the British pound at \$4.86. But with the British pound worth only \$3.50 or less, at the moment, the wheat preference is not 6 cents a bushel, but 5 cents.

If money had the same value in Canada as in Great Britain, when measured in wheat, beef, bacon, etc., the trade treaty between Canada and Great Britain might prove very beneficial, but since our exports are paid for in English paper pounds worth slightly less than \$3.50 today and since our great competitors, the Argentine and Australia value the British paper pound in their money at the equivalent of \$6.00, they can undersell us and still have more money in their own currency than we have in ours. Take for example fatted animals exported from Canada, Australia and the Argentine, worth per head on the Liverpool market £10. When the selling price for one head is converted into Canadian currency with the pound at \$2.50, the Canadian exporter receives \$38, the Australian exporter \$60 and the Argentinean \$60. Quotas and tariffs are helpless in meeting such a situation. Oh, but the reader may say, when we are importing goods from Great Britain, cottons, woollens, boots and shoes, etc., we will get them much cheaper, because British money is cheap. But no, that is not true. The Government arbitrarily sets the value of the British pound for importation purposes at \$4.40 and then charges as dumping duty

the difference between \$4.40 and \$4.86, so that actually, when we cut through political bunkum, all goods imported into Canada from Great Britain are based on the pound at parity (\$4.86). That is, the Canadian producer is paid with cheap money, but he pays with dear money.

The Conference failed to deal with the monetary and exchange question, passing it up with a pious resolution which stated that prices were too low and interest rates too high and that something should be done about it, but that was all. It is undoubtedly true that American investments in Canada, totalling 62 per cent of all foreign investments in Canada, proved an irritant to the Conference and had at any rate something to do with the complete failure of the Conference to deal with monetary questions. How can trade increase until the common people of this and every other country have purchasing power to buy the things they need?

The Conference did not increase trade; it but re-arranged markets, diverting trade channels from countries without the Empire to countries within. This will undoubtedly be countered by other nations diverting their trade away from Empire countries.

Today every country is industrialized. All have great surpluses of goods which they wish to sell in other countries but which these other countries do not want to buy. Every country builds tariff walls to shut out surplus goods of other nations coming in, while its own agents are roving the world trying to induce other peoples to buy its surplus which, oddly enough, its own people would be glad to have. Because of all this, markets are evaporating and the whole problem today is consumption of goods, not production. Fundamental changes in our financial systems which will enable the common peoples to purchase the goods they need, is the thing most needed.

There is little doubt that business and financial groups in the conferring countries had at least as much to do with the formulating of the treaties as he statesmen. The agree-

ments are "Signed, sealed and delivered" and asking Parliament to ratify them is only an empty form. They are going through just as they are, to remain in force for five years.

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, in his speech presenting the agreements to the House, said: "The difficulties which confronted the Delegates neither few nor small. Every country had, of necessity, to bear in mind its own requirements, the conditions of its own people, the means by which they could best be helped and strive by fair means to incorporate them in an agreement. That they have done, and that, after weeks of anxious deliberation, they were able to meet together in agreement is the lasting proof that good faith and unselfishness and a common adherence to a fixed principle can triumph over obstacles which to the cynic and him with little faith seemed, before the Conference, to be insuperable. I say we have done well."

In reply, Mr. Lapointe stated:—"The best guarantee of the maintenance of the British Commonwealth of Nations is the complete and perfect freedom on the part of every portion of the Commonwealth to devise, shape and carry on their policies, whether economic, political, defence or any other sort of policy, in the way that best suits their needs and wishes. The Commonwealth is an idea, a soul, and this idea, this soul, is a stronger bond than any mercenary foundation. I dissent absolutely and profoundly from the view that the gain instinct is a good link for maintaining the relations of the Empire. When people consider their interests, when they are actuated by the gain, they may derive from certain actions, there is some danger for social, political and other institutions. Oh ye Tory loyalists, is that the limit of your Imperial devotion? Are quotas, embargoes, dumping duties, the inspiration of your faith? Is a preference on bacon, butter, wheat or copper the price of your devotion to the Empire? No Mr. Speaker, I believe that instead of being a link of Empire the agree-

ment before us contains within itself seeds of disension for the future."

AGNES C. MACPHAIL.

Slats' Diary

Friday—well you got to hand it to widda Shell beuz when she keeps hens they lay over 3 hundred Eggs a yr. and now she has went and married a brick Lair witch can lay 20 thousand bricks a day.

Saturday—Billsters is a going to visit his unkel today witch lives over in Jefferson County. His unkel dissent beleave in thrashing kids and says he never layed a hand on his sun joe only mebbly in Self defence once in a while.


Sunday—Mrs. Gillens neace just got in today hareing ben in Paris for the past few months getting her self a divorce agen and she had to bussel home to be here in time to get married on Hollow een. She is very very Happy and says the ony thing witch is bothering her now is what she shud ought to do with her Marriage liscenses.

Monday—well I went back to skool today and started to wait a nuther week of my Life. Sun day mebbly the skool teachers will awake and see wear they are foolish to wait us kids time studying a lot of things like grammar and reterick and spelling and rithmetick. Look like they shud ought to lern us sum thing witch will be valyuable in the yrs. to cum in the future.

Tuesday—wel I had to rake the leaves tonite or at least I cum home and told ma I wood wirk instead of playing football. Times is pretty hard this yr. so I gess I better start getting Good a little erly. Ennyways the fut ball was busted.

Wednesday—I gess ma is thinking about Crissmas becauz I herd her tawking to pa and she was wirrying about what she shud get for Ant Emmy who is offly hard to by for becauz she dussett even Smoke.

Thursday—Pat Berstein is offly wirryed so pa says. Pats wife got devoreed frum kim over a yr. ago and then Pat lost his job and now she thretens to cum back to him unelse he pays her 20 \$ a month.



For National Advantage—For Individual Benefit

Plan Now to Buy

DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

1932

On Monday, October 31, Canadians will have an opportunity to invest in a new issue of \$80,000,000 Dominion of Canada Bonds. By buying these Bonds you will accomplish two things:

1. You will obtain the soundest investment available to Canadians, secured by the resources and integrity of the Dominion.
2. You will assist in further strengthening Canada's financial position, with favourable effect upon general business.

NOTWITHSTANDING the trying conditions which have prevailed during the past three years, Canada has established an enviable record of financing. For example, among other accomplishments, the Dominion has refinanced—before maturity and at a reduced interest rate—\$640,000,000 of its public obligations, due in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

The new Dominion of Canada Bonds, which will bear 4% coupons, will be offered at a sufficient discount to provide an income yield in line with current interest rates: Within the last few months Great Britain and other countries have arranged important financial operations. In each case, these have met with marked success, investors having quickly recognized the trend toward lower interest rates.

The success of the new Canadian loan is important. It will further demonstrate the confidence of Canadians in their own country and this confidence will be reflected in the money markets of the world.

For national advantage—and for your individual benefit—plan now to buy Dominion of Canada 4% Bonds, 1932, when they are offered next Monday

This preliminary advertisement is published by THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE to enable Canadian investors to make arrangements to participate in this offering.