

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEGAL

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

LUCAS, HENRY & LUCAS, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Offices, Markdale, Dundalk, Durham; Federal Building, Toronto. I. B. Lucas, K.C. W. D. Henry, K.C. I. B. 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, Dentist, 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, Flesherston. Physician to all domestic animals. Surgery a specialty. Phone Flesherston 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. W. J. Richardson, W. M.; Edgin McCadden, Rec. 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. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. J. Colgan, W.M.; A. E. Colgan, Secretary.

R. B. K.—Victoria Preceptory 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. Geo. Banks, W.P.; A. E. Colgan, Registrar.

We are agents for
COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
The Markdale Standard

BEEF and PORK

Specials This Week
Side of Pork at 5½c a lb.
Beef Fronts at 6c a lb.
½ Hinds, Steak end, 8c a lb.
Sausage, 3 lb. for 25c

E. W. QUINTON
The Waiters Falls Butcher

T. H. REBURN
Insurance Broker

Agent for best policies in Life, Fire, Automobile, Accident, Sickness. Always ready to give attention to your insurance wants.

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Agent for Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
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Telephone 8476 and we will be glad to give you full particulars on any policy.

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

Office Hills' Block, 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 Weakness, Dyspepsia, Loss of Energy, Pains in the Head, Back, Memory. Price 25¢ per box, 50¢ per dozen. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain packages on receipt of the price of 25¢. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT.

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

1932. Ontario Department of Agriculture

Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, in addressing the annual meeting of the Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Club, urged the members to study feeding and blood lines, in order to increase the butter-fat production of dual-purpose herds in the province. The members reported brisk bidding and good prices at the various sales held during 1932.

British Markets Warrant Increased Hog Production
The opportunity for Empire countries to increase shipments of pork products to the United Kingdom, is shown in reports to the Department. The reports set forth that imports of bacon from outside the Empire, average over 100,000 tons annually. Ninety per cent of the imports of bacon and ham were of foreign origin, seventy per cent of the bacon coming from Denmark, and eighty per cent of the hams from the United States.

No Waste in Celery
Celery is one of the most economical vegetables one can buy, not only because of its special value as an agent in the promotion of health but also because every bit of the stock can be used in one way or another. Many people are in the habit of throwing the leafy part away as useless but this is a mistake as the leaves provide an interesting new variety of greens. It is also unnecessary to discard the hard fibrous butts as these are ideal for giving a fine aromatic flavour to all soups, sauces and stews.

Canadian Turkey's Welcome
A Canadian representative has recently returned from Britain where he was associated with the marketing of the Christmas trade of about 90,000 fatted poultry. The shipment, which consisted mostly of turkeys, went over in "chilled" instead of the usual frozen condition, therefore came in direct competition with the home-killed rather than imported stock. He reports that because of the quality and attractive presentation of the shipment, which was sold chiefly in London, the stock immediately attracted the attention of the wholesalers and was quickly sold at favourable prices. He was given the assurance of the trade that shipment of equal quality for the next Christmas season could easily be doubled in quantity without overstocking the market.

Europe Appreciates Apples
Grown in Ontario Orchards. That European appreciation of Ontario-grown apples is increasing was indicated in a recent statement of P. W. Hodgetts, secretary, Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. He said that two more shipments, comprised of the Ben Davis variety, would leave for France on February 12 and February 26. These shipments, totalling some 5,000 barrels, will serve to utilize almost the entire Ontario surplus of this particular variety.

Small Seed Situation
A recent survey of the small seed situation in Western Ontario, reveals that about 60 per cent of the red clover has been sold; 90 per cent of the alfalfa; 80 per cent of the timothy; 50 per cent of the sweet clover; and 25 per cent of the timothy.

Prices offered growers range according to quality. Red Clover is selling from 7 to 9½ cents a pound; alfalfa, 12 to 14 cents; alfalfa, 3 to 4½ cents; sweet clover 1 to 2 cents; and timothy 3 to 4½ cents a pound.

Screenings to Burn
One of the interesting effects of the present low price for grains is shown in the fact that screenings which during periods of high price found sale even in the export market as a constituent of feeding stuffs is now being used for fuel. Demand for refuse screenings as feed has practically ceased and getting rid of this bulky and fast accumulating material was quite a problem for the elevators until a market was found for its use as fuel at heat and power plants in Northwestern Ontario and in Manitoba.

Canadian Cattle Feeds Find New Market
According to the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner a promising trade in cattle feeds is in prospect in the British market. In the January 21st issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal it is stated that the importation of cattle feeds, consisting of bran and other flour milling offal, from Canada is comparatively new, beginning in 1931 when Canadian shipments rose from practically nil to 22,263 long tons (2,240 lbs.). Of this amount 6,000 tons were shorts and middlings and the remainder bran. According to this report Great Britain imports about 300,000 tons of these products annually, chiefly from foreign countries. Empire countries producing only some 76,000 tons in

THEORY AND PRACTICE

The Toronto Telegram says that inflation in practice is less attractive than in theory. It is only when vision is limited or controlled by some extraordinary social or economic antagonism that it is possible to see merit in any of the plan now being advanced for currency inflation. None of the proposals are suitable from the viewpoint of the general welfare. In fact none of them would even render an ultimate service to those now most ardently advocating them.

Recent arguments by the inflationists have been tremendously involved and almost mystical in their tone. In sweeping generalities they have declared that their program would increase domestic prices but at the same time increase sales of our products on world markets by decreasing the selling price of our goods in other countries. At the same time, they argue, this policy would decrease the burden of fixed charges such as taxes and debts.

Yet in face of this frantic theorizing, the history of inflation, from the first balloon ascension in 1730 (or thereabouts) through to the latest theories of Agnes Macphail and Mitch Hepburn, has been quite definitely recorded. There is nothing mysterious about it. Methods which can be employed and results which invariably bring should all be known fairly widely.

Inflation is brought through any policy which lowers the purchasing power of money by increasing its quantity in relation to both the monetary measuring unit (in our case gold) and marketable products. It provides cheap money with the primary purpose of making it easier for those who owe to meet their obligations.

But it does not help the individual debtor who works for a wage. Because inflation invariably sends the price of finished products, such as individuals must buy, soaring long before it brings any increase in pay to workers. In view of the present commodity surplus in the world there is little likelihood of an exponent of inflation, would secure many of the benefits he expects from the plan. The things he has to buy would be the first to rise in price and those he has to sell the last. As a result it is questionable whether he would get enough advantage from the cheapening of his dollar to compensate for the increase in his costs.

Meanwhile, even though those classes in the country which need aid the most gained little if nothing from inflation, the inevitable result of the policy would be to wipe out or diminish the resources of the thrifty. Savings accounts, insurance policies and all investments would quickly shrink in value.

Another flaw in the inflation program is that it fails to distinguish between good debts and bad. In reducing obligations it would reduce both the debts represented by conservative and sane borrowing and those created by speculative excesses. As a result it could do little more than perpetuate existing inequities on a new level, while failing to correct present maladjustments or eliminate their causes.

This consideration is directed toward the least reprehensible form of inflation, toward controlled inflation, and presumes that it might, by some miracle, fall to get out of hand. It seems clear, therefore, that inflation, at its best, would not solve any of our basic problems. And even the inflationists admit that, at its worst—and it usually manages to move very rapidly in that direction—it could bring nothing but ruin.

Canada to-day is blessed with a public press that is its glory. It is keeping this country mentally sober and sensible, even against the influence of talented but mistaken men who would lead our people into a madly and confusion that would set us back a century. Both religion and society have reason to be thankful for what a preacher would term "the benign influence of work."

SEPARATE SCHOOL TAX

(Mt. Forest Confederate)
We remember when there were no Separate Schools in Ontario. The primary schools were then called Common Schools. In 1863, and more particularly by provision in the Confederation Act in 1867 the right was conceded to the Protestants in Quebec and the Roman Catholics in Ontario, to have Separate Schools, if they so desired.

In Ontario the Common Schools were what the name indicated. They were attended by the youth of all races and creeds on a common basis and supported in common by fees and taxation. The Public Schools were also what the name indicated. They were open to the public of all sects and races on the same terms. They were made free. They were supported by taxation payable by all rate-payers except those within a certain distance of Roman Catholic Separate Schools who desired to support such schools.

Separate Schools were established for the purpose of giving to Roman Catholics the opportunity of having denominational teaching in their schools. It was a special privilege granted for the purpose of bringing about Confederation.

The Protestants of Quebec were granted a similar privilege. Our earliest recollections of school life are of schools that were common or public schools in the broadest sense. At the Cummeok School and at the Fergus Public School and later at the High School in Fergus, there was a fair number of Roman Catholics in attendance and we have the pleasantest recollections of the association. It tended to be sure, to the removal of prejudice and we do not know that it interfered with the religious faith of any. We have always regarded it as a pity that the youth of the country could not have a common school life as a preparation for a common citizenship, and we are frankly opposed to having them educated in separate groups, so far as public policy is concerned.

We concede the right, however, to any parent, or any group of parents, to have children trained in institutions of their choice—private schools, exclusive academies, or

THE WORM TURNED

That razzing a goal-tender is not altogether a hazardous job was demonstrated at the Walkerton arena one evening a week or so ago when during the progress of a Bruce League match a coterie of home fans proceeded to take a rise out of the local goalie because he let, what seemed to them, an easy rubber get by him.

With the verbal brick-bats flying thickly his way, the ire of the net guardian was aroused, and with a precision that looked like "aggravated murder" he hurled his stick at the brain line of the scoffers. Luckily they ducked in time to save taking it on the bean, but though he didn't make a hit, the throw had the effect of silencing the mob who realizing for the first time that silence is golden, they went on the gold standard for the balance of the night.—Walkerton Herald.

THE ONE THING YOU CAN AFFORD

The Great National Pastime This Weather Is Squeezing The Expenditure Column So That It Will Remain In Proportion To The Revenue. The First Step In This, Of Course, Is Making A Decision As To What Items Are Absolutely Necessary To The Well-Being Of Our Minds And Bodies And Consigning The Balance To The Limbo Of "Things We Will Have When Times Improve."

You cannot do without your local newspaper for several reasons, the first of which is that as an intelligent citizen of the community it is necessary that you keep informed about what is taking place in that community: Whether your interests are being cared for in the governing of municipal affairs; what is transpiring at the schools, the churches; where foodstuffs, meat, wearing apparel may be bought to best advantage; where you may sell or trade some used article, or buy such an article to advantage. All the intimate personal news; the births, marriages and deaths, and the thousand and one other occurrences that go to make up the life of a community.

That is the function of the weekly newspaper. Its news columns each week carry the story of the activities of the community. Its advertising columns bring into your home the best offerings of the stores and shops with prices and descriptions. The classified advertising column is a meeting place for buyers and sellers in every conceivable line.

The Standard costs you but two cents a week. If you will read it thoroughly, intelligently, you will receive many, many times over, a return in value. And The Standard is a good paper for the family to read. There are many things children may learn from its columns, but nothing they should shun. Its columns are clean and contain all the NEWS.

If you are not already a subscriber to The Standard take advantage of the three months' trial offer below. Do it to-day—NOW—while you think of it.

THE NEWSPAPER MAN

(By J. H. Ross, Editor, Winchester Press)

No man in any community, outside the big cities, gives as much time, as much brain work, as much energy, and as much real push to the welfare of the community as the man who controls the local newspaper. He is not only personally interested and an active participant in every good enterprise, but he encourages others through his paper and by personal contact. He has brought many obscure and hidden talents into prominence because he is a student of human nature and knows a good man when he meets him. You never heard of a newspaper man refusing to help boost a good cause. He often kills a bad cause, but that fact is never placed to his credit. He tries to encourage and help every good enterprise and after paying his way to see or hear a local entertainment, gives it a good write-up, whether it deserves it or not, and then is expected to throw something off his bill for advertising. These are not mere statements, but facts, and facts that are admitted and recognized by only the few. Many a good man has been boosted from an obscure position to prominence in public life by the local newspaper. Many an enterprise has been suggested and started by the editor of the local newspaper and if it succeeds there are so many who desire and claim the credit that it takes the newspaper man all his time trying to classify them and

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THE STANDARD, Markdale, Ontario.

Enclosed please find 25 cents in payment for The Standard for 3 months. At the end of that time I will notify you if I wish to continue.

NAME

Address