

Religious Forum

Canada's Greatest Need

Practical application of Christian principles in every human relationship is being recognized, in an ever widening circle, as imperative and necessary for the safety, security and well being of society.

The Ottawa probe and the reform measures recently introduced into the political arena are indications of an awakening to the desirability and urgency of applying the teaching of the sermon on the mount to industry, commerce and even to politics.

It is the desire and ambition of many Christian people in all walks of life to Christianize every sphere of human activity and contacts. Non-Christians are clamouring for such an expression of the social teachings of Jesus. Their acceptance of the Christian religion. Their appreciation of its truth, power and value depends upon the evidence of its application to ordinary life.

How can this desirable and necessary achievement be implemented? Parties and Parliaments, Societies and Churches have their part to play and doubtless can do much to create a genuinely Christian social order; but without the influence of the Christian home all other efforts will be insufficient to actualise the New Economic Vision.

Thanks to the wisdom, industry and sacrifice of God-fearing pioneers, Canada is well supplied with political institutions and organizations, with schools, colleges and churches, but unfortunately the most valuable of all institutions, definitely Christian homes, are declining in number.

Canada's greatest need today is a multiplication of pronouncedly Christian homes. Such homes, in a sufficient number, predicated a population and a succeeding generation who will do justly and love mercy; who will actually seek first the Kingdom of God and His Justice; who will give expression to the Golden Rule spontaneously and effectively.

What would characterize homes of this description? They will be marked by an acknowledgment of God in all things; by a recognition of the real presence of the Lord Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour and Friend, as an honoured guest and as a presiding host. The Will of God will be sought in His Holy Word, His grace and strength will be sought to carry out His revealed will. Worship, Praise and Thanksgiving will daily ascend in gratitude for mercies extended and for blessings received.

The fallacy that such homes would ever be, or ever could be, dreary, monotonous or melancholy can be swept aside as entirely erroneous. Where a company of people live together wholly heartily devoted to God there will be no dreary hours or moments. There will be joy and gladness, mirth and merriment, and the Peace of God which passeth all understanding will reign and rule.

Christian men and women, readers of The Markdale Standard, resolve by the Grace of God to Christianize your homes. In so doing a fine contribution will be made towards meeting Canada's Greatest Need.

Miss Macphail's Letter

The uncertainty regarding the seriousness of the Prime Minister's illness and the time of his return to the House of Commons still continues. Official bulletins are issued from time to time which indicate that the Prime Minister had a heart attack following a siege of influenza. The doctors of the House of Commons, who constitute eleven per cent of the membership, have much more idea than have the laymen whether or not the Prime Minister is likely to again assume the arduous tasks of Leader of the House and the Government party.

Usually the length of Parliament is determined by the Opposition, with the Government always anxious to bring the session to a close as rapidly as circumstances will permit. At this time it appears that the Opposition, at any rate, are more anxious to conclude the session than is the Government. The whole Opposition, including the "Southeast Corner," have treated the Government extremely amiably, due in part to the sorrow over the sudden and serious illness of the Prime Minister and in part to the fact that the House is being led by Sir George Perley, a man of advanced years. Sir George is dapper and alert, but nevertheless he is 73 years of age.

The unemployment insurance bill finally passed third reading, with only three members voting against it. Henri Bourassa, J. F. Pouliot and E. J. Garland, for different reasons it would seem. Mr. Garland wanted a non-contributory insurance, that is, the Government paying the whole amount as is the case with old age pensions, mothers' allowance, etc. He recognized, however, the need of fundamental changes in the financial system before this could be possible. His argument was that the present wages are too low to enable the working people to pay the insurance charges in the course of a very able speech, he put interesting material on record in Hansard.

Quoting from the Child and Family Welfare bulletin he said: "At least 200,000 heads of families, probably more, are receiving unemployment relief and over 20,000 able-bodied, employable men are in relief camps, with perhaps 25,000 to 30,000 men temporarily engaged in relief works, with probably 25,000 more single or homeless men idle in their own communities. There are an unascertained number of at least not less than 200,000 youths and girls, say from 16 to 24 or 25, who are idle, unemployed and receiving relief either in their homes or as single persons."

Mr. Garland pointed out that this agency estimated the cost at something over \$1,250,000 a week which amount is in excess of the railway deficit (an interesting comparison). This bill, said Mr. Garland, is said to be the keystone of the arch of the great social reform program and without this measure the rest must fall. He quoted authorities to show that out of the total gainfully employed population in Canada, 2,250,000 are not covered by the measure. This number includes the unemployed and the classes excluded. He made an interesting comparison of the Canadian bill with the British bill which was drafted 25 years ago and has been amended many times since.

To put it briefly, the conclusion of the member for Bow River was that an unemployment insurance bill today does not meet the problem; it does not even approach it. That the present bill can have no effect unless we rise out of this present collapse and after enjoying a period of prosperity, enter a depression again. To put it in the language of Mr. Rinfret, one time Mayor of Montreal, it is as though a doctor said to a seriously ill patient, "I cannot promise to bring you through this illness, but if you manage to live, I will promise to save you in the next."

Had the bill been brought down during the prosperous years 1925-29, it would undoubtedly have helped lessen the taxpayers burden for relief and maintained the self-respect of the recipients to a greater extent than is possible under direct relief.

Two other pieces of legislation, the eight hour day bill, and the weekly day of rest, have been before the House through the week. The latter seems almost unnecessary and it went through with little discussion. It is after all, only the ratification of an international agreement made in 1919. The eight hour day bill, however, and this by the way is not its official title but is generally used, occasioned rather prolonged debate.

Humphrey Mitchell, labour member for East Hamilton, urged that restaurant and hotel workers be included. Most members were in sympathy with the position taken by the Hamilton member. It is a well-known fact that girls and men in cafeterias work extremely long hours. Mr. Gordon, Minister of Labour, who was piloting the legislation, expressed sympathy but said since the bill was only the ratification of an international agreement and the workers named were not included in the original convention, that he could not now include them in the bill.

Other members asked whether cheese and butter workers, fish canner workers, taxi drivers, were to be included. The debate impressed upon the Government that there are some industries to which the rigid application of such hours of work would be impracticable and that they were not wanted either by employers or employees. So as the bill progressed a vital amendment was inserted, giving the Government power to exempt industries from the operation of the act where work is intermittent, seasonal, subject to intervals of discontinuance and otherwise beyond the normal limits of the legislation.

Nothing in the new law is to relieve the employers from any obligations under the provincial statutes and in order to allow employers to prepare for the change, the Act will not be enforced until three months after Royal assent is given. At this point the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King asked if this provision for delayed enforcement were not to get past the general election before the act is tested. The Minister of Trade and Commerce said he was "quite sure" that no such idea prevailed.

Tommy Church was opposed to exemptions since by such action some companies would have advantage over others. "This amendment," he said "gives the employer and employee the right to contract themselves out of the operations of the statute. I contend that there is

altogether too much law about this act. If we are going to do something practical about an eight hour day, we should cease being lawyers and think of the revelations brought out by one of the select committees of the House of Commons in recent months. We should cease pussy-footing in connection with these large corporations, mergers and combinations in restraint of trade in this country that can go to whatever government is in office and have Orders-in-Council passed."

When Mr. Woodsworth and Mr. Garland took the position that a six hour day was needed in order to absorb the unemployed, I felt impelled to present the agricultural side of the problem. On the introduction of the bill dealing with minimum wages, the constitutional aspects of the question came up, with it appears, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Woodsworth urging the humanitarian point of view, while Mr. Lapointe and Mr. King heroically stood by the constitution. The constitutionalists accused the humanitarians of "soap-boxing" at its worst, playing to the gallery and talking claptrap." Mr. Cahan seemed, so far as I could make out, to be in the uncomfortable position of supporting legislation of which he entertained some doubts.

The smouldering dislike which Mr. Cahan and Mr. Stevens so cordially entertain for each other, burst into flame in the course of the debate. When Mr. Cahan had finished his technical speech on the constitutionality of the legislation, Mr. H. H. Stevens rose and said he had no doubt that his legal friends in all parts of the House would characterize his intervention under the circumstances as the action of a fool wading in where angels fear to tread.

We had heard, he said, two very learned dissertations on the law and expositions of the constitution, but he had found it difficult to determine whether Mr. Cahan's opinion was still what it was last November.

When Mr. Cahan assured him it was exactly the same, Stevens, replied: "Well, that is comforting indeed. . . . I recall that in November last in speaking of this matter the Hon. gentleman spoke with a good deal more assurance and certainty than he did this afternoon. I was a little amused . . . as a layman, as one of those stupid laymen, more or less incapable of appreciating the intricacies of legal matters and problems, to hear him say 'Decisions of the Court swing like a pendulum.' I thought that was heresy."

Mr. Stevens said that 25 years in Parliament, listening to the very eminent legal men debating matters of difficulty and complexity that come before Parliament, had convinced him "that decisions of the Court are so sacred that no one has the right even to question them and if one does call them into question, being a layman, he simply rules himself out of Court and his arguments are not listened to."

The layman's position was well stated by Mr. Stevens and deserved by the lawyers.

Agnes Macphail House of Commons, Ottawa, 16th March, 1935.

The Week at Ottawa

by Frederick Edwards

Out of a week crammed with important news stands forth the announcement of Hon. Edgar Rhodes, Minister of Finance, of a wide investigation of the Canadian automobile industry. In a formal statement the Minister authorizes Geo. H. Sedgewick, chairman of the Tariff Board, to start the probe as soon as possible "particularly" regarding the bearing thereupon of customs and excise duties or taxes. Emphasizing its broad scope, Mr. Rhodes asks that the investigation embrace the relationship of the production of parts to the larger industry, and of both to the general consuming interest.

This action follows the government decision of a month ago when Canadian car manufacturers were advised by Mr. Rhodes that the disparity between car prices to the consumer in Canada in contrast with prices in the United States was giving the government grave concern."

Also concerning Mr. Rhodes is the confident expectation that he will report a small surplus on ordinary account when he presents the Budget to parliament some time within the next ten days. Revenues are much higher than last year, being about \$22,000,000 ahead in the last eleven months. Expenditures are up also, but not to the same extent.

There is a possibility that the Budget may be brought down this week, according to announcement in the House. Although not much information is available, it is expected that the government will continue the gold and sugar taxes, and that the only important additional taxation will be an increased levy on big incomes. There may also be some adjustment of Empire preferences.

Legislation is stepping along rapidly in the House. Approval was given the supplementary French Trade treaty negotiated last fall by Prime Minister Bennett. Canada's chief concessions are a lowering of the duties on French wines and brandies, while in return France has lowered somewhat the barriers against the importation of Canadian wheat.

In twenty-two minutes the House gave two readings to and passed through committee stage, the compulsory weekly day of rest measure. It is now with the Senate for ratification.

An hour was spent on the eight-hour day bill, discussion of which was suspended to permit Minister of Labour Wesley A. Gordon to redraft a clause. One important government amendment to the bill empowers the government to exempt industries with seasonal or intermittent employment, or where a rush of orders swamps a factory.

Chief Justice J. E. M. Baxter of New Brunswick has been appointed to head a Royal Commission to probe the charges of Hon. Peter Veniot that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are using third degree methods against witnesses; that they let their patrol boats lie at anchor in N. B. waters while smugglers operated a few miles away, and that they burned food taken from a captured liquor boat while 150 people, many on relief, watched it go up in smoke.

General tightening up and revision of the Weights and Measures Act is contemplated as a result of the inquiry of the Mass Buying and Spreads Committee, it was revealed in the House by Hon. R. B. Hanson, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Act has not been revised for many years.

Alberta and Saskatchewan will receive in excess of six million dollars each if approval is given the Royal Commission report tabled in the House, these payments to be in settlement of claims arising out of Dominion control of their natural resources. The awards are lump sum of five million dollars to each of the provinces with interest at five per cent. from October 1, 1930, the date the natural resources were returned to the provinces.

By a vote of 123 to 3 the Unemployment Insurance Act was passed by the Commons and sent to the Senate.

Parliament is awaiting the introduction any time now of Minister of Labour W. A. Gordon's bill to provide for unemployment relief during the next fiscal year.

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C. R. Itic Gets Rabbit On Club Hunting Trip

Dear Readers.— I missed my friend Bob Acheson when he was in town on Wednesday to make final arrangements for attending my wood-bee and horseshoe pitching contest. Haze Freeman, asking me he called on him and asked where he might find me. He gave Haze all the particulars regarding his proposals and of course they are acceptable to me. We'll have everything arranged for a big day here on Good Friday. I have a notion that it might be a good idea for me to move my pile of poles over to the park and then charge the public an admission fee to see the fun. I might be able to buy an automobile with the proceeds and would then be able to go and come when I liked. But I must tell you where I was on Wednesday when Bob was looking for me.

That was my first day out with the Jack Rabbit Hunt Club and we had a big time. I came up town right after dinner to get a cake of soap for the little woman and as I am trying to keep on the good side of Carman King I went in to buy it from him. He told me that the Hunt Club was getting ready to go out for a run and that my application for membership had been accepted by the club provided I could make good on my first try. I wasn't dressed for spending much time out in the cold but I accepted the invitation right off the bat. I didn't take time to take the soap over to the little woman and she had to send one of the youngsters later for another cake.

I borrowed a gun from Jack Johnston and with Harold McInnis, Jack Johnston and Carman King we started for the hunting grounds with Tom Mercer's team and sleigh.

We got along fairly well on the trip, although Jack had quite a time holding the dogs on the sleigh. When we arrived at Bill Gregory's farm on the sidewalk we stabled the horses in the barn and got the dogs busy after the Jacks. Being new at the game I had to take my instructions from the more experienced hunters. They placed me on the road to watch for the rabbits which might cross it. I got pretty cold standing out in the open but I stuck to my duty. By and by I saw a pair of animals jumping up the road towards me but I wasn't sure what they were and I waited until they got pretty close before making any move. When I began getting the gun ready to shoot the pair hopped off the road and took refuge alongside the fence. Finally they left the fence at high speed and before I could get a shot at them they were out of range, although I did fire three charges after them.

I had but one shell left for further emergency and again I took up my position in the centre of the road. It was not long before another big Jack came along, right up the centre of the road. It came within a few feet of me before I discovered that I was in the way and then it turned so fast I hadn't time to take a shot. After running about 30 feet it stopped and stood straight up on its hind legs and dared me to

take a try at marksmanship. I took steady aim and pulled the trigger. The big Jack fell in a heap on the road and I ran to it to make sure that it was dead. It was still kicking so I used the gun-barrel to finish the job. It was a dandy big fellow and must have weighed as much as a good big dog. I had made good as a member of the Jack Rabbit Hunt Club and I was satisfied, although I was about half frozen. I carried my prize over and loaded it on the sleigh and I was ready to make the trip home to inform the little woman of my success.

I have heard since that it is against the rules of the club to shoot a rabbit which is not running and that the others are considerate of the advisability of reading me out of the membership. If they do I will organize a club of my own as I know now where to go to find the game and how to shoot it. The next time I go out I am going to put on enough clothes to keep warm and I'll finally show those fellows that I can get along as well as the best of them.

The neighbors to whom I presented a portion of the meat were high in their praises of the quality of my first offering. More the next time I go hunting is my ambition.

This is all I have time for to-day as I must hurry up town and see if I can't get a chance to go to Galt with some of the fellows who are going to see Durham and Clinton play hockey. I know some people in Durham and if they are at the game I may have a chance to visit with them for awhile.

C. R. Itic.



Saugen Lodge No. 327 Markdale, Ont.

Monday, April 1, 1935—Regular Meeting for General Business.

GEO. WHITNEY, Noble Grand. HARRY SHAW, Rec-Sec. R.R. No. 4, Markdale.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN LAUGHLIN

All persons having claims against the estate of John Laughlin, late of the Township of Gleanig, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of February, 1935, are hereby notified to send in to W. E. HARRIS, Solicitor for the Executor of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 23rd day of March, 1935, full particulars of their claims. Immediately after the said date the Executor of this estate will distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, to the exclusion of all others, and she will not be liable to any person whose claim she shall not then have notice of for the assets so distributed or any part thereof.

Dated at Markdale this 5th day of March, A.D., 1935. W. E. HARRIS, Markdale, Ontario, solicitor for the Executor.

When Lovely Flowers Are Desired Order Northern Nurseries Flowers Beautifully Arranged Carefully Delivered Retail Store: 231 - 9th Street East, Owen Sound Orders placed with R. L. STEPHEN, MARKDALE, will receive prompt attention

Shell Service Station UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT Wallace Graham announces that he has taken over the Shell Service Station on Toronto St., Markdale, and is prepared to serve the public at all hours. Shell Gas and Shell Sealed Oils Batteries and Accessories Battery Charging W. W. GRAHAM Phone 39 Toronto St. North

A Word of Advice to Our Cream Patrons As the butter market for some time past has been very favourable and it looks to us as if it will be even better in the near future, why not benefit by it? Our advice is to increase the feed to your dairy herd and benefit while you are getting higher market prices. To convince you that we are in line with the market at all times just compare our prices with the prices paid by any other Creamery. OUR MOTTO. HIGHER PRICES, ACCURATE TEST AND WEIGHT. Markdale Creamery and Produce Company Phone 66

The Markdale Standard announces the following CLUBBING RATES for subscribers of The Markdale Standard to receive their home paper and any other they may desire, for a period of one year. [To Canadian Points Only] The Standard and The Toronto Daily Star \$6.75 The Standard and The Toronto Evening Telegram 5 75 The Standard and The Toronto Daily Globe 5.75 The Standard and The Toronto Mail and Empire 5.75 The Standard and The Owen Sound Sun-Times 4.75 The Standard and The Family Herald and Weekly Star 2.00 The Standard and The Farmers' Sun 2.50 The Standard and The Canadian Farm 2.00 The Standard and The Canadian Countryman 2.00 The Standard and The Farmers' Advocate 2.00 If the paper you want is not in the above list, we can get it for you and save you some money. THESE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE Send subscriptions by Post Office or Express Money Order to The Standard, Markdale, Ont.

Farm Notes from the Department of Agriculture

Trapnest's Best Test Trapping being to the laying flock what the scale and Babcock test are to the dairy herd, it is the only means of accurately determining the production of the individual hen. At the Cap Rouge Experimental Station, the hens are selected by the trapnesting method and the poor layers are marketed after their first year's laying. Hatching eggs are selected from high producers, and should weigh at least 24 ounces per dozen. Unthrifty chicks, and cockerels except those from the best hens are marketed during the summer. By mid-September the pullets which are strong, vigorous, healthy and active, which have a large, deep head, stout beak, and large, bright prominent eyes are kept, while the birds which are unthrifty or unhealthy, which have a crow head, long shallow beak or small, sunken eyes, or are off-types are eliminated.

Preserve Wild Flowers The wild flowers situation in Ontario is becoming serious, and calls for careful conservation before they become extinct in some sections. Recently the Ontario Horticultural Association sponsored a request to the Ontario Government that the "Trillium" be constituted the Provincial Flower. Very favourable comment has been made by the Press in many sections of the Province. Parents, Teachers, Scout Leaders and interested flower-lovers are invited to urge the children to refrain from wholesale picking and destruction of wild flowers, especially where only a few exist. Girls and boys may greatly assist in saving the wild flowers, and parents are asked to give the matter careful consideration.

Cleaning Out Couch The eradication of couch grass, otherwise known as quack, twitch or scutch grass, is one of the hardest problems with which the farmer has to deal. Few people realize the enormous quantity of couch grass roots which exist in infested soil. Tests conducted by the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa show weights of roots ranging from 1,531 to 6,997 pounds to the acre—as much as a heavy crop of hay. No wonder it is hard to clean out when it spreads by roots as well as seed. Thoroughly cleaning out the roots is the one effective way of getting rid of couch. In small areas this may be done by hand. In larger areas by shallow plowing and working thoroughly with the cultivator to keep the roots turned up to the sun long enough for them to "kill." Only as large an area as can be thoroughly cleaned up at one time should be undertaken, as half-way measures are only lost time and effort.

Demand For Canada'n Pears A general survey of production of fresh pears in Canada suggests that pear acreage can be increased 20 per cent before the domestic market reaches a saturation point. This situation, together with an increased export demand seems to warrant consideration being given to the possibility of increased plantings, mainly of the Bartlett variety. The United Kingdom cannot get enough Canadian pears, the British market absorbing all the Canadian

exports and asking for more. The 1934 statistics show that 44 per cent of the total imports of pears into Great Britain were from Empire sources, Canada contributing less than five per cent. During the 12 months ended March 31, 1934, exports of canned pears from Canada to the British market increased 46 per cent compared with the previous season's exports. On the other hand, fresh pears amounting approximately to 180,000 bushels are imported every year into Canada from the United States, a large proportion of this import finding its way into canned stock.

Hay Market Report Eastern and Northern Ontario: There is still plenty of hay available and farmers who have held their hay since last autumn for firmer prices are now wishing to sell so that dealers are able to discriminate as to price and quality. About 400 tons of hay have been graded in eastern Ontario during the past month for shipment to the Maritime provinces. Current prices being paid growers range from \$7 to \$9 per ton according to grade and class. Plenty of hay is being offered in northern Ontario and prices paid are somewhat lower ranging from \$9 to \$12 per ton, basis shipping point.

South-western Ontario: A fair supply of timothy and timothy mixtures and alfalfa is still available in the Owen Sound district and there has been some movement of alfalfa recently for meal manufacturing purposes. There is a shortage of hay in a number of counties in this part of Ontario but this is being offset largely by other roughage such as corn stocks and straw supplemented perhaps with molasses, so as to winter the stock without hay. There was a fair corn crop last year in most counties, which produced a fair quantity of good silage and besides many farmers have plenty of grain, all of which lessens the need for hay. It is believed that most counties will have sufficient fodder to carry their stock until at least April 1st, at which time there should be a fair demand for hay from outside sources.

Prices being paid growers, per ton, at principal market centres less freight costs, are: for timothy, no. 1, \$16 to \$17.50; no. 2, \$14 to \$16; no. 3, \$12 to \$14; wheat straw, \$7 to \$8; oat straw \$5.75 to \$7.50.

Wilson McDonald