

# The Stouffville Tribune

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A. V. Nolan, J.P., Editor and Publisher

## Editorial Comment

### Spring Clean Up in Garden Will Prove Profitable

Many insects spend the winter in protected situations in or near the garden. Some of these hibernate under trash or dead leaves. Many are to be found in the egg stage attached to the stems of standing weeds, grasses or shrubs. Others may be hidden in cocoons or in the caterpillar stage in specially constructed cells or nests fastened to plants growing in the garden last season. No matter what the stage in which they are now found, all are awaiting the coming of spring when they resume activity.

As soon as the snow disappears every gardener should interest himself in the business of spring clean up. All visible egg masses and insect cocoons should be removed and destroyed. Many of these will be found on shrubs and low trees, although insects commonly spin their nests also in stone piles, on garden furniture and in protected situations around houses and outbuildings. Standing weeds and grasses in these garden, and as much nearby wasteland as possible should be burned over.

### Odd Marriage Statistics

Canada's vital statistics are compiled in great detail nowadays, and those for 1938 have just been issued. The marriage returns show that in 1938 the greatest number of grooms married at age 24 and the greatest number of brides at 21. Nearly one-third of all grooms were in the age group 23-26; and over one-third of all brides in the age-group 20-23. In Ontario, as in Canada, 24 was the age at which the greatest number of men married and 21 the favorite age for brides.

In Canada there were 120 grooms under 18 (57 in Ontario), and 324 brides under 16 (120 in Ontario.) At the other end of the scale, there were 36 grooms in Canada of 80 and over, (in Ontario), and 32 brides 80 and over (10 in Ontario)

There were some notable discrepancies in ages. A man in the 75-79 age group married a girl 17. A bride in the 60-64 age group married a groom of 27; a bride in the 55-60 age group married a groom of 24, and one woman of 48 a man 21.

### No More Hydro Rebates

For the first time in the history of the Hydro system, it has been stated, no thirteenth power bill is expected this year. The thirteenth bill represents the difference between the amount paid for power by municipalities in twelve monthly instalments and the amount the power actually cost the H.E.P.C. Sometimes it is a credit, sometimes a deficit. A story published the other day was to the effect that while no official announcement has been made, the chairman of the H.E.P.C., Dr. Hogg, had indicated that the thirteenth power bill would be abandoned for the duration of the war. Credits to municipalities would be retained by the provincial power commission to be used as a stabilization fund when the war is over. Dr. Hogg indicated that a drop in the use of power after the war is ended, will seriously decrease revenues. To offset this, the fund made up of the thirteenth power bill accounts will be used to maintain rates.

This step looks like an easy and painless method of building a reserve.

### Pay of Municipal Officers on Increase

No more free service to municipalities may be the coming thing on the part of municipal councils, commissions, school boards, fire brigades, library boards, and anything else formulated to attend some part of the work needed to be done to keep a municipality properly functioning. There has been a strong tendency toward this end for some time, and many municipal councils are now being paid a nominal sum, where for half a century men did the work for the honor there was in it.

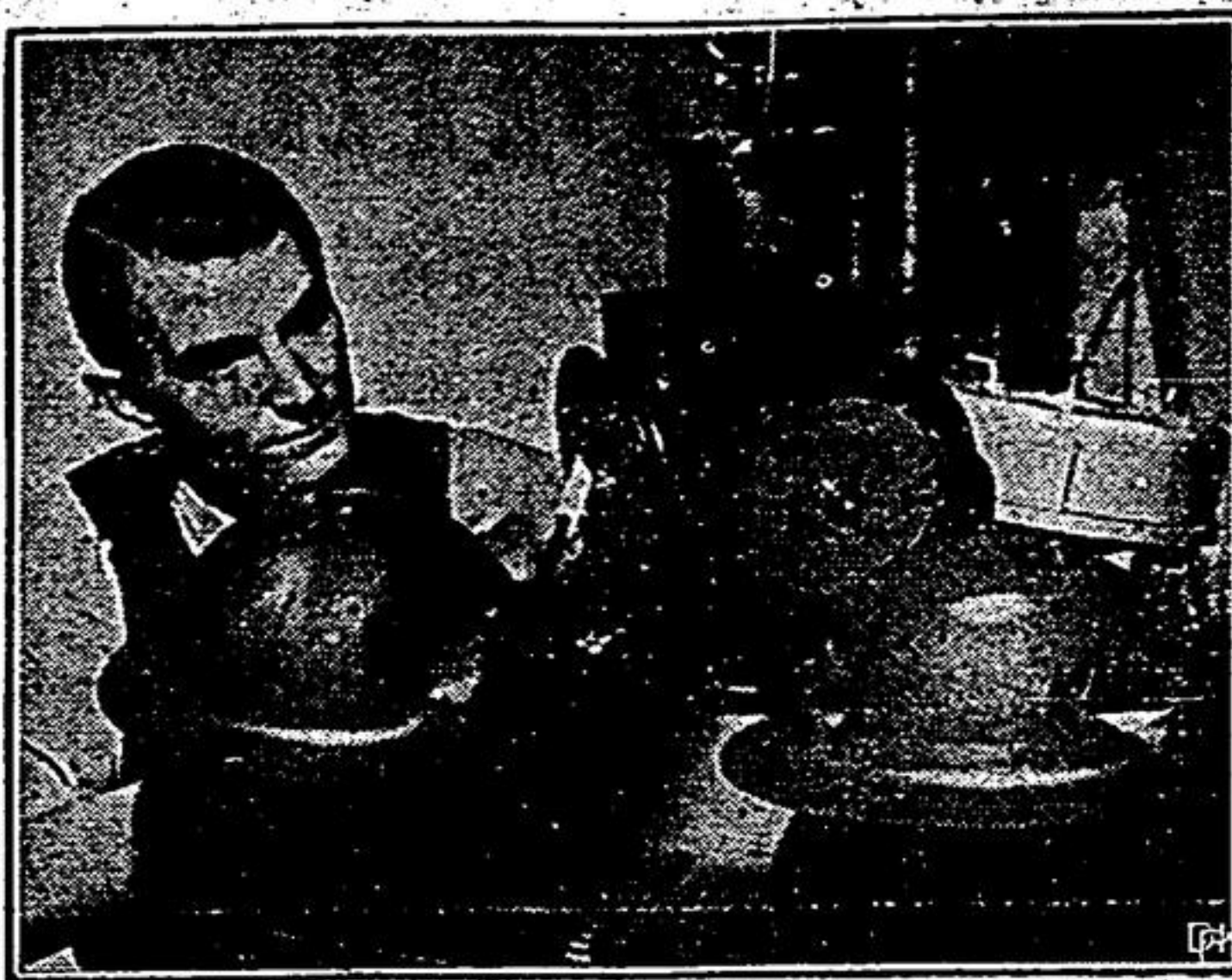
More recently we note that the Police Commissioners for the village of Sunderland were demanding pay and the necessary bylaw providing for each commissioner to receive \$20.00 per year was passed by the Brock Township Council this month.

If the job couldn't pay \$25 to each trustee or commissioner one would have thought it could be done without pay. However, that's a start in paying police trustees. Still closer home the Stouffville Fire Brigade want its members to be paid for practise nights during the summer. The men receive pay attending fires, but they are not paid for learning how to attend them effectively.

This issue will be debated at the next council meeting, to which the Fire Chief has been invited to present his case. Numerous towns and villages pay a small fee to their councillors, and Board of Health, but so far Stouffville has not done so. It may be all right and fair to pay these men, but do not imagine it will ever get the ratepayers a superiour brand of councillor.

### Our Greatest Domestic Problem (Financial Post)

Parliamentary debate at Ottawa this week reveals wheat as Canada's greatest domestic problem. Hundreds of millions of dollars badly needed for prosecuting the Nation's war effort are already tied up in unmarketable wheat. All available storage is jammed and western farmers are now preparing to sow another crop under the most favorable moisture conditions in years.



To the soldier in the field of action this man's job is all-important. A scientist of the National Research Council in Ottawa, he is testing the resistance to penetration of Army steel helmets. It is by means of such tests that quality is improved and lives saved.

## "In Days Of Yore"

From The Stouffville Free Press  
May 7, 1896

Mr. Harvey Brown of Woodbridge has been engaged at Shankel's Tonsorial Parlors to learn the barbering. The Stouffville Bicycle Club had their weekly run to Claremont on Tuesday evening.

Miss Nellie Lapsley is the proud possessor of the first lady's bicycle that has come to town.

There was a good attendance at the market to-day, but as soon as the farmers disposed of their produce they hurried home again to attend to their seeding. The following were the prices realized. Butter 12 to 13 cents, eggs 8 to 9 cents; chickens 40 to 60 cents.

There was a full house at the lacrosse boys concert in Daley's Hall last night, and the program by local talent was well received. Mr. Fred Miller was also present with his phonograph.

From The Stouffville Tribune,  
March 1895

Mrs. A. S. Leaney came home from Sunderland on Saturday evening where she had been visiting her father, A. VanBuseck.

Quite a runaway occurred in the field at J. McConochie's on Tuesday afternoon. Frank Steckley's horse managed to get liberated and wrecked the cutter.

W. B. Sanders, who has been in the merchant tailoring business for many years, has sold out to his son, H. W. Sanders and J. Bundy, who will continue the business in the old stand in the postoffice block. (Now Button Hardware block)

Miss Laura O'Brien has returned home from Newmarket.

On Sunday morning fire broke out in the hardware store of Vanzant &

Co., Markham and had got such a start before being discovered that J. Coakwell's harness shop adjoining was completely destroyed.

Mrs. J. J. Rae went to Toronto Junction on Monday to visit her father, who is ill.

We are pleased to see that Mrs. G. S. McDonald is recovering from her recent illness.

Miss Minnie Bray and Master Bert were visiting friends at Markham on Tuesday.

### CANADA POSSESSES LARGE OIL RESERVE

Tar Sands Have 100 to 250 Billion Barrels

Montreal, March 11—Canadians generally do not realize that the Dominion possesses the greatest oil-reserve in the world. Max Ball of Edmonton said today in an address before the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

"The world's largest known oil deposit lies in Northern Alberta, and the famous so-called 'tar sands' of the Athabasca region contain several times as much oil as all the other proved reserves of the world."

Estimates of the minimum content of the Northern Alberta deposits vary from 100 billion barrels to 250 billion barrels, but he pointed out that exploitation must wait upon northward penetration of industry, although a marked stimulus in the last few years was producing results.

Smuggling 57 cartons of American cigarettes across the border cost two people fines of \$300, and the confiscation of the fags. And that does not come under the heading of being what is called profitable.

The problem is not simple.

Our prairie economy is largely based on wheat. Throughout wide sections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, soil, climate, transportation facilities and the skill of the people themselves are geared to wheat. Normally the growing of this crop proves profitable to the whole country, but times today are far from normal.

The pre-war export market in western Europe has shrunk to the war demands of the besieged British Isles. For Canada this can mean an annual outlet for little more than 150 million bushels. Last year we grew over 560 million bushels and we may easily repeat that performance in the coming summer. Home consumption for all purposes is not more than 125 million bushels.

Already the Canadian Government has bought in surplus wheat to the tune of \$350 millions and is making arrangements to take the balance of the unsold 1940 crop which is still in farmers' hands. By the end of the current crop year next summer the government's wheat commitment will be at least \$400 millions. On this unsold wheat, storage charges are accumulating at the rate of well over a million dollars a week. This is greater than the pre-war debit charges on the Canadian National Railway. It is far too big a burden to superimpose on staggering and still soaring war costs.

Canada cannot afford to scrap its wheat growing machinery. After the war the world will again turn to Canada for its bread and we will benefit from it doing so. But neither can we afford to expand our wheat growing machinery and especially at a time when markets are seriously restricted.

Yet this is exactly the course we have been following since war broke out.

Last year Ottawa guaranteed 70 cents for every bushel of No. 1 wheat farmers could deliver to Fort William. As a result wheat acreage expanded to record proportions, expanded indeed into marginal land never intended for such a crop. A substantial share of the nation's income had to be diverted from the war effort to carrying an unwanted commodity. Many people who might better have been employed in war factories plowed up ground that might better have been left in grass.

Means must be found and found quickly of checking this drain, lest wheat, not Hitler exhaust our national credit

## BOMBS AND CHORES ON SCOTTISH FARM

(By E. Leslie Emslie)

"It's a wonderful experience to be awakened by the crack of a bomb and hear plop! plop! plop! all around; then look out of the window and see fires springing up here and there until the whole place seems ablaze." So writes a farmer on the east coast of Scotland, who goes on to say that they have been "fairly lucky" so far. The closest call was one night when eight high explosive bombs were dropped nearby. All but one fell in the river; the house of a farm laborer was hit and set afire, one person killed and three injured.

Another time about 100 incendiary bombs were dropped around the farm buildings, burning themselves out in the fields. The Jerry then machine-gunned a hospital and attempted to rouse a searchlight, when a Lewis gunner put finish to his career, and the flaming plane came down in a field of standing grain. But this farmer doesn't allow these incidents to disrupt his daily routine, even though his nights may sometimes be disturbed.

In the next sentence he tells of having gone out of sheep and increased his dairy herd to 50 cows. He is very pleased with a milking machine he has installed, remarking that it now takes less time to milk 40 than it used to take four milkers to do 28 cows. Feeding stuffs, he said, will be rationed in 1941, dairy herds getting preference. Potash in fertilizers, too, will be rationed, but he has already taken the precaution to order his fertilizer requirements for delivery before spring.

There is no more private selling of fat cattle; all have to be taken to a recognized mart and put on the scales, being paid for at a fixed price per pound, according as the grade is A, B or C. Fourteen days in advance notice must be given of intention to offer livestock for sale. The price of grain has doubled since the



### FREE FRENCH ENVOY

Capt. George d'Argenlieu, just arrived in Canada, is an ambassador of goodwill from Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader. His mission, he said, is to explain objectives of the de Gaulle movement to French-Canadians and Frenchmen in Canada. After escaping the Nazis in France, Capt. d'Argenlieu was with his leader on the Dakar expedition.

war started, but potatoes have not gone up so much. There is a standard price for each kind and grade of product, and our friend seems to deplore lack of opportunity to drive a bargain!

Of the five brothers raised in this Scottish home two are farmers, two lawyers and one a graduate in agricultural science. Now only our correspondent remains on the farm, and he is a special constable. Two are air-raid wardens and two are in the regular army. All are full of confidence, proud and determined to serve their country and defend their home.

The latest War Savings slogan is "Would you rather save and lead, or slave and bend?"

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