

The Stouffville Tribune

Established 1888

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association

Issued every Thursday, at Stouffville, Ontario.

Eight to Twelve Pages Average Circulation 1,500 Copies

Subscription Rates, per year, in advance:

In Canada \$2.00 In U.S.A. \$2.50

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

Editorial Comment

A Building Bylaw

Something that has been recommended in this paper on many occasions, has come to pass in the town of Aurora. It is a building bylaw, whereby no new structure may be put up, no alterations made, without first securing a town permit. It also regulates the installation of new gasoline pumps, but that is unnecessary, because the province forbids any new gas stands by statutes. Any building would have to be constructed according to standards that will be specified for certain areas in Aurora, and this is a good thing. Every town should have a building bylaw. It would be too bad if someone erected a shack at a cost of \$500 alongside a \$4,000 house and therein destroyed the value of the better dwelling which is the one that produces the taxes.

Too Much Expected of Councillors

Everybody in town has been deeply concerned over the critical illness of our reeve Arthur E. Weldon, who at the time of writing this editorial, is still in a delicate condition. For more than a year Mr. Weldon has carried on his duties in the mercantile line as well as ably officiated as the first citizen of Stouffville. Both these tasks contributed in some degree to his break-down.

So far as the town business goes, there is room for better organization so that the reeve would not be called upon to attend so much of the detail. This should be the duty of a paid official. For instance, there is a job in looking after tools, engaging help and management of that help when engaged on various jobs. The reeve and council have had too much of this to do, particularly heads of committees who are usually busy men.

With more help in the office, we hope the council will detail more and more of this sort of thing to their paid staff.

Be Ready for the Census Enumerator

This paper was one of those which thought the taking of the census at this time could be postponed in view of the recent census of the man and woman power for war purposes taken last year. However, the government says it cannot be postponed and so in a few days you will be called upon to answer certain questions which it is everybody's duty to do.

M. A. MacKinnon, minister of Trade of Commerce, recently gave an enlightening address on census taking, and in which he said in part:

"The idea of taking a Census is not a new one. You will remember that in early Biblical days instructions were given for the tribes and herds to be numbered and as civilization, grew more complex it became essential that we have available full details in regard to our population and in connection with our whole economy.

Some of the most important changes which have occurred in the establishment of democratic institutions in Great Britain and on this Continent, were the result of information obtained in this way. For example, the first British Census revealed the great inequalities between population and representation in parliament, and contributed toward the Reformed House of Commons in 1832. The United States constitution requires a Census to be taken every ten years as the basis for the re-distribution of seats in Congress. In the same way the British North America Act of this country provided that our representation in Parliament shall be based on the populations of our provinces as ascertained at a decennial Census. Not only is the Census important to determine representation but also to ascertain the proper subsidy to which each of the provinces may be entitled.

Although it was originally devised to obtain information for these particular purposes, the Census has undergone a very great change since its inception. It was seen that information could be obtained in this way which would be of tremendous value not only for purposes of Government but as an aid to a more complete knowledge of our whole economic life. So, as each tenth year came around in Canada since 1871, additional questions have been added to the forms, a greater wealth of information obtained until today a very high value is placed on the statistical information available in Canada.

The farmer will be asked questions as to the major crop that is grown on the farm, the number of cattle, hogs, sheep and hens, the number of fruit trees and the varieties, the extent to which a farmer may be going into honey production or emphasizing the production of small fruits, there will be a definite reason behind the questions which are asked.

The figures which we have been able to obtain in recent years show a very definite change in trend of our farming operations, in both Eastern and Western provinces. Because of the increase in industrial activity and the greater need of the urban population for dairying products, fruit, vegetables, etc., many farmers in Ontario, for example, are forsaking the methods of production which they followed 10 or 20 years ago. It is necessary for the Government to know these things and to know them we must have accurate information."

Scores of other reasons were explained by the speaker as to why Canada needs to take the Census. The enumerators were to start the first week in June, but on account of the Victory Loan canvas it was decided to start on June the 11th.

In the Editor's Mail

Editor of The Tribune: Dear Sir,

Through the columns of your valuable paper, I wish to voice protest, which I believe to be in the interest of the public, against the unfair and undemocratic way in which the appointments are being made for the taking of the census in June.

There has been a good deal of publicity given in the press, that there would be no patronage in the appointment of enumerators, that the census would be taken by qualified persons regardless of favoritism.

Now, Mr. Editor, I find that after having my application in first, and being qualified, but not being a favorite with the patronage agent, it would be more easy to ride into heaven on a donkey, than break the monopoly one man has on all paid work of the Liberal Party, in Polling Division No. 11, Pickering Twp., (Altona)

Signed, Interested Liberal.

WAR EFFORT CALF AUCTION NETS \$11,000

One hundred purebred Holstein calves donated from some of the best farms in Canada brought the grand total of \$11,000 when auctioned by the Holstein Association at Brampton last week. The money will go to the Holstein-Friesian Association in England where the much-needed funds will assist bomb-stricken victims.

The highest price paid for any of the baby-beef during the afternoon, was a figure of \$325 for a calf donated by T. B. Macaulay of Hudson Heights, Que. The first animal offered brought \$108, while the average price was \$105.

In addition to the \$11,000 paid for the calves, several thousand more was donated by buyers during the day. Lloyd Turner and William Rennie attended the sale from Stouffville.

A TRIBUNE RECORD

This is the third week in succession that The Tribune has found it necessary to print a ten-page paper instead of the standard eight pages. So far as we can learn there is not another town in Ontario with a similar population with this record, and we have scoured over the exchange papers very carefully to tabulate this information.

The publishers feel that in order to maintain our large field coverage for local news, we must have the extra pages when advertising demands are heavy, and our large circulation shows the appreciation of our readers in the effort we make.

Few papers in the province in towns of 1200 population have anything like between 1400 and 1500 paid subscribers, a list built up without premiums or special drives, but just on the merit of the paper. This gives the advertiser a reading force of over 5,000 people.

WHAT IS A VICTORY BOND

A Mortgage on Canada Yielding Interest Double That of Bank Deposits.

Victory Bonds are a mortgage on the Dominion of Canada. Not a mortgage on a house or factory or farm, but a mortgage on every single asset in our Country.

In 1919 over one million Canadians bought Victory Bonds. Twice a year they cashed their interest coupons at the nearest bank with no trouble and no expense. When the bonds came due they took them to the bank and received their money promptly. If to meet an emergency, they needed their money, they could sell their bonds with no trouble through their agent or their bank and almost always they could sell for more than they paid. If they wanted to borrow money they could do so from any bank or trust company in Canada at a moment's notice

by depositing their bonds as security. Today Canadians are offered a similar opportunity. They can buy Victory Bonds that have the same security as a dollar bill—the credit of our Country. The Dominion of Canada has never failed to pay interest and principal when it was due. Today there is more money on deposit in the banks than ever before in the history of our country. In 1941 the people of Canada will earn more than ever before. These establish our credit and capacity to pay and a Victory Bond is once more offered as the finest investment our dollars can buy.

As a result of the old scrap collection made throughout Markham township a sum of \$386 has been raised from its sale for the war effort, and we understand this will be augmented by further collections, and stuff still unsold.



Cpl. G. R. Randall, of Guelph, Ont., has been offered membership in the Royal Empire society for rescuing a waiter from a bombed building which had been occupied by the society.

PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM

The Dominion of Canada 1941 Victory Loan will be open for public subscription on June 2. A quota has been set for each Municipality, and, in order that the unquestioned loyalty and patriotism of this community may be fully shown, it is urged upon all citizens to invest in Victory Bonds to the limit of their ability.

As a further expression of loyalty, all citizens are requested to appropriately decorate their residences and places of business during the month of June.

James Rennie, Reeve, Township of Markham
June 2, 1941

The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN

To the Employer...

Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund become payable as from July 1st, 1941.

Contributions are made by the employer and the employee, and are paid by the purchase of Unemployment Insurance stamps by the employer from the Post Offices.

The employee's contributions are deducted from his wages by the employer.

Stamps will be affixed to a special book, called the Insurance Book, by the employer. The book is the employee's record of contributions, and when he becomes unemployed it forms the record from which insurance benefits may be paid. Full details will be sent to you when you have returned the postcard attached to a form which is now in the mails.

The plan of procedure has been adopted after consultation with employer and employee associations and is one which has been based upon thirty years' experience in Great Britain.

The Dominion Government adds 20% to the combined employee-employer contributions, and in addition, pays the administration costs which include the operation of a National Employment Service for the convenience of employers and employees.

Contributions are payable by all persons while in employment and by their employers, with the exceptions listed in the panel below.

The first duty of every employer will be to REGISTER WITH THE COMMISSION by completing the postcard attached to a form which is now in the mails, and obtaining and issuing insurance books for all his employees. If there is doubt as to whether your employees, or any of them, are insurable, ask for instructions when you return the postal card. If you do not receive a form through the mail go to the nearest Post Office and ask for one. All employers must complete registration prior to June 14th, 1941.

The Commission feels that it can be assured of the full cooperation of all employers. Nevertheless, attention is drawn to the fact that registration is compulsory and any failure to register is an infraction of the law and is subject to penalties.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION, OTTAWA, CANADA

Employers, all of Whose Employees are in One or More of the Employments Listed Below, Need Not Register

1. Agriculture, horticulture and forestry.
2. Fishing.
3. Lumbering and logging, exclusive of wood-processing mills and plants reasonably continuous in operation.
4. Hunting and trapping.
5. Transportation by water, or by air, and stevedoring.
6. Domestic service in a private home.
7. Employment in a hospital or charitable institution not carried on for gain.
8. Professional nursing for the sick or as a nurse-practitioner, including teachers of music and dancing.
9. Teaching.
10. Members of the armed forces or policemen in the public service.
11. Service in the Government of Canada unless brought in by special rulings.
12. Service in a Government of any province unless the Government of a province agrees to you being insured.
13. Service under any municipal authority if said authority certifies that employment is permanent in character.
14. Agents paid by commission, or fees, or share of profits, if this is not the main means of livelihood and if the employee is not under a contract of service giving the employer control over how and when the service shall be performed.
15. At a rate of remuneration exceeding \$2,000 in a year. (All tradesmen employed in the building construction industry are to be insured.)
16. Casual employment, otherwise than for the employer's regular business.
17. Subsidiary employment not the main means of livelihood.
18. When the employed person is in the service of his or her husband or wife.
19. Where no wages are paid and the employee is the child of the employer.
20. Where wages are paid for playing any game.
21. Any employment where ordinarily employed (a) for less than four hours a day, or (b) by more than one employer but less than four hours a day for any one of them, or (c) if only available for employment in insurable employment for not more than two days in any week.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION OTTAWA CANADA