

The Stouffville Tribune

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OUR EDITORIAL COMMENT

Trade Fair in Spring?

There has been some comment among exhibitors of the Stouffville Trade Fair on the point that early spring might be a better time for the holding of such an exhibition. We believe that the show just concluded was quite successful although not as many small individual business establishments were represented as in some years in the past. One of the main points in favor of a spring show has been that many of the year's new models in various types of merchandise are just coming on display, while at present the fall show can display only lines which are running out in a couple of months. It has also been pointed out that business places have often just come through some rather lean winter months and would be more prepared to launch a business-getting

show. The competition from fall fairs is not to be met in the spring as well. All these points are true and we must agree with them. Against the argument for a spring show is the fact that it is usually the month of May before the arena is sufficiently dry to permit a show and whether or not this would be too late is debatable. In addition the point has been raised that in the spring the public tends to want to get out-of-doors and might shun an indoor exhibition. Frankly, it is a matter for the merchants who are in a better position to know the public whims and how their business is affected by them, than any news writer. The recent fair which drew good crowds and comments on it will likely be a feature of the next Businessmen's Association meeting.

The Life of Trade (Wingham Advance-Times)

There is an old saying among hardened business heads that competition is the life of trade. The desire to at least run equal with and if possible better your neighbor, is one which has for many centuries provided the spur on life in general for most people who live under a system of free enterprise and expression. Though we tend to ask the state to assume more and more of our responsibilities, the funds for such services are still provided by a nation of people who are free to match their wits and brawn, one against the other, in the earning of their daily bread — as well as the cream the government must skim off the top. In the face of this ever-present spirit of competition, our present day educational system seems to be bent on teaching the upcoming generation that competition is but a myth, or perhaps some socially undesirable and outworn evil in our past. School reports no longer indicate how young William stands in relation to the other children in his class. His marks are graded in rather nebulous A's and B's, which don't indicate too much to the anxious parent. Students in our schools are quite rightly encouraged to develop such

talents and capabilities as they possess without becoming unduly conscious of their shortcomings in other lines. However, there is nothing in human experience to indicate that men and women are likely to develop a world in which competition between themselves has ceased to exist. The Russian revolution promised such a state and the thing which has emerged has only served to emphasize the fact that intense personal competition is the basis of all human activity. If our educational system succeeds in producing a youth who is completely unaware that the competitive spirit is a reality, that a tremendous shock awaits him when he steps into the tasks of adult life. What a surprise it will be to learn that after he has spent three years in an attempt to master a trade for example, some new-found apprentice may become his boss — purely because the lad has more drive and stacks up as a more useful person to the firm which pays the wages. This glaring gap in our educational program is not the fault of school teachers, but is rather a weakness in a general policy laid down at a government level some years ago.

Canada's Growth Really Remarkable

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Canada's population had reached 16,650,000 by July 1st. The total in 1951 was just over 14,000,000. Only in the decade 1901 to 1911, when immigration to the West was at its peak, has there been such a remarkable rate of increase. Dealing with Canada's growth, the Bank of Nova-Scotia's current monthly review says Canada added 2,000,000 to its population between mid-1951 and mid-1956. The 15-per cent increase in those five years was one of the fastest rates of growth in the world, being the same as that in Mexico and comparing with 16 per cent in Venezuela, 12 per cent in Brazil, Australia and New Zealand, 10 per cent in Argentina and nine per cent in the United States. Good economic conditions creat-

ed more opportunities at home with the result that the outflow of young Canadians to the United States was a less serious drain than it has often been in the past. Despite the influx of immigrants, the rate of decline in farm population was even sharper between 1951 and 1956 than between 1941 and 1951. The cities continued to attract the major share of total population increase. But along with these developments in the long-settled areas of the country there has been a noticeable quickening of population growth in the newer areas all across the north. While the actual numbers of people involved are relatively small, the pushing of our frontier further north is a development which will grow in importance in the years ahead.

LAFF OF THE WEEK



"Anything else you don't like about him?"

EDITOR'S MAIL

Toronto, Sept. 26
Editor, The Tribune,
Dear Sir,
As one of your editorial 'briefs' nicely puts it: "Inflation is just another way of saying prices are king-size."
Good for you, Mr. Editor! From my groundline angle, it is sincerely to be hoped that the so-called "Top Brass" across North America — at the Organized Labor summit no less than at the policy control panels of Management will decide to get around the conference table and do something effective about "inflation" now, rather than leave the situation to drift into what one of the economic writers describes as: "A depression valley that would make the '30's look like the happy uplands of prosperous times".
I find one of the farm editors dealing with this same price theme in the following blunt terms: "The 1956 NET income for Canadian farmers was \$1,573,000,000, i.e., only slightly above the 10-year level of the immediate post-war years — \$1,547,000,000. In that same period, however, according to the experts, the value of the Canadian dollar depreciated by about 35 percent. In other words, if the farmer is to be as well off today as he was in 1946, he must have 35 percent more income!"
This latter picture makes me think that the so-called "Big Boys", as-and-when they may assemble around the above conference table, should make sure that a few of the nation's farm leaders are present at that same gathering.
—DIRT FARMER

FROM OUR EARLY FILES

(Oct. 1st, 1925)
A cablegram sent from England on Monday morning announced the safe arrival at Plymouth of Messrs. W. B. and H. W. Sanders, who sailed from Montreal on the steamship Antonia.
At a bowling tournament in Richmond Hill on Wednesday of last week, a Stouffville rink composed of Messrs. A. C. Burkholder, skip, Dr. S. S. Ball, M. E. Watts and Joseph Grove brought home the most coveted prize, four valuable auto rugs. There were twenty rinks in the competition, but the Stouffville bowlers capped them all.
The annual Thanksgiving service of Christ Church (Anglican) was held last Sunday afternoon. The church was most beautifully decorated with cut flowers, potted plants, and fruits of all kinds and vegetables. Although the weather was exceedingly wet, the church was filled to the doors and a most interesting and instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Robins, the rector.
The contract for the new post office building at Stouffville was let last Friday, according to advice received from Mr. W. H. Cane of Newmarket, president of the North York Reform Association. Mr. Cane was in Ottawa on Friday last when the tenders were dealt with. A Toronto firm was awarded the contract. A change has been made in the parcel post regulations. Heretofore the maximum weight of a parcel could not exceed eleven pounds. Now it is fifteen.



Financial and Spiritual

A wealthy British magnate said his ambition was to leave each of his children a million pounds. We don't doubt that would make them glad although it may not have been good for them. The desire to provide for those we love is legitimate and natural.
When the poet Burns lay dying he wrote to a friend: "For God's sake send me five pounds."
In a simpler form of life one does have to worry about finances, but today, even for the best people, the financial side of living looms larger. New churches and schools make demands upon us all.
When Charles Darwin was advanced in years, he wondered if he had not spent too much time with science; other interests had been dwarfed and ignored until even music and literature seemed to bore him. Might it not be that some men wonder if they have not devoted too much time to material affairs and little or no time to the development of the spiritual. I have friends who tell me frankly that their outlook is financial and other concerns have been crowded out. In a well-balanced life there must be room for spiritual and financial interests.
When the last big financial depression occurred on this continent it was followed by a long list of suicides which goes to show how our outlook is colored by financial matters. Probably our commitments are too large and we soon become jittery. A wise and devout man wrote nearly 3,000 years ago: "Some trust in chariots and some in horses but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." Psalm 20:7.
The truth is that we measure success by financial standards. When the late President Elliott — who was never a wealthy man — was on board a steamer a man said to him: "You are a great scholar, how does it happen you did not make more money?"
I have during my lifetime known some very fine men — whom I respected and admired but few of them were very poor. John Wesley had left to him in a will over £130,000, a vast sum in those days, but when he died he left practically nothing; he was rich in spirit and in Christian grace. I am not discussing theological views here, but when John Calvin died one who tried to diminish his zeal said: "Money never had any fascination for him."
In these days of inflation money does not mean what it did even a generation ago, but I am sure it is good advice to balance things material and spiritual. There is an old Scotch saying: "Economy is a virtue." When I read of people spending money with reckless abandon, I recall that proverb and think how true it is.
Our quotation today is by Henri Thirieu: "Money is not required to buy one necessity of the soul."

Fifth World Plowing Match

By Harvey Hawkey (Manager, Canadian Team)
Until a few weeks ago, the name of Peebles, Ohio, was virtually unknown. Now, for those who have returned to their home lands after the Fifth World Plowing Match, it means many things: the colour and excitement of the first world match ever held in the United States; the intent, 250,000 people who came to see the match and the World Conservation Exposition — the biggest ever held in North America; the generosity of the citizens of Adams county in Southern Ohio, where we stayed, our trip to the United States as guests of Imperial Oil, our tour of New York, Washington and some of the famous farm areas of Maryland and Kentucky.
Peebles, Ohio, also marked a turning point. After a three-year stay in Northern Ireland, the Esso Golden Plough has moved to the Netherlands. On September 20, Willem DeLint was proclaimed the new world plowing champion after 2 days of extensive competition against 26 plowmen from 14 nations of the world.
"Bill," as he became known to us during our stay at Peebles, is only 27, but was competing for the Esso Golden Plough for the fourth time. In the first World Match held at Cobourg, Ontario, in 1953, he saw the championship go to Jim Eccles, of Brampton, Ontario. In 1954 and again last year, he saw it go to Hugh Barr, of Northern Ireland, the man who retired before this year's match after holding the Golden Plough for three years.
Close behind Bill DeLint came the two British competitors, John Mason, of Derbyshire, the new reserve champion of the world, and R. J. Miller of Somerset, who placed fourth. In third place was Arvo Jokinen, champion plowman of Finland.
Although the two Canadian entries did not place as highly this year as in some past world matches, their showing was far from a defeat. Stan Willis, our 40-year-old entry from Cornwall, P.E.I., placed tenth, and right behind him in eleventh place was Hugh Baird, 23, the holder of the Esso Silver Plough emblematic of the Canadian championship.
Other things stand out, too, as impressions of the giant exposition — the 10 million dollars worth of farm equipment on display; the more than 1,000 aircraft that landed and took off from the nearby airstrip levelled especially for the huge fair; the 115,000 people who jammed the grounds in just one day, to see the plowmen of the world at work; the unveiling of the Cairn of Peace, a monument constructed of stones from each of the 14 nations competing in the plowing match, surmounted by a three-foot model of the golden plow.
Doubtless many people ask: "Why plowing matches?" With even more justification they might ask: "Why Davis Cup tennis matches?" Actually, plowing matches do make sense — and for the farmers who can learn a lesson from them, they can mean greater productivity with a resulting greater income. This is best explained by recalling that plowing is intended to do four things: Turn under the "trash" remaining from the old crop; prepare a seed bed for the new crop; condition the soil to permit air and water to reach and nourish the seed; and to

control weed growth. This is a big order and unless a plowman can do his job efficiently enough to accomplish all these things, he will not be making full use of his land. Plowing matches are the best means to make him aware of this. Judging is based on the factors that indicate a plowman is performing the four main functions, although the disciplines of competitive plowing compel plowmen to work at a much slower rate than would be feasible in actual farming.
What makes one plowman better than another in a match such as the one at Peebles? For the judges there were dozens of complex factors to consider. But for the 250,000 people who went to Peebles, Ohio, during the two days of the match, there was little to choose among any of them. As one farmer-spectator put it: "If I had to plow that way, I'd never get a crop in. But if they want any one of 'em can come work for me."

MARKHAM-VAUGHAN AGREE TO DISSOLVE SCHOOL AREA

In a special meeting in the Vaughan-Twp. Council Chambers between the Councils of Markham and Vaughan a momentous decision affecting 1,946 public school children in School Area No. 1, Markham and Vaughan, was reached with the unanimous decision on the part of both councils to agree to dissolve the area in 1958. Separate resolutions are to be drawn up by each council and will be exchanged for discussion. These resolutions are then to be presented to the newly elected councils of 1958 with the recommendation that a by-law be passed and given third reading before the first of July, 1958, assenting to the dissolution. These by-laws will then be forwarded by the Public School Inspector for the area, Maynard Hallman, to the Minister of Education.
By the time a lazy man gets up enough energy to do a job, it may be too late.

Fire Prevention Week

"DON'T GIVE FIRE A PLACE TO START" is this year's slogan for Fire Prevention Week. It is announced by Fire Chief Wm. Malloy.
Stouffville will join with thousands of other communities across Canada in observing Fire Prevention Week which Governor-General Massey has proclaimed for October 6-12.
"Our aim in Fire Prevention Week," Chief Malloy stated, "is to sell everyone on the idea that fire prevention is a life and death matter; that each individual owes it to himself, to his family and his community to think and act fire-safe every minute of the day the year round."
Co-operating with the fire department in this year's campaign are school authorities and civil defence.
Fire Prevention Week is the oldest and most widely observed of all special weeks. Chief Malloy said. Traditionally, it includes the anniversary date of the Great Chicago Fire which, on October 9, 1871, took 250 lives and destroyed 17,430 buildings at a direct loss of over \$168 million. For Canada, now beginning the cold weather-hot fire season, there could not be a better time in which to focus wide attention to the simple rules of fire safety, especially in the homes of the 16½ million people scattered throughout this vast country.

PRE-CAST CONCRETE
Approved Septic Tanks
Sidewalk Slabs
Coloured Patio Slabs
Porches and Steps
Curbing
Brooklin Concrete Products
PHONE BROOKLIN 155
— Collect Calls Accepted —

WANTED
MORE CREAM SHIPPERS
For Best Results Ship Your Cream to Stouffville Creamery. We pay two cents more per pound Butter-fat for Cream delivered to the creamery.
To have our truck call, phone 186w
Stouffville Creamery Co.
— COLD STORAGE LOCKERS FOR RENT —

THEY PAY NO TAXES

A "CORPORATION TAX" is not a tax on the corporation, but is, rather, a tax on the customers who buy the goods or services it produces.

Taxes are a cost of doing business. They must be included in the price structure along with wages, and the costs of raw materials and supplies.

An increase in corporation taxes, or in any other taxes, is an increase in costs which must ultimately be reflected in prices. Hence, a decrease in corporation or other taxes would ease the upward pressure on costs and prices.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL GANANOQUE HAMILTON BRANTFORD TORONTO

FOR PARENTS ONLY
R.C.M.P. — Symbol of Canada
by Nancy Cleaver.

"The only thing in which Canadians have any real faith is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They are a very modest people," said Miss Betty Olyphant, mistress of the National Ballet, in a speech at Windsor.

Canadians have a right to believe in their Mounties. Their past history and their performance in the present make them one of the most honoured of police forces in all the world. Their scarlet tunic is almost as symbolic of Canada as the maple leaf or the beaver.

The Mounties and our nation have grown up together. Just six years after Confederation, the Canadian Parliament established this force because there was a real need. A Dominion Government officer who had been appointed to investigate the North West Territories reported that the whole area "was without law, order, or security for life or property." The inhabitants of this part of Canada were a few hunters dependent on buffalo for food and clothing, around thirty thousand Indians, and a small number of traders, fortune hunters, and settlers on farms.

In many districts, pioneer Canadians were uncertain of their safety from the red man, and from lawless white wanderers. One Indian village of one hundred and seventy men, women, and children had been wiped out by a ruthless band of white men. The task of the Mounties was to establish law and order, collect custom dues, pacify the Indians and suppress the liquor traffic among them. To an amazing degree, in a few decades, in a rough new country, they created in the minds of men a respect for the law.

This is never an easy task in any civilization, but it is particularly difficult in a new country. It has been said of the Mounties that they established themselves in a country of wild men, white and red, a land of great distances and difficulties. They patrolled a pathless empire cut by torrential unbridged rivers, among Indians whose chiefs had won their place by war and theft and white men who hated law and encouraged the Indians to violence by their own conduct.

The history of this Force has been written for adults and for juveniles in several excellent books and it is a story with which all Canadians should be familiar. The story of the early days in the West shows the men in scarlet tunic performing varied duties. In winter, many a Mountie rescued travellers in terrible blizzards where they would have frozen to death. Victims threatened by prairie fires were also often saved. Mail was carried by the Mounties to many a lonely farm and mining community. Sometimes a Mountie doubled for a doctor, and again he helped the work of the "sky pilot" in arranging for weddings and funerals.

Visitors to the Federal Parliament buildings always admire the Mounties' scarlet tunic and beautiful horses. They were a wonderful symbol of Canada in the Coronation parade. Commissioner S. T. Wood, who retired from the force six years ago, knew the value of the traditional uniform and of a mounted constable. On one occasion he said, "If you take the Red Coat away from this force, you will kill it." He also said: "There is nothing like a horse for finding out the weak points in a man! Besides, the horse is essential in certain types of country and for handling crowds."

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NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE DAY
FRIDAY
OCT. 4th
1957
YOUR CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION