Thursday, October 8, 1925.

YOUTH-PAST AND PRESENT udge Scott of Perth has been deering himself on the question of k of parental control and home ining. In age there is wisdom with many there is a lack of derstanding.

Back in the days of King Solomon. home training question received ention, for wisest of all wise men d. "Train up a child in the way should go, and when he is old, he I not depart from it." This, hower, does not mean there was, or a lack of parental control.

When Judge Scott was a boy, re was no movie show to go to, eigarettes were unknown. Neithwas it the jazz age. But we wart that when Judge Scott was a there was as much talk of lack parental control as there is to-, and if the Judge did not go to vies and dances and smoke eigars, he did things that in the eyes his and other parents were just

We really think there is altogethtoo much of wholesale condemnof the youths of today and not sigh guiding, and at least trying understand the present age. It a very different world today to at it was thirty and forty years , and on the whole, we think, such better world, bad and all as e people think it is .- Winches-

URHAM HIGH SCHOOL

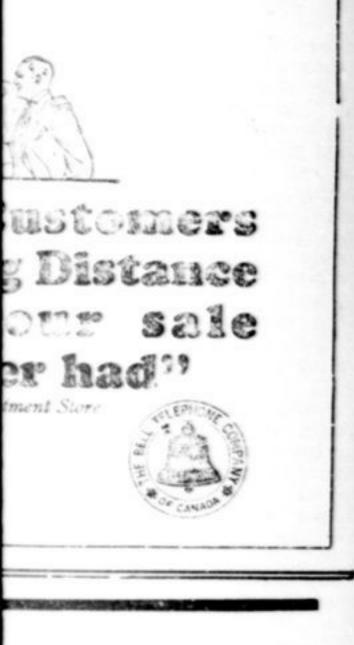
he School is thoroughly equipped ake up the following courses: (1) Junior Matriculation.

(2) Entrance to Normal School. ach member of the Staff is a Unisity Graduate and experienced

itending pupils should prepare to er at beginning of term. formation as to Courses may be ined from the Principal. he School has a creditable record he past which it hopes to mainin the future.

urham is an attractive and thy town, and good accommodacan be obtained at reasonable

J. A. M. ROBB, B. A., Principal. JOHN MORRISON, Chairman.







rham, Ont.

PRICEVILLE SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

By JOHN A. McDONALD

Mr. Editor, if you were visiting shiping in Watson's Hall. kept a hotel, or whisky shop in the a Priceville boy. negic, but when it affected the feet, August, 1878. A few of the inquisi- ner of the edifice. sometimes they would be found ly- tive old heads often asked the pas- Those in business at the present has been enriched. ing in the gutter.

But with the passing of time, a change took place, as the young generation didn't follow the manner of their forefathers by indulging in stronger drink than found in the pure streams along the Durham Road to Durham.

The first store was kept by the late William Purdy in the year 1854 down at the foot of the hill near the old bridge on the Old Durham Road. A Highland Scotchman by the name of Arch. McDonald had a sort of log dwelling in 1852 where Frank Reiley's blacksmith shop is now, but Mr. McDonald and family moved to Toronto in a year or two. There was another hotel, or whisky shop, about the year 1885, where the Presbyterian manse is now. The change was not predicted by those patronizing the whisky house then that in future years, a fine brick building would be substituted for the residence of the good pastors of the Presbyterian church.

The first school was kept in an old log house on the Old Durham Road in 1855. The first teacher was a Mr. Arch. McMillan who held no certificate, but was soon kept by the late Ferguson Wright, who held a first-class certificate of the olden time. The old log school house was soon replaced by a frame one south of the main street, and stands yet as a monument of olden times. In the year 1882, the present school building was erected by the late Mr. Alex. Webster as contractor.

Going back again to the 50's, and in the year 1857, Mr. John McDonald put up a saw and grist mill, and with the first grist ground, he treated all the citizens to a baking of flour. Mr. McDonald was a brother of Mrs. J. H. Hunter and Mrs. (Dr.) tihent of Priceville.

The late S. Tryon kept hotel also on the old street in the early 50's. His son, George Tryon, claims he was only creeping and laughing to his mother about 70 years ago, and George is doing good business yet as butcher. Away up on top of the hill east, the first post office was kept by the late Squire Ferguson. called Artemesia post office in the

From a half mile west of Priceville and up the Old Durham Road to the Toronto Line was mostly occupied by colored people, but none of that race are now found in the

The late J. H. Yeomans kept store on the Old Durham Road east of the Saugeen River in the later 50's and in 1860-61. The building was later on occupied as a Presbyterian manse, and a few years ago was burned. The old tannery which stands as a monument of olden times was put up by the late Peter Beverage in the latter part of the 50's and was bought by the late C. C. James in the year 1865. Mr. James carried on a good business and was highly respected citizen. The property is now owned by his daughters who faithfully attended to their father during his later years. The first doctor was a Dr. Seaman, who practised from 1860-65 and in the year 1860. Dr. Ghent ame with Dr. Burns practising during part of the time. They were succeeded by a Dr. Bennett, Dr. Hixon, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Lane, Dr. Dixon, Dr. McFarlane and now Dr. Carr. Drs. Burns, Bennett Boyce, Seaman and Hutton have all passed to the Great Beyond, some

them many years ago. There were no less than five or six shoemakers in the early part of the 60's; viz., -ohn McAulay, Dugald McLean. Duncan McFayden. Matthew, William and Thomas conkey, and Thomas Paton, but lacksmith was a colored man. hen came the late Francis Waite. the late Michael Reiley, John Mc-Rae, the late James Watson, Dan McLean, Herman McLean, Old-time wagon makers were the late Neil McArthur, Alex. Webster, Robert wans, William Watson & Sons. The tailors were Mr. Leitch, Mr. Gray, Mr. Ross and a Mr. McRae or a short time. Postmasters were D. A. Ghent, 50 years ago, the late Mr. Brown, the Misses Brown (now Mrs. Muir), the late Neil McKinnon, Mrs. McCabe, and now Robert Conkey. Early storekeepers were Hall Bros., 50 to 55 years ago, Joe Dixon,

There were no less than six hurches in the late 50's and early 60's; viz., the Roman Catholic church on the hill, east on the oppsite side a Methodist church, over on Kin-loss street, the Disciples, Baptists and two Presbyterians. Only two of the above, owing to the recent union, now remain, the United and the Presbyterian, the latter wormade them none the wiser.

Priceville 75 years ago, or nearly In 1868, a paper called The Price- to the Free church and would come a couple of score years before you ville Courier was in existence for three miles from the east and go were born, you would find it noth- about six months. The editor was three miles to the west to the Free ing but tall and small trees of different kinds. If the 200 acres, more
or less, which were set apart for paper died a premature death.

In the seven months this year, church, passing the old kirk. Rory
ending but tall and small trees of difparts unknown, consequently the paper died a premature death.

In the seven months this year, ending with July, according to the paper died a premature death.

In the seven months this year, ending with July, according to the paper died a premature death.

Resident engineers are now rekirk if I never heard a sermon."

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch News a town 75 years ago had all the val-uable timber which was of no value of the old cemetery, where the first the old kirk cemetery.

But Rory died and was buried at Letter, Canada supplied the United on poles along the Provincial Highthen, it would buy the town twice burial was a Mr. John McLaughlin, The two old meeting houses were butter compared with 154,224 pounds ways. These numbers will also be

tor what college he attended when studying for the ministry. He simply replied that they might ask of him questions which would be more lers, J. Trafford, R. Conkey, postprofitable to them than finding out master, and many other private reswhat college he attended. So he idents of whom we may make men-

Two old Highlanders, one Rory ture. We have given all from memand the other Jim, were discussing ory, without any information from church matters. Old Rory belonged anyone else.

tion at some other time in the fu-

INCREASE OF DAIRY EXPORTS

over. The future town was called an aged pioneer, on the 4th of Oc- torn down, and the present church in the same period last year and placed on poles throughout cities, after the surveyor, whose name tober, 1858. The old graveyard is was put up in the summer of 1888, 40,458,544 pounds of cheese comwas Price, and putting "ville" to it substituted by another near the the corner stone being laid on June pared with 20,153,504 pounds in should then have no trouble in findmade it Priceville. The first resi- Townline, south, consisting of five 10 of that year, when all the coins 1924. In the twelve months ending ing their way in and out of urban via Whitby to Lindsay. dent was Mr. McAuley, in 1850. On acres presented by Dr. Hugh Mc- in use were placed therein, as well with July, our total exports of but- municipalities. the Glenelg side were Donald Mc- Neil of Chicago. This was a gen- as copies of The Durham Chronicle, ter were 28,869,307 pounds valued at Road designations from '2' to '17' Lean and John McCullough, who erous act of Dr. McNeil, who was The Durham Review, The Toronto \$10,317,819 compared with 14,4774,- have already been allootted and are Globe, Flesherton Advance and other 241 pounds worth \$5,273,479 in the as follows: early part of the '50's. Whisky was In 1878, the two Presbyterian bo- periodicals. The names of the pas- previous year and 140,149,300 pounds cheap then, selling at 25 to 50 cents dies united, being the old kirk of tors, elders and managers are there of cheese \$27,894,665 in value coma gallon, and some of the natives Scotland and the Free Church, and and when the times comes for pull- pared with 119,235,,800 pounds val- Highway: Quebec boundary to Perth. sometimes indulged freely of the unlike the present unity, both ing down the old building, some- ued at \$23,702,976. This shows an cheap and palatable stuff to be found churches were unanimous. The thing less than 100 years in the fu- increase in favor of 1924-25 of 14,at two pennies a glass. Sometimes first minister called was the late ture, the generation then will find 394,916 pounds in butter and 20,the effect of it went to the head Rev. Donald McLeod, and his first the old reminder of olden times 913,500 pounds in cheese and a comand made them feel as rich as Car- sermon was on the first Sunday in safely placed in the north-east cor- bined increase in money of \$9,236,-029, by which amount the country | Welland and St. Thomas.

HAVE BEEN NUMBERED

Seventeen Highways Under Jurisdiction of Department Now Bear Number Tags to Facilitate Motor-

The Ontario Department of Public Highways has commenced the work of numbering the various Pro-

Windsor, via Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, London and

Road No. 3-International Highway; Niagara Falls to Windsor, via Road No. 4-Toronto to Northern freckles.

Highway, via London.

Road No. 5-Toronto to Jarvis, via Dundas Highway and Hamilton. Road No. 6-Hamilton to Owen

Road No. 7-Northern Highway Port Credit to Sarnia, via Brampton Guelph, Kitchener and Stratford. Road No. 8-Niagara Falls to God-

erich, via St. Catharines, Hamilton Galt, Kitchener and Stratford. Road No. 8A-Beach Road-Burlington to Stoney Creek-Cut off through traffic between Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Road No. 9-Arthur to Kincardine. Road No. 10-Brampton to Owen

Road No. 11-Toronto to Muskoka Road No. 12-To Kawartha Lakes Road No. 12A-To Kawartha Lakes

via Port Hope and Peterbere. Road No. 14-Picton to Foxbere. Road No. 15-Kingston to Ottawa. Road No. 2-Trans Provincial via Rideau Lakes, Smith's Falls and

Road No. 16-Ottawa to Prescott. Road No. 17-Point Fortune to Pembroke, via Ottawa.

If logic is at all trustworthy, the spots on the sun doubtless are

"Start a great big immigration movement into Canada, of people not only willing to work but for whom profitable work can be found, and all the pressing problems that now beset our country will be well on the way to solution." -What Everybody Says.

Fine—let us do so! But to be sure we're on the straight and sure road to our goal, let us begin by doing some clear thinking—some hard thinking—on these two important questions:

> 1. What class of immigrants do we want? 2. How are we going to attract them?

Valuable Lessons to be Learned from Past Failures.

Heretofore we have always taken it for granted-without much careful thought, perhaps—that it was farmer immigrants we most wanted,-people who would settle on our vacant land in the West, and produce more from the soil.

And complaints being loud and numerous that farming in Canada was not as profitable as it should be, we have tried to convert an unattractive situation into an attractive one by lowering the tariff on manufactured goods, in the hope of thereby lowering farm production costs, and so increasing the farmer's net.

Has that plan gotten us anywhere?

In 1924, despite tariff reductions made ostensibly to benefit agriculture, there were actually fewer farm immigrants than in 1923! And when, against the total immigration for 1923 and 1924, we offset the total emigration from our towns and cities, we find that the country has suffered a net

So, obviously there is something wrongsomewhere—in the plan we have been following,—either in the assumption that it is farmers we most want, or in our method of attracting them. Perhaps it's a combination of the two.

Population Increases Should be Properly Balanced.

In shaping our policy as above, we have certainly overlooked one very important point. Farmers as a rule don't sell to farmers, but to town and city folk. So when we try to increase farm population by methods that operate to decrease town and city population, we are actually making things worse for the very people we are trying to benefit. We are curtailing a domestic market that our farmers can control, and we are increasing their dependence upon an export market over which they have no control!

An Alternative Plan that Promises Better Success.

Let us now go back to the beginning again, and start from the alternative assumption that it's primarily town and city population we want to attract.

Are 63 Countries Wrong and Only Canada Right?

While Canada has been lowering her tariff, these 63 countries have been raising theirs:

Algeria Japan Argentina Latvia Australia Luxembourg Austria Madagascar Belgium Malta Bolivia Mesopotamia Brazil Mexico British East Africa Netherland East Dependencies Indies British Guiana Newfoundland British Honduras New Zealand **British West** Nigeria Indies Norway

Bulgaria Paraguay Chile Persia China Peru Poland Colombia Czecho-Slovakia Portugal Ecuador Roumania Egypt Russia Esthonia Samoa Finland San Salvador France Sarawak Repub. of Georgia Serb-Croat-Germany Slovene State Gold Coast Seychelles Colony Sierra Leone South Africa Greece Guatemala Spain Holland Sweden Honduras Switzerland India Tunis Irish Free State United States

And now even the United Kingdom has begun to protect her home markets.

Uruguay

Italy

63 Countries have been making it more difficult for Canada to sell in their markets, while Canada has been making it easier for the whole world to sell in hers!

Have they all blundered? Has Canada alone shown wisdom?

Obviously the way to attract that class is by switching from a policy of lower duties to one of higher duties. The one thing above all others that the immigrant wants is the assurance of a steady job at good wages. Give him that, and he will come in his thousands,—yes, in his tens of thousands! And in a policy of higher tariffs he will have his guarantee that steady work at good wages will be awaiting him.

"Yes," you say, "but what about our farm population? We want it to increase too!" Of course we do! But with town and city population increasing, can farm population do other than increase in proportion? With more customers for farm produce, ...nd with a higher purchasing power per customer due to higher wages, isn't it inevitable that a domestic supply will be forthcoming to meet a domestic demand, particularly if we protect farm products in the same way that we propose to protect manufactured products?

A Precedent That Shows What Can Be Done!

We have tried the plan of lower tariffs, as a means of attracting farmer immigration, and we see that it has signally failed, and we know the reasons why it has failed.

Why not now try the alternative plan of higher tariffs, as a means of attracting urban immigration, when it seems perfectly clear that it must bring farmer immigration in its train?

Even if the latter were mere theory, that would be no valid reason for rejecting it in favor of a policy we have tried, and found to be barren of results.

But we know that it is far beyond the theory stage. The United States offers a practical demonstration of its success! By the plan of higher tariffs, to benefit all classes of population, the United States has managed to attract the biggest and longest sustained immigration movement the world has ever known!

What better example does Canada want?

COLUCIA LA LI VIL

FOR HIGHER TARIFF AND FOR LOWER TAXATION

Liberal-Conservative Victory Committee, 330 Bay St., Torrosse