



### Where Confederation Was Born

Room in Legislative Building at Charlottetown, P.E.I., where the first Conference was held.

Left, Tablet commemorative of the event.

INSCRIPTION  
"Unity is Strength. In the hearts and minds of the delegates who assembled in this room on September 1st, 1864, was born the Dominion of Canada."  
"Providence being their guide they builded better than they knew."  
"This tablet is erected on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the event."

### Confederation and After—Sixty Years of Progress

#### ONTARIO AFTER SIXTY YEARS

At Confederation Ontario had a population of 1,600,000 mostly farmers. The largest urban community was Toronto, which had just passed 50,000. In 1871 Hamilton had 23,716; Ottawa, 21,545; London, 15,826. In the older sections of the southern peninsula many families had come to prosper and some to affluence but in the region around the shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay pioneer conditions still prevailed. "The Queen's Bush," which was the hinterland of Owen Sound, was then considered as a "New Ontario," and it beckoned to the adventurous youth of the older countries.

The great region north of Lake Huron and Lake Superior had only 5,000 people in 1867. Bruce Mines, with a population of 1,208, was its metropolis. That same district today is the home of 176,358 people and includes the three fine cities of Fort William, Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie. In 1927 there are more people in the twenty-six cities and in the larger towns of Ontario than were to be found in the whole Province of sixty years ago. There has been no marked increase in the rural areas; indeed, some countries have fewer people than at Confederation. But if anyone is concerned about "rural depopulation" he will find his pessimism abated by a glance at the comparative crop-returns.

The land now under cultivation is about 10,500,000 acres as compared with about 6,000,000 acres in 1867. According to the Dominion Census of 1871 the production of wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, buckwheat, corn, potatoes and roots make a grand total of 100,174,533 bushels. In 1926 the Province raised 225,163,713 bushels of the same commodities, and in addition 26,877,629 bushels of mixed grains, 1,816,392 tons of alfalfa and nearly 1,000,000 tons of alfalfa and sweet clover. The value of farm property has doubled. A lively home market has been developed. Modern methods and machinery have made farming easier. The labour of one man produces more than the labor of two or three men in 1867.

Industrial production has been greatly stimulated by the generation and distribution of hydro-electric energy, which has been a profitable substitute for coal. In 1871 products of the factories of Ontario had a value of \$114,708,799; in 1925 they had a value of \$1,451,883,308. The growth of manufacturing has greatly enlarged the cities. Toronto of 1927 is twelve times its size in 1867. Scores of towns have increased seven or eight fold within sixty years. With the growth of the cities has come a larger educational and cultural opportunity. The University of Toronto has 6,000 students, and both Queen's and Western Universities serve a growing student-body.

Since Confederation the mineral production of the province was not imposing. The copper deposits of the North Shore had been worked since 1847 but not with any marked profit. Gold had been discovered in Madoc, and the oil wells of Lambton County were producing bountifully. During the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883 the nickel-copper ore-belt of Sudbury was discovered, and the rich silver and gold deposits of the Timiskaming region were revealed in the early part of this century. Last year the mineral products of Ontario had a value of \$87,583,306.

During the last session of the Legislature the Provincial Treasurer estimated the wealth of the province as follows: Value of Crown timber \$1,800,000,000. Property as-

### SPINDLE TUBER, DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE OF POTATOES

(Experimental Farms Note.)  
Poor tuber shape in potatoes is attributed to several causes, among which, are climatic and soil conditions, as well as natural varietal characteristics. Recognizing the effect of these conditions upon the shape of the potato tuber, there remains another cause which is of a comparatively recent recognition in certain potato growing areas of the Dominion, is proving an important limiting factor in potato production. The latter is due to a disease known as spindle tuber, which in common with mosaic and leaf roll, causes a "running out" which progresses more or less steadily from season to season until the affected strain finally becomes unproductive. Experiments conducted at the Plant Pathological Laboratory, Fredericton, N.B., revealed that this disease reduced the yield in certain Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler strains tested, 9% and 14% the first season and 29% and 36% the second season, respectively.

The symptoms of the disease appear on both vines and tubers; those on the latter being more conspicuous. Affected vines present a stunted upright appearance and are frequently a darker green color than healthy vines. The leaves are smaller, more erect and in advanced stages of the disease their surfaces may appear quite uneven or rugose. Tubers from diseased plants are abnormally spindling, long, cylindrical, smooth with irregular outline and pointed at either the seed or stem end. The eyes are more numerous, larger and shallower than those occurring in healthy tubers and cases have been observed where the eyes were very conspicuous—the brow protruding considerably above the tuber surface. The disease is spread in the field by the agency of aphids or plant lice, and the cause of the same is still unknown. The loss from the disease is of a two-fold character—it reduces the yield and by virtue of the fact of producing abnormally shaped tubers, injures

**TOMORROW**  
Lovely region, untainted tomorrow, land of plenty and realm of delight where lies never the shadow of sorrow, where shines ever joy's radiant delight. If today has been hard, has been lonely, if today we have failed at our task, we can turn tomorrow, which holds all bliss that a mortal can ask. If today has been brimming with rapture, has been heaped with the triumphs of men prize, still tomorrow—who knows—we may capture trophies lovelier yet to our eyes! It may be that today we go haunted by grim spectres of passion and pain; but tomorrow (ah, dawning enchanted!) shall be born without blemish or stain. Tomorrow! No day can be dreary with the hope of such brightness to be tomorrow! The boon of the weary from all loss and all longing set free!

Human vanity is a funny thing and the man who beats his debts really thinks he is superior to a common thief.

## THE PEOPLE'S MILLS

### CUSTOM CHOPPING EVERY DAY

and have put in a full line of FLOUR AND FEED

which we are offering at the following prices:

Maple Leaf Flour, bag.. \$4.75	Prairie Pride Flour, bag \$ 4.35
Royal Household Flour per bag .....	Feed Flour, per bag .....
4.75	2.25
Majestic Flour, per bag 4.35	Crimped Oats, per ton .. 43.00
O Canada Flour, per bag 4.35	Chopped Oats, per ton.. 43.00
King Edward Flour, bag 4.45	Strong Mixed Chop, ton.. 40.00
Pastry Flour, 24 lb. bag 1.00	Screenings, per ton .....
Pure Cod Liver Poultry Oil, per gallon, (bulk) .....	30.00

**Gunn's Big 60 Beef Scrap and Poultry Foods**  
**Blatchford's Calf, Pig and Poultry Feeds**

We handle only the best lines and sell at reasonable prices. Get our price before you sell your wheat, as we intend buying wheat to ship.

GOODS DELIVERED IN TOWN EVERY DAY.  
Phone 8, Night or Day.

**JOHN MCGOWAN**  
The People's Mills  
Durham, Ontario

### Fashion Fancies

A Radium Silk Sports Outfit



The woman who appreciates the clever, smart touches which mean much to a costume will find ample fashion interest in the square kerchiefs, which are very good this summer with sports attire.

This modish two-piece costume, for example, is really designed around the square kerchief which distinguishes the neckline. The whole affair is radium silk, white for the jumper and navy and white checked for the skirt.

A large hat of navy straw, faced in a mixture of navy and white, completes the attractive outfit.

the market quality of the stock. Every effort should be put forth by growers finding this destructive disease in their potatoes, to eliminate the same, lest it should become a serious menace to the potato growing industry. The following control measures are recommended: (1) The use of disease free seed for planting purposes. (2) Proper isolation of the seed field from other potato fields harbouring the disease. (3) Thorough roguing of the seed field throughout the growing season.

Advertise in the Chronicle. It pays.

# You Should Try "SALADA" GREEN TEA

when you want a change. It's delicious.

### HANDLING CLAY SOILS

(Experimental Farms Note.)

In the proper handling of clay soils adequate drainage must be provided, late summer or fall ploughing should be practised and the land must be worked only when it is dry enough not to puddle. For maintaining the fertility of clay, the liberal use of manure, the inclusion of legume crops in the farm rotation and, in some cases, the application of dressings of superphosphate (acid phosphate) are desirable practices. Cereals and hay crops are especially well adapted to these fine-textured soils.

While the ability to determine the optimum moisture content for ploughing and other working of clay soil is largely a matter of experience, some farmers follow the rule of ploughing when the soil is still moist enough to be moulded in the hand, but sufficiently free from excess moisture to crumble easily when the moulded ball is struck. For the control of weeds, summer ploughings of clay soil is advisable, followed by frequent working until late fall. Narrow lands with open well-cleaned furrows 30 to 40 feet apart, will provide surface drainage where underdrainage is unwarranted. Many clay farms, however, have wet areas where tile drainage would be profitable. Clay soils are often deficient in organic matter and if manure is not available in liberal amounts, the ploughing under occasionally of a second crop of clover will increase their organic matter content. A broadcast dressing of 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate per acre just before sowing cereal crops usually results in a profitable increase in the yields of the cereals and of the clover crops which follow. The fine roots of such crops as grasses, clovers and cereals are able to make their way into the most dense clays and take advantage of the large water-holding capacity of these soils. Alfalfa is also a very

desirable crop for clay soil which has good natural or artificial drainage.

Further information on the management of clay soils, as well as soils of other types, may be obtained by writing to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of Bulletin 72, New Series, on "Crop Rotations and Soil Management for Eastern Canada."

### A Gentle Reminder

It is on record that once upon a time an Irishman stole a watch and a Dutchman stole a cow. Both were caught and lodged in jail in adjoining cells. Time passed slowly and became tiresome under the conditions.

To break the monotony and to twist the Irishman, the Dutchman said, "Pat, vat time is it?" and, characteristic of his nationality Pat replied, "It is toime to milk."

It Will Pay You to Advertise in The Chronicle.

## Wool Wanted

2 carloads of Wool wanted, also Beef Hides, Horsehair, Feathers & Poultry

Call or Phone 66 Durham.

**A. TINIANOV, DURHAM**

One door North McLaughlin's Garage, Durham



ONTARIO

## Every Motor Car Driver must now secure a LICENSE TO DRIVE

EVERY person, not being a licensed chauffeur, driving a motor vehicle in Ontario must secure an Operator's License to drive. This law came into effect on July 1st. Application forms for Licenses may be obtained from every garage and issuer of motor car licenses in the Province.

Operator's Licenses will be granted without examination, upon filling up the application form, to all those who have been driving a car continuously for at least six months and who have driven at least 500 miles, and who have no physical or mental disability which may interfere with the operation of a motor car. A nominal fee of \$1 is charged.

Inexperienced drivers and those suffering from disability as above will be given opportunity to pass an examination by Inspectors of the Department. These Inspectors are located at convenient points throughout the Province. Your garage knows the name of the nearest examiner to you. The examination fee is \$1.

All drivers must carry their Operator's Licenses at all times when driving. If a car is driven by two or more persons, each must have a license. Traffic patrol officers may call for the production of Operator's Licenses, both on city streets and country highways. You will be open to a penalty under the Highway Traffic Act if you are not able to produce yours.

Operator's Licenses issued now will be good until January, 1929. In Provinces and States which require an Operator's License, the possession of an Ontario Operator's License will be necessary by every one driving a motor car registered in this Province. Do not attempt to leave the Province in charge of a car without your Operator's License.

### FOR YOUR PROTECTION ON THE HIGHWAY

The Department of Highways is determined to keep the highways safe for you and all other users. With the higher speed limit and the abnormal increase in motor traffic, incompetent drivers must be weeded out and identification of all drivers must be made possible.

The Department has enjoyed the heartiest co-operation from the vast majority of motor car drivers in the past. It anticipates that this new measure for safety will meet with the same sensible and public spirited support.

Don't delay in securing your application form. Fill it out at once so that your Operator's License may be issued without delay.

**Ontario Department of Highways**  
The Hon. GEORGE S. HENRY, Minister



The Canadian team. The team has been playing the Earl of Derby's club in Canada. The Canadian Mrs. Parker (inset) is also on the team.

### In Other Taken From C of Y

#### The Wrong Kind of Permit

Since it is compulsory for people to secure permits to buy booze or to drive cars, should specify what a permit is for. A permit for application for a "permit" failure of a stranger to do Monday when he approached Clerk Benton for a "Permit" he wanted liquor, and said to go to Mr. Farquhar. Clerk Benton under the Control Act.

Fortunately the stranger a talkative nature, and such a volley of conversation the Town Clerk began to feel that this gent mightn't want a zangle after all, was right. For further insight the fact that all the mud was in reality a permit his car.

The Town Clerk, therefore, told him to Mr. Gumbo, who is the that issues the driver's permit, so citizens who may be misled by strangers inquiring permit, shouldn't presume man wants a drink when wants a drive. Who knows a mistake of this kind, drive somebody's darning.

#### Ex-Reeve Gets Plum

With mushroom rapid work on the new County Markdale is the driver's permit, so citizens who may be misled by strangers inquiring permit, shouldn't presume man wants a drink when wants a drive. Who knows a mistake of this kind, drive somebody's darning.

#### Dundalk Pupil Came First

A special examination on creation and events, as there was set by the Department of Education and written by Public school pupils, Palmer, a pupil of Mr. E. here, has received word paper has been adjudged South Topsy constituency, therefore entitled to a spot presented by the Dept. Jimmie, who passed his examination with honors, deserving of hearty congratulations.—Dundalk Herald.

#### Detour at Shelburne

The time for detours is the The Warren Paving and C tion Co. have commenced operations for paving on



BANKING FIFTY YEARS

STANDARD DURHAM BR