

OTHER PAPERS' OPINIONS

Which is the Most Important? The Ontario government is always quick to snap up federal aid in grants of various kinds. For example in 1919 the dominion government set aside 20 million dollars for roadway projects which was to be paid out at the rate of \$40 for every \$100 the provinces used. Ontario gobbled up a great deal of this as may be seen when it is pointed out that from 1920 to 1925 the expenditure on provincial highways alone, not including county or township roads and the Toronto-Hamilton highway, was \$46,000,000. But why shouldn't they reap the benefit of such an offer from the federal government? Ontario needed the roads. No one is kicking about it at all. But why does not the Ontario Government snap up other offers of the federal government—in particular the old age pension offer. The offer for good roads is on a 40-60 basis; the offer for old age pensions is on a 30-70 basis. Surely the comfort of Ontario's old folks is as important as the comfort of people who use the roads. Ontario should lose no time in establishing old age pensions and thus qualifying for a 50 per cent. grant from the Dominion government.—Kincaidine Review Reporter.

Wrong Impressions At the close of the recent tour of the editors and publishers from Britain, one of the members of the party stated that he had learned next to nothing about how Canadians lived and worked. His actual contact with the industrial and agricultural life of the country had been confined to visits to an elevator, the Prince of Wales ranch, a packing plant and a winery. His one most lasting impression of Canada was the notion that Canadians live on a steady diet of roast chicken. The organizer of the tour of visitors from other countries should change the method of entertainment and include on the program visits of several days duration to various farming or mining districts to learn how the citizens live while laboring. The menu of the average home would not include roast chicken at every meal, but would consist of the plainer foods that assist very materially in building a physique to enable him to withstand the rigorous duties of farming, mining or general laboring. No doubt there are scores of homes throughout the Dominion that would be delighted to entertain these guests while in our midst, and show genuine hospitality, not obtainable in the cities where after-dinner speeches are inflicted, but are soon forgotten by the visitors—the actual intermingling with their hosts giving a more lasting impression.—Flesherton Advance.

P. M. Convictions A total of 3,008 convictions were registered by police magistrates throughout the province for infractions of the Motor Vehicle Act during the month of August last, according to a compilation of returns issued in Toronto on Monday. Those convicted paid \$28,108.59 in fines and costs. Persons convicted of operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor and for reckless driving or for failing to return to the scene of an accident had their operation permits and drivers' licenses cancelled to the number of 112.—Bruce Herald Times.

On the Eve of Prosperity Canada, primarily an agricultural country, is now approaching the close of one of the most satisfactory crop years in its history. Quantity, quality and prices are the three factors which determine the results of the farmer's year. In quantity, taking the country as a whole, the yields have been generous; in quality, the general standard is high although some crops have suffered from adverse weather conditions; in price, the market levels for grains and other staples assure satisfactory returns. As a whole, therefore general business faces a winter season well fortified by a prosperous year in the country's fundamental industry, and by renewed buying

power on a large scale well distributed throughout the rural districts of the province. All business indicators continue favorable. Mercantile failures are fewer, commercial corporations show larger margins, and in a general survey satisfactory conditions appear.—Teewater News.

Staggering Statistics The U. S. A. Automobile Chamber of Commerce has issued an arresting array of motor casualties. In eight years, 1918-26, 136,017 persons were killed in the U. S. A., and 3,500,000 seriously injured. Of these 26 per cent were children under 15. The New York world points out that killing by autos has come to be privileged. If 514 people had been killed by manslaughter in six months, it says, it would be conceded that society was in a state of collapse, but as these people were killed by cars, it is taken as lightly as though it were to be expected.—Bruce Herald and Times.

Beef Raisers Inactive The raisers of beef cattle are the most inactive group of the whole farming fraternity! Those who make their living by raising and feeding commercial cattle pay no heed to the volumes of propaganda and advertising designed to attract consumers to hundreds of other food products and turn them against meat. Cattlemen make no protest to the clever tactics of their competitors who have almost convinced the great consuming public that it is dangerous to the health and almost a sin to eat a good, juicy beefsteak or a piece of well-done roast.

It may all be buncombe, this campaign against meat, but that makes no difference when a producer sees his market gradually slipping away from him and the people, on whom he must depend for trade, patronizing another product. It is cause for amazement, too, that beef-raisers do not make an effort to ascertain how the dairy "castoffs" are disposed of in the meat trade. Are these "cast-offs" (commonly known as canners and cutters) put into cans or are they distributed as carcasses and retailed out to innocent buyers who think they are getting two-year-old bullocks or baby heeves? All worn-out dairy cows find their way to the stock yards, and will continue to do so, that cannot be stopped but should not out-and-out beef-raisers be sufficiently interested in the meat trade to ascertain just how these "cast-offs" are sold and whether the butcher informs his patrons whether he or she is buying cow-meat or cuts from good beef cattle. Housewives know less about meats than any other food commodity they buy. Much to the disadvantage of the beef-raising industry the whole meat trade is like a closed book. Butchers are just as honest as any other class or profession, but they have a freer hand because the public is so ignorant of what they are doing. The whole situation should be the subject of enquiry by those who are raising fraternity and an effort should be made by the industry to curb the damaging propaganda that is driving people away from the butcher shop to the counters of the bakeshop and the grocery.—Farmer's Advocate.

The Best Investment The last twelve months have been eventful ones in the financial world and in the stock markets, especially for the better class securities, and money has been made by those who were shrewd enough and lucky enough to pick off the plums. If an investor can double his money in a couple of years he counts himself highly successful, for such big money-making securities are usually speculative, and sometimes the luck breaks the other way. The breeder of the live stock, on the other hand, can step out and buy a top-notch sire and feel assured that the increased value of the progeny will yield a 100 per cent dividend on the extra capital laid out. Where good pure-bred bulls have replaced the grade and mediocre kinds used it is estimated that the calves from the better

Fashion Fancies

Tweed Cape Coat is Trimmed With Fur Collar and Cuffs.



There is a fascinating variety of fur trimmed cloth coats this Fall, but of all the fabrics used, tweed is most popular for a smart, serviceable coat.

A particularly good model is shown here, made with a double cape that is not only practical for the added warmth it gives, but is most effective. The lines of the coat are very good, and the shawl collar and cuffs of fur add to its smartness.

No Sympathy Needed He was a good natured Irishman, and one of a gang of men employed erecting a new building. The owner of the new premises had taken quite a fancy to the son of Erin.

"Pat," he said, "didn't you tell me once that a brother of yours is a bishop?" "Yes, sorr," said Pat. "And you a bricklayer's laborer! The good things of life are far from being equally divided, aren't they?" "No, sorr," replied Pat, as he swung a loaded hod to his shoulder. "my poor brother couldn't lift this 'ere t' save his loife!"

Bulls are worth from \$5 to \$10 each more than the progeny of the common bulls. And, speaking of dividends, why should not one include the pride that one enjoys in possessing good live stock, and the satisfaction that accrues from watching a gradual improvement in the quality of the herd or flock from year to year? Our stock yards are crowded with poorly-bred, scrubby stuff that never made anyone a dollar unless it was the drover who brought it to market or the railroad that carried it. There must be thousands of farms where a good herd or flock sire would pay wonderful dividends. We know of no better investment than a pure-bred sire.—Farmer's Advocate.

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Confederation and After-- Sixty Years of Progress

TRADING POSTS TO CAPITAL

One of the things that links three of our western capitals with the days before Confederation is the interesting fact that each of them was at one time an important centre of fur trade. Winnipeg covers the site of Fort Garry, Edmonton of Fort Edmonton and Victoria of Fort Victoria.

Winnipeg's association with the fur trade in fact goes much farther back. The old North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company both had trading posts at the mouth of the Assiniboine, and as early as 1738 La Verendrye, the famous Canadian explorer, had Fort Rouge built within what is today the capital of Manitoba. Fort Edmonton was an important distributing point for the Hudson's Bay Company for its operations on the upper waters of the Saskatchewan, and north to the Athabaska, and the Mackenzie River country. Similarly Fort Victoria was for years the headquarters of the Company's trade on the Pacific coast, after Fort Vancouver had been abandoned because of the settlement of the 49th parallel as the international boundary.

Things have changed considerably since the days of Fort Garry, Fort Edmonton and Fort Victoria. Those trading posts were occupied by a handful of white traders, with their half-breed boatmen and hunters; Indians roamed about the country that is now the four western provinces; countless herds of buffalo blackened the plains. Today busy modern cities cover the sites of the old trading posts; three great provincial buildings rise majestically from where Indian teepees or camp-fires once stood; thousands of square miles of wheat-fields have taken the place of the old grazing grounds of the buffalo; and two transcontinental railway systems follow the river systems that were once the thoroughfare of the fur trader.

It seems almost incredible, as one stands on the busy streets of these flourishing Canadian cities of today, that within the memory of men now living, such as the venerable Western Canadian poet, Charles Mair, the only commerce that existed in these places was the trade in peltries, the only means of communication the canoe or horse or ox-cart, and the only government that of the famous Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay.

In the year of Confederation, Winnipeg was exactly five years of age; Manitoba had not yet been created out of the old Red River Settlement; to reach Eastern Canada it was necessary either to travel by canoe down the Red River to Lake Winnipeg, up the Winnipeg to the Lake of the Woods, from there by a series of small waterways to Lake Superior, and by the Great Lakes and the Ottawa river to Montreal, or to take an equally roundabout route through American territory. The Canadian Pacific Railway was still a thing of the future. Edmonton was still a trading post in 1867 and much more remote from Mon-

When You Can Buy "SATADA" TEA

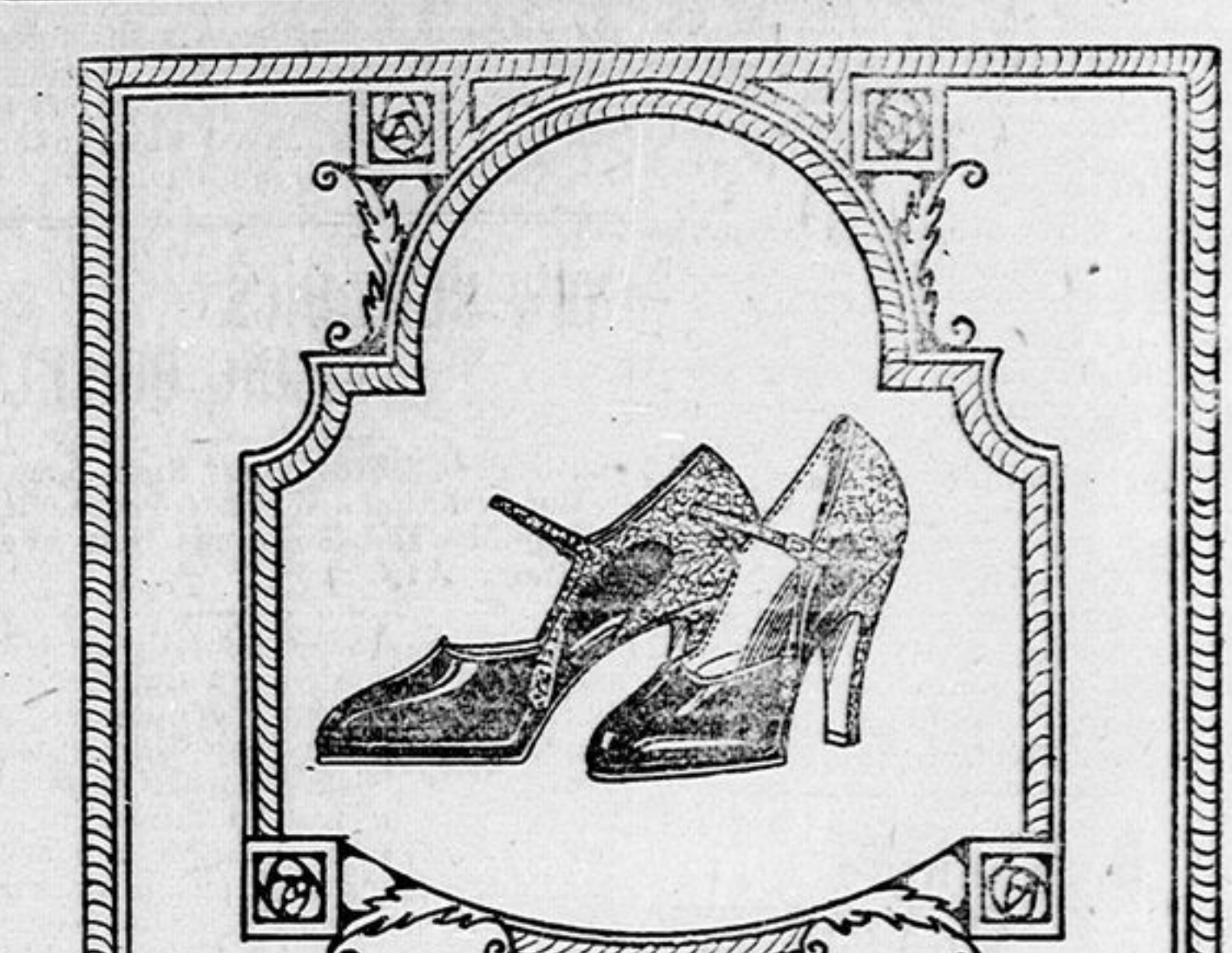
Why be content with inferior tea.

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In the days before prohibition, an old Southern dandy was wont to celebrate Christmas with a quiet and solitary bottle of liquor. Upon one occasion he was going home with his prize under his arm, when he stumbled on the curbstone. The bottle slipped, fell and broke, spilling the contents all over the pavement.

Judge: "Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed upon you?" Prisoner: "No, yer honor; me lawyer took me last dollar."

The old dandy regarded the catastrophe with gentle mournfulness. "Dere, now," he murmured, "Christmas come an' gone!" It Will Pay You to Advertise in The Chronicle.



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In Other Taken From of Y Old Man Drowns in Sauge A couple of weeks ago Sheldroth, an old resident ley, left his home and co found. His coat and hat covered at the Scene 44 Saugeen River, where the about 16 feet deep, and it ed that he was drowned in The dam was lowered 3 water went down, th old man was found su from the spot where he had jumped in. Coronel was present when the taken from the river, a that an inquest was u Sheldroth had been in for some time, and it that he drowned himsel fit of despondency. He y of age, was born in C many, and came to Can lad of six. He was tw and worked a farm unt few years ago. A widow up family survive.—Lis tinal. Heavy Damage Done The apple crop of Bay Fruit district suffor setback last Friday, w estimated at 50 to 60 m shook the heavily laden caused many apples to wind was a strong one from Meaford to Collis one fruit grower's over the damage loss at the district. It is the loss since the early l laid low the best crop here. It was the wors in 15 years stated an grower. The crop this year average crop, but comp with last year's. The w age, according to loca and sheltered places, an 15 per cent, to 35 per e bury Review-Herald. A Town Disappears The Monte Nackle Co at Worthington, abo from Sudbury, is a c through the sinking of about 400 feet in are hole gradually getting dreds of feet of C. P. station and other b down in the hole. M anticipating trouble, men from going down there were many th —Wingham Advance Gasoline Explodes Cau The Monte Nackle Co Copland, on the 10th Minto, was destroyed 6 o'clock last night, a large number of im result of the explosio while Mr. Copland's tank which he uses w Fortunately the win opposite direction to while the house was the flames, it was sav the poultry house, a later was badly s building was insured priorior intends rel merston Spectator. Not To Give Liquor A D. B. Hanna, cha liquor control board quite clear today, law of Ontario on legally possess anothe even with the owner The point of whet legally hold a bottle other man's permit trial of Morley Bay and Magistrate Levi up judgment until b information as to the "All he need do permit," said Chan is not transferable clear."—Collinwood Fined for Improper An unusual case, should be of interes was tried at Ripk