

OTHER PAPERS' OPINIONS

Autos and Wild Beasts

The land of India, as we all know, is sadly benighted and uncivilized. Last year, for instance, 24,000 people there were killed by wild beasts and reptiles. Snakes alone took 19,069 lives; tigers took 1,033 more; wolves 465; leopards 218 and crocodiles 140. Deplorable, isn't it? Fortunately, we in the United States don't face those dangers. We are far too advanced and civilized for anything like that. To be sure, there were more than 24,000 people killed in the United States last year by automobiles. But, in the words of the immortal Mr. Mack, "What's the idea in bringing that up?—Rochester Times-Union.

Passing Up Toronto

It may not be so in other towns but in Meaford this year those starting off for university education more are going to the smaller universities than to Toronto. Three or four are going to the Western at London and several more to Queen's at Kingston. There seems to be a feeling that the University at Toronto is too big for the personal intimacy that comes at the smaller colleges. Fewer are going to the normal schools this year as there seems to be a great many teachers now without schools. Business courses and the nursing profession are taking a great many girls who would probably have gone to normal if they had thought that the teaching profession was not becoming overcrowded.—Meaford Mirror.

Bicycles on the Streets

It looks very much as though, if greater care is not taken, there will be a tragedy on the streets of Lucknow—a tragedy on which a boy on a bicycle will be the victim. Any one watching the boys on the street must see that they take altogether too many chances. We have seen a number of boys crossing and re-crossing the streets while cars were speeding east and west. The traffic law may not say anything about a bicyclist turning about at places other than at a crossing, but the bicyclist who does so is certainly taking some chances as does the driver who turns about with his car. Motorists cannot be expected to know what the boy on a wheel intends to do, and in the event of a collision, the boy is sure to get the worst of it, just as the motorist does when he tries to beat the railway train.—Lucknow Sentinel.

The Flapper is Doomed

The hard-boiled flapper is out. Paris style arbiters have decreed it. The short-haired, short-skirted, slab-sister is to give way to a lightly plump figure draped in clothes of strictly feminine lines. The jazz era is over. The Victorian era, much modified, gives the clue to the coming style. The French dressmakers who thus give the flapper the go-by are moved by one consideration—the flapper was killing the goose that lays the dressmaker's golden eggs. But an English publicist, Francis Henry Gribble, advances another reason for the wane of flapperism, namely girls of this type have robbed themselves of feminine mystery, thus lessening man's nature to marry. If this be so, the shop-worn flapper may thank the Paris dress dictators for a port in a storm. If clothes appeal is to take the place of sex appeal, so be it just so long as there is appeal. Either explanation is okay with us. The flapper has had her day. If she ceases to be we shall not mourn. For, it may be

observed, the flapper grows up. She becomes the flapper bride, the flapper wife, the flapper mother and the flapper sister. The first is cute. The last isn't.—Wilson N. Y. Star.

What Are Experiment Stations For?

The complaint is often heard that this or that experiment station has done nothing for the farmers of its district. Such criticism need cause no surprise, for farmers everywhere are, unknowingly, applying in almost every operation some advice, some recommendation or some data that came originally from an experimental farm or college. The younger generation may not remember "miracle wheat," but their parents do. Just recently a test was made of some oats sold last spring in Huron County at \$2.50 per bushel. These wonder oats test 42 per cent. hull. Over a 14-year average the Banner oat tested 30.4 per cent. hull, and the O. A. C. No. 72 tested 28.9 per cent. hull. For almost forty years the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union has been distributing some of the very best varieties free of charge. Thousands of farmers have built up their seed stocks in this way, and have what has been found best by test. The experimental stations help those who will be helped, but those who prefer the advice and information so eloquently given by high-pressure salesmen from afar will continue to find the college and the experimental farm an unnecessary expense to the country.—Farmer's Advocate.

Earlier Elections

Hanover Council will likely be called upon to discuss Reeve Brigham's motion, to set the date of local nominations and elections a month earlier, when they meet next Monday. It is a proposal that we believe to be worth favorable attention. Many neighboring municipalities have adopted the earlier date, and we believe they are well satisfied with it. Of course, a town need not consider road conditions as to townships, but there is one great argument in favor of the change, and that is that it is hard to arouse much enthusiasm while the citizens are in the holiday mood, when business people are rushed with the Christmas and New Year's trade, and many people are entertaining company over the holiday. There has been a gradual swing away from having everything end with the calendar year. Governments and business establishments close their financial year either early in the Spring or late in the Fall—and not without reason. There is one argument against the change, namely, that the financial statement is not a complete one. Since December 31 was, until recently, universally observed as the end of the financial year, all notes, bonds, debentures and interest were arranged to be made payable in December. However, this is not a vital matter. If an earlier date were adopted and proved satisfactory over a period of years, there is no reason why the financial matters could not be so arranged as to harmonize with the new nomination date, and the books closed on, say, October 31 or November 15. The local Public Utilities Commission now closes their financial year on the 30th of November.—Hanover Post.

The Going of the Prices

I told you so in our last issue, didn't I? About the Prices! They wear no wings, nor are they afflicted with horns and cloven hoofs. Just nice, pleasant, likeable people. They drove

up from Toronto in the afternoon and returned on Wednesday morning. Did you not meet them? Well, that is your own fault. You had plenty of opportunity and I am sure you'd have felt very much at home, in fact, you kind of feel like "well I've known this man all my life" for there is nothing pretentious or stiff about him whatever and he has a happy merry twinkle in his eye that gets you right away. Of course, he's a politician, but you'd never be able to guess what crowd he belongs to and I don't believe the word Grit or Tory was mentioned all day. Some of you may know my own creed along this line but it is never a factor when it comes to men, for I am ready to take off my hat to any man in any sphere of life who climbs above the mob. And Mr. Price is above the average, else he'd never be where he is. And being there, he hasn't got a swell-head over it. And that's what happens to some people who succeed. They get chummy and get so darned patronizing towards us common people that it makes one sick. I have in my mind a number of politicians whom I have seen get afflicted with "swelled-headitis." It becomes so apparent to anyone who can read men. Those of you who meet with the Prices will agree with me now, in what I told you last week about them in advance. Yesterday morning he came into my office for twenty minutes before he left for home, and he was as tickled as a boy over the success of Tuesday's little affair. It was a holiday for him, away from the dry, dusty details of his official duties. He entered into the spirit of the occasion and did his part well, and he was happy in doing it. And it's a great thing to be happy, isn't it. And I think I am safe in saying that the people are happy over the little ceremony we had in opening up the Highway.—Wartorn Canadian.

A Brave Dentist

L. G. Campbell is a Markdale dentist. He is courageous for not many men would stand up a second time against a woman who knocked him out in the first round. At the Conservative convention for South-East Grey in Durham he was offered the nomination against Miss McPhail, M. P., and accepted. He was defeated by the lady member in 1925 by a majority of 1420 and in 1926 Bob Edwards, a Glenora farmer, got a far worse drubbing. Miss McPhail's secret of success is that she never allows her organizations to fall down and she holds meetings in her riding between sessions. We know members, both Conservative and Liberal, who pay no attention whatever to their riding from the day they are elected till the date is fixed for another convention and then they wonder why the rank and file of the party are not enthusiastic about the success of a member who has shown no interest in them excepting when he wants their votes. Dr. Campbell is said to be the strongest candidate the Conservative party could bring out but he has an uphill job. However, he has plenty of time to get over the riding before a Federal election is on. Some Liberals in the riding were figuring on the Conservatives staying out of the next political contest in South-East Grey and letting a Grit run a little marathon with Agnes but as South-East Grey was overwhelmingly moving to the left before the Progressive movement started the Tories have a much better fighting chance than the Grits. It is rumored in South-East Grey that the genial and popular Dr. Jamieson who is now at the head of the Mothers' Allowance Board, and making a success of it too, will resign his position and again face F. R. Oliver, the youthful local member, at the next Provincial General election.—Chesley Enterprise.

The Local Paper

In spite of the fact that the metropolitan press now reaches into nearly every town and village in the country the local newspaper in this country is each year getting on a firmer foundation and becoming more and more useful to its home community. It may be said that the day of the metropolitan newspaper is at hand. This is true, but it is equally as true that the day of the local newspaper is here too. The metropolitan daily with its world-wide news, its comic sheets and its magazine supplements, while of course essential in our modern civilization, cannot take the place of the home newspaper. The very fact that the big city daily must cover a broad field forbids its becoming local in any sense, and it is in the home news which is most important to us. We have the greatest interest in the community in which we live, and in the people who are our neighbors and friends. And it is the local newspaper which records the happenings of the folks at home, and in addition fosters the civic pride and progressive spirit of the community. We frequently hear it said that the old time independent spirit of the newspaper is gone, that its editorial policy is now supervised to the business office. Yet this is not true. There is more unselfish idealism in the average local newspaper than in any other business enterprise. It frequently speaks out in the way in which it believes will be for the good of the nation and of the community, regardless of what the consequences may be from a business standpoint. This is more than the average business man will do or can do. Of course the local newspaper is now on a firm business basis. This is why it is improving from year to year, why it is

WIND BREAKS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Protection from strong winds is very necessary about the bee yard. Not only is protection all important in winter time to shield the colonies from the cold piercing winds which so quickly exhaust animal heat and cause losses, but also in all other seasons in order to prevent the drifting of the bees and to facilitate the work in the yard. All experienced beekeepers are agreed on the point that the importance of a good windbreak can hardly be overestimated. Some even consider it of more importance than packing and prefer a windbreak without packing to packing without a windbreak. Though well packed, colonies frequently die of exposure, therefore, in thinking about your preparations for wintering, about the construction of your winter cases and the amount of packing required, do not forget that all important thing—the windbreak. If, in a short time, a cold wind chills you who are well clothed, what will it do during a winter to your unprotected bees? There are various kinds of windbreaks, some natural, others artificial. The natural ones are preferable and consist in protection from the north and west winds by thick woods, groves of trees, or dense shrubbery. Artificial windbreaks, on the other hand, must be used where natural ones are not available or while they are being established. Though a good impromptu wind-break may be made by standing corn fodder or other such material against a fence on the windward side of the bee-yard, the artificial windbreak in most common use is that which is made of wood and which is similar to the snow-fences used by the railroads. This fence is made in panels 12 to 14 feet long by 6 to 7 feet high, the boards of which are spaced 2 to 3 inches apart and nailed to 2 by 4 joists. In erecting this sort of windbreak, stakes should be driven into the ground and nailed to the braces to prevent the fences being overturned by a strong wind. The earliest spring flowers are bulbs and should be grown in gardens for this reason as well as for their beauty. Sandy well drained soil suits them best, but they will grow on heavier soils. The ground should be well and deeply dug, and old rotted manure mixed with it. If this is not available, pulverized sheep manure or bone meal can be mixed in the soil or used as a top dressing. The bulbs should be planted in late September or October, from four to six inches deep for narcissus and tulips. A mulch of well rotted manure should be put on the beds after the ground is frozen, particularly in districts where the snowfall is light and thaws frequent. There are many kinds of spring flowering bulbs. A few of the best are mentioned here:— Chionodoxa or Glory of the Snow is one of the earliest flowers to bloom. The flowers are blue with white streaks towards the throat. The bulbs should be planted two or three inches apart and three inches deep. The narcissus family is one of the most welcome signs of spring and includes beside the yellow trumpet varieties commonly called daffodils, many kinds of flowers in various shades of yellow and white. Some of the best varieties are: Emperor, Mme Plomp, Sir Watkin, Conspicua, Seagull, Phaeasant Eye, Klondyke, Elvira, Van Sion. Scilla, known as squills are hardy bulbs which grow well under trees and in grass as well as in the open border. Of these S. sibirica, the Siberian squill, is the earliest to bloom and grows about six inches high and has bell-like flowers of rich blue. They spread rapidly by division of the bulbs and also by seeds which are freely produced. S. campanulata the Spanish squill and S. nutans the Bluebell or Wild Hyacinth of English Woodlands bloom later. Tulips are the most popular of spring flowering bulbs. There are a number of varieties which bloom at different seasons and have also a large colour range. Early flowering varieties of tulips are: Keizerskroon, Coleur de Cardinal, Vermillion brilliant, Cottage Maid, Goldfinch, Lady Boreal. The following are some late flowering tulips:—Breder, Louis XIV, Yellow Perfection, Cottage Gesnesiana lutea, John Ruskin, La Merveille, Moonlight, Picotee, Darwin Barignon, Clara Butt, Pride of Haarlem, King Harold, La Tulipe noire, Rev. H. Ewbank.

Engine Rehearsals An English actor at the beginning of the long run of a play in Chicago took an apartment close to the railroad. He abandoned it after a week's occupancy. "I think I could have become used to the trains going by night," he said, "but every morning at eight o'clock two engines came under my window and rehearsed until noon."

giving its readers a constantly better newspaper, and why it is increasing its influence for good in the community. But the local newspaper is still the principal booster for the community, and it does its boosting often without any hope of material reward.—Perth Expositor.

Teas of finer quality are unchanged in price. An avalanche of the cheaper grades has made possible a slight reduction in that class of tea.

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A Tea of Finer Quality

PLENTY OF BUSINESS FOR THOSE WHO GO AFTER IT

Said the little young red rooster, "Gosh all hemlock! Things are tough. Seems the worms are getting scarcer, and I cannot find enough. What become of all those fat ones is a mystery to me. There were thousands through that rainy spell—but now where can they be?"

The old black hen who heard him, didn't grumble or complain; She had gone through lots of dry spells; she had lived through floods of rain.

So she flew up on the grindstone and she gave her claws a whet, As she said, "I've never seen the time that there weren't worms to get." She picked a new and undug spot; the earth was hard and firm; The little rooster jeered "New ground! That's no place for a worm."

The old black hen just spread her feet; she dug both fast and free. "I must go to the worms," she said; "the worms won't come to me." The rooster vainly spent his day, through habit, by the ways Where fat round worms had passed in squads back in the rainy days.

When night fall found him supperless, he growled in accents rough, "I'm hungry as a fowl can be. Conditions sure are tough." He turned then to the old black hen and said, "It's worse with you, For you're not only hungry, but you must be tired too." "I rested while I watched for worms,

so I feel fairly perk; "But how are you? Without worms too? And after all that work?" The old black hen hopped to her perch and dropped her eyes to sleep, And murmured in a drowsy tone: "Young man, hear this and weep; 'Tm full of worms and happy, for I've dined both long and well; The worms are there as always—but I had to work like I—!"

TOWN AND MAN ALIKE

When a Town Goes Forward Its buildings are substantial. Its foundations are deep. Its sympathies are broad. Its visions are clear. Its charities are large. Its ideals are high.

When a Town Goes Backward Its people are aimless. Its streets are unwept. Its yards are littered. Its homes are unpainted. Its stores are dismal. Its people have no vision.

When a Man Goes Forward He serves good causes. He enlists in worthy campaigns. He is a good team worker. He lends enthusiasm to the work. He speaks well of his town. He always does his part.

When a Man Goes Backward He is afraid there will be a collection. He is critical of everyone else. He is opposed to whatever is recommended. He sees a selfish motive in everything. He thinks the wrong crowd in charge. He declines to take his share of the load.

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Text: "Mah breddren," shouted Parson Brown, "yo' want to be ready 't jump when yo' heahs Gabriel blow dah horn." "Fo' goodness sake!" murmured Brother Simpson, "am he a-comin' in 'n auty-mobiel?"