

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

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Whoever is afraid of submitting any question,
or religious to the test of free discussion, is
in love with his own opinion than with the
truth.—WATSON.

Thursday, October 23, 1930

THE FINANCING OF BUSINESS

We received a letter from one of our subscribers
the other day which set us thinking. The letter said:
"Received three reminders that I am behind with
subscription for the Chronicle. Enclosed you will
find money order for eight dollars which will pay it
until Christmas, 1930. Hoping this has not put
me out of business or in any way ruined your finan-

cial standing, I am, Yours truly,
For a moment we wondered whether the writer
of the letter was springing a joke on us, or intended
being a bit sarcastic. A glance at the signature,
however, convinced us it was the former, but for our
present purpose we are taking the stand that it was
meant purely and simply, and that the subscriber
was rather put out because of the "Third Notice"
which was mailed some time ago to all who were behind.

No, that eight dollars has neither put us out
of business nor ruined our financial standing. No
doubt that we know of can be ruined by a small
amount like that, and if that lonesome eight dollars
is all that was owing us, we would never have
thought of it, nor bothered rendering the first
installment alone the third. But we have a lot of eight-
dollar accounts around the country. We have a num-
ber a great deal larger than eight dollars, and also a
number smaller. In the aggregate we have a lot of
money scattered around here and there, and while
we have one account, even of eighty dollars instead of
eight which would not ruin our financial standing, the ag-
gregate amount we have outstanding is quite a con-
siderable sum.

During the past summer we have sent out a num-
ber of these accounts. In a great many instances
they have been met promptly, as in the present in-
stance, while in others no attention has been paid
to them.

The financing of any business nowadays is a
problem. It is these small accounts that amount in
the aggregate to a considerable sum that makes busi-
ness life tough, and were it not for those who
take the matter in its right light and send in their re-
sponses we might, as the subscriber above referred to,
be indignantly remarking, find ourselves "put out of busi-
ness" and our financial standing ruined.

We have some on our delinquent list to whom
more than three notices have been sent, and to date
we have heard nothing from them. No doubt they
feel greatly hurt when these accounts are turned
over to the courts for collection, but this is what will
happen, as we have no other recourse. Wholesale
businesses conduct their business on a strictly thirty-day
basis; yet there are some people who think the
retailer with limited capital should run his busi-
ness on a thirty-year basis, and then wait until they get good
ready to call around and settle. Whether he likes
to do it or not, a person in business, no matter where
he is farming, merchandizing or newspaper,
should collect what is owing him—peaceably, if he can,
through the courts if he must. If he doesn't do
this he will eventually go to the wall and those who
have helped him and caused his failure will laugh longest
when his business benediction is being pronounced
on the receivers.

MIXED FARMING FOR WEST?

The latest story out of Manitoba is that old grist
mills, for years idle, are now hives of industry, mak-
ing flour for the farmers of the province, the farm-
hauling the wheat to the mills rather than sell to
agents of the bigger milling interests. Is it
possible this new departure may be adopted in Sas-
katchewan and Alberta, and these two heretofore ex-
clusively grain provinces join the older sections in
mixed farming? It has been recognized for a good
many years now in Ontario that the farmer who has
much grain to sell is working against himself.
It is considered better business to feed it and sell
the cattle. This may be the system which the
farmer in the grain prices of the past two or three years is
relying upon the West, and which has been in vogue
in Manitoba for some years.

We believe the time is here when the wheat
farmer of the West should take a stand for himself.
He would get a much better price for wheat
if it were made possible to mill this wheat in Canada
instead of No. 1 Northern going overseas as
"American" flour, have it milled in Canada and sold
as the finished product of the country in which it is
grown.

The low price of wheat is given as the reason for
the old mills in Manitoba opening up once more
after years of idleness, but it has always been a mys-
tery to us why, in Canada, where the wheat is grown,
the milling industry has gone down, while in the
United States, where No. 1 Northern cannot be
sold at all, the milling companies are prospering
and increasing their plants.

THE PRICE OF GRAIN

We had a new one handed us the other day. A
certain farmer was in our office and we asked him
about the crops, and how he had got along this year.
One thing led to another and we suggested it was too
bad that some scheme could not be made workable
that would guarantee our Canadian farmers a decent
price for wheat and other grain. He agreed with us.
But following his statement that it would be a good
thing for the country as a whole, he came back with
the statement that the average Ontario farmer was
not particularly interested in the price of grains.
We were somewhat surprised, but he continued by
explaining that he supposed the average farmer in
this province was, like himself, a purchaser of grain
to fatten his stock. Why, then, should there be the
continual clamor for higher priced grain?

In order that this farmer be not misunderstood,
we repeat once more that he favored an increase in
wheat and grain prices. He was emphatic in his
statement that grain could not be grown for the
price at which it had to be sold, and his argument
was presented merely from the standpoint of an
argument. He said he raised quite a lot of grain for
feeding purposes, but was every year a heavy pur-
chaser, and the lower the price of grain the better
for himself, if he were inclined to be selfish. He was
fair enough, however, to deplore the present low
market, and freely admitted that the purely grain
farmer was entitled to more than he was receiving.

HIGHWAY SAFETY IN ENGLAND

A recent issue of the Popular Science Monthly
tells of a highway safety method adopted in England
that has appealed to us as about the best and most
sensible we have yet heard of. It is nothing more or
less than an illuminated strip crossing the road made
up of a number of lights beneath glass lenses buried
flush with the pavement. Stop signals are given by
illuminating the dotted line of lamps and the driver
must not cross the line.

For a long time back the authorities in Canada
and the United States, especially in the more travel-
led districts, have been faced with the responsibility
of making street traffic safe for the pedestrian and
the elimination of accidents. Despite the jokes in
the newspapers that the pedestrian is tolerated
rather than welcomed on our highways or at our
street intersections, a real effort is being made to
ensure his safety, and in our opinion this has been
accomplished in England much better than in our
own country.

Strips of lighted lamps across the streets have, in
the first place, the advantage of consistency. They
would always be in the same place. In Canada and
the States each city has its own system. Some lights
are on the right hand side of the street on the
opposite corner, some are hung in the centre, and in
other cases, with the multitude of electric signs in
our metropolitan centres, a strange motorist has a
hard time telling where the stop and go sign is lo-
cated. But with the strip across the street there
would be no mistaking the location. The motorist
could keep his eye on the road ahead of him. The
stop and go sign would be in line with his vision
while driving through traffic, and he would be able
to watch pedestrians out of the corner of his eye
and thus avert accident. With the stop lights erect-
ed some eight or ten feet above the street, he has to
take his eyes off the road, the result being that he
may bump into some pedestrian and injure him and
become responsible for an accident which may not
have been his fault at all.

With the increasing number of motor cars and
the congestion of traffic in our cities and on our
main highways, drivers of motor vehicles have
little time for gawking around locating stop signs
in strange communities. In the adoption of the
"across the street" signs the authorities would be
giving the motorist something which all have been
looking for—a universal system. We think the
matter is deserving of careful consideration.

The Sun-Times reports the heaviest casting to
ever be poured in Owen Sound. It required twenty-
three tons of metal. At that it wasn't much heavier
than the Chronicle editor's stomach felt the morning
after attending a recent midnight banquet.

We read of a motor car driver sneezing, losing his
false teeth and crashing into a truck. This is un-
usual, and a news item. If a motor car driver, how-
ever, crashes into a truck and loses his teeth, that is
quite usual, and not a news item.

Charles Sherman, a writer, is the author of an
article, "When Mussolini Was Wrong". It is well for
Mr. Sherman he does not live in Italy. Otherwise,
Signor Mussolini might take it in hand to prove
otherwise—to the discomfort of Mr. Sherman.

Clever Quips From Our Exchanges

Fountain pens now have every needed improvement
except a contrivance to bark when they are placed in the
wrong pocket.

Matrimony, says a writer, is an institution of learning.
In it a man loses his bachelor's degree without acquiring
a master's.

A critic declares that modern poets have one great
fault in common. We've noticed that, too; nearly all of
them write poems.

"It is my ambition," says an artist, "to paint a vision of
beauty that is too wonderful to be realized in this life."
He is just the one to design the labels on flower seed
packages.

OTHER PAPERS' OPINIONS

Information Needed Generally
A couple of weeks ago a Public School
scholar came running up to us and en-
quired, "How did Canada become to be
called Canada and where did it get its
name?" In combing the cobwebs of
our intellect we could not recall ever
being told or being taught an answer
to the above. Becoming a little inter-
ested we put the question to a dozen
other students of our day as well as
many others and received the same
answer, "We do not know, we never did
know." In consulting Winston's En-
cyclopedia we learn considerable about
the Dominion, its coastlines, lakes and
rivers, geology and minerals, vegetation,
climate, agriculture, commerce, rail-
ways, canals, literature, people and his-
tory, but not a word that would answer
the boy's question. This question has
been a long time coming up as far as
we are concerned.—Meaford Mirror.

Sunday Trucking
Recent editorial comment in The
Aylmer Express with reference to the
ever-increasing Sunday trucking on the
highways has apparently had good ef-
fect. The editor now publishes a let-
ter which he has received from an of-
ficial source: "You will be glad to know
that Department of Highways, in co-
operation with the Attorney-General's
Department, is taking up actively this
question of Sunday trucking on the
highways. A survey has been made re-
cently to discover how much of this
business is going on, and it is hoped
that this invasion of Sunday and men-
ace to the safety of the highways will
be dealt with satisfactorily." The grow-
ing army of trucks on Ontario high-
ways constitute a sufficiently serious
problem on week days, but when they
come forth on Sunday to interfere with
the heavy motor traffic, then the time
has come to call a halt.—Simcoe Re-
former.

Careless Motorists
We were out driving recently with
a motorist who stopped his car to let
some ducks past but all drivers are
not of that type.
The average motorist now only gives
a passing thought to the sight of a hen
on the roadside, the victim of an auto-
mobile. A lady recently counted ten
dead fowl within a distance of five miles
on a Western Highway, but even this
news failed to arouse more than a passing
interest. When one comes upon a
whole flock of slain geese, however, it
is time to slow up and take stock.
Some heartless motorists "piled into" a
flock of these birds near Norwich one
day this week and killed not less than
fifteen of them. They averaged twelve
pounds each. The heads of seven of
the birds were severed and others were
terribly mangled. They were hit as they
were making their way along to a near-
by pond. There are some motorists
who dearly love to make an example
of one of these "driving fools" but the
trouble is very few of them ever get
caught in the act.—Chesley Enterprise.

The Lure of the Plow
Strange as it may seem, plowing
matches the country over continue to
attract large numbers of entrants, and
a good attendance of interested specta-
tors. Rain or snow or hail will not drive
off the crowd who gather to appraise
the work and to admire "the furrow
straight and true."
The plow has always been hallowed
from the time of the bent stick with
a wedge-like point of wood, up to the
present when single furrows are turned
with the latest implement that mechan-
ical skill can devise. The plow was the
starting point in soil tillage away back
when the Egyptians built their huge
monuments of stone, and with consum-
mate skill recorded in life-size pictures
the tools and implements of their crafts.
Plowing may be done today with power-
ful motors drawing a whole battery of
plows. In that case mechanical adjust-
ments are more responsible for the
good quality of the work than is the
eye or the arm of the operator. But
in any case the principle is the same,
and a field well plowed is a credit to
the man who did it and an inspiration
to those who pass that way.
As a man plows, so does he farm.
Good plowing is the beginning of good
farming; and for that reason, perhaps,
a plowing match continues to attract
an audience; and "the furrow straight
and true" remains an achievement
worth the effort of any man.—Chesley
Enterprise.

Change the Name
Throughout Ontario there are dozens
of different names in use at the present
time to designate the office in municipa-
lities which heads the electric light
and water services. Locally it is known
as The Kincaid Electric Light and
Water Commission. We understand
that a mandate has been issued from
Toronto to all municipalities that from
now on the name of offices that control
the public services such as above men-
tioned must be made uniform and
changed, where other names are used,
to that of "Public Utilities Commis-
sion."

The matter, probably, is not one of
much importance, but some time ago
this paper advocated such a change lo-
cally. The name "Public Utilities Com-
mission" may not be any better than
the old name, being only a matter of
taste, but the idea of having such of-
fices throughout the province uniform-
ly named is a good one.

We are not aware of by what author-
ity such a change can be demanded
by the government offices at Toronto.
All people know that the Hydro is con-
trolled by the government, but we did
not know that the government had any
control over municipally owned water
works, outside of the fact that the De-
partment of Health could demand that
the water supply be pure and force a
municipality to install a plant that
would insure just that.

However, governments have a way of
overcoming such little difficulties as
that and if they have issued this edict
to standardize the name of commis-
sions, we cannot see why there should
be any objection in doing so.

It will be expected when, when in the
course of a few weeks the municipal
elections roll round, that the Kincaid
ratepayers will be voting to elect
several new members to the Public

Utilities Commission in place of the
Electric Light and Water Commission.
—Kincaid Review-Reporter.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Toronto 2, October 17, 1930.
Sir:
Referring to your article under date
October 2nd, entitled "Golf Complica-
tions," may I state that the doubt as to
whether these enterprises constitute a
violation of the Lord's Day Act of Can-
ada has been removed by recent con-
victions in the Magistrate's Court of
Vancouver, against which no appeal has
been made.

It is unfortunate that the much ad-
vertised case in York Municipal Court
was taken under the pre-Confederation
Act rather than under the Federal sta-
tute. We did not believe the Magis-
trate could convict under the former
law and advised that the latter should
be implemented. The Attorney General
was ready, we were informed, to give
the necessary permission to prosecute.
It is doubtful whether the playing of
ordinary golf on Sunday constitutes a
breach of the law. No doubt the hiring
of caddies does, but this does not seem
to be a general practice.

With reference to the next to last
paragraph of your letter, the Federal
Act expressly permits and does not for-
bid, as you suggest, the hiring of car-
riages or boats on Sunday for pleasure
purposes, nor does it forbid the hiring
of a taxi or livery rig.

We would be glad if you would pub-
lish this letter for the information that
it contains.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. HUETTIS,
General Secretary, The Lord's Day
Alliance of Canada.

CARE OF MACHINERY IS IMPORTANT FACTOR

Thousands of dollars are wasted an-
nually through leaving farm machinery
and equipment out in the open, and
breakdowns at critical periods always
prove expensive. It costs very little,
around \$150, to provide an adequate, if
rough, shelter for binders, seed drills,
threshers, tractors, combines, mowers,
etc., most of which are idle about 46
weeks in the year. All that is neces-
sary is a shed that will keep rain, snow
and sun from the equipment. The sav-
ing in depreciation alone will more
than offset the cost in the first year.
The farmer who has his machinery
housed has a much better chance to
repair it during the winter time and
with only 170 working days between the
spring thaw and freeze up keeping farm
machinery at maximum efficiency is
really important.—Dominion Depart-
ment of Agriculture.

PLOUGHING YIELDS

A series of studies over a number of
years by soil experts of the Dominion
Department of Agriculture afford some
concise and pertinent deductions. In
sandy loam soil there is no significant
difference in average yield whether the
furrow turned is wide or narrow. On
clay land ploughing the narrow furrow
gives a slight increase in yield over the
wide furrow, but it must be remembered
that the cost of the time required in
ploughing may more than offset the
value of the increase in yield from
narrow furrows; the increase in yield
must be considerably greater for the
narrow furrow to be profitable.

SUCCESSFUL CURING OF PORK DEPENDS ON TEMPERATURE

Temperature is an important factor
in the home curing of pork observe ex-
perts of the Dominion Department of
Agriculture. The meat ceases to take
salt when the temperature falls below
36 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore, dry
curing to be successful must be done
in a room in which the temperature
does not long remain below this point.
In brine curing care must be taken to
avoid fermentation which occurs when
the temperature rises above 45 degrees
F. and also to see that the temperature
of the room does not drop below 35 de-
grees F. It is also well to freshen brine
frequently as this tends to prevent fer-
mentation. Detailed instructions in the
home curing of pork and other meats
is available free of charge on applica-
tion to the Department at Ottawa.

BARLEY IS BECOMING AN IMPORTANT CROP

The rapid increase in its use for hu-
man food and medicinal purposes makes
the barley crop one of growing econo-
mic importance. Cerealists of the Do-
minion Department of Agriculture state
that barley to the extent of upwards
of 140,000,000 pounds is used annually
as food or in medicines. As food it
takes the form of barley flour, cream
of barley, pearl or pot barley as well as
being used in its natural state. It is
particularly valuable in some form of
malt in proprietary medicines because
of its faculty for turning the starches of
foods into maltose, a form of sugar,
making them more readily assimilable.

RUST CONTROL

One of the most useful publications
which has been published by the Federal
Department of Agriculture recently is
the fifth in the series of studies in plant
diseases being carried out under the
direction of the Dominion Botanist.
This study deals with "Control Methods
for diseases of cereal, forage and fibre
crops". It contains the latest findings
of the Dominion Research Laboratories
of plant pathology at Winnipeg, Sas-
katoon and Edmonton. The subjects
dealt with include not only general rules
useful in the control and eradication of
cereal diseases, but specific recommen-
dations for the treatment of a wide
variety of specific cereal diseases. The
crops dealt with include wheat, oats,
barley, rye, corn, millet, flax, sunflowers,
alfalfa, sweet clover and common
clover. This circular, No-123 New Series,
is available without charge on applica-
tion to the Publications Branch of
the Department at Ottawa.

Any Offers?

As Mrs. King was cleaning her front
bed-room windows she saw a friend
hurry along the road.
"Whatever has happened?" she cried,
running to the garden gate and calling
to the friend. "Why are you in such a
hurry?"
The friend paused to regain her
breath. "I'm trying to get something
for my husband," she panted.
"Oh," replied Mrs. King, very much
relieved. "Had any offers?"

Judge: "You stole eggs from this
man's shop. Have you any excuse?"
Accused: "Yes, I took them by mis-
take."
Judge: "How is that?"
Accused: "I thought they were fresh."

Venerable Arc
of London was
on Wednesday
Mr. and Mrs.
ter, Betty, and
Arkell and son,
were Sunday vis-
M. H. Bailey.
Mr. and Mrs.
ing this week at

Read The Chr

Are You Prepared for the Cold Weather
Ladies' wool under hose, flesh shade, per pair 49c.
Ladies' Silk and Wool Hose, all shades, per pair 49c.
Ladies' Suede Gloves, pair 49c.
Ladies' all-wool bloomers, all colors, pair 98c.
Children's Fleece Lined Bloomers, pair 49c.
Children's cashmere Hose pr. 39c.
Ladies' Flannellette Night Gown 98c.
SATURDAY SPECIAL—with a \$1.00 purchase we will give you a good 4-string broom 19c.
The Variety Store
R. L. Saunders, Prop.
PHONE 4 DURHAM

PLAY SAFE--Insure
THERE are many risks when motoring on
our Provincial Highways today. You are
wholly responsible for any damage your
car may do, whether driven by yourself
or not. Why not let us, through a good Insurance
Company, carry your risk?
We carry nothing but the best insurance. We do
not sell any of the "how cheap" kind. But we
do guarantee that our insurance policy relieves
you of any financial risk without quibbling or
side-stepping.
There may be insurance as good as ours, but
there is nothing sold that is any better.
FRANK IRWIN, Durham
FIRE and CASUALTY INSURANCE

SOCIAL A
Mr. and Mrs.
Winnipeg, who
Mr. John Bella
guests of Mr.
here the first c
pleased to hav
from Mr. Bellan
who has been a
for the past fiv
to learn he is d
Miss Jean
spent a few da
Grace Donaldso
Mr. Edward J
visiting his mot
Miss Margaret
Miss Emily Dow
Wright, all of g
guests of Mr.
Crawford.
Miss Cecile an
accompanied th
Toronto on Frid
supervisor in an
Michael Hospital
Mrs. Catherine
her daughters it
will spend the w
Mr. and Mrs.
ville, visited with
Frank and Bryn
week-end. They
Miss Mary McK
home after visiti
Pender.
Mr. and Mrs.
Charlotte Patter
last week with
Inwood and Alvi
Mrs. Barker, T
week with her s
Mrs. Blodgett,
her sister, Mrs.
Messrs. Bryson
Charlotte Lang, P
Wilson were on
week to Meaford
catch.
Messdames W.
Miss E. Chadwe
Hayes attended
ing at Dundak
week.
Venerable Arc
of London was
on Wednesday
Mr. and Mrs.
ter, Betty, and
Arkell and son,
were Sunday vis-
M. H. Bailey.
Mr. and Mrs.
ing this week at
Read The Chr