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At Home Come in & Chat Awhile -Ruth Raeburn.

Dear Susan Sunshine: I enjoyed your letter and noted your desire to present to your young people with books or recreation that are wholesome.

Today I am reviewing a book which I think most girls will enjoy. It has a high ideal of character based on a sure foundation, and also shows a life that was good but did not admit until near the close of life that the One who should come first had been left out.

ODD MADE EVEN by Amy Le Feuvre

The author makes apology for this book in the preface. So many young people who had read "Odd" had asked for another story about Betty and she was afraid this story would be above their heads.

We might add that this is a splendid girl's story whether or not the previous book has been read. It is a clean, wholesome story with a high ideal and gives us glimpses of almost all moods to which every individual is apt to have with life's various adventures.

Once when speaking to a friend of another who was in trouble she expressed the desire "to comfort him, to make him pleased and satisfied with life."

Then again, we watch the growth of the seeds that are sown through the singing of Betty's favorite hymn "The King of Love my Shepherd is, whose goodness faileth never."

Then we follow with interest her desire for service, her feelings that she was no good, her lack of vision that the corner she was in was where her service for God should be.

A real live love story runs through the book and what girl is there who does not delight in tracing up all the events and the ups and downs in the path of love? It is a love story that is worthy of reading and shows how those who aim to follow the Great Example in the dark places as well as in the sunshine find the desire of their

Women Less Faithful Than Men Says Famous K.C.

Famous English Lawyer Expresses Unconventional Opinions About the Modern Women.-J. V. McAree Gives Outline in Toronto Mail and Empire.

Women, their inferiority or superiority to men, and their place in the world have been discussed in the papers by a large number of correspondents of both sexes but we doubt if any conclusion has been reached. If we were called upon for an opinion on the subject we are inclined to think that we would carefully view the surroundings and decide accordingly.

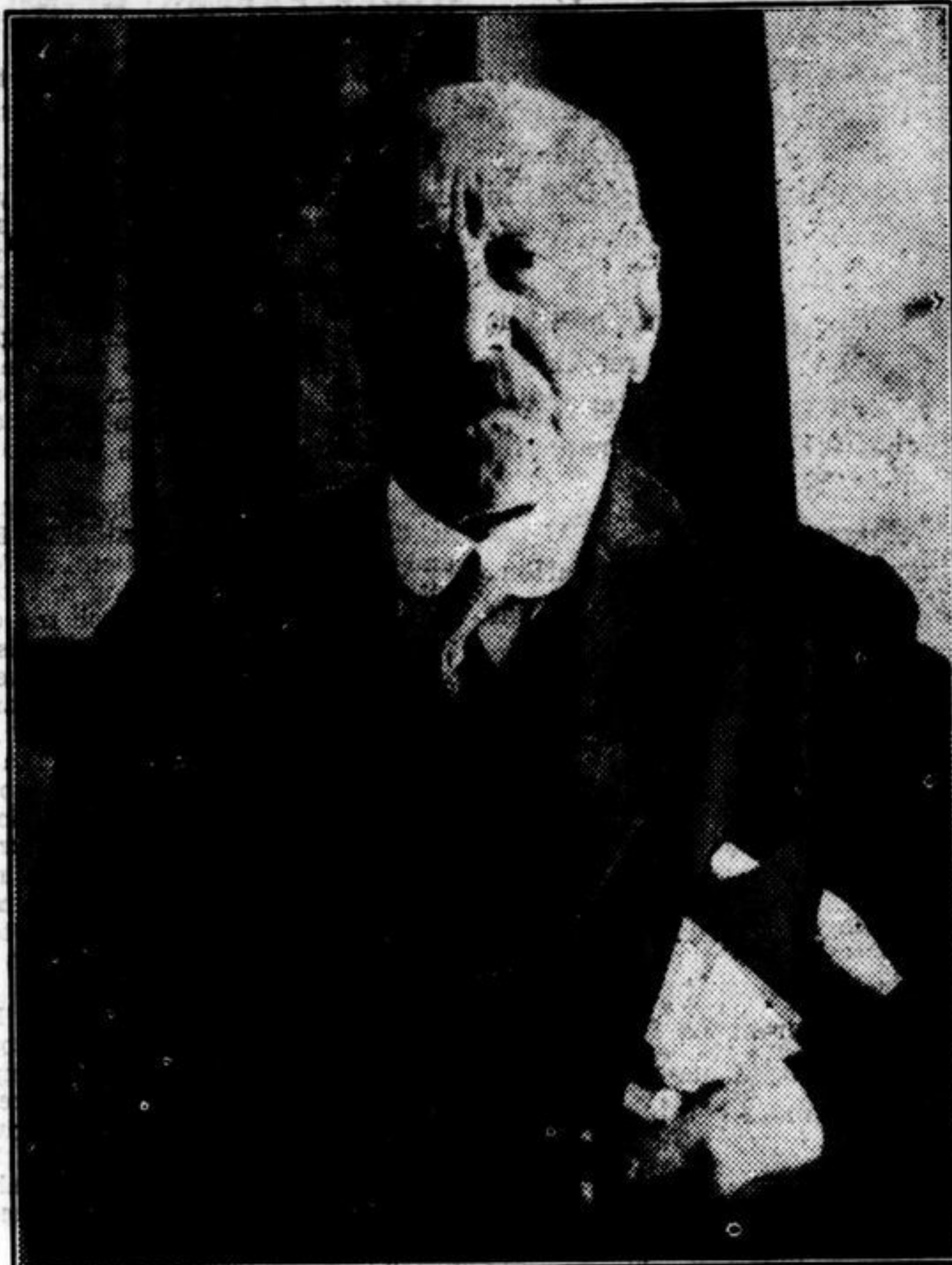
Women's Intuition

More explicitly, he says: "I think strange as it may seem, that women are less faithful than men. There are so many phases of life... which affect a woman in an altogether greater degree than a man, and which make easier the path of a would-be lover: curiosity, boredom, love of change, love of adventure; even the risk of an illicit liaison with its plotting and planning, its deceptions and its untruths, is sometimes better to a woman than the sameness of uneventful domesticity."

A Difficult Situation

One of Sir Ellis' most famous cases, the Russell case celebre, provides him with one of the most piquant of his anecdotes. A co-respondent told him that he had taken Mrs. Russell to a

hearts that are worthy will be granted them in time. One can also trace the beauty of true friendship in this story and that is an ideal which should be kept before young people. I have no hesitation in recommending this book as a suitable gift for a girl in her teens and a book that many women who love girls will enjoy reading.



BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC LEADER RETURNS HOME Lord Kirkley, the leader of the British Economic Mission to South Africa, is here seen on his arrival in London from Cape Town. According to reports, the Mission was a great success.

dance and that when they returned, she found that she had lost her key. So he took her to his flat, where she slept in his room, while he occupied the sitting room. "I said to the young man, 'But what happened in the morning?' To which, with complete simplicity, he said, 'Well, you see, it was rather awkward, because the lady had nothing but evening dress and could not very well leave in that attire.' Well, what did you do? 'What did I do?' said the young man in astonishment, 'Why, of course, I did the obvious thing. I telephoned her husband, told him that she was with me, and was still in evening dress, and that he must pack up and bring her day things at once.' Which, he said, the husband did. As Sir Ellis remarked to the jury, 'If the husband did not mind, why on earth should we?'

A legal story of a somewhat different kind was culled by Sir Ellis from an American source: "One of our universities had need of a law lecturer, so they advertised for one. There were many answers, but one gentleman, after stating his qualifications, added that his father had been a judge, he had a brother who was then a judge, and his grandfather had been a chief justice. The secretary thanked him for his letter, but pointed out that there seemed to be some misapprehension, as the university wanted him as a law lecturer and not to breed from." Sir Ellis's reputation as a divorce court pleader gives point to his anecdote of the facetious friend, who, at a dinner at the House of Commons, introduced to him a certain noble lord, saying loudly: "He may be useful to you some day," and then in a roar of laughter, "You never know, do you? Oh, no, you never know!" "I laughed with that sort of infectious gaiety usually only exhibited by a doctor with a good bedside manner, and the noble lord saw a friend whom he knew on the other side of the room and left without saying anything. In fact, his wife had been in consultation with me the greater part of the afternoon, choosing the facts upon which she could most easily divorce him—and he knew it!"

Lord Curzon's Joke

An excitingly unconventional glimpse of Lord Curzon is given in the account of a dinner at which he told how, in his university days, he had played a trick on Mr. X., a very distinguished member of the Government who was then present. He had hired at a London store a respectable woman and two children and had introduced them into the room where Mr. X. was presiding over a large dinner party. She walked slowly down the table in the midst of an astonished silence, and arrived in front of the chairman, turned deliberately towards him and, clutching a child in each hand, said at the top of her voice: "At last! Children behind your father." The story was of course, received with a shout of laughter, and in his eye I suddenly saw the light of an inspiration. He stopped the laughter and then looking Mr. X. who was present, straight in the face, he added, "Yes but what do you think the chairman said? He looked at both the children and then simply said: 'My God; when did it happen?' When on a mission to the United States, Sir Ellis had painful cause to appreciate the resource of American newspaper men. They wanted his photograph, but Sir Ellis was in bed. They were in a hurry, he agreed to clothe the upper half of himself in outdoor garb, leaving his legs in pyjamas. It was to be only half-length. Sir Ellis assumed a grave and statesmanlike air—which looked extremely funny in the paper next morning above two legs clad in pyjamas, naked feet and a pair of carpet slippers!

CLEMENCEAU'S WISE DOG

A remarkable story of a dog belonging to the late M. Clemenceau, which used to hire cabs, has been told in Paris. This animal—a fox terrier—as independent as its master, used to go for long rambles about Paris. When the dog tired it would jump into a stationary cab and sit down. As often as the driver turned it out it returned until the driver became sufficiently interested to examine its collar—which bore the name of its famous master. The driver, anticipating a liberal tip, invariably drove it home.

Our Ottawa Letter

Premier Bennett has abandoned the idea of a brief holiday overseas and is hurrying home to throw himself into the task of finding either a palliative or remedy for the very serious economic conditions confronting agriculture.

As has been pointed out in these letters the Government, ever since it took office, has been prosecuting a vigorous inquiry into farm economics. The first expression of the fruits of that inquiry was the recent program laid down by Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture. That program was a constructive effort but its favorable results cannot be fully operative except in succeeding years. It does not meet the very real and immediate crisis which wheat around sixty cents per bushel creates.

It is more particularly with the crisis that Mr. Bennett will deal. Mr. Weir, Sir George Perley, Hon. Dr. Manion and other ministers are assembling data for him. The general facts have gone to him by cable each night. When he does reach Ottawa the prairie premiers and heads of the grain selling organizations, pool and private, will probably be called here. Leading bankers will be consulted and the whole situation reduced to the most useful form of action that can be devised.

Until Mr. Bennett has canvassed the situation at first hand there will be no statement of his policy. It is, however, very generally agreed here that any cash bonus which would be acceptable to the farmer would impose an impossible burden upon the country.

Conclusion of the Imperial Conference has been followed by a mass of editorial opinion as to the negative or positive results achieved. Even Labor spokesmen are agreed that useful progress was made. Since the Conference Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas has declared the Labor Government as favorable to Empire preferences. The fear of putting them into operation seems to lie in the difficulty of making a start and the fear of even implying any tax on food.

Evidence accumulates that public interest in Empire trade is steadily expanding in Britain and that there is genuine hopefulness that the conference to be held in Ottawa next year will make concrete progress towards the goal of increased interempire economic co-operation.

Politically minded people of the Dominion are following developments in the province of Quebec with deep interest. The landslide towards the Bennett party in Quebec last July was a severe shock to the long-entrenched Liberals. It was almost as much of a surprise to the Conservatives, albeit a more pleasant one. By-elections since July have indicated that the slide was not limited to Federal politics.

Mr. Taschereau enjoys a commanding majority in the legislature but Quebec has a habit of violent turns and the Government finds itself threatened by the unrest which inevitably associates itself against a party long in office and, particularly, in periods of economic depression.

An election is scheduled in the province for 1931 and then for the first time in twenty years federal and provincial Conservatives will be united in their test of strength.

The recent death of Hon. J. L. Perron has deprived Mr. Taschereau of his outstanding lieutenant both as an administrator and strategist but it also removed the spear-head against whom practically all opposition attacks on the Government were launched.

the social prestige of the Commission-ership. Mr. Ferguson, it is said, is by no means wealthy. He announced some years ago his coming retirement from politics. It is overdue and if Mr. Ferguson really wants to go to London it is more than likely he will get the job. It is not likely, however, that any material increase in salary will be made. Times are too hard and next year's budget will have to be very skillfully pruned.

INVENTORS OF TODAY HAVE GREAT OPPORTUNITY

During the last hundred years mankind has made greater advances in knowledge and in turning natural forces to his own use than in the course of any other period in the world's history, and there is no question that the coming century will see a still more astonishing forward movement, writes R. W. Hallows in The-Bits.

We seem to be on the verge of solving problems that have baffled humanity through the ages—and yet the solutions elude us. Perhaps the most needed of all discoveries are cures for the many appalling diseases that still afflict the human race. Cancer still baffles medical science, though any day its cause and the means of curing it may be known. We have discovered how to deal with typhus, typhoid, smallpox, plague, and other dreadful scourges of the past, but doctors are still baffled by influenza and the common cold.

Means of communication between one part of the world and almost any other are marvels of today. A hundred years ago it took six months to send a message to Australia; now it can be done in a fraction of a second. But our communications, marvellous as they are, are not perfect. Magnetic storms may completely upset the working of cables for hours or even days upon end, whilst atmospherics may render the reception of messages by wireless impossible. One of the greatest needs of the day is for a certain and absolutely reliable means of communication.

Another invention for which the world is waiting is that of some satisfactory means of disposing of refuse. Though refuse of all kinds contains

huge stores of energy and many valuable chemicals, we do not know what to do with it. We turn our rivers into sewers and disfigure our countryside with horrible dumps. What Great Britain alone throws down drains and throws into dustbins would probably be worth at least \$500,000,000 a year. Power for driving machinery is one of the greatest needs of civilization. In the tides of the sea, which rise or fall twice a day, almost unlimited power is available if we could find a means of using it.

Some means must be found of furnishing heat and power without burning substances such as coal, oil, or wood. These are wasteful methods and far more important, the smoke that they produce seriously affects man's health and comfort.

So far, we have discussed inventions and discoveries that can plainly be classed as big. Many more of this kind could be mentioned, but they are not the only ones for which the world is waiting. There are much needed inventions which, though they may seem relatively unimportant, would have an enormous effect upon human health.

Here are a few of the lesser inventions the world badly needs. The great majority of deaths due to traffic accidents—and these run into thousands in Britain alone in a year—are caused by skidding. A road surface upon which, wet or dry, wheels cannot slip is one of our greatest needs. Sudden changes in the weather result in enormous losses not only to farmers, but also to innumerable kinds of business. We still have no certain method of forecasting these. Fog completely disorganizes our transport by land, sea and air and we have found no means of penetrating it.

Never before in history have there been such opportunities for inventors.

THE PRODUCTION OF SALT

The production of salt in Canada for 1929 was 330,264 tons, having a value of \$1,578,086 as compared with the previous year's production of 299,445 tons valued at \$1,495,971. Salt, either in natural brine or in beds of rock salt, is found in every province in Canada; commercial production is confined to Ontario and Nova Scotia.

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Elaine And Her Ideas From Paris

Illustration of Elaine with various fashion items and text annotations: 'Couldn't this evening pump make up its mind?', 'It shaded from dark to very light green, volia!', 'And here's the coat to her pink velvet dress—all of white, the fur ermine—the cloth brocade. Only Macy Roddy could give pink & white such chic!', 'Three jewelled ornaments hold her evening coiffeur', 'Three new ways to be sleeved: Ermine cuffs, or white jabot, or a lame sleeve on a lame dress.', 'Button—button only one tho, a dark red stone, with silvers.'