

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor

Thursday, May 3, 1917

THE FOOD CRISIS

We referred a few weeks ago to the possibility of a food shortage, and the dire necessity for every man, woman and child available to use every effort to prevent a world famine.

Europe is producing only a fraction of what it did in peace times, and to add to the gravity of the situation the crops for the past two or three years have been below comparative normal.

Canada is a large food-producing country, and should use every effort to make the yield as large as possible.

It will not be amiss, perhaps, to say we can meet the situation in part by the exercise of greater economy. None of us wish to be classed as wasteful or extravagant.

The appeal of the Organization of Resources Committee, which appears as a full-page ad, in this issue is deserving of careful consideration.

THE SCOTLAND OF AMERICA—THE SCOTSMEN OF AMERICA

(London Advertiser) It is admitted that there are no more reliable or braver soldiers in the world than Scotsmen.

"Clap in his cheek a Highland gill, Say this is Royal Geordie's will, And there's the foe;

After the great war is over it will be admitted by friends and foe alike that there is one soldier at least the Scotsman's equal—the Canadian.

Canada is the north part of America, as Scotland is the north part of Great Britain.

"Who made the American nation? A little more than a century ago, what was the American? A puny, miserable colonist; a dependent of another nation.

When he reads of these splendid men whose deeds excelled the great deeds of the past, the charge of the Scots Greys, the charge of the Light Brigade, teeming with examples of collective and individual bravery.

As Scotsmen do not suffer by comparison with Englishmen, neither will Canadians suffer by comparison with Americans; in fact, he may even wish with Desdemona "that heaven had made all men such men," and blot out the reference from his speech forever.

CLERICAL PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION, COUNTY OF GREY

To all citizens of the County of Grey, Greeting:

The members of the Clerical Patriotic Association beg leave to draw the attention of all citizens in the county of Grey to the gravity of the crisis through which the Empire of Great Britain is now passing.

We acknowledge, with profound gratitude, and thankfulness to Almighty God, the marvellous spontaneity of the response which has been made by the Overseas Dominions and especially by the Dominion of Canada.

The work of the women of Canada will go down in history as an outstanding memorial to the unselfish devotion of the wives, the mothers, and the sisters, of the brave men and boys who have given up all that life holds dear.

Our chief aim, however, in addressing the citizens of the county at this time, is to remind them that their duty does not end with the supply of material things.

It is the opinion of this Clerical Patriotic Association that the hour has come when services of intercession should be held in every church in the county where such a service is possible.

Signed on behalf of the Association: James Ardill, Canon, Chairman; J. W. Stewart, vice-chairman; Owen Sound branch; S. D. Jamieson, vice-chairman; Thornbury; W. W. Wallace, vice-chairman; Markdale; S. M. Whaley, vice-chairman, Durham; P. T. Pilkey, secretary-treasurer; County; A. N. St. John, secretary, Thornbury; J. H. Horsford, secretary, Markdale; T. H. Ibbott, secretary for Durham.

Dated at Owen Sound this 15th day of April.

HITS AND MISSES

The most profitable dog for a fellow to keep nowadays is a wooden dog.

When bashfulness is the effect of ignorance, education is liable to change it into impertinence.

Education is a good thing if used on the right material, but if you educate an ass you make him an educated ass.

If a fellow had a neat, natty spring overcoat, the warm weather wouldn't seem to come quite so soon.

If you snub a man just about right, don't mention it till you're sure he's out of hearing. He might get back at you and make you feel about as limp as a sick gosling.

It is sometimes said that fine feathers make fine birds. Perhaps so, but it would take a lot of feathers to make a peacock out of a jackdaw.

A boy never rises in the esteem of sensible people by calling his father "the old man."

It's a good thing to trade dogs if you can make it a rule to trade two for one.

BEFORE THE WAR

(Mrs.) Capt. Parsons was in town over Sunday and spoke in the morning in the Methodist church at Zion in the afternoon, in the Presbyterian church at night, and at a mass meeting in the town hall after the close of the church services.

Her addresses had all a direct bearing on the war, and at the mass meeting she devoted about an hour to a large and most attentive audience.

She started by telling of things "before the war," believing that future generations would classify events as before, during, or after the war.

Reference was made to disturbances in Ireland just before the war and how the Kaiser and the German war party misjudged the spirit of the people.

He was again disappointed. Fine descriptive word pictures were given of the hardships in the trenches and the need for more men to fill the gaps in the Canadian ranks made by the ravages of war.

She made a strong appeal for all eligible men to get into khaki, and for those who remained at home to bend every energy towards production.

Lieut. Yule sang a patriotic selection, and Rev. G. Calder officiated as chairman. The meeting was closed with the National Anthem, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

THOMAS MCGIRR Mr Thomas McGirr, an esteemed resident of this vicinity since 1846, died very unexpectedly on Monday morning last.

He was born of Irish parents, on the 15th of August, 1844, and was therefore in his 73rd year.

In December, 1881, he married Elizabeth Binnie. To them were born four sons and five daughters: Bella, Agnes and Chrissie at home, Annie, teaching near Galt, Maggie, at the Deaconess' School, Toronto, Ernest, in France, and John, in Glenelg, near the old homestead.

The deceased was honorable and industrious, a good citizen, a kind and obliging neighbor, and respected by all who knew him.

He was a Conservative in politics, a Presbyterian in religion, and an honest and truthful man in his dealings.

The funeral took place to Durham cemetery yesterday afternoon, the service being conducted by his pastor, Rev. S. M. Whaley, assisted by Rev. Mr. Binnie of Parry Sound, brother-in-law of the deceased, and Rev. W. W. Whyte of the Baptist church. In his address Rev. Mr. Whaley made some eulogistic references to the Christian character of the deceased gentleman.

DURHAM SCHOOL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

Public School Department

Jr. Primary: A—Martina Simpson, Christine Goodchild, Mabel Montgomery, Jasper Traynor, Ina Milne, Mary Glaser, Munroe Marshall.

B—Sadie Holmes, Lizzie Hinds, Laura McFayden, Lo Falkingham, Beatrice Miles.

C—Elsie Kearney, Jean Harding, Gordon Falkingham, Janet Burnett, Dolly Kelsey, Helen Knight, Raymond McGirr.

Aggregate: A. 49, Average 45.6, Promoted 15, Admitted 21.

Sr. Primary: A—Jaffy Elvidge, George Hind, Wallace McGowan, Beatrice Vessie, Tom Brown.

B—Leaman Havens, Effie Catton, Beryl Brooke, Cecilia McAuliffe, David Marshall.

Aggregate: A. class 28; B. class, 15. Total 43. Average 39. Promoted, 15. Admitted, 15.

Room III: Jr. I—Nellie McGirr, Isabel Kelsey, Violet Brooke, Norma Lloyd, George Thompson.

Sr. I—Adeline Collinson, Alvin Snell, Mae Traynor, Iva Saunders, Jean McCaughey, Marjorie Pickering, Christine Marshall.

Aggregate: Jr. II 15, Sr. I 27; Total 42. Average: Jr. II 33, Sr. I 23; Total 36. Promoted 5, Admitted 15.

Room IV: Sr. II—B. Traynor, C. McCrae, F. Hopkins, K. Milne, B. Ritchie, M. Lauder.

Jr. II—M. Montgomery, S. Harford, J. McFayden, G. Trafford, W. Marshall.

Aggregate: Sr. 33, Jr. 15; Total 48. Average: Sr. 28.4, Jr. 11.6; Total 40.

Room V: Jr. III—E. Levine, M. Saunders, D. Graham, M. Orr, E. McComb.

Sr. III—W. Collinson, N. Falkingham, B. Stonehouse, G. Watt, A. McCullum.

Aggregate: Jr. 13, Sr. 23; Total 36. Average: 32.

Room VI: Jr. IV—Mae McGirr, Catherine Whyte, Albert Kress, Sadie Russell, Erben Schutz.

Sr. IV—Jessie McCrie, Katie McAuliffe, Mary Turnbull, Margaret Cox, Ward Koch.

Aggregate: Jr. 19, Sr. 21; Total 40. Average: Jr. 16.9, Sr. 19.9; Total 36.8.

CROP TO PLANT LATER

Provide for Winter as Well as Immediate Needs.

CABBAGE AND OTHER THINGS

Good Food Products Can Be Secured by the Amateur by a Little Labor and a Small Expenditure.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Besides growing many vegetables for immediate use the backyard garden should produce some vegetables which can be stored for consumption during winter months.

Some, of course, do not need to be planted as early as the plants which were described last week.

BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND SALSIFY. These include the most important members of the root vegetables.

They are usually grown for winter purposes, though beets and carrots are relished by many in their earlier stages of growth.

These demand practically the same attention. The seeds should be sown in straight rows at a depth of about three-quarters of an inch.

When the plants have reached a height of two inches they should be carefully thinned out so that they stand, beets and parsnips three to four inches apart, carrots and salsify two or three inches apart.

It will be found that the parsnips are very slow growers, and for this reason it is sometimes advisable to plant a few seeds of lettuce with the parsnip seeds so that they will serve as a marker.

The young beet plants may be used as spring greens. It is necessary that the soil be cultivated at intervals during the summer months so that the crops may grow.

They do not as a general rule require as heavy watering as some of the other vegetable crops. In the fall the beets should be pulled up and the tops twisted off close to the head, not cut off with a knife as in the case of carrots, parsnips, or salsify, which should have the tops cut about one-half inch from the roots preparatory to storing for winter use.

CORN. In planting corn holes should be two or three inches deep and should be made with a hoe.

Five or six kernels of corn should be dropped in this and covered with soil, which should be gently firm up by tramping on it.

When the shoots are about three inches high all excepting the three sturdiest should be pulled out. The soil should be drawn up around the stalks as they grow, to give them support.

When the kernels on the cob appear full of milk they are ready to use. It is also a good practice to cultivate the soil often around the corn, for expert growers claim that the crops corn and cabbage faster and better when plenty of cultivation is given.

CABBAGE. Cabbage is one of the most widely grown vegetables. The cabbage plant requires a supply of moisture, and yet if the cabbage soil is too wet the plant will be injured.

Cabbage does particularly well on new land, and some growers claim that the cabbage grows without an abundant supply of manure in the soil better than many other vegetables.

It is considered a good practice for backyard gardeners to purchase plants which have been grown in hot-beds or hot-houses and transplant them directly into the permanent bed.

This saves considerable trouble. It is necessary when setting cabbage plants to set them fairly deep so that they will not be whipped about by the wind.

They may be set eighteen inches apart, and there should be quite a good deal of soil around the roots. When they are ready to be set out a hole may be made with a dibber or a sharpened stick. The roots may be watered after they have been set.

One of the most important features of growing cabbage consists in the attention given to cultivation of the soil. There may be some occasions when the head will split, this may be stopped or prevented if the head is taken in the hands and turned forcibly from one side to another.

CAULIFLOWER. The cauliflower is treated in much the same way as cabbage, the plants being grown and set out in the same manner outside.

They are treated practically the same as cabbage until it is noticed that a little white flower has commenced to grow. The dry leaves of the plant should be brought together at the top and tied with a piece of string so that these little white flowers are protected from the rays of the sun and the rain.

All cauliflower heads should be treated in this manner when they are about two inches in diameter.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Brussels sprouts are perhaps the most hardy of the cabbage family. If it is impossible to secure brussels sprouts plants a few seeds may be planted about May 15 at a depth of about one inch.

These should be transplanted to the permanent bed about the 15th of June. They should be set eighteen inches in the row and two feet between the rows. It is well to keep the patch clean, and the surface soil should be stirred frequently.

It is unnecessary to trim off the leaves as the plants grow in the garden.

SWISS CHARD. Swiss chard can be grown easily from seed, in rows twelve inches apart, the young plants being thinned to six or eight inches apart. The advantage of this plant is that the leaves may be pulled off close to the root and new leaves shoot up, which may be consumed during the season.

The roots are used for greens and the stem of the leaf as asparagus. A few plants should be sufficient for a small family.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

APRIL 30th

Toronto Cattle Market

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Choice heavy steers, do. medium, Butchers' choice handy, do. good, do. medium, do. common, Butchers' choice cows, do. good, do. medium, Butchers' bulls, choice, do. good, do. medium, Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., do. med., 700 to 800, Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., do. medium, Grass cows, 800 to 1,000 lbs., Cutters, Canners, Milkers, good to choice, do. com. and med., Springers, Calves, veal, choice, do. medium, do. common, do. heavy fat, Lambs, yearlings, choice, do. medium, do. culls, do. spring lambs, each, Sheep, ewes, light, do. heavy and bucks, do. culls, Hogs, fed and watered, choice, do. off cars, do. f.o.b. country pts.

Toronto Grain Markets

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Manitoba Wheat—Nominal, track, bay ports, No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern, Manitoba Oats—All-rail, delivered, No. 2 C. W., No. 3 C. W., extra No. 1 feed, No. 1 feed, American Corn—No. 3 yellow, Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, No. 3 winter, Ontario Oats (according to freights outside)—No. 2 white, No. 3 white, Peas—Nominal, Barley—Malt, Rye—No. 2, new, Manitoba Flour—First patents, in jute bags, Ontario Flour—Winter, new, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Montreal freights, Hay—Track, Toronto, extra No. 2, Straw—Carlots.

Chicago Live Stock

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Receipts, 1,000; market strong; beefs, \$9 to \$13.40; stockers and feeders, \$7.15 to \$10; cows and heifers, \$5.70 to \$11.20; calves, \$8 to \$12; Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; light, \$14.75 to \$15.85; mixed, \$15.30 to \$15.95; heavy, \$15.30 to \$16; rough, \$15.30 to \$15.50; pigs, \$10 to \$13.75; bulk of sales, \$16.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; lambs, native, \$12.40 to \$18.90.

East Buffalo Cattle

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cattle, 15 cars, slow, Hogs, 20 cars, slow, yorkers, \$16 to \$16.15; pigs, \$13.50 to \$14; Sheep—Thirty cars, dull and lower, Wool lambs, \$16 to \$18.25; clipped, \$13 to \$13.25; yearlings, \$11 to \$12.25; wethers, \$11.75 to \$12; ewes, \$11 to \$11.50; calves, \$12, lower. Top, \$13; fair to good, \$12 to \$12.50; fed calves, \$5 to \$7.

Wholesale Produce

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Toronto wholesale prices to the trade, Eggs—New-laid, cartons, do. ex-cartons, Butter—Creamery prints, fresh, Creamery prints, storage, Creamery solids, Choice dairy prints, Ordinary dairy prints, Bakers', Cheese—New, large, 27 1/2c; twins, 28c; June, large, 28 1/2c; twins, 29c. Live Poultry—Buying price delivered Toronto. Wholesale price to the trade is two cents higher. Chickens, fat, Powl fat, Chickens, ordinary, Fowl, ordinary, Beans—Japanese, hand picked, \$6.25; prime, \$5.75; Canadian, hand picked, bushel, \$7.25; prime, \$6.75. Honey—Tins, 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15c a lb.; 5-lb. tins, 14 1/2c a lb.; 10-lb. tins, 14c a lb.; 60-lb. tins clover 13c to 13 1/2c a lb. Comb honey—Selects, \$2.40 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.15. Buckwheat honey, 60-lb. tins, 10 1/2c to 11c a lb. Maple Syrup—Pure, \$1.65 to \$1.75 per imperial gallon. Dressed Meats—Wholesale Toronto wholesale houses are quoting to the trade as follows: Beef, forequarters, \$15.00 to \$17.00; do. hindquarters, 19.00 to 21.00; Carcasses, choice, 17.50 to 19.00; do. common, 13.00 to 13.50; Veals, common, 9.50 to 11.50; do. medium, 12.50 to 14.50; do. prime, 18.50 to 20.00; Heavy hogs, 14.50 to 16.50; Shop hogs, 20.00 to 21.00; Abattoir hogs, 21.00 to 22.00; Mutton, heavy, 10.00 to 12.00; do. light, 15.00 to 17.00; Lambs, lb., do. spring.

Cheese Markets

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes St. Hyacinthe, Que.—150 boxes of cheese sold at 26c. Belleville—275 white cheese were offered, all sold at 26 1/2c. London—One thousand boxes were offered at 26 1/2c. All sold.

Detroit Bean Market

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beans, immediate, prompt and May shipment, \$10; Limas, 17c per pound.

TWO LONG YEARS HE SUFFERED

"Fruit-a-tives" Made Him Feel As If Walking On Air

ORILLIA, Ont., Nov. 28th, 1914.

"For over two years, I was troubled with Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives make you feel like walking on air.' This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and now I feel fine. I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I recommend this Pleasant fruit medicine to all my friends."

DAN McLEAN, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BUT FOR THE GALLANT DEFENSE PUT UP BY BELGIUM—

It is admitted that the French Army would have been swamped, Paris is taken, the French Western Coast occupied, England unable to send any army to the continent, and Germany thus in possession of extensive submarine bases would have threatened British shipping even more so than to-day.

On receipt of the German ultimatum in August, 1914, Belgium might have sent a strong protest, allowed the German hordes to pass and thought she had done enough.

After Liege held out longer than the most sanguine expected, after the flower of the Belgian army had been sacrificed to allow the mobilization of the Allies, Belgium might have cried enough!

After the fall of Brussels, after the great defence of Antwerp, Belgium still standing almost alone against the most powerful military power in the world, might have laid down her arms and said enough!

After the race for the North Sea, after the checking of the German advance on the Yser, the Belgian army which had been in the field before any other, without reserves to draw upon, might have called out enough!

The whole of Belgium occupied, millions facing starvation, separate peace, restoration and compensation were offered King Albert. He might have said: I have done enough!

Loyal to his Allies, helping them to the last, trusting to them to look after his starving people, he fought on for the cause of Humanity.

Can we betray that trust? Have we done enough for the people who have given their all for Humanity and have mortgaged in that cause all they may have for the next hundred years? Have we given enough? Perhaps we never can do enough, but we may start now and persevere in our efforts to save innocent starving women and children.

Send your contributions to A. DE JARDIN, Hon. Sec. Treas. Belgian Relief 59 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

Will you not constitute yourself a "committee of one" and help to further the cause? The Belgians need your help.

CARRIED BEETS THROUGH DROUGHT

ALFRED ROSE, Bell River, Ontario, says: "I bought several tons of Homestead Fertilizer last Spring and used some on spring wheat. It did exceptionally well—yielded beyond everybody's expectations. I also used a ton on 12 acres of sugar beets sown with a beet drill with a fertilizer attachment. It was remarkable how it helped the growth, and during the dry spell of weather my beets remained green and thrifty, while my neighbor's beets that had no fertilizer became yellow."

I find Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer does even more good than claimed for it.

GOOD START—BETTER COLOR H. LOFT, Hlderton, Ont., says: "I used Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer on the wheat this fall, and from what I have seen I think it pays to sow fertilizer. It gives the wheat a good start and keeps it a better color."

Write Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, for free book and particulars about their Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer.

DURHAM MARKET

Corrected May 3, 1917

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley, Hay, Butter, Eggs, Live hogs, Hides, per lb., Sheepskins, Tallow, Lard.

Advertisement for M. Glavin's 'Rags, Rags, Rags' featuring a portrait of a man and text about iron junk, wool, and copper. The ad includes the name 'M. GLAVIN' and a small illustration of a man's head.