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Office: Over A. B. Currey's office, nearly opposite the Registry Office, Residence: Second house south of Registry Office on East side of Albert Street. Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Telephone communication between office and residence at all hours.

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Good double house in upper town; in good repair. This property is being offered cheap to quick purchaser and is a desirable property. Apply to Mrs. A.W.H. Lauder, Durham, Ontario. 95ct

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Two good building lots for sale; one on Main Street, the other on Queen Street. Apply to J. A. Brown.

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Advertise in The Chronicle.

**LIVE STOCK FOR SHOWS**

A Few Helpful Hints for Youthful Exhibitors.

**Bear the Ancestors In Mind—Pick Typy Animals—How to Feed and Handle Colts, Calves and Lambs—Boys Are Making Good as Exhibitors.**

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Calves that have been fed liberally and judiciously will develop as the factors which we call heredity determine. It will be all calf, but its perfection of form is determined by its parentage. Feed cannot make a square beef calf out of a three-cornered dairy calf. So to begin with the feeder should select the young calf largely on the individuality of the parents. Get a calf that will feed out to be as good or better than its ancestors—something that is worth while spending time and money on—and then take care of it. The breed score cards give clearly what is desired in breed type. These should be studied along with the animal that is being selected for exhibition. Calves should be halter broken when young, and handled gently that they may be quiet and docile at exhibition time. If in proper flesh to look well, ribs and back well covered, it is comparatively easy to complete the work of preparation. Prospective exhibits should be kept in the stable for several weeks previous to the fair, where they can be washed, groomed and blanketed in order that their handling qualities may reach a degree of mellowness that is very desirable in exhibition calves. When exhibiting before the judge see that your calf is standing on level ground, quietly, and with feet well placed so as to present a good appearance. Don't let the other exhibitors crowd too closely and hide your exhibit from view.

**Handling the Colt.**  
The colt selected for competition at the fair should meet the requirements of the class in which it is planned to exhibit. It should also be typical of the breed that it represents. As with the calf, the colt can only be what its ancestors make it. Colts may look very much alike when only a day old, but they certainly do not develop alike, even if the care and feed are the same. So get your start by selecting your exhibition prospect from good type parentage—exhibition stock if you can. Liberal feeding from the beginning on a comparatively narrow ration to develop all the bone and muscle possible should be the aim. Halter breaking and careful schooling to develop courage and tractability should be practiced from the beginning. The colt's feet should be trimmed frequently enough to keep them in proper shape. Teaching the colt to move attractively at the walk and trot, to stand well and to permit handling of its feet is very essential in the general training of the animal. Such training is also a great aid on exhibition day. The colt that has had liberal treatment from birth and developed well, needs but little exhibition fitting. Good feeding will put a bloom on the colt that cannot be attained in any other way. Protection from the hot sun and flies, blanketing and grooming are material aids in developing a desirable coat condition, and should be practiced during the month previous to the exhibition. Ribbon and straw decorations while very attractive to the average good horseman do not carry very much weight with the high class judge, and are not likely to be of influence except in very close competition.

**Shaping the Lamb for the Fair.**  
Lambs presented for exhibition at school or other fairs should, first of all have been born early enough in the spring to be well grown by exhibition time. The lamb's fleece should be kept free of ticks and lice, burrs and dirt. During the season, a washing can be given, if necessary, at least two weeks previous to the show. Lambs that are kept up and fed in covered pens will show a better fleece than if they had been running out on pasture up to the last minute. The fleece should be neatly trimmed one week or more after washing, if washing is practiced, and care taken to keep the fleece free of chaff and dust until the exhibition is over. In feeding for exhibition, variety in feeding stuffs should be sought in order to keep up the lamb's appetite, using oats, corn wheat, bran, cracked peas, barley meal and oil cake meal for the grain portion of the ration and good alfalfa or red clover hay, and swede turnips as roughage. These feeds if mixed to give a ration with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 6 or 1 to 7 will take care of the growth demands and fatten the lambs. Should it be desired to feed the lambs while running on pasture, the grain ration given can be used. The lambs should be handled sufficiently to make them tame enough to stand well when being exhibited. If more than one lamb is called for in a class, all individuals should be uniform in size, type, condition of fleece and body fleshing.

**Getting the Pig Ready.**  
Pigs presented for exhibition at school or other fairs should first of all be of the proper type and weight for the class in which it is planned to exhibit them. The exhibit should be clean. This condition is best accomplished by an application of warm water, soap and the scrubbing brush. The crate or pen should be well bedded with straw or shavings to make it comfortable and attractive. It should also be free from nails, old wire, broken bottles or any other material likely to injure the exhibit.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

It takes no more to feed a cow that tests high in butterfat, and she may be returning you double in profit.

**Railway News**

St. Stephen, N.B.—Accidents through carelessness on the part of automobile drivers are continuing to be frequent. At King Street Crossing, St. Stephen, an auto ran into the side of a Canadian Pacific engine, damaging the auto and throwing the occupants out on the street. The driver claimed that he did not see the train until he was within ten feet and could not stop in time to avoid the accident.

Toronto.—At 1:12 p.m., on September 9th, a Ford coupe ran into left side of Canadian Pacific yard engine 6112, at Allens Road crossing, Guelph, breaking front fenders, lamp, axle and wheel of the motor car. The engine was moving very slowly at the time. The driver admits his responsibility in connection with the accident.

Woodstock, Ontario.—Going at a fast rate in his automobile, and finding himself almost in the track of a Canadian Pacific train, Frank Lancaster, of East Zorra, Ontario, wisely chose running into a ditch rather than running into the train. He was approaching the C. P. R. crossing and did not notice the train until he was nearly on the crossing. The brakes refused to work and he turned the car into the ditch. The auto upset and was badly smashed, but Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster escaped injury.

Vancouver, B.C.—“Tourist traffic during the past summer has exceeded our most sanguine expectations,” said Mr. C. E. Ussher, General Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who arrived at the coast to look over the ground prior to laying plans for next year's business.

The feature this year, said Mr. Ussher, has been the large volume of business done in June and so far in September, two months which are usually more or less slack.

Kamloops, B.C.—Old-timers say that never did the C. P. R. gardens bloom so bravely or colorfully as this year. And surely they never seemed to look quite so lovely with their riot of shades, vivid scarlets and unbelievable blues vying in every bloom. It is visitors, however, who are most impressed, residents even getting used to such beauty, and between trains, many compliments are paid those whose handicraft brings about such a perfection of blossoms.

Victoria, B.C.—Railway building in the interior of British Columbia is being held up by lack of labor, according to D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Coleman announced that his company could secure only a handful of men to push the Kettle Valley line south from Penticton to the new town of Oliver. While it had been planned to complete the line to Oliver in August, this had been found impossible owing to the scarcity of laborers for the proposed undertaking. The line would be finished this fall, and probably in September, he said. The grade has been completed south to Oliver, but the laying of tracks is being impeded by the labor shortage, he said.

Canada's prairie wheat crop will be 49,000,000 bushels larger than the crop of 1921, said the Vice-President.

Vancouver, B.C.—Without actual figures, even a close estimate of the number of tourists who have passed through this city during the summer months can hardly be formed. Yet, from information received from both Canadian Pacific Railway and White Pass & Yukon officials, it is certain that travel to Alaska, both via this port and Seattle, has been heavier than for several seasons—perhaps since several years before the war.

Every trip of the steamers “Princess Louise” and “Princess Alice”, which ply between this port and Skagway, has found the accommodation of the vessels wholly taken up and the indications are that for several trips the heavy travel will continue. Tourists and sportsmen have been flocking to the north by the hundreds while the mining developments which have been extensive this summer, have induced many mining men to come northwards.

Reward of Industry. (Life.)  
The Professor—Let us take the example of the busy ant. He is busy all the time. He works all day and every day. Then what happens?  
The Bright One—He gets stepped on.

Men will do a lot of things for money. Some will even work for it.

**RHEUMATISM**  
Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.  
THE Standard Remedy **T.R.C.'s**  
Sold in Durham by S. MacBETH.

**THE MONSTER OF THE NORTH**

(By Clarence Hawkes)

There dwells along the Alaskan coast, ranging from Behring Sea as far north and east as Point Barrow, the strangest and most diabolical land animal to be found in North America. This monster of the north is the Pacific walrus. In the past, this strange animal was the very life of the American Eskimo, but of late years the walrus has so diminished in numbers that Uncle Sam has had to come to the relief of the poor Eskimo, who otherwise would disappear from the earth.

Formerly, the walrus was food, light, heat, clothing, and nearly all the other necessities of life to the Eskimo. This animal also furnished the material for their boats, or kaiaes, material for their sledges, harnesses for their dogs, and many other articles and implements. But now this useful animal has nearly disappeared, due to the wantonness of hunters and prospectors. These thoughtless men slew hundreds of walrus where they used one, and that was what caused his disappearance.

In appearance the walrus is a rather hideous satyr, with nothing pleasant or appealing about him. On land he is very helpless and easily killed, but in the water he is a dangerous fellow, often wrecking small boats and killing their occupants.

The full-grown male walrus measures from ten to twelve feet from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, which is very short. But his strange flippers stick out behind another two feet. His weight is from eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds.

His skin is yellow and almost hairless. It is wrinkled, scamed and ugly. It varies in thickness from half an inch to two inches along the neck and shoulder. The hide alone from a large specimen weighed two hundred and fifty pounds.

The flesh under this nearly bullet-proof hide is largely fat, the oil from which is a valuable article of commerce.

The walrus ranges along the edge of the ice floe, going northward in summer and southward in winter.

The food of this strange animal consists partly of marine plants, but he also subsists on small crustaceans which he gathers in great quantities along the mud flats in the bays of the Alaskan coast. He will even dive to the bottom of the sea, where it is not too deep, for food. He can inflate his great lungs and stay down for a long time. This is one of his methods of escape from his enemies.

The walrus calf is as awkward and ungainly as the mother, but the strange instinct of mother love seems to be as strong in this great ugly animal as in any of the beautiful creatures of the animal kingdom. The cow protects and guards this strange baby as tenderly as any domestic cow would her calf. The calf suckles under the water, just as the baby hippopotamus does.

There are many enemies of the walrus family. The male walrus is most chivalrous and will fight to the death to protect either the calf or his mate.

There are many dangers both in the water and on the land against which the walrus parents have to protect their offspring. Probably the worst of these is that tiger of the North, the polar bear. This wonderful bear is equally at home on land or in the water, so he can stalk the walrus calf, no matter where he is. Perhaps the walrus mother and the calf will be sunning on some rocks a mile or two at sea, but water is no obstacle to the white hunter. He will come swimming with just his nose and eyes showing above the water. When his strong arm reaches out for the calf, the blow that he strikes is like lightning, and the mother walrus must be quick if she is to save her calf. If the walrus can get in one body thrust with its terrible tusks, there is no animal in this hemisphere that can withstand the impact.

But the white hunter is not the only foe of the walrus calf. There are the Eskimos and also many dangers of the deep. The blue shark may come swimming along, armed

with his cimetar tail.

Many other monsters of the deep there are who would relish the tender calf, so the cow sleeps with one eye open all the time. She has but this one offspring in a year, so the calf must be guarded well if the herd is to be kept up.

The walrus family are fond of lying on the rocks in the open sea not too far from land. So their grunting and bellowing has often saved ships from striking on the rocks, while sailing in a thick fog.

A most interesting manoeuvre of the herd is seen when these monsters come down to the mud flats to sun in midsummer. In the old days there were often scores in a herd. This herd was ruled over by a tyrannical old male. His orders were law, and he enforced his demands with his powerful flippers and his death-dealing tusks.

The herd will select a spot on the flats where there are plenty of large rocks, convenient for a sun-bath. There they will stretch out, a long row of mighty satyrs.

It might be imagined that it would be easy to steal upon this herd as it sleeps and kill them all, but not so. There is always one of the herd on guard. First one will stand guard a spell, then he will prod the walrus nearest to him, and that one will wake up and take his turn. When he thinks he has done his duty he will prod the comrade next to him, and thus the duty of watchman is passed along the entire herd, so that one is always on guard.

In addition to this, the walrus is a rather light sleeper. His hearing and sense of smell are of the keenest. The only animal with keener senses is the sea otter, also an inhabitant of the Pacific ocean.

No full-grown walrus has ever been captured, and only a few calves. Commander Peary brought a small calf from his last North Pole expedition. It was kept for several weeks at the Bronx zoo, but finally died. Nansen also procured two or three specimens, but their life was of short duration after being taken to the temperate zone.

Some Arctic animals there are, like the polar bear, which acclimate quite readily, but the walrus is not one of them.

Personally, I do not greatly enjoy watching any wild animal which has been taken far from its native clime and placed in captivity.

To the polar bear, used to the freedom of the ice floe, and the great stretches of the frozen North, his narrow cage must be terrible. One can see this in his movements as he paces to and fro, just so many steps in his range, or as he sways from side to side.

So this is the story of the Pacific walrus, the monster of the north, who was formerly so useful to the Eskimo, but who, through the folly and wastefulness of careless men, has nearly disappeared.

When will the average American ever learn that the storehouse of even beautiful Mother Nature is not inexhaustible, and that some of her bounty, once lost, can never be regained?

**Silver Black Foxes**

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**GRANT'S AD.**

**New Sweater Coats for Ladies, Boys and Men**

Navy Serge, 40 in. wide, per yard 80c.  
Navy Serge, 42 in. wide, per yard \$1.15  
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Flannelette Blankets, Large Size

**C. L. GRANT, DURHAM**