

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Thomas Tuck of Markdale was the guest of Miss Jessie Reid and other friends for a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bauer and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Gibson and daughter, all of Kitchener, were guests of Mrs. Bauer, in Bentinck, and other friends in this vicinity over the week-end.

Mr. Howard McDonald left Monday for Hamilton, where he intends spending a few days, afterwards going to Detroit, where he will engage in his trade as mason and bricklayer.

Mr. Ernest McGill of Galt spent the week-end with his mother and sisters here.

Mr. C. H. Darling and nephew, Master Jack Gagnon, were in Simcoe over the week-end, and were accompanied home by the former's father, Mr. J. A. Darling, who is visiting with his daughter, Mrs. George Gagnon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Dean and daughters spent Sunday with Mead friends.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland of Priceville visited friends in town on Monday.

Mr. Johnson, teacher of the Priceville school, called on friends in town Tuesday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. Matthews of Lion's head are visiting the former's brother and sister, Mr. Robert and Miss Minnie Matthews, Upper Town.

Miss J. A. Weir visited with her sister, Mrs. B. Smith in Guelph on Saturday.

Messrs. Percy and John Lawrence of Stratford spent the week-end with the Hardy brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. Watson of Dundalk.

Miss Laura Truxax is spending a few days in Toronto this week.

Mr. D. M. Saunders has tendered his resignation as Lieutenant in command of D. Company, Grey Regiment, here, and has been succeeded by Mr. C. G. Middlebrook.

Mr. Ed. Kress was in London this week attending synod.

Rev. and Mrs. Whealen left this week on a two-weeks' holiday with friends in and around Alveston and her places.

Mrs. Finley Graham of Montreal is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. Alder.

Mr. and Mrs. Little of Owen Sound are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Smith.

Messrs. Harold and Irvin Sharpe of Miss Eva Redford motored from Toronto and spent the week-end at their homes here.

The difference between learning to drive and motoring is that in golf at least you hit nothing and in motoring you hit everything.—Boston Transcript.

Beginners

Two Great Bargains For This Week

Ladies' First Quality Silk Hose (not seconds) all shades 39c a pair

Large Size Bath Towels, good weight and nice patterns \$1.19 a pair

Shop in Durham Wednesday nights. Special Bargains for next Wednesday night

The Variety Store R. L. SAUNDERS

Apples

Apples are now on the market very reasonable. Get the best fruit.

Saturday A-L-S

Goldfish, 2 tins for 35c

Kraut, per tin 20c

Tea, reg. 75c per lb. 60c

Soap, 6 bars for 25c

WHEN HANDCART HIKERS MADE MORMON HISTORY

Joseph Rogerson, who died at the age of eighty-six in Salt Lake City a few days ago, was one of the few surviving veterans of an epic march in the early days of Mormonism. He was one of the famous handcarts brigade held in everlasting respect by the Mormons, one of the rugged pioneers who were drawn in surprisingly large numbers to the religion of Brigham Young. The feats of endurance are probably to be ascribed to religious zeal, though undoubtedly there was also the motive of finding fertile fields in the unexplored West of the United States. Folly also had some responsibility for that famous trek of Edward Martin in 1846, for had the pioneers listened to the counsel of one of their number, they never would have attempted the march at the time they did. The trip was a walk from Iowa City to Salt Lake City, a distance of thirteen hundred miles, begun in the middle of the summer and not completed until the grip of winter had descended upon plains and mountains. There were 600 in the party when the start was made, and 150 when it was completed despite a few births on the way. Rogerson was one of those who walked the distance without a mishap, although like all the others he had to endure tremendous hardships.

First Shorthand Man

The great years for Mormon conversions were their early days when from the United States missionaries were sent to England, Ireland and Scotland to gain recruits. They had no reason to complain of their success, since a conversion did not mean merely that one accepted the miraculous stories of Smith and Young. It involved leaving the Old Land and setting forth on a long and perilous journey to the new, for Brigham Young wanted his followers close at hand and not scattered over the face of the earth like the Salvation Army. Rogerson was a young boy in England when the missionaries were making their converts. He was working in the office of Benn Pitman, who with his brother, Isaac, devised the system of shorthand which is the foundation for most of those in use today. Benn used to give him an hour's instruction in shorthand as payment for running errands, and Rogerson kept up his practice until he was a master of the art. He became not only the first shorthand writer in Utah but probably one of the first in the United States. His expertness as a stenographer added to his importance in Utah, and led to his being a witness to many stirring events of which it was desired that a record should be kept.

Walked 1,300 Miles to Save \$10

It was Brigham Young's idea that the Mormons on their way to Utah should walk and push or pull their belongings with them on handcarts. Those who had gone across the plains first in the covered wagons had walked most of the distance to save the oxen and horses, and it seemed to him altogether feasible that other followers should proceed on foot. There was an economy to be gained also. In those days the cost of transportation from Liverpool to Salt Lake City by water, rail and ox team was between ten and twelve pounds. It was calculated that if the last fourteen miles could be walked, there would be a saving of from one to three pounds, and it was to save this money that some of these notable marches were made. Speaking of crossing the plains, Mr. Rogerson said to Arthur Chapman, of The New York Herald-Tribune: "I was with the company headed by Edward Martin. Two handcarts companies had preceded us from Iowa City earlier in the summer. These were commanded by Edmund Ellsworth and Daniel McArthur. They left Iowa City early in June, and though a few died on the way, most of the people in the two companies arrived in Salt Lake City in good condition. We were late in starting. The handcarts, which we took along, to carry our food and bedding and other supplies, could not be made fast enough. There was one handcarter to five persons—a shallow, wooden box mounted on two wheels.

The Handcart Brigade

"Each handcarter was supposed to carry a total of about one hundred pounds of supplies, including fifteen or twenty pounds of flour. Men, women and children in the companies were supposed to help in pushing or pulling the handcarts. I saw several drawn by young girls. We did not leave Iowa City until July 15. A company headed by James G. Willie had gone on two weeks ahead of us. Inasmuch as the overland part of the journey from Iowa City was supposed to take from ten to twelve weeks, we were warned that we were in danger of being caught in early storms on the plains, but nothing could dampen the enthusiasm of the handcarter companies. It was voted not to camp in Iowa for the winter, and we pushed ahead. On the route through Iowa, the settlers in that state treated the handcarter pioneers with the greatest consideration. They were given food and shelter and were urged to remain until a more propitious time for the journey, but all such proposals met with refusal. The winter set in early, and these handcarter companies were soon beset by storms.

Waiting for Death

Streams too vehement to be frozen had to be forded in zero weather. The handcarts gave much trouble. The slender supply of bacon was used to grease the axles, and in order to lighten loads, much bedding and extra clothing had been thrown away which before the journey was completed would have been

worth its weight in gold. Deaths became numerous. There were no shovels, and shallow holes were scooped in the frozen earth with pans and knives. Later on the wolves dragged out the corpses and devoured them. The Martin outfit was passed by two Mormon missionaries travelling to Salt Lake City in a light wagon, and when they reached their destination, a relief expedition was fitted out and sent back. It came upon the handcarter brigade late in October when it seemed that the tents had been raised for the last time and that there was nothing for the immigrants to do but sit down and wait for death. But even with the supplies brought by the rescue party, there was barely enough food to last Martin's commando until it reached the end of the journey in December.

THE BROKEN KNIFE

I scented trouble from the way Bill Jones stormed in the store that day. The paint brush whistlers on his chin but half concealed a fawning grin. He had within his open hand A pocket knife of our best brand. And showed with a contemptuous snort Where both blades had been broken short. "How did you do it, Bill?" said I. He grinned but did not bat an eye. But was well primed and answered quick. "Just cuttin' on a soft pine stick." I grinned myself, I did b'ing To hear that old familiar thing That I had heard in every hardware store A hundred times a year or more. I handed out another knife. As you've done all your business life To fellows who could tell a lie. And look you squarely in the eye. Next day a buyer held me up. A rich man, but an ornery pup. With penknife gapped just like a saw. And I was mad but held my jaw. I asked, "How did you gap it, Dick?" He answered, "On a soft pine stick."

I cleared my throat, I choked, I spat and said, "I'm sorry to hear that. I was—but why hell never know 'til he gets where all liars go. And meets the million there with Dick. Lost whittling on a soft pine stick. One rainy, dismal, windy day. When April gazed on nearing May. I found the jewel of his race— A boy with freckled, sun-kissed face And honest eyes, but sheepish look Who grinned and from his pocket took A broken, saw-toothed, once-was knife. I groaned, and joy went out of life. "My boy," I said, "now say it quick; You broke this on a soft pine stick."

"No, sir," he said as my heart sank, "I broke it prying on a plank." With joy I threw my arms apart. And hugged the rascal to my heart. "My boy," I cried, "you've saved my life." Here take this pearl, four-bladed knife. "But wait," I said, "just wait until I wrap it in a twenty bill." Life had some wonders yet to show And I'll confess I didn't know A boy or man of any rank Could break a knife upon a plank. The only way to do the trick I thought was on a soft pine stick.

A Crabbed Bridegroom

A cross young bridegroom came home to find that his wife had cooked some alleged dumplings for dinner. She was a poor cook, and she had done her worst. The dumplings were unpalatable. They were as heavy as the burden of guilt on a murderer's conscience. "Call these dumplings?" roared the irate husband. "Want to choke me with metal door-knobs so you can draw my insurance money?" and he hurled the weighty missiles through the window. The couple kept ducks on the back premises, and the fall of the dumplings on the hard ground shattered them, the ducks gobbling up the fragments. Five minutes later, a timid knock was heard at the door, and a pale tale of disaster he had to tell, thrust in his head and gasped. "Missus, yer ducks has sunk."

MODERN WORDS EXPLAINED

The word "skirt" is cognate with shirt, "a petticoat" (originally worn by men) is a "petty" or small coat, a pinafore is something pinned before, an apron is a "naperon" or cloth, a kilt is that which is killed or tucked up, and a "froek" derives its name from a dress called a "froek" worn by French monks. A "gart" is that which is placed around the "garet" or shank of the leg, a glove is something worn on the "glof" or palm of the hand, and spats are remnants of the eighteenth century "spatter dashes" or gaiters to prevent mud stains.

Getting It Straight

"The collection this morning," observed the vicar, "will be taken on behalf of the arch fund, and not as erroneously printed in the service papers, on behalf of the arch-field."

Water! Water! Water! What Is Good Health Worth? Why take a chance and use water that is polluted and unfit for domestic use, when Pure Water can be had by having a well drilled. We handle Pumps and Pump Repairs.

Satisfaction Guaranteed ED. J. PRATT R.R. No. 4, Durham. Phone 98-13

FINER THAN A SPLIT HAIR

Is the Accuracy Possible When Measuring Steel Band Tapes.

A surveyor's steel band tape 100 feet in length can be measured with an error not exceeding one one-thousandth of an inch. This is an interesting fact mentioned in a recent report of the Physical Testing Laboratory of the Topographical Survey, Department of Interior, at Ottawa.

How is this done and what is the purpose of such accurate measurements, the layman may ask. The question can best be answered by considering the origin of some of the standards of length of the past and imagining the difficulties that would result were surveyors in Canada to survey valuable city lots with the statutory units of length of earlier times.

Perhaps the most curious of these old standards was the inch in the reign of Henry III. of England. In 1224 the rule was laid down that three barleycorns equal one inch. The barleycorns were to be dry and the rule taken from the middle of the ear and laid end to end. The rule continued that 42 inches equal one foot, three feet equal one ell or ulna; five and a half ulna equal one perch; 49 perches long and four breadth equal one acre. The measurement of land, therefore, depended on the fundamental unit of a barleycorn. One can readily see the multiplication of error which must result in the measurement of land and the trouble it would cause in this age where city frontage often reaches a value of several thousand dollars a foot.

Henry I. established the yard as the distance from the point of his nose to the end of his thumb. It is not recorded how often he was called upon by the surveyors of that day to give the necessary assistance in graduating their measures with the legal standard or what ambiguities may have resulted from this peculiar method of measurement. Equally curious was the derivation of the rood in Germany in the sixteenth century. Koebel's work on surveying relates that "to find the length of a rood in the right and lawful way, and according to scientific usage, you shall do as follows: Stand at the door of a church on Sunday and bid sixteen men to stop, tall ones and small ones, as they happen to pass out, when the service is finished, one behind them put their left foot one behind the other, and the length thus obtained shall be a right and lawful rood to survey the land with, and the sixteenth part of it shall be a right and lawful foot." We are not told what authority there was to compel these men to stop and line up or what the penalty would be in case of refusal.

Standards of length have varied throughout the ages, from country to country, from county to county, and even from one village to a neighboring village. Many attempts have been made to select a standard not dependent on a recognized physical measuring rod. French engineers spent seven years in determining the length of the metre, and even then failed to obtain the millionth part of the earth's quadrant to the accuracy desired. Others have attempted to relate measures of length to time by the determination of the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds thus establishing a measurement of length fundamentally related to the time of revolution of the earth.

But the fact remains that the standard of measure in Canada is a bronze bar similar to the Imperial standard yard legalized in 1835. Three copies were sent to Canada in 1874, but two were lost in the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa in 1916. The distance between two fine lines on the surviving bar in the custody of the Weights and Measures Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce is the legal unit of measurement of length in Canada as established by the Weights and Measures Act.

The standard rules of the Topographical Survey for calibrating measures of length are kept at the Physical Testing Laboratory. There is equipment here for determining lengths to the finest limits of accuracy. While under observation, the rules are kept in a bath of distilled water to ensure uniform temperature and measurements are made with the aid of special high-power microscopes. In order to avoid multiplication of error in extending the unit measure over the length of 100 feet, measurements of the single unit may be made to an accuracy of one fifty-thousandth of an inch.

Dominion Land Surveyors are required by statute to have a steel band tape, of which the length has been determined. A certificate is supplied by the Physical Testing Laboratory for each tape tested. This tape must, in each case, be handled with care, and on no account used for field work for fear of altering its length by getting bent or twisted. With this tape the surveyor checks his field tapes from time to time. It is therefore necessary in these days of very high land values that his fundamental unit of length be known with a high degree of accuracy, and the testing of tapes is therefore one of the important functions of the laboratory.

SCHOOL HONOR ROLLS FOR PAST MONTH

S. S. No. 1, Egrement and Normanby Sr. IV.—Irene Grassy. Jr. IV.—Dorothy Cal. vell, Douglas Grant. Sr. III.—Clements Patterson, Billie Caldwell. Sr. II.—Velma Blyth, Marjorie Kerr, Dorothy Bogie, Elgin Blyth. Sr. I.—Tillie Bryans, Clarence Coxon. Sr. Primer.—Caldwell Kerr. Jr. Primer.—Florence Bryans, Vernon Noble. —Marjorie Caldwell, Teacher.

S. S. No. 3, Glenelg. Sr. IV.—Blanche McKechnie 81, Dorothy Robinson 80, Dan Firth 78, Dan Ritchie 76, Grace Paylor 72, Lena Bell 67, Mae Bell 63, Myrtle Glenecross 62. Sr. IV.—Jack Anderson, Ralph Staples. Sr. III.—Isabel Firth, Olive Allen, Aiva Greenwood, Mary Anderson, Ruby Staples. Sr. III.—Davey Allen, Viola Neely, Adeline McNally. Sr. II.—Margaret Firth, Jim Bell, Jimmie Cox. Sr. I.—Willie Scheuerman, George Scheuerman. Sr. Primer.—Mary Allen, Jean Firth, Harold Greenwood, Aleda Staples. Sr. Primer.—Henry Williams.

Present for one or more examinations. Figures denote percentage. —J. A. McKechnie, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL BALL TEAMS WON AND LOST FRIDAY

The Durham High school baseball teams registered a win and a loss on Friday last, the boys being beaten in Meaford 8-6, while the girls won out from the Hanover ladies here 11-7. Yesterday afternoon the Markdale High school boys came to Durham, and in a free-scoring game, were victorious 17 to 14. What the game lacked in quality was made up for in enthusiasm.

MYSTERY OF SLEEP

It is impossible to give any precise explanation of the phenomenon of sleep, yet many theories have been advanced. Legendre has shown by fairly conclusive arguments that it is due neither to "brain pallor" nor to intoxication by carbonic acid, nor to the presence of narcotic substances in the blood—theories that have in turn been advanced. Legendre intimates his preference of the view that sleep is not the result of fatigue, but is an inherited instinct designed to protect the organism against the ill effects of fatigue.

The Reason Teacher: "This essay on 'Our Dog' is word for word the same as your brother's." Boy: "Yes, sir; it's the same dog."

In a church more people worry over their seat than their standing.

New Grocery Stock We have purchased and now have on our shelves a complete new stock of FRESH GROCERIES FLOUR, ETC. C. Howell, Upper Town MRS. MILLS' OLD STAND Phone 139 DURHAM - ONTARIO

NEW GOODS

Dry Goods Specials Ladies' Silk Hose, special value in all new shades, nude, blush apricot and light grey per pair 50c D. and A. Corsets in all sizes \$1.25 Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, extra heavy quality, only per pair 25c NEW LOW PRICES ON GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM ART RUGS 9 by 9 feet..... \$11.25 9 by 10½ feet..... 13.25 9 by 12 feet..... 14.75 ALL NEW STOCK Men's English Broadcloth Shirts, collars to match, extra special \$1.95

Wall Papers in all Newest Patterns, per single roll 7c to 60c Over Six Thousand Rolls in Stock John McKechnie, Durham

MALE QUARTETTE COMING

ST. ANDREW'S MALE QUARTETTE of Hanover will make their first appearance in Durham at the Presbyterian anniversary on Monday night. Don't miss hearing them.

PLAY AT DROMORE THE DROMORE DRAMATIC CLUB are repeating their play, "Mother Mine," in Russell Hall, Dromore, Friday, May 28. Proceeds go towards redecoration of church.

CANTATA IN MOUNT FOREST

THE MOUNT FOREST CHORAL SOCIETY of 60 voices, all members in ancient costume, will render the splendid cantata, "Joseph," in the town hall, Mount Forest, on Friday evening, May 14, at 8.15. Rush seats reserved for parties at a distance. Admission 47 cents plus 3 cents tax.

Perhaps Jealous First Girl: "Wouldn't your mother be awfully angry if she saw you in that scant bathing suit?" Second Girl: "I should say she would. It's hers."

DURHAM HIGH SCHOOL

The School is thoroughly equipped to take up the following courses: (1) Junior Matriculation. (2) Entrance to Normal School. Each member of the Staff is a University Graduate and experienced Teacher. Intending pupils should prepare to enter at beginning of term. Information as to Courses may be obtained from the Principal. The School has a creditable record in the past which it hopes to maintain in the future. Durham is an attractive and healthy town, and good accommodation can be obtained at reasonable rates. J. A. M. ROBB, B.A., Principal. JOHN MORRISON, Chairman.

THE PEOPLE'S MILLS

CUSTOM CHOPPING EVERY DAY

and have put in a full line of FLOUR AND FEED which we are offering at the following prices:

Royal Household Flour per bag \$ 5.00 Prairie Pride Flour, bag \$ 4.65 per bag 2.20 Feed Flour, per bag.... 2.20 Majestic Flour, per bag 4.75 Crimped Oats, per ton... 35.00 O Canada Flour, per bag 4.75 Chopped Oats, per ton... 35.00 King Edward Flour, bag 4.50 Strong Mixed Chop, ton 38.00 Pastry Flour, 24 lb. bag 1.10 Screenings, per cwt..... 1.50

Gunn's Big 60 Beef Scrap and Poultry Foods Blatchford's Calf, Pig and Poultry Feeds

We handle only the best lines and sell at reasonable prices. Get our price before you sell your wheat, as we intend buying wheat to ship.

GOODS DELIVERED IN TOWN EVERY DAY. Phone 8, Night or Day.

JOHN MCGOWAN The People's Mills Durham, Ontario

Linoleum and Congoeum Rugs

A Complete Showing of Rugs in New and Attractive Designs GOLD SEAL Congoeum Rugs

Size 6 by 9 feet..... \$ 7.25 7½ by 9 feet 9.25 9 by 9 feet 11.25 9 by 10½ feet 13.25 9 by 12 feet 14.75

Linoleum Rugs

In the new patterns, sizes 9 by 9 feet, 9 by 12 feet, 12 by 12 feet, 12 by 15 feet Floor Oilcloth

In popular and beautiful designs, 1, 2 and 2½ yards wide. Congoeum Mats 18 inches by 36 inches..... 45c

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