

In Other Communities

Taken From Our Exchanges About People of Your Acquaintance

Palmerston's Popular Penpusher

The editor has, particularly from one quarter, heard the charge levelled against him, that he thought it quite funny to publish a story at some one else's expense, but never at the expense of himself. The editor does not believe this is fair criticism, for, up till the present, he never thought any joke on himself worth while publishing.

Today it is different, his name was proposed at the nomination meeting on Monday night but there was no second. Apparently out of all those present at the meeting, no one was willing to have his name associated with this particular nomination. So the editor can henceforth consider himself the most unpopular man in Palmerston.—Palmerston Spectator.

Jack Cannuck Comes Home

Jack Cannuck, "The Iron Pacer," after a long and successful track career has returned to his native farm on concession 16, Peel township. Nine years ago he left Wellington County, after being sold by Mr. J. Justin Morrison. He had then a favorable record as a fast going pacer which he has since greatly enhanced. He became one of the best known racers in the province. Mr. Morrison was in Toronto last week and again purchased his old favorite and had him shipped to Arthur. Jack walked contentedly from Arthur over the old familiar road to the home of his "colthood" and when released at the stable door walked directly into his old stall and commenced eating the timothy hay just as though he had been away for only a little exercise. He has been going to the Dufferin Track, Toronto, until very recently.

While in Toronto Mr. Morrison sold to Mr. C. Sandrell of Sturgeon Falls the pacer Charlie Cannuck and a full brother Teddie, rising three years old. Both are promising performers and brought handsome figures.—Arthur Enterprise.

Car Hit Hydro Pole

Sammy Steinberg, of Chesley, was badly shaken up and suffered a badly gashed head which required several stitches to close when he figured as the principal in a car accident last week. The Hebrew fur buyer was careening along at a good rate on the Chesley-Hanover highway but after crossing the C. N. R. tracks about three miles north of Hanover, his car evidently skidded in a rut and Sammy's Ford coach hiked for the ditch and crashed sideways into a hydro pole with sufficient force to knock the latter slightly loose from its moorings. The driver was taken to Hanover hospital where he is at present a patient but expects to be brought out any day now. The car was brought back to Chesley for repairs.—Chesley Enterprise.

Left For Sudbury

Dr. F. M. Lively has received an appointment to the Mond Nickle Co., and left on Monday to take over his new duties at Sudbury. Dr. Lively has enjoyed an excellent practice here for the past year and was a very capable doctor. He was also an athlete of no mean ability and a member of the Flesheron Hockey Club and his valuable services will be much missed by the team this winter. Dr. Lively has sold his practice to Dr. J. E. Milne of Pricerville, who has taken over his new duties and will move his family into town this week end.—Flesheron Advance.

On his honeymoon: "Larry, my wife and I have both noticed that the townspeople stare at us very hard. I hope you haven't at us telling anybody that we are newly married?" Larry: "Me tell 'em, sir? Is it likely 'o'd go agin your orders? Why, whinever anybody thryed to pump me, sir, 'o've told 'em you wasn't married at all."

Leap Year

Why is it that ladies are permitted to propose in leap year? Here is the answer as given in a contemporary—"It appears that in the year 1288 a statute was published by the Scotch Parliament containing that during the reign of "Her Maist Blesst Majestic Margaret" every maiden of high and low estate should have the liberty to speak to the man she liked. If he refused to take her to be his wife she should have the privilege of fining him 100 pounds or less, according to his estate, unless he could make it appear that he was betrothed to another woman, in which case he would be free to refuse. After the death of Margaret the women of Scotland became clamorous for their privileges, and to appease them, another Act of Parliament allowed them to propose every fourth year.—Paisley Advocate.

The Dog Problem

The menace of sheep being killed by dogs has not been abated to any great extent in the township of Osprey and Artemesia. According to the financial statement used at the nominations on Monday the Township of Osprey actually paid out in money to sheep owners the sum of \$699 for sheep killed by dogs, while \$49 was expended for the valuing of the same, making a total of \$748. In 1927 Osprey expended in the same way \$228 for sheep and \$27.25 for valuing same, slightly more than three times the deprecations being caused this year.

In Artemesia Township there is a slight reduction in sheep losses from \$1055.10 in 1927 to \$985.35 this year, but the valuing fees were greatly reduced from \$166.50 last year to \$62.75, a total reduction this year of \$173.50 in the sheep account of the Township. The sheep losses sustained from dogs running at large, is tremendous and if dog owners would co-operate and keep their wandering dogs at home (or shoot them) the ratepayer would have considerably more money in his pocket. A wandering dog is of no use to its owner or anyone else.—Flesheron Advance.

The Duty of Jurors

The statement of the foreman of a jury that he would never have brought in a verdict of murder had he known that the prisoner would be sentenced to be hanged indicates that the function of a jury is not appreciated by the foreman or that he is not fit for jury duty. At trials, jurors are sworn to "a true verdict given according to the evidence". The prisoner is charged with an offence. The evidence either substantiates the accusation to the satisfaction of the jury or fails to do so. If the evidence substantiates the charge, the jury is bound by its oath to return a verdict of guilty. With the consequences of the verdict, the jury is not concerned. The penalty is a matter for parliament, not for the jury. A juror who refuses to give a true verdict according to the evidence is false to his oath and a menace to the administration of justice.—Toronto Telegram.

Some Speed

Rastus was testifying in a murder trial. Lawyer: "You say Mr. Anderson walked into the barber shop and, without a word shot Mr. Rathburg?" Rastus: "Yas, suh. Bang, bang! Jest like dat." Lawyer: "Rastus, where were you when the first shot was fired?" Rastus: "Shinin' Rathburg's shoes." Lawyer: "And when the second shot was fired?" Rastus: "Ovah cross de railroad, undah a pile of cross-ties." Teacher: "It made me very happy to mark G on your paper." Pupil: "Why didn't you give yourself a real treat by marking it E?"

It will pay you to advertise in The Chronicle.

COMMON SENSE RULES FOR FIGHTING FLU

Science may tell us, and does with a good deal of positiveness that our universe makes a complete rotation every 300,000,000 years, no more, and no less, but when it comes to informing us in matters of greater urgency like influenza our science is dumb. It is true that doctors treat cases of flu successfully for it is not an incurable disease, but they are mostly fighting in the dark for nobody knows what the flu is. The germ has never been identified. We do not know exactly how it is spread nor do we know how to stop it. Apparently the disease recurs at certain intervals, runs its course and disappears, to come back again after a certain period. About every five years on this continent there is an epidemic of flu, and every sixth epidemic is a major calamity which kills people by the thousand. In 1923 there was a flu epidemic, but the last major epidemic, which was indeed a pandemic occurred in 1918. So those of us who live through the comparatively mild invasions of the next twenty years may expect to see another real battle between the flu and medical science at the end of that period.

Science Not Much Help Perhaps by that time science may have won out, though the prospect is not hopeful unless the discovery of the bug comes by accident. After the scourge of 1918, commissions were appointed and doctors pondered long and learnedly on the problem, consuming in the process a good many hundreds of thousands of dollars. It was expected that as other diseases had been conquered by science the flu, which in itself is not a fatal disease, could be checked, but there has been no progress reported. All that doctors can do is to issue sound rules for avoiding the germs, which after all are merely sound rules for the general maintenance of health, and when the epidemic comes treat it as best they can. Everybody knows that the disease is highly infectious, and therefore the advisability of keeping away from the victim is manifest. This explains the warnings against public meetings, and why in some parts of the United States, theatres and schools have been closed. There are objections voiced to closing schools for it is argued that in the schools the children are under strict supervision and incident cases may be noted more certainly than if the victims were at home or playing about the streets.

Infection Inevitable In large communities contact with other people who are carriers or victims is almost inescapable. We ride in street cars and are directly exposed, and in theatres, movies, hotels, restaurants and other places where people congregate it is almost impossible to escape the germs when an epidemic is on. It is quite probable that a person who feels well today can communicate flu germs to somebody else without knowing that he is a source of distribution. The disease develops two days after contact with a carrier. To talk of avoiding the germs, therefore, is idle. It is best to assume that our throats contain flu germs as well as some millions of other germs, all waiting for a chance to become active when the general health is lowered. Influenza itself is a weakening rather than a fatal disease. It reduces resistance to other germs and when death occurs it is as a rule the result of pneumonia or some other disease that has seized upon an impaired vitality. Here are some general rules:

1. Avoid needless crowding. Walk to work when possible.
2. Take advantage of sunshine.
3. Sleep with windows open.
4. Avoid people who are coughing, sneezing or snuffling.
5. Wash your hands before eating, and do not put your fingers in your mouth.
6. Do not use napkins, towels, spoons, forks, knives and drinking cups unless they are clean.
7. Use plenty of clean water, both inside and outside. Eat wholesome food. Sleep at least seven hours.
8. Keep away from houses with influenza.
9. Avoid undue chilling of the body.
10. Avoid dust and overheated rooms.
11. In case you do contract the disease, go to bed as soon as symptoms develop and remain there until thoroughly recovered. Call a physician at once.

Colds are Dangerous It is only lately that there has come a general recognition of the tremendous monetary losses created by what is called the common cold, but it is not generally realized that the common cold is in itself a weakening ailment and may easily reduce the system to a point where germs of the flu and other diseases can find easy ingress. Therefore it is the course of wisdom to treat a common cold with some care, if not apprehension. The best way to cope with it is not to fight it off on one's feet under the very common delusion that something plucky is being done. The place for a man with a troublesome cold is in bed. Only there can the needful rest be obtained and the bodily temperature maintained at the proper point. Of course, to give this advice may be like advising a man, waiting eagerly for a job at snow shovelling, to go to a warmer climate for the sake of his delicate lungs.

Don't Worry Most people are more or less tied to their jobs, and a feeling of self-interest, if not loyalty to their employers or associates, may make them reluctant to stay away from their work if it will have to be done by others. Nevertheless we suppose that most men would prefer to work double time rather than work beside an associate who is distributing some millions of flu germs about him every hour of the day, and we do not suppose that many jobs, at least in peace time, are worth more than the health of the men who are toiling at them. Worry is an invitation to the flu for it lowers the general power of resistance. It is quite possible to develop the habit of not worrying and any adult who doubts it need only compare his conscience when he was a boy with his conscience as it is today.

HOW HONEY MAY BE USED

(Experimental Farms Note) Honey, once the world's only source of sugar, is still the best and purest of Nature's sweets. Not only is honey a sweet, but it is also a valuable energy producing food, and as such, deserves a place on the daily menu of every Canadian home. It is especially good for children because it satisfies their natural craving for sweets and also supplies the necessary energy for their play or work. Honey is the nectar of flowers, gathered and modified by the honey bee. Approximately it consists of 85 per cent invert sugars, 18 per cent water, small quantities of mineral matter and volatile oils. Honey varies in color and flavor, according to its source, but all is of equal value as a sweet or food. All Canadian honey granulates sooner or later, depending upon the proportions of the invert sugars present. Unfortunately, granulation is often taken as a sign of adulteration; this, however, is not the case, as granulation indicates purity and does not in any way affect the quality of the honey.

Honey may be used in many ways, the most common way being as a spread or for dessert. Tons of honey are now being used in the manufacture of bread, cakes, cookies, etc., and many a housewife has found that when honey is used instead of sugar in the making of such articles, a better flavor is produced, and that the product will keep fresh and moist for a much longer period. Honey mixed with peanut butter or cheese also makes an excellent filling for sandwiches, and as a sweetener for cereals, fruit drinks, ice cream, etc., it is unsurpassed. Honey can also be used instead of sugar for preserving fruit and in the making of candies, and will impart a flavor all its own. In almost any recipe that calls for the use of sugar, honey may be wholly or partially substituted and the palatability and food value of the produce increased by so doing.

THE FARM LIBRARY

(Experimental Farms Note) The farm library should provide inspiration, recreation and instruction to meet the growing needs of each member of the home. This is a very wide order, as tastes and requirements differ, and change continually from childhood to maturity. The books that find a permanent place in the farm library should be individually owned and treasured because they have supplied some need in the development of the home life. The home library that is most cherished is the one that is slowly built up by getting a book at a time that really fills a need in life. We all know the place that a few treasured books have taken in our own lives. The characters in these formed our ideals they taught us how others have lived, loved, toiled, striven against odds that formed character, and developed men and women honored not only in their day and generation but throughout all time. We know from the biographies of great men how books helped turn their lives into paths that led to honor and distinction.

Librarians, who live among books can give you a great deal of assistance. Make friends of them, tell them your requirements, get them to give you the names and addresses of reliable booksellers and publishers. Get them to show you how to make the best use of the great loaning libraries, civic, provincial and federal. In this way you can frequently have a chance to read a book before buying it. This is a great aid in choosing the right one for the farm library. Librarians can, as well, suggest magazines that contain reviews of books worth having. Publishers are glad to send their catalogues to interested people; through these you may locate books that are worth while, books that seem like old friends, as you go back to them from time to time. In this way the farm library will grow up with the family and contain story books, biographies, poetry, history, books on religion, travel, invention and science. Among the books on science those on agriculture will have a convenient shelf by themselves, for they are the invisible tools that lighten our every task in the great workshop of farm life.

"Why is it that you have broken off your engagement, Alice?" "Oh, my dear! He told me he was connected with the movies, and the very next day I saw him driving a furniture van."

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ONLY A NEWSPAPER GUY

I see a man strut through a jam in a hall. Take a seat 'mid the speakers and chat with them all. "Is this Murphy?" I ask, "that the crowd he defies?" "No," says someone, "he's one of them newspaper guys."

I see a man pushing his way through the lines Of the cops, where a fire brightly glitters and shines, "Chief Kenlon?" I ask, but a fireman replies, "Oh, no, why, that's one of those newspaper guys."

I see a man start on the trail of a crook. And he scorns all assistance but brings him to book, "Mr. Burns?" I enquire, someone scornfully cries—"Burns' Naw, he's just one of them newspaper guys."

I see a man walk through the doors of a show, Where great throngs are blocked by

the sign S. R. O. "Is this Goodwin himself that no ticket he buys?" "Well, hardly, he's one of the newspaper guys."

I see a man knock on a President's door. And the sign, No Admittance, completely ignore; "Is this Morgan, that privacy's right he denies?" "Morgan?" Shucks! It's just one of those newspaper guys."

And some day I'll walk by the great streets of gold and bold, "A saint?" I'll enquire, and old Peter'll reply, "Well, I should say not, he's a newspaper guy."

A KINGLY NOSE OF WAX

Basil I of Russia had a wax nose, his own having been severed by a sword. Unaware of this, the German ambassador and his suite were once terrified at seeing Basil's nose drop off during a court ceremonial.

January Clearance SALE

A great many broken lines to clear at Greatly Reduced Prices

- Pure Linen Table Cloths, regular price \$1.50 for \$1.29
- Pure Silk Hose, regular price pair \$1.50 for \$1.25
- Handkerchiefs to clear at 20% off regular price.
- Ladies' Underwear, several lines, regular price \$1.00 and \$1.10 per garment, to clear at \$.75
- Flannelette Blankets, per pair 1.89
- Striped Flannelette, regular 25c. per yard on sale, 5 yards for 1.00
- Men's Caps, regular up to \$1.25, to clear at .89

Our entire stock of Rubbers to clear at greatly reduced prices. These include 12- and 15-inch leather tops; one and four buckle overshoes low laced rubbers and over rubbers.

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At Come in

Dear Olita: Your letter of appreciation thanks. I am glad that will be of interest. This time is a story of a man who in Canada and in CANADA? Dr. Se... When we speak those in honor... thorty. When Wheeler as far think of a fan mented and w taken many pr ternational. In obtained from D the Dominion E Ottawa five pe Marquis wheat his farm at a north of Saskat From that plant of 250 pounds sheaves which kept for exhibit should contain a grain each. Th Mr. Wheeler ob land 155 feet lo A bushel of wh York Land Show ed the prize of then he has w Marquis wheat of the wheats of Mr. Wheeler th failure, but was and 1916. Good age are two thi success. After work on the land is now a celebr plain, unassum edly devoted to agriculture produ ever to learn. B of observation a tion. On Mr. W heel three hundred w in his nursery p of which origina

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