

Classified Advertisements

Medical Directory

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON
Office and residence a short distance east of The Baha House, on Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours, 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. (except Sundays).

J. L. SMITH, M. B., M. C. P. S. O.
Office and residence at the corner of Countess and Lambton Streets, opposite old Post Office. Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m., 1.30 to 4 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

DR. A. M. BELL
Physician and Surgeon. Office Garafraza Street, Durham. Graduate University of Toronto. Eyes tested and corrected. Office hours: 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

C. G. & BESSIE MCGILLIVRAY
Chiropractors
Graduates Canadian Chiropractic College, Toronto. Office in Macfarlane Block, Durham. Day and night phone 123.

Dental Directory

DR. W. C. PICKERING, DENTIST
Office over J. & J. Hunter's store, Durham.

J. F. GRANT, D. D. S., L. D. S.
Honor graduate of the University of Toronto, Graduate of Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Dentistry in all its branches. Office Calver Block, Mill Street, second door east of MacBeth's Drug Store.

Legal Directory

J. H. MACQUARRIE, B. A.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Durham. Branch office at Dundalk open all day Friday.

LUCAS & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, etc. A member of the firm will be in Durham on Tuesday of each week. Appointments may be made with the Clerk in the office.

GEORGE E. DUNCAN
Licensed Auctioneer for Grey County Sales taken on reasonable terms. Dates arranged at The Chronicle office. George E. Duncan, Dundalk, Ont., Phone 42 r 3. 31 12 28 p

JOHN AITKEN
Auctioneer, Grey and Bruce. Sales promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms on application. Phone Allan Park Central 9 r 515; Hanover R. R. 2, P. O. 524 28 r t

NOTICE TO FARMERS
The Durham U. F. O. Live Stock Association will ship stock from Durham on Tuesdays. Shippers are requested to give three days' notice. James Lawrence, Manager, Phone 601 r 13 Durham, R. R. 1

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. JOHN MORRISON, Chairman, J. A. M. ROBB, B. A., Principal.

BATES BURIAL CO.

Distinctive Funeral Service at Moderate Cost. No extra charge for the use of our Parlors. Phone KI 4344 122-124 Avenue Rd. Toronto John W. Bates R. Maddocks FORMERLY OF FLESHERTON

FOR SALE

HONEY FOR SALE
FINEST QUALITY LIGHT AMBER honey. \$1 for 10 pound pail.—W. A. Macdonald, Countess St. 11.8 r t

FOR SALE
DRIVING HORSE, HARNESS, CUTTER, buggy, robes, fur coat, driving mitts, etc.—Apply J. N. Murdock, Durham. 1 10 t f

FOR SALE OR RENT

THE LATIMER PROPERTY FOR sale or rent.—Apply R. J. Matthews, Durham.

FOR SALE OR RENT
HOUSE ON GARAFRAZA STREET, newly decorated; electric lights; hard and soft water; good barn.—Apply to David Kinnee, Durham. 3 14 p d

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT
150 ACRES IN EGREMONT, BEING south half of lot 12 and lot 13, on 20th Concession. For particulars apply to John Legate, Varney, R.R. 1. (12.13.4p)

FOR SALE
GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, conveniences, electric lights, together with 9 acres of land. Will be sold in bloc or separately. Good barn and stable on premises. For further information apply to John McNally, Durham. 1 17 4p d

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE
A GOOD FARM ON CONCESSION 2, Gleneig. Apply Chronicle Office. 12.6 r t

HOUSE FOR SALE
IN GOOD LOCATION AND IN good state of repair. Apply at The Chronicle Office. 7 26 28 r t

BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE
ON KINCARDINE STREET; SIX rooms; all conveniences.—Apply at Chronicle Office or Lucas & Henry, Durham. 10 18 t f

PROPERTY FOR SALE
SPLENDID BRICK STORE BLOCK on main street of Durham, known as the McKechnie property; ideal location; reasonable price. Apply at once to Mills & Paterson, Hanover, Ont. 12 13 t f

ARTICLES WANTED

WORK WANTED.—THE CHRONICLE Job Plant is well equipped for turning out the finest work on short order. t f

LOGS WANTED

WE WILL BUY ELM, BASSWOOD, Maple, Birch and Beech Logs, delivered at Durham. Highest prices paid. Apply at office or Mr. Kinnee, Durham Furniture Co. 12-27-3.

HELP WANTED

MAN WANTED
EXPERIENCED IN FARM WORK, married man preferred; good house supplied; all-year-round position.—W. H. Hunter, Varney, R. R. 1, Phone Holstein 31 r 11. 10.2 p d

MISCELLANEOUS

HORSE AND AUTO LIVERY
GOOD OUTFITS AT REASONABLE prices. Commercial men given special attention. Pleasure parties solicited.—R. Campbell, Durham. 12.6 r p

CUSTOM SAWING
AT H. A. HUNTER PROPERTY, 3 miles East of Durham.—Zenus Clark. 12.27.4

COMING EVENTS

MISS HILDRED LENNOX A. T. C. M. pianist, vocalist and reader will appear in the Town Hall, Durham, on Thursday, January 17, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Women's Institute. The band will make its debut to a Durham audience and take part in the programme. Admission adults 50c, students 25c. Plan at MacBeth's Drug Store. 1 10 2

NOTICES

NOTICE
ACCOUNTS OWING THE UNDER- signed are now due and must be settled by cash or note on or before January 25 or they will be placed in other hands for collection.—J. N. Murdock, Durham. 1 10 2

AUCTION SALE

Farm Stock and Implements the property of CHARLES MCKINNON Will be offered for Public Auction on his premises Lot 5, Con. 3, S.D.E., Artemesia TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1929

HORSES—Heavy mare; general purpose mare; general purpose driving horse. Cattle—Gray cow, supposed to calve in May; white-faced cow, supposed to calve in May; spotted cow, supposed to calve in May; red cow, supposed to calve last of March; 4 yearling steers; 4 yearling heifers; 2 calves; grade bull.

PIGS—2 pigs, about 175 lbs. FOWL—A number of hens. IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Plough, harrow, cultivator, and Wood mower 6-ft. cut, wagon, 2 sleighs, wheelbarrow, rubber-tired buggy, cutter, heavy harness, light harness, bridles and collars.

GRAIN—A quantity of barley, a quantity of oats, a quantity of hay. MISCELLANEOUS—Whiffletrees, neckyokes, shovels, forks and other articles too numerous to mention. Everything must be sold as proprietor is giving up farming. Sale Commences at 1 o'Clock Sharp TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount any time up to 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes bearing interest at 6% per annum. JOHN O'NEIL, Auctioneer.

Some Mystic Shriners were parading. "Ma, who are they?" asked the small boy. "Masons, I guess," she said. "Oh, are they on strike again?" asked the youngster. Wife (waking from sleep as the clock struck 11 p.m.) "Mercy me! Have you been down stairs reading all this time?" Husband—"I've been sitting in the back parlor waiting for that young man to leave."

Wife—"Remember, my dear, that you were young once yourself." Husband—"Yes, I remember. That's why I watch him." It will pay you to advertise in The Chronicle.

OLD CONVICT SHIP AGAIN SAILS SEAS

"Success", Built 138 Years Ago, Rich in Historical Interest, Says W. A. Gordon.

Lately there passed down the St. Lawrence River bound for distant Australia, after a stay of 16 years in North America waters, what is reputed to be the oldest sailing vessel sailing the seas, the old convict ship Success rich in interest and historical associations.

The fact that at the age of 138 years the Success is to be taken under her own sail down the Atlantic coast and across the Pacific forms ample testimony to the strength of her teak timbers and to the skill of her master, Capt. Smith, who is confident that the feat will be satisfactorily accomplished.

Since the year 1890 the Success has toured the world as a floating museum, for which purpose she is to be stationed off the coast of Australia. But when she was laid down in the shadow of Kipling's Mouleim pagoda in British Burma she was destined for the East India service and actually engaged in it as one of the fastest vessels in the trade, until the year 1892.

Traces of her former grandeur still exist in her wonderful carved figure-head and in her other carved teak. Interesting through this association of the old vessel undoubtedly is, vastly more interesting in her connection with the convict traffic, of the fleet employed of which she is now the sole survivor.

When the Success was taken from the East India merchant service in 1892 to become the flagship of the British felon fleet plying between Great Britain and Australia she was thoroughly equipped for that business, and many evidences of such equipment still remain. A trip through the old yellow hulk seems to turn the clock back to the middle ages. Here, in their original shape, are preserved the cells and dungeons in which men and women were confined, the instruments used to torture them and the official records of their crimes, trials and sufferings.

In addition to the ancient muskets in the gun room there are old handcuffs, keys, locks and scores of documents relating to the trial, deportation and confinement of prisoners; autographs of different sovereigns and rare woodcut etchings showing the inhuman treatment accorded prisoners in the olden days. On the main deck immediately outside the officers' quarters here are displayed the original leg-irons used aboard the convict ship when she was engaged in the transportation of human freight. Transportation sentences were never less than seven years and ranged to the term of the natural life of the prisoners.

Leg-irons varied in weight from 7 to 56 pounds. Some of them were attached to heavy punishment balls which refractory prisoners were obliged to drag about during their one hour of exercise each day.

The original pumps of the vessel, still used to keep her free of water and utilized with remarkable success during her voyage of 96 days across the Atlantic in 1912, may be seen a few feet distant.

The original mainmast of solid Burnese teak, like the other timbers of the ship, still stands, although it is scarred by the indentation of a pirate's cannon ball as long ago as 1800. The giant rigging stone to which a score or more convicts were chained is amidships, while the hogging frame and triangle to which hundreds of unfortunates were manacled, the cat of nine tails used for the whipping, the "coffin bath" into which they were dipped into salt water and numerous other exhibits occupy space on the main deck.

On the lower deck are the cells, and each of these—72 in number—has its story. On the 'tween deck are the prison chapel and the prison hospital, merely larger cells into which the prisoners were thrust for their spiritual or physical needs; and here, too, is the "tiger's den," where the most ferocious of the prisoners were herded to fight it out among themselves. On the lowest deck, below the water line, are the solitary confinement cells and the infamous black holes.

In these airless, lightless, tiny, slope-sided cubicles the most refractory prisoners were chained to a ringbolt, unable either to sit down or stand up. The majority of those so confined for any length of time came out blind, insane or mad. Even the condemned cells, situated at another point of the same deck, in which men were given a few hours' respite before being strung up to the yardarm, were less feared than the "black holes."

It was not until 1851 that the Success was taken out of the terrible convict trade to become a permanent receiving prison off the site of the present city of Melbourne. With the exception of solitary confinement prisoners, felons were taken ashore daily to work in stone quarries preparing stone for the erection of public buildings.

In 1864 this system was abolished after the murder of her commander, Captain Price, and the convict ship became successively a women's prison, a boys' reformatory and an ammunition dump. Scuttled and sunk in 1885 by irate Australians who desired to destroy the last trace of the iniquitous system, she lay under the waters of Sidney harbor for five years and

PLANTING TREES ON WESTERN FARMS

Very Widespread Interest in This Movement—Nearly 8,000,000 Trees Ready for 1929 Distribution and Applications Being Received for the Following Year.

Each year greater interest is shown in the planting of shelterbelts on prairie farms in Western Canada and preparations now being completed for the 1929 distribution by the Department of the Interior from the Dominion Forest Service nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, point to next spring as one of the busiest in the history of the work. The advent of the autumn freeze-up has brought to a close another very satisfactory season's operations. Approximately 8,000,000 seedlings and cuttings have been safely "heeled in" for winter storage, and beginning in May these will be sent out to about 10,000 applicants. Last spring about 7,500,000 trees were shipped out from the two nurseries bringing the total to slightly more than 100,000,000 for the twenty-eight years since the inauguration of free tree distribution to prairie farmers by the Dominion Government. Reports of the inspectors indicate that at least 83 per cent of the plantations set out in these years are in good growing condition.

It is particularly interesting to note the greatly increased demand for conifers during the past few years. Such hardy evergreens as used chiefly for planting inside of and to re-enforce already established broad-leaved belts by planting in single or double rows or in closely set groups or clumps. Thus they provide a much denser and more effective windbreak than if only species which drop their leaves in the autumn were used and their green coloring strikes a cheerful note in the winter landscape.

The facilities for growing evergreens at Indian Head are at present somewhat limited and as a result it is impossible to meet the demand for these species. On that account not more than 100 evergreen trees are supplied to each applicant. A nominal charge of \$3 per hundred is made. Farmers are coming to realize that, contrary to the opinion once generally accepted, evergreens are not difficult to grow and a few hundred of these trees add to the general attractiveness and effectiveness of a farm plantation at all seasons of the year.

Throughout the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the effect of tree planting is seen in the well sheltered homes, gardens and orchards. The growing of certain varieties of small fruits, both small and large, and of fine vegetables is becoming more general. Interest is spreading rapidly and the annual distribution is larger each succeeding spring. With arrangements completed for the 1929 shipment, applications are now being received from those who are planning to set out shelter belts in 1930. Applications for stock for this work should be made not later than March 31, 1929, to the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head. Inspectors will visit the farms of applicants during the next summer and give directions as to planting and care of the young trees. The basis of this distribution is co-operation—the Government supplying the trees and planting advice and the farmers the land and the labor—and the success that has attended the movement is due to the harmonious carrying out of this plan.

REDUCE BUFFALO HERD AT ELK ISLAND PARK

Another Instance of Canada's Success in Bringing Back the Buffalo

A gratifying feature of Canada's adventure in bringing back the buffalo is the way in which the different herds continue to multiply and to expand beyond the capacity of their once ample ranges. The case of the main herd at Wainwright, Alberta, in which there was an increase from about 700 head to 17,000 head in eighteen years has often been cited. This year 1,088 young buffalo were sent from Wainwright to the Wood Buffalo park near Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, and of the herd at Elk Island park, two hundred animals have been slaughtered and their carcasses and hides disposed of commercially. That two hundred buffalo could be disposed of without wiping out the entire herd at Elk Island park will surprise most people who have not closely followed this experiment. Nor is this surprise to be wondered at. When the original herd was purchased from Michael Pablo, speedy action was taken to rewire fencing, such as encloses the Buffalo park at Wainwright, could not be erected overnight and the first shipment received from Montana was

was then raised and started on her world tour as a floating museum.

Since that time she has sailed across both the Pacific and the Atlantic and has been inspected by fully 21,000,000 people. Apart altogether from her associations with perhaps the darkest chapter of prison history, the Success has a very real value, for the teak wood of which she is built is now almost unobtainable, the most recent quotation for it being at the rate of \$1.00 per pound. It is estimated that there are from 400 to 500 tons of this rare wood in her structure.

The Bell Telephone Company and the Northern Electric

THE relationship between the Bell Telephone Company and the Northern Electric Company is direct and definite. It consists of:—

- 1. ownership—the telephone company controls the Northern Electric by owning 51 per cent of Northern Electric shares.
2. contract—the telephone company has a contract with the Northern Electric by which the latter sells equipment to the telephone company at favorable prices.

The telephone company thus has direct control of its source of supplies. Without control there would be constant risk of being forced to pay high prices for apparatus or of being unable to secure consistent standard of equipment.

If either of these conditions prevailed the result would be higher rates or poor service for telephone users.

Apart from this protection there are two definite results secured. These are: first, dividends; second, low prices.

1. dividends from Northern Electric

THE Northern Electric has developed from a small beginning to an outstanding Canadian success.

In 1928 its total business was more than \$25,000,000 which is four times its business in 1914.

48 per cent of this total was with the Bell Telephone Company. 11 per cent was with other telephone companies and 41 per cent was in general electrical business in Canada and abroad.

In all this total of success the Bell Telephone Company participates as majority shareholder. 51 per cent of all dividends paid by the Northern Electric have come back to the telephone company's revenues.

In the fifteen years since the Northern Electric was incorporated the telephone company has received from it in dividends over two-and-a-half million dollars.

These have contributed to operate the system in place of equal sums subscribers would otherwise be called on to pay.

The dividends paid by Northern Electric represent an average annual return of only 5.7 per cent on the capital stock, surplus earnings having been devoted consistently to extend plant and equipment.

2. low prices from Northern Electric

THE contract between these two companies stipulates that the prices which the Bell Telephone Company pay for equipment shall be as low as, or lower than, the lowest prices paid to Northern Electric by its other customers.

The other customers of Northern Electric include every telephone system of importance in Canada and business from them has been secured in open competition with British and American manufacturers.

It is thus the lowest price level of this competitive business which governs the prices paid by the Bell Telephone Company.

The Board of Railway Commissioners in 1926 made a detailed inquiry into these prices and their judgment was that "the agreement and supplementary agreement which govern their relations are distinctly advantageous to the Bell Telephone Company."

Proof of this is seen in comparing costs of building the telephone system and rates paid by subscribers with those of other systems.

The average cost of building other systems in Canada, England, Brazil and the United States has been \$227 per telephone. The cost in Ontario and Quebec has been \$189 per telephone, or 17 per cent less than the average.

And the rates which telephone users pay in Ontario and Quebec are the lowest in the world for comparable service.

A large factor in obtaining these low costs and low rates has been the arrangement and relationship between the Bell Telephone Company and the Northern Electric Company.



A DEER'S GREAT ADVENTURE

A few weeks ago Mr. R. Golding, proprietor of an inn on the coast near Santa Monica, California, saw something that looked like an animal swimming quite a distance out in the ocean. With two neighbors he put forth in a boat and on hearing the object made out that it was a deer. The poor thing had submerged until only its ears and nostrils were projecting above the surface, while the sea gulls hovered about, darting at and pecking it. When the boat came up the trusting animal immediately headed directly for it, as if it knew those human beings would help it out of its predicament. Its faith was not misplaced, we are glad to say. With a great deal of effort and trouble the three people got the deer into their boat and took it ashore, where they gave it into the charge of some game wardens, who transported it up into Topanga canyon nearby and turned it loose. Why or how this deer ever came to be a mile out in the ocean no one will ever know, but it certainly must have had a wonderful tale to tell its companions next day!