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DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor.

Durham, June 18th, 1903.

SANCTUM SIFTINGS.

SHADE TREES.

There seems to be a general misapprehension abroad regarding the rights and duties of citizens and aldermen in the matter of Shade Trees on the Public Streets. For instance, it is a popular error that shade trees in the streets are the property of the corporation, and that the Town Council can remove or mutilate such trees at will without consulting the owner of the adjacent property. The following extracts from the Revised Statutes will dispel these erroneous notions. Sub-sections 4 of section 2 chap. 243 R. S. O. read as follows: "Every growing tree, shrub or sapling whatsoever planted or left standing on either side of any highway for the purpose of shade or ornament shall be deemed to be the property of the owner of the land adjacent to the highway and nearest to such tree, shrub or sapling." The council may pass by-laws for the protection of such trees "against injury and against removal by any person or persons including the owner" except as authorized by special resolution of the council. Section 8, of the same act, specifies the authority given councils respecting by-laws in this behalf. Section 574 (2) of the Municipal Act, specifies what powers Councils have in the matter of removing shade trees for public improvement. They may pass by-laws to remove trees from a public highway under this control, "if and when such removal is deemed necessary for any purpose of public improvement," and it should be noted that the council has not all the say when it shall be "deemed necessary." The council must also, in any case, give ten days' notice of the intention to remove a tree to the owner, who is entitled to compensation "for his trouble in planting and protecting the same." So long as it can be shown that the public improvement cannot be made without the removal of the trees, the council seems to have supreme authority subject to the provisos aforesaid, but in doubtful cases their authority is by no means so absolute. A further study of the statutes might save some trees now wantonly destroyed to gratify the whim of some one in authority or some equally whimsical owner.

The Markdale Standard reports satisfactory progress in the erection of the House of Refuge, a considerable portion of which is now completed, though the formalities of laying the corner stone are observed this Thursday afternoon. The County Council is holding its session in the Poor House Town this week, and as the stone laying ceremony is well advertised it is probable a large crowd will be present on the occasion.

The Ontario Legislature has voted to increase their sessional indemnity a thousand dollars a year. Grit and Tory alike can unite in a measure of this sort which cannot be characterized as other than an outrage on an over-governed province. The salary is not too much for the useful members, but when they come to be bunched together, sized up, and the average struck, it will be a high estimate to put one third of them as useful and essential while the remaining two-thirds are merely ornamental appendages to the gaudy farce. If two-thirds of them were treated like an over-crop and the rest to consist of honorable and unselfish men, the country could afford to pay them good salaries. At

present the County of Grey has six parliamentary representatives, and what are they doing that couldn't be done by one in each House provided the representation was reduced to one-third of what it is now?

The Gamey enquiry cost the country thirty-five thousand dollars, and all to no purpose more than to emphasize the rascality perpetrated in our Legislative Halls and by members of the Legislators. The amount of perjury indulged in is enough to turn the head of an honest man gray to think of it. When perjury in matters of little or no monetary consideration is allowed to go unpunished, it is not to be wondered that similar methods would be adopted when personal character or personal greed are the stakes to be played for. Somebody lied most vigorously, and the verdict "not proven" sums up the conclusion of the Royal Commission. If the whole report had been boiled down to these two words popular opinion of the judiciary to-day would be different from what it is.

There was some time spent in the Ontario Legislature over the question of increasing the salaries of Public School inspectors. The generosity of the Government didn't respond to this so easily as it did when their own salaries were under consideration, and the increase was only a trifle. There are some Inspectors who get all they're worth if they get anything. Others are deserving of more than the law provides. The level plan of paying so much a school, irrespective of ability is just as it is to pay the same price per pound for the different kinds of grease that bear the common name of Butter.

THE MAN ON THE STREET.

"A chief's among ye takin' notes, An' faith he'll prent it."—BUCKS.

UNOBSERVED BY-LAWS.

The Town Council has a number of By-laws recorded, but few of them are perhaps as well-known as they should be, and of those that are known a great many are very little regarded. Nearly every citizen knows it to be a violation of a By-law to ride bicycles on the sidewalk, yet the sidewalks are used for that purpose. The presence of the town constable is the only thing apparently to make the rider betake himself to the middle of the street, and some of the law breakers have the audacity to whistle as a signal for the pedestrian to get out of the road in order to let his lordship pass. In the first place, the sidewalk is not the proper place for a bicycle, and even if it were the sound of a whistle or the sound of a bell is a poor signal for one who is pursued by the "silent steed." A person, say on the middle of the sidewalk, hears the signal, the intention of which is to cause him or her to turn to one side. The chances are equal that the startled traveller will step to the wrong side and the damage is done.

Even the street is not the proper place for the hump-backed scorcher to perform his antics. The road may be clear enough, but there's no telling when a little child may happen to come in his way and be knocked down and probably injured as happened to be the case a few evenings ago. The Boy on the Wheel had no more intention, perhaps, than The Man on the Street to do injury to anybody, yet a little child ran in his way and was knocked down, but fortunately uninjured.

Not five minutes later we noticed a couple of young wheelmen going along the street leisurely enough when two or three ran right across in front of them barely escaping accident, which in this case would have been purely their own fault, and had they been killed the riders would not, in our judgment, have been to blame, and we were an eye witness. There are too many small boys who indulge in pranks of this sort, and their conduct should not be encouraged.

There is a by-law also against playing ball or lacrosse, or throwing stones or any kind of missiles in the streets of the town. Almost any person can see how this by-law is ignored, and while no damage results it seems a hardship to do anything to interfere with the harmless sports of the young folks. Yet there is no telling when a ball may go astray and smash a plate glass window, which may cost easily from forty to seventy-five dollars. If such an accident should occur everybody would denounce the practice.

Mother's Ear advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a picture of a woman and child, and text describing the product's benefits for respiratory health.

which even now is wrong, because it endangers property and is a violation of a town by-law. The best time to stop is before the harm is done.

The authorities in large places have great trouble in regulating the traffic. Horses, automobiles, bicycles, etc., etc., have a certain limit of speed, and should they go faster than the fixed limit there's liability to a fine. Pedestrians have rights that are not recognized by horsemen, and the ignorance and impudence displayed by some of the latter is quite provoking to every self-respecting citizen. No man of sense will stop astride a crossing and have women or even men or children compelled to go round in the mud. The sidewalks and crossings are for pedestrians and not as a camping ground for visitors.

The By-law against shooting inside the town limit is running at loose ends, but fortunately no serious injury has hitherto resulted from the careless handling of fire arms. Not only are guns, rifles, pistols and revolvers a menace to public safety, but danger is liable at any time to result from carelessness with air-guns or even the catapult. It is not the intention of the writer to interfere with personal liberty, nor to advocate such interference, only in cases where the exercise of personal liberty is going to interfere with the rights of others.

To many citizens a knowledge of the existence of certain laws is sufficient to cause them to render a willing obedience, but there are others again who appear to go out of their way to violate any mandate on the statutes. Preaching to the latter class is absolutely useless, and the only way to reach them is by way of their pockets.

The Man on the Street has the name of getting his nose into things, but he never struck anything that affected his olfactory nerves more than an institution in the township of Bentinck just south of the town. Complaint was made to us, and on being led to the spot we felt glad we didn't live near it. No persuasion was needed to get us to leave.

One of the directors of the Agricultural Society makes complaint to say that property is being ruthlessly destroyed on the show grounds. Windows have been broken and other recklessness indulged in. An example will be made of some one before long.

Growth of the Auction Sale System.

It is recognized by all breeders of live stock and by all others who have paid any attention to stock breeding, that in order to produce good animals we must use only good sires of the proper type and bred in proper lines. The farmers must not only use the best class of males, but he must feed the offspring liberally if he expects to secure a profit from his operations. These two conditions must go together. Recognizing this fact, the Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson, has for years been endeavoring to perfect plans for distributing as many good sires as possible among farmers in all parts of Canada. The remarkable development in Great Britain of the auction sale system of selling live stock led him to advocate a similar method here. In Britain there are at many points fairs or markets on certain days, where cattle, sheep, swine and other animals are regularly auctioned off. From reliable evidence and personal observation this system was found to work satisfactorily, entirely doing away with huckstering, and giving to the seller the full value of his animals as determined by public competition. After discussing the question with the various live stock associations, it was concluded that the adoption of the auction sale principle would be of great benefit to Canada, and the Department of Agriculture offered to assist in starting live stock sales in each province. Several provincial sales have been held and the feeling in favor of them is growing rapidly. Similar independent combination sales are being held in many parts of Canada and a fine pavilion has been erected especially for sales at Hamilton, Ont. It is not the intention that the Department of Agriculture shall long continue to assist these sales, but only until they are well established and self-sustaining. It is hoped that eventually monthly or weekly sales will be established at some central point in each electoral district. At certain seasons of the year pure bred stock for breeding purposes would be sold; at other times store and fat animals, including cattle, sheep and swine, in fact everything a farmer has to sell. This is the same principle on which most of our cheese is now sold. In Great Britain very little stock is sold except at these auctions; nearly every town or village has its weekly, monthly or fortnightly sale, and the auctioneers have well equipped yards and sheds in which to sell. The educational value of these sales is a notable feature, for a poor animal will bring little money, while a choice one will bring a good price. This is an object lesson for the farmers who attend.

In this connection the sale established under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle Breeders at Calgary is

worthy of mention. At their sale in May, 1903, an average of \$96.38 was made on 268 head. The highest priced bull was a Hereford sold by Oswald Palmer, of Lacombe, for \$300 to A. B. Macdonald, New Oxley. Mr. Palmer sold three Herefords for an average of \$181.66 per head and the Mossom Boyd Co., of Prince Albert, sold 9 head at an average of \$123.88. Messrs. J. & W. Sharp, of Lacombe, obtained the highest average for Shorthorns, having sold 9 head at an average of \$159.38, the lowest price being \$140. The highest priced cow was sold by Geo. Geary, of Innisfail for \$150 to Dr. J. P. Creamer, of Qu' Appelle.

The Calgary sale is steadily growing in extent and in the prices commanded. In 1902 an average of \$95.75 was made on 220 head, and in the previous year 64 animals brought an average of \$85.17. This year two carloads of stock went to British Columbia and it is expected that next year at least five carloads will be taken by that Province. Territorial breeders evidently intend to give Ontario a hot fight in the pure bred stock market.

Dept. of Agriculture, June 11, 1903.

Farmers Meet.

On June 9th a meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held in the Town Hall, Durham, and proved of more than ordinary interest. The meeting was well attended, and great interest was evinced in the different topics discussed. After the routine business had been gone over and finished, Mr. Alex. McNeil, of Walkerville, Dom. Gov't Fruit Inspector, was introduced to those assembled by Mr. —, Pres. of the Farmers' Institute. Mr. McNeil gave a very interesting address of about an hour's duration, during which he touched on several points of interest. Among others, he had much to say on the benefits of co-operation, and urged those present to take an interest in each other, showing that what was of benefit to one was beneficial to all, when unity of purpose existed. After the meeting in the hall it was suggested by Mr. McNeil to hold an orchard meeting, when the subject of fruit culture could be gone into in a practical manner, and his suggestion meeting with favor, all present went from the hall to an adjoining orchard where they were given a practical lesson in grafting, pruning and proper methods of training up orchards in the way they should grow to bring the best returns for the labour and money expended on them. While pruning, grafting, cultivation and proper varieties were shown to be essential, Mr. McNeil dwelt largely on the necessity of spraying, and gave several instances to prove that with proper care and attention orchards do and will yield greater returns for time and money spent on them than very many are aware of. The speaker claiming that the larger areas taken up by fruit culture invariably brought in the buyers who were always on the look out for good fruit where it could be bought in large quantities, as it did not pay them to go into localities where but little fruit was raised, nor would they go into sections where but little effort was given to the propagation and care of good fruit.

F. E. Bennett, General Agent of the Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., and Buffalo, N. Y., distributed copies of this Firm's "A Gold Mine on Your Farm," being a treatise on the proper remedies to apply for fungus and all other diseases that trees or shrubs are heir to, as well as the destruction of all other pests that prey on either trees or vegetables.

While we believe that Canada's future is destined to be a glorious one, still let us not forget that Canada's future depends very largely on the individual efforts of Canadians. 'Tis to be hoped that these meetings will be held oftener in the future than they have in the past, and that all will be benefited goes without saying. Canada is to-day the brightest gem in the British Crown. Long may we keep her so.

WANTED—SEVERAL INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$18 and all travelling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. May 6th—16.

Market Report.

DURHAM, JUNE 17, 1903.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley, Hay, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Chop, Live Hogs, Dressed Hogs, Hides, Sheepskins, Wool, Lamb, Tallow, and Timothy Seed.

1861

SEEDS

1903

DIRECT IMPORTER

From one of the largest Seed Houses in Britain per S. S. London City.

Field Seeds: Beet: Sugar Giant, Green Top and Half Sugar Mangle. Carrot: Giant White, Orange Giant. Mangle: Mammoth, Long Red and Norfolk Giant. Rape: Dwarf Essex. Sowing Turnip: Swede, Carter's Elephant, Sutton's Champion, Bangholm, London Purple Top, King of Swedes, Carter's Imperial Hardy, Aberdeen Purple and Green Top, Improved Grey Stone.

Garden Seeds: Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Lettuce and Turnips.

: : : American and Canadian Seeds : : :

H. PARKER, DRUGGIST AND SEEDSMAN DURHAM.

We'll Meet Your Shoe Ideas. Advertisement featuring illustrations of various styles of shoes and slippers.

- Women's Fine Kid Strap Slippers, turned soles, strictly up-to-date, regular price at \$1.25, our price \$1.25. Women's Fine Dongola Oxfords, just newly arrived, very comfortable fitters, splendid value at \$1.35, our price \$1.00. Women's Fine Kid Oxfords, patent toe, turned soles, up-to-date American styles, never sold less than \$1.35, our price \$1.25. Misses' Latest Novelty in Fine Kid Strap Slippers, positively the newest designs, price only \$1.25. Men's High-class patent enamelled bals, very stylish and up-to-date, price only \$3.50. Men's Box Calf Bals, the best value ever offered, regular price \$2.50, our price \$2.00. Men's Fine Dongola Bals, the nicest shoe ever sold for \$1.50. See them. They'll please you.

A glance at the above goods will convince any sane man, woman or child where the cheapest place is to buy Footwear. Terms: strictly cash.

Foot Measures and Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

PEEL, THE SHOE MAN.

DURHAM AND OWEN SOUND.

Page Metal Ornamental Fence advertisement, showing a fence illustration and text describing its durability and use for various purposes.

IMPLEMENT'S advertisement for Frost & Wood, listing various agricultural and household implements like Buggies, Wagons, Sewing Machines, Planos, Stoves, Washing Machines, Hay Forks, and Threshers, with D. Campbell as the agent.

To Cure a Cold in One Day advertisement for Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, featuring the signature of E. W. Snow and a testimonial about seven million boxes sold in 12 months.