

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor.

DURHAM, FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

FRESH FROM THE FRONT

Aldershot, England
February 1 1915.

Dear People at Home:

I have at last after much travelling, reached a temporary abode, but for how long I will be here is more than I know. I sent you some letters from Liverpool which were written on the boat, which you should have long before you receive this. We landed at Liverpool Saturday morning about 9 o'clock and had some little time to look around the city before we caught our train for London, which left at two o'clock. We were detained some time on the road, and did not reach Euston Station, London till about half-past eight at night. We were met by an Imperial transport officer there and driven in a bus through the city to the Waterloo Station, where we took train for Aldershot, landing there about 12 o'clock at night. As the barracks was closed we were billeted at a hotel and next morning we were conducted to private houses in town, where we will be billeted until we leave, as we are to have some preliminary training in veterinary work here.

One of our fellows, Pilkey, and myself, are quartered with a manufacturing shoe man, and they are certainly aristocrats, but they can't seem to do too much for us, as Canadians are the most respected people in England at the present time. We are lodged in splendid rooms and nothing is too good for us. We are on hospital work, which means doing nothing, as you simply keep your sheets marked up of the number of horses under your care. You have under you as private attendants three men, an orderly, who shines your shoes and buttons, runs your errands and makes himself generally useful. Then you have also your farrier sergeant and his assistant, who do all the work. You make your rounds in the morning with your farrier sergeant and assistant and look the horses over, and if any look sick you point them out to your sergeant, who takes their temperature and pulse for you, and from the general symptoms you diagnose the trouble, which the sergeant administers. You are simply the gentleman; you never need touch the horse, and the men under you, who are all English, would be horrified if you did.

One of the superior officers told me to-day that if you want to be on your feet, really officious, take off your kid gloves once or twice a day, and let the orderly hold your cane and gloves while you have the horse led outside to be inspected. You know the English veterinary surgeon is one of the aristocrats in this country. There are a big bunch of us here to do the work, but there needs to be, as there are 14,000 horses in this camp. About the only troubles I have seen are pneumonia and slight colds. The English customs seem strange to us Canadians, but I expect we will become accustomed to them before long. The weather is wonderful here. You would think it is a day in May in Ontario. The grass on lawns is green and the air is warm; no need of topcoat, or greatcoat as we call them, over our tunics.

The meals seem peculiar. Breakfast is at eight o'clock, lunch at 1.30 and dinner at 7.30 at night. I have not had much chance to see any of the town or country as yet but when I see more of it I will be able to tell you more about it. I hope you are all well, and will continue to keep so. As for myself, I am feeling fine. With love,
CECIL.

I.O.O.F. INSTALLATION

The installation of officers in Grey Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., took place on Tuesday night, the District Deputy, Mr. Malone, having charge, and being assisted by Inspector Galbraith, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Church. It was an open installation, and seven or eight visitors, who have not been initiated into the mysteries of the Order, were in attendance as guests. The ceremony was ably conducted, all secret work having been eliminated. After the installation a short time was devoted to speech making, in which the visiting brethren and others participated. The Lodge was then closed informally, when lunch was served and the time was spent pleasantly in games and amusements. The following are the officers installed:
N. G.—E. D. McClocklin
V. G.—Dr. J. F. Grant
R. S.—Peter Ramage.
F. S.—Peter Gagnon.
Treas.—A. H. Jackson.
Warden—G. A. Thompson.
Conductor, G. A. Whitmore.
Chaplain—Allan Bell.
R. S. S.—B. Stonehouse.
L. S. S.—E. Langdon.
R. S. N. G.—W. J. Pirih.
L. S. N. G.—W. J. McFadden.
R. S. V. G.—J. Brown
L. S. V. G.—J. Murdoch
I. G.—J. Rose.
O. G.—W. C. Vollett
The meeting was closed about midnight by singing Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

Agricultural Conference

The first of these series of meetings for Grey County was held in the town hall, Durham, on February 17. The subject of increased production was ably discussed by Mr. R. W. Wade, B.S.A., Secretary of the Provincial Winter Fair, and Mr. Wm. Squirrell, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Mr. John Farrell of Forest gave an excellent explanation of the Labor situation in Canada.

Mr. Wade discussed the Live Stock situation. He warned the farmers not to change their system of farming by selling off their stock in order that they may be able to raise more grain. He noted that there was a great demand for horses for the armies of the allies and already a number of excellent breeding animals had been destroyed by the war, and it was quite likely there will be a scarcity of breeding stock in the future.

At the present time the United States is being scoured for horses for the allied armies and the surplus stock in Canada is being reserved as an available supply which can be drawn upon in case of emergency. Thus as the war progresses the allied army will eventually draw upon this supply.

As for beef cattle, it would not be wise to rush into this class of stock, but the plan is to breed judiciously and make the best of the situation. Keep the calves growing, do not let them fail during the dry spell in summer when pasture is short. By feeding ensilage during this time the animals will keep gaining as well as if they were on the best of pasture. Mentioning milch cows, he gave the warning not to keep another cow but keep cows which will give more milk, and thus yield a larger profit. Do not raise dairy bred steers for beef, as these are not profitable.

Referring to a test tried out at the College it was found that ensilage gave better results than fresh cut hay for feeding during the dry spell.

The Hog situation is a very peculiar one as the supply is changeable and the price fluctuates very readily. The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have been stocked with hogs recently but owing to the crop failure in 1914 it has been found necessary for the farmers in these provinces to market their hogs before they are finished. Thus the markets of the East have been glutted with store hogs from the West and many eastern farmers are buying these hogs and finishing them for the market. This is the cause of the present slump in the price of pork. It is quite probable that there will be a scarcity of hogs in the near future. Also there will be an increased demand for pork as there is no food for the fighting man equal in value to bacon.

As for sheep, it is worthy of mention that Grey has the most sheep of any county in the province, and this class of live stock promises to be very profitable in the future, since there is a scarcity of wool for the manufacture of woollen goods, as large supplies are being used for military purposes.

In conclusion, Mr. Wade congratulated Grey County for offering the most prize money to its amateur breeders at the Guelph Winter Fair, of any county in the province, and he claimed that this was one of the best means of encouraging the breeding of pure bred stock in the county.

Prof. Squirrell spoke on Farm Crops. Referring to Mr. Wade's address, he wished to bring to the attention of the farmers a pasture mixture which could be sown in the spring for the summer pasture. This could be used where the grass and clover in the meadows had been winter killed. The mixture consists of:

- Oats..... 51 lbs. per acre
- Early Amber
- Sugar Cane 30 lbs. per acre
- Common Red
- Clover..... 7 lbs. per acre.
- Total 88 lbs. per acre.

The oats and the sugar cane are mixed together, and are sown from the grain box of the seed drill, and the clover is sown from the grass seed box placed in front of the tubes of the drill. If this mixture is sown during the first week in May, it is usually ready for pasture about the 20th of June. The oats are early and rapid in growth, the sugar cane is later, stools well and thrives in hot weather, and the clover forms the principal pasture in the autumn.

When speaking on the subject of growing, Mr. Squirrell advised growers as much alfalfa as possible. It is necessary to secure the seed of a hardy variety such as Grimm's or the Ontario Variegated; also inoculate the seed with the proper bacteria before sowing; have the soil well drained and in a high state of cultivation. It is worthy of notice that alfalfa is being grown in Russia in a latitude 600 miles north of us. Therefore this climate should not prevent its being grown here.

The sweet clover plant is as yet in its experimental stage, but considering the testimony of several growers present, it promises to be an excellent crop for this district, as it builds up the soil and yields a good crop of hay and pasture. It also prepares soil for growing alfalfa as the same kind of bacteria is found on the roots of both plants.

Mr. Squirrell also mentioned that all the fighters are not in the trenches, as the present war is one of exhaustion. Therefore it is just as necessary that we have men at home to grow foodstuffs for those who are at the front. He laid emphasis on the necessity of using the best variety of seed grain, as this would increase the yield without additional labor. It is also necessary to use the very

best, plump, sound seed of a variety, as these will give an increased yield over the small or shrunken seed.

Early sowing greatly increases the yield. It is quite probable that there will be a large area of spring wheat sown this coming year. This class of grain should be sown first, as a profitable yield can often be insured by early sowing. Much can be gained by having a fine seed bed. By this we find that a smaller area, well tilled, is the most profitable.

By growing larger areas of ensilage corn we can increase the amount of roughage for feeding the stock in winter. The main point in selecting a variety of corn for ensilage is to have one which will yield heavily, mature early and cob well. The early White Cap Yellow Dent, Wisconsin No. 7 and Leaming are all good varieties for growing in this district.

Mr. John Farrell of Forest spoke on the Labor question. He outlined the policy which had been carried on by the Immigration Department before the war, but noted that the Imperial Government had requested the Dominion Government not to send over representatives this coming year to induce laborers from Britain to emigrate to Canada, as all men would be needed at home. Therefore it is quite probable that there will be a scarcity of farm laborers this coming season. A few can be secured from the cities but these cannot be depended upon unless married men are secured and houses provided for their families.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. S. Hunter was in Toronto and Hamilton last week.

Mrs. R. A. Lawson returned last week, after visiting in Toronto for three weeks.

Mrs. Felton of Mount Forest was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Langdon over Sunday.

Mr. Arthur Allan of Cornwall visited his parents, Principal and Mrs. Allan, for a few days.

Miss Edith Matthews of Markdale, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright.

Mr. Alfred Siegrist of Wiarton is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Robertson, for a few days.

Miss Rita Irwin spent a day or so in Hanover, as guest of Mrs. Chas. Rudolph.

Mrs. Currie has returned from Owen Sound, where she has been with her daughter, Mrs. Rogers.

Miss Mae McKenzie has returned home, after visiting her sister, Mrs. E. A. Goodwin, here.

Mr. Frank McKay visited with friends in Paris and St. Marys last week.

Miss Lyla Kelsey returned home last week after a month's visit in St. Catharines, the guest of Miss Ruby Mills.

Mr. Robert Vollet of Timmins, New Ontario, visited his parents here and returned home this morning.

Miss May Urquhart returned to her home at Welland Port, after visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Whelan, here.

Mrs. Finley Graham left Monday, after spending a number of weeks as guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Calder.

Mr. Roy McCracken returned to Camrose, Alta., after an enjoyable visit of a couple of months at his home here.

Mrs. John Wright spent Sunday with her son, George, who is seriously ill of pneumonia at his home in Toronto.

Mr. J. H. Robertson, and Miss Nettie Lennox left Monday to attend the annual meeting of the Cement Company, in Toronto.

Mrs. C. C. Douglas and daughter Dorothy, returned Saturday to their home at Owen Sound, after a short visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Limin.

L.O.L. COUNTY OFFICERS

At the District meeting of the County Lodge, L.O.L., held recently at Mount Forest, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
Thompson Allen, County Master.
Matthew Hooper, Dep. Co. Mast.
John Hanna, Chaplain.
Neil McQueen, Financial Secy.
James Eden, Recording Secy.
R. J. Eden, Treasurer.
John Anderson, Lecturer.
Herman Kirkpatrick and Charles Evans, Deputy Lecturers.
James Anderson, Dir. of Cer.

The German people are being urged to practise self discipline and sacrifice in regard to the use of food.

There were several serious earthquake shocks last Saturday and Sunday at Reykjavik, Iceland and in the surrounding district.

BORN.

SEARCH.—In Durham, on Sunday, February 21, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Search, a daughter.

MARRIED.

WATSON—MORRISON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, February 24, by Rev. John Morris, Mr. Reuben Columbus Morrison to Ethel Aresia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morrison, both of Egremont.

POOR SEED.

Canadian Farmers Lose Heavily By Not Taking Enough Care.

Only nineteen out of one thousand Canadian farmers visited last year by the representatives of the Commission of Conservation were found to be following a systematic selection of seed grain.

An alarming state of affairs is disclosed, when investigation demonstrates that less than two per cent. of the farmers visited follow a systematic selection of seed similar to that followed by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. It is true that quite a number keep the best part or parts of their fields for seed but, in Prince Edward Island, less than one-third of the farms visited do even this and only fifty per cent. claims to do it on the two hundred farms visited in Ontario. In Nova Scotia, forty per cent. of the farmers and, in Quebec, thirty-one per cent., bought their seed grain. Too often this purchased seed is only feed grain shipped in from the west and sold as seed. Frequently it contains fowl weed seeds and, when, as in Nova Scotia, only sixty-four per cent. of the farmers claimed to clean their grain in any manner whatever, these weeds are introduced to the farms. The western oats are sometimes frosted, and, as the farmer does not test for germinating power, a poor and thin stand often results.

The purchasing of seed often brings in new and unsuitable varieties. In one district in New Brunswick, seventeen varieties were found on forty farms and, in one district in Ontario, there were nineteen varieties on fifty farms. The farmer will buy these new varieties without knowing their strength of straw, susceptibility to disease or general suitability to his district.

Seed selection is not costly. If the farmer will save the best portion of his crop and then thoroughly clean that portion, by running it several times through the fanning mill, he will not find it necessary to pay out money for seed no better than, and often not so good as, his own, well cleaned. In many tests on the Illustration Farms of the Commission, it has been clearly demonstrated that it pays to sow good seed. In the case of clover, the crops from home-grown seed have proved, in nearly every instance, to surpass those produced from purchased seed. In many districts where farmers think clover and grass seeds can not be grown, it has been proven that these seeds can be successfully produced. They are often found growing to perfection on roadsides and in fence corners, which goes to show that, with care, they will grow in the fields.

During the winter months is the time to prepare the seed grain for the spring sowing. Clean out all the weed seeds and poor and shrunken kernels so that the good grain will have a chance to do its best. The question of the quality of seed a farmer shall sow is largely in his own hands. It rests with him whether it shall be clean or dirty, good or poor. Good and clean seed will pay.—Conservation.

Expensive Steak.

The highest known price ever paid for beefsteak was at Dawson City, a town that sprang up almost in the night during the Klondike gold excitement. The first steak to reach there sold for \$48 a pound. It was a 10-pound steak and was sent from a point fifty miles away. It was placed on exhibition and was such a curiosity that all the miners turned out in a body to see it.

Of course everyone wanted a piece of the precious meat and the prices offered might have resulted in a general mining camp quarrel had not someone thought of raffling the steak for the benefit of a hospital which a bishop was trying to establish for the miners at Dawson City. Bids started at \$5 a pound and rose quickly to \$35. At last, in order to avoid possible trouble, it was decided to sell tickets at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$2.50 for the privilege of drawing a slice. After \$480 worth of tickets had been sold the drawing began, and to the relief of those in charge of the enterprise, no serious consequences resulted.

J. J. Carrick Appointed.

J. J. Carrick, M.P., who has been appointed an intelligence officer of the overseas expeditionary force, is one of the popular politicians of the northern Ontario and one of the most energetic of the Conservative members in the House of Commons. He received his early business training at Sault Ste. Marie under the careful guidance of F. H. Clergue and controls big real estate interests in the west and at Port Arthur. He is president of the Carrick Company, Limited, and owns a tobacco factory at Winipeg. He was mayor of Port Arthur for two years and sat for that town in the local Assembly. He actively opposed the Taft-Fielding reciprocity agreement and was returned to the House of Commons for the Thunder Bay and Rainy River district at the general elections of 1911.

Mr. Carrick was born in 1873, and educated at the Kincardine High School and Toronto University.

Marine Engineers Enlist.

There are many fully qualified marine engineers in different parts of Canada, some of whom have already offered their services to the British navy. The Admiralty has just notified the Canadian Naval Service Department that these and any others who will offer will be accepted now. They will be enlisted as artificer engineers for the period of the war.

Sweepstake Prize for Canadian.

Canadian fruit still brings home the laurels. The latest triumph was recorded in New York State, where, at the annual horticultural exhibit, the sweepstake prize was awarded to W. L. Hamilton, of Collingwood, for three boxes of Northern Spies.

THE SEED LAW

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade, seedsmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The Seed Control Act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seeding without being plainly marked with the grade, namely: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 in quantity only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name or names of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers, forage plants field roots, and garden vegetables must have a germination of two-thirds of the percentage standard of vitality for good seed of the kind or be marked with the percentage that are capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch Ottawa. Two ounces of grass seed white or alsike clover; four ounces of red clover; alfalfa or seed of like size and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples under eight ounces may be sent without postage and are tested free of charge up to 25 in number for each person or firm.

MARKET REPORT

DURHAM FEB. 18, 1915

Fall Wheat.....	\$1 45 to \$1 45
Spring Wheat.....	1 45 to 1 45
Milling Oats.....	60 to 60
Feed Oats.....	55 to 60
Peas.....	1 25 to 1 50
Barley.....	65 to 70
Hay.....	16 00 to 18 00
Butter.....	26 to 26
Eggs.....	25 to 25
Potatoes, per bag.....	45 to 45
Dried Apples.....	3 to 3
Flour, per cwt.....	3 00 to 3 50
Oatmeal, per sack.....	3 50 to 3 50
Chop, per cwt.....	1 40 to 1 75
Live Hogs, per cwt.....	7 35 to 7 35
Hides, per lb.....	11 to 12
Sheepskins.....	60 to 90
Wool.....	5 to 5
Tallow.....	5 to 5
Lard.....	14 to 14

DURHAM MILLS

SEED OATS—We have a few hundred bushels of MAMMOTH CLUSTER that we are offering for seed, at 75c per bus.

These Oats are perfectly free from any noxious weeds, or wild oats, and anyone contemplating a change of seed this spring, will do well to secure your needs early.

SEED BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT

Anyone having a Good Sample of either of these grains, clean, and fit for seed, kindly submit samples, we are prepared to pay a fancy price for the right class of goods.

FLOUR AND FEED AT THE RIGHT PRICES
CUSTOM CHOPPING OAT CRUSHING

FRED J. WELSH

PHONE 58

DURHAM, ONT

ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIP

Does Not Limit

VENTILATION

Keeps Out the Cold in Winter and the Dust in Summer

SAVES 20 to 40 PER CENT. FUEL

Storm Sash limits ventilation and is a continual source of expense for Glass and Paint, caused by repeated handling and storage.

All-Metal Weather Strip is much cheaper and more effective, is Rustless and cannot warp or get out of shape

IS ALWAYS ON THE JOB AND LASTS A LIFETIME

Applicable to all wood Sash and Doors—New or Old

No Job Too Small —:— No Job Too Large

Everybody enthused—Ask your neighbour who has it

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO INSTALLATION

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN — WRITE, PHONE OR CALL

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WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th. 1913.
"I can highly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking "Fruit-a-tives" for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollars' worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking "Fruit-a-tives" after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case."

Mrs. W. N. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

EDGE HILL.

Born.—In British Columbia, on Tuesday, February 9, to Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, a son.

Mr. Fred Staples has purchased another horse, to replace the one he lost a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Jopp of Moosomin are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son.

Miss Ella Cranston of Latona is the guest of Mrs. D. Edge this week.

Mr. McCallum of Toronto is visiting his sister, Mrs. R. Ector and other friends, this week.

On Saturday, the 27th of February, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Hahn House, Durham, 20 cows and heifers supposed in calf, and ten stock steers. Terms, eight months' credit on approved joint notes. Seven per cent. per annum off for cash. Sale at two o'clock. A. Dorren, proprietor, D. McPhail, Auctioneer.