

Grand Trunk Railway TIME-TABLE

Trains leave Durham at 7.05 a.m., and 3.45 p.m. Trains arrive at Durham at 11.20 a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 8.45 p.m. EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Canadian Pacific Railway Time Table

Trains will arrive and depart as follows, until further notice: P.M. A.M. A.M. P.M. 8.10 11.10 Ar. Toronto Lv. 7.45 5.25

CANADIAN PACIFIC The Ideal Vacation Route

CONVENIENTLY REACHING Point-Au-Baril French & Pickere/Rivers Severn River Muskoka Lakes Rideau Lakes Lake Ontario Resorts

GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME MAY 30

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

R. Macfarlane, Town Agent E. A. Hay, Station Agent

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ATTRACTIVE TRIPS

Muskoka Lakes Georgian Bay French River Maganetawan River Lake of Bays Algonquin Park Kawartha Lakes Fimlagami, etc.

Round trip tourist tickets now on sale from certain stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop-overs.

MUSKOKA EXPRESS

Leaves Toronto 10.15 a.m. daily, except Sunday for Muskoka Wharf, Huntsville, Algonquin Park and North Bay. Connections are made at Muskoka Wharf for Muskoka Lakes and at Huntsville for points on the Lake of Bays.

For full particulars consult G.T.R. ticket Agents or write C. E. HORNING, Dist. Pass. Agent, Toronto

DURHAM PLANING MILLS

The undersigned begs to announce to residents of Durham and surrounding country, that he has his Planing Mill and Factory completed and is prepared to take orders for

SASH, DOORS - and all kinds of - House Fittings

Shingles and Lath Always on Hand At Right Prices.

Custom Sawing Promptly At-tended To

ZENUS CLARK DURHAM - ONTARIO

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DURHAM FOLKS

We wish to announce we are exclusive Durham agents for the simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-ika. This remedy, used suc-cessfully for appendicitis is the most THOROUGH bowel cleanser we ever sold.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson X.—Second Quarter, For June 6, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, 11 Sam. xi, 22 to xii, 7a—Memory Verses, xii, 5, 6, 7a. Golden Text, Ps. li, 10—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Instead of assigning us a helpful lesson, such as chapter viii, which we briefly touched upon in our last, or the beautiful story of David's kindness to the son of Jonathan (chapter ix), the committee has given us in this lesson one of the worst phases of the human heart, which is always and only deceitful above all things and desperately wicked (Jer. xvii, 9, 10).

When we remember that "the thought of foolishness is sin" and that a sinful look is in the sight of God equal to a sinful act (Prov. xxiv, 9; Matt. v, 28) and that, as C. H. Spurgeon said, "Whatever the Lord Jesus Christ would not think or say or do is sin," it leads one to cry out, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," and to say, "If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?" (Luke xviii, 13; Ps. cxxx, 3, 4.)

When David came to the kingdom he made inquiry for any who might be living of the house of Saul that he might show them kindness for Jonathan's sake. He found that there was a son of Jonathan who was lame on both feet, his nurse having let him fall when he was five years old as she took him up to flee with him at the time of his father's death (11 Sam. iv, 4).

How beautiful to see Mephibosheth dwelling in Jerusalem and eating continually at the king's table, even though he continued lame on both his feet (ix, 13). Every saved sinner is privileged to dwell by faith in Jerusalem, City of Peace, and to feast upon the good things provided by the king, but while we stay in these mortal bodies we will never get over our lameness, but will have to say to the end, "I know that in me—that is, in my flesh—dwelleth no good thing" (Rom. vii, 18).

Manure and Fertilizers

The division of chemistry of the Dominion department of agriculture has issued another of that useful series of circulars by Dr. Frank Shutt, Dominion Chemist. This one, Circular No. 8, deals with "Manures and Fertilizers," and, like all the work of the Dr., is at once explicit and practical. The first section is devoted to a description of experiences at the Central, and other Experimental Farms, and the second is devoted to a summary and to advice that if followed cannot help but benefit the farm and profit the follower.

Rational farming is "mixed" farming.

Barnyard manure is the most effective of all fertilizers. The liquid portion of the manure is the most valuable.

Use sufficient litter in the stables to absorb the liquids.

The amount of manure on a farm being insufficient, frequent light dressings are advisable instead of larger ones at longer intervals.

The manure is most advantageously applied for the root or corn crop in the rotation.

It is not wise to "bury" the manure, a shallow ploughing under is more advisable.

Manure is worth most when first voided.

Rational farming involves a rotation of crops.

Investigation has proven the high manurial value of clover, alfalfa and other legumes.

The lesson is: Grow a leguminous crop in the rotation, as all other crops, save the legumes, leave the soil poorer for their growth.

Commercial fertilizers cannot be depended upon profitably to maintain the soil; hence their exclusive use is discountenanced.

By home mixing fertilizers a saving of 25 to 35 per cent. can be effected.

Such in brief are a few of the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Shutt, but to get real benefit from the circular application should be made for it to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

WHEN THE ENGLISH COUNTRY LAD RETURNS

"Let there be no mistake," says the Daily Citizen. "This great war is not going to leave social problems in the old place. The effect of it will be searching and deep. The spirit of the people, of the great masses of the people, has been roused by this war as that spirit never was roused before. These great masses of the people have been and are realizing themselves as never before. When sons and brothers come back, as they will, the veterans of victory, the man who reads history in the nation's eyes will meet with a new expression. Whatever these toilers of the fields and of the meaner streets become they cannot be what they were."

One of the many social problems created by the war is the lack of labor in our countryside and the suggestion is being made that the lack shall be supplied by the labor of children who should be at school.

There have been many protests against this suggestion, notably by Bishop Gore, who in a letter to The Times, says that he has just visited one school where the seven boys at the top of the school have been thus withdrawn. He adds:

"I have been endeavoring to ascertain the facts more precisely. Such enquiry as I have been unable to make increases the anxiety I cannot but feel. The ground of this anxiety lies in the consideration that the existing shortage is not likely to be temporary. In other words, I do not believe that the young men who have enlisted for the war are likely to return to the land, under the old conditions, after the war."

"I have taken the opportunity of consulting a number of clergy who know the country lads well. They have all expressed the same opinion. The lads are already greatly improved by military service and better feeding. They are greatly pleased with themselves. They are tasting what seems to them a more interesting life than they knew before. Whatever they become after the war, they will not return to what they were. It is therefore not a temporary, but a permanent shortage of labor that has to be met. It must be met, I believe, by improving wages and conditions so as to attract labor to the country; and this improvement had better be begun at once and on a systematic scale. Also education should not be curtailed, but in every way improved so as to make rural education a better preparation for rural life. To meet the shortage by withdrawing boys prematurely from school on a large scale is a disastrously reactionary measure which it will be hard to reverse."

WITH THE POULTRY.

For the first few months of their lives, or until they are well feathered out, dampness is very fatal to young turks.

Wheat bran has been found a wholesome food for growing chicks and can be kept before them at all times in hoppers, with good results.

Turkey hens often begin to lay in March, but May is early enough for the first poults to hatch out.

Before placing the chicks in the brooder the floor should be strewn with sand and alfalfa leaves or chaff. If a little granulated charcoal is mixed with the sand it will be all the better.

Too much insistence cannot be placed on the importance of keeping the brooder clean.

THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG TURKEYS

A turkey hen can incubate from fifteen to eighteen eggs, and a chicken hen about nine turkey eggs. The eggs hatch in four weeks, often in twenty-six days. The newly hatched poults are delicate and tender, but good care will save most of them, writes a National Stockman correspondent. Turkey hens, if managed properly, really make better mothers than chicken hens and after the arrival of warm weather each hen can safely mother twenty or more poults.

Each hen and her brood of little poults ought to be kept confined for a few days, or longer if the weather is wet, in dry rooom coops. The coops should be tight around the bottom, since the young turks are naturally inclined to wander and will take advantage of any openings of escape. Once out they are unable to get back again and they quickly become chilled. In order to afford full protection from dampness, as well as from rats and weasels, coops with floors are to be preferred. Cleanliness is very essential for young turkeys and therefore the coops should be given a thorough cleaning frequently.

Newly hatched poults require no food for twenty-four hours. Nature has provided for this, and even for a longer period. When ready for food I have secured good results by feeding hard



When turkey hens manifest a restlessness and a desire to roam place empty barrels, turned down on one side, in fence corners and out of the way places, especially in the orchard or along hedges. The interior may be darkened and partially obscured from view by brush carelessly thrown about the entrance or old boards set up at one side. It is best to gather the eggs every day, substituting chicken hens' eggs in their stead. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry place, excluded from the light, and turn daily until a setting is obtained.

boiled eggs, minced fine, for a few days, then changing to bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, rolled oats and cottage cheese. After a few weeks of this bill of fare, ground wheat and oats are added to the ration. Commercial chick food is also given occasionally for variety. The principal rule to observe in feeding poults is to give them just what they will eat up clean in a short time.

Green food of some kind must be provided right from the start. Grass of their own picking does not meet the requirements of the poults until they are well advanced in growth. Young clover, onion tops, dandelions and lettuce leaves, chopped fine and fed at every meal the first two or three weeks, will always prove satisfactory. Supply water in shallow dishes, along with an abundance of suitable grit.

It is very essential that the young poults be examined at an early date for large head lice or gray lice. Nothing so quickly saps the life of a young turkey as lice. The pests are usually found on the head or under the wings. Dust the poults with a good insect powder at least once every two weeks until eight weeks old. In warm, sunny weather fresh lard in small amounts may be applied safely on top of the head, on the legs and beneath the wings.

Ration For Chicks. After the first week the chicks may be fed four or five times a day from the following mixture: Cracked corn or kafir, twenty pounds; cracked wheat, twenty pounds; pinhead oatmeal, ten pounds; beef or meat meal, ten pounds; fine charcoal, two pounds.

Spring Goods Have Arrived. Come in and have a look at our new lines of Classic Shoes and Pumps for Ladies, Weston's and Eclipse for Misses and Children, Astoria and Brandon for Men, before selecting your next pair of footwear.

Special Reduction Sale. In order to reduce our general stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Mades, Blankets, Sheetting etc., we have decided to make a Special Reduction on Everything in stock, starting on SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

FEED FEED. We have a good stock of Corn and Ground Feed on hand, that we are selling in ton lots at the following prices: American Corn, per 100 lbs. \$1.60; Chieftain Corn Feed, per ton \$30.00; Oats Shorts, per ton \$30.00; Bran, per ton \$28.00.

Central Drug Store. Prepare Your Stock for Spring. By Using the Celebrated Chesney Veterinary Remedies for all kinds of Stock. Strictly Guaranteed.