

Grand Trunk Railway TIME-TABLE

Trains leave Durham at 7.05 a.m., and 3.45 p.m.
Trains arrive at Durham at 11.20a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 8.45 p.m.
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY
G. T. Bell, C. E. Horning, G.P. Agent, D.P. Agent, Montreal, Toronto.
J. TOWNER, Depot Agent
W. CALDER, Town Agent

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
4.35 7.40 Lv. Saugeen J. " 11.30 9.13
4.20 7.25 " Priceville " 11.42 9.24
4.10 7.15 " Glen " 11.52 9.34
4.06 7.11 " McWilliams " 11.56 9.38
3.55 7.00 " Durham " 12.08 9.50
3.41 6.48 " Allan Park " 12.22 10.04
3.32 6.37 " Hanover " 12.33 10.14
3.23 6.28 " Maple Hill " 12.40 10.22
3.10 6.15 " Walkerton Ar. 12.55 10.35
R. MACFARLANE, - Town Agent

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION DAY EXCURSION FARES

Single Fare
Good going and returning July 1st only.
Fare and One-Third
Good going June 30th and July 1st. Return limit July 2nd, 1915. Return tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur. Secure your tickets early at Grand Trunk ticket offices.
For full particulars consult G. T. R. ticket Agents or write
C. E. HORNING,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Toronto
W. Calder, Town Agent, Phone 3a
J. Towner, Station Agent Phone 18

CANADIAN PACIFIC DOMINION DAY

Single Fare
Good going Thursday, July 1st, return limit Thursday, July 1st, 1915.
Fare and One-Third
Good going Wednesday and Thursday, June 30th and July 1st, return limit Friday, July 2nd, 1915.
(Minimum charge 25c)

Pacific Coast Tours

At Low Fares, Including "CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS"
Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. C. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.
R. Macfarlane, Town Agent
E. A. Hay, Station Agent

DURHAM PLANING MILLS

The undersigned begs to announce to residents of Durham and surrounding country, that he has his Planning 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 Attended To
ZENUS CLARK
DURHAM - ONTARIO

Reversing the names on a summons freed a Detroit liquor dealer from violating the law, and held up the anti-saloon league leader as defendant.
The retiring president of the American Medical Association said army rules applied to city sanitation would make the average life 65 years instead of 42.
The only law Michigan can find to cover a case of a wife's right to invest her sailor husband's wages is the old English common law of the 16th century, and it still holds good.

THE OFFICER'S EXPENSES.

Lowest Price Is \$200 and It May Cost Him \$600.
The average citizen knows little what the cost—or rather the privilege—of being an officer in the militia means. He is not presented with his uniform, sword, binoculars, revolver, and what not. He must go to his bank and write out a big check for it all, or, failing that, borrow from some one and lose that "some one" as a friend.
The big item is not what he wears on his back; it is what the privilege costs him. A citizen when he takes out a commission for the first time merely goes to his tailor and orders his equipment. If he enlists in war times the cost of that is comparatively small, for he needs only a service uniform and equipment. Usually, however, he purchases two uniforms, for khaki does not wear for aye.
But in peace times he must buy a service uniform, a dress, and a mess uniform with the thousand and four requisites.
To-day were a citizen to place his application for a commission as lieutenant in one of the Toronto regiments he would be asked to purchase only a service uniform and service equipment, and this would be about what it would cost him: Jacket, \$21; breeches, \$18; great coat, \$30; hat, \$3.50; Sam Browne belt, \$7; leggings, \$6; boots, \$6.50; wrist watch, \$12; shirts, \$8; sword, \$25; revolver, \$25; binoculars, \$40. Total, \$202.
Of course, the officer's grannie, mother, fond aunt, and all his female acquaintances furiously knit socks, mufflers, and other woollen garments, all of which, if they were sold in a store, would net the officer enough to pay for his outfit. The officer must also have gloves, a cane, a waterproof cover for his hat, khaki handkerchiefs, etc., all of which are not included in that list. Then he must buy books of all colors, shapes and sizes, and when his military library is complete that has cost him about \$15. Incidentally will thus raise the cost of what he carries on his back to about \$225.
Now comes the privileges! First of all there is the regimental fund. The rock bottom price to lieutenants for that is \$50. For captains, majors, and the higher-up officers, it costs more in accordance. Then there is the officer's mess, for which the fee might well be anything, and which is a constant drain on his financial resources. Then he must contribute handsomely to the Sergeants' Mess. There are dinners to officers so lucky as to have been gazetted with overseas forces, dinners to the men going away, all manner of dinners, concerts, and band concerts among the men, whom the officers must patronize to remain in their good graces.
Such are a few of the "privileges," although the word is rather poorly used, or abused if you like. They are the "evident" privileges. Beyond these "evident" ones, there are hazy, misty, clouded privileges innumerable, that might take one all day to put down on paper. Those are left to the reader's imagination. Thus the privilege item runs well up into \$200 a year. Total to the present \$425.
War costs more in peace times than in war times—at least so far as most officers are concerned, for as yet no mention has been made in this article of mess and dress uniforms. Although these uniforms must be cut on regulations, well-nigh any price can be paid for them.
Leaving the reader to do the subtraction, it costs an officer, all fringes clipped off, just about \$600 to wear his stars or crowns with good grace.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM

Solanum Tuberosum, otherwise the potato, is the most used and most popular member of the vegetable kingdom. Next to wheat its intrinsic as well as its aggregate value is the highest of all the foodstuffs. In 1914 the potatoes produced in Canada amounted in quantity to 85,672,000 bushels and in value to \$11,598,000. This statement of fact is sufficient to indicate the important place that the potato holds in Ireland, when the potato crop failed the people starved, and the rest of the English-speaking world felt constrained to send relief. Canada with its vast extent of territory, its diverse soil, and its diverse climate, is hardly likely to have to go through a similar experience; but it is not alone the welfare of our own domain that we have to consider in these matters, but the demand that is likely to arise elsewhere, a demand that has to be satisfied and a demand that means gold to the country that possesses the wherewithal.
A pamphlet of the publication branch of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, which can be had free for the mere trouble of asking, deals in a complete and comprehensive manner with the subject. The Dominion Horticulturalist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, states that at the Central Experimental Farm one variety yielded 700 and another variety on the same soil only 154 bushels per acre. This fact shows how important it is to know the variety best suited to the soil. It is also shown that it pays to import seed from cooler to warmer climates. Some of the most reliable early varieties Mr Macoun says, are Irish Cobbler, Rochester Rose and Early Ohio, and of medium or later varieties, he gives the preference to Carman No 1, Gold Coin, Empire State, Green Mountain, and Wee MacGregor. British varieties, he adds, which have done well in Canada, are Table Talk and Davies' Warrior.
It would perhaps be as well to give in brief a few of the suggestions made in the pamphlet for the best cultivation of the potato; Sprouting before planting should be avoided by keeping in a cool cellar.
The best results are obtained by planting the sets immediately after cutting.
If disease is discernible soak for three hours in one pound of formalin to 30 imperial gallons of water.
Marketable tubers so as to have at least three eyes to a piece are the best kind to set.
The most suitable soil is a rich, deep, friable, warm, sandy loam with good natural drainage.
The more thoroughly the soil is prepared the better the results will be.
Delay planting as nearly as possible to within a week of the last frost.
Plant the sets four to five inches deep for the main crop and 12 to 14 inches apart in rows two and one half feet apart.
As a rule the crop will increase in proportion to the number of times the potatoes are cultivated during the growing season.
Protect the tops from injury.
Eight to twelve ounces of Paris green to forty gallons of water, or two to three pounds of arsenate of lead to the same quantity of water, being sprayed, will destroy infecting insects.
Use Bordeaux mixture to control early and late blight. Three to four sprayings will be required.
Bordeaux mixture is made in the proportion of six pounds of bluestone and four pounds lime to 40 gallons of water.
Dig your potatoes in dry weather and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated cellar kept at a temperature of from 33 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit.

Comforts Reaching the Men.

In a letter received from J. G. Colmer, secretary of the Canadian War Contingent Association, in England, he tells of the work which is being done for Canadians at the front.
"We are in communication," he says, "with all the different units and are sending the consignments of comforts to them each week, as requisitioned, and often when they are not requisitioned, as we have a very good idea of the men's wants. Socks and other woollen comforts have been forwarded, and towels and handkerchiefs, tobacco, pipes and cigarettes, matches, soap and candies have been arranged for and are on the way.
"Shipments will be continued at frequent intervals as far as our resources will allow. We are also seeing what can be done for the recreation of the men in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A., when they are not in the trenches or on active work. Papers and magazines are also being sent to them, and any requisitions we receive from the front will, you may be sure, receive special attention."

Canadians Offer Homes.

The Minister of Militia has received offers from several wealthy Canadians of the use of their summer homes as convalescing hospitals for wounded Canadians invalidated home from the front. They include Sir William Mackenzie's home on the Victoria County Lakes, Sir Rodolphe Forget's at Ste. Irene, Que., and D. Lorne McGibbon's at St. Agathe, Que. The Militia Department has appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Red Cross in looking after the invalids. It is made up of Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, Lieut.-Col. Hallack and Lieut.-Col. Jacques of the headquarters staff.

Increased Production.

Nature has been aiding one of our subscribers this spring in complying with the requests of the patriotism and production campaign. Mr. Joel Grimshaw's flock of sheep have evidently caught the spirit as two of his ewes gave birth to three lambs each and all are living and smart. It is hard to beat that for increased production. — Mount Forest Representative.

Ontario's Indians.

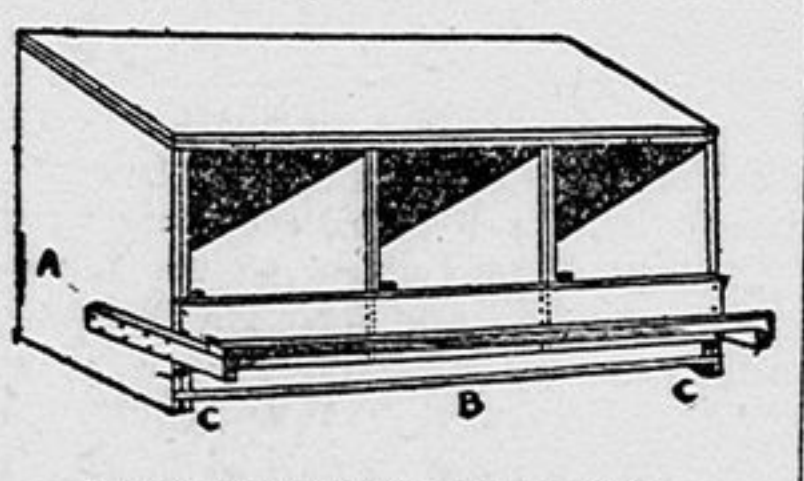
Ontario has an Indian population of 23,044.

BARRENNESS IN CORN.

Various Reasons Other Than Heredity Given For Loss of Yield.
Many of our corn breeders treat barrenness in corn as hereditary. However, I have noticed that if corn is planted properly, not too thick, on well prepared fertile soil and given good cultivation there are as a rule very few barren stalks, says a correspondent of the American Agriculturist.
On the other hand if the corn is planted too thick and the grass and weeds allowed to grow with the corn there are more barren stalks in the same variety than in such corn if well cared for.
If the barrenness has any hereditary tendency at all in corn it may be largely overcome by good soil preparation, careful planting and good cultivation. I would rather risk going to the corncrib to select my seed in the spring provided the corn was well dried before storing and was stored before hard freezing weather set in, than to trust to seed from a distance and thus get seed from a variety of corn not known and tested in my locality.
As to barrenness Professor Hunt in his "Cereals In America" says: "A varying percentage of the stalks of the field are barren, do not bear any ears. The percentage of barren stalks on a given soil varies with the thickness of planting and the season. Barrenness does not seem to be a variety characteristic. It seems to be largely the result of environment. If it were a hereditary characteristic the fact that the stalks are barren would tend to eliminate them."
Would it not be a good plan to observe along the line of barrenness next summer when the corn is earing rather than to take it for granted that barrenness is an hereditary characteristic that can be overcome or controlled only by years of painstaking breeding?

Sanitary Hens' Nests.

The hens' nests shown herewith are easily kept clean and sanitary, writes a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. Foot wide boards are best to use in its construction, excepting the covering board, which should be fourteen inches wide, or two boards that total fourteen inches.
The board b, that forms the bottom of the nest, is made so it can slide out and in, drawer fashion. It is supported by two cleats, c, c, one each nailed to the lower ends of the upright end boards. These end boards are made two and one-half inches longer than the partitions. Thus the lower ends of the partitions are just above the bottom board.
When the bottom board is drawn out the nests are bottomless, making them free from louse harboring dust. The upright end boards and partitions are sawed off angling, so the covering board when nailed on will have sufficient slope to let a hen that attempts to roost on top slide off.
A board about five inches wide is nailed on in front to keep the nest material in the nests. In front a 1 by 2 inch lath is fastened on, perch-like, so as to be about five inches from the nests and two inches above the level of the sliding bottom. The use of the lath is that a hen may walk on it until she comes to a vacant nest.



NESTS CAN BE EASILY CLEANED.

Contagious Ophthalmia. The disease is due to a specific germ, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Isolate the affected animals in a darkened stable and feed them light, laxative rations. Twice daily bathe the eyes with a 10 per cent solution of boric acid applied each time with a fresh swab of absorbent cotton. Every other day dust the eyeballs with a mixture of finely powdered calomel and boric acid. Substitute iodoform for calomel in the worst cases. After inflammation subsides wet the eyeball once daily with a solution of two grains of nitrate of silver in an ounce of distilled water, to be kept in a blue glass bottle to prevent chemical changes. The latter treatment is for opacity of the eyeball. Keep the cattle off low, wet pastures. Clean up, disinfect and whitewash the stables, fences and feeding racks and troughs.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by druggists, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GARDENING NOTES.

Plant at least a few onion sets in the open ground just as soon as the soil can be prepared. Early planting is favorable to early maturity and high yields.
It is possible to grow strong rhubarb roots for forcing purposes in one year. The two essentials are early planting under glass and very rich soil when they are planted out of doors.
Witloof or French endive is easily forced in the cellar near the furnace. Sow seed in the open ground to produce roots for forcing next winter.
Why not grow some strong asparagus roots this summer for your own use and a surplus to sell to your neighbors?
The early, smooth peas may be planted just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. See that some rotten manure is worked into the furrows.

A NEW ISSUE of the Telephone Directory
is now being prepared, and additions and changes for it should be reported to our Local Manager at once.
Have you a telephone? Those who have will tell you that it is the most precious of modern conveniences.
Why not order to-day and have your name in the new directory?
The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Spring Goods Have Arrived
Come in and have a look at our new lines of Classic Shoes and Poms for Ladies, Weston's and Eclipse for Misses and Children, Astoria and Brandon for Men, before selecting your next pair of footwear.
Many other lines in stock for less money. Our prices on Spring goods are the same on most lines as they were last season.
Hosiery for all classes, in many kinds, at close prices. Trunks, Suitcases, etc. in stock.
Broken lines of boots that we are not stocking again are offered at cut prices.
Custom Work and Repairing Promptly Attended To
The Down Town Shoe Store: J. S. McIlraith

Special Reduction Sale
In order to reduce our general stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Mades, Blankets, Sheeting etc., we have decided to make a Special Reduction on Everything in stock, starting on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915
Intending purchases may rest assured of getting even better bargains than we offered last spring. A trial order will convince you. Come in and ask for prices.
S. SCOTT
Opposite the Old Stand Durham, Ontario

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
Special prices in over five ton lots
If you want good heavy mixed feed try our "Chieftain Corn Feed" it gives good satisfaction
We Are In the Market for Any Quantity of Oats.
PHONES 4 and 26
The Rob Roy Cereal Mills Co.
Oatmeal Millers.

Darling's Potato Bug Killer
— Guaranteed —
Sure Death to the Bug
Acts as a Fertilizer A Genuine Insecticide
Can be used on Vines, Currant Bushes, Tomato Worm, Cabbage Worm &c., &c.
Manufactured and for Sale only at
Central Drug Store