

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
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.
9.10 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
P.M.
3.55 7.00 " Durham " 12.08 9.50
3.41 6.46 " 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

Summer Service to Highlands of Ontario from Toronto

2.05 a.m. daily for Muskoka Lakes daily except Sunday for Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park, Maganetawan River and Timagami Lake points.
10.15 a.m. daily except Sunday for Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays and Maganetawan River Points.
12.01 p.m. daily except Sunday for Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Algonquin Park.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

Leaves Toronto 11.15 a.m.
Arrives Saravia Wharf, 4.30 p.m.
Each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with N.N. Co's. palatial steamships for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth and at Fort William with G.T.P. Railway for Winnipeg and points in Western Canada. Coaches, Parlor-Library-Cafe and Parlor-Library-Buffer cars between Toronto and Saravia Wharf.
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

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 Attended To
ZENUS CLARK
DURHAM - ONTARIO

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

- Sugar needs a dry, cool place; so does jam.
- Cake tins should be scalded out once a week.
- A pleasant change in afternoon tea is a maraschino cherry and a spoonful of the wine that comes with it.
- If curtains are allowed to dry thoroughly before being starched, it will be found that they will last clean longer.
- Use wash pillows whenever possible for living rooms and dens. They are more hygienic and more sanitary.
- To clean ribbon, sponge with alcohol and rub over the spot with clean, white soap, holding the ribbon straight.
- Keep a supply of old plates and saucers, on which cold meats, scraps, etc., can be put away. Avoid leaving anything on the dish it has been served on.
- Embroidered garments should always be ironed on the wrong side upon several thicknesses of flannel. This makes the pattern stand out quite boldly.
- One pint of tar and two quarts of water in an earthen vessel will keep red ants away. Keep this in your pantry or cellar and you will never see one.

CANADA AT WAR

CONTRACTS FOR WAR MUNITIONS AMOUNT TO \$300,000,000

Sir George Perley is Looking Well After Canada.

Statement Issued by the Acting Minister of Militia.

ORDERS for munitions and equipment for war aggregating \$300,000,000 have been placed in Canada by Great Britain and the Allied Powers through the medium of the Canadian Government and its assistance and advice to Canadian manufacturers. The Shell Commission created by the Government in the early stages of the war have made possible Canada's participation in munition supplies to the extent of \$150,000,000. The tremendous business brought to this country was never realized until the following statement of it in detail was issued by Hon. Senator Lougheed, acting Minister of Militia:
Sir George Perley's Work.
Since the early weeks of the war the Government has made very active
SIR GEORGE PERLEY.

through the Canadian Government by the British and Allied Governments: **Orders Placed by the British.**
10,000 sets saddlery, 3,500 sets artillery harness, 13,500 saddle blankets, 10,000 sets saddles, 10,000 saddle blankets, 2,500 pairs wire traces, 300 miles cable, 91 tons copper rod, 17,500 sets artillery harness, 15,000 double sets artillery harness, 17,500 saddle blankets, 107,206 gross tons oats, 83,344 gross tons hay.
Orders Placed by the French.
458,200 army blankets, 15,000 complete sets saddlery, 15,000 saddle blankets, 5,000 complete sets saddlery, 5,000 saddle blankets, 20,000 sets artillery harness, 20,000 long driving whips, 10,000 felt numnabs, 20,000 saddle blankets.
Orders Placed by the Russians.
20,000 sets saddlery.
Additional War Supplies.
The above list may be supplemented by the following list sent out by the Colonial Office and showing other orders placed for the British Government in Canada:
170 tons acetons; 1,000,000 Ross bayonets and scabbards; 1,900 tons cordite; 4,500,000 fuses; 16,500 tons sulphuric acid; 100,000 Ross rifles; 125,000 eighteen-pound high explosive shells; 125,000 eighteen P.R. shrapnel shells; 78,000 sets accoutrements; 42,667 ammunition boxes; 25,000 bandoliers; 150,000 brass brushes; 200,000 shaving brushes; 5,000,000 pounds paraffine candles; 257,700 mess tins; 267,000 pick axes; 50,000 picketing posts; 200,000 picketing pegs; 120,000 shovels; 108,000 fir sleepers; 3,000 aluminum stock pots; 45,900 doses tetanus antitoxine; 3,000 crossing timbers; 500,000 water bottles; 11,624,924 pounds bacon; 15,883,573 pounds cheese; 20,446 tons flour; 78,968 pounds fowl; 177,236 tons of oats; 4,636,332 pounds of preserved meats; 3,120,000 pounds of dried vegetables; 2,000,000 bags of oats; 2,500,000 boot laces; 103,145 great coats; 500,000 jackets; 500,000 trousers; 25,000 coats, sheepskin lined; 512,000 yards white flannel; 1,000,000 cap comforters; 1,040,000 cardigans; 100,000 cholera belts; 500,000 cotton drawers; 1,600,000 woollen drawers; 150,000 fingerless gloves; 80,000 pairs woollen mitts; 200,000 pairs leather mitts; 950,000 pairs worsted socks; 25,000 pairs lumbermen's socks; 50,000 pairs long socks; 200,000 woollen undervests; 20,000 pairs rubber boots; 1,086,500 flannel shirts; 100 pairs shoe packs; 200 tons brass strips; 259 travelling kitchens; 2,000 wagons; 50,000 horse collars.
Huge Russian Order.
An order from the Russian Government for shells obtained by private interests has been allotted to a considerable extent in Canada. Payments to Canadian manufacturers on account of this order will, it is stated, probably reach from seven million to ten million dollars.
There have also been obtained large orders for making explosives and large plants have been created for the purpose. It is anticipated that the shell committee will shortly issue a statement setting forth the amount of orders placed in Canada for the manufacture of empty shells and of fixed ammunition.
Canada is capable of turning out empty shells in very large numbers by means of the organization which has been established through the efforts of the shell committee during the past nine months. In the meantime, however, the situation in Great Britain has changed, and the industries of that country are in a position to turn out empty shells as rapidly as they can be converted into the fixed ammunition necessary for use at the front.
No More Empty Shells Now.
The British Government has advised the shell committee that they want fixed ammunition instead of empty shells, and they do not require any more empty shells at present. In order to clearly appreciate the situation it is necessary to know exactly what a round of fixed ammunition is composed. There are four main parts—the steel shell, the brass cartridge, the brass primer, and the charge of cordite. The present situation is that the factory output for shells in the Dominion exceeds the output of brass cartridge cases or primers and until such time as the output of the latter approximates to that of the former nothing would be gained by placing further orders for empty shells.
The output of the factories now engaged in the production of brass cartridge cases will soon be equal to the present output of the factories engaged in the manufacture of empty shells.
Deer Washed Over Wharf.
A big wind and rainstorm which raged at North Bay for a whole day damaged the Government wharf and sunk several pleasure launches. A strange episode occurred when a deer was washed over the wharf, the animal having swam with the wind from the Manitow Islands, a distance of seven miles. On reaching land it got its bearings and ran down the west shore, apparently none the worse for its long swim.



HON. SENATOR J. A. LOUGHEED.

and persistent efforts to obtain on behalf of Canadian producers and manufacturers a reasonable proportion of orders for munitions of war, stores and foodstuffs which are necessary for maintaining the military operations of Great Britain and her allies. Repeatedly and insistently the resources of Canada, the ability and desire of her manufacturers and producers to supply needed articles, have been brought to the attention of the British and Allied Governments both through the Colonial Secretary and through Sir George Perley, acting High Commissioner in London. The point has been urged on His Majesty's Government that the Canadian industries might fairly expect to be called upon to furnish a share of the enormous quantities of war supplies needed.
Pushed Canada's Claims.
The correspondence on the subject has assumed large proportions and is of a varied character. While the Government has declined to make representations on behalf of any middleman, it has constantly maintained the policy of placing before the British Government all possible information as to the products and manufacturers of all kinds obtainable in Canada which might be utilized or required for war purposes. The British Government has been repeatedly requested from time to time to bring this information to the attention of the Allied Governments.
Improved Atlantic Service.
In February last representations were placed before the Admiralty as to the inadequacy of transportation facilities across the Atlantic, as that condition prevented our producers and manufacturers from availing themselves of opportunities which might otherwise be open. As a result of these efforts eighteen steamers were detailed by the Admiralty for the purpose of transporting across the Atlantic supplies purchased in Canada for the British and Allied Governments.
Sir George Perley, acting High Commissioner, has been continually engaged in assisting in these matters and the success which has attended them is in no small degree owing to his energy and activity. That such efforts on behalf of the Government have not been unavailing will be realized from the following incomplete list of orders placed in Canada

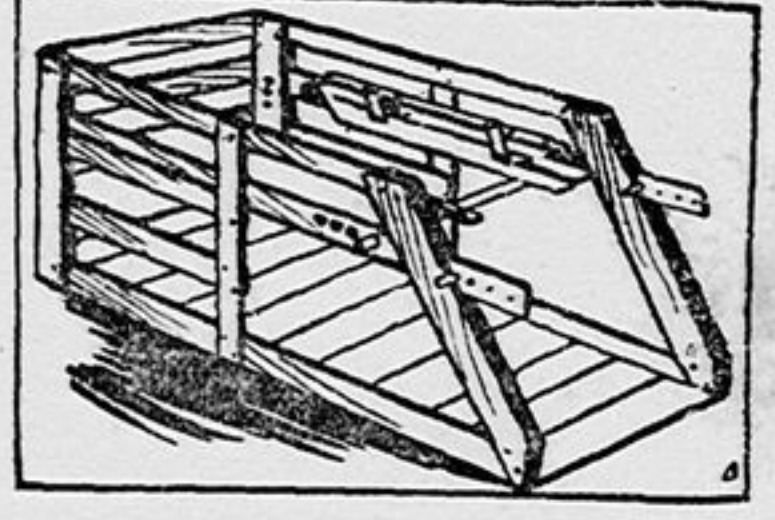
FARM WISDOM.

There is no reason why the farm home should not be just as attractive as the city home. In arranging farmhouse plans those that are adapted to the city can easily be changed to suit farm needs. Make your wife's workshop as attractive and convenient as any to be found anywhere.
The inside of a modern dairy barn looks very different today from the inside of a dairy barn twenty years ago. We are beginning to realize that sunshine is a necessary part of dairy sanitation. In fact, it is the principal factor.
The time is rapidly approaching when dairy products, the same as all other commodities used for food, will be paid for according to quality.
The septic tank deserves a place on every farm. It is one means of bringing city conditions to the farm home.

RUNNING AN INCUBATOR.

Cooling and Turning the Eggs Should Be Regularly Performed.
Cooling and turning the eggs in the incubator is a part of the work that must be attended to promptly, regularly, writes W. C. Thompson in the Country Gentleman. The mother hen turns her eggs in the nest each day and leaves them to cool at about the same time each day if she has her way about it. After the third day of the hatch the eggs should be turned regularly each morning and evening. This may be done by removing a few and gently rolling the others about in the tray. The idea is to change the position of the developing germ within the shell and keep it free from the shell. Changing the position of the eggs on the tray is also of advantage, as there may be a slight variation of temperature in different parts of the egg chamber.
The eggs should be cooled once a day. Start on the third day, when the eggs are first turned. It is necessary to cool them only the length of time that it takes to turn them. From the third day to the nineteenth day they should be cooled regularly. As the chicks develop they may be cooled longer each day until during the latter part of the hatch they may be cooled for almost an hour without any injury and with great benefit.
On the nineteenth day the chamber should be closed, to remain closed until the chicks are hatched. On the fifteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth days the eggs should be sprayed with warm water to furnish sufficient moisture to aid the chicks in picking their way through the shell. If a sand tray is in the machine this spraying is unnecessary. The flame should be turned down slightly during these last two days, as an increased temperature results from the animal heat in the chicks' bodies. The chamber should be darkened if there is a glass front in the machine. This will tend to prevent the chicks from forcing their way toward the front of the machine. They are supposed to sleep for twelve hours after coming from the shell. If the chamber is light they will not do this.

Hog Breeding Crate.
The method of construction of the crate for breeding swine is shown plainly in the accompanying illustration, says National Stockman. The inner arrangement is the part hard to understand. The long pieces with the holes in them (see cut) can be raised up or let down as required by the



CRATE FOR BREEDING SWINE.

height of sow, using the gas pipe for the back end and an iron rod for the front. If the height cannot be properly estimated before the sow is driven in it can be quickly changed afterward. The shelves on each side of the sow for the fore feet of the boar can rest at the ends of gas pipe and rod.
In most cases the shelf on one side can be made stationary or the other made in two parts so it can be widened or made narrow. These can rest on the rods at the ends and can be put in place in a moment after the sow is put in the box.
Care of the Brood Sow.
The quality of your spring crop of pigs will be determined by the kind of care you are now giving your brood sows. Don't keep them on dry feed. They need mighty little corn, but lots of roughage. Alfalfa or even clover hay will be relished. Mangels or other roots could not have a better use. With this kind of feed the sows will have plenty of milk and they will not eat their pigs.
Build Up the Farm.
If you are living on a poor farm—that is, if the land is poor—the chances are it is your own fault. There is some land, but not very much, that can't be improved. By keeping the right kind of stock and by building up the soil through rotating the crops you are pretty sure to improve conditions on the home acres.

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 Pumps 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, Sheetting 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 28
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