

SMALL ADS.

Advertisements of one inch, or less, 25 cents for first insertion, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch and under two inches, double the above amount. Yearly rates on application.

Farms for Sale.

40 ACRES IN BENTINCK TOWNSHIP, being Lot 26, Concession 3 W. G. R. will be sold cheap: good title. Apply to George Whitmore, Durham, or Thomas Davis, R.R. No. 2, Priceville, 3181f

BEING LOT 53, CON. 3, E. G. R., Glenelg, containing 100 acres: on premises are new frame barn, brick house, sheds and outbuildings, running stream through property; about 10 acres hardwood bush, rest in good state of cultivation. Possession given on Nov. 1st, 1915. For further particulars, apply on premises to Mrs. John Staples, Rural Route No. 1, Durham, Ont. 944pdtf

BEING LOT 65, CON. 3, E. G. R., Glenelg, containing 100 acres; 80 acres cleared, balance bush: good well water, and never-failing creek; six-roomed dwelling, good frame barn 45x60, good basement stables; four acres of orchard; convenient to school; 2 1/2 miles from Durham. For further particulars apply on premises out of school hours, to Andrew Scott and daughter, R. R. No. 4, Durham P.O. 10211pt

Spirella Corsets

THE SPIRELLA CORSET COMPANY held a special training in the Forester's Hall, College St., Toronto, from August 21 to September 1. Ladies desirous of taking up a remunerative profession where promotion is rapid and sure to capable women, apply at once by letter for particulars of above, to the City Manager, Spirella Corset Co., 425 1/2 Yonge St., Toronto, or their representative, Mrs. J. C. Nichol, Box 107, Durham. 1071tf

For Sale

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND quarter acre of land on Garafraxa street, upper town, Durham. The property is in good condition, and will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to John Stewart, Durham. 154pdt

LOTS 8, 9 and 10, KINCARDINE street, West. Apply to A.H. Jackson.

A PARLOR COOK—BASE BURNER, used to burn only four tons of coal; practically as good as new. Apply to R. E. Richardson, Durham. 1071tf

Horse for Sale

SORREL DRIVING HORSE; ALSO buggy, harness, etc. Apply to Thos. Whitmore, Durham, 781ptf

Heifer Estray

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the undersigned, lot 63, con. 3, Bentinck, about the first of October, a black mulley heifer rising two years old; last seen going up Hutton Hill. Anyone giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.—R. G. Webber, R. R. No. 3, Durham. 1011tf

Lots For Sale

NORTH PART OF LOT 6, THE old skating rink site, Garafraxa street, and the north part of lot 5, Albert street. Apply to A. H. Jackson. 9301f

Machinists Wanted

MACHINISTS. — LATHE HANDS, also vise hands.—Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, Galt, Ontario. 1011



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent—also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for 8106m

Medical Directory.

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. A short distance east of Knapp's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

J. G. HUTTON, M. D., C. M.
OFFICE—Over J. P. Telford's office, nearly opposite the Registry office. Residence Second house south of Registry office on east side of Albert Street. Office Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m., 7-9 p.m. Telephone communication between office and residence at all hours.

ARTHUR GUN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE in the New Hunter Block. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and 7 to 9 p.m. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

DR. BURT.
Late Assistant Roy, London Ophthalmic Hospital, and to Golden Sq. Throat and Nose Hos. SPECIALIST: EYE, EAR, THROAT & NOSE. Office: 13, Frost St. Owen Sound.

DR. BROWN.
L. R. C. P., LONDON, ENG. GRADUATE of London. New York and Chicago. Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Will be at the Hahn House, October 16, November 20, and December 13 Hours, 1 to 5 p.m.

Dental Directory.

DR. W. C. PICKERING.
Dentist. OFFICE—Over J. & J. Hunter's

J. F. GRANT, D. D. S., L. D. S.
HONOR GRADUATE, UNIVERSITY of Toronto. Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Dentistry in all its Branches. Office—Over Douglas' Jewellery Store.

Legal Directory

I. P. TELFORD.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office, nearly opposite the Registry office, Lambton St., Durham. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

A. H. JACKSON.
NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER, or, Conveyancer, &c. Insurance Agent. Money to Loan. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. A general financial business transacted. DURHAM, ONT. (Lower Town.)

Musical

MISS MAYDEE McAULEY.
Pupil of Professor Konold, will accept a limited number of pupils for instruction on piano and organ. Enquire for terms. 107

J. ARTHUR COOK WILL GIVE vocal instruction in singing every Tuesday afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. S. F. McComb. Pupils may apply for appointments to Mrs. McComb at any time. 1022tf

W. J. SHARP

Holstein Conveyancer. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Money to loan at lowest rates, and terms to suit borrower. Fire and Life Insurance placed in thoroughly reliable companies. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills, executed on shortest notice. All work promptly attended to.

Licensed Auctioneer

DAN McLEAN
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Dates of sales made at the Chronicle office, or with himself.

Durham Horticultural Society

The annual meeting of the above society will be held in the Public Library on Friday evening, November 5, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers and other business in connection with the society. Members, and those taking an interest in the society's welfare are cordially invited.
MRS. J. S. McLELLAN, C. FRITH, President. Secretary.

For Immediate Sale

A 7-ROOMED COTTAGE WITH three-eighths of an acre of land. Apply to J. P. Telford, Durham. 10283

Dwelling For Sale

A GOOD COMFORTABLE DWELLING, one of the most comfortable in Durham, and one of the very best locations. There are in connection a couple of good building lots, and these will be sold with the building or separately, as desired by the purchaser. The dwelling contains all modern conveniences, is easily heated, and will be sold for much less than cost, and on terms to suit the buyer. Immediate possession may be had. Any person wishing a good comfortable home, easily maintained and with up-to-date equipment should consult us at once. Buying in this case will be as easy as renting, and much more satisfactory. If you mean business, call at The Chronicle office and get the initial information.

DISTANCE A GUN CAN SHOOT.

Main Factors Are Initial Velocity and Angle of Elevation.

The distance a shot can be thrown depends primarily on two things—the velocity with which it leaves the muzzle and the angle of elevation above the horizontal. Other things affect it also, but these two are all important. Of course a light shell will lose its velocity quicker than a heavy one, for it has less stored up energy to overcome the friction of the air. Temperature and the humidity of the air both have their effect. But the two great features are initial velocity and angle of elevation.

Any one who throws a ball knows that it is higher near the center of its flight than at either end. The farther it is thrown the higher it is at the center. It was long ago found that any projectile to reach a maximum range must be thrown at about forty-five degrees above the horizontal. This applies to a baseball as well as a 1,000 pound shell. If it is thrown higher it falls short in distance, for too much of our effort has been expended in giving it height. If thrown lower gravitation pulls it to the ground before it has covered its maximum distance.

Another thing—the ball or shell falls at a greater angle than that with which it started. If it is thrown at forty-five degrees elevation it will fall with nearer sixty degrees because of the retarding effect of the atmospheric friction. This friction is continually slowing up the projectile and eventually all but stops it. But meantime the action of gravitation is pulling it farther and farther downward from its initial path. The net result is to bring it to earth much sooner than if the second half of its flight were the counterpart (reversed) of the first half.—Sidney Graves Koon, M. E., in Leslie's.

CHINESE HUMOR.

The Story of the Careless Man and His Puzzled Servant.

There was a man who was careless and unmindful. Once, when he was going abroad, he hastily pulled on his shoes, ready to hasten away, when, to his surprise, he found that one of his legs had suddenly become longer than the other.

He was both puzzled and frightened, for he said to himself: "What can be the matter? When I last walked my legs were the same length. How queer it is! I have met with no accident nor has any one cut a piece from my foot palm."

He felt his legs and then his feet to solve the mystery. At last he discovered the mistake to be in his shoes, for he had put on one shoe with a thick sole and one with a thin sole.

"These shoes are odd ones and not a pair," said he. So he called loudly for his servant and ordered him quickly to change his boots.

The servant went into the room to bring the master's boots, but after a little time came back with a much puzzled expression on his face. His master sternly demanded the boots for which he had sent him, but received for his answer:

"Dear master, it is very strange, but there is no use for me to change your boots, for when I examined the pair of boots in the room I found that they are just like the pair you have on, for one has a thick sole and the other a thin sole."—Chinese Fun and Philosophy, in St. Nicholas.

Pasturing One Person.

How much land does it take to support a cow or a horse or a hog? Rather important questions to every one of us, but not so important as the query: How much land does it take to support a person?

A recent survey made by the United States government in Ohio seems to show that it costs on the average \$197 to board and house each person on the farm.

That is, the husband, wife and three children must have an income of \$985 if they live as well as the average.

This is the income in dollars, and the examination—on forty-four farms—indicates that it takes forty acres to "pasture" a person.—Farm and Fire.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of William Kirk Reid, late of the Town of Durham in the County of Grey, insurance Agent, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to The Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914, chapter 121, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said William Kirk Reid, who died on or about the 22nd day of June, 1915, are required on or before the 5th day of November, 1915, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Edna Clara Reid, Durham, Ontario, the Administratrix of the estate of the said William Kirk Reid, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said Administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Durham this 5th day of October, A. D. 1915.
EDNA CLARA REID,
Durham P. O. Ont.
Administratrix of the estate of the said Wm. Kirk Reid, deceased.

AGRICULTURE AND ITS RELATION TO THE WORLD'S WORK

By J. S. Elliott, of Dundalk

The new agricultural education is rising out of the old—a fine sane resurrection. Broad acres, well kept and well stocked; splendidly equipped buildings; a modern home with its good cheer, its books, its music, its culture; a close touch with progress; a balance in the bank; the pride of strong men and sensible women in a calling as old as the human race, but never until lately come into its own—these are the tokens of a revival in agriculture.

Very many of the details, as well as the underlying principles of this progress, are seen by those most vitally concerned through vague mists, while the millions of the nations, whose very existence is dependent upon the tiller of the soil, know next to nothing of all the marvellous doings of the generation just closed.

In a sense more vital to the race than he himself knows, the tiller of the soil has become the protector of the nation—the one who, in a very near and positive way, keeps the nation in the physical poise essential to the best thought and fibre of the race. Not only does he feed and clothe the race, but he maintains the arable globe in a condition of constant service. It is a colossal undertaking which is before him,—the care of the nations. It calls for his noblest efforts. It enlists the highest and best of his nature. It has not infrequently reacted upon himself, leaving him poor in purse and lean in hope. He is the feeder of the race and, if he fails to do his full duty, the race deteriorates.

It should naturally follow that so important a person should not only have the friendship of the race, but all that fine and constant sympathy which true friendship assures. Quite the contrary has been the case. Until these later days he was frequently of all men most miserable; neglected, looked down upon; servant where he should have been master; poor and becoming poorer; the prey of sharpers; the follower of a calling which, seen in its true perspective, is outranked by no other in power, scope, or service to mankind.

In the midst of this sad predicament, science came to his help,—that sensible science of our advancing day, which has for its aim not merely discovery, but application, which is not so delighted with the formulating of a new law as it is overjoyed at the lifting of an old burden.

To-day the advanced farmer is looking more and more eagerly for the aid which practical science offers in the solution of the agricultural problems. The old-time farmer still exists, often clinging to the past, often knowing no higher law than that of chance, planting, rearing and gathering his crops under the leadership of luck, ignorant of much that he could have for the asking and, in his ignorance committing the fatal mistake of entailing ignorance upon his children. But, in the clearer light, even this man is becoming broader in his cultivation, while the advanced farmer, keen to take advantage of the signs of the times, quick to adapt his wares to the market and becoming more strenuous in his efforts to protect that market, is coming more clearly into his own.

He is heartily interested in the work of his sons and daughters, as they come back to the farm from the agricultural colleges, brim full of the things he is anxious to know more about and of which in his day of meagre schooling even his teachers were unaware. He is alert, up to date, a commanding figure in his community.

A generation ago many a young man went into farming because his father was a farmer before him, or because it was one occupation among men which did not need any preliminary training. He reaped what he sowed. Each succeeding year saw the granary heaped fuller of disappointments. Each year an intenser dread of the future. Each year closed with his wife, his children, saddest of all, with the man himself, more completely given over to an intense, abiding hatred of the farm.

But to-day the advanced tiller of the soil must come up to his calling as fully equipped for service as the lawyer, the editor or the doctor; for the curious fact has developed that the calling in which the unlettered and untrained man was once supposed to have as good a chance as the

educated one, is now the calling in which wide and varied knowledge is as imperative as almost any other known to men. This period in agriculture is more than a renaissance, a revival—it is an era of creation, the most remarkable in history.

The most important of all the influences set in motion is the revival of interest in farming, or rather the creation of new interest. Very largely this has been due to agricultural education now at flood tide. In all the centuries, the work of the farmer has been from many points of view, menial. Those who could own and operate great estates, with someone else to do the work, and with all the absence of disagreeable friction which wealth implies, were happy in their choice—the vast mass of the farmers, however, were bound down to a distasteful life. Those adventurous spirits who did the pioneer work of opening the Great West frequently were so deeply in love with the wild free life of the frontier that they entered with zest upon the hardships and privation of pioneer life. But a very large number of the men and women who have been the farmers of our country have not entered upon, nor remained in, the life from choice.

The young men who went away from home to study in the agricultural schools returned with a wholly different idea of farm life. They found that there were different ways of doing the same thing. They found that business were as pertinent to farming as to banking. They learned that it was not necessary to live a slovenly life on the farm, either in the field work, in the barns, or in the home itself; that a farm could be so administered that it would be a place to go with delight not one to be shunned and to be abandoned the moment something different offered; that there was money to be made in wise farming and that, best of all from some points of view, it was wholly unnecessary for a farmer to live forever in the shadow of a mountain of debt.

The life of the farm has been transformed. Much has been done by the telephone and the railroad to relieve it of its terrible isolation. The dead level of humdrum cares and the awful monotony of the old way of life were sadly devoid of stimulation. It was a powerful figure, woman or man, who rose above the monotony and grind, the insufficient equipment the distasteful life, and maintained a cheerful outlook and a generous grasp of joyful things. Under this new order of things, the farm life becomes one of the most attractive in the whole range of human activities. Refinement, culture, enough luxury, but not too much, an occupation that makes good health imperative, a steady increase in capital and a generous income, an intimate touch with the outside world by reason of the telephone, the trolley car, the daily newspaper, the rural free delivery—it is in many ways an ideal life; it is small wonder that the tremendous movement towards the city is being here and there checked; the outflow has already begun.

In addition to the work of the agricultural schools and colleges important fundamental work is being done in the country and even in the city schools, in the way of teaching the younger students the principles of elementary agriculture. In this instruction the student in the country school not only receives, by the novelty of the work, an added stimulation for his other studies, but he begins to learn the secrets of the life about him, is gradually brought closer and closer into touch with Nature in his formative years, and it is many to one that such a course of instruction will bear fruit in permanent interest in the liking for the functions of the farm.

The most important feature of this new education is that it carries with acquisition of knowledge a strong and abiding interest in the learning itself and

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

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Advertising Rates: For transient advertisements Rates: 50 cents per line for the first insertion, 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Professional cards not exceeding one inch \$4.00 per annum. Advertisements without specific directions will be published till filled at a charge accordingly. Transient notices—Local, Found, For Sale, etc.—50 cents for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All advertisements ordered by strangers must be paid for in advance. Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application to the office.

W. IRWIN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

A. BELL UNDERTAKER

Funeral Director and Embalming a Speciality. Picture Framing on shortest notice. SHOW ROOMS—Next to Swallow's Barber Shop. RESIDENCE—Next door South of W. J. Lawrence's blacksmith shop.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

Rugs, Oilcloths, Window shades, Lace Curtains and all Household Furnishings. TINSMITTING. Mr. M. Kress has opened a shop at the rear of the furniture shop room and is prepared to do all kinds of tinsmithing. Undertaking receives special attention. EDWARD KRESS

Grant's Ad.

If you are in need of Flannels in Military Black, and White, and Khaki also Blue at 50c, Red at 40c, 50c and 75c see us.

We have the nicest Flannelette in Town soft and fluffy, and only 11c and 12c.

Come and see these goods they are extra good value.

C. L. GRANT

the things learned about. As this knowledge is now presented it not only shows, in its more practical aspect, how material interest may be enhanced, but it makes a powerful appeal to the imagination, to the love for the beautiful, to all that finer and higher life which gives tone, symmetry and poise. Continued on page 3.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO. EVERY good Bank has a RESERVE FUND as a provision for lean years and the inevitable rainy day. This Fund has been accumulated from Surplus Earnings and is a source of strength and stability. Everyone should have a RESERVE FUND. Without it no one is in a safe financial condition. Our Savings Department offers an ideal opportunity for establishing YOUR RESERVE FUND.

DURHAM BRANCH, John Kelly, Manager.