

SMALL ADS.

Advertisements of one inch or less, 25 cts. for first insertion, and 15 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Medical Directory.

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON
Office and residence a short distance east of the Hahn House on Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham.

J. G. HUTTON, M. D., C. M.
Office, over A. B. Curry's office, nearly opposite the Registry Office. Residence: Second house south of Registry Office on East side of Albert Street.

J. L. SMITH, M. B., M. G. P. S. O.
Office and residence, corner of Countess and Lambton Streets, opposite old Post Office.

DR. BURT.
Late Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, England, and to Golden Square Throat and Nose Hospital.

DR. BROWN
L.R.C.P., London, England. Graduate of London, New York and Chicago.

Dental Directory.

DR. W. C. PICKERING, DENTIST
Office, over J. & J. Hunter's store, Durham, Ontario.

J. F. GRANT, D. D. S., I. D. S.
Honorary Graduate University of Toronto, Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

Legal Directory.

A. B. CURRY
Barrister and Solicitor. Money to loan. Durham and Hanover, Ont.

LUCAS & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, etc. A member of the firm will be in Durham on Saturday of each week.

DAN. McLEAN
Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey.

Licensed Auctioneer

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Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FARM FOR SALE

Lot 7, Con. 21, Egremont, containing 100 acres; about 85 acres under cultivation, balance hardwood bush; convenient to school; on the premises are a frame barn 42x65 with stone foundation; concrete stables; also hay barn 30x50 with stone basement; hog pen 20x40; twelve-room brick house, furnace heated, also frame woodshed; drilled well close to house with windmill, concrete water tanks; 30 acres seeded to hay; 10 acres to sweet clover; this farm is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. For information apply to Watson's Dairy, R.R. 4, Durham. 2121f

FOR SALE

1 second-hand Gasoline Engine, 3 1/2 horsepower, in good running order, for \$25.00. Also Bradford Iron Pumps, the easiest working and cheapest pump on the market. \$7.00 and up.—W. D. Connor, Durham, Ontario. 3161f

FOR SALE

Good double house and comfortable frame house in Upper Town; hardwood floors, two mansards, hot air heating; large closets in bedrooms; good eastern house; one-half acre of good garden land. Cheap to quick buyer.—R. Matthews, Durham. 321f

FARM FOR SALE

Lots 1 and 2, Concession 3, N.E.R., Glenelg, containing 100 acres; about 90 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; stone house, frame barn, good outbuildings, no never-failing wells; good orchard, etc. etc. For full particulars apply to the owner, Thomas Davis, R. R. 2, Priceville. 38231f

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Good strain White Leghorn; many hatched in May have been laying every day since January 10. If interested, write, call or phone to William Jacques, R. R. No. 4, Durham. 3154pd

FOR SALE OR RENT

Lot 61, Con. 2, Bentinek, 100 acres; real pasture farm; water at each end and centre; timber can be bought separately if desired. Apply to S. E. Langrill, R. R. No. 3, Durham. 3153

"FEELING" FOR LAYERS

This Method Is About as Certain as the Trap Nest.

Experiments With Capons — Feeding Costs — Excellent Flesh Produced Without Confinement — Handling Baby Chicks.

The writer carried on a series of experiments with poultry when connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station for Vancouver Island, Sidney, B.C., and presents the following notes as among those worthy of consideration:

DETERMINATION OF EGG-LAYING
A test was made of the feeling method, to determine its accuracy. Thirty hens that were under trapezoid record were subjected to the feeling process for eight days: January 17 to 24.

The results of "feeling" were checked up and tallied perfectly with the "trapezoids," indicating that it is quite possible for any careful person to determine which hens are laying by feeling the bird for the presence of the egg in the oviduct in the early morning before she leaves the perch. The method also has an advantage in that it eliminates the necessary confinement of the birds in a "trapnest" for a period which is frequently longer than is actually required to produce an egg. The great disadvantage of the feeling method is that it is impracticable for pedigree breeders, inasmuch that the eggs from individual birds cannot be recorded.

CAPONES
Thirty cockerels were operated on when twelve weeks old. These birds were a thrifty and well-grown lot, averaging 2 1/2 pounds in weight. After caponizing, they were kept under the same conditions as the cockerels. The feed cost for a pound increase in weight was slightly less for the cockerels up to six months of age. At this time the cockerels and capons weighed the same. These birds were killed for Christmas trade when 264 days old, and weighed, plucked, 8 pounds 2 ounces. The percentage of offal was low, being but 18 per cent. of the total weight. The birds were not crate fed, but were finished on a liberal milk ration. The quality of the flesh was excellent, and the wholesale price received was 30 cents per pound. The advantages of caponizing are that an excellent quality of flesh can be produced without confining the birds in small feeding crates and the tender flesh can be retained to a greater age and weight. The cockerels made just as good gains, and when milk fed in crates for two weeks, produced the same high grade of flesh. Following is the feed cost of an eight-pound two-ounce capon:

Table with 2 columns: Feed cost to rear to end of month, and amount. Rows include months from first to eighth, and a total feed cost of \$1.31.

These birds were sold for \$2.43 each wholesale, leaving \$1.11 per bird. From this we can deduct 20 cents, the price paid for the bird as a day-old chick, and have 91 1/2 cents per bird for labor and shelter.

HANDLING BABY CHICKS.

In another experiment a thousand one-day-old chicks were procured from two reliable local breeders. The first day they remained in the incubator, and on the second day they were transferred to the brooder, but were not fed until forty-eight hours old. The following hints on general treatment are given:

- Do not chill or overheat the chickens, or disastrous results will follow. If they pant they are too hot, and if they huddle together they are not warm enough. Do not overfeed during the first week. Change the water daily and see that it is perfectly clean. Give plenty of green food. Feed sour skim milk whenever possible. Do not forget to supply charcoal, grit, and shell. Make all change of food and feeding gradually. Clean and disinfect brooder often. Do not use damp, mouldy feed or straw. Never allow chicks to crowd in brooders or colony houses. Place chicks on the range in colony houses, after the eighth week. Do not let the cockerels and pullets run together on the range.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture.

A farm needs a windbreak in summer as much as in winter. Did you ever notice the difference in the garden and fruit plantation on two farms, one sheltered from the hot southwest wind and the other, exposed to it? The windbreak pays in dollars and cents.

When a new house is built among trees, none should be cut except those where the house actually stands. After the home is occupied, one can tell better which trees to retain for shade where it is most needed.

When our great-grandmothers were girls, tomatoes were called "love apples," and one or two plants were grown in the garden or flower beds on account of their bright red fruits. No one thought of eating them, for they were considered poisonous. When after a time it was found that they were not poisonous, people began to eat them and they soon became one of the standard garden vegetables.

Here and There

Uxal, Ontario. — It is announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway that among the improvements planned for 1923 to complete, property is the building of a steel water tank to hold from 60,000 to 100,000 gallons at Guelph Jct.

Ottawa. — A constantly growing appreciation on the part of Canadians of their national parks, evidenced by the continued increase in the number of visitors in the last year, is emphasized in the report of National Parks Commissioner J. B. Harkin. Visitors to all Canadian national parks during the year in question were estimated at 166,000, of whom more than 71,000 went to Banff. Foreign travellers to the larger parks were about 65,000. From an economic point of view, on a basis of \$300 spent by each foreign visitor while in Canada, the national parks accounted for an indirect revenue of some \$19,500,000, which amounts to about \$2.22 per capita of Canada's present population. Other revenues from the parks, in the way of timber sales and concessions, accounted for \$72,000. Total appropriations for the parks last year were \$966,000.

Owen Sound. — Superintendent William Bethune, of the C. P. R. Lake steamships has announced the officers for the steamers for the coming season. All last year's officers will be in their place without any change. The officers are as follows: S. S. Assiniboine—James McCannel, master; A. A. Cameron, chief engineer; George Bethune, purser; D. A. Suberland, chief steward; S. S. Keewatin—M. M. McPhee, master; C. D. Cuterworth, chief engineer; C. S. Miers, purser; E. R. McCallum, chief steward; S. S. Manitoba—F. J. Davis, master; George D. Adams, chief engineer; George H. Flisk, chief steward; John E. Laine, purser; S. S. Athabaska—Murdoch McKay, master; George S. Rae, chief engineer. S. S. Alberta—John McIntyre, master; William S. Struthers, chief engineer.

Winnipeg. — In connection with movement of grain to Vancouver from September 1, 1922, up to and including February 21st, the Canadian Pacific Railway has delivered at Vancouver a total of 6,768 cars of grain representing 9,894,516 bushels. During the same period there has been exported from Vancouver to the Orient 1,284,550 bushels and to the United Kingdom 10,093,620 bushels, or a total of 11,378,170 bushels. During the same period last year, the Canadian Pacific Railway delivered at Vancouver a total of 3,461,952 bushels of grain and there was exported from Vancouver during the same period last year 3,200,000 bushels, 1,220,000 of which were exported to the Orient and 2,080,000 to the United Kingdom.

In addition to this grain, which has already been exported from Vancouver so far this season, there is in store in elevator at that point 942,823 bushels, according to a statement of E. D. Cotterell, Supt. Transportation, Western Lines.

Vancouver. — In the C. P. R. Hotel Vancouver, at Vancouver there are approximately 600 rooms. The all-year-round staff numbers about 400 employees. The comparatively small matter of keeping paintwork, etc., in spotless condition calls for the continuous service of five painters and ten helpers; and five engineers with four stokers, four ash-men, 10 ovens and two truckmen are required in the engine-room. Then there are basement cleaners, store-room men, four kitchen cleaners, two painters (for menus), a yardman, an iceman, five food checkers, and three men on food control. The duty of these last is to see that every ounce of food leaving the storerooms is tabulated, so that at the end of each day the results of dining-room operations can be checked instantly. The kitchen is the largest unit of the hotel. There is a chef with 48 assistant cooks, to serve the dining room and grill. There are three separate cooks for the lunch counter. Two of the cooks attend to the broiling, three do nothing but frying three cook vegetables exclusively, and there are six pastry cooks. In addition, there are cooks who boil eggs, others who make tea, and others who make coffee. On man spends his working hours making toast; and there is another whose sole duty is to clean and open oysters. To feed the guests in one day 90 dozen eggs are required. Between 3,000 to 5,000 lunch and dinner rolls are baked daily, and to butter these, and for cooking, 100 lb. of creamery butter are used each day. Carrots are consumed at the rate of 100 lb. a day, and between 800 and 1,000 lb. of potatoes are used every twenty-four hours. Other vegetables are used in quantities of from 50 to 500 lb., according to the number of guests in the hotel. It takes from 18 to 20 gallons of cream, 50 gallons of milk, and 175 to 200 lb. of poultry daily to satisfy the demands of the guests. Winter and summer the hotel ice plant turns out ten tons of ice daily. Even buying at the lowest wholesale prices, food alone costs the hotel from \$1,500 to \$2,000 daily.

Looking Forward. Small Son—I say, daddy, when people go to heaven, do they become angels right away, or have they to pass a lot of stupid examinations first?

The only way to find success quickly without working for it is to look it up in the dictionary. Any good movement will succeed if it is put over before it has a chance to become a political issue.

BULL FOR SERVICE

Shorthorn; pedigree; Lot 1 and 1 of 2, Con. 4, Egremont.—Fred Noble, Varney, Proprietor. 3152p

WOMAN COMMANDS CANNIBALS

Beatrice Grimshaw, while living in Papua took up a claim of 300 acres of forest land for the purpose of starting a plantation. She chose cannibal labor, not only because white labor was scarce, but also because the cannibals were a harder race and more accustomed to the work to be performed.

What happened, Miss Grimshaw tells as follows:

Twelve cannibals from the Mambare river country was my modest order to a recruiting captain; he filled it within a few weeks; the resident magistrate at the nearest settlement satisfied himself that the "boys" knew who I was and what their work would be; also that I was a person not likely to ill-use the gentle man-eaters in any way; and we set out in a boat across the sea a few miles only, to my place up in the bush. A rough native material house had already been put up in a few score yards of the clearing. The rest was yet to be done.

Two white men lived within a couple of miles, but there was no question of appealing to them. If I could not make my man-eaters obey me I should gain nothing, but rather lose by turning them over to some one else.

The place was as lovely as a dream of Paradise; the "boys" hardly matched it. They were a fine, "hefty" crew, big-muscled and active. Their faces, however, especially as they had stolen my red ochre and washing blue to paint themselves in war fashion, were ugly and savage to the last degree. They did not like working for a woman and it was at first a tug of war for mastery.

All of them were armed constantly with three-quarter axes or three-foot clearing knives, and when one went out into the bush to see how the work was getting on, and if necessary, find fault, a good deal of bluff was essential, especially as I did not think it wise to confess fear by carrying firearms. On one occasion a boy attempted to strike me with a knife and for the rest of the day I kept a revolver in my dress, but usually "bluff" carried things off.

It is impossible to run a clearing team satisfactorily and remain popular with them, especially when it comes to the stacking and piling of the timber for a burn-off, work that is necessary if the weather has been bad for the first burning. I became very unpopular with my team of cannibals, and it is possible that they may have fixed it up among themselves that a change to their home villages would be pleasant—supposing that any accident occurring to me set them free from their indentures for a year.

At any rate, things began to happen. The biggest and stupidest had been balked in his attempt to settle things with a knife, the others, somewhat brighter boys (every native servant is a "boy") argued, possibly, that such methods were rather too direct to be safe, under a government that relentlessly hanged white people's murderers.

It happened one day that I was out among the timber where more felling was going on, standing on a high log and overlooking the work. A very tall tree, a sort of interior cedar with a red trunk, was being felled; the two axemen were supposed to cut it so that it should fall, not toward the face of the forest, but outward. Ye in the moment of the fall it swung sideways toward the forest again, and went straight for me with a thunderous crash.

I ran and got away by mere inches. A dead silence and angry, disappointed faces peering across the fallen branches showed me just what had been intended. There was no use referring openly to the matter, and one did not want to stop the clearing work, so ingenuity came to the rescue. I taunted the Mambares with clumsiness in their felling and told them that their rivals, the Turfis, could do it far better than they. No Turfis boy, I said, ever let a tree fall in such a clumsy way. The Turfis took the matter up

with yells of mockery and it ended that night in a free fight among the boys in their own house, which I had to go out and stop by threatening to shoot them if they did not leave off. But the professional pride of the Mambares had been hit and for the future I was safe from falling trees.

They certainly tried some native poison on me more than once, for every visit of mine to the settlement (leaving the boys alone for a day or two) resulted in an attack of mysterious illness when I returned. No doubt the "cooky-boy" was got at in my absence.

One evening after work the twelve boys came up to the house in a procession, bent on exploitation some entirely trivial grievance and incidentally on upsetting my authority if they could. Had the invisible yet very real thread by which I held them once been broken they would probably have looted the place and made off into the bush en route for the northern division—if they did not attack me.

That evening the thread was taut. The boys, standing on the ground outside the low verandah, expressed their grievance in rough pigeon English—an odd matter, long settled, about the hour of getting to work in the morning—and while they were speaking the biggest of them walked up the steps and (an unforgivable crime for a native) sat down in one of my basket chairs, impudently folding his arms.

A good deal hung on that moment. Fortunately I had learned to think quickly. Before the boys below had well started on the jeering laugh with which they greeted Siaki's exploit, I had taken the back of the chair and swiftly emptied Siaki over the unprotected edge of the verandah, on to the ground. He fell with a loud bump, but far louder was the shriek of derision that his faithless comrades set up over his discomfiture. And the taut thread slackened again.

It was impossible to run the boys without using what may be described as "language" of some sort; they were used to it, and would not have understood orders that were not backed by the high-sounding words. I invented my own and they hit the spot so effectively that long after the boys had left my service they used to boast to other employers of the "simabada" (lady) who was wont to "swear plenty too much along we follow."

"Innocuous lump of desuetude" was one term of reproach; "hypothecation of a right-angled triangle" was another, and now and then verbal arrows were feathered with such expressions as "Caractacus and Casablanca!" "Perchloride of mercury," etc.

In any event, I got my clearing done and the planting about to start when certain matters not connected with the plantation itself obliged me to give it up and move away. It is now in the possession of a company.

Silver Black Foxes. A limited number of shares for sale in Priceville Fox Co., Limited. Priceville, Ont. at \$100. Par Value. All registered pure bred stock. Low capitalization. All common stock. Absolutely no watered stock. Ten years experience breeding. Stock from P.E.I. Write for further particulars to PRICEVILLE FOX CO., Limited, PRICEVILLE, ONT.

GRANT'S AD.

New Voiles, per yard 75c. to \$1.25. Gingham and Chambrays, 25c to 45c. Table Linen 65c. Glass Towelling 20c. Crash Towelling 20c. and 35c. per yard. Curtain Scrim at 18c. and 20c. a yard. Curtain Nett at from 40c to 70c. yard. Gingham and Print House Dresses at from \$1.10 to \$1.75.

C. L. GRANT