

SMALL ADS.

Advertisements of one inch or less, 35 cts. for first insertion, and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch and under two inches, double the above amount. Yearly rates on application.

Medical Directory.

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON
Office and residence a short distance east of the Hahn House on Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. (except Sundays).

J. G. HUTTON, M. D., C. M.
Office, over A. B. Currey's office, nearly opposite the Registry Office. Residence: Second house south of Registry Office on East side of Albert Street. Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., and 7 to 9 p.m. Telephone communication between office and residence at all hours.

J. L. SMITH, M. B., M. C. P. S. O.
Office and residence, corner of Countess and Lambton Streets, opposite old Post Office. Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m., 1:30 to 4 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. (Sundays and Thursday afternoons excepted).

DR. BURT.
Late Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, England, and to Golden Square Throat and Nose Hospital. Specialist: Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose. Office: 13 Frost Street, Owen Sound.

DR. BROWN
L.R.C.P., London, England. Graduate of London, New York and Chicago. Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Neustadt, Ont.

Dental Directory

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

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 D. C. Town's Jewellery Store.

Legal Directory

A. B. CURREY
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 Tuesday of each week. Appointments may be made with the Clerk in the office.

THOMAS DELANY
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Artley Block Markdale, Ont.

Licensed Auctioneer

DAN. McLEAN
Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonable terms. Dates of sales made at The Chronicle Office or with himself.

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

FARM FOR SALE
Lots 1 and 2, Concession 3, N.D.R., Glenelg, containing 100 acres; about 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; stone house, frame barn, good outbuildings, two never-failing wells; good orchard, etc., etc. For full particulars apply to the owner, Thomas Davis, R. R. 2, Priceville. 38231f

TENDERS WANTED

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, August 18, for the construction of the DROMORE BRIDGE, Lot 15, Con. 18, Egremont Township. Approximate quantity, 68 cubic yards.

Tenders must be accompanied by a Marked Cheque for 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender, cheques being made payable to the Treasurer of the County of Grey.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer at Owen Sound, or at the home of Major Eccles, R.R. 2, Holstein.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. C. McKNIGHT,
892 County Engineer.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders for repairing Durham sidewalks will be received up to Monday evening, August 20. Requirements may be learned from W. J. McFadden, Chairman Board of Works. 892

Chronicle Advertising Pays.

THE WOODEN NECKTIE

Sweater Coats, Stocking and Neckties from Spruce Trees.

Wood Cellulose Furnishes the Lustrous Thread—Dyed and Woven Like Silk—Man and the Silk Worm—Chemically These Products Are Much the Same.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

We all wear silken ties, and think or care little of the source of the material from which the tie was made. You may doubt the statement that the tie you are wearing came largely from a poison gas, carbon dioxide, a compound that is ever present in the air in which we live and breathe. Silken ties should be beautiful, since such are born of a remarkable parentage, an invisible compound for mother and a sunbeam for father. If we walk into the spruce forest where the tall trees reach toward the sky, we pause with wonderment and ask how did it all happen. We can spend an interesting moment in tracing the development of the trees.

Much So-Called Silk Comes From Spruce Trees.

The tiny seed of the spruce, nursed by mother earth and bathed in the warmth of the sun, springs to life and pushes its tiny stem and leaves out to the light and air, out to the air that contains the carbon dioxide from which our tree will draw most of its substance for growth—out to the sunlight that activates the chlorophyll green of the tiny leaves, setting to work the chain of processes that make wood growth. Layer upon layer, the wood cells are added as the tree develops. Every new leaf increases the growing capacity of the little tree, doing its part in the transformation of the carbon dioxide gas to sugar starch and cellulose, the compounds in wood cell structure.

Wood Cellulose Furnishes the Lustrous Thread.

Wood cellulose is the tree material used by the manufacturers of silk, the lustrous silk of commerce, to make the silken threads that we all like to touch. The lumber-jack cuts the tree, the pulp-maker by chemical processes reduces the wood to flakey white cellulose. The next is nitration. This is done by treating the cellulose with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids in solution, taking care not to overdo the digestion process, and then thoroughly washing the pulp free from the active acid agents.

The nitrated cellulose is then mixed with alcohol and ether, reducing it to the condition of viscous colloid. Next it is filtered carefully and forced through minute orifices in a glass plate and on into a water bath where the fine threads solidify. As the threads solidify such are passed on over a roller and into another bath containing a reducing agent known as ammonium sulphide.

Dyed and Woven Like Silk.

Passing on from this bath our silken threads go over heated drums and spindles to be dried and twisted into larger threads. To have the silken threads we must give them color, so into the dye bath they go. This done, over the drums the colored threads pass to dry, by a route that leads to the spool or spindle. Deft fingers operate the knitting or weaving machine, an artist's mind controls those human fingers, which in turn control the forces that unite the colored silken threads into articles of wearing apparel such as sweater coats, neckties, and stockings.

Man and the Silk Worm.

What is the connection between artificial silk and natural silk. It is very close; so very close that the expert chemist is frequently called in to decide on samples and determine if the product of man's art and industry or that of the silk worm. Man goes to the tree for his raw material, so does the silk worm. Man uses chemical agents and a machine of his own invention; the silk worm can't help it since nature gave it a body structure and a digestive system that would convert the green leaf of trees to silken cocoon covering threads.

Chemically These Products Much the Same.

Chemically the product of man's endeavor and the silk-worm's work are much the same. Few will know at first glance if your wooden stockings, wooden necktie or wooden sweater coat were made possible by the arts of a man or the green crawler so much loved by the people of the Orient.

Keep the trees growing, boys, that we may never want for silken clothes.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

Needful Minerals in Feed.

The common dairy feeds containing the most lime are the legume hays, cowpea, clover, alfalfa and soy bean, that from cowpeas containing the most. Those which contain the most phosphorus are wheat bran, wheat middlings and linseed meal in the order given. None of the concentrates contain as much lime as the legumes do, and no roughage contains as much phosphorus as the concentrates named.

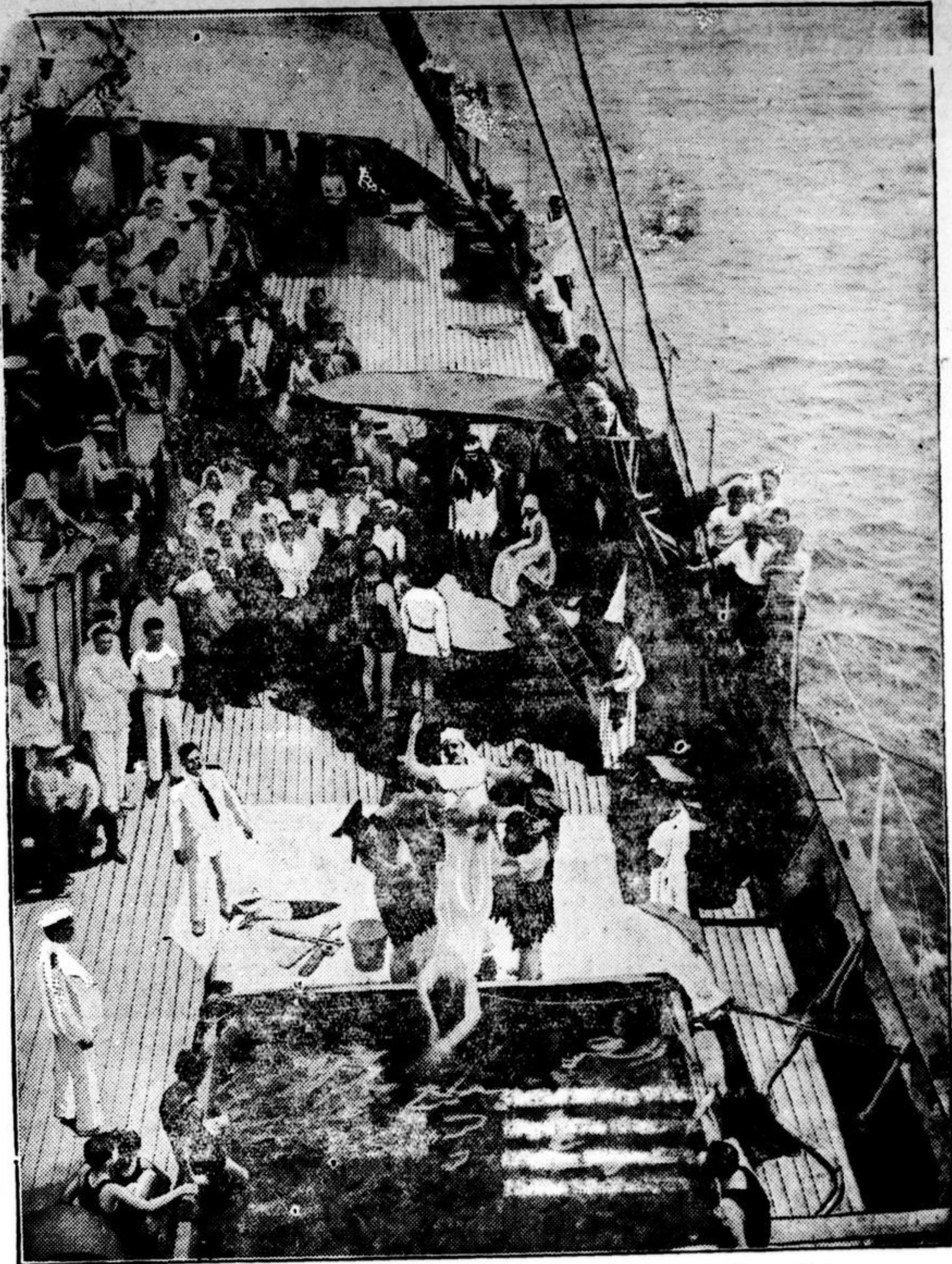
Essential to Milk Cow Dry.

Milking cows dry is essential. When milk is left in the udder after each milking, the glands will gradually slow up on secreting milk and ultimately the cow will dry up. It pays to spend a few extra minutes stripping the udder to make certain that all the milk has been extracted.

Roots Desirable for Cows.

Mangels or roots make a very desirable feed for dairy cows. The greatest objection is the labor involved in growing, harvesting and storing them.

Good cream is clean cream, kept cool.



Neptune Holds Court on a Famous Canadian Ship

A REMARKABLE photograph of the ceremonies that took place when the Canadian Pacific steamer "Empress of France" crossed the line on her recent "round-the-world" tour. Neptune accompanied by his royal barber, and other officials came aboard in the early morning and duly initiated those who were crossing the line for the first time. His Majesty's stay on board was short, but the same cannot be said of the little god Cupid. He came on board early and stayed until the end of the trip, as may be gathered from the fact that out of a total of 806 passengers on that famous 30,000 mile cruise, no less than forty came to the end of the trip as engaged couples. This fine photograph of Neptune's court was made by Miss Margaret Miller of Waterbury, Conn., who was one of the ship's passengers.

Here and There

A discovery of excellent ochre (raw sienna) was recently made near Ellershouse Station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The color is uniform throughout, with very little gritty matter in the main body. The material can be burnt to produce a variety of colors from reddish brown to black. Prospecting is still going on.

Canadian Pacific S.S. "Metagama" westbound from Glasgow via Belfast, recently docked at Montreal and Quebec with the record number of 382 cabin and 1,078 third class passengers. This constituted a record only for ships of the size and type of the "Metagama," the Canadian Pacific Empress liners often having a far larger list.

Canadian Pacific Railway officials estimated that 61,000 men would be required to harvest the western crops this year. They expected to supply only 9,000 from the prairie provinces and British Columbia and made arrangements to carry over 50,000 from Ontario, Quebec and the east.

United States factories turn out chewing gum to the value of \$41,000,000 annually. The extent to which this product is used in this country can be appreciated when it is known that at the Canadian Pacific Windsor station, Montreal, a man is continually employed in removing gum stains from the marble floor.

Despite the fact that the new Basilica at Ste. Anne de Beaupre is still in course of construction, many thousands more have visited the shrine this year than in former years, and at frequent intervals the Canadian Pacific Railway has been called upon to add special equipment to its regular trains to accommodate the pilgrims. The Redemptorist Fathers are investigating a large number of cures claimed to be miraculous.

E. L. Richardson, manager of the Calgary Stampede of 1923, held under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and Governor-General Byng, announces that, owing to the enormous success of the great rodeo July 9-14 it will be staged annually instead of at intervals of several years, as heretofore. The recent Stampede was attended by 137,300 people.

Only once in the history of Canada was the gold production record set in 1922 exceeded, and that was in 1900, when the Yukon placers reached the peak of their yield. During 1922, 1,263,364 ounces of gold were mined in the Dominion. The value is set at \$26,116,050, an increase of 38% over the previous year's figures. In 1900, 1,350,057 ounces of gold were mined and the value was \$27,908,153.

Ebenezer.

(Our own correspondent.)

All have been quite busy harvesting the crops for the past couple of weeks, but this week we are inclined to believe the majority of the farmers will finish up for the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bailey and little son were first of the week visitors with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Edmunds and Mrs. David Hopkins, who spent the past couple of months with their friends and relatives in and around this burg, returned by the excursion on Wednesday last, accompanied by Mr. Cecil Reay, to their home at Major, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wise visited friends in Normanby recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hopkins and daughter, Miss Edith, of near Hanover, and Master Freddie Hamm of Chicago, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. Robert Johnston.

The Misses Charlton of South Bentick spent one day the first of the week with their friends, the Mervyn girls.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Charles Mighton is not improving as fast as we would like to see him. He is still a patient in the Durham Red Cross Hospital. We hope for a more rapid recovery.

Mr. Gorman Johnston left Wednesday to take up work in the Western harvest fields at Herschel, Sask.

Misses Margaret and Mary Mighton spent a day last week with their cousin, Miss Frances Hopkins, in Durham.

To see what the result will be if you live wrong, spell "live" backwards.—Boston Transcript.

Some beach bathers in Toronto cannot be accused of bootlegging, anyhow.—Toronto Telegram.

The Montreal Star is now doing its "death whispering" through a megaphone.—Hamilton Herald.

Ford

Enduring Values

THE trade-in price of a 1921 Ford is equal to the trade-in price of other 1921 cars which cost 30 to 50% more than the Ford when new.

This is proof of the Ford quality and the guarantee that the purchase of a Ford is an investment as distinguished from an expenditure.

SMITH BROS. DURHAM - ONT.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO