

Standard Bank of Canada

Head Office, Toronto. G. P. REID, Manager.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000 Paid Up 1,000,000 Reserve Fund 600,000

Agencies in all principal points in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, United States and England.

Durham Agency.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts issued and collections made on all points. Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed on Savings Bank deposits of \$1 and upwards. Prompt attention and every facility afforded customers living at a distance. J. KELLY, Agent.

Medical Directory.

DR. JAMIESON, Durham. Office and Residence a short distance east of McAllister's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

DR. BROWN. Diseases of EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. NEUSTADT, ONT.

DR. A. L. BROWN. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Scotland. Office and Residence, opposite Temperance Hall, Holstein.

DENTIST.

DR. T. G. HOLT, L. D. S. Office—First door east of the Durham Pharmacy, Calder's Block. Residence—First door west of the Post Office, Durham. Will be at the Commercial Hotel, Priceville, first Wednesday in each month.

Legal Directory.

J. P. TELFORD. BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc. Office over C. L. Grant's store, Lower Town. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on farm property.

G. LEFROY McCAUL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office Upper Town, Durham. Collection and Agency promptly attended to. Searches made at the Registry Office.

Lucas, Wright & Batson, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.

Money to loan at lowest rates. Easy terms. I. B. LUCAS, MARKDALE. W. H. WRIGHT, OWEN SOUND. C. A. BATSON, DURHAM. RESIDENCE—Middaugh House. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Will be at the Commercial Hotel, Priceville, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES BROWN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Durham, Ont.

HUGH MacKAY, Durham, Land Valuator and Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to and notes cashed.

JAMES CARSON, Durham, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey Land Valuator, Bailiff of the 2nd Division Court Sales and all other matters promptly attended to—highest references furnished if required.

JOHN QUEEN, ORCHARDVILLE, has resumed his old business, and is prepared to loan any amount of money on real estate. Old mortgages paid off on the most liberal terms. Fire and Life Insurance effected in the best Stock Companies at lowest rates. Correspondence to Orchardville P. O., or a call solicited.

D. JACKSON Clerk Division Court. Notary Public. Land Valuator Insurance Agent Commissioner, etc. Money to lend. Money invested for parties. Farms bought and sold. CONVEYANCER ETC. A general financial business transacted. Office next door to Standard Bank, Durham.

A SMALL POCKET. How did that gold mine pan out? All a mistake. We had been prospecting in an abandoned graveyard, and had assayed the dust of a graduate from a goldcure institute.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

GATHER UP THE MACHINERY.

A tool house located in a fence corner with a three, possibly a four barbed-wire fence for two sides, a luxuriant growth of weeds for the other side, and nicely covered by the blue dome of heaven, may be a convenient place to store unused machinery, but we question the economy of such a structure. If it was merely a question of the easiest way to dispose of the tools we would all find it most convenient to drive into a corner, unhitch the team, and leave the implement until again wanted. Many farmers do it, and we must suppose they have a reason for the practice. Yes, and we have seen some men who considered themselves pretty good farmers utilizing a spare corner or two on their farms in this way. They will spend several days in looking over our different kinds of self-binders, or plows, or other implements, and figure and bicker with the different dealers to get a saving of \$5 or some such sum. They go home feeling that they have shown wonderful business ability and then let the same tool stand out in the weather and lose several times what they have saved in the buying. We must bear in mind that the injury to a piece of machinery thus left exposed to the weather is not limited to the weather-worn wood, decayed joints and rusted irons. We must also consider the extra wear and strain that loosened joints and rusted bearings throw upon the whole machinery. When exposed to the hot sun the wood becomes checked and warped. Then the rains bulge out joints and ridges here and there which throw the whole machine into disorder. The farmer in his rush leaves the harvester or mower for a day or two until he gets time to put it into the shed. The two days lengthen into months, and when finally he finds time to store it away the sickle has become rusty and must be ground before using again. Perhaps it is necessary to grind away more than will be worn away by the whole season's use. The platform of the harvester becomes swollen and uneven, and next season when the farmer gets ready for harvesting the apron catches and stops, and he becomes impatient. A hatchet is the nearest tool at hand and with it he attacks the difficulty. We all know the result. The plow stands at the end of the field and becomes rusted. Five times as much work is wasted in attempting to make it run the next season as would be required to put it away when the plowing was finished. And if the rust has eaten into the metal the plow will never take the former polish. And so we might continue—tools built almost entirely of iron are left exposed because they cannot be injured. Often we notice no effect for a time, but in a few years the machine begins to fail in different parts and we must then begin a process of repairs, a process always expensive in both time and money. If any part needs renewing or changing all the bolts are rusted and must be cut and new ones put in again? We have had these experiences and know what they mean. Why then continue such unsatisfactory practices? Machinery costs money we all know. Each year hundreds of dollars are spent by the farmer for tools. Much of this could be saved, which would mean increased profits. We sometimes think that the manufacturer and dealer are getting the greater share of the proceeds of the farm. We would not be misunderstood in this matter. The farmer must be thoroughly progressive in the use of improved machinery as well as in other lines of his business. He must not be slow in utilizing the better tools that the brains and push of our inventors and manufacturers are placing on the market for purchase. But the point is simply this: If through neglect to properly shelter a planter or harvester the farmer is compelled to buy a new one three or four years before he otherwise would, is there not a direct loss which might be avoided? True we may not be able to build expensive tool houses, but this is not necessary. A cheap shelter will answer as well. Set posts in the ground board up with rough boards and roof with something cheap. Built large and roomy; then as soon as the season's use of a tool is over run it into the shed. We like the idea of a shed open on one side for a drive-way into which tools can be pulled and left as conveniently as they can be left standing in the yard. Then if a piece of machinery is to stand idle but a few days it will be under shelter. We have said, "Gather up the machinery." Rather let me say, "Keep it gathered up." The principle upon which to act in this work is to put a tool away as soon as we are through with it. When the work is done have it understood that the machine is to be placed at once in proper shelter. Other work may press upon us, but if we will persistently adhere to this rule we will find it the best. If we have not followed this practice and already have not all our tools under shelter let us at once gather in any exposed to the weather and standing as an advertisement of our shiftlessness.

STORING POTATOES.

The potato crop is not large this year, a fact which makes it all the more necessary that growers take good care of what they have and keep them in first-class condition for the good strong prices that will be likely to prevail during the winter and spring. If potatoes are buried, says Iowa Home-

stead, they should be covered only moderately at first, additional covering being added as the weather becomes more severe. Burying however is one of the most inconvenient ways of preserving the potato crop, and when potatoes are worth anything it is also likely to be one of the most expensive. Storage of potatoes or indeed of any other vegetable, in the cellar of a dwelling house in quantities beyond the needs of immediate consumption is always objectionable because likely to breed disease. Even with the best of care there is always more or less decay, and the family that lives over this species of destructive fermentation, is pretty certain to suffer for it, especially during the early spring. If one has any considerable quantity of potatoes or other tubers or roots to keep through the winter, an outside root cellar furnishes the best means to preserve them. A side hill, giving rapid drainage makes a good site for such cellar, and there are many kinds of soil where no walls other than what the dirt affords are necessary. If, however, a retaining wall of some kind is necessary, cheap boards and poles can be used so that no great expense need too, may be of earth thrown over poles but a roof of this kind will need some sort of thatching in order to make it shed water. It would be better to have the roof made of boards that break joints, or if a more permanent structure with less regard to cost is intended, the roof may be shingled. It is important that a dry place be chosen and that it be sufficiently ditched around it, and the door should be on the south. There should be an alley way through the cellar and a ventilator shaft through the roof and if the door is on a level, or nearly so, with the floor, a side hill with a southern exposure being selected as the site, there will always be good ventilation. Bins can be provided on each side of the alley way and they should be raised several inches from the ground. The sides of the bins, also, should not be in contact with the walls, or they will attract moisture. Spouts may be placed at intervals through the roof, near the outside of the bin, through which potatoes may be potred into the cellar. Such a structure can be cheaply built and will readily enough carry potatoes through until spring without sprouting. Some varieties of potatoes which sprout readily need to be turned over once or perhaps twice during the winter. There is no way to prevent sprouting except storing them in some such way as described and then using the scoop-shovel to turn them over, unless one can have access to cold storage. With cold storage, potatoes can be kept without sprouting until August, which is longer than is needed.

WINTERING CABBAGE.

The old plan of burying, or putting cabbages in trenches during the winter, or for winter use, has become obsolete, and a more simple and easy plan has been adopted. Where cabbage is grown on a large scale for shipping purposes, the best plan is to lift the cabbage and stack two tiers deep and as closely as they can be placed in an orchard, or wood if convenient, and cover with leaves to the depth of two or three inches, the leaves to be kept in place by a slight covering of earth. In this way the heads will keep perfectly sound all winter, and they can be easily taken up as wanted for shipping. For family use cabbage can be kept in the same way, only it will not be necessary to make the second layer. It is quite important to keep them a little below the freezing point. It has been suggested to keep them in some convenient building, but this plan has always resulted in failure as the dry atmosphere is fatal; cabbage must be kept moist and cool, the slightest wilting rendering it unfit for the table.

THE VENEZUELA TRIBUNAL.

The final step in the constitution of the tribunal of arbitration which is to decide the long-pending boundary question between Venezuela and Great Britain has been taken by the selection of Professor Maertens, the distinguished Russian jurist as umpire and president of the court. Each party to the dispute submitted a list of distinguished jurists who would be acceptable as umpire; and Professor Maertens' name was the only one in both lists. He has a wide reputation as an authority in international law, and has several times served as arbitrator in international differences. It is expected that the court will convene next fall. Justice Fuller and Brewer of the United States Supreme Court are to be arbitrators on the part of Venezuela, and Justice Herschel and Collins on the part of Great Britain.

THE CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Mothers are beginning to realize the importance of taking care of the children's first teeth, in order to insure a good sound "second set." It should be remembered that when a child has twenty teeth—ten upper and ten lower—all that are added belong to the permanent set, which should be carefully preserved. This precaution is very important, as decay in the first double teeth is sometimes allowed to progress with the idea that these are transient, and will be replaced. This is not so, and the very first indications of decay should receive immediate attention. The children should be early taught to wash the teeth after each meal; and if this habit is established while they still have their first teeth, there will be very little danger of their neglecting the permanent set.

UNANIMOUS.

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here, and says she never dreamed of such happiness since you two parted. The Man—Tell her I feel the same way.

THE ETERNAL DON'T.

"What is your name?" asked some one of a small boy who was always being nagged. "Charley Don't," he answered having in his cheerful imperturbability mistaken the invariable accompaniment to his Christian name. But few of us have the imperturbability of this child under the don'ts of our families or our friends. Some of us have our spontaneity crushed. Some of us grow rebellious and indignant, and are in this way forced into opposite extremes, getting off our balance on the other side. And most of us grow self-conscious and have periods in which we question every one of our best impulses, weighing them against our motives.

The development of many a young person sensitive to impressions is retarded for years by the thoughtless don't of an elder whose opinions they have been taught to respect. For many of the don'ts are thoughtless, springing from habit, and not from serious consideration, we know a wise old lady who said don't so many times one morning to a grown-up daughter that she detected herself in it at last and laughed. "Don't pay any attention to me," she said at last. "I only say it because I always have said it." Circumstances present us with so many impediments, one often wonders why our fellowmen should want to provide us with so many more—why they should perpetually say, for instance, "Oh, don't do that!" when we happen to make a courteous remark to some one they do not know, or when we have a hospitable instinct or a charitable impulse they do not on the instant share. For the curious part of it all is this; when the rewards of our best impulses (those opposed by them) are repeated, they settle complacently down to take a smiling share in them. How proudly parents bask in the sunshine of a child's success whose new departure they once thwarted with all their strength and authority! And the reverse of this is true—how we are condemned for losing that which the don'ts of another have driven out of us! Some law of right is at work with us and the penalty all pay for having interfered with another's development is that we live to mourn the loss of that which we have suppressed. We re- puse with a don't the demonstrations of our children and of those who are nearest to us, and we live to perish of hunger for them.

NAGGING MEN.

A few months ago Dr. Cyrus Edson wrote in the North American Review some articles on "Nagging Women." He related his experiences as a physician, and declared that a large share of human misery was clearly the result of women's pestilent and persistent "nagging" of those about them.

But what about "nagging" men? There are men whose nightly return to their homes always means needless misery to their households. They find fault with their dinners, with the household bills, with the children and with everything else. They make sarcastic remarks that burn and scarily the sensitive souls of their wives. They carry home the worries of business. They "take it out" of their families for everything that has gone wrong in the day's work, and some are even cowards enough to revenge upon the innocent and helpless those wrongs and affronts which they have not had

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AT THE CHRONICLE PRINTING HOUSE, BARBARA STREET DURHAM, ONT.

SUBSCRIPTION The Chronicle will be sent to any address, free of postage for \$4.00 per year, payable in advance—\$1.50 may be charged if not so paid. The date to which every subscription is paid is denoted by the number on the address label. No paper disc, unused until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

ADVERTISING For transient advertisements 8 cents per line for the first insertion; 3 cents per line each subsequent insertion—normal measure. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch, \$4.00 per annum. Advertisements without specific directions will be published till forbid and charged accordingly. Transient notices—"Lost," "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.

All advertisements, to ensure insertion in current week, should be brought in not later than Tuesday morning.

THE JOB : : Is completely stocked with all NEW TYPE, thus affording facilities for turning out First-class work.

W. IRWIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Chronicle Contains . . .

Each week an epitome of the world's news, articles on the household and farm, and serials by the most popular authors. Its Local News is Complete and market reports accurate.

courage enough to resist and resent upon the offender.

Dr. Edson declared that the disposition to "nag" in women is clearly disease. In men it is almost always the result of a mean and cowardly disposition where it is safe to vent it.

There are probably as many "nagging" men as "nagging" women in the world, and there is immeasurably less excuse for them. For men have the relief of work and out-of-door life for irritable nerves, and that is denied to most women. Men's lives have variety, where women know only monotony.

"Nagging" in men (and women alike) is a sign of weakness, both moral and intellectual. In men it means a wretched cowardice as well.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

Mrs. Slimdick, boarding house keeper—What, have you in this pot, Bridget?

Bridget, who is trying to clean the old lamp burners by boiling them—Plaze, mum, them's thould lamp tops. They wuz no use at all at all.

Mrs. Slimdick—Well, don't forget to put in plenty of seasoning.

Cash System

Adopted by

N. G. & J. McKechnie.

We beg to inform our customers and the public generally that we have adopted the Cash System, which means Cash or its Equivalent, and that our motto will be "Large Sales and Small Profits."

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for past patronage, and we are convinced that the new system will merit a continuance of the same.

N. G. & J. McKECHNIE