

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

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. R. 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.

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.

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.

WILLING TO WAIT. Miss De Rich—Now, my love, you must ask Pa. Mr. De Poore—Oh, I'm in no hurry. Let's wait. I do not object to a long engagement. If it is your wish, but how long? Um—er—how old is your pa?

PRACTICAL FARMING.

PERSISTENT MILKERS.

We sometimes see cattle owners or buyers pass through a herd of cows and remark that such and such cows are persistent milkers, while certain others are not. A keen observer may be able to tell with some degree of certainty which cows have this tendency and which have not, but my experience tells me more depends on the care and feeding than on any signs or markings. For nearly thirty years our main dependence has been on raising our own stock and yet occasionally I have bought in a few, and comparing these, in general outline and markings, with cows of our own raising, leads me to believe the above statement to be substantially correct, says a correspondent I have a cow in my stables now that I consider a proof of my theory that more depends on care and feed than anything else. I bought her three years ago, being given my choice in a herd of some thirty cows. Out of the herd I bought four cows at \$25 apiece. The cow of which mention is here made had a fairly good dairy form, not perfect however, and I judged her to be a persistent milker. Evidently the cows had not suffered from over feeding, being on a rented farm, and all were dry longer than a cow should be for profit. The next fall they received better care and feeding and two of them responded in a much longer milk flow. This one cow the past season has entirely outdone her former records, and when but two months from time to be fresh again was giving about fifteen pounds of milk. I consider this cow has given fully one-third more milk, during the ten months in which she was milked than during any previous year, and it is all due to care and feeding. Perhaps I should explain what I mean by care and feeding.

When I went to the farm where these cows were kept, everything indicated a scripping of feed, and like too many herds, they were permitted to roam during the fall months, even up to December; consequently they, they were thin, with rough coats. Under our treatment they were stabled as soon as cold, frosty nights came on, and were not allowed outside the barn yard after November first, and fed grain continuously until dry. This particular cow is now dry and given about two and one-half pounds daily of wheat chaps, and is in fine order. It is folly to talk about persistent milkers, and allow cows to suffer during the fall months from hunger and cold. Another important matter follows generous treatment. The unborn calf will partake of this second nature, so to speak, of the mother. In other words, if the cow is well fed and cared for, so her term of usefulness is materially lengthened, her offspring will inherit these good qualities and themselves make better cows when matured. On the other hand, the poorly fed cow that will, of necessity, be dry four or five months, will transmit the same tendency, and her daughters will be no improvement on their dam.

THE VALUE OF COMFORT.

Mr. E. C. Bennett, in a letter, takes up this subject in the following: "One of the hardest things to impress upon farmers is the value of comfort to the cow. No matter how well and wisely feed, if the cow is not comfortable she will not eliminate a full mess of milk.

"When the cow is wet and chilled she uses the feed for warming herself, and what is used in this way does not appear in the milk pail. It is gone, radiated to the wild prairie winds; lost forever. A cold rain causes her to shrink in milk. A raw wind dries her up. Foraging in the stalk fields in winter will do more harm than good. She must be where the temperature approximates summer temperature if she is to make milk as she will in summer weather. Don't send the cow to the fields for her feed in cold weather, bring the feed to her.

"Winter pastures are the delight of the horse raiser and the steer farmer, but a delusion to the winter dairyman. Be not deceived. The weather in winter is not suited to milk production and the cow must be sheltered from the rain, snow and wind. No matter how much green grass you have out in the winter pasture, the cow giving milk is not the animal to turn out there to eat it. She will do well at it for a time, but soon will adjust herself to the climate and fatten instead of continuing to fill the pail until spring. The place where creameries have to shut down in winter because of lack of milk, is where winter pastures are the most of a success, and the places where winter dairying is most successful, are those where no reliance is placed on winter pasture for cow feed.

"This does not prove that succulent food, like silage and roots, is deleterious in winter. Far from it. But succulent food should be fed in a warm barn, not out in the open field. This is a hard thing to impress upon those who are lovers of the steer. The more rich feed a steer has the less he cares for shelter. He will often sleep in the snow from choice.

"The heifer fed like a steer will be much like one, and as unlike what she should be for milk as possible. Be careful not to put her on a starchy diet and expose her to cold winds, nor even keep a cow in milk on pasture in cold weather. Shelter her, make her comfortable without forcing her to use her feed as fuel to keep her warm. Exposure is a fatal mistake no matter how seductive may be the temptation."

ter how seductive may be the temptation."

SCOURS IN CALVES.

The Live Stock Journal diagnoses and prescribes for scours in calves as follows: In the disease the bowel discharges are in a liquid condition, and of a white or yellowish-white hue. Now and again small masses of dense undigested curd are voided with them, as well as a thick, slimy matter, mucal, and sometimes blood. The evacuations emit a foul, pungent odor, which alone marks the presence of the malady in a shed. The faeces are voided frequently, and that act is attended with considerable straining and pain. The animal quickly loses flesh, is feverish and weak. When standing the back is arched and the belly tucked up; but when severely affected the calf is mostly found lying down, with the nose doubled into the flank, moaning and grinding the teeth. In a large majority of cases of scours a dose of aperient medicine is called for. This may take the shape of two or three ounces of castor oil, with thirty drops of tincture of opium, and a little peppermint water. Having removed the undigested matter contained in the bowels, relief from existing pain may be afforded by a further dose of tincture of opium, with which may be combined a couple of drops of carbolic acid, the whole to be given in well boiled milk, with which an egg has been beaten up. The patient should be placed in a warm, dry, well ventilated pen, well littered down. Should the pain continue, the medicine last prescribed may be repeated two or three times a day, and in the intervals a little carbonate of soda and lime water may also be given in a little milk. To prevent the disease is to guard against the causes. Where contagion is suspected, isolation, thorough cleansing, and disinfection, with efficient ventilation and drainage, should be provided.

POULTRY NOTES.

Millet seed is a great egg-producing grain.

Always feed the mash crumbly, not sloppy.

Do not allow the mash to sour in the troughs.

A quart of grain for twelve hens is a good measurement.

Milk may be profitably fed in any form—sweet, sour or buttermilk.

Split the carrots in halves, and allow the hens to peck at them at will.

Have the feed troughs sufficiently large so that all the fowls can find room.

Buckwheat is an egg-producing food, but a steady diet of it is apt to overfatten.

The food must be changed often, giving a good warm mash in the morning, and whole grain at night. During the day a little grain may be scattered in straw, so that they can scratch for it, by this means giving exercise.

A complete separation of the flock in winter is a very important thing. The laying hens in one flock, the late chicks by themselves, and if any number of cockerels are kept, they should be kept separate from the rest. Unless the eggs are wanted for incubation purposes, the presence of cocks in the laying apartment is unnecessary.

In fowls are confined, great care must be exercised not to overfeed. Laying hens do not require feeding three times a day, and when thus fed, overfeeding is almost sure to follow. A large production of eggs requires the consumption of a large amount of food. When laying hens do not eat rapidly and a good deal of it, stop feeding at once, and arrange to give them more exercise to bring them up to a good appetite.

John Bauscher, Jr., says of the Russian sunflower: "Single heads measure from twelve to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed which is highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, fatten well on it, and obtain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry, and can be raised cheaper than corn."

Green food is very essential to egg production. Clover hay steeped in warm water, and especially alfalfa clover, which comes the nearest to the actual green hay, will supply this. Vegetables of all kinds that hens will eat are good for them. Green cut bone, granulated bone, oyster shells, sea shells, broken crockery, sharp gravel, broken glass, coarse sand, meat scraps, old plaster, lime, oil meal, milk, both sweet and sour, make a variety in diet and grinding material.

Farmers should never ship eggs until they have first endeavored to get better prices for them nearer home. If they would retail their eggs and seek customers, a large sum would be added to the receipts from poultry. Fresh eggs are always salable, for every family must at a times have them. It frequently happens when eggs are scarce, that one farmer must buy them from another, and in every village and town will be found those who prefer to buy from the farmer than from the dealers, provided the farmer sells only fresh laid. We prefer a good pickled egg to one that has been stored in a musty cellar from four to five months and is "fresh" simply because it is not "salted."

Penning up fowls is recommended, because they cannot stray and lay away from home, the eggs are always fresh and quickly gathered.

Poultry keepers ought not to sell March and April pullets, as many farmers do, for they lay in winter, when eggs are very scarce, and consequently fetch high prices.

IN THE NAME OF RELIGION. Well, well, said the old friend. How did you ever come to join the Salvation Army?

It was the only way, the young man admitted, that I could get the public to submit to my sermon.

WHITECAPS TO AN EDITOR.

Threats Made Against Texas Merchants Who Oppress Farmers.

The editor of the Leander, Texas Times, has received this notice for publication:

"Any merchant doing business in Leander, Tex., who, after this warning is printed, forecloses any chattle mortgages made by farmers on stock of any kind, who have failed to make enough to pay, and are willing to secure the unpaid balance due on such notes or accounts, as the case may be, we will surely burn out of business, burn your dwellings, barns, poison your cisterns and watering places. God gave the poor life, and we are going to protect those who are trying to do right and destroy those who oppose us. All editors are notified not to fight our cause. If you fail to publish this notice in the Leander Times we will burn you out of business, then prove what we say, "Whitecaps."

The notice was published.

INCOMPETENT.

"Nothing is more discouraging to me than the general inefficiency of young women of good education and good home environment who are—suddenly perhaps,—thrown upon their own resources, and who come to me for advice and for help in securing situations in which they can be self-supporting," said a lady who gives much of her time to philanthropic work. "And," she added, "the most hopeless cases are those of the young women who feel that they can do 'almost anything,' because no one yet succeeded in the limitless field of 'anything.'"

"It seems as though I ought to be able to earn a living, with all my education and accomplishments," said a young woman suddenly reduced from affluence to the necessity of earning her own living, "I can play the piano unusually well, and paint very cleverly on china, and embroider, and do all kinds of fancy work, and write very clever verses, and recite or sing very well." But the cash value of all these accomplishments combined was less than the value of the unlettered Irish servant girl who could go into a kitchen and cook fairly well.

It would seem that there was something wrong with our educational system when our educated girls are so ignorant of the practical duties of life. They are now taught something of our cooking and sewing in many of our public schools; but most of them regard this as mere amusement and it counts for little in fitting them for the actual and practical work of cooking and sewing and the care of a home.

If mothers do not teach their daughters these things in their own homes, they will not be learned at all. And the mother has failed in her duty if her daughter, at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three, finds herself utterly lacking in the ability to earn a dollar if it becomes necessary for her to do so, and utterly incompetent to discharge the duties of the home to which a husband may take her. There is no higher maternal duty than that

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

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 \$1.00 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 missed 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—without 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 advertising agents, to ensure insertion in current week, should be brought in not later than Tuesday morning.

THE JOB : : Is completely stocked with DEPARTMENT 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.

of fitting one's children for the future that before them waits as wives and mothers or as useful self-supporting women.

QUEEN OF SERBIA'S JEWELS.

The Queen of Serbia, who has been spending the summer at Biarritz was so unfortunate as to lose some more jewels. It will be remembered that she lost a diamond ring last year. This time it was a parure of diamonds. A few days later an advertisement appeared in the local papers to the effect that if the jewellery was returned to the Queen she would present it to the poor of Biarritz. Two days afterward she received her lost or stolen diamonds by post, accompanied by a sheet of coarse paper, on which was scrawled in printed characters: "I shall be curious to see if a Queen can keep her word." The Queen did keep her word, and presented the restored trinkets to the Sisters of Charity, who started a mammoth subscription list and a poor little seamstress in some way became the fortunate possessor of the jewels.

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 the continuance of the same.

N. G. & J. McKECHNIE