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A PERFECT TEA  
FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP  
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.  
"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the Indian tea growers as a sample of the best qualities of Indian tea. Therefore they use the greatest care in the selection of the tea and its blend, that is why they put it up themselves and sell it only in the original packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence. It is put up in 1/4 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and never sold in "loose" tea.

**STEEL, HAYTER & CO.**  
The "Chronicle" is the only 2-Page Local Newspaper in Western Ontario.  
**SUPERSTITIOUS EMPEROR.**  
In consequence of the total eclipse of the sun, which is on schedule for the 22nd of January, the Emperor of China, who is very superstitious and is already said to be in a perfect stew over the approaching event, has ordered that the ceremonies of congratulation habitually paid to him on that day, the Chinese New Year, shall be held in a pentagonal hall, instead of the throne room.  
**TOOK MONEY WITH HIM.**  
Easterner—I am looking for a man named Smarth, who came here from our section some years ago.  
Westerner—Look along among those palaces on New street. He has probably made a fortune by this time.  
Easterner—He had money when he came here.  
Westerner—Oh! Look in the pawn house.

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**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. 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.**  
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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.

**D. JACKSON**  
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Money to lend. Money invested for parties. Farms bought and sold.  
**CONVEYANCER ETC.**  
General financial business transacted. Office next door to Standard Bank, Durham.

**TESTING SHIP MODELS.**  
In England ship models are tested in experimental tanks. The models are made of paraffin wax and are drawn through the water so as to give dynamometer tests and show the relative ease of propulsion. In one large ship-building establishment on the Clyde salaries of nearly ten thousand dollars aggregate are paid on account of the testing tank.

**THE FARMERS' ICE CROP.**  
Perhaps there is no building the cost of which can be so well adapted to the farmer's means as the ice house. For a few dollars invested in cheap lumber, says a writer, and two or three days' work, he can have an ice house that will answer his purpose nearly as well as a more expensive one, or he can hire a carpenter to build the house, use good material, paint and shingle it at a cost of from \$50 to \$100; but one will keep ice about as well as the other. The first ice house I built was a cheap one. It was twelve by fourteen feet, I think, but large enough for our purpose. A few old boards I had on hand, some two by four scantling for the frame, and a few nails were all the material used, and a day's work for myself and hired man, built it. The sawdust was obtained at a sawmill near by, and the ice from the mill-pond, costing nothing except our own work. For several years we were supplied with ice with little or no outlay in cash. The old ice house was not very ornamental to the place, and we tore it down and erected a more costly building; but the old building kept the ice nearly as well as the new, and I mention it to show the small cost for which ice may be put up so that no farmer who has the time to attend to it need be without ice. Five to ten two-horse loads of ice are generally sufficient for both dairy and family use, and two or three loads of sawdust will pack it. If any one wishes to invest about \$50 in an ice house eight by twelve feet—which holds about twenty tons—it can be built as follows: Use two by six studding and cut them about ten feet long. On the outside use good, planed siding and paint it. The inside of the studding can be boarded up with rough, cheap lumber. When boarding up fill in the place between the boards with sawdust well tamped down. On a building of this kind I would shingle the roof and put a ventilator in it. I would also put a good wall under the building, and level the bottom by filling in with small stone. A location should be chosen with good drainage to carry off the water from the melting ice, for the water should not settle and stand under the building. When filling the house with ice, flax straw is about the best material to put in the bottom, but only a few farmers will have it and most must use other straw or sawdust. Sawdust alone on the bottom does not make a complete drainage; so it is a good plan first to put some coarser material on the bottom and spread a few inches of sawdust over it. Large blocks of ice squarely cut, of uniform size, pack and keep the best, and there will be less waste from melting, if ice can be obtained from fifteen to twenty inches thick. After putting in a layer, go over it and fill in the crevices with broken ice, then level the surface with an adz before putting in the next layer. Leave a space of a foot or more around the outside of the ice to be filled in with sawdust; then cover the top with about eighteen inches of sawdust. Close the door and open the ventilator in the roof, and there is no reason why the ice should not keep well. If several farmers in a neighborhood will combine in purchasing an ice plow, the cost to each would be but small, and with it the labor of cutting the ice is much less. With suitable ice tongs the ice is quickly loaded from a chute laid from the pond to the loading place. I like to draw the ice on sleighs, and with a man to help me load and pack the ice; a day's work will put in all that I need, and then half a day's work puts in the sawdust. There are many luxuries and conveniences possible to the farmer with a supply of ice for family use. During the hot weather none can make ice cream as cheaply as the farmer, for he has all the materials, if he has ice and an inexpensive freezer. A refrigerator placed in the pantry is a great convenience for the housekeeper for preserving meat, fruit, etc., in summer. Passing over many other uses for ice, I will only say that one accustomed to having a supply of ice does not want to do without it.

**HOW TO GET EGGS IN WINTER.**  
This is always an interesting subject, much easier to write about than to bring about. Our experience leads us to believe that nothing but warm quarters, variety of feed, plenty of meat and many pullets will bring many winter eggs. W. T. Wittman gives this advice: To start with the house was built for comfort, cost about \$1.50 per running foot, and was so situated as to catch every bit of winter sunshine. Roof and drainage were given especial attention. The ventilation was mixed with common sense, plenty on warm, sunny days and none at all on cold nights, no draughts anywhere. Doors were made tight with woolen strips; no air could enter except at ventilators at bottom of sashes. Scratching sheds were filled with fresh garden loam, which was dry all winter. Pullets were April and May hatch, all Brown Leghorns bred in line for quality and eggs. They were raised on free range, wheat, barley, oats and clean water. After October 1st were kept in moderate confinement, were free from lice, without male birds and were fed

**FARM NOTES.**  
Poorly farmed land is capital only half invested.  
Work for better cultivation rather than for more land.  
A small farm well tilled will pay much better than a large one half farmed.  
The cardinal virtues in preparing all kinds of produce for market are neatness, cleanliness and uniformity.  
The assessor will not fail to find every acre of land you own. Better not own more than you can pay taxes on.  
The railroads are continually trying to avoid "carrying empty." They make their profit by hauling good loads both ways. Many farmers do too much "hauling empty."  
The only way to prove the best varieties of fruit is to carefully test new varieties before planting extensively for field culture, for many of our fruits are very fickle about soil.  
The sale of fruits in our markets is dependent upon, 1, the character of fruit offered, 2, the kind of package used, 3, proper grading in packing, 4, the condition in which it is received.  
Limbs of trees broken by snow and ice should be sawed off neatly and the wound covered with thick spout or grafting wax. Trees gnawed by rabbits or mice plastered with a poultice of clay may live, if not girdled.  
The aggregate sum yearly paid to railroads and steamships for carrying farm products which on arrival prove to be unsalable no one can estimate, but it must foot up enormously, to say nothing of the freight charges paid on goods sold far below market rates because put up carelessly or in unsuitable or unpopular packages.  
Stable manure, fresh from the stalls of domestic animals, may be hauled and spread over the roots of trees, shrubs, canes and vines, of perennial plants and upon ground designed to be plowed and planted in the spring. There is no better time to apply manure than when it is made, and no better way than upon the surface in winter. Provided the land is not so rolling that the strength of the manure is not carried off by the spring rains.

**MEN WHO SHOULD NOT WED.**  
The man who says, "Love me, love my dog."  
The man who can't remember his wife's birthday.  
The man who thinks a parlor carpet ought to last fifteen years.  
The man who thinks he can keep house better than his wife can.  
The man who thinks a woman's bonnet ought to cost about 75 cents.  
The man who forgets his manners as soon as he crosses his own threshold.  
The man who labors under the delusion that his wife's money belongs to him.  
The man that thinks that nobody but an angel is good enough to be his wife.  
A man who thinks a woman is "fixed for the season" if she has one new gown.  
The man who always leaves his wife at home when he takes his summer vacation.  
The man who thinks there is "no place like home"—for grumbling and growling.  
The man who thinks a sick woman would feel better if she would "just get up and stir around."  
The man who thinks his wife exists for the comfort and convenience of his mother and sisters.  
The man who talks about "supporting a wife" when she works fourteen hours a day, including Sunday.  
The man who has \$75 worth of fishing tackle and can't afford a new set of curtains for the dining-room.  
The man who thinks a five-year-old worsted street gown is the proper sort of toilet for a dinner party or reception.  
The man who thinks a woman ought to be her own milliner, dressmaker, seamstress, cook, housemaid and nurse.  
The man who doesn't know what an earth a woman wants with money when she has a bill at the dry goods store.

**FROZEN BUTTERFLIES.**  
Mountain climbers frequently find butterflies frozen on the snow and so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When thawed the butterflies recover and fly away.

**THE CHRONICLE**  
Two-thirds of the Correspondence of the World Done in That Language.  
At the recent Postal Congress attention was called to the fact that two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the Post Offices of the world are written by and sent to people who speak English. There are substantially 500,000,000 persons speaking colloquially one or another of the ten or twelve chief modern languages, and of these about 25 per cent., or 125,000,000 persons speak English. About 90,000,000 speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian, and 12,000,000 Portuguese, and the balance Hungarian, Dutch, Polish, Flemish, Bohemian, Gaelic, Roumanian, Swedish, Finnish, Danish, and Norwegian. Thus, while only one-quarter of those who employ the facilities of the postal departments of civilized Governments speak as their native tongue English, two-thirds of those who correspond do so in the English language. This situation arises from the fact that so large a share of the commercial business of the world is done in English, even among those who do not speak English in their native language. There are for instance, more than 20,000 Post Offices in India, the business of which in letters and papers aggregates more than 300,000,000 parcels a year, and the business of these offices is done chiefly in English, though of India's total population, which is nearly 300,000,000, fewer than 300,000 persons either speak or understand English.  
Though 90,000,000 speak or understand Russian, the business of the Russian post department is relatively small the number of letters sent throughout the Czar's empire amounting to less than one-tenth the number mailed in Great Britain alone, though the population of Great Britain is considerably less than one-half of the population of Russia in Europe. The Southern and Central American countries in which either Spanish or Portuguese is spoken do comparatively little Post Office business, the total number of letters mailed and collected in a year in all the countries of South and Central America and the West Indies being less than in Australia, Chili and Argentina are, in fact, the only two South American countries in which any important postal business is done, and most of the letters received from or sent to foreign countries are not in Spanish, but in English, French, German or Italian.

**A FAIR COMPLEXION.**  
A smooth, delicate complexion, is the greatest of all charms of personal appearance, and it should be the ambition of every woman to preserve a lovely skin if she has it, and if not to cultivate the art of getting it.  
First of all never wash in hard water when a little borax will soften hard water, and make the skin soft and delicate. Avoid hard water as a pestilence, as it thickens the skin and makes it sallow. An old and much used recipe by persons with exquisite complexions is as follows: Powdered borax, one-quarter ounce; glycerine,

one-half ounce; elder-flower water, eight ounces; benzoin, one quarter ounce; vaseline, one quarter ounce. Apply after washing, and it will make the skin soft and fine.  
For chapped hands use equal parts of lemon juice and glycerine, a small quantity of borax, and sweeten the whole with triple extract of violets.  
An old lady seventy-five years old, who still retains her pink cheeks and soft baby complexion, says that she kept up her habit of putting a little powdered borax in the face water since she was a girl. She said it was as much to benefit the eyes and strengthen them as for the complexion, but she believes that it helped the latter, and she requires her granddaughters to use it.

**THE LAZIEST PEOPLE.**  
The natives of the Sandwich Islands are said to be the laziest people on earth. Nature gives them enough to eat without any considerable labor, and they seem contented with what they thus receive.

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Is completely stocked with all NEW TYPE, thus affording facilities for turning out First-class work.  
W. IRWIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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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.

**Cash System**  
Adopted by  
**N. G. & J. McKechnie.**

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**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.