

Pure
all; that is the starting point
health. Without it Dyspep-
Biliousness, Headache,
Kidney Complaints, Scrofula,
scarcely thrive and increase in
system. But with pure

Blood
eely these diseases cannot long
ere is nothing to keep them
apurities for them to feed on.
od Bitters purifies the blood,
out all impurities, waste and
more quickly and surely than
medy. If you want pure blood
alth take

ck Blood Bitters

R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern stand-
ard Family Medi-
cine: Cures the
common every-day
ills of humanity.



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guaranteed.

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THE SAWMILL
re now prepared to do all kinds
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ER, SHINGLES AND LATH
always on hand.

N. G. & J. McKECHN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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be ascertained, free, whether an invention is
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A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON
TEA
FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the Indian Tea
planters 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 themselves and sell it only in the original
packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence.
It is in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and never
in bulk.

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT.
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to
STEELE, HAYTER & CO.,
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto.

The "Chronicle" is the only
Page Local Newspaper in
Western Ontario.

MINOR USES OF ELECTRICITY.
In the realm of hygiene, electricity
has been applied to curing deafness by
producing vibrations of any desired
rate of frequency, which are found
to be efficacious in the treatment of
deafness. The learning power of the par-
tially deaf is increased by the use of the
electric light in the study of the
production of an electric light lamp
for a sun lamp, and the production of
the same for illumination by means of the
high potential discharge. For the in-
vestigator of the mean of attraction for
insects, as a bait or other
nocturnal lepidoptera and other
insects. It is proposed to surround the
lamps with a globe coated with a sticky
composition. The light attracts them,
and once they touch the globe, they
are secured.

Standard Bank of Canada

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

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

Agenies in all principal points in On-
tario, Quebec, Manitoba, United
States and England.

Durham Agency.
A general Banking business transacted.
Drafts issued and collections made
on all points. Deposits received and in-
terest allowed at current rates.

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

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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. Of-
fice and Residence, opposite Temperance
Hall, Holstein.

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

Legal Directory

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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,
NO TARIES, CONVEYANC-
ERS, ETC.
Money to loan at lowest rates. Easy terms.
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RESIDENCE—Middaugh House.
Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Will be at the Commercial Hotel, Pricerville,
first and third Wednesdays in each month.

James Brown, Issuer of Marriage
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UGH MacKAY, Durham, Land Val-
uator 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
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Court Sales and all other matters promptly
attended to—highest references furnished
if required.

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

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Clerk Division Court, Notary Public,
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Money to lend. Money invested for parties
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CONVEYANCER ETC.
General financial business transacted.
Office next door to Standard Bank, Durham

THEOLOGICAL.
Ah, he said, as the postman handed
him a letter, an epistle?
No, said his wife as she opened the
envelope and a tailor's bill fluttered
to the floor. Not an epistle; a collect.

BUISTEROUS.
They say Jibway's new suit is tremen-
dously loud.
Loud! why, it would disturb the nap
of a silk hat!

THE FARM.

THE COMMON INSECTS ATTACKING FRUIT AND FOLIAGE AND HOW TO DESTROY THEM.

The annual loss to fruit-growers
through insects was very great. In
Ontario there were 10,000,000 apple trees,
6,000,000 of which were in bearing. These
produced in 1896, 56,000,000 bushels of
apples, but only a few of them were
absolutely perfect apples. The apples
sold in our stores and put upon the
tables at our hotels were a disgrace to
the country. By spraying with the
proper mixture and at the proper time
there was no reason why 80 or 90 per
cent of the fruit should not be per-
fect. In some cases 100 per cent of per-
fect fruit was obtained. Spraying has
been demonstrated to be a success, and
the fruit was larger, cleaner, brighter
and possessed superior keeping quali-
ties. People are gradually awaking to
the fact that the spraying is indispens-
able to the up-to-date orchardist.

There had been catalogued, 356 species
of insects which feed upon the apple.
These were divided into two classes, ac-
cording to the formation of their
mouths.

1st, Masticatory insects, such as cat-
terpillars and beetles.
2nd, Suctorial insects, such as lice and
scales.

The first were treated by putting
poison on their food. The second were
treated by using some solution which
killed by contact.

For Masticatory insects, Paris Green
should be used, 1 lb. to 200 gallons of
water for apples. For suctorial insects,
Kerosene Emulsion should be applied.
To make Kerosene Emulsion take
Hard soap, 1-2 pound, or soft soap, 1 qt.
Boiling water, soft, 1 gallon.
Coal oil, 2 gallons.

After dissolving the soap in the wa-
ter, add the coal oil and stir well for
5 to 10 minutes. When properly mix-
ed, it will adhere to glass without oil-
ness. A syringe or pump will aid much
in this work. In using, dilute with
from 9 to 15 parts of water. Kerosene
emulsion may be prepared with sour
milk, 1 gallon, and coal oil, 2 gallons,
no soap being required. This will
not keep long. For Scale, Bordeaux
mixture according to the following for-
mula:—Copper Sulphate, 4 lbs, Lime 4
lbs., Water 40 galls. It is usual to add
the Paris Green to the Bordeaux mix-
ture, thus making a combined insecti-
cide and fungicide. The first applica-
tion should be made just before the
buds begin to swell, the second, just
before the blossoms open, the third just
after the blossoms have fallen, the
fourth and subsequent spraying at in-
tervals of 12 to 14 days, as long as
there was danger of scale. 75 per cent.
of the so-called spraying was not spray-
ing at all, the trees were only drench-
ed, the spray should be broken like a
fog, and when the sun was shining you
could see a rainbow around the nozzle.
Don't drench the trees, spray them.

A great deal of care should be taken
in selecting a pump, the points to be
looked to are:

- 1, Ease of operation.
- 2, Evenness of distribution.
- 3, Compactness.
- 4, Durability.
- 5, Power.
- 6, Agitator.

A lance should be used to elevate the
nozzle into the tree and a double or tri-
ple discharge should be used as in this
way work could be done much faster.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE

Probably the advent of no insect has
caused such wide spread alarm in this
country, as has that of the San Jose
scale.

It is uncertain where the San Jose
scale originated. It is known to exist
in Australia, Chili, the United States
and Canada. The first reliable infor-
mation that we have of it is that it
was found in the San Jose Valley,
California, in 1870. It was at once re-
cognized as a serious menace to the
fruit-growing interest of the State. The
spread of the scale from the point of
original infestation was rapid, its area
increasing in every direction. In 1873
it had become a serious pest. In 1880
Professor Cumstock said it was the
most pernicious scale insect known,
and that he had never seen any other
species so abundant and so injurious.
It was not discovered east of the
Rocky Mountains until 1895. Now it
has been found in nearly every state
and quite extensively distributed in
some of them. Trees from New Jersey
nurseries have been the source of the
infestation in the Eastern States and
Canada.

The source of their infestation was
Japan plum stock imported from the
San Jose Valley, California, in 1886 or
'87.

Prof. P. H. Rolfs reports that the
orchard where the scale was first found
is now practically killed, less than 5
per cent of the trees being alive.

The scale is new in Canada, and as
we have little experience with it, the
opinions of those who have known it
for years are valuable. Professor J. M.
Aldrich, of Idaho, says that it is the
most dreaded of all insect pests, and
earnest effort is made to prevent its
getting a foothold in new localities. In
Massachusetts frequent occurrences
have been found, among them being
four points near Boston. This is of
special interest in view of its being
the most northerly occurrence of the
scale. In Talbot county, Maryland, J.
H. Reid's orchard of fourteen acres,
consisting of apple, cherry, plum and
peach from one to eight years old, are
all infested. At Riverside, E. Dow's

orchard of twenty acres is practically
all infested and many trees have died.
In Briggs and Showman's orchard, of
20,000 acres, the scale was discovered.
After a critical examination only fifty
trees were found infested. On a fur-
ther examination within three months
about 1,000 trees were found infested.
In some cases the infested trees have
been uprooted and burned. In other
cases thorough spraying has been giv-
ing them. The results from spraying
have been far from satisfactory and
matters are worse than they were a
year ago.

The Georgia Experimental Station
Bulletin, 1897, says: "Two years ago
few orchardists in Georgia had heard
of the San Jose scale. To-day fruit
growers there are aghast at the pros-
pect, for the power of the scale to de-
vastate is better understood."

It is at last realized that not only are
our orchards in danger, but the ex-
istence of all deciduous vegetation is
threatened, should the pest, once be-
come distributed generally throughout
our forests; for in that case all hope
of its final extinction would be lost,
and it would remain a standing menace
forever. By far the best remedy is
the axe and the matchbox. Where the
trees are badly infested their loss is
inevitable, even should remedial treat-
ment succeed in ridding them of the
pest, for their vitality will be found
to have been sapped to such an extent
that they will never prove profitable.
Time, money and future trouble will
be saved by adopting heroic treat-
ment. Moreover it is almost an im-
possibility to absolutely extinguish the
scale when once fully entrenched with-
out the destruction of the wood on
which it nourishes. Our first advice,
therefore, is under any and all circum-
stances to

GRUB UP AND BURN INFESTED
TREES.

It will pay in the end. The latest
bulletin published by the Ohio Agri-
cultural Experimental Station, dated
July 1897, says: "The presence of
this insect on any one's premises is a
calamity, and uncontrolled becomes a
public danger that should not be toler-
ated. Against this most insidious
pest both nurserymen and fruit grow-
ers are alike practically helpless in
detecting its presence, until it has
ceased to be the insignificant atom
that it at first appears, and has be-
come master. Heretofore orchards and
nurseries were considered as the only
places in special danger, but recent
discoveries of the pest on forest and
ornamental trees shows that this was
a mistake. It has been found on the
black walnut, mountain ash, bass-wood,
maple, willow, poplar, birch, elm and
chestnut. It is usually the case that
as we become more familiar with a
species, more vulnerable point is found,
or a stage during which it can be man-
aged with greater ease than at other
times. It must be confessed that in
the case of the San Jose scale, the
better we come to be acquainted with
it, the more we see to fear of its rav-
ages and of the great labor involved
in its eradication. No one who has
not seen the work of this pest where it
has had full sway can understand its
fearfully destructive nature. If then,
the variety affected is not satisfactory,
or if the inner bark has been discolored,
it would be far better to end the mat-
ter at once, and save expense and
trouble by burning the trees. The only
scale to be trusted is the dead scale. As
far as any practical service is concern-
ed from natural enemies, this subject
might be dismissed with these words:
'There are none.' After making ex-
periments, there is nothing to indicate
that either the fungus or the insect
enemies have had, any influence even
in holding the pest in check. We have
little, if anything, to expect for the
present, at least from the aid of nat-
ural enemies."

When the Hon. J. Dryden learned of
the existence of the San Jose scale at
Niagara, he sent Prof. Panton and W.
M. Orr to investigate. They soon as-
certained that it had been imported
on nursery stock from New Jersey, and
Mr. Orr wrote to all the nurserymen
in Ontario for lists of stock imported
from N. J. nurseries during the past
5 years. Many of the trees had been
traced and about 20 occurrences of the
scale found. Three were principally in
Essex, Kent and Lincoln Counties.
Eight or ten trees had been found in
Wentworth Co. The government is
acting promptly and wisely in this
matter and fruit-growers and farmers
should assist them in their effort to
stamp out the pest.

Although it was thought two years
ago that this scale could not exist in
our country and that we had nothing
to fear from it, it now appears that
the climatic conditions are favorable.
That we are in its life zone is proved
by the rapidity with which it has mul-
tiplied in infested sections. Not only
are our orchards and our vineyards in
danger of destruction, but our forests
also, except only conifers, pines and
cedars. If unchecked there is no ques-
tion, but that it would

SOON OVERRUN THE COUNTRY,
destroying all deciduous trees and
plants and causing a loss of millions
of dollars. As to the natural enemies
of the scale as already noted, Professor
Webster says there are none of any
that has been effectual in every case
practical service. The only treatment
is burning. Whale oil soap solution has
failed in some cases. Hydrocyanic acid
gas has not been altogether satisfactory.
Some have reported satisfactory
results from the use of pure kerosene.
Others have used it with partial suc-
cess, but killed numbers of their trees.
Our experience is limited, and reports
of results of the different treatments
in other localities are conflicting. There
appears to be different results in dif-
ferent localities from similar treat-
ment.

Professor L. O. Howard, of the United
States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, says: "The scale still ex-
ists in nurseries and orchards in nearly
all the States, where it has been
located, and there is little or no doubt
but that its dissemination is con-
stantly going on, and it is doubtful if

it can ever be stamped out where it
has been thoroughly established. It is,
therefore, impossible to say that the
scale is completely exterminated from
any orchard or nursery until a number
of years have elapsed." We know that
many American nurseries are infested,
and for our protection we should have
legislation authorizing the thorough
inspection and, if necessary, the treat-
ing and quarantining of all nursery
stock and fruit coming into the coun-
try—whether accompanied by a cer-
tificate of inspection or not. We have
been receiving from the United States
fruit infested with the scale for the
past ten years, and nursery stock for
four or five years. We found Califor-
nia pears this season in Toronto
and London infested with the scale,
which might easily have been com-
municated to some tree or plant.

The San Jose Act recently passed by
the Legislative Assembly of Ontario
provides for the inspection of sus-
pected orchards, and the destruction of in-
fested trees. It also provides for com-
pensation to the extent of 1-4 the val-
ue of the trees.

The San Jose scale can be identified
as follows:
1st. It is round.
2nd. It is armoured.
3rd. The bark or fruit around the
scale is discolored reddish or purple.

Every fruit-grower should have a
pocket lens which can be had at about
50c., and should examine his trees, es-
pecially those which are not doing well.
Only by co-operation can this pest be
dealt with.

Mr. Orr showed specimens of wood
infested with the scale, and it was ex-
amined by a large number of people.
—J. E. ORR.

CANADA'S MINING RULES.

New Regulations Issued by the Dominion
Government.

The Dominion Government has issued
the amended regulations regarding
placer mining in the Canadian Yukon.
Every miner and every employee of a
miner must take out a miner's certi-
ficate, the fee for which will be ten
dollars, and in the case of a company
fifty dollars to one hundred dollars,
according to the amount of capital
stock. A miner's license will confer a
right to mine, fish, hunt, and to cut
timber necessary for mining. Provi-
sion for obtaining miners' certifi-
cates will be made at a number of
cities and towns in Canada. Mining
claims will be two hundred and fifty
feet wide and discoverers' claims five
hundred feet. Every alternate ten
claims shall be reserved by the Govern-
ment of Canada, which may dispose
of them at public auction. Subseque-
ent mining leases will be issued in five-
mile sections, with a fee of one
hundred dollars per mile per annum
and the usual royalty on the output of
gold therefrom.

The fee for recording and renewing
mining claims will be fifteen dollars.
Any number of miners, not less than
five, who may be in a district more
than one hundred miles distant from
the office of a Government mining
recorder, may appoint an acting re-
corder, who may record claims, and
who shall within three months trans-
fer his record fees collected to the near-
est official mining recorder. A roy-

alty of ten per cent. on the gold mined
shall be levied and collected by Govern-
ment officers appointed for the
purpose, but provision is made for the
exemption of the annual product of
any mining claim up to two thousand
five hundred dollars, so that claims
that do not produce more will not be
liable for royalty.

Provisions are made to prevent specu-
lation in claims by throwing a claim
open to entry which has not been
worked a certain number of days, un-
less reasonable cause is shown for
failure to work it; and others, provid-
ing that a record shall not be issued
for more than one claim in the same
locality to any miner. There are other
provisions guarding the public inter-
est and at the same time affording
improved facilities for mining the
wealth of the Canadian Yukon.

A GENTLE HINT.
Titelist—My wife is just the finest
cook on top of ground, she is.
Mrs. T.'s mother—And I suppose
that's the reason you don't think it ne-
cessary to hire one, is it?

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

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
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DURHAM, ONT.

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year, payable in advance—\$1.50 can
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 discontinued until all arrears
are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

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line for the first insertion; 3 cents per
line each subsequent insertion—minimum
measure. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch
\$4.00 per annum. Advertisements without speci-
fications will be published till forbid and charged ac-
cordingly. Transient notices—"Lost," "Found,"
"For Sale," etc.—50 cents for first insertion, 25 cent
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
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cessary to hire one, is it?

THE JOB : Is completely stocked with
DEPARTMENT all NEW TYPE, thus af-
fordng 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.

ality of ten per cent. on the gold mined
shall be levied and collected by Govern-
ment officers appointed for the
purpose, but provision is made for the
exemption of the annual product of
any mining claim up to two thousand
five hundred dollars, so that claims
that do not produce more will not be
liable for royalty.

Provisions are made to prevent specu-
lation in claims by throwing a claim
open to entry which has not been
worked a certain number of days, un-
less reasonable cause is shown for
failure to work it; and others, provid-
ing that a record shall not be issued
for more than one claim in the same
locality to any miner. There are other
provisions guarding the public inter-
est and at the same time affording
improved facilities for mining the
wealth of the Canadian Yukon.

A GENTLE HINT.
Titelist—My wife is just the finest
cook on top of ground, she is.
Mrs. T.'s mother—And I suppose
that's the reason you don't think it ne-
cessary to hire one, is it?

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