

Seeds!

the best British, and prices (qual- e favorably with W and White Fleshed Tur- Carter's Broad leaved Early King Rape. One ear of selected Ameri- Seed Corn, (three of the varieties), also hard, dry African Corn for fodder.

FOR HATCHING. — Buff Hens, J. C. Hare's strain, \$1.00 for 30th. Apply H. HAM, Holstein.

Farmers!

Show Room is open at for you to call and for new Binder No. 2 Mower No. 8 Steel Rake. 2-furrow & single, Turnip Sowers, Harrows, Buggies, Waggon etc. etc. FORGET that we sell the Wire Fencing and Singing Machines, and can insure in the CHEAPEST and BEST INSURANCE Co's. 'ers' Grey & Bruce" and other good Companies Show Room open every day. LIVINGSTON, Agent, Cochrane's Old Foundry. Du rhem

Stock Agents!

any one desiring to better their position and increase their income should write us. The demand for home grown Nursery Stock is on the increase. We need more men. If you want steady, paying work, write us. furnish all supplies free. have the largest Nurseries in the Dominion. pay both salary and commission. engage either whole or part time men. guarantee all our Stock. furnish purchasers with certificates from Government Inspector. stating our Stock is free from San Jose Scale. NURSERIES comprise over 700 acres, and growing stock in large quantities enables us to sell at the closest possible figure. succeed with us who have failed with Others. It will cost you nothing to learn what we can do for you. Don't write unless you mean business and want profitable employment. Stone & Wellington, TORONTO.

Do You ever sold NURSERY STOCK?

If so address the undersigned and you will learn something of very great interest to you. This means business and perhaps hundreds of dollars to you. You may perhaps think when reading this that we intend to ask you to sell for us, but that is not the case. want to hear from you and to pay you for it, but don't want fake answers, hence write us all particulars about yourself so that we can know it is O. K. Remember, all communications are strictly confidential. Pelham Nursery Co. TORONTO, Ont.

Agricultural

THE ERADICATION OF BLACK KNOT. The swellings upon the branches of the plum and cherry trees, to which the name of black knot has been given, have been found very destructive. While in some seasons the growth is but slow, in others they develop rapidly and destroy entire orchards. The development of the knots begins during May and June, when, upon the branches that are one or two years old, a slight swelling will be noticed and the outer bark will crack, showing the green layer beneath, which will soon take on a russet appearance. Upon the surface an olive-green mold will soon appear, which is due to the development of summer spores of the fungus. These are borne about by the wind and serve to scatter the disease. The development of the spores continues and, by autumn, the surface will be of a black color, covered with innumerable minute pimples, in which the winter spores of the fungus will be developed. These will ripen in February and thus the disease will secure another start. The old knots are dry and hard and each year extend both ways along the branches, until they reach a considerable size.

By carefully examining the trees during the early summer, the knots can be detected in the early stages of their development, and if at once cut off and burned, further spread of the disease will be stopped. In removing infected branches, the cuts should be made, if possible, a foot or more below the knots, in order that the diseased portions may be destroyed. When the knots are upon the trunks or main branches of small trees, where it would be impossible to cut them off without destroying the trees, the diseased tissues may be cut away and if the wounds are painted with linseed oil, or tincture of iodine, the danger of stopping further growth will be prevented. While the removal of diseased branches is the only remedy that can be depended on to prevent the spread of the disease, yet if the trees are thoroughly sprayed with bordeaux mixture, it will be impossible for the spores to obtain lodgment upon the healthy branches.

Bamboo is of universal use in China. The windows are delicate lattice work of bamboo and the furniture is of slender bamboo, bent and curled and plaited. The water bucket is a good stalk, sawed off just below the joint and made as deep as is needed above it. For a bottle a slender piece is taken and treated in the same way. If a knife is mislaid a good sharp edge of bamboo is taken, and it does just as well for everything, except cutting bamboo, as if it were steel. Hunger is kept off by cutting the little tender shoots just as they peep from the ground and cooking them like asparagus. An automatic machine for the manufacture of boxes is in use, and can turn out boxes of any size, from a cigar box to a box three feet square, at the rate of 1,000 an hour.

SUCCESS WITH CHICKS.

Assuming that you have chosen good stock from which to raise your chicks, give them untiring care, nourishing food and plenty of it, and careful oversight, until they are several weeks old, or large enough to withstand ordinary chill or wet, changes in the weather, and coarser food, says a writer. The first food after the chicks have been out of the shell 24 hours may be soaked bread crusts, or a cake made purposely for them, and moistened with milk or water. This cake is made from the mixed meal fed the hens (corn, oats and fine feed). A little salt and saleratus are added and it is then wet up like a mash and thoroughly labled. The uncooked dough, so often fed is not fit for small chicks, and in its raw state it is far harder to digest. This cake should be fed certainly twice a day for six weeks, but after a few days the bill of fare may be varied thus: Moistened cake in the morning and at noon, with the addition of mashed small potatoes at dinner time. Morning and afternoon meals, oatmeal moistened with milk or water. This is the real article brought of the grocer at 2-2 or 3c per lb. It sounds very expensive and in a way it is, but it is also economical because it is the most complete and well balanced ration for chickens. As it promotes growth in flesh, blood and bone, after a week wheat should be fed at night and in another week the diet may be still further varied by changing the 9:30 feed to cracked corn, and after six weeks I substitute a special quality feed for clean oat meal. If clean bone can be obtained, give this as soon as the chicks can bear it; if not, mix a little animal meal with the oat feed.

The next matter of importance after proper feeding and housing is the war against lice. First powder your sitting hen liberally and powder again before she leaves her chickens. Any powder insecticide will do. Powder the chicks again in a few weeks and powder yet again before they are wholly feathered out. If your chicks look ragged and droopy or as if the moths had suddenly gone to eating feathers, look for lice. They will ruin the chicks if you do not get rid of them. Keep their coops as clean as possible, look out for soaking rains, supply plenty of grass, fresh air, pure water and sunshine, and if, as before mentioned, your parent stock was

hardy and vigorous, your percentage of loss should be small, except it be through devastation from vandals outside the poultry yard.

ARE HELD BY THE SWORD.

LITTLE PEACE ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER FOR FIFTY YEARS.

The scene of Many Bloody Wars—The Hill Tribes are Fierce Fighters—The Afghan War in 1878 Cost Britain An Army of Men and Millions of Pounds. "On the north-western borders of my Indian Empire an organized outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the summer along the frontier, induced many of the tribes to break their engagements with my Government. I was compelled to send expeditions against the offending tribes for the punishment of these outrages, and to insure peace in the future." Not every one reading these lines from the Queen's speech, delivered to her faithful lords and gentlemen recently, will be aware that for close on half a century we have been almost continually engaged in similar "little wars" on the northern frontier of India. It is a surprising fact. Not for any one consecutive twelve months during the time mentioned have we been wholly and entirely at peace with our turbulent neighbors, says the London Daily Mail. "For the north guns always—quietly—but always guns." So wrote Kipling, many years ago, long before his was a name to conjure with, or editors scrambled for his work at so much a word. The pregnant sentence is part of a little advisory lecture, supposed to have been delivered by one viceroxy to his successor—Lord Dufferin to Lord Lansdowne—and, like much that Kipling has written, there is more in it than meets the eye. To a sheltered people, whose only knowledge of war is gained through the medium of the newspaper, it means little or nothing. To soldiers guarding the long northern frontier it means much; to Indian statesmen it means more.

FOR FROM THE NORTH.

has ever come danger and destruction to India. Thence marched Ghenghis Khan, at the head of more than a million of armed men. Thence came Tamerlane, who stormed Delhi, and butchered 100,000 of its inhabitants. And thence, too, in 1739, burst forth that prince of ruffians, the terrible Nadir Shah. This worthy, not content with overrunning and despoiling the country, ordered a general massacre of the inhabitants; the thoroughness with which his behest was obeyed may be judged from the fact that at Delhi alone 150,000 persons perished, while treasure of the value of \$125,000,000 sterling fell into the hands of the victors. England's first experience of the mysterious and inaccessible regions from whence came these devastating hordes was not encouraging. We sent an expedition through the Khyber Pass to Kabul. Sixteen thousand men there were, including camp followers, and 15,999 of them left their bones under the Afghan snows. The one man who escaped, Dr. Brydone, was, by a curious irony of fate, a non-combatant officer. Of course, vengeance was exacted; for

all this happened away back in 1841, long before the turn-the-other-cheek theory had become an accepted tenet of English statesmanship.

Then came the Mutiny, and during that carnival of blood and pilage the Pathans raided and burned to their hearts' content. But later, when peace was restored, and the Anglo-Indian army placed under the direct control of the Crown, it was deemed advisable to undertake the task of bringing the hill tribes into some sort of subjection. It seemed a by no means difficult thing to accomplish, for they were always quarrelling among themselves, and there was consequently no sort of cohesion between the various clans. The first really serious trouble, after the Mutiny, began early in October, 1863, when Ram Siugh, a fanatic mullah, succeeded in rousing the whole countryside between Quetta, and Gilgit. There was much desultory fighting, of a more or less desperate nature, but eventually General Garvoek, surrounded 15,000 of the tribesmen in the Chamta Pass, and so severely punished them that

THE SURVIVORS WERE GLAD enough to disperse to their homes. On October 18, 1864, a grand durbar was held at Lahore by Sir John Lawrence. No fewer than 604 native princes were present, and the most extravagant professions of loyalty were indulged in by all and sundry. Nevertheless, not six weeks afterwards, the bloody Bhutan war broke out, and we were forced to evacuate the important fortress of Dewangiri. In 1867, four days after Christmas day, the fierce Wahegurs of Kattywar planned a desperate night attack on our camp. Luckily, we were prepared for them, and in the fighting that ensued the tribe was practically exterminated. This drastic lesson did not, however, deter the Buzotees, another fanatical frontier tribe, from raiding us in a similar manner, the following October, and, incidentally, meeting a similar fate.

The year 1872 was made memorable in Indian border annals by the Kooka outbreak; and this was followed, two years later, by an important expedition against the powerful Duffla tribe, undertaken to exact reparation for the almost innumerable outrages they had been guilty of on the north-west frontier. Apparently, however, the lesson did not impress the neighbouring clans, for the very next year the Jowakies, an Afridi tribe, reverted to their old tricks, and continued the diversion with variations up till 1877. Then, after prolonged fighting, they were finally defeated and dispersed, their chief stronghold, Jammu, being stormed and burned. It is worthy of note that this, as well as several other minor frontier troubles, all came to a head in that year.

THE AMEER, SHERE ALI, protested his non-complicity, and received his usual subsidy, just as his successor did quite recently. Yet only one year later, in 1878, the Afghan war, which cost us \$24,000,000 and between 20,000 and 30,000 men, broke out. After this big blood letting the tribes seem to have quieted down somewhat. Nevertheless, there was the usual little war with the Wazaris in 1881; and in 1884 a miniature army was marched into the Zhob valley, to punish the Kakar Pathans for their raids into British territory. In 1888 occurred, the bother with Sikkim, which, after considerable fighting, was annexed—"declared a British feudatory State," is the diplomatic phrase. A little later in the same year the important Black Mountain expedition was set in motion, and made one of the most brilliant little campaigns in the history of Indian frontier war.

The punishment inflicted would not, however, seem to have been sufficiently severe, for in 1890 another similar expedition had to be undertaken against the same tribes, and this again was followed by a third in the spring of 1891. Coincident with the second of these, fierce fighting was also in progress in the Zhob Valley; and while the third was forming the famous Miranzai Valley expedition was putting in some excellent work against the Orukzais, who were assisted by an assorted rabble of Pathans and Afridis. That the last named are again fighting us with all their old traditional bravery, is a fact too well known, alas! to need insisting on.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Twenty-four members of the house of Commons are total abstainers. Silver money 250 years old is still in circulation in some parts of Spain. The elephant has no fewer than forty thousand muscles in his trunk alone, while a man has only 577 in his entire body. The British soldier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII, and dark green or russet in the time of Elizabeth. Experience shows that imprisonment is much more severe on women than men, so that equality of sentence does not necessarily mean equality of punishment. If a pair of herrings could be left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years, they would yield an amount of fish equal in bulk to the globe on which we live. Thirty million oysters are annually sent to England from the basin of Archacahon, in the Bay of Biscay. They are reared at Whitstable and other places where they are fattened and then sold as "natives." A curious plant is found in New Granada known as the ink plant, the juice of which can be used as ink without any previous preparation. The writing first appears red, but in a few hours' time it changes to a deep black. Every public school in Paris has a canteen on the premises, where the children are provided with warm meals, free to those who are too poor to pay. The cost of the food which is thus furnished is about 1 penny a head.

Spring Purification.

The clogged-up machinery of the system requires cleaning out after the wear and tear of the winter's work. Nothing will do this so thoroughly and perfectly as the old reliable

Burdock Blood Bitters.

It cures Constipation, Sick Headaches, Feeling of Tiredness, and all the evidences of Sluggish Liver and Impure Blood, which are so prevalent in the spring. It makes rich, red blood and gives buoyancy and strength to the entire system.

Disordered Kidneys.

Perhaps they're the source of your ill health and you don't know it. Here's how you can tell — If you have Back Ache or Lame Back. If you have Puffiness under the Eyes or Swelling of the Feet. If your Urine contains Sediment of any kind or is High Colored and Scanty. If you have Coated Tongue and Nasty Taste in the Mouth. If you have Dizzy Spells, Headaches, Bad Dreams,—Feel Dull, Drowsy, Weak and Nervous. Then you have Kidney Complaint. The sooner you start taking DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS the more quickly will your health return. They've cured thousands of cases of kidney trouble during the past year. If you are a sufferer they can cure you. Book that tells all about Doan's Kidney Pills sent free to any address. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Farmers, Threshers and Millmen

AT THE BRICK FOUNDRY -- WE MAKE -- Furnace Kettles, Power Staw Cutters, Hot Air Furnaces, Shingle Machinery, Band Saws, Emery Machines, hand or power; Cresting Farmers' Kettles, Columns, Church Seat Ends, Bed Fasteners, Fencing, Pump-Makers' Supplies, School Desks, Fanning Mill Castings, Light Castings and Builders' Supplies, Sole Plates and Points for the different ploughs in use. Casting repairs for Flour and Saw Mills.

-- WE REPAIR -- Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Separators, Mowers, Reapers. Circular and Cross-Cut Saws Gummed, Filed and Set. I am prepared to fill orders for wood shingles.

CHARTER SMITH, DURHAM FOUNDRYMAN

EDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE TOWN OF DURHAM, County of Grey, including a valuable Power, Brick dwelling, and many eligible building lots, will be sold in one or more lots. Also lot No. 60, Con. 2, W. G. R., Township of Bentinck, 100 acres, adjoining Town plot, Durham. Mortgages taken for part purchase money. Apply to JAMES EDGE, Edge Hill P.

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Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, Silver and Flat Ware of all descriptions. Repairing a specialty. Upper Town, Durham.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price order and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Chronicle is the most widely read newspaper published in the County of Grey.

The Sussmann electric miner's lamp, recently tried with success in Belgium, consists of a small accumulator of two cells, with an incandescent lamp attached. It burns for twelve to sixteen hours and gives a light from two and a half to five times brighter than the ordinary miner's lamp. It keeps alight in any position and is not extinguished by a current of air or an explosion.

Advertisement for Dr. Kennedy & Kergan's medicine for 'SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH'. It includes testimonials from men who were restored to manhood, cured of syphilis, and cured of impotency. The text describes how the medicine works and provides contact information for Dr. Kennedy & Kergan in Detroit, Michigan.