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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

FURNITURE UNDERTAKING
 Prices Out

A FIRST CLASS HEARSE IN CONNECTION
 Embalming a specialty.

JACOB KRESS.

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 A SPECIALTY
DURHAM, - 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; Cracking, 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.
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 I am prepared to fill orders for good shingles

CHARTER SMITH,
 DURHAM FOUNDRYMAN

MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD
 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 picking of the Tea and its blend, that is why the packages they secure its purity and excellence. Put up in 4 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and never sold in bulk.

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT.
 If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 100 Front Street East, Toronto.

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

Agricultural

WHAT DOES MILK COST?

There is probably no farming question as to which there is so wide disagreement among farmers as there is about the cost of milk. It undoubtedly costs more in winter than it does in summer, and this was especially true under the old time system of feeding on dry hay and corn-stalks, with sometimes a little grain for variety, which, however, usually went to make fat on the body rather than to increase the milk flow. There was no inducement in those days to have cows calve in the fall for the fresh flow came at a season when it was almost impossible to keep it up. Milk is always dearer in winter than in summer, but under these conditions the slightly increased price did not pay the extra cost, and all the winter made milk had to be sold at a loss.

Now, however, a farmer who has a basement barn and silos to ensilage his corn fodder can have cows drop their calves in the fall with some confidence that the winter product will pay its cost. Corn fodder is so much cheaper than is pasture on high-priced land that if it can be given in succulent form and if cows can be protected from winter's cold the winter's milk does not cost any more than that made in summer, where the main dependence is on pasture. We believe that good pasture in June will bring more milk from a new milk cow than will any other feed. But that is not saying that even then it is the cheapest feed. It must be remembered also that June pasture fills out only a small part of the summer.

The grass is sappy and innutritious in May, and by July or August it either grows hard or woody or dries up so that cows will not eat so much of it, and what they do eat will not make so much milk. So great is the need of extra feed for cows at this time that corn drilled for fodder is often cut before it has even got into blossom, and when it of course has very little nutrition. So soon as corn matures sufficiently, that will furnish a ration that will materially increase the milk flow in cows at pasture. Indeed many of the best farmers put their cows in darkened stables during August heats, partly to protect them from flies. They find that entire reliance on soiling with green corn or with clover makes a larger milk flow, and makes it more cheaply than does reliance on pasture, even when corn is cut and fed daily as an adjunct to it.

This, we think, pretty nearly proves that, considering results, the winter feed of cows costs less than it does while they are at pasture. Most farmers deceive themselves into thinking that their summer pasture costs nothing, because they expend neither money nor labor to secure its product. The cow is turned in, eating with one mouth, but all the time trampling the tender grass with four feet, soiling the grass, besides more or less bruising it and injuring its roots. If the pasture is clover, this injury is so serious that stock ought never to be turned into a clover field until it is nearly ready to blossom. Until this time clover is about the poorest feed that can be offered to a cow. But turn a cow into a field of clover when it is in blossoms, and what will be the result? She will trample through it, biting off the clover heads and soiling or destroying fully twice as much as she eats. If the same clover went cut and fed green to the cow, she cannot separate the heads from the stem so well and will eat the whole of it. In this way three times as much feed will be got from an acre of clover as can be secured by pasturing. Some of the clover will be soiled so that the cow will not touch it through the remainder of the season.

Every farmer who has pastured clover knows that toward fall, while most of the ground will be eaten down almost to the roots, there will be a considerable portion that has grown hard and woody, so that it has little nutritive value. When the clover is eaten off early, the second growth promptly springs up and is both palatable and nutritious. That is what grows up after the first crop has been cut for soiling or for hay. A second, third and even fourth crop of clover may be grown if the soil is rich enough, and each one will be more nutritious than the first. This repeated cutting of clover is far better for the root growth than pasturing it can be, for in pasturing the constant trampling of the ground hurts the plant and lessens both its root and top growth. In short, clover will usually produce not only three times as much feed when cut with a scythe or mower as when pastured, but it is nearly or quite three times as much benefit to the land. When the clover is cut more or less leaves fall upon the soil, and it is the rotting of these that double and treble the growth that the clover would otherwise make. The cow returns only the excrement from the clover she eats, but that is not in condition to help the clover growth materially the same season.

TALK TO YOUR HORSE.

Some man unknown to the writer hereof, has given to the world a saying that sticks: "Talk to your cow as you would a lady." There is a world of common sense in it. (There is more; there is good sound religion in it. What else is it but the language of the Bible applied to animals: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." A pleas-

ant word to a horse in time of trouble has prevented many a disaster where the horse has learned that pleasant words mean a guarantee that danger from punishment is not imminent.

One morning a big, muscular groom said to his employer: "I can't exercise that horse any more. He will bolt and run at anything he sees." The owner, a small man and ill at the time, asked that the horse be hooked up. Stepping into the carriage he drove a couple of miles and then asked the groom to station along the road such objects as the horse was afraid of. This was done and the horse was driven by them quietly, back and forth, with loose lines slapping on his back. The whole secret was in a voice that inspired confidence. The man had been frightened at everything he saw that he supposed the horse would fear. The fear went to the horse like an electric message. Then came a punishing pull of the lines, with jerking and the whip. Talk to your horse as to your sweetheart.

A HANDFUL OF EARTH.

Soil is not an inert, lifeless mass of dirt, essentially unclean and unworthy of thought or attention, but is a live and complex substance in which constant change is taking place, as an immense kitchen in which food is made and prepared for plant roots. All soils are formed from rocks by the action of freezing and thawing, rain, running water and glaciers. They are made up chiefly of particles of rock of varying sizes. The fertility of the soil depends to a considerable degree upon the size of its particles. The soil contains decayed and decaying vegetable matter and this material gives soil its dark color and adds to fertility. It is the home of countless numbers of minute creatures, too small to be seen, that are constantly at work causing decay of vegetable matter and making plant food. Animals, including all the higher forms, depend upon plants for life. Plants live upon and in the soil. Without soil all animal life and all higher forms of plant life would be impossible. The surface of the earth would be a bald and barren scene of desolation.

MANNERS IN THE SICK ROOM.

A Successful Physician's Advice to Beginners in Medical Practice.

A physician who has reached professional renown and earned a fortune, which enables him to undertake only the kind of cases that interest him, attributes much of his success as a practitioner to one rule he impresses on all the young men in his own profession in whose welfare he is concerned. Physicians are likely to think that their colleagues who earn large incomes from their practice owe much of it to their manners, whether they are assumed or natural with them.

"I tell every young doctor in whom I feel any interest," he said, "that cheerful conversation, a hearty manner, awakening a patient's thoughts to other things than his malady, and other qualities supposed to make him popular are all very well in their way, but useless unless one thing more is added to them. No doctor should ever fail to return to the subject of his patient's illness before he leaves him. That should be the last subject he talks about. Without that addition to the other blandishments, of a sick-room manner he will never get the full benefit of them. The sick man, or more likely the sick woman, likes to believe that his or her illness is the most absorbing thing and to realize that the doctor is thinking more of that than of anything else. If this is neglected the patient's thoughts are very much inclined to dwell on what seems a slight neglect or indifference, and to a sick man that may assume importance. Cheerful talking, about other matters and any other agreeable tricks may be all very well in their way, but it is necessary always to get back to the source of the patient's chief interest in the end."

One other successful physician has always held that the most important phase of his conduct in a sick room was never to appear in a hurry, whatever the provocation might be. This was difficult enough at times, but he managed to stick to the rule as much as he could when there was necessity for it, which was most frequent in the case of those persons not so sick as they thought they were.

"With them," he said, "a doctor has always to be most careful about the niceties of sick-room behavior, for the really ill are rarely able to interest themselves in these details. But it is the patients who think themselves sicker than they are that are a doctor's most profitable clients, and he has to be more careful of his conduct with them than in a case of life and death. As a doctor makes more money always out of persons only half sick than from those who are dangerously ill, he cannot afford to neglect the little things that make him popular with them."

HUNGRY FOR A KISS.

The prettiest child story told lately is in French. A mother tells her little girl that because she has been naughty she will not kiss her for a week. Before two days have gone by the child's lips hunger so for her mother's kiss that she begs her not to punish her any more. The mother says: "No, my dear; I told you that I should not kiss you, and I must keep my word." "But, mamma, mamma," says the little girl, "would it be breaking your word if you should kiss me just once to-night, when I'm asleep?"

HINTS FOR TRAVELLERS.

SOME PERSONS ARE BORN WITH A FACULTY FOR PACKING.

A Large Trunk Preferable to Two Smaller Ones. Hats, Gloves, etc., Should be Reserved for the Upper Tray—Unconsidered Trifles Count.

Some fortunate people are born with a gift for packing; they can stow away their best belongings in the neatest little rolls, that fit as though by magic into the most diminutive sections of space, coming out fresh and vigorous at the end of a long journey, as though they had never been packed at all. Others, again with much thought and a vast expenditure of time and labor, manage to get packed in the largest possible amount of space, and with dire results to their most treasured belongings.

One who had strong suspicions that she belonged to the latter class caught one of the gifted sisterhood at a favorable moment, and demanded, as it were at the point of the bayonet, an account of the method by which she obtained such satisfactory results. The suggestions thus obtained were crystallized as follows:

Have ready as large a trunk as is consistent with any regard for the muscles of those who are to move it about, and for the doorways and staircases which may be scraped in its transportation; also for the moderate size of the room one is usually assigned on travelling tours. Barring these objections, a large trunk is preferable in every way to two smaller ones, besides the double cost of delivering the latter. The same space is more available in its entirety than when divided, and the larger garments are free from wrinkling.

BECAUSE OF LESS FOLDING.

First remove all dust from the trunk, both outside and inside, and then lay at the bottom of the trunk, and also at the bottom of the tray or trays, a sheet of thin wadding between two pieces of silesia. A layer of boxes and heavy articles should go in first, and fit as tightly as possible. A deft packer declares that thin dresses should come next, and the heavier ones be laid on top of them, as this will effectively prevent the lighter stuffs from slipping about. Many, however, will still prefer to put summer silks and organdies on top.

Each skirt should be folded lengthwise through the middle, behind and before, and then folded crosswise near the top. The waist, with sleeves carefully spread out, fits in very satisfactorily between the turned-over top and the bottom of the skirt. Then some pieces of underclothing, which should generally be rolled to occupy less room, with stockings, handkerchiefs, etc., for corners and interstices, will make all taut and snug. Other dresses follow in succession, all being carefully treated as to evenness in the folds, and made secure with underclothing and boots and shoes.

INTO THE TRAY.

Hats and neck-wear, gloves, etc., are reserved for the upper tray, the whole trunk being packed within an inch of bursting; and yet it never does so. Nor is a single article ever injured; for, every space being filled, the things are obliged to stay where they are put. This is the secret of the excellent condition they are in when unpacked.

"A good rule," continued the oracle, "is never to consider a trunk full because it seems impossible to close the lid. No one who deserves the name of a good packer will be discouraged by any such appearance. By slipping a hand in and about things wonderful openings for small articles will appear in an apparently full trunk, and corners are not easily filled to repletion."

When every inch of ground is apparently occupied, and nothing gives in any direction, press everything close from end to end in the bottom of the trunk, and then add another substantial layer. It will not hurt the things in the least; and the tray ought not to be put in before this is done.

"What goes into the tray?" Simply everything that refuses to go into the trunk. All the stockings can be disposed of in the latter. Yes, it is full, apparently, but one can find by careful feeling through it very narrow interstices where one stocking—not a pair, mind—if tightly and smoothly rolled to about the thickness of a cigar, can be comfortably stowed away. Shoes also can be more easily accommodated singly—a pair being quite unmanageable, where a single one will display considerable elasticity.

WHAT COUNTS MOST.

It is really the unconsidered trifles that count in packing—the various bottles and boxes, combs and brushes, shoe polish, articles for the bath, etc., that make going away a weariness to the flesh, and awaken wondering recollections of a certain English woman who arrived for a summer sojourn in a Maine village, attended by three trunks and two formidable boxes—though all were "boxes" in her vocabulary. Likewise, a large tin hat for bathing purposes. And on being commiserated, in prospect of her departure, for the labor she would have in getting her belongings ready, she declared that "if she couldn't pack 'em all in an hour she'd eat 'em!" To return to the bottles and other

brittle ware, the safest way to manage them is to procure a tin box large enough for all that one needs to take, wrap each one separately in thin sheet wadding or other soft material, and pack closely enough to prevent their moving. Wrap and tie the box securely, and the liquids will make the trip without damage to themselves or their neighbors. The tin box will last indefinitely, and when off duty it may be kept with the rolls of wadding in the trunk to be in readiness when needed.

About hats! Every one knows that a large hat-box attached to the upper tray is indispensable, and in this they should be securely fastened to keep them from knocking against the sides.

MURDER BY POISONING.

Revival in Europe of a Crime That in Past Ages Was Quite Common.

Love and money are the two great incentives to the crime of murder by poisoning. Husband-poisoning still flourishes in some parts of Europe almost as it did in the days of the Tofana. Eighteen women were only the other week tried for husband-poisoning in Vienna, and nine of them were found guilty. A year or two ago, in another part of the European continent, over 60 women were proved to have got rid of their liege-lords by the administration of the liquid refreshment that Vilkins found in the garden by the side of his dead Dinah. When batches of women poisoners are found in one district it proves that a husband-killer has informed her female friends of her success, and given them the recipe and told them where to get it made up. There is generally an old woman who, posing as a fortune-teller and manufacturer of love-philtres, supplies the ladies of the neighborhood with the means of being off with the old love before taking up with the new. It is frequently not until after a large number of husbands have died suddenly that suspicion becomes aroused.

THE EARLIER VICTIMS.

are supposed to have died from disease or natural causes, and are reverently buried by their seemingly disconsolate spouses.

In the seventeenth century the crime of poisoning had spread over Europe like a pestilence. The Italians poisoned openly, and the hags La Spara and La Tofana carried on a gigantic trade in a liquid which was clear and colorless as water, and which ladies kept upon their dressing-tables as openly as to-day they keep eau de Cologne or lavender water. When La Tofana, the fame of whose "Aqua Tofana" was known in every European city, was arrested, it was proved that she had been accessory to the death by poison of 600 persons. The "Aqua" which she had been in the habit of supplying married ladies with was analyzed, and was found, according to Hahnemann, the father of homeopathy, to be composed of arsenical neutral salts. It was generally administered in tea, chocolate or soup. La Tofana was said to be so sympathetic with women who wanted to get rid of their husbands that when they couldn't afford to buy her "How to be Happy though Married" mixture, she gave it to them.

La Tofana was eventually arrested and strangled, but poisoning continued to flourish in Italy, in France, and in England. In 1682 over 60 females were hanged in France for selling poison to women who wanted to get rid of relatives or friends for various reasons, often, as in the case of Mary Ansell, to get a little ready money. The epidemic of poisoning was not stamped out in France till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when in a short period over a hundred persons were burnt alive or hanged for committing this diabolical and

COWARDLY CRIME.

In England of late there have been signs of a fresh outbreak. The infant insurance scandal led to some terrible revelations of the drugging to death of helpless children, and strychnine arsenic began to play a prominent part in domestic tragedies. Then we heard of a number of cases of "unfortunates" dying suddenly in terrible agony, and at last a miscreant named Neil Cream, who poisoned to amuse himself, was run to earth and hanged. There have been dozens of poisoning cases since then. Walter Horsford was suspected of having poisoned at least two women before he committed the crime which led to his arrest, and now we are face to face with a new danger in "Poisoning by Post." That is perhaps of all forms of this odious crime the most dangerous to the community. By clever people with means it could be done in a way certain to defy detection. To show sympathy for the perpetrators of such a devilish deed is to encourage others to go on and do likewise.

Now that the postal system has been called into the service of murder as a fine art, we may expect to hear of murder by telephone before the close of the century. The telephone might be used in this way. Your enemy has a weak heart, and a telephone in his house. You ring him up and when he says "Yes—what is it?" you say "Your wife's dead," or something of the kind. A sudden communication like that would kill plenty of people.

KNEW SOMETHING WAS UP.

Your office boy tells me that he walks in his sleep. Indeed? replied the old merchant. That probably explains why he insists upon sitting round all the time he is awake.