

DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. Irwin, Editor and Proprietor.

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Noxious Weeds.

Continuing the line indicated in the two preceding issues we give this week descriptions of some of the common weeds showing their "flowering time," "seeding time" and how to destroy them.

FOX-TAIL.

DESCRIPTION—Every farmer knows it. It has a perennial root, with stems about two feet high. At the summit of that part of the root which sheaths the stem there is a fringe of hairs. The leaves are flat, rough above and smooth beneath. The dense close spike which resembles millet is bluish and tawny yellow in color. The seeds are a inch long various shades of brown in color, with transverse wrinkles. They frequently retain their green color, and are quite commonly found in clover and grass seeds. An average plant yields about 15,000 seeds.

Flowering time, July to September. Seeding time, August to October.

TO DESTROY.—Gangplow stubble about three inches deep early in the fall; as soon as seeds have time to sprout cultivate thoroughly; repeat until the roots are killed; use a double mould board plow the last thing before the frost. Put in a head crop next spring and cultivate thoroughly throughout the growing season.

FOLLOW.—Follow with a grain crop seeded with clover, without plowing after the roots, for if the land is plowed it is liable to bring more seed to the surface. When the soil is broken up, plow shallow in the latter part of the harvest, and cultivate with narrow and cultivator throughout the fall and rip up as before.

CHESS, CHEAT OR WHEAT TIEF.

A weed naturalized from Europe, a winter annual, with fibrous roots and rough coarse leaves. It has large spikelets, dark green in color, of characteristic shape, and grows from three to four feet high.

Many look upon Chess as degenerated wheat, because it appears among fall wheat that has been winter-killed. This idea is erroneous and without foundation. The fact is that Chess will mature seed under adverse conditions, even though the plant be only a few inches high. The seed possesses great vitality, and is often found in wheat and rye.

Chess is most commonly found among wheat and rye.

The flour made from it is dark-colored and has narcotic principles. Care in the selection of seed grain and careful cultivation, tending to prevent the maturing of the seeds, are the chief remedies. The planting of a crop that can be harvested before the Chess matures is a good plan in badly infested localities. An average plant produces about 1,000 seeds.

Time of flowering, June. Time of seeding, July.

Chess will produce Chess and only Chess, and a seed of wheat cannot be sown to produce Chess, and Chess cannot produce wheat under the most favorable conditions of growth.

In instances where parts of a plant, apparently a combination of Chess and wheat were so united as to seem but one plant, close examination proved them to be parts of separate plants, and that the apparent union was not real.

ERADICATION.—Avoid fall sown crops, and follow as far as practicable the same method as is recommended for Mustard. In this case, however, the meadow will require special attention, and any weeds that appear must be removed. If many weeds appear in the meadow, it will be better to break it up and follow the rotation suggested under Fox-tail.

WILD OAT.

An annual weed with erect and smooth stems. The leaves and stems are covered with white bloom, which gives a peculiar white green color to the whole plant. The head forms a loose panicle, with nodding and spreading branchlets. The awn is long and bent, and covered with brown hairs, while in the latter it is thin and hairless; it uncoils and wriggles around, thus causing the seed to move appreciable distances.

The principal points of differences between the wild and cultivated oat are (1) In the former the chaff is thick and hairy, while in the latter it is thin and hairless; and (2) The wild oat has a long stiff awn which is bent and twisted when dry, while the cultivated oat either has a much smaller and less stiff awn or none at all. An average plant produces about 800 seeds.

Time of flowering, July. Time of seeding, July-August.

Dispersal—conveyed from place to place by threshing machines, and as an impurity in seed grain.

Wild Oats are at home in any soil that will grow cereals, and they ripen their seeds among almost any cereal crop. The seeds possess wonderful vitality, some of them remaining buried in the soil for years and germinating as soon as they are brought under favorable conditions.

ERADICATION.—On a field infested with wild oats, cereal crops should be dropped out of the rotation as far as possible; and hoed crops, soiling crops, hay, and pasture should take their place. To get the land under grass, it should be fallowed during part of the season, the cultivation being frequent and shallow, to destroy all seeds that may have germinated in the upper layer of the soil. The land can then be sown with winter wheat and seeded, or with an early variety of barley, which should be cut on the green side. The treatment mentioned is suitable for pasture land, or land which has produced a hay or soiling crop during the foregoing part of the season.

OTTAWA.

(Special to this Chronicle.)

Ottawa, April 21st.—The House sat only three days the week before last, and only four days last week. This week only three days' work was done, and as the House meets next on Tuesday there will be only four days sitting next week. The latest vacation is due to the Ottawa and Hull fire. Though this calamity does not explain why the House should stop work for three days, it is, with one exception, the greatest disaster that has ever befallen a Canadian city. It has swept away two-thirds of the houses and most of the great saw mills in the city of Hull, which was a place of 15,000 population. The fire crossed to the Ottawa side destroying most of the big mills at the Chaudiere Falls. The Eddy establishments, including lumber mills, match factory, pulp and paper

mills, all valued at a million and a half of dollars, and employing about three thousand people, were swept away. Another of the great lumbermen, J. R. Booth, has lost in lumber and plant over a million dollars, and altogether some three million dollars worth of lumber has been destroyed. Some of the largest and finest residences in Ottawa are gone. Among the residents who are burned out is Hon. George E. Foster, who lost his house and most of its contents.

THE HOMELESS POOR.

The greatest suffering falls on the families of workmen, who occupy the larger part of the burned districts. It is calculated that in Ottawa and Hull 16,000 persons are homeless, and that from 2,000 to 3,000 buildings have been destroyed. The Drill Shed Exhibition buildings and half a dozen other large buildings are now occupied by these homeless families. The Government will when the House meets, ask for a vote of \$100,000 towards the relief of the destitute. The Ontario Government is offering \$25,000, the city of Ottawa is offering \$100,000 for immediate necessities. Private charity is flowing in rapidly, the corporation sending generous offerings. The private contributions are so many that it would be invidious to mention any of them. The total loss is variously estimated between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

A most desastorous fire, entailing a loss which is estimated at fifteen millions occurred in Ottawa and Hull on Thursday afternoon and evening of last week. The humblest and most pretentious residences alike became a prey to the devouring element and hundreds of the working class are left homeless and penniless. One pleasing feature in connection with the sad affair is the spontaneous demonstration of practical Christianity from all quarters of the Dominion, and even from the Mother Country to render help to the sufferers; and just in this connection it is safe to say, that never in the history of Christianity has the world responded more promptly, than during the past few months, to lend a helping hand to suffering humanity, a feature which, if it demonstrates nothing else shows a growing feeling of brotherhood from one end to the other of the Christian World. The fire had not ceased before large contributions were donated by citizens of Toronto and elsewhere to meet the emergencies which must necessarily follow an uncontrollable catastrophe.

Hemorrhagic small-pox, the most malignant type known to the medical profession, has broken out in Winnipeg. Seventeen well developed cases and a number of suspects have been reported. The disease seems to be spread all over the city and the civic authorities dread an epidemic equal to that in Montreal in 1885.

Colonel W. D. Otter was slightly wounded in an engagement at Israel's point, on April 25th.

MATRIMONIAL.

Several of the Glenelg boys have of late been making raids into Bentinck, the last one having culminated on the 18th of April when a very pretty marriage was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, Sr., when their handsome daughter, Miss Bessie was united in holy matrimony to Mr. Duncan Morrison, of the vicinity of Dornoch.

The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Mr. Graham in the presence of about eighty invited guests. Your informant, like most of his unhappy class, is not well posted in marriage paraphernalia and must omit a minute description of the bride's outfit by simply remarking that she was neatly attired and presented an attractive appearance quite in harmony with her pleasant anticipations of a happy future. The bridesmaid too, Miss Cassie Smith, was most attractively decked out and we fear that soon another Glenelg boy will be using

Cupid's darts to lure her away from her native township.

The groom, bore up bravely under the trying ordeal, being ably assisted by his stalwart brother, Mr. Peter Morrison, who is also charged with casting his eyes towards the township of the setting sun, the Cupidian Eldorado, where so many good wives have of late been found to grace the homes of the sister township.

After the ceremony was concluded and the usual congratulations passed, the whole company with one accord, and a unique singleness of purpose repaired to the spacious dining room where two long heavily laden tables groaned under a burden of the most tempting edibles and choicest viands known to the culinary art. The bride's cake, an exceedingly artistic production of five storeys, prepared by the bride herself with the assistance of her sister, Miss Maggie, was a veritable thing of beauty, and not only was it good to look upon, but the eating thereof brought ejaculatory commendations of praise from every one of the guests.

After supper a short program was disposed of, consisting of addresses, recitations, songs, music, etc., etc. Dr. Smith, of Dornoch, made a short address, Mr. John Clark, the bride's brother, demonstrated to a nicety how a wife should render obedience to her noble lord and master, and Mr. D. McLean favored the company with a well rendered and appropriate recitation.

Owing to the pitch darkness of the night the majority of the guests remained until morning but the pleasures indulged in made the time appear short. Next morning the newly married couple repaired to their own home, carrying with them the best wishes of the community, coupled with the hope that long, prosperous, happy and useful lives, without one drop of sorrow, might be their lot. The presents were numerous and useful.

Your etc., AN UNHAPPY BACHELOR.

The Toronto Junction Learer and Recorder struck out a year or so ago, at a fifty-cent-a-year rate of subscription. This is how the Manager speaks about the scheme in his last issue. He says:—"We frankly confess the fifty cent rate is a failure, and could only be maintained by so largely increasing advertising rates as to make them practically prohibitory. The experiment has at least given us a large amount of valuable experience, but the experience has been purchased at too great a cost."

Hits and Misses.

A man with no business of his own finds lots of time to stick his nose into other people's.

There are married men who would like to go to the South African War, to enjoy a little peace.

If Durham ladies would take us into their confidence, they'd ask us to warn friends not to visit them till after the house cleaning is done.

Some millionaires started life by very humble pursuits, but there seems to be no recorded instance of one who started out by sitting on a packing box.

Dealers with shoddy peddlars have to whack up when the goods are delivered, but the "tick" business falls to the lot of the home merchant.

When a man falls over a precipice his neck may be broken but when he falls in love it's his heart that suffers.

A man who thought he couldn't afford to take a local paper at a dollar a year found a dollar and a half to send a fake advertiser for a recipe to keep horses from slobbering. The answer was, "Teach them to spit."

The fellow that wasn't home when the shoddy peddler called has a good chance to tell how he'd chase him if he had been.

If a man sells butter at twelve cents a pound and gets six cents a pound more for telling how much he sold the last purchaser must be fishing for suckers.

The Improved Blower

Given Free with every box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, is the most effective appliance ever devised to reach the roots of disease.



Every person who has ever doctor for catarrh knows that the great trouble is to get the remedy to the desired spot where it can heal the ulcers and eradicate the disease from the system. This difficulty is entirely overcome by means of a simple but most effective blower, which is to be found in every box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

By this blower the preparation is sent direct to the diseased parts, and through its marvellous soothing, healing influence allays the inflammation, heals the ulcers and positively cures catarrh.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is prompt and effective in action. It clears the air passages, makes breathing free and easy, relieves the pressure which causes headache and deafness, stops the ringing in the ears and droppings in the throat, and counteracts foul breath. It thoroughly and permanently eradicates catarrh from the system.

25c. a box, blower free, at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto. 9

Peat as Fuel.

The growing scarcity of wood, and the increasing price of coal makes the fuel problem a matter of great interest in this country. Already the difficulty has been partly overcome by the growing development of our peat resources to be found as we previously pointed out in the Western part of Ontario. The cost of preparation, and the high royalty claimed by the regular peat pressing machines are yet obstacles in the way of cheap fuel. These difficulties will, in time, be overcome, and objections hitherto urged against peat as a fuel will be overcome as soon as its use is thoroughly understood.

The following from the Monetary Times will be of interest:—

"The value of pressed peat as fuel is a subject of special interest at present, owing to the high price of coal and wood, the dreariness of the latter part of the winter, and incidentally the immense quantity of raw material in the swamps of this Canada of ours. The fuel in question has been put on the market at Lindsay, and among those who experimented with it was His Honor Judge Dean. He has given the public the benefit of his experience through the press, and we are pleased to note that it is on the whole satisfactory. The objection that the peat burns too fast, he meets with the advice "shut the draft." In using the peat in his furnace he opens the back draft and admits a little air in front to carry off the smoke, which at first is abundant; but when fairly started he shuts off all drafts and has glowing coals giving powerful heat for a long time. Twelve hours after the last feeding he has abundance of coals to start a fire. Feeding the cooking range with pressed peat is a different proposition, and the judge's remarks on the latter lead us to conclude that here the fuel and domestic servant problems become mixed. He says "to learn to use two new kinds of fuel in one winter is too much to expect of any cook, and more than any dining room can survive." However he believes "the question of its use as a domestic fuel may be fairly considered settled."

We understand that large quantities of peat are to be found in all the swamp land in the surrounding townships, much of it lying along side of our extensive marl deposits. The growing necessities for cheaper fuel will, we have no doubt, in the near future find capitalists to engage in the development of our bog lands.

ITCHING, BLEEDING PILES.

Mr. W. G. Phyll, proprietor Bodega Hotel, 36 Wellington Street East, Toronto, says:—"While living in Chicago I was in a terrible state with itching and bleeding piles. I tried several of the best physicians and was burnt and tortured in various ways by their treatments to no avail, besides spending a mint of money to no purpose. Since coming to Toronto I learned of Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used but one box and have not been troubled with piles in any shape or form since."

WOOL Ready-Made Clothing. Flannels & Flannelettes. Fresh Groceries. S. SCOTT. UPPER TOWN IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSES Winter Goods!

CUTTERS—Large Stock, Best Makes, Cheaper than ever. ROBES—Large Variety, from \$4.00 up. Sewing Machines. NEW WILLIAMS and RAYMOND, a Very Large Stock of the latest improved Cabinet and Drop Top Stands, at The Very Lowest Prices. SEE THEM!

CHAS. MCKINNON'S Hardware. We are now ready for you to call and get anything you require for Housecleaning, such as Ready-Mixed Paints, Alabastine, Asbestine, Whiting, Tinted Colors of nearly every shade, Glue, Brushes, Etc. Large package of Asbestine for 25c. Our Ready-Mixed PAINTS speak for themselves.

Churns. Another shipment of "Buttercup" Rocker Churns just to hand. REMEMBER the Dominion is the BICYCLE we handle, the only reliable Bicycle. Fishing Tackle. If you require FISHING TACKLE do not forget to inspect our stock. W. BLACK.

The Leading And Oldest Seed House in Town. Import of Seeds are now in stock including all the Staple Field and Garden Seeds. American & Canadian Seeds: Field and Garden. SEEDS.—Dutch Sets 10c per pound. FEEDING STUFFS.—Ground Oil Cake in bags of 100 pounds.

H. PARKER, Druggist and Seedsman! Tested and Proved. That the Shoe Store is the only satisfactory place to buy Footwear. PEEL, The Shoe Man! CASH SYSTEM.

W. D. CONNOR For Sale. BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—THE B. Melligan Property on George Street, one acre of good land in good location, a desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Pumps of all Kinds. Galvanized and Iron Piping; Brass, Brass Lined and Iron Cylinders.

Mind Your Feet. BOOTS & SHOES: A large assortment to select from. Mind Your Head. HATS & CAPS: All the Latest Styles, Shades and Colors. C. McARTHUR. BUTTER & EGGS TAKEN AS CASH.

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