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### MOUNT FORESTER'S NARROW ESCAPE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Trp. Donaghy, of the Mounted Rifles, Writes an Interesting Letter Home.

(Mount Forest Representative.)  
Whitport Range, April 3, 1902.

Well, here I am, having a rest after our first big scrap, and I didn't get hurt at all. You will know all about the fight by this time but I'll tell you the part I had in it. We left camp 3 a. m. Monday, and marched till about noon. 3rd and 4th troop, E. squad, were rear guard; I am in 3rd. Well, about 11 a. m. we heard them fighting at the front of the column, but the Boers were retreating and it was kind of a one-sided affair. At 1 a. m. the column went into camp and we stayed out on spy till an outpost was sent out; there wasn't a sign of Boers. In about half an hour we started for camp and hadn't ridden more than 1000 yards when the Boers began to shell the camp. Our officer gave us orders to extend, and as the shell and pom poms were beginning to get thick we did. Well, the Boers were all on the east side of the camp, but they started to circle it and they certainly did get around in a hurry, too. We were ordered over to the west side about one mile from camp and by the time we got there we were pretty well scattered. There were about 100 mounted infantry went over along with us; we had about 40 men. The Boers came around at the valleys yelling like mad and firing, but not doing any damage. We dismounted and opened fire at 1500 yards range, and then in about 15 minutes things began to get interesting. The Boers got up to about 500 yards and the bullets were flying all round, and the shells were flying, too, but there wasn't many of them burst. Things went on like that for about an hour, men and horses getting hit bad. I was with three other of our fellows; one of them got hit in the hip, and while the doctor was dressing it he (Sherrill) got hit in the head and killed. Bond got hit in the hip, too, or rather in the leg. The Boers were only about 300 yards off them—hundreds of them—it seemed it was just like rain or hail. One party of Boers to the left of us mounted and charged, and our line got the order to fall back to the horses. Well, all that were able to do firing, as we went. Russell and I got back all right and a lot of others but we were with the exception of one, who got wounded in the arm early, the only Canadians. We got back to a garden where a lot of R. H. A. and a pom pom were and had another crack at the Boers from there, but the rest of our boys got captured. They took every stitch of clothing off the dead and ten wounded and pretty near all off the other wounded, and to make things worse it was starting to rain, but all the fighting had ceased, so Russell and I went into camp, and a short time after the first of the wounded were brought in. You'll have got a list in the papers, so I won't bother with it. Corson got hit twice; 3rd and 4th troops had 4 killed, 11 or 12 wounded and 6 missing up to date, two of the wounded bad, and only a few horses strayed back to camp.

Well, it rained all night. I got under a big canvas, and slept well; only the night alarm and a mule dying disturbed me. The camp was an awful sight next morning, burying parties and dead horses everywhere, and then we had to dig and strengthen the trenches. I worked hard, I can tell you, as we didn't know what time the Boers would attack us, and we didn't know when the other columns would come up to us, but about 1 p. m. Gen. Kitchener (not Lord Kitchener) came along and then we got orders to move at 2:30 p. m. It was raining still. We marched till about 8 p. m., when a couple of the transports got stuck, and we halted all night, and lay down in the mud, and wet to the skin; nice, eh? But I slept all right; I had all my clothes anyway; some had nothing but underclothing and a blanket. When morning came it was nice and warm, and by the time we reached here we were dry, but awful hungry; we hadn't had much to eat those two days.

That was a pretty good scrap, and if they're all going to be like that I see my finish, but then the Boers are supposed to have lost heavier than we did. I hope they did. We are to stay here a couple of days waiting for horses and grub, and I guess we'll be at it again, but I don't think we'll get it so hot. Men that have been out here since the war started say that it was the hottest rifle fire yet, although it didn't last such a long time. There would have been far more killed only the Boer shells didn't all burst; they didn't have the time fuses set right, and the ground was so soft that they didn't burst by concussion.

I guess we'll hear more about the fight in about a month, when we get the Toronto papers.

You know poor Perry who was killed; he comes from Galt, and was in the Dragons at Winnipeg. He worked in Clifford for a while, and knew some of the Mount Forest people. I hope you didn't think I got it in the neck. I guess the papers had something very startling in them.

Don't worry, as I guess when I came through Monday I'll manage it all new.

C. D.

### Facts Concerning Glenelg.

Population	2686
No. of resident ratepayers	804
" non residents ratepayers	117
No. of acres resident	65093
" non-resident	5473
" cleared	47883
" woodland	19157
" waste or swamp	10197
" Orchard or garden	374
" fall wheat	1316
" days statute labor resident	3348
No. of days statute labor non-resident	28
No. of cattle	6048
" sheep	4566
" hogs	1551
" horses	1311
" children between 5 and 21	780
No. of children between 8 and 14	329
No. of births	55
" deaths	17
" steam boilers	11
Total amount of assessment resident	674060
Total amount of assessment non-resident	3779
Total Assessment	677839
Increase from 1901	11262

### Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for muscles, and still another for bones. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but it will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aids digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get this reliable remedy at Darling's Drug Store.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

D. E. Davis Writes Home Again From the Field of Battle.

Klerksdorp, April 20th, 1902.

DEAR ANNIE,—I will write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. We have been out on column about two months and have had it very busy, that is why I have not written sooner, but don't be anxious for we may be away from town and not get a chance to write. They keep you going—plenty of night marches. I am a Surgeon now. There is another Davis in the troop, also two fellows by the name of Main, Blackstock, Gouse and Macbain so you see there are quite a few with the same name. I am getting the Chronicle all right and I am reading the stories all along. I am glad to hear you received the draft all right. I was afraid it might go astray. I am putting my money in the S. A. C. Saving Bank. We saw quite a number of Highlanders marching to church with the pipes. We have service every Sunday in the field if it is possible. We have seen some of the Canadians that got a bit of a smashing up, they are working on another column near us. There is a conference on now to try and make terms for peace. The weather is very fine now and it is coming on winter and it is getting cold at night. There is some talk of sending us home in eighteen months. Tell Jenny and Jim I will write to them when I come in again, I guess Jim will be away up north now. I received a picture from Jenny and think she looks like aunt Kate though she doesn't think so herself. I got a letter from uncle Johnnie and am sorry I cannot answer it now, but will do so as soon as I can. There are some of the fellows out here in the C. M. R. that were in the R. C. R. at the same time as we were. My address is Klerksdorp instead of Krugersdorp I remain,  
Yours truly,  
D. E. DAVIS.

### Does Your Back Ache?

If it aches and pains, is stiff and sore, so that you can hardly get round to do your work, or if you're so bad you've had to go to bed, just take

### Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.

The new Scientific remedy, prepared by the eminent Kidney Specialist, Dr. Zina Pitcher. These Tablets cure promptly and permanently the worst kinds of bad backs and all forms of kidney trouble.  
Price 50c. a box, at all druggists or by mail, The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto.



### That Whoop!

Have you had it in your house? It's cough and cough and cough, and then that terrible whoop! Don't upset the stomach more by giving nauseous medicine. Just let the child breathe in the soothing vapor of Vapo-Cresolene. It goes right to the spot that's diseased. Relief is immediate, and in a very few days the cure is complete. You can't say the same of any other treatment. For asthma, catarrh, and colds it's equally good. Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50 extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO., 150 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.  
Sold by MacFarlane & Co., Durham.

### FARM NEWS.

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, May 29, 1902.

Injurious Insects and Common Farm Pests and Their Remedy.

There is no subject of more importance to the farmer at the present moment than to be informed how to deal with his natural enemies, and to grapple with his annual and other foes in the most effective and economical manner. Detailed treatment of the various interesting insects of special importance is precluded by want of space; but all that is really necessary is here given.

The clover root-borer is best remedied by a short rotation and the ploughing down of infested fields as soon as there is a pretty good growth after the hay has been cut.

The best remedy for the green clover weevil is early cutting. Among roots and vegetables, cabbage worms are a common enemy of the market gardener; but they can be exterminated by dusting with pyrethrum (which is insect powder) and lime (or some other dry diluting substance).

In turnip fields, dust with one pound of Paris green mixed with 50 pounds of flour, land plaster, slaked lime, or any other equally dry powder.

For root maggots of cabbages, cauliflowers, radishes, and onion, many experiments have been tried with more or less success. On cauliflowers and cabbages Dr. James Fletcher, the Dominion Entomologist, has secured the best results by using the Gough tar-paper discs. For the other crops carbolic mixtures have proved of greatest promise.

The best remedies for turnip aphid are spraying with kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap solution one pound in six gallons of water, at the time colonies first appear in August; also ploughing down deeply the tops as soon as cut from the roots, as eggs are found to be laid upon these in large quantities.

The pear leaf blister mite can easily be kept down by the use of the lime, salt, and sulphur spray used in winter, but it is difficult to exterminate, and will reappear if spraying be neglected.

For the mealy plum aphid spray with whale-oil soap and quassia—one pound of soap to eight gallons of water.

The red turnip beetle attacks turnips, radishes, and the like, and the best remedy is to spray or dust the plants attacked with arsenical poisons in the same way as for the Colorado beetle.

For the asparagus beetle spray with either kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap.

For scab in potatoes soak the tubers either for two hours in a solution of eight ounces of commercial Formalin (Formaldehyde) in fifteen gallons of water; or for an hour and a half in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate in sixteen gallons of water. When dry cut up for planting. Formalin has the advantage of being neither poisonous nor corrosive. Corrosive sublimate is a fatal poison if taken internally, and it also corrodes metals. The solution should, therefore, be made in wooden or glazed vessels. All treated seed should be planted, and any solution left over should be poured into a hole in the ground.

For flea-beetle in potatoes mix four pound of bluestone, four pounds of unslaked lime, four ounces of Paris-green, and add to 40 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate (by suspending it in a wooden or earthen vessel containing 4 or 5 or more gallons of water.) Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked, is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution into a barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place; half fill the barrel with water, add the slaked lime, fill the barrel with water and stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use. A stock solution of copper sulphate and lime wash may be prepared and kept in separate covered barrels throughout the spraying season. The quantities of copper sulphate, lime and water should be carefully noted.

For potato-rot use six instead of four pounds of copper sulphate.

as soon as possible after the crop is cut, so as to place the insects so deep beneath the earth that the delicate flies, when they emerge, cannot reach the surface; or to run a harrow over the fields as soon as the crop is cut, so as to start the volunteer crop from grain which has dropped in harvesting and induce a growth of wheat on the field sooner than otherwise would be the case; but when it is found that a young crop of fall wheat is only lightly infested, it is possible to stimulate the growth of the plants by a light application of nitrate of soda.

The wheat-stem maggot may be remedied in the same way. The best remedies for checking the increase of wheat-stem saw fly are the burning or ploughing deeply of all stubbles, also burning such straw as is not used by the following spring, and summer fallowing in June every other year.

For the Rocky Mountain locust take one part of Paris green, one part of salt (the locusts will not touch it without), and eleven parts of bran. Mix into a mash, adding as much water as the stuff will hold. Spread in as small lumps as possible. A pound of Paris green should make enough mixture to spread a strip two miles long by fifteen yards wide. Spread fresh stuff every two days.

If the seeds have not been treated for pea-weevil fumigate with carbon bisulphide as soon as possible after the peas are ripe.

For the pea-moth add one pound of Paris green to one hundred gallons of water and add one pound of whale-oil soap to every twenty-five gallons of the mixture, and spray.

For the variegated cut-worm, the parent moth of which in England is known as the "pearly underwing," Dr. Fletcher has found either of these remedies successful:—the banding of freshly set-out animal plants with rings of paper or tin; or the poisoning of the caterpillars either with traps of fresh vegetation tied in bundles and, after being dipped in a mixture of Paris green and water, or other poison, distributed at short intervals over infested land, when the cut-worms appear. A modification of this remedy which has given the greatest satisfaction in British Columbia during the past season, is known as the poisoned bran remedy.

This was first used successfully on a large scale some years ago in California as a remedy against grasshoppers in vineyards, since which time it has come more and more into use, owing to its efficacy and the ease with which it can be prepared and applied. This mixture consists merely of bran, moistened with sweetened water, and Paris green, mixed in the proportion of 1 pound to 50 pounds of bran. In making this mixture the most convenient method is to dampen a small quantity with the sweetened water, a few ounces of sugar in a pail of water, and then add more dry bran until the whole is almost dry again. If the Paris green is added to the bran without dampening it, it sinks with remarkable rapidity to the bottom, even in this dry mixture, when it is stirred. If it is desired to use the poison as a wet application, more water can be added until it is of about the same consistency as porridge; but if to be used dry, dry bran must be stirred in until the mixture will run through the fingers easily. This poison may then be applied to the land, either around or between plants to be protected, or a row of it may be run close to the drills of crops planted in that manner.

The best remedies for the squash-bug, which infests squash, pumpkin, and cucumber vines, hand-picking early in the morning is claimed to be the most practical remedy. But the young bugs can be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap. To make kerosene emulsion take two gallons of coal oil, half a pound of soap, and one gallon of water. Dissolve the soap in water by boiling; take from the fire, and while hot, turn in the kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. Before using dilute with nine parts of water. To prepare whale-oil soap, add one pound of the soap to five gallons of water.

For tomato leaf-blight, as soon as the disease is discovered, use Bordeaux mixture, the formula for which is given in the remedy for flea-beetle in potatoes.

When the June beetle or bugs attack fruit trees spray the foliage with arsenical poisons. Take, for instance, one pound of white arsenic and dissolve it in about four quarts of water, then use this arsenic solution to slack two pounds of good lime, and add enough water to make two gallons of this stock mixture. Thoroughly stir the material before using. Arsenate of lead can be applied in large quantities without injury to the foliage, hence it is very useful against beetles and similar insects that are hard to poison; it also adheres to the foliage a long time.

There are three important fungous diseases of the sugar-beet for which remedies have been found. They are root-rot, leaf-spot, and beet-scab. The first can be remedied by putting sixty to seventy bushels of air-slaked lime to the acre; the second, by the use of Bordeaux mixture; and the third by avoiding for the growth of beets any soil which, during several years previous, has produced scabby beets.

Parties wishing their plots fixed up may have them attended to properly by applying to David Darby, Caretaker, Durham.

Cemetery Notice.

## N., G. & J. McKechnie.

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THE M'CREDY SHOE.  
THE PEERLESS SHOE.  
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We have them in all qualities and prices. Patent Leather, Enameled Calf, Velour Calf, Russia and Box Calf, with Extension, Goodyear Welted Soles and Rope Stitched Soles, in Laced, Buttoned and Oxfords. We are selling this week a regular \$3.50 Box Calf Shoe with fancy punching and welted extension sole for \$2.50.

### Newest Braids in Men's Straw Hats.

We have all the newest braids in Men's Straw Hats from 35c up to \$1.50. We are also showing all the latest New York styles in Soft Hats. We were completely sold out of the Coronation Hat last week but will have more in next week.

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A large shipment of Fresh Groceries last week makes our stock at present very large and choice. Fresh Canned Goods, Mince Meat, Jelly Powder, and the hundred and one things that go to equip a well assorted Grocery stock.

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