

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be.  
 Certain relief and usually complete recovery  
 will result from the following treatment:  
 Hope, rest, fresh air, and—*Scott's*  
*Emulsion.*



ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

# HARDWARE

HAVE you seen our Fruit Scales, which weigh everything accurately. Strawberry Hullers which removes the hulls from the strawberries and protects ladies' fingers. Pine Apple Snips, that removes the eyes from pine apples, and does not waste any fruit. Gem Holders which allows a person to put up hot fruit, without injuring the hands.



WE have different qualities of Preserving Kettles, and can sell you one at your own price.

DO not forget that we keep a supply of Paris Green, Bug Killer, Blue Stone, large and small Sprays.

NOW is the time to buy Scythes, from 25c up, SNATHS, SICKLES, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHE STONES, SECTIONS, GUARDS & HEAD.



DID you ever examine our Grinding Stones, Complete with stand, you will enjoy life by procuring one of them.

**W. BLACK**



## Market Report.

DURHAM, July 11, 1907

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Fall Wheat.....           | \$ 90 to \$ 90 |
| Spring Wheat.....         | 90 to 90       |
| Oats.....                 | 45 to 45       |
| Peas.....                 | 73 to 73       |
| Barley.....               | 55 to 55       |
| Hay.....                  | 14 00 to 16 00 |
| Butter.....               | 18 to 18       |
| Eggs.....                 | 15 to 15       |
| Potatoes per bag.....     | 85 to 85       |
| Flour per cwt.....        | 2 20 to 2 75   |
| Oatmeal per sack.....     | 2 50 to 2 50   |
| Chop per cwt.....         | 1 60 to 1 60   |
| Live Hogs.....            | to 6 65        |
| Dressed Hogs per cwt..... | to 8 25        |
| Hides per lb.....         | 9 to 9         |
| Sheepskins.....           | 90 to 1 00     |
| Wool.....                 | 23 to 25       |
| Tallow.....               | 5 to 5         |
| Lard.....                 | 12 to 13       |

**A. BELL**  
**UNDERTAKER**  
 and  
**Funeral Director**

Full line of Catholic Robes, and black and white Caps for aged people.

Embalming a Specialty

Picture Framing on shortest notice.

Show Rooms—Next to Swallows' Barber Shop.

"DIAMOND HALL."

## Wedding Presents

This store is noted for its high-class display of Wedding Presents—everything up to date.



Remember our Silverware is made by the "Standard Silver company," of Toronto, and we are authorized to replace Free of Charge any piece that leaves this store that is not satisfactory.

For the Bride or Bridesmaid the following would make very suitable presents: Solid 14kt Crescent's, Solid Gold Locket's & Necklet's, also some very handsome Bracelets.

For the Groomsman Solid 14kt Pearl Stick Pin or Cuff Links in plush or leather cases.

Of course it is simply impossible for us to attempt to give a full account of our large display, the only way to satisfy yourself is to give us a call.

### The "Wedding Ring" Question

Is very easily solved by coming into Webster's, while in town. EVERYTHING CONFIDENTIAL.

**Percy G. A. Webster**

WATCHMAKER JEWELLER OPTICIAN

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### Savings Bank Department.

Interest at best current rates paid quarterly.

**DURHAM BRANCH**

C. Telford, Manager.

## SEWAGE REPORT.

(Niagara Falls Review.)  
 Subjoined is a portion of the report of Mr. George Ross, civil engineer, on a sewerage system for the village of Bridgeburg. The sewerage question is a very live problem and much of the report is applicable generally:

The best available means for the final disposal of your sewage is the most important part of the whole sewerage problem now under consideration.

The cardinal principle regarding the final disposal of sewage is that no public water supply may be endangered.

The water supply of the city of Niagara Falls, and of many of the residents along the bank of the river between Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls, is that most immediately concerned, but it is not necessary for me to discuss the question of whether the water supply of Niagara Falls or any other place is endangered, as the Provincial Board of Health for Ontario has definitely decided not to allow any municipality to empty its crude sewage into any body of fresh water, and will not sanction the sewerage plans of any corporation where no provision is made for installing a disposal plant or sewage purification works, and, although the sewage from Bridgeburg is infinitesimal compared with the sewage of Buffalo and other large cities which empty their sewage into Lake Erie, your citizens will be quick to sympathize with any efforts made in the direction of sewage purification and readily appreciate the dangers arising from the contamination of your own water supply.

No very definite answer can be given as to what constitutes the endangering of a public water supply, owing to our lack of knowledge regarding the length of time disease germs will live in water. In addition to the question whether sewage is to be treated or not, there is no further question as to what degree of purification is required, and this is also left to the judgment of the Provincial Board of Health.

The main principles of sewerage construction, aside from disposal works, have been established for many years, but the best means of rendering sewage fit to be discharged into bodies of water from which public water supplies are taken, is a question of the present, or of very recent date, but experience has shown that sewage can be rendered practically harmless.

And further experience will no doubt show how better results may be obtained, at less cost.

### SEWAGE BACTERIA.

The greatest danger from sewage is from the harmful bacteria which it contains, but they are not to be dreaded unless they obtain access to the human system; this they rarely do, except through the water supply.

Sewage swarms with bacteria engaged in breaking down organic matter into fixed mineral compounds. Organic matter and bacteria always accompany each other, and as soon as the organic matter has been removed the food of the bacteria is gone, and death comes to them swiftly. It will thus be inferred that sewage purification processes are valuable in so far as they change the composition of the organic matter into fixed mineral compounds. The purification of sewage should involve the breaking up and oxidising of organic compounds and putrescible matter present, and transform them into either harmless elements or stable compounds, without any of the offensive and injurious consequences which attend the natural processes or ordinary spontaneous putrefactive decomposition.

Experiments have shown that "all sewage purification processes to be successful must be subordinated to the requirements of micro organisms, by whose agency alone such purification can be completed." This being the case, it becomes evident how directly opposed to nature's law is any process whose essential features are attempts at sterilization, which would suspend the agencies employed to do the work in hand.

The popular conception of sewage, which pictures it to be a vile mass, indescribable in appearance and color, is gained from the unknown contents of cesspools and improperly constructed and neglected sewers. Nearly all sewage, when fresh, is simply water with about two parts of suspended matter in 1,000, of which one-half may be organic matter. It is this one part in one thousand which is to be removed or so changed in character as to be rendered harmless.

The object of sewage purification being the removal of organic matter, and certain processes being available for this purpose, the question is which one to adopt, and what degree of purification is desired? Broad irrigation need not be considered in connection with the sewage purification works for Bridgeburg, as suitable land for the purpose is not available.

Chemical precipitation, one of the older processes, is rapidly giving way to plain sedimentation and to septic tanks, more generally the latter.

The bacterial processes now coming into general use include the septic tank, contact beds, percolating filters and slow sand filtration.

### SEPTIC TANK.

The septic tank, as now known, has been developed since 1894. It is, in effect, a sedimentation basin, or an elongated cesspool, so designed as to retain the solid organic matter in the

sewage, until it has become more or less liquified and gasified. The sewage flows in at one end of the tank and out at the other, commonly through submerged inlets and outlets. The tanks are now generally constructed of concrete, and in cold climates should be closed at the top and their capacity should be about equal to the flow of sewage for one day.

A detritus or grit chamber is generally placed just ahead of the inlet of a septic tank, in order to retain mineral solids, which cannot be acted on by the bacteria, and thus liquified.

The sludge, or matter which settles to the bottom of the tank, should be removed at intervals of a year or less, although in many cases it is a matter of surprise how slight is the accumulation of solid matter that occurs in the form of sediment in the tank itself. It has been shown that the whole of the solid matter in suspension is, with proper management, capable of liquification by biological agency.

The tank effluent compared with the crude sewage, will show a purification of from 60 to 70 per cent., and the filtrate or effluent from contact or filter beds, compared with the crude sewage, will show a purification of from 80 to 95 per cent.

Should it be decided that the effluent from the septic tank, to be installed by your municipality, must be further purified before being emptied into the river, the preferable manner of treating it would be by passing it through contact beds.

### CONTACT BEDS.

Contact beds are filters in which coarse materials are used; the bottom and sides of the beds are generally composed of concrete or other water-tight material; the beds are filled with sewage, stand full, are then emptied, and then stand empty. Each of these periods should occupy from 1 1/2 to 3 hours, according to the type of sewage to be dealt with. As a rule, the filtrate from a coarse-grained bed is applied to a bed composed of finer grain. The coarse beds are called primary, and the fine beds secondary; the terms "single contact" and "double contact" beds are often used. The filtering material in contact beds may be hard cinders, coke, broken stone, gravel, etc. The beds are built for operation singly, in pairs or groups of three; the sewage in the last two cases passing through two or three beds in succession. When built in pairs or groups the coarse material of the primary beds is approximately from three quarters to two inches in diameter, and from a quarter to one inch in diameter for the secondary or fine beds.

The relatively large size of the material composing these beds, and of the interstitial spaces, permits quick filling and emptying, and facilitates a rapid renewal of the air supply in the free spaces in the bed. This favors a great bacterial development and a correspondingly speedy breaking down of the organic matter of the sewage.

Holding the sewage in the bed in contact with the bacterial agents gives the beds their name.

### Buessan.

The recent rains have improved the hay and spring crops very much.

Miss Annie McCormick, of Walberton, spent a few days recently visiting her old home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. McNally, of Waudby, spent Sunday last visiting their daughter, Mrs. C. R. Watson.

Mr. George McArthur, accompanied by his sister, Miss Margaret, and Miss W. Collinson, all of Caylon, visited a week ago Sunday at Mr. C. Kennedy's.

Miss Mary Kennedy spent a week at her old home before going to Penetang for the summer months.

We learn that Mr. Wm. Young has sold his farm to Mr. Thos. Scott and intends moving with his family to Durham in the fall.

Miss Amy Edge, teacher in our School for the past year, resigned at the end of June. Miss Edge was counted one of the best teachers that ever taught in this school and while here made many friends. The people of this section regret very much at her leaving and wish her every success wherever she may go. Her scholars on hearing of her resignation, presented her with a beautiful gold bracelet, showing their appreciation of their teacher's kindness and good services while with them.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald McFarlane, a daughter.

Born, To Mr. and Mrs. Dan McArthur, a son.

### BLUE PILLS NO LONGER USED

When the stomach needs cleansing, the bowels increased activity, the liver additional power, don't use mercurial pills, try Dr. Hamilton's Vegetable in composition, extremely mild yet sure to flush out all impurities and wastes, no remedy is so well adapted for family use. Positively a cure for biliousness and sick headache, unailing in constipation and bowel trouble, exceptionally good for indigestion, no medicine is so universally needed in every home as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Good for the young, the old, the sick and the well ones, the benefits of Dr. Hamilton's Pills are manifold. Sold everywhere in 25c boxes.

## New Muslin Wash Fabrics

We've a splendid showing of this seasons muslins, New Patterns, Roses, Rosebuds, Strays, Spots, etc. **A Dress will cost you Very Little** 10c up to 30c a yard.

## Special Line of Black and White Wash Goods

Fancy Parasols—Some White, some Colored, all pretty prices \$1.35 to 3.50 each.

Lovely White Waists—Fine material, Good Fitters, trimmed with tucks, insertion, lace etc., \$1.50 to 2.50 each.

Stunning white net waists—silk slips, trimmed with satin baby ribbon—\$4.75 each.

Embroidery & Laces—all widths You couldn't imagine daintier patterns—Lots of insertions. Embroidery 5c to 45c yd.

White Embroidered Waists. Fronts, Handsome Patterns.—\$1.20 each.

Pretty Whitewear—there's economy of time and money in it! The only cheap thing to it is the price. Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers, and undershirts.

Waist Lengths, Embroidered, enough goods for waist \$2.25 & 2.50.

## White Shoes for Men Women and Children

Wear them and be really comfortable Men's \$1.50 & \$1.75. Ladies \$1.10 & \$1.25. Children's \$1.00

## Men's Summer Suits Ready to step into

All the latest touches of Style. Splendid line at \$9.00 to \$12.00

Boys Wash Suits, Sailor and Buster Brown Styles nifty \$1.25 1.35 and 1.95.

Boys English Tweed Suits good and strong, two pieces, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Three Piece Suits \$4.00 to \$7.50

## Mens' Negligde Shirts—

Just the thing for warm weather. Sizes 14 to 17, generously made. Prices 50c to \$1.50

## Mens' New Canvas Belts—

Correct City Style 35c each.

## Summer Vests—

Comfort and Style cannot be equalled \$1.00 to \$1.50

We pay the highest prices for Butter and Eggs.

# JAMES IRELAND

McIntyre Block.

# THE NEW HARDWARE AND FURNITURE STORE

A Full Supply of all kinds

## Shelf & Heavy Hardware

Always on hand

National Portland Cement always in stock.

Binder Twine of the very best Quality. See it!

# Another Break IN FURNITURE

For the balance of July we will allow

# 15% OFF

FOR ALL CASH PURCHASES

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