

Standard Bank of Canada

Head Office, Toronto.
G. P. REID,
Manager.

Capital Authorized . . . \$2,000,000
Paid Up 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 600,000

Agencies in all principal points in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, United States and England.

Durham Agency.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts issued and collections made on all points. Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed on Savings Bank deposits of \$1 and upwards. Prompt attention and every facility afforded customers living at a distance.
J. KELLY, Agent.

Medical Directory.

DR. JAMIESON, Durham.
Office and Residence a short distance east of McAllister's Hotel, Lambton Street, Lower Town. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

DR. BROWN.
Diseases of EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
NEUSTADT, ONT.

DR. A. L. BROWN.
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Scotland. Office and Residence, opposite Temperance Hall, Holstein.

DENTIST.

DR. T. G. HOLT, L. D. S.
Office—First door east of the Durham Pharmacy, Calder's Block.
Residence—First door west of the Post Office, Durham.
Will be at the Commercial Hotel, Priceville, first Wednesday in each month.

Legal Directory.

J. P. TELFORD.
BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc. Office over C. L. Grant's store, Lower Town.
Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent. on firm property.

G. LEFROY McCAUL,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR etc. Office Upper Town, Durham. Collection and Agency promptly attended to. Searches made at the Registry office.

Lucas, Wright & Batson,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.
Money to loan at lowest rates. Easy terms.
I. B. LUCAS, MARKDALE.
W. H. WRIGHT, OWEN SOUND.
C. A. BATSON, DURHAM.
RESIDENCE—Middaugh House.
Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Will be at the Commercial Hotel, Priceville, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES BROWN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Durham, Ont.

HUGH MacKAY, Durham, Land Valuator and Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to and notes cashed.

JAMES CARSON, Durham, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey Land Valuator, Bailiff of the 2nd Division Court Sales and all other matters promptly attended to—highest references furnished if required.

JOHN QUEEN, ORCHARDVILLE, has resumed his old business, and is prepared to loan any amount of money on real estate. Old mortgages paid off on the most liberal terms. Fire and Life Insurance effected in the best Stock Companies at lowest rates. Correspondence to Orchardville P. O., or a call solicited.

D. JACKSON
Clerk Division Court. Notary Public.
Land Valuator Insurance Agent
Commissioner, etc.
Money to lend. Money invested for parties Farms bought and sold.
CONVEYANCER ETC.
A general financial business transacted. Office next door to Standard Bank, Durham.

MIRTH.
Laugh and grow fat.
Pooh! You mean 'grow fat and get laughed at.'

AGRICULTURAL

TREATING PRUNING WOUNDS.

A bulletin recently issued gives some results in the treatment of pruning wounds on trees. It says: Having done the pruning, and made the wounds, how shall we treat them? Shall they be covered with an application of any sort? This is almost universally recommended, especially when the wounds are large. In order to test this question, six different methods of treatment were carried through, all being used at each of the times when the pruning was done. The applications used were liquid grafting wax, shellac varnish, white lead paint, pine tar and coal tar, the other wounds being left with no application whatever. The comparison of the different applications is much more reliable than that between different times of pruning, for each tree received the same number of applications of each kind, so that the tree which was weak and feeble, where wounds would not readily heal, would leave the same impression upon the results in one case as in another. To incorporate all the observations made upon this point would be as uninteresting as useless. Wax is the only application which appears to possess any advantage in aiding the wound to heal, though most of the others did not hinder the process. A greater proportion of the wounds treated with wax are reported as healing extremely well than of any others, while but few are reported as healing slightly, the majority healing either well, very well, or extremely well. Those treated with shellac did not seem to have healed quite as well as those left untreated. Paint does not hinder the process of healing, and there is little evidence that it favors it, the slight variation being no more than would naturally occur between two sets of wounds treated in the same way. Those treated with pine tar seem not to have healed quite so well as those untreated, although the difference was not great. Coal tar, however, seems to have been a positive hindrance to the healing process, not one wound having been reported as healing extremely well, while the majority are reported as healing only fairly well. When we come to the matter of checking, conditions are different. Although untreated wounds heal as well as any, except those covered with wax, we find that they check worst of all. Only two wounds of those left without an application of any kind, in our experiments are reported as not checked, while most are reported as checked and many as badly checked. In this matter the paint stands pre-eminently at the head. By far the greater part of the wounds treated with paint are reported as not checked, nearly all the rest as slightly checked, only three as checked and one as badly checked. Wax and coal tar are about on a parity in this matter, both being decidedly beneficial though neither is equal to paint. Shellac and pine tar also rank about even, the pine tar having a little the advantage. Both succeed in preventing checking in a measure, but not to any great extent. It will be seen, therefore that while an application of any sort may not be worth while so far as healing is concerned, and may indeed even hinder it, as in the case of coal tar, it is of decided value in preventing wounds from checking. This is doubtless as important as the matter of healing, for the checks readily serve as starting places for decay, which may in time destroy the life of the tree.

It was noticed in the pruning done in January and February, when the weather was cold, that these wounds which were not treated with any application very soon began to check, while all the applications prevented this for a time. The shellac soon began to crack and drop off and the wood would then check in the spots thus exposed. The wax showed some tendency to do likewise, though not so much. The bark was commonly found to have died back for one-fourth of an inch or more, except where wax or shellac had been used. In these cases it seemed to be healthy and sound entirely to the edge. As to durability, there is still a different ranking of the various applications. The coal tar seems to have stayed on better than any of the others. This may not, however, indicate any particular advantage. It colors the wound, and that color remains, but perhaps without very much body to serve as a protection to the wood itself. Next to this comes the paint, which stayed nearly as well as the coal tar, and this in turn followed by the grafting wax, which proved to be fairly durable. Both shellac and pine tar failed utterly in this regard. In no case are either of them reported as staying well. In nearly every case they were all gone, or nearly gone, in June, 1897. Of course the question of durability is not an important one, provided the results may be obtained without it. If the wound heals well and does not check, it matters little whether the application stays well or not, but in general it will be found that if the application does not stay the wound is likely to crack open. Taking all things together, nothing seems to be better for covering the wounds made in pruning than common lead paint, which is closely followed by grafting wax. The wax is superior to paint in the matter of healing, but does not last as well and is not so convenient to apply, although in warm weather when it works well there is little trouble in this regard. Coal tar is useful in preventing the wood from checking, but appears to be a positive hindrance to healing so that, in spite of the fact that it stays well, there is little to recommend it. Pine tar is no aid to healing, being apparently a trifle detrimental while it helps only slightly in the matter of checking, and does not last well, therefore it has nothing to recommend it. Shellac is a failure. It does not last and neither aids the

wound in healing, nor, to any appreciable extent, prevents it from checking.

FIXING UP THE FENCES.

The fence question is one of those persistent problems that will not go down. In fact, the problem is sure to come up every time the fence goes down. If the farmer could arrange to have all the posts of any particular line of fence rot off at the same time, or all the boards to spring loose at once, the question would be much simplified. It would then be a question of rebuilding, and easily solved. But when it comes to fixing up the weak places and rebuilding a spot here and there with a new post in one place and a mended wire or renewed board in another, the problem becomes more complicated and vexatious. We are tempted to follow a system of patching, promising ourselves that the mending will last for a year or two and the doctored spots will last as long as the rest of the fence, when we will have a new one.

Fences must be fixed up as long as wood decays or wire and boards break, and we would suggest a few principles which we find practicable in doing the work: First, begin the work when building in the first place. Wire is supplanting all other kinds of fencing for field divisions. When properly built, a wire fence will last a long time and the repairing will be confined to renewing an occasional post or mending a broken wire. But where poorly built there is a ceaseless demand in restretching the wires and bracing the posts anew. Needed repairs should be attended to promptly. A broken post, is no support, but by swaying in the wind, loosens the wires and sags the fence on either side, and again a broken spot is always a temptation to stock. They are always sure to find the weak places, and the hole is certain to be larger before they leave it. This is especially true of yard fences where we use boards and nails. Then we would say, let promptness in repairing any weakness or break be the second principle upon which we work. Third, be thorough. An old fence is a hard customer to deal with. As a rule it is best to use radical measures where a fence needs more than a mere strengthening in some weak part. When a fence economy in a dilapidated condition it is best to tear it out at once and rebuild. Most of the old material can be used again and the fence instead of being patched for a year or six months will need no attention for several years and will also present a better appearance. We once knew a man who was always fixing his old fences and never rebuilding. Almost every post had a prop against it and the neighbors said that whenever the wind changed Mr. Blank was out changing the props along his fences. We must all have some old fences, and of necessity must do more or less patching at times; but it has been our experience that the most satisfactory way is to make a business of pulling off the wires and straightening up the posts, renewing any that may be broken off. Then the work is done for sometime. In repairing board or rail fences the sound posts can be settled to their places, new ones put in, and then the boards nailed. A poor fence is always a dangerous fence. A large percentage of all injury to stock is done in old fences, where the wires have become loosened or detached and the slack condition offers a temptation to stock. We cannot be too careful in keeping the ends of wires fastened where stock will not run into them. There is a general practice of stretching a wire along an old rail fence as a support to broken posts and to keep stock from rubbing against it. We know of no better and cheaper way to reinforce an old fence. Be careful, however, if horses have access to it that it is not left too long. If it is partially fallen down they will attempt to cross it and the chances are they will be injured.

ARE THE PULLETS LAYING?

With a season where obstacles of almost every form have been encountered, the farmer who has hens, few or many, must be looking very earnestly for eggs. Are the pullets laying? If not, what is the trouble. If early hatched and now five months old they should be shelling out eggs worth two cents each in the market. If they fail of their duty something is wrong and to find what that is and remove it, is the first duty of the farmer. Is it an overfat condition or a tendency to fat forming? Is it that the birds are lousy or the nests filthy? Is it because of lack either of food or exercise? Assuming that the birds are from four and one-half to five months old one of these questions will probably touch the seat of the difficulty. Attend to the pullets and they will attend to you. Get the machinery for egg building into operation at the earliest possible moment and keep it busy until April. Then the year's account will balance itself in a fair manner and the secret of successful poultry keeping be solved.

A DOG ON TWO LEGS.

A correspondent of Nature tells a remarkable story of a dog, which having, through an accident, lost both legs on the right-hand side, has learned to walk and to run on its two remaining legs. Enough remains of the right foreleg to serve as an occasional prop, but when running the dog touches the ground only with the two left legs. With these it hops rapidly along, and having been a trained sheep-dog before the accident, it manages to herd its flock as it did when it had all its legs.

HOW CLEMENT HARRIS DIED.

He Fought While His Greek Comrades Ran Away.

The following story, related by a correspondent, in a letter from Athens, dated Oct. 17, is worth reading: Last autumn, he writes, a talented English lad of good family and good fortune determined to spend the winter at Corfu. He had already, though barely out of his teens made a name for himself in musical circles; he had earned the friendship of the great ones of the earth; he was a welcome guest in the house of the Dowager German Empress and of our own Princess of Wales. His compositions were the theme of common conversation, and the world was opening brightly for young Clement Harris. An enthusiast in all he undertook, he soon fell a victim to the wiles of the Ethnika Hetaeria. Before spring broke he had forgotten the hatred of Greek he had imbibed at Harrow, and was full of Greek wrongs and anxious for Greek freedom. War had not yet been declared when he threw in his lot with the cowards of Corfu. He became an enrolled member of the Andartes, and undertook to serve against the Turks when called upon.

THE CALL CAME SOON

and early in April Clement Harris, with about threescore Corfiotes, determined to cross to Arta to join the army there being formed for the invasion of the Epirus. In good English fashion, the campaign was to commence with a dinner; and on the evening of his departure young Harris entertained some twenty patriots at his hotel. The steamer was in the harbor. His modest and very amateur fighting kit was packed, his baggage was left in charge of the hotelkeeper, and toasts were freely pledged to the "Freedom of Epirus and Confusion to Turkey." As the evening wore on the head of the party went down to the steamer then lying in the harbor that was to take them across to Arta, and, returning, said she was so crowded, so dirty, and uncomfortable, that they had better wait until another steamer should arrive. The young Harrow boy retorted that he had made up his mind to go that night, and go he would! so, shouldering his pack he bade his Greek friends adieu and embarked for Arta.

Early on the morrow the Greek officer who had been his staunchest friend appropriated his bicycle, another his camera, and another his great coat; and whilst they fought the battle of words in Corfu they allowed their English friend to

SHED HIS BLOOD

in their cause without striking a blow himself. Arrived at Arta Clement Harris found himself drafted into a company of about sixty Andartes, each of whom was furnished with a woollen cloak, a cap, rifle and Albanian shoes and twenty drachmas in money. Some of the men struck for more money, but their clamor was silenced with the retort "You have a rich Englishman with you, he will pay for all your food." From Arta, Harris went to Louros and was hurt in the foot endeavoring to put out the flames in a burning town. From Louros he march-

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
AT THE CHRONICLE PRINTING HOUSE, BARBARA STREET
DURHAM, ONT.

SUBSCRIPTION The Chronicle will be sent to any address, free of postage, for \$1.00 per year, payable in advance—\$1.50 may be charged if not so paid. The date to which every subscription is paid is denoted by the number on the address label. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

ADVERTISING For transient advertisements 5 cents per line for the first insertion; 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion—minimum measure. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch, \$4.00 per annum. Advertisements without specific directions will be published till forbid and charged accordingly. Transient notices—"Lost," "Found," "For Sale," etc.—20 cents for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered by strangers must be paid for in advance. Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application to the office. All advertise agents, to ensure insertion in current week, should be brought in not later than Tuesday morning.

THE JOB : Is completely stocked with DEPARTMENT 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.

ed over the hills to Pentepegadia, where with half a dozen Andartes, all that remained of the sixty who had left Arta, he held a knoll to the right of the old masonry fort. Here he fought as many a Harrow boy has fought before him, and as many another will fight in the days to come, and when the retire sounded, and his five unwounded comrades sneaked away, young Harris stayed until a friendly bullet ended a career full of promise and laid low a lad who knew not how to fly. There were seventy Greek prisoners taken by the Turks that day. The brave Corfiotes of the 10th Regiment knew how to save their skins, but they let their English comrade die without an effort

IN A CARPENTER'S SHOP.

Nail Keg—Say, that young Jack Plaine is a pretty smooth fellow.
Plank—Yes, but there's something about him that goes against my grain, and that chum of his, Gim Let, bores me terribly.
Gim Let—Yes, you look board.

Cash System

Adopted by

N., G. & J. McKechnie.

We beg to inform our customers and the public generally that we have adopted the Cash System, which means Cash or its Equivalent, and that our motto will be "Large Sales and Small Profits."

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for past patronage, and we are convinced that the new system will merit a continuance of the same.

N. G. & J. McKECHNIE