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continued on page 7.

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Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent a word each insertion
CASH WITH ORDER; six consecutive insertions given for the price
of four. Telephone calls treated as cash with order if paid for before
Saturday night of week ordered. Minimum charge for first insertion,
25 cents. On all charge orders a straight charge of 1½ cents a word
will be made each insertion, minimum charge 35 cents.

Medical Directory.

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON
Office and residence a short distance east of the Hahn House on Lambton Street, Lower Town, Durham. Office hours 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. (except Sundays).

J. G. HUTTON, M. D., C. M.
Office, over A. B. Currey's office, nearly opposite the Registry Office. Residence: Second house south of the Registry Office on East side of Albert Street. Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Telephone communication between office and residence at all hours.

J. L. SMITH, M. B., B. C. P. S. O.
Office and residence, corner of Countess and Lambton Streets, opposite old Post Office. Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m., 1:30 to 4 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. (Sundays and Thursday afternoons excepted).

DR. BURT.
Late Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, England, and to Golden Square Throat and Nose Hospital. Specialist: Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose. Office: 13 Frost Street, Owen Sound.

C. G. AND BESSIE MCGILLIVRAY
Chiropractors, Durham, Ontario. The Science that adds life to years and years to life. Consultation free. In Durham Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 61423 tf

Dental Directory.
DR. W. C. PICKERING, DENTIST
Office, over J. & J. Hunter's store, Durham, Ontario.

J. F. GRANT, D. D. S., L. D. S.
Honour Graduate University of Toronto, Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Dentistry in all its branches. Office, over D. C. Town's Jewellery Store.

Legal Directory.
MIDDLEBRO', SEREMAN & MIDDLEBRO'
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Successors to A. B. Currey. Mr. C. G. Middlebro' is permanently located at Durham Office.

LUCAS & HENRY
Baristers, Solicitors, etc. A member of the firm will be in Durham on Tuesday of each week. Appointments may be made with the Clerk in the office.

F FARMS FOR SALE

LOT 7, CON. 21, EGREMONT, containing 100 acres; 85 acres under cultivation, balance hardwood bush; convenient to school; on the premises are a frame barn 42x65 ft. with stone foundation; concrete stables; also hay barn 30x50 with stone basement; hog pen 20x40; twelve-room brick house, furnace heated, also brick woodshed; drilled well close to house, with windmill; concrete water tanks; 30 acres seeded to hay; 10 acres to sweet clover; this farm is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. For information apply to Wm. Watson's Dairy, R.R. 4, Durham, Ont. 10253 tf

NORTH PART LOTS 7 AND 8, CON. 22, Egremont, containing 66 acres; 55 acres cleared, balance hardwood bush; in good state of cultivation; frame barn 44x50, stone basement, concrete stables; drilled well and cement tank at barn. Also Lots 6 and 7, Con. 4, S.D.R., Glenelg, containing 110 acres; 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; on the premises are a brick house containing seven rooms, with good frame woodshed attached; drilled well at door; never failing springs on this farm, making a choice stock farm. This property will be sold right to quick purchaser. For particulars apply at Watson's Dairy, R.R. 4, Durham, Ont. 10253 tf

ARTICLES WANTED

WHEAT WANTED, ANY QUANTITY. Highest price, People's Mills, 34523.

GRAIN WANTED.—BARLEY, BUCK-wheat, Peas, Oats and Mixed Grain wanted. Highest prices paid.—Rob Roy Mills Limited, Durham. 1124 tf

ROB ROY GRAIN PRICES.—We are paying 40c. to 45c. for Oats, 60c. to 65c. for Barley, 75c. to 85c. for Buckwheat and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Peas at our elevator.—Rob Roy Mills Limited, Durham, Ont.

WORK WANTED.—THE CHRONICLE Job Plant is well equipped for turning out the finest work on short order.

COMING EVENTS

THE CANADIAN GREYS CHAPTER I. O. D. E. will hold their annual meeting in the Public Library on Tuesday, February 5, at 8 o'clock. As there is important business to transact, every member should make a special effort to be present.—A. MacKenzie, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. Philip Lawrence, Thursday, February 7, at 2:30 p.m. Miss Annie Wein will give a paper on some of the hindrances to full growth physically; also an address will be given by Rev. Mr. Whealen; musical duet by Mrs. McCrae and Mrs. Knechtel. Every member requested to attend, with ideas for the At Home in March.

FOR SALE OR RENT

RYAN'S HORSE LIVERY. FIRST-class equipment at reasonable rates. Robert Ryan, Proprietor. Corner of Lambton and Countess streets, Durham. 14242m

FOR SALE.—BRICK RESIDENCE, and Lot, on Garafraxa street, Durham; waterworks in house. Will sell right to quick purchaser.—William Failese, Durham. 14244 pd

CAR FOR SALE.—1918 FORD TOUR-ING, in good mechanical condition; 4 good tires; price right. Apply at McCabe & McLaughlin's Garage, Durham. 14244f

PROPERTY FOR SALE

GOOD 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING on Lambton St.; hard and soft water, bath, furnace, electric lights, etc. Apply on premises to Mrs. Geo. Young, Durham. 1044f

FARM FOR SALE.—BEING LOT 53, Con. 3, E.G.R., in the Township of Glenelg, known as the John Staples farm, comprising 100 acres, about 80 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; 40 acres fall plowed. Apply on premises to Walter Ball, R.R. 1, Durham. 1313p

HOW TO BRIDGE GRAFT

Saving Young Fruit Trees Girdled by Rabbits.

It Is Best Done in the Spring—The Mode Described—Preservation of the Binder—Teeth Tell the Age of Sheep—Collar Sores.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A great deal of damage was done last winter by rabbits girdling the bark on fruit trees. In many cases the girdled area extends from a few inches above the ground up from twelve to sixteen inches, but in other cases the girdled section is only a few inches in width. Where the girdled area is not over ten inches in width and the trees are over two inches in diameter the injury may be repaired by connecting the two margins of uninjured bark with scions of the same kind but not necessarily of the same variety. This process is called bridge grafting, because the scions serve as a bridge to conduct the plant food across the injured area.

The Work Best Done in the Spring.

Bridge grafting may be done in the spring just before or when sap begins to flow, and continued until the leaves are half grown if the scions are dormant. Scions are made from well-grown healthy shoots of the past season's growth. These should be cut when completely dormant and stored in damp sand or sawdust until required for use. When ready to graft take a sharp knife and straighten the margins of the girdle after which all bits of loose or dead bark should be scraped off the exposed area. The scions are prepared by cutting both ends to a wedge shape, the wedge being one-and-one-half to two inches long with the cut surface on one side and a small bit of bark taken off the other side at the tip. There are various methods of inserting the scions, but the method described below will give very good results.

The Grafting Is Performed.

Make a vertical slit about one-and-one-quarter inches long in the bark above and below the girdle. The scion is then placed in position by raising the bark slightly at the corners of this slit and shoving the lower end of the scion under the bark directly beneath the slit, taking care to place the cut surface of the scion next to the wood. The upper end of the scion is then inserted in the bark above in precisely the same manner, and both ends fastened firmly in position by driving a small finishing nail about three-quarters of an inch long through the wedge of the scion into the wood of the tree. Scions may be placed about two inches apart around the circumference of the tree, and when all have been inserted the slits in the bark and the margins of the girdle should be covered with melted grafting wax. Apply the wax while quite warm with a small paint brush. The wax should be kept hot enough to flow easily, but not hot enough to injure the growing tissue. An oil heater or a spirit lamp is satisfactory for this purpose if a regular grafting outfit is not available.—Horticultural Dept., O. A. College, Guelph.

Preservation of the Binder.

With some men the grain binder is ready for the scrap heap in five years, with other farmers it will last thirty years. A canvas cover large enough to protect the machine from sun and rain should be part of the grain binder equipment. At the close of the harvest season the harvester should be cleaned thoroughly and all moving parts oiled. The needle and the guides through which the twine travels should be greased. The knife should be taken out, dried and wiped over with a cloth soaked in oil, and then put away. The canvas conveyors should be thoroughly cleaned and rolled up and put away in dry storage. The binder should be packed away in the barn or implement shed out of the way. Do not let the chickens use it as a hen roost. A few poles would be cheaper and would serve the hens just as well.—L. Stevenson, O. A. C., Guelph.

Teeth Tell Age of Sheep.

A lamb has eight small first-teeth on the lower jaw. When the animal reaches the age of about one year, the middle pair are replaced by two permanent teeth; at the age of about two, the teeth on either side of these permanent teeth, are also replaced by a permanent pair; at the age of three, the next tooth on either side gives way to a permanent tooth; and at about the age of four, the last or back teeth are replaced in like manner.

Sheep with one pair of permanent teeth is a yearling; a sheep with two pairs is a two-year-old; with three pairs, a three-year-old, and with four pairs, a four-year-old. After a sheep is four years old, one cannot tell by the teeth about the age. However, one who is purchasing a sheep should see to it that it has not lost any teeth, or that the teeth have not become long and shoe-pegs in appearance.

Collar Sores.

The best way to relieve the pressure while working the horse is to remove the stuffing from the collar side of a pad, over the sore, leaving the shoulder side smooth. Paint the sore with dilute iodine after removing the collar, first bathing off sweat and dirt. Dust sore with talcum powder before harnessing. Whenever possible, lay off the horse a few days when trying to heal sore shoulders as it will hasten matters.

Cow testing separates the good from the poor and lays the foundation for a good herd.

Sows that habitually starve their pigs should be disengaged and none of their descendants kept in the breeding herd.

FERTILIZERS FOR POTATOES.
During the past few years there have been numerous complaints heard from potato growers in New Brunswick concerning poor stands of potatoes, which they attribute to fertilizer injury. In order to obtain data on this problem, experiments were begun at Fredericton Experimental Station, N.B., last spring. Home-mixed fertilizer was distributed in three ways—in rows in direct contact with potato sets; in the row and covered with earth; and applied broadcast. The rate of application was 2,000 pounds per acre of a 4-8-6 formula. The seed was planted by hand and covered evenly with a plough.

Where the fertilizer was applied in the row in direct contact with the seed, only 57.6 per cent of a stand was obtained. Where it was distributed in the row and covered with earth, a 71.9 per cent stand was obtained, and where applied broadcast an 81.4 per cent stand was obtained. The fields from the area where the fertilizer was applied in direct contact with the seed, was 88 barrels per acre, while the yield from each of the other two plots was 115 barrels per acre. These results emphasize the advisability of either covering the fertilizer with earth or applying broadcast rather than applying it in direct contact with the seed.

Generally speaking, according to E. M. Taylor of the Fredericton Experimental Station, the most economical results have been obtained from the use of a high-grade fertilizer, and in most cases the best results will be obtained from the use of a complete fertilizer. Experiments carried on at this station with potatoes indicate that when a complete fertilizer was used much greater profits were realized than when nitrogenous, phosphatic or potash fertilizers were used alone.

Different crops require different fertilizer treatments, but the greatest return from fertilizer will be obtained when used for the hood crop in the rotation. The increase in yield from the use of fertilizer on a hood crop will generally offset the cost of the material, while a considerable residue will remain in the soil for subsequent crops in the rotation.

The greatest returns will be obtained from commercial fertilizer when it is used to supplement barnyard manure. Where commercial fertilizers must be used without barnyard manure, provision should be made to supply humus to the soil by ploughing down a clover sod.

The third reading of the by-law regarding the grants to urban municipalities for their roads was not given without some discussion and opposition to the lowering of the amount by one-half. A fairly good majority of the Council, however, voted in favor of giving the towns and villages only 25 per cent. this year instead of 50 per cent. as formerly.

A resolution was passed appointing the committee to interview the

FINISHED BUSINESS SATURDAY.

At its Saturday morning session the Council cleaned up the business of the January session. The ten by-laws which were considered in the committee of the whole on Friday were given their third reading, passed and signed. Another by-law was introduced ratifying an agreement between the Counties of Grey and Dufferin regarding a mile and seven-eighths of road on the County Line, a connecting link between the two County Roads systems. Grey County will take over the construction, maintenance and repairs, and the cost will be settled on a 50-50 basis.

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CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Charles Caldwell and family

wish to tender thanks for kindnesses and expressions of sympathy received from neighbors and friends in their recent bereavement by death of husband and father.

—Mrs. Chas. Caldwell and Family.

COUNTY COUNCIL DID BIG WEEK'S WORK

(Continued from page 6.)

A by-law was passed that no warrants shall be issued for the sale for taxes of land situated in the County of Grey until the issue of the warrant for the sale of land so situated and liable to be sold for taxes in 1924, and that no lot shall be advertised for sale for taxes until the amount of taxes shall have reached \$5.00.

The salary of the caretaker of the County Buildings was increased \$100 per year in a by-law prepared for the purpose.

There was also a by-law authorizing a temporary loan of not more than \$250,000 from chartered banks to the corporation of the county for expenditure in connection with County Roads and other purposes.

The amount granted each of the urban municipalities for their connection link roads, was reduced this year from the usual 50 per cent. to 25 per cent., the members of the rural municipalities being to a certain extent responsible for the reduction. The amounts to be paid the various municipalities are: Meaford, \$1165; Durham, \$750; Hanover, \$4165; Thornbury, \$500; Flesherton, \$225; Markdale, \$458; Neustadt, \$325; Shallow Lake, \$208.

Trustees of the various High schools in the County were appointed as follows: Charles Ramage, Durban; W. J. Horsey, Meaford; Rev. George Kendall, Dundalk; W. J. Hamilton, Markdale; John Hemstock, Chatsworth; George Mitchell, Arienesia; A. Zumach, Hanover.

Generally speaking, according to E. M. Taylor of the Fredericton Experimental Station, the most economical results have been obtained from the use of a high-grade fertilizer, and in most cases the best results will be obtained from the use of a complete fertilizer. Experiments carried on at this station with potatoes indicate that when a complete fertilizer was applied in direct contact with the seed, only 57.6 per cent. of a stand was obtained. Where it was distributed in the row and covered with earth, a 71.9 per cent. stand was obtained, and where applied broadcast an 81.4 per cent. stand was obtained. The fields from the area where the fertilizer was applied in direct contact with the seed, was 88 barrels per acre, while the yield from each of the other two plots was 115 barrels per acre. These results emphasize the advisability of either covering the fertilizer with earth or applying broadcast rather than applying it in direct contact with the seed.