

Classified Advertisements

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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. Curry's office, near by opposite the Registry Office. Residence: Second house south of 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., M. 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. 614 23 ft

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. Honor 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, SPEREMAN & MIDDLEBRO Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Successors to A. B. Curry. Mr. C. C. Middlebro is permanently located at Durham Office.

LUCAS & HENRY Barristers, 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.

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., stone foundation; concrete stables; also hay barn 30x50 with stone base; hog pen 20x40; twelve-room brick house; furnace heated, also frame 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 Watson's Dairy, R.R. 4, Durham, Ontario. 10 25 23 ft

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. 10 25 23 ft

LOT 66, CON. 2, W.G.R., BENTINCK, 2 1/2 miles from Durham, containing 86 acres; 70 acres under cultivation, balance hardwood and swamp; bank barn with extension shed and concrete stables; 7-roomed house, brick, with extension kitchen and woodshed; well watered by never-failing spring at rear of farm; also spring feeding cement trough near buildings, and cement curbed well at house. For further particulars apply to Wm. Smith, R.R. 3, Durham, Ont. 10 25 ft

FARMS FOR SALE.—COMPRISING 25 acres in four lots of 50 acres, 50 acres, 55 acres and 100 acres, in the Township of Egremont, two miles east of Varney, five miles from Durham. For particulars apply to the proprietress, Mrs. Robert McMeeken, R.R. 1, Varney; phone 604r24. 117 ft

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. 131 3p

COMING EVENTS

THE LADIES' AID OF THE PRESBYTERIAN Church are holding a Valentine tea in the basement of the church Friday afternoon, February 15, at 3 p.m. Everybody come and spend an enjoyable afternoon with the Ladies' Aid. Admission 25c.

Advertise in The Chronicle.

SOW THE BEST BARLEY

The World Had Been Searched For the Finest Variety.

The O. A. C. No. 21 Was Then Developed From the Mandscheuri. From Russia—Started From a Single Seed at Guelph in 1903—Feeding for Bacon.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The O.A.C. No. 21 barley has been such a marked success in Canada that a few words regarding its origin and development may be of interest to the many farmers growing that grain.

A World Search for the Best Barley. During the year 1888 the Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College made a world search for the best variety of barley in existence. In the spring of 1889, fifty-seven different kinds of barley were grown under test. A variety from Russia, under the name of Mandscheuri, gave such good results in the first and following tests, surpassing all other varieties in a five year average by five bushels per acre per annum, that it was multiplied for distribution. In 1892 this variety, Mandscheuri, was distributed in pound lots to co-operative experimenters throughout Ontario and was continued in co-operative test for each of eighteen years. It gave such good returns that the farmers in general were rapidly increased until it became the most extensively grown barley of the province.

The Mandscheuri a Great Mother Variety. In the spring of 1903 between nine and ten thousand selected grains of the Mandscheuri barley were planted by hand, at equal distances apart in the experimental grounds. This method gave an opportunity for each plant to show its individuality. At different stages were carefully examined, and the most promising ones were selected and threshed, after which the grain from the individual plants was examined. A definite number of grains from each of the selected plants were sown separately in the spring of 1904. The best performers, in decreasing order from year to year, the plants selected by the writer in 1903 as probably the most outstanding individual was included in the seeding list as number 21, and the progeny gave such excellent results that it was introduced into the co-operative experiments in the spring of 1906 where it has been included continually since that date under the name of O.A.C. No. 21. It gave such good satisfaction throughout Ontario that the farmers in general increased it rapidly and has been scarcely a field of any other variety of barley grown in the province.

Started From a Single Seed in 1903. The O.A.C. No. 21 barley, which was started from a single seed in 1903 is a six-rowed, bearded barley with stiff straw and white grain of good quality. In the experiments at the College the common six-rowed variety of the Mandscheuri in a period of thirty-three years by an average yield per acre per annum of ten bushels, and by the O.A.C. No. 21, in a period of seventeen years by eleven bushels.

According to reports of the Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the barley crop of Ontario has made an actual increase in yield per acre for the last twenty-one years, in comparison with the two previous decades of 17.33 per cent., or an average yield per acre per annum of four and one-half bushels.—Department of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

Feeding for Bacon. Leave Litters With Sows for Eight Weeks—Selection as Important as Breed—Procure Sod for Feed in Winter.

At the Ontario Agriculture College all litters are left with the sows until they are eight weeks old. Skim milk and middlings are the most satisfactory feeds on which to start the newly weaned pigs. Rations are made up with the idea of promoting growth during the first four months by using growth promoting rather than fattening feeds until the pigs are five months old. Middlings, oats, milk, whey, tankage and clover are protein feeds and capable of building bone and muscle. When the pigs are well grown at five months old the ration is changed for the finishing or fattening period. Two-thirds barley and one-third finely ground oats along with skim milk has been highly satisfactory. Tankage up to 8 or 10 per cent. has been successfully and profitably used when skim milk was not available.

In the experimental feeding with swine at the Ontario Agricultural College it has been found that there is but very little difference in the cost of gains with the various breeds, but there is a difference in the amount of product, which means more money for the kind that grade "select." Four hundred pounds of meat or its equivalent produced one hundred pounds of gain in weight for four breeds in the test. In cheapness of gain the bacon breeds fully held their own.

Before it freezes up store a wagon load or two of good, tough, green sods away in the barn cellar, pit or shed. Such will be very useful to toss into the pig pens now and again during the winter months. The pigs need mineral matter and this is an easy, cheap and efficient way to give it to them.—Department of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

In packing meat, put it in the brine skin side down, except the top layer, which should be turned flesh side down.

Problems of the Farm

Contributed by Grey County Department of Agriculture

Pruning Bush Fruits.

Pruning is a practice that affects the vigor of growth, productiveness, and bearing period of bush fruits, and for best results requires a knowledge of methods and fruiting habits of each kind.

Currants and Gooseberries.—These plants bear some fruit on one-year canes, but the largest yield and best fruit is produced on two- or three-year canes. In the case of red and white currants and gooseberries, the largest yield is produced on short spurs and laterals on the two- and three-year canes. Pruning, therefore, should be done to secure a spurs and laterals on the two- and three-year canes. In the spring, select three or four vigorous, healthy, one-year-old canes well distributed around the outer part of the base of the bush as wood for future crops, and remove all canes that have borne three or more crops. Keep the centre moderately open and cut out all diseased, low-hanging, broken or borer-infested canes. Thin out laterals on two- and three-year canes, leaving three or four on currants and four to six on gooseberries. Shorten long laterals to prevent overcrowding.

Raspberries and Blackberries.—These plants produce fruit on shoots which grow from buds on one-year canes only, and therefore all canes that have borne one crop should be cut out in the late summer or in the spring before growth starts. If this is done after the fruit has been gathered, diseases and insects can be more easily controlled. Practices vary in regard to cutting back new growth. Some cut back in late summer and others in the spring. Spring is considered the safer time as summer-pruned canes make a late growth and may suffer from winter injury.

In the spring the new canes should be thinned out to from 4 to 6 inches apart when in hedge-rows, but in hills, 6 to 9 canes should be left. Long canes should be cut back enough to prevent the cane from bending to the ground when laden with fruit, while short canes only require light heading back. Long laterals should be shortened back moderately, depending on the size of the cane.

Blackberry canes are often pinched back in July to a height of two feet to induce a formation of laterals. These laterals are then cut back in the following spring.

Cost of Maintenance of Sheep. Investigational work with sheep, conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, gave for cost of maintenance of the farm flock the following figures: To winter ewe lambs, \$4.49 each; to winter breeding ewes, \$5.50 each.

Cost of Maintenance of Swine. In investigational work with swine, conducted by the same Department, it was found that in wintering brood sows on a narrow nutritive ration produced largely from concentrated feeds, the cost was 15 cents per day for the mature sows, whereas with groups using more roughage the cost was reduced to 8 and 9 cents a day.

An extensive experiment with commercial hog feeds versus home grown feeds showed that under average farm conditions none of the

commercial hog feeds used was as economical as a well-balanced mixture produced on the farm.

Championship Grains.

The following gives the counties and the varieties of grain crops receiving championship prizes at the Provincial Winter Fair this year: Winter Wheat, O.A.C. No. 104—Peel County; Spring Wheat, Marquis—Wellington County; Oats, O.A.C. No. 72—Bruce County; Barley, O.A.C. No. 21, Bruce County; Peas, Canadian Beauty—Wellington County; Beans—Kent County; Dent Corn, Wisconsin No. 7—Kent County; Flint Corn, Longfellow—Kent County.

Millet Sown At Different Dates. The question is frequently asked regarding the best dates for sowing millet for hay production. For several years in succession an experiment has been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College by sowing millets on each of six different dates, starting on May 15 and finishing on August 1, allowing about two weeks between each two dates of seeding. The average results have shown the highest returns from sowing on June 1. Naturally varieties like Japanese Barnyard and the Japanese Panic require to be sown earlier than the Hungarian Grass, which requires a shorter season for development.

Cost Investigations In Relation to Milk and Butter Fat Production. In investigational work with dairy cattle conducted at the Agricultural College, to show the comparative economy of milk production and butter fat production with the different breeds, it was found that the Holstein produced milk at 23 cents less per hundredweight than did the Ayrshires, but in producing a pound of butter fat there was only .03 cent difference. It was found that there was very little difference in the cost of production of Ayrshires and Holsteins, and that on milk production it cost more with Jerseys, but they (the Jerseys) produced butter fat a little cheaper than did the other two breeds.

Cost of Maintenance of Beef Cattle. Cost investigations conducted by the Animal Husbandry Department of the O.A.C. with beef cattle gave the following interesting figures: The average cost of feeding breeding beef cows in the College herd was 15.9 cents a day. The cost of labor per cow per day was 7 cents. The value of the manure per cow per day was 5.8 cents and the cost of bedding per cow per day was 1.9 cents. The total feed and labor cost per cow per year, after deducting the value of manure, was \$69.35. The average weight of beef calves born during the year 1922 was 77.33 lbs.

Feeding For Bacon. At the O.A.C. all litters are left with the sows until they are 8 weeks old. Skim milk and middlings are the most satisfactory feeds on which to start the newly-weaned pigs. Ra-

tions are made up with the idea of promoting growth during the first four months by using growth-promoting rather than fattening feeds until the pigs are five months old. Middlings, oats, milk, whey, tankage and clover are protein feeds and capable of building bone and muscle. When the pigs are well grown at five months old the ration is changed for the finishing or fattening period. Two-thirds barley and one-third finely-ground oats along with skim-milk has been highly satisfactory. Tankage up to 8 or 10 per cent. has been successfully and profitably used when skim milk was not available.

Teacher—Now, children, which one of you can decline the word "sick"? Katie (in a tragic voice)—Sick, worse, dead.

All Our Graduates

have been placed to date and still there are calls for more. Get your course NOW. If you do not get it you pay for it anyway in smaller earnings and lost opportunities.

Enter any day. Write, call or phone for information. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE Stratford and Mount Forest.

Durham High School

The School is thoroughly equipped to take up the following courses: (1) Junior Matriculation. (2) Entrance to Normal School. Each member of the Staff is a University Graduate and experienced Teacher.

Intending pupils should prepare to enter at beginning of term. Information as to Courses may be obtained from the Principal. The School has a creditable record in the past which it hopes to maintain in the future.

Durham is an attractive and healthy town and good accommodations can be obtained at reasonable rates. J. A. M. ROBB, B. A., Principal. C. L. GRANT, Chairman.

Is Your Battery in Tip-Top Shape?

Better get it Recharged before the Cold Weather comes along.

Mr. Jack Frost and a run-down Battery don't agree, and the Battery always comes off second best.

Start the Cold Weather with a fully-charged Battery and be safe from all possible injury from Frost.

NOBLE'S BATTERY SERVICE

Garafraza Street, Durham Agents for Studebaker, Chevrolet and Other Good Cars. OILS GREASES GASOLINE

Something entirely new in Crepes and Voiles to come this week

See our New Gingham, 32 ins. wide, English, per yd., 25c. Ladies' black Cashmere Hose, Elastic top, \$1.10. Men's Heavy Woolen Sox, at per pair 50c. Linen Crash Towelling, at per yard 20c. A few pairs of Boys' Heavy Rubbers, to clear at \$1.50. Red Salmon, Coho, large, 25c. Tomato Soup, per tin 10c. Evaporated Apples at 18c. Fresh Dried Apricots and Peaches.

C. L. GRANT

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Try One of These Remedies Wampole's Extract of Cod Liver Oil

Maltese Coughs Drops Formolid Throat Ease Put one in the mouth on retiring. Strongly Antiseptic—Absolutely Harmless

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Custom Sawing. Mr. W. R. Morrison has charge of Mr. Robert Smith's mill in town and is prepared to do custom sawing. 12 27 ft