



Specials For the Dollar Days

Friday & Sat., March 24 & 25

\$1.00 SPECIALS

- Ladies' House Dresses
Ladies' Heather Hose
Ladies' Silk Camisoles
6 balls mercerized crochet cotton, white, 20 gramme \$1.00
Six 20c balls fancy sweater yarn for \$1.00
Two 60c boxes of Neilson's Italian Creams \$1.00
Get a lb of Neilson's Chocolates. Special for these days only 40c lb.

Special Sale of Gray Graniteware - Any Article 69c

Including double Boilers, Covered Roasters, Potato Pots, Kettles, Dish Pans, Water pails, &c. Call and get a piece of this Graniteware. You can't beat it for value.

People

We cannot begin to mention everything we will have on sale on Dollar Days, but we assure you that everything will be reduced in price for these days.

The Variety Store R. L. Saunders

Custom Sawing

Having purchased the Allen Park saw mill, I am prepared to do all kinds of custom sawing. Soft timber will be taken in exchange.

ZENUS CLARK

Farm for Sale

Tenders will be received for lots 13 and 14, Con. 2, N. D. R., Glenelg, 100 acres until 20th March 1922. No tender necessarily accepted.

Sarah Webber, & A. H. Jackson Executors, James Webber, estate

Dollar Days Snaps

March 24 and 25 only

All Stock Food, Poultry Food, Louse Killer, Distemper Cure, &c.—International & Royal Purple Goods—1.50 value for \$1



- 2 lbs Mangle or Sugar Beets for \$1.00
1 1/2 lbs Canadian Gem 1.00
5 lbs Golden Bantam Corn 1.00
2 Brooms, value \$1.50 1.00
1 mop brush and mop cloth 1.00
1 wash board, scrub brush & clothes rack 1.00
1 feather duster 1.00
1 quart O' Cedar Oil 1.00
1 qt Magic Polish (Furniture) 1.00
6 cans Dustbane 1.00
3 Mazda Lamps 1.00
2 pk'g cold water Paint 1.00
1 regular 2.00 Whip 1.00
2 regular 7c Whips 1.00
1 qt S. W. Paint 1.00
1 qt S. W. Varnish 1.00
1 qt Top Dressing 1.00
1 shovel 1.00
1 Spade 1.00
3 assorted Handles, hoe, rake & fork 1.00
Hay Fork 1.00
Potato Drags 1.00
2 Sweat Pads 1.00
4 pair tap soles 1.00
1 cobbler's set 1.00

See our special assortments at \$1.00

S. McINTYRE, Durham

THE IMPLEMENT SHED

Should be an Important Feature in Farm Buildings.

Have It Centrally Located—How to Make Cement Posts for Foundation—Not Only Have Implements Under Clean Cover, But Keep Them Ready.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The storage of tools and machinery in a general barn is not always economical. Frequently the barn has to be cleared out during haying or harvest storage, necessitating the removal of the implements for a long period of exposure. A building designed and constructed for implement storage is to be desired on every farm. The size of an implement shed can be determined by measuring the implements and then determining the space required by each. Wide buildings are not usually satisfactory, since such will incline toward a storage system that requires the removal of several implements in order to get the one wanted. Narrow buildings just wide enough to protect the largest implements and wagons are to be preferred.

The implement shed should be located as a central feature in the farmstead group of buildings at a point midway between the house and barn, in such a position as to be convenient to teamsters going to and from fields and roads. Concrete floors are highly satisfactory, but not always necessary; gravel and dry earth floors are generally satisfactory. The walls need only to protect from wind and sun, while the roof, if it will keep out the rain and dust, is satisfactory. This means a cheap structure, made up of 2 x 4 to 2 x 6 inch boards and prepared roofing paper. The wall framework can be constructed of 3 x 4 or four-inch poles set on 24-inch centers. Sheds planned to be 12 feet or more in width should have 2 x 6 rafters if the roof is of one slope. Rough board sheathing and battens well nailed will make a desirable and strong wall, quite good enough to shelter the farm machines and tools.

How to Make a Good Foundation. The foundation should be firm and can be easily made by setting half barrels in line and level, and then filling up with cement concrete. Such make excellent foundations. An inset of 2 x 4 in the cement to spike the sills to is very essential in windy localities. Implement houses built with one side open, or one side may be made up of doors, half of which are hung on an inside track and half on an outside track. This double track arrangement for door hanging permits the opening of a door at any point, which is an important feature.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

ARE THE IMPLEMENTS READY?

A Question That the Prudent Farmer Will Keep In Mind. With tillage and harvesting machinery in readiness during the winter period and with farm men not as busy as they are during the spring season, it is good management to see that all implements and tools are put into the best condition possible. A few hours of the day during the winter on many farms are always available for such repair work. Such spare periods can be very profitably used in going over all machines and making good any wear and tear. Tightening bolts and rivets, putting in new parts where needed; painting to protect against rust and weathering, have done much to prolong the usefulness of farm tools. Many hours and many dollars are lost each year through tools and implements being neglected. Ploughs, binders, mowers and rakes left in the fields or in the farm yard or along the fence row or in the orchard have worn out or rusted out years before their time. Fifty per cent efficiency is too low for any implement or tool in which we have invested capital. One hundred per cent efficiency from only to those who take care of their implements. Provide protection from weather when not in use and keep them clean, sharp and tight. The rush of spring work is seriously hindered by the ploughs being rusty, loose or out of adjustment, by the arrows being dull, by the grain drill and the roller being out of repair when such should be in the field and in use. A little attention to the implements during February and March will save hours and dollars in April and May.—L. Stevenson, Secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Keeping Celery. At a constant temperature of 32 degrees Fahr., celery can be kept for several months, and placed on the market as fresh looking as the day it was cut. Recent experiments at the Ontario Government Cold Storage Station at Brighton, bear out this statement, which knowledge will prove of immense value to growers. To obtain the best results from cold storage, celery should be well grown, partially bleached, cut with part root on, with a little roughage left for protection; and finally cut, hauled and placed in cold storage the same day.

If home-made lime-sulphur solution is to be used, make it now and store till needed. Insects that eat the foliage must be kept in check by spraying, with a poison they will eat, like paris green or arsenate of lead.

BENEFITS OF ROTATION

It Maintains Both the Humus and Nitrogen Supplies.

Too Frequent Grain Growing Exhausts the Soil—Rotation Will Help to Destroy Weeds, Insects, and Fungus Pests—Currants and Gooseberries.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Crop rotations will, if properly planned and practised, maintain the humus supply in the soil, will restore the nitrogen supply, will give the benefits resulting from alternating crops that have different food requirements and leave different root residues in the soil; will help in weed, insect and fungus disease control; will make business management possible, will distribute the labor and reduce the risk of the loss in poor crop years.

Grain Growing Exhausts the Soil. Lands that are continually used for grain crops will in time show exhaustion of the humus supply, due to annual tillage creating conditions that favor oxidation. Lands that are given a rest from the action of plough, disc, and cultivator, for two years out of every four while growing a hay or pasture crop will not become depleted of humus material, since the roots of the clover and grass crops will during their period of growth increase the quantity of vegetable matter or humus making material.

The common food plants have quite different root systems, legumes and root crops go deep, the grasses and grains have fibrous roots and feed nearer the surface. The grains develop their feeding roots and are most active during the spring and early summer, while corn and the root crops draw the greater part of their food supply during the late summer.

Use the Soil as a Feeding Ground. The point is to use the soil as a feeding ground for the various food plants in such a way as to employ all its resources during the rotation period, but not to overwork or exhaust any particular part of what the soil may offer. A soil that is subjected to the task of nourishing a surface feeding type of plant over a long period of years will become exhausted of the food elements within the range of the feeding roots. The same is true when a soil is subjected to supplying the same food elements in excess to classes of plants requiring the same elements.

Alternate Shallow and Deep Feeding Crops. By planting a rotation that will call for a surface feeding crop one year, a deep feeding crop the next year, and a rest from tillage for two years the soil is not subjected to the same everlasting drain on its fertility that the one crop or no system imposes. The work that the soil is required to do is distributed over a longer period, the soil is given time to rest up while certain food elements are reaching a condition suitable for plant food in quantity large enough to be of use to a developing crop. When crops are alternated, weeds, insects and fungus pests, all of which like the sameness of conditions characteristic of the one crop system, are not given a chance to increase, but are rooted out and destroyed annually through the breaking up of conditions suitable to such pests by employing a suitable rotation system.—L. Stevenson, Secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Currants and Gooseberries. If a currant or gooseberry plantation is properly cared for, at least eight to ten crops may be expected before it becomes unprofitable because of its age. Productive fields over twenty years old are not uncommon in some sections. Although the number of years a plantation will continue to bear is dependent upon location and soil, the most important factor is the care which it receives. The period of productiveness of both currant and gooseberry plants is longer in northern regions than toward the southern limits of their culture and longer on heavy soil than on sandy soil.

In gardens where the available land is limited in extent, currants and gooseberries may well be planted among the trees and left there permanently. The shade of the trees protects the fruits from sun scald, and the foliage is usually healthier in such locations than when grown where it is freely exposed to the sun.

A place with good air drainage is preferred for gooseberries. In low, damp places mildew attacks both fruit and foliage more severely than on higher sites where the air circulation is better. Currants, however, are seldom severely attacked by mildew. Therefore, when the site is a sloping one, currants may be planted on the lower parts and gooseberries above. As both fruits blossom very early in the spring, neither should be planted in low pockets where late spring frosts may kill the flowers.

Gooseberries ordinarily are propagated by mound layers. The plant from which layers are to be procured should be cut back heavily before it begins to grow in the spring. By July it will have sent out numerous vigorous shoots. It should then be mounded with earth half way to the tips of the shoots. By autumn the shoots will have rooted. Those with strong roots may then be cut off and set in the nursery, to be grown for one or two years before planting in the field. If the roots are not well developed, it will be better to leave the shoots attached to the parent plant for a second year.

DURHAM HIGH SCHOOL REPORT

The following is a report of the mid-term examinations in the High School. This report has been delayed longer than was intended, but the conduct of an examination places an extra amount of work on the teachers, particularly when they are anxious to determine the accurate standing of the pupils. This is necessary at the present time of year as the standing of pupils is being determined in view of the coming departmental examinations.

- C. H. Danard, Principal. Form I. J. McDonald 73, K. Morrison 73, J. Stewart 73, K. Milne 72, A. Snell 71, D. Young 70, S. Fairnie 68, G. Hay 63, C. McLean 61, H. Beaton 57, H. McLean 56, E. Hargrave 56, I. McKechnie 56, A. Collinson 56, F. Hopkins 56, M. Anderson 54, M. McDonald 54, M. Firth 54, M. Yairs 54, A. McLeod 52, J. Lawson 51, H. Fortune 50, C. Greenwood 49, M. Brown 48, R. Glen-cross 48, A. Lawson 47, O. McIntyre 46, F. MacKay 43, M. Montgomery 45, C. Elvidge 43, E. Pitkey 42, J. Hepburn 41, K. McLean 40, E. Grant 37, B. Middleton 30, M. McFarlane 24.

- Form II A. C. Wiggins 83, J. Bell 73, G. McCallum 72, M. Bell 67, P. Mortley 65, J. Burns 63, A. McCallum 60, B. Stonehouse 60, J. Turnbull 58, A. Ritchie 56, L. Brigham 56, M. McQuarrie 55, R. Blyth 54, A. Graham 54, A. McAlister 54, V. Ryan 54, O. Livingston 53, E. Willis 53, A. Blair 52, K. McMillan 52, E. Burnett 51, R. Barbour 51, W. Vollett 50, E. McInnis 50, G. Riddell 49, E. McComb 49, H. Milligan 49, E. Smith 47, B. Traynor 47, M. Eden 46, C. McLean 45, D. Graham 43. (Omitted above—G. Lindsay 62%)

- Form II B. Kathleen Firth 85, Clara McCrae 69, Marie Gilmour 68, Esther Petty 66, Irvine Sharpe 66, Sadie Levine 65, Kathleen Ray 64, Emily Hunt 61, Pearl Young 60, Daisy Mather 58, Esther Firth 58, Nellie McGirr 58, Violet Mervyn 55, Robert Small 55, Willie Edwards 54, Walter Dunbar 50, Bealke Levine 50, Blanche Boyce 44, Gerald Brunt 44, Clarence Noble 40, Florence Kress 39, Martin Lauderdale 39.

- Form III. S. McCallum 70, L. McClocklin 79, O. Limin 77, R. Livingston 75, A. McInnis 75, R. Bailey 72, H. Mountain 70, K. Kerr 70, J. Twanley 68, M.

Dollar Day Bargains. Fountain Pens 1.00, Kumapart Cuff Buttons 1.00, Eversharp Pencils 1.00, Tie Pins 1.00, Brooches, reg. 1.50 for 1.00. Special Discount off Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Cut Glass, Umbrellas, Hand Bags. RINGS from the tiny Baby Rings to our best Diamond Rings will be included in these bargains for the two days, Friday and Saturday, March 24th & 25th. Save One Dollar on Gold-filled or Shell Glasses. Any Glasses sold on either of these days will be reduced One Dollar. EYES TESTED FREE. Watch our Windows. Jeweler D. C. TOWN Optician

Bookkeeping & Stenography. are the open doors to great OPPORTUNITIES. MOUNT FOREST Business College. Specializes in these two branches of Commercial Education. Expert teachers; individual instruction ensures rapid progress. Enter any day. Special course for Farmers' Sons. W. A. TRIMBLE, Principal

Dollar Day. For 2 Days Only, Friday & Saturday March 24th and 25th. We offer the special Bargains quoted below: Spring Tonics, EXTRA SPECIAL Free, Dr. Pierce's Remedies, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, Endurance Hot Water Bottle, California Syrup of Figs, S. MacBETH Druggist & Stationer Durham, Ont.

MAR. 23. In accordance with following special and Saturday. Choice Pink 13 lbs Gran 20 bars pure Canned Corn Canned Peas EXTRA 2 tins Lye, 2 boxes R. B. The Daughters of the eming a subscription list in the Russian famine. Children's fund is in Kearney at Mrs. Beggs what you can and give g. Opening Dress made Blouse Childre MRS. A Former Bell MA CUT More Tob The Job Cana the EC