

at Beggs' Store
MARCH 24 AND 25

100 lb sacks St. Lawrence Sugar 7.50
98 lb sack Pine Tree Flour, \$4.35
98 lb sack Milverton Jewel Flour 4.00
24 lb sack Pie Crust Pastry Flour, \$1

Nice Fresh Bananas per doz. 39c	13 Bars Laundry Soap for 1.00	13 lbs Best Brown Sugar for 1.00	13 lbs Best Gran. Sugar for 1.00	5 string Broom, reg 70c each, 59c
---------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

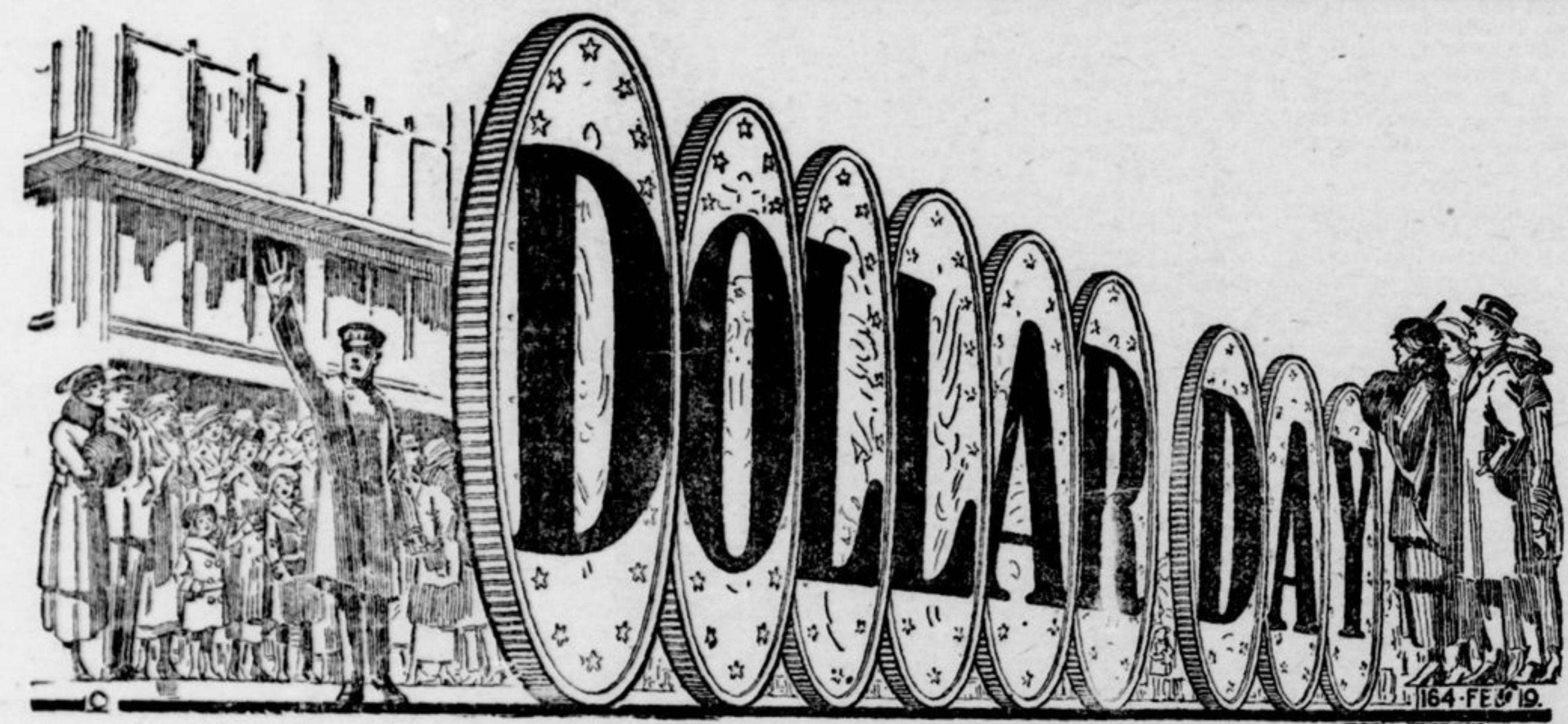
Salada Tea, black or mixed, 2 lbs for ... \$1 00	5 lb pail Golden Syrup, reg 55c each ... 45
Maple Leaf canned corn, reg 20c, 8 tins for 1 00	Fresh Macaroni in packages, 3 pkgs. 25
" " Peas, " " 1 00	Canadian canned Apples, 2 1/2 lb tins reg. 20c, 2 for 25
" " Tomatoes " " 1 00	Finest Del Monte sliced Pineapple, 2 1/2 lb tins reg 50c, each 35
Lynn Valley Jam, 4 lb pail, reg 80c for 50	Aunt Dinah cooking Molasses, reg 15c, 2 tins 25
Old City pure Jam, 4 lb jar, reg 1.10 for 85	Excelsior Oatmeal in pkgs, reg. 20c, 2 pkgs for 25
Sheriff's Orange Marmalade, 4 lb tins, reg 80c 25	Nice fresh Oatmeal, 25 lbs for.... 1 00
Lombard Plums, 2 lb tins, reg. 20c, 2 tins 25	Sniders canned Tomato Catsup, 16 oz tin, reg 20c, 3 for 50
Black Currant Jam, 16 oz jars, reg. 50c for... 35	Challenge Brand Corn Starch, 5 pkgs 50
Finest Del Monte Red Salmon, 1 lb tin 'talls' reg 50c for 35	
Cascade Salmon, tall tins, 1 lb size, reg. 20c, 2 tins for 25	

Our motto is to sell for less and sell for Cash. Butter and Eggs Taken as Cash

BEGGS' STORE, Durham

Get your Sale bills Neatly Printed at the Review Office.

Clubbing Rates	House For Sale or to Rent	Residence for Sale
The Review and Daily Advertiser for one year..... 6 75 The Review and Weekly Witness for 1 year..... 3 75 The Review and Toronto Daily Globe for 1 year..... 6 75 The Review and Toronto Daily Star for 1 year..... 6 75	Ten roomed house, on Garafraza St. south Durham. Large light rooms fine for boarders. Barn, stable, hen house, and a lot of land. Convenient to stone crushing plant. Also a small house. Apply to Miss Elizabeth Murdock, Box 65, Durham	Compact five room brick residence with woodshed, quarter acre lot on Bruce St. Durham. Good garden, well on property. Warm comfortable home in choice location. Apply at Review Office, or on premises to owner, JOHN G. BEATON, Durham



Specials, March 24 and 25

2 gal. Oil Cans, Hand Made \$1.00	5 lb tin, cup grease \$1.00	Whips, reg. 1.25 Dollar day .. 1.00	Willow Chaff Baskets \$1 00
3 Tin Pails \$1.00	Axes, regular 2.30 Dollar Day .. 1 75	10 lbs axle grease 1.60	Fibre Door Mats, large size 1.00
Heavy Galvanized steel pail 1 00			4 Hame Straps 1.00
XXXX Anti-Rust Pails \$1.00			3 pr Half Soles .. 1.00
Galvanized 1 bushel tub \$1.00			15 packages Garden Seed 1.00
Lanterns \$1.00			2 Brooms for ... 1.00
Large can Royal Purple Stock Food, reg \$2.... 1.75			
			25 lb pail Dr Hess Stock Food, reg. 3.50... 2.80

Plumbing, Heating, Tinsmithing and Electric Wiring
Repairing promptly done—all work guaranteed. Call and see us: Estimates gladly given

Cross & Sutherland Hardware Co Limited, Durham

ABOUT THE ATTIC TANK

Useful for Rural and Small Town Houses.

Not an Ideal System, However—Something Better Later On—The Making, Installing and Filling of the Tank Described.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

My last article described how the farm pump on shallow wells may be located inside the house or stable, thus doing away with the carrying of water. This arrangement, of course, will not provide for water under pressure, and, therefore, a complete plumbing system is not possible, nor is hot water made available. To secure these great advantages, it is necessary to either elevate the water to some form of tank at least a few feet higher than the highest fixture in the house, or pump the water into a strong metal high pressure tank against the enclosed air which when compressed into about one-half to one-third the volume of the tank will create sufficient power to force the water out when the faucets are opened. The first arrangement or system is usually called the Attic Tank water system, the second, the Compressed Water System.

Why Called "Attic Tank System."

This system is popularly known as the Attic Tank System because the water supply tank which supplies water under pressure is usually located in the attic of the house. To get enough pressure to force the water through the hot water boiler and the coils in the furnace or kitchen range and supply any fixture as sink or bath tub with water at a reasonable rate of flow, it is necessary to get the water tank a considerable distance above the highest fixture. To obtain 25 lbs. pressure at the kitchen faucets the tank would need to be at least 80 feet higher than the kitchen, so you see that in order to get any pressure worth while the tank must be located at the highest possible level inside the house, hence the attic location. More pressure and hence faster flow at fixtures may be had by locating the tank outside the house on the top of a high tower, for example, just above the windmill, but outside tanks are not popular for evident reasons.

The System Is Not an Ideal One.

The Attic Tank System has given pretty fair satisfaction where properly put in and cared for, and therefore has been really worth while. It is doubtful, however, if many more of this type of water system will be installed, as the more modern ones, which I will describe in subsequent articles, are very much superior. The chief objections to this system are, first, the water tank is liable to freeze unless well protected, the tank may spring a leak and seriously damage the interior of the home and the furnishings, the supply is not high enough to give good pressure, you have to wait a long time to get a pail of water, and as the tank must of necessity be pretty small, pumping must be resorted to very frequently in order to keep enough water on hand; and lastly, the water has to be pumped up to the tank by hand pump and few people enjoy pumping even if the pumping is done indoors.

How to Make the Tank.

The tank itself is usually constructed of pine or spruce plank, tanned and grooved, well held together by iron rods and the inside lined with A1 quality galvanized iron. A tight seal should be used in order to keep dust and dirt out of it. On one side near the top there should be installed an overflow pipe leading to the outside or to a sink or some fixture below, preferably in the kitchen, so that the one who is pumping may know by flow from pipe when the tank is full. The tank should be large enough to hold at least three or four barrels of water. In some houses it is possible to arrange for a part of the rain water from the roof into the tank, in which case considerable pumping is eliminated. The tank should be located preferably over a partition so that the weight of water would not cause a sag in the floor of the attic. A tight metal tank about five feet long and two feet in diameter, strapped to the ceiling above the bathroom might be used instead of the wooden one in the attic.

The Filling of the Tank.

As stated, the tank is usually filled by a hand pump located in the kitchen or cellar. The pump used for this purpose must be a force pump in order to lift the water to the required level. If electricity or small gas engine were available either might be used to pump up the water. Sometimes the tank is filled by windmill and sometimes by an hydraulic pump operating at the spring a considerable distance from the house. Write the Department of Physics, O. A. C. Guelph, for further particulars. Make modern conveniences for the farm home your special study this winter.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Some "Don'ts" for House-Cleaning.

Don't use water on waxed woodwork. Rub with a waxed cloth, then with a clean flannel cloth.
Don't wash all the curtains at one time and don't starch them. Use a little rice water or starch in the last rinse water. New curtains are not starched; why advertise that your curtains are old by starching them?
Don't beat rugs such as Brussels or Wilton on the side. Lay them face down on the grass, beat and sweep on the wrong side. When replaced on the floor wipe the surface with a cloth wrung from hot salt water. This brightens and freshens the rugs.

LATEST IN FARM FENCES

Posts of Wood, Iron or Cement Can Be Used.

Important Factors to Be Considered Are Cost, Durability and Service—How to Lengthen Life of Fence With Undue Costs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

BLESSED is the farmer who, conscious in the security of his fences, can leave home on a day's business, or retire to rest at night, without anxiety as to possible depredation committed by straying cattle, or his own stock, or corn, roots, or grain, during his absence or rest. Brush, stump, and stone fences—relics of bygone days—can still be seen here and there, but are rapidly disappearing, and are being replaced with modern up-to-date woven wire fences that are built, not with the idea of the smallest possible initial cost, but with forethought for the future, remembering that quality and material as well as the design and construction of post fences are elements that determine its life and service.

The prime factors in a fence are fair cost, durability and service. The annual up-keep of fences is considerable, and to the farmer a material that will do away with the expense of repairing, replacing, painting, or other form of maintenance, should strongly appeal to him as representing true economy, almost regardless of first cost. The opportunity for economy is found, first, in using the kind of posts which, taking into account both cost and durability are cheapest in the long run. In setting a post which will have comparatively short life, he loses not only through having to buy new posts, but also because of the additional labor involved in removing the old and setting the new one. There is, however, great difference in the lasting properties of different woods. The average life of a fence constructed of wood posts cannot be safely figured as greater than 8 or 9 years. For length of service cedar and white oak outlast all other woods. By treating the posts with creosote, coal tar or charring them, the cost of up-keep might be materially lessened.

That the end or corner posts bear all the strain, and are the foundation of the fence, is common knowledge to every experienced fence builder. They must, be well anchored, rigid and strong, and so constructed that they can be depended upon to give proper service at all times, and under all conditions. The foundation carries the strain and must, therefore, be absolutely solid and permanent, so as not to permit the fence to sag.

The setting of wood posts in cement as commonly practiced is not conducive to the longevity of the post, because a water-tight union between the post and the concrete is not secured, and ultimately decay sets in. By far the most effective way is shown in diagram (Fig. 1). The post is first notched as shown in sketch, and the concrete worked well into the notch. This sheds the water trickling down the post, and cannot possibly get between the post and concrete, and the life of the post is considerably lengthened. A post concreted in this way, and kept painted, is practically immune from decay.

However, every locality differs in the material used for fence posts—wood, steel and cement are all used. The supply of farm timber available, or the prices and condition of the local market for the other commodities determine largely the material used. One of the most important factors in the construction of steel posts is the anchorage. The end and corner posts and their braces should be set in concrete whenever possible, as in that way best results and maximum efficiency and service will be secured (Fig. 2).

A steel post cannot possibly give complete satisfaction, no matter how lasting the material itself may be, if it is not strong enough to withstand the use to which the average fence is subjected. It must be capable of resisting and sustaining shocks without bending or breaking.
Concrete fence posts, properly reinforced and made from suitable materials, carefully selected and proportioned, should last indefinitely, and are, therefore, a good investment. Considerable variety of surface finish and ornament, limited only by the skill of the individual worker, can be given to the concrete corner, gate, and line posts (Fig. 3).
Large heavy wires not lighter than No. 9 in woven wire fence are much more durable than finer wire, and a lasting improvement for the farm-tinged joints in the stays make the most substantial union, so that under pressure, the stays forced out of alignment will spring back when released. Triple tension curves in the wire fabric will not be pulled out of the stretching process, and will allow for sufficient contraction and expansion sound fence posts, wire fence are the first considerations in fence building. Regardless of the type of posts, or the height or make of a fence, the farm which is fenced stock-tight is a valuable and money making farm in any section of the country.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

Cultivation and Drainage Pays.

Loosening up a soil by cultivation increases the pore space, and with loams, mucks and clays this increases their power to absorb and retain water while at the same time allowing more free air space. Drainage by producing a soil more porous, therefore, produces the same results. Coarse sands retain less water when loose than when compact.

J. G. HUTTON, M.D., C.M.O.
Member College Physicians and Surgeons Ontario
OFFICE: Over J. P. Tolford's office, near 11 opposite Registry Office.
RESIDENCE: Second house south of Registry office on east side of Albert St.
OFFICE HOURS: 1-3 p.m. 7-9 p.m.
Telephone Consultation between Office and Residence at all hours.

J. E. SMITH, M.B., M.C.P.S.
Office and residence, corner Countess and Lambton, 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 afternoon excepted.

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON
Office 2-3 Afternoon
Hours: 7-8 Evenings
Except Sunday.
Durham

W. C. PICKERING D.D.S., I.D.S.
HONOR GRADUATE of Toronto University, graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario Rooms Over J & J HUNTER'S New Store

J. F. GRANT D.D.S., I.D.S.
HONOR GRADUATE Toronto University, Ontario Royal College Dental Surgeons
Dentistry in all its branches.
Office: Jewellery store and 1000 site Post Office

A. B. CURBIEY
DURHAM — AND — HANOVER
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
Office on Lambton St.

D. McPHAIL
Licensed Auctioneer for Co. of Durham
Terms, moderate Arrangements for sale of real estate, must be made at the Review Office, Durham. Correspondence addressed here, or to Ceylon P.O. will be promptly attended to. Terms on application.
D. McPHAIL, Ceylon, Durham
Mr. McPhail has a telephone in his home in Ceylon.

Cement Tile and Brick
always on hand.
Pumps & Pump Repairs
promptly attended to
JOHN SCHUTZ Wharfedale Old St. 111

Spring Term Opens
April 3rd, 1922
NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ont.

Practical Courses—Expert Instruction—Employment Department
C. A. Fleming, P.C.A. G. D. Fleming, Principal since 1381 Secretary

ELLIOTT Business College
Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto
Is strictly first-class in all Departments and unexcelled in the Dominion. Students assisted to obtain employment. Write for handsome catalogue. Enter any time.
W. J. Elliott, Principal

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Train Service
between
Durham and Toronto
a.m. p.m.
Lve Durham 7.05 4.25 dly ex Sunday
Arr Toronto 11.10 8.40
Lve Toronto 6.50 5.02
Arr Durham 11.46 9.05
First class coaches.
Parlor Buffet Service from Palmerston to Toronto on evening train.
For full particulars as to tickets, etc. apply to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.
W. CALDE, Town Agent, Central Drug Store, Telephone No. 2

DURHAM HIGH SCHOOL
The School is thoroughly equipped to take up the following courses:
1. Junior Matriculation
2. Entrance to the Normal Schools
3. Senior Matriculation
Each member of the staff is a University graduate and an experienced teacher.
Intending pupils should prepare to enter at the beginning of the fall 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 accommodation can be obtained at reasonable rates.
C. RAMAGE, Chairman
C. E. DANARD, B. A. Principa

DOLLAR DAYS

Silver
PRICEVILLE
All common
Ten Year
This is a Sp

MEATS
We have opened Nichol's Shop we will have at all times Fresh Headed Fish of Give us a trial—tomorrow. Our prices are call or give order to
LAWRENCE
The New Shop, oppo