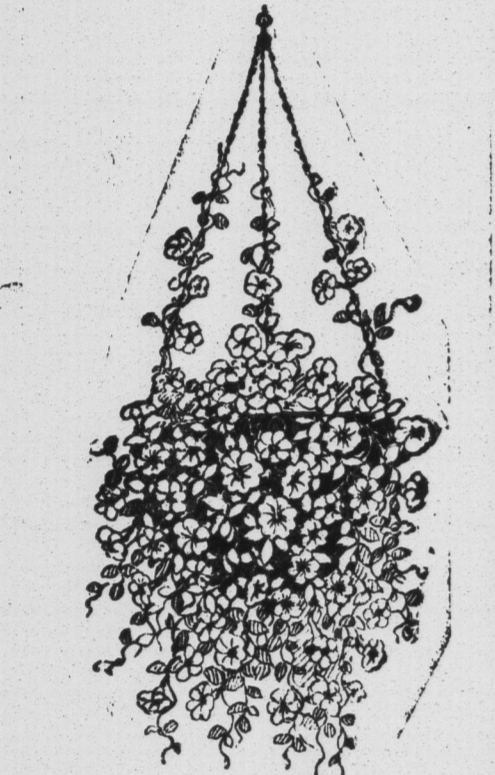


Geo. A. Milne. TAILORING. GEO. A. MILNE, (5 YEARS CUTTER TO JAMES CRAHAM) Has Commenced Business at No. 6, Doheny Block In the same Shop as S. J. McVitie. FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY. Gentlemen, I will make you a garment that shall equal those made by the best city houses, but at a much less cost.

The Rural Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1886. FARM AND FIRESIDE. (CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.) A Winter Hanging Basket. Morning glories are used with striking effect to make winter hanging baskets.

Our artist has made a very good representation of the morning glory hanging baskets. There are various kinds that will do well, but one particular variety, the convolvulus mauritanicus, is the favorite. Its soft, dewy trumpets are blue. Morning glory flowers in these winter hanging baskets are not so large as in summer, but they stay open all day. If you pinch back the vines they will grow more bushy, and the blossoms will cluster closer together.



Raising Turkeys. In the last year or two turkeys have been more profitable than any other kind of poultry. There is a great knack in raising them. Sometimes the farm wife starts off with a fine flock of forty to fifty in the spring, but they bring up in the fall with perhaps one solitary turkey for the family Thanksgiving dinner, and they never regret that she will try to raise no more turkeys.

Now that is not the way. The right way is to look back carefully over the career of the unfortunate fowls and find out whether they or she made the mistake. In either case she should remedy it and try again. The best breed to raise is the bronze turkey, of which we give a picture. Mr. Crozier says, indeed, in "How the Farm Pays" that the bronze turkey is the only one worth bothering with. It is a cross of the wild turkey with the common domestic black variety. Sometimes the bronzes are so large as to weigh over forty pounds.



Some poultry raisers are accustomed to use chicken hens to hatch out the young turkeys and mother them. This is not well. They sit around the kitchen door in that case, and grow fat and lazy. The turkey mother takes them very care, roaming over the farm, and destroying insects harmful to the farmer's crops. Grasshoppers and potato beetles are their natural food. Let us raise their turkey mothers, they merely take their own food and their nest grows delicate and they are covered. As first the old bird should be confined in

strength. Feed them on chopped onion tops, chopped clover, cracked corn and coarse oatmeal. When they are old enough to run as large they will mostly feed themselves. The young turkeys hatched in May will be ready for the Thanksgiving and Christmas market. Crozier says that corn meal and oatmeal scalded with hot sweet milk make the best fattening food.

The bronze turkeys, if fed regularly, will come home at night to roost, however late they roam in daytime. The southern and middle sections of the country are better adapted to rearing this branch of poultry than the extreme northern regions. One raiser of bronze turkeys declares it pays better to feed corn to them than to hogs. This is a good rule to follow, however, it should be changed every year. In breeding is disastrous to this bird. In proportion to their cost, the bronzes pay better than any other stock raised on the farm. Turkeys that roam over the farm are less liable to disease than those that squat around the back door.

The prize turkey at the New York fanciers' show is a splendid bronze gobble. Model Butter Making. Among the English authorities on practical butter making, Miss Smithard has distinguished herself. She explains her methods in the show yards and delivers lectures on the subject. Above all she insists on strict cleanliness in every detail, remarking that neither a first-class quality nor a long-keeping article can be obtained unless this rule is rigidly adhered to.

How to Get Rid of Rats. Chloride of lime, placed in their holes and run ways, will drive rats from the premises, the odor being offensive to them. Caustic potash placed in their run ways; it is also claimed, will drive them away; it sticks to their feet, eating into the flesh; they lick the potash and die. This is a very uncomfortable, but both are cheap and can be got at any drug store. A barrel trap has been successfully used.

Things to Do and to Know. Vegetables of all farm produce, hold their prices best this year in the New York market. For six weeks of November and December 32,228 barrels of apples have been shipped from Boston to England. We have wept and prayed and begged and protested, done everything but indulge in profanity, yet the infernal Bohemian oats swindle is still gathering in its victims.

Words of Weather Wisdom. (Brooklyn Union.) When distant objects stand out very clear in the atmosphere a storm is near. If there isn't any clouds in the sky it may mean more of a storm than if the clouds are plentiful.

Seed Potatoes. Last spring there was considerable trouble caused by seed potatoes not sprouting. The Late Rose was one against which this charge was especially brought. The fact is that potatoes run out, and new varieties must be started every few years. There are symptoms that even the favorite Early Rose is beginning to run out in some localities.

Farm Stock This Month. The 4th of February is said to be the stock feeder's midwinter, and so, in fact, it is, very nearly. The last part of the winter is, however, really more trying to live stock than the first, and they need more careful feeding and better protection against changes. Contrary to former practice, young cows are nowadays quite frequently milked nearly up to calving. With old cows it makes little difference; but great milkers, especially great butter cows, are in danger of having milk fever, and it is thought that there is the danger if the flow of milk does not cease. Cow stables should be warm; sheep pens, on the contrary, must be airy. As ewes approach yearning, increase their rations of roots, separate them in small pens from the flock, and take care that the early lamb does not get fatally chilled.

Pastures. We have been pasturing land a number of years and we find we cannot have a perpetual pasture any more than we can have perpetual motion. Pasture as well as all other vegetation has a rest at least four months in the year, and more if we get no more than one cow to an acre and a half. If we let our pasture be eaten short it will die when hot weather and drought set in. If sheep are on such a pasture they will paw the roots of the grass out of the ground to get other vegetation, and cattle and sheep will graze and mangle the pasture down to the roots. When it rains hard the water will run down these paths and make washes, and it takes some work and years of time to get such a pasture in good condition again.

A Somewhat Unique Industry. The Process of Catching and Canning the Hard-Shell Crab. (Staunton (Va.) Spectator.) On the south bank of Hampton river nearly opposite Gen. Armstrong's school, Mr. McMenamin put in piles to support his factory, over 150 feet long, forty to seventy wide, and ten feet high enough to escape inconvenience from high tide. Hampton, at the beginning of the war, deserted by the whittings, was at once crowded with the contraband. It is their paradise now. It is just the kind of labor he desired, always abundant, reliable and cheap.

Providing a small tug and dozens of the canoes or pugs, holding say, 100 bushels of crabs or less, the industry is carried on smaller than a bed-cord with short lines of a foot, at close intervals, looped to it, 600 or 700 feet long, anchored at both ends, one marked with a buoy and baited at intervals with tripe, he was ready for the catch. The tug starts out about 2 in the morning with his squadron of pugs, and they drop off at the lines, reaching, say, for miles around through the mouth of the river, the point and contiguous waters.

Here, thoroughly cooked, they are distributed to the shops of colored "biddies," then white turkeys and white sleeves, each with a yellow porcelain bowl, holding, say two gallons. Round tables in rows, with a hole of a foot in the center, under which half-barrels are placed, into which the refuse is swept, are provided. Eight stand around, armed with a small knife or fork. As soon as the steamed mass is cooled, by the pipe carrying cool water which is run over it, work begins. The process is a tedious one, requiring skill and dexterity.

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Artistic Workers in Wax. W. Howe. A Man Who Brings Famous People Back to Life.—A Peep at His Den. (Chicago Herald.) In a dingy little back room on the top floor of a Randolph street building is a curious den that is generally kept locked. A glimpse through the half open door showed a startling array of disembodied legs and arms, of severed feet and hands, with an occasional trunkless head leaning with wide open eyes at the interloper. It is the lair of a well-known maker of wax statuary for museums, and is a curious studio. Upon the work table are scattered pieces of human bodies done in wax, plaster casts, paper models and the icy glare of an occasional class eye sends a chill down the spinal column of a sensitive spectator.

Thinking my numerous customers for their past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same, which will receive my best attention. W. HOWE. Lindsay, Jan. 12th, 1886—75. Wm. Foley. WILLIAM FOLEY, HARDWARES. (J. Wetherup's Old Stand.) SUPPLIES FOR FARMERS PAINTING, CARPENTERS BUILDING AND ALL. Mixed Paints Ready for Use.

ALL KINDS COAL AND WOOD DELIVERED PROMPTLY AT LOWEST PRICES, FOR CASH. Telephone connection. WM. FOLEY. Lindsay Sept. 8, 1885—57-58. E. Gregory. ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS. Edmund Gregory CHEMIST and DRUGGIST. Dye Stuffs, all kinds. Package Dyes the best. Corks for Preserve Jars, All Sizes. Vegetine for Debility. Rheumatic for Rheumatism. Eno's Fruit Salt, a Pleasant Purgative.

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White Pine Balsam. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Etc. A HIGINTONIAN. Drugist, Lindsay. NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—OF THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE AND COLLECTING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. As sufficient time has been given to all parties interested to our members since they were notified to pay up, and still some have neglected or refused to pay, we now request that all members in Lindsay will send in at once to our office, Hamilton, the names of all such parties for publication, as per the notice which has been sent to each. For particulars which our members take notice that your names will appear as delinquents unless an immediate settlement is made. Yours, J. EDWARDS & Co. Managers for Canada. N. B.—Members and others wishing to become members can do so by returning the enclosed form to us, or by sending the sum of \$1.00 to us. Dec. 3, 1885—63.

Buy the Best. The Maple Leaf Lance-Tooth CROSS-CUT SAW. Is the Best. Take no other. Axes in great Variety. Best Second-growth hickory hand-made Axe Handles and all kinds of Hardware. Lowest Prices. J. G. EDWARDS. Sign of the Anvil. Lindsay, Feb. 18, 1886—80. Anderson & Nugent. BUY YOUR FURNITURE. AT ANDERSON & NUGENT'S, KENT-ST., LINDSAY. Lindsay, Oct. 8th, 1885—61. Miscellaneous. MUNN & CO. OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Conditions for Sale of Solutions for Patents, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book sent free. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper, 300,000 copies annually. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 41 Broadway, New York.

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