

Scott's Emulsion.

Stop that

CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become chronic. For Consumption, Scrophulous, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far more than other so-called Emulsions, a wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Keep up in a uniform color, keep up, keep up and get the greatest, sold by all druggists at 50c, and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

THE CANADIAN POST.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908.

THE TWO ANGELS.

God called the nearest angel who dwelt with him above.

The nearest one was pity, the darkest one was love.

"Arise," he said, "my angels: a wall of woe and sin.

Break through the gates of heaven, and sudden all within.

"My harp take up, the mournful strain that from a lost world swell;

The smoke of torment clouds the light and brights the asphodels.

Pity lower down to that underworld, and on its scale of pain

Let down drop-mules of sunshine, and pity tears like rain.

Two faces bowed before the throne, veiled in their golden hair:

One white wings hastened swiftly down the dark abyss of air.

The way was strange, the flight was long; at last the angel came

Approaching the lost and neither world, red-wrapped in rayless flame.

There pity, shuddering, wept; but love, with faith too strong for fear,

One moment from God's almightiness and smiled a smile of cheer.

And in that tear of pity quenched the flame wherein it fell.

As a light of sunshine of that smile, hope entered into hell.

Two inviolate faces full of joy looked upward to the throne;

One whose wings folded at the feet of Him who sat above.

And hope, more than the sound of seas, more soft than falling dews,

Quenched the light of woe and sang the Voice of eternal joys.

Angels, my angels! ye have brought a melody to heaven!

And for a sweetest song shall be the song of an angel's love.

PAUL AND GARDEN.

THINGS SAID AND DONE BY WIDE AWAKE FARMERS.

Deposited in the hands of the farmer, and the farmer's hands are the hands of the farmer.

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To open it is a puzzle to the uninitiated. The key is a short piece of fence wire, which should hang near at hand. Move the bar to the left, which raises the catch, pass the key through a gimlet hole represented just over the catch, press against the catch, holding it up, when the bar can be pulled out. There are several advantages in this mode of fastening. It is inexpensive; there is no trouble if the key be lost, as another can

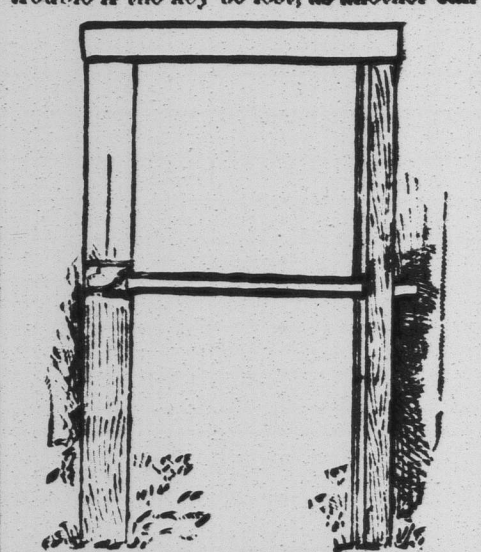


FIG. 2—THE ANTI-STEAL BAR.

be easily made; it is effective, as it is impossible to get a horse through the door even if opened; the door may be left open in warm weather, often a desirable consideration. The device is unpatented and may be made by any blacksmith.

Doubtful Up.

Grizzly—Jack Wedded was completely

doubled up yesterday.

John—What was the trouble,

rheumatism or colic?

Grizzly—Neither. Married.—West

Shore.

Aspiration.

Franklin—Young man, always aim

to spend your energies on things that are

above you.

Young Man—Yes, sir; I try to, sir. I

whittownd ceilings.—Burlington Free

Press.

First Day.

How terrible they are some days that

eat into the brain and stamp themselves

on the memory for all mortal time! We

can forget weeks of placid living, but we

never the pain that comes with one day of

grief.

A poor little faded woman had been

brought into court as witness in a dis-

agreeable case involving very serious

issues. The entire case depended on the

fact that a paper had been signed on a cer-

tain day, and this the forlorn little woman

was prepared to prove.

"You say the paper signed?" asked the

opposing counsel in cross examination.

"Yes, sir."

MARKETING MONEY IN THE COMB.

Single Comb Boxes or Sections Demanded

in City Markets.

Money in the comb is a fancy article,

a luxury for which the consumer will

pay a good price only when presented in

neat and attractive form. It is essential

to the producer that a fair price be ob-

tained for each honey comb. According

to estimates made by apiarists of ex-

perience, it costs all the way from five

to eight cents per pound to produce ex-

tracted honey, and from about seven to

thirteen cents to produce honey in the

comb. Messrs. Newman, Cook, Roof,

Doolittle in fact every beekeeper of

prominence lay great stress on the im-

portance of grading the honey, present-

ing in attractive packages of conven-

ient size and labeling it with the kind of

honey which produced it and the pro-

ducer's name and address.

G. M. Doolittle says: "Comb honey in

boxes ought to be taken from the hive as

soon after it is finished as possible. If

it allows to stay in the hive for weeks

after it has been sealed over, permitting

the bees to give it a dirty yellow color,

it will not obtain the highest market

price." They will be cells next to the

box that are partly filled with honey, but

not sealed over, and when taken from

the hive if the box is turned sideways, the

honey being thin, will run out. Thomas

G. Newman makes as the remedy for

this a small, warm room. Bees evaporate

their honey by heat, and therefore if

we keep our honey in good condition

for market, we must keep it as the bees

do, in such position that it will grow

thicker instead of thinner all the while.

The market demands comb honey in

single comb boxes or sections. These are

cheap, and with their use one gets honey

in attractive form. There are two sizes of sections that have become everywhere popular: the large section, which is four by six inches, and holds two pounds of honey,

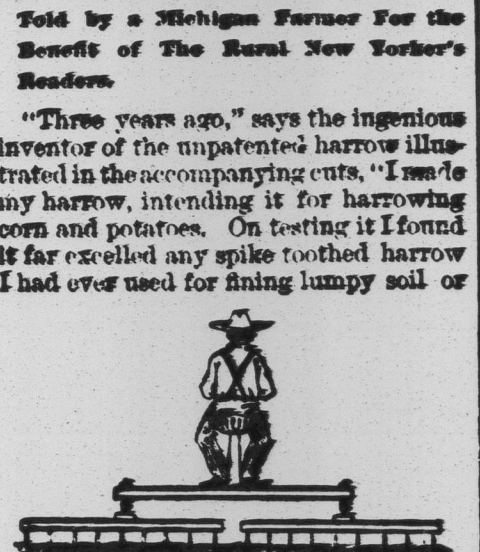


FIG. 2—THE ANTI-STEAL BAR.

and the one pound section, which is four by six inches square. In addition to these are half pound sections, which in some localities, notably Chicago and Boston, are greatly liked by consumers. The one pound section, four by six inches in size, is especially commended by Professor Cook and Mr. Newman. This size was made in order to get eight sections into a broad frame for the Langstroth hive for side-storing. Mr. Newman says it can also be used over the broad frames, if the second story be of the same size as the lower one. If produced in these, which are standard sizes, honey can be readily sold at remunerative prices. The best section is made of a single piece of white wood with three cross cuts, so that it can be easily bent into a square. The fourth angle unites by notches and projections. They are quickly bent if dampened before bending. Professor Cook prefers them to the dovetailed sections. Dr. C. C. Miller, Mr. Heddon and others prefer sections fastened by a sort of mortise and tenon arrangement. There are two methods of placing sections in position, one by use of frames and the other by crates; both have earnest advocates.

When the sections are removed glass

them if the market demands it. Glass

boxes appear to be preferred in the

west, while the unglazed sections are the

sort most used in the west. "If shipped

away to market do not pack in straw or

chaff," says Mr. Newman, "but put in

single crates containing a single tier and

place with the top far downward. See

to its packing in the car, wagon or ve-

hicle, and place the combs lengthwise to

the engine, but crosswise to the horses."

The Story of a Homemade Harrow as

Told by a Michigan Farmer for the

Benefit of The Rural New Yorker's

Readers.

"Three years ago," says the ingenious

inventor of the patented harrow illus-

trated in the accompanying cuts, "I was

my harrow, intending it for harrowing

corn and potatoes. On testing it I found

it far excelled any spike toothed harrow

I had ever used for flinging lumpy soil or

for harrowing a timothy or clover seed.

I use an 'Acme' which I want deep til-

lage, but for all ordinary harrowing my

patented harrow has proven itself invaluable.

The tooth bars are made of 2x2 inch

pine, riveted with a quarter inch rivet at

every tooth. The teeth are of three-

eighths inch steel, about six inches long,

and driven in even with the wood on a

slant of forty degrees. The harrow is

made in two sections. On top of the

tooth bars, in the centre of each section,

is a 2x4 inch pine cleat or cross bar bolt-

ed to each tooth bar near the front edge

of tooth bar. Now each end of the tooth

bar is a thin, hardwood cross bar

bolted to each tooth bar near the back

edge and on the under side of the tooth

bars. This arrangement of bolting the

cross bars keeps the tooth bars from

twisting.

The sections are braced as shown.

Both of them are hinged together by a

braced frame made of two 2x4 inch

sticks, with an inch oak board bolted

across the center and extending in front

to draw the harrow by. The frame and

sections are fastened together by swivel

bolts. Handles made from smooth fence

wire for lifting the harrow in trashy

ground are also shown. The seat is from

an old McCormick mower, and is what

is called the adjustable sliding seat. By

sliding the seat to the right the driver

can balance the harrow perfectly. The

teeth are placed seven and a half inches

apart in the tooth bar, and the bars the

same distance apart, center to center, so

that this harrow has a tooth to every one

and a half inch, and the ends do as

good work as the middle.

The materials can be bought with the

exception of the seat, for \$3 or \$4. Being

nearly all made of pine it is very light,

and can be used for cross harrowing po-

tatoes after they are up with only one

horse, thus avoiding stepping on half

the plants that would be trodden on by

two horses. In harrowing the corn it

just fits three rows, three feet nine

inches apart. The teeth are so close and

the tooth bar so low that it is almost im-

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TOPICS OF IMPORTANCE TO FRUIT G