

SELLING OUT

Boys' Clothing Priced for Quick Clearance.

The following extremely low prices should move our stock of Boys' Clothing in short order. It will pay you to buy now, as these values are most extraordinary.

Boys' Suits and Trousers at Next to Half Price.

Boys' Suits, formerly priced up to \$5.00, now priced to clear at only **\$2.98**

Boys' Trousers, formerly priced up to \$1.00, now priced to clear at only **59c**

A number of Odd Lines of Suits for small boys, formerly priced up to \$3.50, now priced for quick clearance, at just **\$1.00**

TERRILL BROS.

STORE FIXTURES
FOR SALE

FENELON FALLS.

STORE FIXTURES
FOR SALE

VARIOUS METHODS OF PRESERVING EGGS

They Must be Fresh in the First Place
and Should be Scrupulously
Clean

There is no better method of preserving eggs than in water-glass, or soluble silicate of soda, which is not an expensive material to buy, as a pound, which only costs a very few cents, dissolved in the correct proportion of water, will preserve a large number. The amount of water to be added depends upon the sample, but as full directions are usually sent with each tin, it is difficult to go wrong. The eggs are placed in a glazed vessel, and covered with the liquid, care being taken that all the eggs are submerged. When they are wanted for use, they should be gently lifted out of the liquid, wiped dry, and used as speedily as possible.

The oldest, but still a very excellent method of preserving is by means of salt, lime and water. Four gallons of lime, one of salt, and twenty of water, should be mixed together, and when the water has taken into solution as much lime and salt as it is capable of doing, it should be allowed to settle, the clear liquid being used to pour over the eggs, which have previously been placed in a suitable vessel. This method has the disadvantage of making the shells rough and extremely brittle—so much so, in fact, that, as a rule, eggs that have been preserved in lime cannot be boiled, the shells cracking with the least touch. When eggs are to be preserved for only a very short time—for two or three months—dry salt answers admirably, but this is an unsuitable method for a longer period.

If a new-laid egg be dipped into boiling water, it slightly coagulates the white, and so prevents the air getting to the contents. For home use this method is suitable, but it does not answer when the eggs are for market. Smearing with vaseline or butter keeps the contents fresh for a week or two, but is not recommended for more than a month.

Only perfectly fresh eggs should be preserved, and it is largely a waste of labor and money to attempt keeping eggs that are more than two or three days old when placed in the preservative. They should be allowed to settle twelve hours after being laid but the sooner after this time they can be treated the better will they be when they are wanted for use. Dirty eggs do not preserve at all well, and if there is any dirt on the shells they should be washed. A dirty egg has an injurious effect not only on its own contents, but on all those that come into contact therewith. As infertile eggs preserve better than those containing a germ, it is advisable when producing eggs with this end in view to keep the hens apart from the male birds.

SAVING THE SEALS

Only International Agreement Saved
Them From Extinction

Russia, England, Japan and America agreed to suspend sealing in the open sea for fifteen years and sealing on land for five years. The need for this close season is explained by George Archibald Clark:

Pelagic sealing proved very destructive to the herd. It respected neither sex nor condition of the animals found, and the catch fell principally upon the nursing females, which were taken upon the summer feeding grounds in Behring Sea; for when the migration route of the seals had been covered the sealers entered Behring Sea and lay in wait for the mother seals as they visited the fishing banks one or two hundred miles distant from the islands for the purpose of feeding. As a result of the death of the mother, the dependent young starved to death on the rookeries. In the fall of 1896 sixteen thousand fur seal pups died of starvation on the rookeries of St. Paul and St. George islands.

As pelagic sealing developed through the increasing number of ships, its catch grew from 8,000 at the beginning to a maximum of 140,000 in 1894; but this could not last, and with the declining herd the pelagic catch also began to decline. In the season of 1911, the last of the industry, the catch numbered about 15,000 skins. From the known catch of the sealing fleets and from conservative estimates as to animals killed but not recovered it is apparent that more than a million breeding female fur seals and a like number of unborn and dependent young were destroyed during the thirty odd years the pelagic industry has been in operation. The result is the depleted condition in which we find the herd to-day. Our best information places the number of animals in the herd in 1867 at between two and three millions. It numbers to-day about 215,000.

FREAK PLANTS

Trap and Devour Insects, Digesting
Bodies of Their Prey

Among the strangest of all nature's products are the insect-eating, or carnivorous, plants. They actually catch, eat, and digest various insects by a process practically as thorough as that of the animals.

The so-called Venus "fly trap" or "vegetable butcher" is one of the most remarkable of these. It grows in a wild state in the forests of North Carolina, where it creeps along the ground, presenting thousands of gaping mouths, into which the unsuspecting fly or insect is lured and imprisoned.

The leaves of this plant consist of two valves, shaped like clam shells,

which, when closed, form a trap. The ends of the leaves are baited with a sweet juice which attracts the insect. The leaves are covered with minute hairs, which correspond very closely to the arrangements of the nervous system in animals. On the edge of the leaves are rows of long, fine teeth.

When the unsuspecting insect has been lured to the leaf by the attractive juice he steps upon one of the microscopic hairs, and the two valves shut with a snap, keeping Mr. Fly secure.

Still more curious are certain plants in Borneo, which distill liquors for the purpose of luring their victims. Many of these are miniature grog shops. In their leaves are little pitchers, which are filled with hard alcoholic liquors. Each of the pitchers has a tight-fitting cover which keeps the dew and rain from diluting the liquor. No scientists have yet succeeded in analyzing the liquors with any satisfactory results, but it is evident that they are of different kinds, since different species of the plants attract different insects.

The most unique of all the productions of nature is the plant popularly known as the "goose plant." It is a native of Guatemala, and receives its name from the bud, which has the shape of a goose floating along the water with its neck proudly arched. The flower is very beautiful, but repulsive. It has an odor resembling that of decayed meat. The plant attracts the carrion fly, which is the agent of fertilization.

Ensuring Potato Crop

Canadian western farmers are remarkably ingenious in assuring themselves a crop. At least they are reported to be. An Ontario farmer tells of an incident that occurred when he was paying a visit to a relative farmer in the Canadian West. He followed the trail for many miles and finally found his relative digging in a field. The man dug about eight inches and rooted out a good hill of potatoes. He dug to another depth and revealed a second hill. At still another depth a third hill of potatoes was forthcoming.

Mystified, the farmer from the east questioned the digger concerning the magnificent crop of potatoes, by hills, three deep. "Well," he said, "we plant them three deep this way in order to be sure of one crop at least. You see, in a dry season the upper hill is killed by drought, and in a very dry season the second hill is also lost, but it never gets so dry that the bottom hill is destroyed. On the other hand, when the season is wet the bottom hill rots, in a very wet season the middle hill goes as well, but it never gets so wet that the top hill is destroyed. In the third place, in a favorable season the result is three crops, as you see.—Toronto Globe.

One of the most difficult problems in practical mechanics is to make a straight edge. How difficult it is may be judged from an incident that occurred in the shop of a celebrated astronomical instrument maker.

A patron asked what would be the price of "a perfect straight edge of glass thirty-six inches long." "It cannot be made perfect," said the instrument maker; "but it could probably be made with a limit of error amounting to only a fraction of a wave length of light."

"How much would that cost?"

"About \$40,000."

It turned out that the customer wanted the straight edge for a scraper, and that an error of one sixty-fourth of an inch would not bother him.

WHICH SCHOOL SHALL I ATTEND?

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