

EST AWARDS
mbian Exposition,
IRON RANGE CO. ON
COMFORT

STEEL
Hotel and Family Range
CARVING AND STEAM TABLES
BROILERS, MALLEABLE
WATERBACKS,
This style Family Range is sold only by
Travelling Salesmen from our own
one uniform price throughout Canada
and the United States.
Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT
and will last a life time if properly
SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1894, 77
IRON RANGE CO., manufacturers of
then Outfittings and Home
Steel Furnaces.
ROOM AND FACTORY,
Street, Toronto, Ontario,
to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.
Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.
have located at Lindsay, with
at the Daly House.

HING NEW
MANUFACTURING
ICH WILL WE
LEATHER.
a warp and filling are double
hold a boy for twelve months,
35 CENTS PER YARD.

ishing fine all wool flannels
rtings which ought to wear
a softer wool is introduced.
ill on hand, now is the time
RN BROS
Lindsay Woolen
ACTS.
E NEVER FOLL
ARE :—
FLOUR, FEED, BR
EALS, CROCKER
ARE AND COAL
OIL
NDS.

ALTIES ARE :—
ES, SUGARS, CAN
AND GENERAL
ROGORIES.
all lines are at the bottom

& KILLEN,
KENT STREET, LINDSAY



POTATOES OF PROMISE.

High Praise and High Priced Varieties.
How to Propagate at Small Cost.

Among the highly praised as well as
highly priced newcomers is Carman No.
1. Another potato that is lauded to the
skies just now is Irish Daisy. The origi-
nators say that this is truly a great po-
tato, pure white, the tubers round to
oblong in shape and ripening with Ru-
ral New Yorker No. 2. The Craig potato,
an Ohio production, is boomed as
something way above the average.

A New York grower of potatoes who
last year had over 200 varieties on his
grounds is enthusiastic over the Peerless



POTATO SPROUTS.

Junior. The claim is that this Peerless
Junior is a cross between the Peerless
and the Snowflake, yielding like the old
Peerless with the fine quality of the
Snowflake. Of 205 kinds tried, there
was but one that ripened as early as the
Peerless Junior, and that was the
Early Ohio. The Great Divide potato,
which originated in Iowa, is attracting
attention both east and west of the Rocky
mountains. A Philadelphia seed firm
claims it to be the best potato for the
main crop. Its special merits are said to
be "robust grower, fine flavor, long
keeping and best shipping main crop po-
tato." The New Ideal, originated proba-
bly in New Jersey, is another claimant
for favor which is highly recommended.

At present prices of some of these novelties
the ordinary grower cannot be
expected to purchase them by the quan-
tity. Many who like to test new po-
tatoes will have to be satisfied with a
pound or so of Carman No. 1, Carman
No. 2, Irish Daisy, Craig and others. In
that case, however, the grower will wish
to make the most of his seed. T. Greiner,
an excellent authority, tells in The
Farm and Fireside how to do this.

Have your precious potatoes and place
cut side down in very rich soil in box
in sunny window or in a hotbed or on
greenhouse bench. The tubers will soon
sprout, and you can pull the sprouts as
fast as they appear and set them in rich
soil.

Each sprout will make a hill, and you
can thus make quite a number of hills
from one single pound of potatoes. The
accompanying sketch shows one of the
sprouts just right for pulling and pot-



THE PEERLESS JUNIOR.

ting off. This sprout has already an
abundance of feeding roots, and when
set in fine, rich soil will be able to
take care of itself without suffering the
least inconvenience or setback. It is
very essential, however, that you use
the very best of potting soil, since you
must try to save the strength of the
mother tuber as much as possible and
make the young sprouts draw as large a
share of sustenance from the soil as you
possibly induce them to do. You
want the plants strong and stately and
able to grow right along when set in
open ground and produce a heavy crop.
For the same reasons select the very
best ground at command and spare no
pains to get it the very best preparation
and manuring.

Utilize the Swamp.

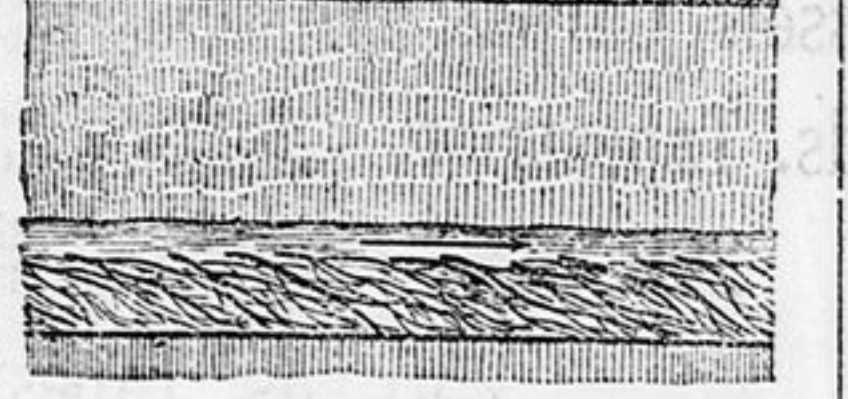
You doubtless see that some worthy
people are bragging about the big crops
they are able to raise with the aid of
fertilization. They paid money to get the
water on their land. Now, maybe there
is a swamp on your farm. For nobody
knows how many years it has been
checking the fertility out of the sur-
rounding hills. If you can get the water
out of it, it will be as valuable for hay
as some of that land they worked so
hard to get the water on. Ditch that
swamp. Lime it and start good grasses
all over it. Feed the hay and use the
manure on the upland fields. You
might call that working on shares with
nature.—Rural New Yorker.

The Indian Games.
The editor of Farm Poultry believes
that the Indian Game, with the same
care and attention, is just as hardy a
fowl as a Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte
could be, and more hardy than any other
variety of Games. He says: "Our ex-
perience with the Game Family general-

ly has been that they very readily caught
colds, and were easy prey to roup. What
little experience, however, we have had
with the Indian variety has been to
their credit in this particular. But, like
all breeds, they must be properly cared
for, or they will not remain in a healthy
state. As layers they cannot, as a rule,
equal the American birds.

BRUSH AND STONE DRAINS.

Both Are Very Useful and Entirely Prac-
ticable Under Certain Conditions.
Roggy land cannot well be drained at
first with either stone or tile unless
there is a plank or board laid in the bot-
tom of the ditch, and if there is a large
quantity of brush present by all means
use it in the pioneer work, which may
be made to result in bringing the land
under proper cultivation. Dig drains
through the marsh about three feet deep
and fill them half full of brush, lopping
the branches where they prevent the
brush from lying close. Place the tops of
the branches down stream. Over all
place a good covering of straw or some
other coarse material to prevent the
earth from sifting into the drain. If, as

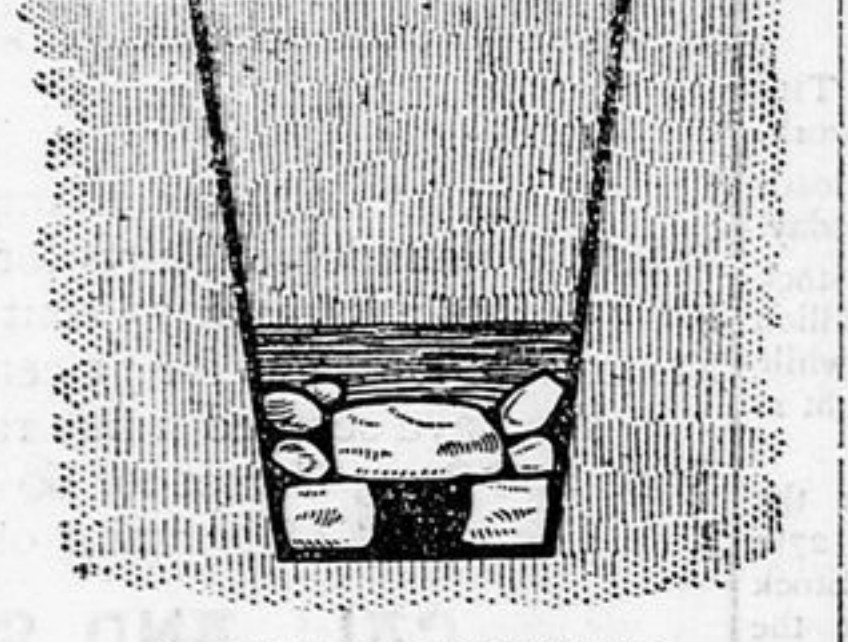


A BRUSH DRAIN.

is likely to be the case, this brush is
constantly immersed in water, it will
last for many years and do the work re-
quired most effectually.

When the ground has become settled,
stone or tile drains should be substituted
for the brush. If stone is used, it should
be remembered that the ditches must be
deeper than if tiled, since in filling the
drain the top of it will come nearly a
foot nearer the surface than the tile
drain, and it might become obstructed
if mice and other vermin are present,
by their digging down to the top of the
drain and allowing the earth and silt to
sift into it. Stone drains, if well laid,
as shown, and put not less than 3 1/2
or 4 feet deep, will stand perfectly, and
to all intents and purposes are as good as
tile. When the only expense of the
brush drain is in labor, it all depends
upon the financial side of the labor ques-
tion. By all means, beginning at the
lower end of the marsh, try some of
these drains, placing them at the most
not less than 30 to 40 feet apart, if the
land is to be thoroughly and effectually
drained.

Of course the brush will rot in a few
years if the supply of water from be-
neath does not keep them fairly well
submerged, but this is not likely to be
the case, since in such ground the wa-



A WELL LAID STONE DRAIN.

ter oozes from the bottom, and since the
passage through the drain is slow.
Country Gentleman, authority for the
foregoing, adds that poles and even
cordwood are used under such circum-
stances with success. With the former
a throat can be made of fairly good size,
which in some respects will look like
the stone drain shown.

Height of Beehives.

In many apiaries the hives stand near
the ground upon a piece of joist 3 or 4
inches wide, or upon bricks, one under
each corner. In others the hives stand a
foot high, and again hives may be seen
two or three feet high perched on posts.
As far as the bees are concerned, it
does not matter whether hives be high
or low, although, judging by the habits
of the bees, the higher the hive is the
better they would like it. But the bee-
keeper is the one to be accommodated by
the position of the hive. He will place
it at the height where it will be most
convenient for him.

It is extraordinary that the hives in
the majority of apiaries are not placed
to give the beekeeper the best advan-
tage, owing perhaps to the idea held
by some beekeepers that it is good—es-
sential—to have the bees near the
ground. An Ohio Farmer correspond-
ent says that the best arrangement for
bees is a platform upon posts sunk in
the ground at frequent intervals.

If the platform have a roof, it makes
it all the better for the bees and the
beekeeper during the warm weather.
The roof should be portable and not be
put on before June, because bees want
"ill the sun they can get up to that time.

The New Imperial is named among
the earliest of early tomatoes.
Clover is a potash plant, and in soils
that are deficient in this mineral it is
impossible to get a good catch.

It has been decided that no one can
sell in the state of New York artificially
colored vinegar without being liable to
a fine.

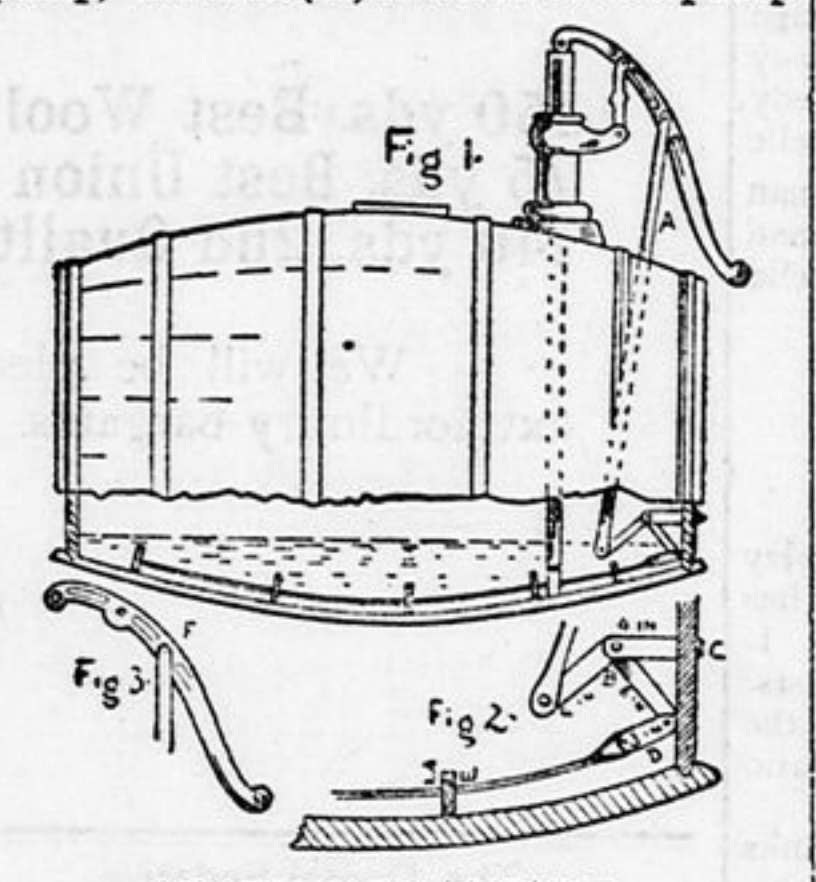
Plan to get onion, peas and beet seed
sown as early as the ground will permit
working.

Vermont sugar makers are jubilant
now that the maple sugar bounty is safe.
Do not forget that the potato is a rank
grower and greedy feeder.

FOR SPRAYING OUTFITS.

A New and Unpatented Device For Thoro-
ughly Agitating Spraying Compounds.
The great difficulty experienced by
everybody who sprays in keeping spray-
ing liquids in suspension has led Profes-
sor S. T. Maynard to experiment on an
automatic agitator, with the result that
one has been made that will keep any
liquid fungicide or insecticide thor-
oughly agitated.

This contrivance, as illustrated by
Rural New Yorker, is made for use with
the barrel lying on its side and consists
of an arm (A) of flat iron one-eighth inch
thick and seven-eighths inch wide, at-
tached to the handle of the pump and
entering the barrel about six or eight
inches from its head. This arm is at-
tached to an elbow (B), with arms 6
inches in length, which is fastened
into a socket about 4 inches in length,
that is bolted to the head of the barrel
at C. At the lower end of the elbow
is attached a short arm (D), which is
joined to the long arm that carries the
dashers or agitators (E). This joint is
necessary in order that the dasher may
lie on the bottom of the barrel, and to
be lifted up at every stroke of the pump.
With the movement of the pump han-
dle, the dashers move backward and for-
ward over the entire bottom of the bar-
rel, thus keeping the liquid in constant
motion. In order that the liquid that
may have settled on the bottom may be
stirred thoroughly before starting the
pump, the arm (A) is fitted to the pump



AN AUTOMATIC AGITATOR.

handle by a slot (F), so that it may be
quickly slipped off and worked upward
and downward a few times before be-
ginning to pump.

All the parts are made of flat iron
one-eighth inch thick by three-fourths
inch wide and can be made by one
having facilities for cutting such iron
and drilling holes to fasten it together.
The parts are held together by short
stove bolts. The dashers are fastened to
the rod by a screw passing through it.
In the adjustment of this apparatus to
the barrel, the pump must be brought
near enough to the end of the barrel to
allow of the full sweep of the pump
handle, and the rod (A) fixed to the
handle so as to give a full sweep to the
elbow (B), that the dashers may be car-
ried forward and backward to their full-
est extent. No patent has been applied
for on this appliance, Professor May-
nard wishing all the fruit growers to
have the benefit of it.

Seed Potatoes.

The studies of The American Agri-
culturist's potato tests give some inter-
esting points. While the reports from
farmers who raised big yields show wide
difference in the quantity of seed used,
upon one leading point there is great
unanimity among all growers—viz: The
careful selection of the potatoes used
for seed. In every instance fair, smooth,
handsome, well shaped potatoes were
chosen. Not always were they large,
but they were always of uniform size
and weighing usually from six to eight
ounces each. In one case 26 bushels used
in seeding an acre were selected from a
choice lot of 50 bushels of fair, mer-
chantable potatoes. The range in the
amount of seed used was very great—
from 8 to 66 bushels, the average being
21 3/4 bushels. The amount of seed used
in preparing for the three largest yields
reported were, respectively, 26, 66 and
13 1/2 bushels. A curious thing about this
seeding is that in the first instance the
crop was 974 bushels, in the second 847
and in the last 738 bushels. Another
curious fact is shown by a further study
of the returns. In New York a planting
of 40 bushels of seed yielded a crop of
441 bushels, and in Maine a seeding of
but 10 bushels gave a yield of 537 bush-
els. In this last instance the potatoes
were all out to one eye, and the seed
ends and stem ends discarded. Every-
thing points to the fact that we want
high bred potatoes for seed, as much as
we want thoroughbred animals for
breeding, and the same care in selection
should obtain in the one case as in the
other. By all means reject undersized,
imperfect, badly shaped potatoes for
seed, says American Agriculturist.

One Cause For Potato Scab.

Experiments with air slaked lime cov-
ering a period of two years show con-
clusively that it tends to increase the
scab of potatoes. Since wood ashes con-
tain about one-half as much lime in
practically the same form, there remains
almost no question that they will also
increase the scab. One ton of air slaked
lime contains in general a little less
lime than two tons of wood ashes.—
Rhode Island Experiment Station.

Our enterprising readers should try
raising some rapeseed this summer. An
acre of it will pasture 20 sheep. Suc-
cessive sowings will keep green pastur-
age for the flocks from the latter part
of June till winter. It may be sown any
time from May 1 till the middle of Au-
gust. In about six weeks from the time
of planting it will be ready for pastur-

BUY CYCLES

and buy the best Bicycle
you can get, it isn't a thing
you buy every week or
every year. Therefore,
you want it not only hand-
some in appearance, but
durable in wear. You
want it with the latest
modern improvements and
adapted to popular re-
quirements, Speed Safety
and Comfort.

AMONG MODERN

WHEELS,
the Whitworth, Fleet,
Brantford, Premier and others
lead in all above particulars,
the lightest weight, the lowest
price consistent with quality.

J. RIGGS

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Fancy Goods and Novelties of all kinds

LINDSAY MARBLE WORKS.

ROBERT CHAMBERS

s prepared to furnish the people of Lind-
saw and surrounding country with
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES, both
Marble and Granite.
Estimates promptly given on all kinds of masonry
work.
Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc.,
a specialty.
Being a practical workman, all should see his dis-
cuss and compare prices before purchasing else-
where.
WORKS.—In the rear of the Market on Cambridge
St., opposite Mitchell's peeing house.

ROBT CHAMBERS.

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Money lent on mortgage, and
gages and notes negotiated. Straight
deals at paper cost.

MOORE & JACKSON.

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THE LINDSAY MILLS.

STANDARD OATMEAL.
ROLLED OATS.
ROLLED WHEAT.
POT BARLEY.
and SPLIT PEAS.

Having enlarged our premises and
placed therein the latest improved
machinery for the manufacture of
Standard and Granulated Oatmeal,
Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Pot
Barley and Split Peas, we are now
in a position to supply the trade
with a superior grade of these
articles, the prices for which will
be found to compare favorably
with other mills.

The Sadler, Dundas & Flavelle
Milling Co. (LTD)
Lindsay, Mar. 7th, 1895.—2m.

TO RENT

For a term of years,
The Store on Kent-st., Opposite
the Post Office.

lately occupied by Mr. John Berry. It
will be fitted with plate glass front and
fitted to suit any business as required.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES CONNOLLY,
Boot and Shoe Merchant,
Kent-st., Lindsay.
or to CHAS. KING,
Whitby, Ont.
—16-1f.

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By a new device recently patented in U. S. and
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ESTABLISHED 1871
RUPTURE
CAN BE CURED
WITH NO INCONVENIENCE

WITHOUT A TRUSS
CHEAP BY MAIL
Your name to us means comfort to you.
A Post Card will do it.

CHAS. CLUTHE
134 KING ST. WEST
TORONTO - CANADA

DALY HOUSE, Lindsay, Edward
Daly Proprietor. I have again
assumed control of the Daly House
Everything is first class. The table is
always supplied with the best in the
market. The sample room is A No 1
The hotel is electric lighted through-
out. A commodious yard and first class stabling.
The best \$1.00 per day house in
Lindsay. Free bus to and from all
boats and trains. Call and see me.
Lindsay, May 10th, 1889. Ed. DALY.

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Policies issued while you wait.

Only first-class Companies repre-
sented.

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The undersigned would intimate to the
public that he has purchased the business
heretofore carried on by the late Mr.
John Robinson, Gunsmith, and solicits a
continuance of their trade.

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LOCKS REPAIRED.
SKATES SHARPENED, ETC
Anything in this line promptly attend-
ed to and satisfaction guaranteed.
—6m.
JOS. KING.

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TO RENT OR FOR SALE.
To rent for a term of years, Lot 2, Con. 3, Opp.
200 acres, soil, clay loam, free from stumps, etc.,
and well watered by one of the best streams in the
country. On the premises are a new house,
improvement shed, hog pen, etc., 2572.0
stone wall, except for 50 head of horses and cattle,
2 calves and 2 colts. Terms reasonable to the right
man.
Apply to,
THOS ADAM,
Lock Box 74, Lindsay

Jewett's Restaurant,

KENT STREET, LINDSAY
BEST LUNCH FOR 15c.

OYSTERS, FRUIT, AND CON-
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Just Received a New
Stock of

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Ladies will find the quality to be
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Flower & Garden Seeds,

A Full Assortment.

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Fenelon Falls, Mar. 27, 1894.

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Gas and Vitalized Air administered
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All branches of Dentistry, including the
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Pure GAS and VITALIZED AIR for
painless extraction. Free when artificial
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perience. Rooms over ennedy's store, op-
posite Dominion Bank, Kent Street.

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LINDSAY.

Is now using ETHEL CHLORIDE
(Langue) for extracting teeth. It is ap-
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spray, when numbness is produced and
the teeth extracted (No Hypodermic needle
is required to pierce the gums in the use
of it is the invention of Dr. Benque, 34 Rue
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Mr. Neelands continues to use gas
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Col. of Physicians & Surgeons, Ont. Late Physician
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston Grand Trunk
geon, Lindsay District.
Lindsay, Feb. 4th, 1891. e

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and Russell streets, Lindsay.—12-ly.

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