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is prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES, both Marble and Granite.

Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work.
Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc. a specialty.
Being a practical workman, all should see the signs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WORKS.—In the rear of the Market on Cambridge st., opposite Matthews' packing house.

ROBT. CHAMBERS

**IT
WILL
PAY**

you if you intend building this season to consult me before making contracts. I have an up-to-date planing mill, and can supply everything that is needed for housebuilding at the very lowest prices. The best workmen, the driest lumber and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Salaried premises, and new machinery just added. All orders turned out promptly.

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Planing Factory.

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- Fresh Mined Stone, Nut and Egg Coal coming direct from mines weekly.
- Best Blacksmith Coal.
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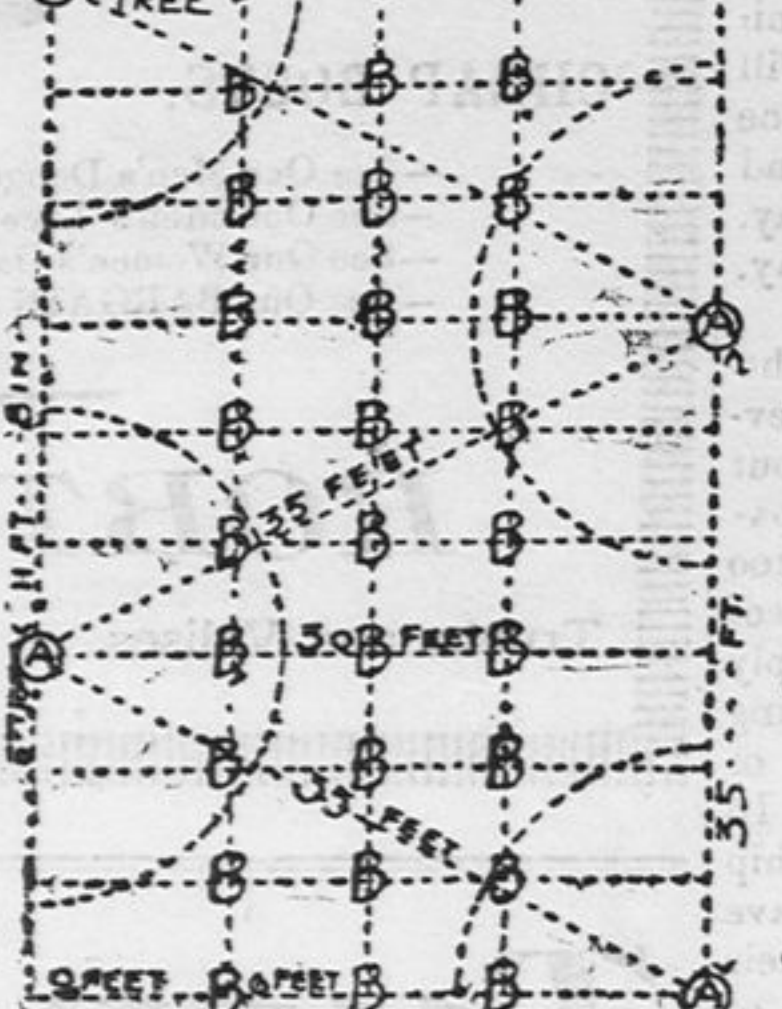
FARM GARDEN

BERRIES IN ORCHARDS.

Growing Small Fruits Among Tree Fruits. Diagram For Mixed Planting.

Differences of opinion prevail as to the possibility and desirability of growing small fruits in peach, plum or apple orchards. A writer in The Rural New Yorker considers the question from several standpoints, giving a plan for mixed planting as follows:

In general cultivation it is not best to try to grow bush fruits or strawberries permanently in an orchard. There are



MIXED PLANTING IN AN ORCHARD.

no fruits that can be grown profitably where they are densely shaded by orchard trees. The question of planting small fruits in a young orchard must be considered from two different points of view. The man who makes a specialty of some one thing, as strawberries, and does not grow a succession of all sorts of fruits has an easier task than the man who has no specialty and grows all sorts of fruits in a succession. The first man can plant much more closely than the second. In general, too, strawberries are much better for the orchard than bush fruits, because they are in the soil only one year, and their annual removal gives a better chance for thorough tillage.

The out shows a method of planting small fruits in an orchard which is essentially that practiced some time ago by Mr. John Craig at the Central Experiment farm, Ottawa. The trees are planted in the hexagonal fashion, each tree being 35 feet from every other. The bushes are check rowed in the rectangular fashion, the rows in one direction being 6 feet wide and in the other direction 5 feet 10 inches. As the trees increase in size the bushes inside the circles are the first to be removed.

Mr. Craig now thinks this plan too complicated. The square system of planting is simpler than the hexagonal system (which is also called the triangular or quincunx), and it is generally adopted on cheap lands and in orchards on a vast scale.

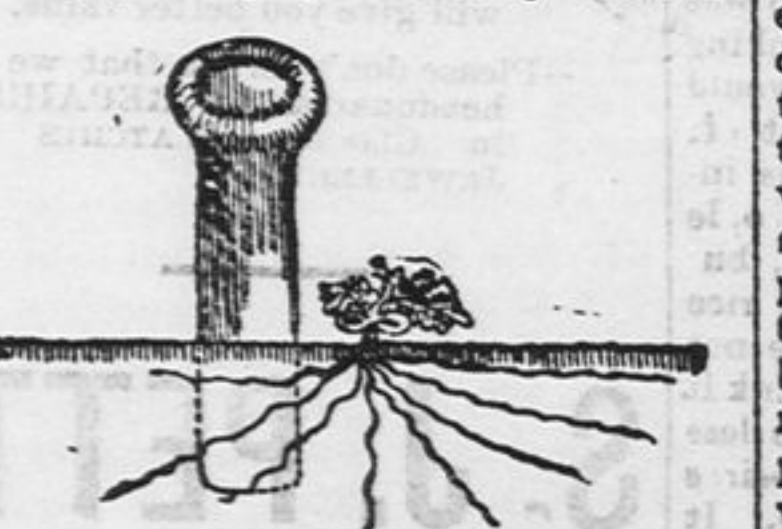
The hexagonal system seems more complicated at first, but it is more economical of space, and is therefore the better system for high priced lands. The more valuable the land the more ingenious and complicated the plans are likely to be. The plan illustrated would seem wasteful to a raspberry specialist. In the figure the berry bushes are 6 feet by 5 feet 10 inches. In general cultivation black raspberries are set 3 feet by 6 feet and reds 3 feet by 5 feet. A specialist can plant closer.

Growing Brussels Sprouts.

These require the same treatment as cabbage. The soil must be rich and contain considerable moisture. If the small sprouts do not grow rapidly, they will be tough. Sow seed in a hotbed and transplant or scatter seed in hills and thin. Give the plants plenty of room. Have the rows 30 inches apart and the plants two feet apart. Ordinary culture will suffice. Sprouts half an inch in diameter are thought to be more palatable than larger ones. The top leaves are sometimes used as greens. Among the best varieties are Improved Dwarf, Improved Matchless and Paris Market.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Watering Apparatus For Melons.

A bulletin of the Georgia station on watermelons describes a simple method of rendering concentrated fertilizer assimilable or available and preventing the hill from firing. This is by the application of water artificially, when the rainfall proves insufficient. For this purpose a joint of two inch terra cotta sewer pipe is perpendicularly sunk in



the hill before planting to the depth of six or eight inches, bell upward, as indicated in the figure.

The seeds are planted around the pipe and the stand subsequently thinned down to one vine, whose roots will eventually surround the bottom of the pipe for quite a distance in all directions. The pipe itself should be filled with water late in the afternoon—every day, if the weather is dry, or as often as may be found necessary. The continuous supply of moisture thus afforded will have a most noticeable effect by rendering every particle of plant food within reach capable of assimilation. Ordinary drain tile may be used in place of sewer pipe.

THE WEEDER.

Claimed to Be the Right Implement For Thorough Culture of Small Grain.

"All plants require for their best growth a certain culture of the soil, by which the function of the roots is stimulated and doubtless the fertility of the soil increased. This is really indispensable for the full growth of all crops alike—corn, potatoes, etc.—which are cultivated, as well as the grains, which for want of the right implements are not cultivated except to a limited extent, and by some of the most advanced farmers. It is different in other countries where labor is cheaper than with us, and women and children do this work for a mere pittance. Thus we have been forced to neglect this indispensable culture of our small grain crops, with the unavoidable result of a very much reduced yield as compared with that of European farmers."

With the recent introduction of the weeder Country Gentleman claims that we have the right implement for this work, and the old difficulty being removed we may take advantage of the opportunity now afforded, and so increase the yield of this class of crops heretofore grown under the disadvantages mentioned. This journal says: We should consider this thorough culture indispensable for the increased profit of our work and as made possible by the use of an implement which does it in the most satisfactory manner. We do not want the plants torn out of the soil, but the soil loosened on the surface only, breaking up the crust formed by drying, and with this the weeds just starting into growth are torn out while the firmly rooted wheat is undisturbed. This work, quickly done, is as effective as a far more costly hand hoeing would be—indeed better, for the peculiar character of the weeder is such that no work of the hand hoe could be so effective.

The question of damage to the young wheat has been sufficiently settled by experience with this implement, which does not harm the growing plants, only uprooting the small weeds just emerging from the soil and as yet not having any hold upon it that prevents their instant destruction. Our experience for many years past goes to show that it is best to harrow drill sown grain in the same direction as the drills run; with broadcast seeding some choice of directions may be made in accordance with the nature of the surface.

Applying Lime to the Land.

The lime always mentioned as that used for application to the land is the ordinary lime used by builders in its fresh condition, but to procure it in barrels is a costly way. If there is a limekiln nearby, the refuse lime to be there procured is much cheaper than that of the first quality used by the masons, and is equally good for the land. While the fresh caustic lime, too, is really the best for its chemical effects on the organic matter in the soil, yet that partly air slaked is still of great use for its effect on the soil in other ways. It requires a long time entirely to carbonate fresh lime, and even after that has been completed the carbonate has its valuable uses on the land. It has been shown that the use of one barrel of lime on one acre or even on more than one has been distinctly useful. A barrel of lime when dry air slaked will swell to five bushels from three, and thus may be easily sown over one acre of land. Batsas 40 bushels of fresh stone lime at 10 cents a bushel have been commonly used to the acre with manifest advantage, it may easily be that an equivalent in money value may be useful and profitable in this instance, although less in quantity. Three barrels carefully dry air slaked by exposing it to one shower or a few days' damp air under a shed will make a quantity not any less than is often applied to the soil in common practice. The Rhode Island station recently tested the effects of as small a quantity as this, with very satisfactory results.

To its advice given in the foregoing the Country Gentleman adds a caution as to the effects of lime on the potato crop: "Why it is so is perhaps at present inexplicable, but we have known it to be the case as far back as 80 years, when using lime in large quantities at the beginning of every rotation, that the application of lime to the potato crop has the effect of seriously impairing the cooking quality of the tubers, although it produces a conspicuous increase in the growth of tops. This may be explained by these figures—1,000 pounds of potato vines, green, contain 5½ pounds of lime and the tubers have only one-third of one ounce of lime in the 1,000 pounds."

Automatic Mixture of Oil and Water.

Machines for automatically mixing kerosene and water are coming into use, objectionable features of the earlier constructed apparatus having been done away with. According to a bulletin of the department of agriculture, there are machines now on the market with which the oil and water can be sprayed with uniform regularity as to percentages of the ingredients. Mr. Gould of the Cornell station does not hesitate to recommend an automatic mixture of one part kerosene to four parts water, which he has determined will not injure foliage of Cornus and Pyrus in June and July at Ithaca, N. Y. In the same way Professor Starnes of Georgia advocates the use of the automatic mixture one part kerosene to 15 parts water.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Formula of the Kansas station: Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, four pounds.
First dissolve the copper sulphate. This can be done by hot water or suspending the sulphate within a sack in a bucket of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel, and if lumpy should be strained through coarse sieving. Four both together, add enough water to make 50 gallons and stir thoroughly. As a combined insecticide it is often advisable to add paris green.

A LADY FREEMASON.

HOW MISS ST. LEGER HAPPENED TO BE INITIATED.

The Tradition as Told All Over the World Now Said Not to Be True—She Did Not Intentionally Secrete Herself to Steal the Secrets of the Order.

In Dr. Brower's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" the following sentences occur under the heading of "Freemasons":

"The lady Freemason was the Hon. Miss Elizabeth St. Leger, daughter of Lord Doneraile, who, says the tale, hid herself in an empty clock case when the lodge was held at her father's house and witnessed the proceedings. She was discovered and compelled to submit to initiation as a member of the craft."

This tradition has had worldwide acceptance, but it now appears, according to a correspondent of The Standard, who has been investigating the subject, that, although clocks are usually contained in the cases, there was no clock in this case. The correspondent in his search after truth has come across evidence collected by the Masonic historian, Brother Edward Conder, which disposes once and for all of what is a Masonic myth and a tradition which has no solid foundation. By the kindness of Lord Doneraile, Lady Castle-town of Upper Ossory, Colonel Aldworth of Newmarket Court, Mr. James St. Leger and other members of the family Brother Edward Conder has fortunately been able to piece together a history of the incident which may fairly be accepted as an authentic account of what actually transpired.

It would appear that the father of Miss St. Leger—Arthur St. Leger, first Baron Kilmayden and Viscount Doneraile—together with his sons and a few intimate friends, were accustomed to open a lodge and carry on the ordinary ceremonies at the family mansion, Doneraile Court, County Cork. On one occasion, during a period when the house was undergoing certain internal alterations, Viscount Doneraile with others met for Masonic purposes. The lodge was held in a large room on the ground floor of the house, and in front of this room was a small library, divided from the back room by a partition wall. From a plan of Doneraile Court, supplied by a member of the family, it is evident that the rooms to the right on entering the hall are probably the ones in question. The doors of these two rooms both open into the entrance hall and are not far apart. The alterations having required the removal of some of the panelling from the larger room, the wall was in places undergoing repair. A portion of this had been taken down and the bricks loosely replaced without mortar in the position they were ultimately to occupy. Against these loose bricks the oak panelling had been temporarily reared. On this particular afternoon Miss St. Leger had been reading at the library window, and, the light of the winter afternoon having failed, fell asleep.

The sound of voices in the next room restored her to consciousness, and from her position behind the loosely placed bricks of the dividing wall she easily realized that something unusual was taking place in the next room. The light shining through the unfilled spaces of the temporary wall also attracted her attention. Prompted by a not unnatural curiosity, Miss St. Leger appears to have removed one or more of the loose bricks, and thus was easily enabled to watch the proceedings of the lodge. For some time her interest in what was transpiring was sufficiently powerful to hold her spellbound. The quietness of her mind remained undisturbed for a considerable period, and it was not until she realized the solemnity of the responsibilities undertaken by the candidate that she understood the terrible consequences of her action.

The wish to hide her secret by making good her retreat took full possession of her thoughts. For it must be fully understood that, although she was perfectly aware that her father's lodge was held at the house, she had no idea of entering the library that on that evening a meeting was about to be held in an adjoining room. Her passage into the hall was easy, but it happened that the doors of the two rooms were close together. Outside in the hall the tiler was on guard, and from this point her retreat was cut off. Miss St. Leger, realizing that the tiler, Lord Doneraile's butler, well knowing the condition of the temporary wall, would at once, from her frightened appearance, grasp the situation, screamed and fainted. This old and trusted family servant, divided between his affection for his young mistress and the duties he owed to the lodge, hesitated whether he should call for aid from the household or alarm the lodge. Fearing, however, to leave the door unguarded, he decided to summon his master. This course brought Miss St. Leger's father, with her brothers and other members of the lodge, into the hall.

Having carried the young lady back into the library, and she being restored to consciousness, they learned what had occurred. Leaving her in charge of some of the members, they returned to the lodge and discussed what course, under the circumstances, they had best pursue. The discussion was prolonged for a considerable time, after which they returned, and, having acquainted Miss St. Leger with the great responsibilities she had unwittingly taken upon herself, pointed out that only one course was open to them. The fact, culled, however, with a high sense of honor, at once consented to pass through the impressive ceremonies she had already in part witnessed and became a Freemason. The circumstances as above recorded took place at a time when Miss Leger was a young girl and unmarried. The year was probably 1710.—St. James Gazette.

The Meanness of Misers.

The confirmed money miser may be the most despicable of stingy men, but the man who hoards his knowledge, his skill, his experience or the potency of his social and mercantile influence and is stingy with it when it might be immeasurably helpful to others is a miser of hardly less contemptible proportions.—Boston Globe.

There Was.

Mrs. Parvenue (affably, having spent the whole afternoon looking at pictures without buying one).—My dear Mr. G. vas, I wonder, now, if there is anything valuer than you artists about your pictures?

Poor Artist—Our efforts to sell them, madam.—London Fun.

THIN WRAPS.

Lightweight Outer Garments For Warm Weather Use.

Round capes are now worn by girls and young women only. Older women wear wraps with larger ends in front, capes of a shawl shape or cape fichus. An exception may be made with respect to extremely short round capes, which are scarcely more than wide collars, covered with ruchings, platings and ruffles. These are worn by women of every age.

The edge of capes, mantles and fichus for out of door wear is often cut in large, round scallops, beneath which is placed a very full ruffle or plaiting which puffs out between the tabs.

The collars of cloth capes are less high than they have been, and are turned over at the edge, being lined with a ruche of mousseline de sole, tulle or lace. All capes, whether of cloth or silk, are usually lined with silk. Silk serge, with a heavy rib, changeable satin duchesse or shot tulle is employed for such linings, which are light or bright in color.

Boleros, which have come to life again, are to be much worn during the summer.



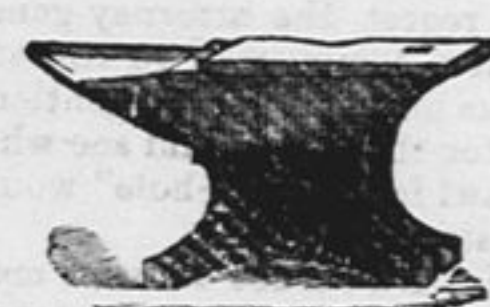
BOLERO WRAP.

a bolero and skirt worn with a silk blouse or a shirt waist being a favorite costume for the country, the seaside or for morning use in the city. The bolero, which is made so that it may be taken off like a coat, is lined throughout with silk, no seams being visible. Sometimes it is cut square across at the waist in front, sometimes the corners are rounded, sometimes they are carried down in points below the waist line. There are usually revers and a collar, and the decoration is such as may suitably adorn a street costume for ordinary use—braid, stitching or bands of plain or shirred ribbon.

The illustration shows a bolero cape. The body is of black embroidered tulle over emerald green satin, the sleeves of black, plaited mousseline de sole bordered with a ruche of the same material. The lining collar is bordered with a similar ruche, and the epaulettes of plaited mousseline are edged in the same way. A drey frill of plaited mousseline forms a stole front, finished at the bottom with a ruche. The emerald green straw toque is trimmed with black plumes and a cluster of flowers.

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- Rubber Hose, Couplings, Nozzles,
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- Biliousness, Dyspepsia,
- Rheumatism, Erysipelas,
- Sick Headache, Sallow Complexion,
- Pains in the back,
- That awful tired feeling,
- And all diseases caused by POOR BLOOD or a TORPID LIVER.

25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS. 25c.

They regulate the bowels, stimulate, tone and brace up the whole system.

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SETTS.**

The increased popularity of the Blouse has called out some exquisitely pretty effects this spring in "BLOUSE SETTS," whether the Buttons be of Silver or Gold.
Very choice complete sets in Sterling Silver and Silver Gilt in links and buttons.
The prices are 30c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

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