

WHAT UPPER COULD DO

He should ask for all copies of papers in reference to the trade question in Lindsay. Then it would be proven that the redistribution does not affect Boxall's trade. It will also be proven that his trade in Lindsay has improved 25 percent this year. Refrigerators, Coal Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Stoves and Ranges at right prices.

BOXALL,

Kent Street, Lindsay

Beautiful Wedding Rings

Solid Gold, without a joint. Stamped W. F. M. Guaranteed the finest made.

Wedding Presents

endless variety. Moderate prices. Bring your Repairing to

F. McCARTY

Jeweller, 77 Kent Street, West Side.

GETTING OUT OF BUSINESS

decided to give up the Tailoring in Lindsay, I will sell at a

Reduction in Price

NEXT TWO MONTHS, during which time we intend to clear our stock. This is an opportunity seldom afforded to the public, securing a suit in the latest style both in CUT and MATERIAL at a very low figure.

Armitage,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

IT WILL PAY

intend building this house before making contracts. I have an up-to-date plan that is needed for the building at the very lowest prices. The best workmen, number and satisfaction needed in every case. Enlarge plans, and new machinery. All orders turned out promptly.

GEORGE INGLE

Factory.

Wood's Phospholine,

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. 25¢ packages guaranteed to cure all Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of the system, Mental Weakness, Excessive use of Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of 25¢ in stamps. One will please send for free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ontario. Wood's Phospholine is sold in Lindsay by

A Song of Showers

(BY THOS. C. ROBINSON MINDEN.)
The summer showers are falling
Out on the furrowed main,
Said not the fields are barren,
The showers fall not in vain.
Fear not, good mother ocean,
Bears not one barren drop,
Full fruitful is her motion,
And who shall bid her stop.
It may not be to-morrow
Thy soul may find its rest,
Full many years of sorrow
May find thee still unbrest.

Yet doubt not, in the ages,
Some dry and worn-out flower,
As with grim death it wages
Shall find that drop its power.
Then sing thy song in meekness,
The lark has yet to rise,
Whose strains, in all their weakness,
Fill not that dear God's skies.
And that poor flower down-trodden,
Revived by the poet's strain,
From death, all dark and so tedious,
Shall bud and bloom again.

VICTORIA COUNTY CHEESE BOARD

The first sale of the Victoria County Cheese Board was held in the council chamber on Friday last. Nearly 1300 boxes were boarded, and the buyers comprised the old stand-bys, Messrs. James Whitton, Geo. Fitzgerald and John D. Flavelle. Several factories were not represented at this sale, but they will in all probability report later on. The following are the factories:

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Star | 100 |
| Lorneville | 25 |
| Cameron | 73 |
| Dunsford | 70 |
| Mariposa | 50 |
| Derryville | 50 |
| Cambray | 50 |
| Janetville | 55 |
| Omenee | 60 |
| Fenelon Falls | 60 |
| North Verulam | 60 |
| Minden | 30 |
| Leaskdale | 30 |
| Valentia | 44 |
| North Ops | 45 |
| Pine Grove | 60 |
| Reaboro | 60 |
| Bobcaygeon | 115 |
| Maple Leaf | 55 |
| Palestine | 27 |
| Ingoldby | 27 |
| Red Rock | 140 |

President Robertson on calling the meeting to order expressed his pleasure at seeing so many factories represented and so much cheese boarded. As all the buyers were not present he thought it would be well to take up general business as to frequently when the sale was over many salesmen left the board. He referred to the grant \$15 for an exhibit of cheese at the Central Fair, provided that a corresponding sum was given by the society, and stated that the directors had not met since that date, but as they were to come together on Saturday some definite action would be taken. He expressed his delight with the action of the board in backing up the Cheese and Butter Association of Eastern Ontario by engaging an instructor, who he was pleased to see with us to-day. His reports on the factories visited by him so far were highly satisfactory. He then acknowledged the receipt of the rules of order and sale books and submitted an account from the Watchman-Warder for the same.

THE BIDDING

On invitation for bids, Mr. Fitzgerald led off easy with an offer of 75 cents for selections. Mr. Whitton raised it to eight, to be followed by Mr. Fitzgerald with an eighth better. Mr. Whitton then went up to 7 1/4 and Fitzgerald lifted it up 7 1/2 cents. Whitton scratched his head and boosted it up another 1/4 and Fitzgerald called 8 cents flat, and secured Star Bobcaygeon, Mariposa and North Ops. Mr. Whitton then led off with an offer of 7 1/2 for further selections, and Fitzgerald secured the call at 7 1/2-16 cents naming Cameron, Dunsford, Cambray, Omenee, Fenelon Falls, North Verulam, Pine Grove and Reaboro, but all refused.

POINTERS FOR OUR DAIRYMEN.

Mr. Ward, the new instructor, then addressed the board and touched upon two or three very important points to the dairy industry in this district. He first urged the salesmen and managers of factories to urge upon the patrons the necessity of greater care with the milk. There were thousands of dollars lost every year and the reputation of the cheese industry injured from the one fact that the milk failed to arrive at the factory in proper condition. It is just as much a criminal offence to send impure milk to the factory as to send adulterated milk. Mr. Ward then dealt with the curing rooms, many of which were faulty and the cheese maker was in no way to blame. He had in pected turn out a choice article. He had in pected a factory where the temperature stood at 50 degrees. He then scored the practice of drawing whey in the milk can and stated that Victoria county would never reach the position that was within its reach until this practice was abolished. He had frequently detected the whey odor on fresh milk. He urged that steps should be taken to bring about a reformation in these matters. In all other respects he reported that the Victoria district was well pleased with the Victoria district.

Mr. Whitton agreed that the patrons to consider the important points to the whey side. There was no value in the whey any way. The patrons should also put their milk stand-up, and they could not be going to rob them, and they could not expect the milk-drawer to go into every factory. The milk should arrive at the factory gate. He pointed out that if cheese was rejected that they could not hold their maker responsible as they did not send the milk to the factory in a pure state, and persisted in making a slop barrel out of their milk cans.

Mr. Fitzgerald expressed surprise that a word was mentioned at the annual meeting about this whey question. There was not a factory following this practice on the Peterboro board. In the beginning all the buyers insisted upon "starring" that did, and now the practice was completely abandoned. His reports from English buyers was that Victoria cheese was good but not clean.

President Robertson stated that he had heard so much about this whey agitation that he was beginning to believe there was something in it. He also stated that Mr. Whitton had said the Victoria district was supposed to be the best in the county. He also made similar remarks. Personally he thought that less harm resulted from bringing home the fresh scalded whey than from sending it around the sides of the can. Dr. Whitton stated that Victoria county cheese-makers were as good as there was in Canada, and while their cheese was

certainly good, complaints were made to his employers by the English buyers that it had a "bucky" flavor—this "bucky" flavor is what we call a whey flavor. If these defects were remedied their cheese would be faultless and would command a higher price.

Mr. Thos. Calvert related the experience of his factory in relation to the whey question. After having made several moves they were again following this practice. Mr. E. Shine thought this matter should have been settled at the annual meeting. It was too late now, as the contracts were let.

PETERBORO CHEESE BOARD

The first regular meeting of the Peterboro cheese board was held on Wednesday last, when 39 factories boarded a total of about 3,500 cheese. The board was cleared. The highest price paid being 7 1/2-16c.

A HOME MADE HAPPY

MRS. TUCKER OF NIAGARA FALLS TELLS WHAT DID IT

HER DAUGHTER WAS AFFLICTED WITH ST. VITUS' DANCE AND HELPLESS AS AN INFANT—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURED HER AFTER SPECIALISTS HAD FAILED

From the Review, Niagara Falls.
It is a horrible feeling to know that you have lost all command or control of your limbs, and must depend upon your friends to wait upon and serve you the same as an infant. This was the condition of Miss Myrtle Tucker for nearly a year, and the R-vie learning that she had been wonderfully benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People sent a reporter to hear her story. We called at the residence of Mr. Edwin Tucker, of the village of Niagara Falls. Mrs. Tucker received us very cordially on ascertaining the object of our visit. As nearly as possible these are her exact words in speaking of her daughter's case:—"My daughter Myrtle is in her fifteenth year. About a year ago alarming symptoms of St. Vitus' dance made their appearance, but for some time we did not know what was really the matter. She lost the use of her arms, her right arm was completely paralyzed. She had to be dressed and undressed, being totally unable to help herself. The best local physicians were called in and prescribed to her, but they appeared to be unable to afford relief. We made a trip to Buffalo last January and a specialist was consulted, who recommended that Myrtle be shut up in a dark room for three months, allowing no one to see or speak to her but the nurse. In fact the doctor insisted upon her being sent to one of the city hospitals. Arsenic was one of the specifics used; it helped to quiet for a time, but no permanent relief was obtained. After our return from Buffalo, my son urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Myrtle. He said he was sure it would do her good as it had cured his boy of a similar complaint. I then determined to try them as I was conscious the treatment she was getting was doing her no good. I purchased a box and the effect of the pills was almost marvellous from the very beginning; before the first box was used an improvement was plainly discernible. Five boxes in all have been used and Myrtle is now able to run and enjoy herself in a manner she could not do for months and months back. Two weeks ago she commenced to attend school after an absence of nine months. "I want it distinctly understood," said Mrs. Tucker, that the physicians all agreed that my daughter was afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance; that the treatment of the medical attendants did not benefit her and that no other medicine was taken after commencing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so that there is no doubt her recovery must be attributed to the use of these pills. Her state of health is now most excellent, her appetite is good, and I am only too pleased to be able to certify to the above facts in order that others similarly afflicted may be encouraged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered state of the nerves is the fruitful source of most ills that effect man, kind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Failures in Grafting.

Most of the failures in grafting, cherry and plum trees come from cutting the grafts too late. These trees sprout their buds earlier than any other fruit trees, and if the buds swell before being put in, they dry out the juices of the scion so that it cannot effect union with the stock. It is best to set the grafts before the trees are very forward in leaf, as cutting off the leaves will then give too much of a check to the tree, and hinder the development of the newly-set scion.

—F. W. Crossley, of Dublin, Ireland.

is anxious to start a shilling fund to make the lakes and bays of Killarney public property. He has sent a thousand shillings to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who will act as trustee of the fund. The present owner, the Standard Insurance Company, refused £35,000 for the property.

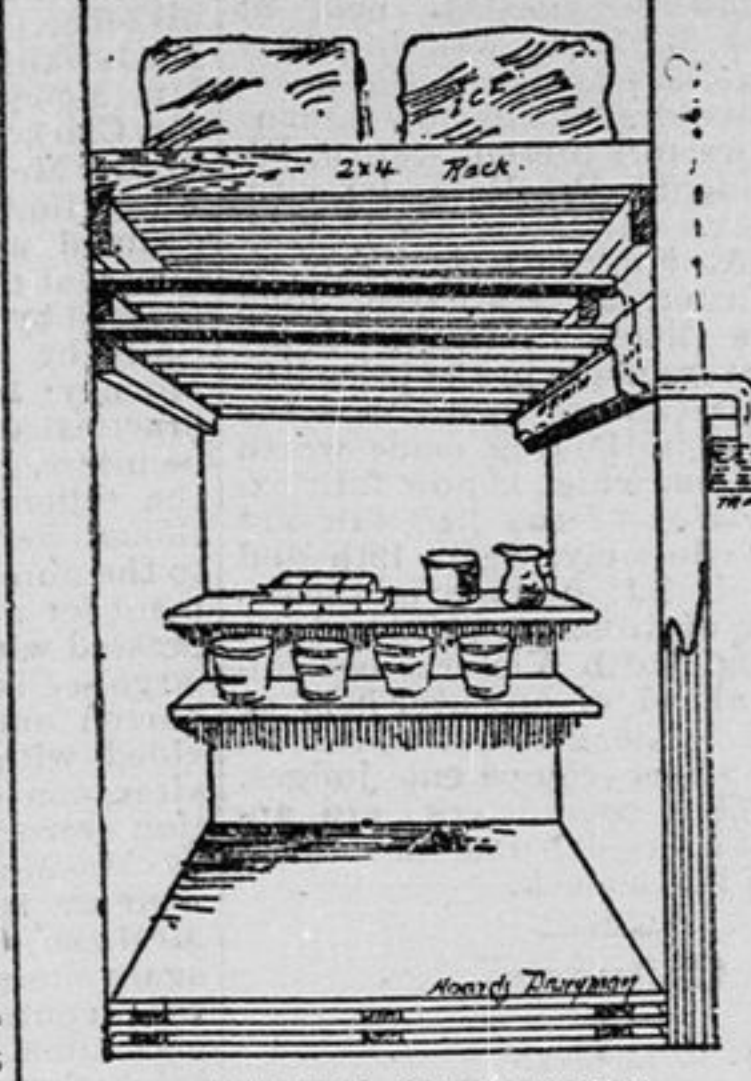
REFRIGERATING ROOM.

Cuts and Description of a Dairy Cooling Room That Are Self-Explanatory—How to Build It.

"Buff Jersey," in Hoard's Dairyman, gives the following cuts and description of a cooling room that are self-explanatory:

1. The material is to be found in any lumber yard.
2. Any good carpenter can build them.
3. They can be built of any size, from a kitchen chest to a large room for storing butter or working it in.
4. The packages of butter will not take mould, but keep bright and dry.
5. They are very economical of ice.
6. They are readily cleaned.

In 1892 I put a small room in a creamery, that would hold 600 pounds of butter. The creamery room was so small that the refrigerator stood only four feet from boiler—a very trying position—but for all that the temperature was at 42 degrees. On Springside farm we are using a chest that I built last spring that holds 400 pounds of one-pound prints and 300 pounds of ice. I have often weighed the drip, and when room was up to 96 or 100 degrees the waste was but one pound per hour. This cooler cost just \$11.05 for

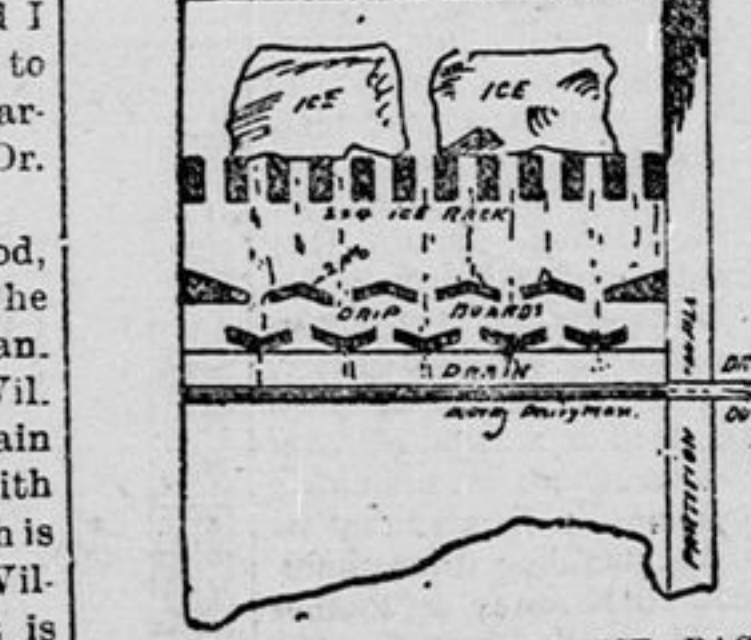


INTERIOR VIEW OF SIDE. material, about the cost of freight for a refrigerator from Chicago.

I will give as brief a description of manner of making as possible. For a room of any size make bottom first of four or six inch flooring; to start, cut flooring enough for first course—take the width the room is to be, and length—take 2x3 inch strips, lay them down 18 inches apart, and on them lay two thicknesses of best odorless building paper and on these strips nail the flooring; turn the floor over, so naked strips will be uppermost (the strips are three inches shorter all round than the flooring); now put on two more thicknesses of paper; and lay on flooring flush with strips; cut another set of strips three inches shorter than the floor you now have; lay on these two more thicknesses of paper and put on a last course of flooring.

You now have two perfect dead air spaces, which is a better non-conductor than any filling, and will always be sweet. Inside of room, sides are put on the same as bottom, except at the corners where, as a matter of precaution, I always put an extra thickness of paper, as I add the flooring. In height of building leave enough room overhead for ice chamber (two feet six inches is about right). Now comes the principal feature of the room, namely, the ice racks. Four inches below where the two feet six inch line is from ceiling of cooler, nail securely a 2x2 scantling on long way of cooler, both sides alike; on these rest 2x4's two inches apart. These are the floor of ice chamber.

The ice pans, or drip catchers, are made of 2x3 pine of good quality; thus: Gauge out one side like a trough, full width of 2x6, and 1 1/2 inches deep in middle, turn 2x6 over and take off corners, and plane, so the 2x6 will be a gradual fall from centre to edge. These troughs run same way as ice rack. Before placing them have tinners make a strong zinc or galvanized trough two inches wide, one side strengthened by a wire turned in edge, other side straight; at one end have an outlet pipe soldered on, long enough to go through cooler and project an inch or more; if desired, an air trap is put on end. This trough runs long way of room below ice rack, one end nailed two or three inches lower



VIEW OF END, SHOWING ICE RACK AND DRIP BOARDS.

than other to secure quick drainage. On opposite side of room from gutter, secure a 2x1 to the first course of drip boards, convex side up, and three inches apart; these drip boards rest just over drain, four inches is room enough. Directly under the three inch space, and two or three inches lower down, place concave 2x6's, one end resting on drain, and other end a little higher. You now have an open pan, can see ice every six inches, but no water can drop on drain. The drip boards are not fastened, but can be taken down and washed readily. The rack for ice is not fastened, but can be removed at any time. Make doors on same plan as sides and bottom. This room, built as above, will hold the same degree of temperature at all times and is very inexpensive. Outside can be finished with cornice and panel work. If one so desires; put on two or three coats of paint any way.

With the exception of the jack for the separator, shafting in the creamery is invariably put overhead. Make the floor of concrete.

Keep the Hoos Sharp. All the hoos and other small tools used in cultivating, including cultivator teeth, should be sharpened at the beginning of the season, and kept sharp thereafter. In stony ground a hoe will need a little touch of the grindstone nearly every day. This may seem a small matter, but the time used in keeping small tools sharp is not wasted, as it enables the workman to work more effectively for a

CULTIVATION.

The Practical Man of the Practical Farmer Tells How Thousands of Dollars Are Made.

By the time your potatoes and corn get up four inches there are probably roots 18 inches or more in length, says T. B. Terry in Practical Farmer. These roots for the most part will be found near the surface. They run out almost horizontally. Very soon they occupy all of the soil. This is their feeding ground. The more they can have undisturbed to feed in the better, and the larger the crop will be ordinarily. But we must stir the surface some to keep weeds down and check evaporation of water. If we fail to do this the crop will be through if we cultivate very deep along the roots and injure the crop that way. So we must avoid these extremes and try and do all the good we can get as little injury as possible. As a rule I think you will usually find it best to cultivate as deeply as possible for a week or ten days after the crop comes up. Work the ground thoroughly then, even if you do tear off some few roots that are just starting. Use the weeder, of course, in connection with the cultivator, to stir the surface in the hills or drills where the cultivator teeth do not go. Then after about ten days stop deep work entirely and do not stir the surface more than two inches deep. They will not injure the roots to work in. If you make the surface two inches of this pulverized soil, lying nearly level, will make a good mulch. Probably it will be as good as four inches would be where the soil was broken up coarsely, and somewhat in ridges, with wide teeth. We use teeth 1 1/2 inches wide, or narrower. Now suppose very heavy rains should come with potatoes and corn 10 or 12 inches high. The ground is settled solidly. Shall one tear it up again deeply? Well, you must decide for yourselves. I should not; have not for the past 20 years. Although I realize that terrible flooding rains at that time will pack the ground so as to injure the yield of potatoes, still to mellow do more harm. I take up with what I believe on the average to be the lesser of two evils.

Now, about this root pruning by deep cultivation, after crop is well started, it never does any good. The amount of harm it may do depends on circumstances. In moist, growing weather it would do less harm (possibly not any) than in dry, hot weather. I have seen crops of corn and potatoes seriously injured by deep cultivation, which was followed by weeks of drought. The poorer the soil, the more injury might be expected. Your father, or grandfather, and plowed corn deeply. Perfectly true, but he got them in spite of his method, of culture and not because of it. The newly-turbed prairie, or freshly-cleared timber land was full of vegetable matter and food for corn. One could tear off half the roots with his plow and still get a crop. There wasn't much need of studying methods then, as the abundant fertility of the soil would carry a crop through most any way. Now, with this fertility somewhat exhausted, the old system of culture will often reduce the yield. If you do not quite believe this just stop and think a moment. Isn't the plan given above founded on common sense? Doesn't it look reasonable? And in every section of this country where drought troubles you can find men who have succeeded by following this method in bad seasons when old ways failed. The writer has no possible motive in writing this article only to give you facts that will be helpful to you. Many farms have got in such condition that one must study and think in order to manage so as to get the best returns.

You will gather from the above that I would not till up potatoes, or corn, because it would not be done without tearing off roots. And also one cannot stir the surface to check evaporation as well as they are killed as when they are nearly level. On land that is well drained, naturally or with tiles, is well plant potatoes in drills about four inches deep. These might get killed up an inch or two in cultivating. We have raised a good many thousand bushels this way with success. If potatoes are planted in hills they must be filled up to prevent their growing out of ground. Therefore, we have not planned in hills at all. The drill culture enables us to so manage as not to injure the roots and to save unnecessary evaporation. And with the weeder we can keep the crop clean just as well.

The eastern farmer who uses a one-horse cultivator can regulate the depth that the teeth go by having a wheel on in front and holding carefully. The board attached in the rear for dry weather, spoken of last week, will gauge the depth nicely, in connection with the wheel. Take a board 12 or 16 inches wide, as long as will work between rows, mortise a hole in it and slip on rear end of frame and tie or wire it so upper edge of board will incline forward somewhat. The lower edge rubs out both marks. The pulverizer and gauges depth. Use only in dry weather. Saw off ends of board as crop grows so as not to disturb growing tubers. It is well to round the bottom edge slightly, so it will be higher at the end and not dig into hills. Study this article and the preceding one carefully, good friends, for attention to the points brought out has helped many a farmer to make thousands of dollars that he wouldn't have got by careless tillage.

Grapes for the Farmer.

There are still many farmers' families that have not half the supply of grapes that every family should require. It is a fruit that appears only two or three months on the market, because most of the early varieties, and those most easily grown, are poor keepers. There are, however, enough kinds of grapes of high quality, and always sure to ripen. For six varieties, which should span the grape season from September until April, we would plant Delaware, Niagara, Salem, Wilder, Barry, and for the very earliest either Worden or Moore's Early, both of which are earlier than the Concord.

Dutty Eggs.

The shell of an egg is porous, and any offensive matter on it quickly finds its way, by odor at least, to the albumen within, and soon affects it injuriously. Care should be taken to allow no excrement of hens in nests where they lay their eggs. Neither should hens be allowed to make nests in manure piles, as they are quite apt to do, as the heating of manure will often start the germ if the egg is left too long in the nest, and the quikenee germ will perish when removed from the warmth that started it into life. We are always suspicious of discolored

WHAT YOU CAN BUY AT

Lennon's

FURNITURE.

- Bedroom Suites
- Springs and Mattresses
- Extension Tables
- Centre Tables
- Falling Leaf Tables
- Chairs
- Sideboards
- Bureaus, Lounges
- Cook Stoves

Housefurnishings.

- Crockery, Glassware
- Tinware, Graniteware
- Knives, Forks and
- Spoons, Brooms, Brushes
- And Butter Bowls
- Lamps, Spoons, Mops
- And Whips

and a general stock of
—New and Second Hand Furniture

J. H. LENNON,

Opposite Benson House

FOR JUNE WEDDINGS

ENGAGEMENT RINGS WEDDING RINGS WEDDING PRESENTS

Very nice new patterns of
SUGAR SPOONS, BEERY SPOONS AND TABLE SILVERWARE

GEO. W. BEALL,

THE JEWELLER

Worth While to Watch our Windows

for just now they've dressed with men's and women's Spring shoe styles—as usual, best and most select line in town.

When you buy your Shoes at this store you know that you have not paid too much for them; that they are the correct style; and that they will wear well.

W. L. WHITE,

Lindsay's Leading Shoe Store

CAMPERS

Should take with them a supply of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

Those who intend going camping this summer should take with them Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Getting wet, catching cold, drinking water that is not always pure or eating food that disagrees, may bring on an attack of Colic, Cramps and Diarrhoea. Prompt treatment with Dr. Fowler's Strawberry in such cases relieves the pain, checks the diarrhoea and prevents serious consequences. Don't take chances of spoiling a whole summer's outing through neglect of putting a bottle of this great diarrhoea doctor in with your supplies. But see that it's the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as most of the imitations are highly dangerous.

