

ESTABLISHED 1873 THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 65

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 28th February next, and the same will be payable at the Banking House in this City on and after Friday, the 1st day of March next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 28th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. P. SCHOLFIELD, Gen. Mgr.

Toronto, 23rd January, 1907.

FARM NOTES

The hand separator is a good thing or a very bad thing, according to the way it is kept, says Successful Farming.

When healthy hens refuse to lay the fault is probably their own. Look at the house, feed, or care.

It is much better to have the pigs a little hungry and come to their feed with a sharp appetite than to have them lazy and indifferent about it.

In breeding stock of all kinds says Successful Farming, the best results are reached through the watchful eye and willing hand directed by skill and judgment involved in breeding and feeding.

No single grain ration meets the entire wants of the young growing or fattening animal, says the Drovers' Journal. In all cases, and especially with pigs, a good variety gives the best results.

Where a cow with an unruly nature is only an ordinary producer, says the Iowa Homestead, she will find a much better place in the beef barrel than in the dairy herd. This is a profitable and quick manner of getting rid of a constant source of aggravation in the herd.

Strictly fresh eggs need not be shipped far to market, says Farms and Fireside. Customers will buy the best when they know the eggs to be fresh, and thus a trade in choice eggs can be established almost anywhere, and the farmer can sell his eggs but with little difficulty at this season.

Every orchard should have a windbreak to protect it from the winter winds, says the Drovers' Journal. This windbreak should not be too dense. Forest trees are good windbreaks. Small orchards should have windbreaks on at least three sides of them. In large orchards the fruit trees themselves are in a way their own protection.

Between all branches of the live stock market there is more or less sympathy, says the Breeders' Gazette. Calves and lambs appreciate in value simultaneously for some unexplained cause. An advance in hogs invariably influences cattle prices favorably. The reason is obvious—meat consumers desert the high-priced article for the cheaper.

Butter imported into Great Britain in 1906 was 19,993,314 pounds, valued at \$103,702,455.72, according to the report of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, says Elgin Dairy Report. There were 279,550,221 pounds of cheese imported, valued at \$31,927,331.62. The largest butter contributor was Denmark, while Canada took the lead in cheese.

A NEW CLOVER.

The United States Bureau of Plant Industry has, says Country Life, in America been experimenting with a new form of red clover which came from the black soil region of Russia. The plant is practically hairless, and therefore does not hold dust like the common red clover. For this reason it is believed that it will make a better forage plant for horses, since it will be much less likely to cause heaves, and will be cleaner and more convenient to handle. Bloating in cattle is, perhaps, due in part to the presence of hairs on common clover. If this be true, the trouble would be obviated by feeding them the new hairless Orel clover. Another objection to the common red clover is that it matures much earlier than timothy, with which it is usually sown. It is thus impossible to harvest the mixture at a time when the full value of both the clover and timothy can be obtained. The new Orel clover matures two weeks later than the common red clover, and at a season when the farmer's attention is not so imperatively demanded for his corn, and also at a time when in the

most of the clover belt the weather is more favorable for harvesting the crop without injury by rain.

MEASURING BALED HAY.

An average bale of alfalfa hay, sold on the market at Manhattan, weighs about 85 lbs., the average length of the bale is about 40 in., and the other dimensions are 15x20 in., making the total volume of a bale about 7 cubic feet. Twenty-three and one-half bales will make a ton, figuring 85 lbs. per bale, and 164.5 cubic feet of space will be required to store these 23½ bales, that is, figuring actual volume; doubtless, we should add 10 per cent. more space for room lost between bales in storing, making about 180 cubic feet of space required for storing a ton of baled alfalfa hay. Ordinarily, 512 cubic feet is figured as the volume of a ton of hay in the mow or stack soon after stacking, or about the time hay is well settled. The volume of a ton of baled hay is, therefore, equal to about one-third the volume of a ton of loose hay in the stack or mow. If the total space in the barn holding 25 tons of loose hay could be used for storing the baled hay, the barn would hold in the neighborhood of 75 tons of baled hay.—A. M. Ten Eyck in Kan. Farmer.

MAPLE SUGAR BULLETIN.

For the purpose of distributing a bulletin on the manufacture of pure maple sugar and syrup, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has undertaken to collect a list of maple sugar makers from each county in the Dominion. It is by chance any names of sugar makers, or any interested in the manufacture, have been omitted from the list, or the copy already mailed has gone astray, the Department will be glad to send all who apply, or, to anyone who may wish to send in a list of names with P.O. addresses, a copy of the maple sugar bulletin just issued. This bulletin not only deals with the manufacture of "Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar," but also explains the sections of the Adulteration Act having reference to maple syrup and sugar, and like ingredients, and gives a "form of warranty" which has to be signed by the sugar maker himself and handed on to the wholesaler, retailer and consumer, thus giving the purchaser assurance that the goods sold as "Pure Maple Syrup" or "Pure Maple Sugar," are what they are represented to be.

Poultry Institute Spring Pointers

A press bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, says: The various speakers at the Institute strongly emphasized the necessity of having vigor in the flock. With strong healthy birds the best results could be looked for if properly fed and housed, but with stock that lacked that brisk appearance so characteristic of the laying hen, there was not much hope for profit. The selection of a few of the best winter layers of good bred type was strongly recommended as one of the very best methods for improvement in breeding. The selected hens need not be in large numbers, a half dozen real good ones are plenty, and these should be mated to a male from vigorous, heavy laying parents. Every one's experience is that eggs from free range hens hatch best, therefore it would seem good business to allow the small flock the range of the farm. Much time was spent on incubation and brooding. Mr. W. H. Day gave a very pleasing and clear talk on the science of incubation or how a hen hatches eggs. It was shown that the size of the air cell in the large end of the egg might vary greatly in different eggs, even in eggs from the same hen and yet the percentage hatch would be about the

same. The weighing of eggs was recommended to those who wished to hatch the best chicks, for the reason that it was thought by many that chicks hatched from eggs that had better chance to live. A hen sitting out of doors upon the ground evaporates about 11 per cent. of the weight of the eggs during the process of incubation. It was demonstrated that the average incubator evaporates a quantity of water from the eggs, which, where one wishes to know exactly what evaporation is taking place it is a simple matter to weigh the eggs at the beginning, at the ninth day of incubation when the first test is made, and also on the eighteenth day or about the time the machine is closed. Experiments appeared to indicate that moisture in large quantities was necessary in many machines right from the first day of incubation until the last day, to keep the loss in weight as low as in the natural process. The brooding of young chicks was fully discussed at the meetings. There was a common idea among the speakers that chicks should be reared on new ground every year, if possible, and under no circumstances should young broods of chicks be put upon ground where other broods had ranged that year. Many weakling and sickly birds were due directly to the common practice of putting brood after brood in the same ground, or fresh ground, when a new lot was put in the brooder. For food for brooder chicks, many of the commercial chicken foods were recommended, and when these could not be had, dry bread crumbs, cracked wheat, small cracked corn, and pinhead oat meal, strongly endorsed by the speaker. The idea was advanced by one speaker that some artificially hatched chicks lacked for the first few days of their lives the instinct of telling what was good food and consequently would eat anything. For this reason it was advocated not to litter the brooder with anything, but to make for a chick to eat. Cut hay and straw were considered best.

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LIBERAL PAPER GOES FOR LEADER GRAHAM

THINKS HE SHOULD HAVE LEFT THREE-FIFTHS CLAUSE IN LOCAL OPTION LAW ALONE. The Windsor Record, (Liberal), publishes a very strong attack upon the new provincial leader, after referring editorially to Mr. Graham's announced platform upon temperance questions, the Record says: "This looks like a tactical error on the part of Mr. Graham. His many friends, who are watching his course with anxious interest, would be better pleased if he kept his finger out of the temperance stew. In the light of the past he should be exceedingly chary of it, unless he and his party want to wander in the wilderness for some time to come. For many years successive Liberal leaders, from Mowat down, making in temperance, toadying and making every possible concession to it, but finally proved the ruin of the party the prohibition element voting out the men from whom they could hope to get anything, and voting in the party who brusquely and positively refused them anything. Mr. Graham cannot hope to carry his bill. Mr. Whitney and his followers are solidly and unalterably set against meddling with that as it stands, an attitude that does them credit, as the Record has more than once had occasion to say. Mr. Whitney's stability on this question is, in fact, one of the chief elements of his strength. He does not please the honest Liberal wing of the prohibition element, but he holds that large section which will not allow prohibition to jeopardize party."

ASTONISHING DEVICE FOR SAFETY IN TRAVEL

WILL STOP TRAIN AT ANY POINT AND CAN BE SET TO ACT EVEN IF ENGINEER IS DEAD OR ASLEEP. This statement appearing in a Chicago paper just after a terrible railway accident four years ago set Dr. W. S. Filley, a Toledo dentist, to working on a device which would fill this necessity. Judging from the successful tests to which his invention was subjected recently on a D. U. R. short line car between Detroit and Wyandotte, his three years of effort has been crowned with success, says the Detroit Free Press. In the presence of two veteran engineers of the Wabash railway, Sheriff James D. Burns and two newspaper representatives, while the car was bowling along at the rate of forty miles an hour, Dr. Filley set the device so that it would stop the car at a point a mile distant. The motorman then left his post and took a seat in the rear of the car. When the mile was nearly traversed the car suddenly began to slacken its speed, and within a distance of 200 feet it was completely stopped. Again, while the car was speeding down a steep grade at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, the air brakes which are controlled by the device were suddenly turned on and the car stopped in 270 feet. So simple is the invention it can easily be understood by the veriest layman. If an engine or electric car leaves its starting point with orders to pass another on a switch or siding fifteen miles away, a pointer is set at a fifteen mile mark on a graded scale. Another pointer registers the distance which the car has traversed as it speeds along. When the car comes within a quarter mile of the place where it is to stop, a bell rings and a lever drops down. It is then the engineer's or motorman's duty to pull another lever which prevents the automatic device from working and to stop the engine of his own accord. If he does not, the automatic device acts and stops the engine at the place for which it has been set. Dr. Filley claims that in actual tests the device will not vary six inches in a hundred miles. Every time that the car is stopped by the automatic device, the stoppage is registered on the machine. When the engineer or motorman arrives at his destination, it is up to him to explain these marks and why he did not stop the car himself instead of allowing the machine to do it. Another part of the machine registers the numbers of times that the car stops, the number of miles that it traverses and backs up—in

CAUSE OF HITCHING IN HORSES EXPLAINED

DUE TO LACK OF POWER OR DEFECTIVE BALANCE—STARTING OFF AT TOO FAST A PACE AND BAD DRIVING CONTRIBUTE.

Of the many defects of action that horses show, one that detracts very much from the gracefulness of the movement in the trot and walk is "hitching." It is a peculiar hopping movement which results from lack of power or from defective balance. It is said that good colts are born, not made. Exactly the opposite is the case with "hitching," they are made, not born, although there is no doubt that some colts are "hitched" with a predisposition to it, yet it may be kept in abeyance by good handling. The causes of hitching, then, may be said to be predisposing and exciting. Of the predisposing ones the most prolific is the want of power and freedom of movement in the hindquarter. Cat-hampered horses, those with short hindquarters, and those that stand with their hocks too far behind them, are very liable to "hitch." Bad driving is a cause that frequently contributes to this fault. Some drivers will make almost every young horse they handle get into the habit, for it becomes almost a habit in some individuals. Starting off at too fast a pace, urging a horse beyond his speed, particularly if he has a heavy load behind him, and allowing him to go uncollectedly on driving with a loose rein are causes. Drivers that allow horses to rattle along with their heads loose, particularly if they are inclined to be free, will make many hitchers, especially amongst young horses and in those in which there is a predisposition to the fault. In addition to the causes already discussed and really the most important of all, is the mouth, for a very large percentage of the "hitching" is referable to that organ. Horses which carry their heads steadily, hold them straight, with no crossing of jaws or opening of the mouth, and which keep their tongues in position under the bit, and have a sensitive, firm mouth never "hitch," with anything like proper driving. Any discomfort of the mouth caused by bruises, abrasions or excoriations, making a horse sideline or bore, is very apt, in the case of a very prompt driver, to cause "hitching." Another cause that do not face the bit firmly on account of soreness of the mouth or from the bit being placed too low in the mouth or from lack of courage, or any cause that makes them go with unsteady heads, are apt to "hitch." A driver or rider on the science of incubation or how a hen hatches eggs. It was shown that the size of the air cell in the large end of the egg might vary greatly in different eggs, even in eggs from the same hen and yet the percentage hatch would be about the

same. The weighing of eggs was recommended to those who wished to hatch the best chicks, for the reason that it was thought by many that chicks hatched from eggs that had better chance to live. A hen sitting out of doors upon the ground evaporates about 11 per cent. of the weight of the eggs during the process of incubation. It was demonstrated that the average incubator evaporates a quantity of water from the eggs, which, where one wishes to know exactly what evaporation is taking place it is a simple matter to weigh the eggs at the beginning, at the ninth day of incubation when the first test is made, and also on the eighteenth day or about the time the machine is closed. Experiments appeared to indicate that moisture in large quantities was necessary in many machines right from the first day of incubation until the last day, to keep the loss in weight as low as in the natural process. The brooding of young chicks was fully discussed at the meetings. There was a common idea among the speakers that chicks should be reared on new ground every year, if possible, and under no circumstances should young broods of chicks be put upon ground where other broods had ranged that year. Many weakling and sickly birds were due directly to the common practice of putting brood after brood in the same ground, or fresh ground, when a new lot was put in the brooder. For food for brooder chicks, many of the commercial chicken foods were recommended, and when these could not be had, dry bread crumbs, cracked wheat, small cracked corn, and pinhead oat meal, strongly endorsed by the speaker. The idea was advanced by one speaker that some artificially hatched chicks lacked for the first few days of their lives the instinct of telling what was good food and consequently would eat anything. For this reason it was advocated not to litter the brooder with anything, but to make for a chick to eat. Cut hay and straw were considered best.

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MONEY SAVED ON YOUR TEA PURCHASES

We are importing our TEAS direct from the gardens and are in a position to give our patrons Unevaluated Values. If you have not been buying your tea here, we would like to have you try a pound and we know we can convince you that it will pay you to buy here.

Special Prices in Quantities

We have a special Bargain in Linseed Meal in quantities. Ask about this.

If you contemplate using Land Plaster, call and get our prices. Now is the time to draw it home when there is sleighing. Get our circular on the advantage of using Land Plaster on your crops.

New Goods in, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, etc. at our China Hall. We are direct importers and give the best Values.

A. L. CAMPBELL, LINDSAY.

FLOUR and FEED DEPARTMENT, WILLIAM ST. CHINA HALL, WILLIAM ST. GROCERIES, KENT ST.

W. H. Jackson

Late Organist and Choir-master Cambridge-Street Methodist Church. STUDIO OVER BRITTON'S STORE -ENTRANCE ON RIDOUT-ST.

Hours for consultation between 10 and 12 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m. Specialties—Voice Culture, Organ, Piano, String Instruments and Theory. Voices tested free.—9.

Home-Made CANDIES

A. B. Terry's is headquarters for home-made Candies of all kinds, made from pure sugar. They are delicious and wholesome, and very cheap. Try a pound. Also imported Chocolates and Bon-Bons, from best makers.

Wedding Cakes

On hand or made to Order. This store is headquarters for WEDDING CAKES. Fruits, Nuts, Figs and Dates of all kinds in season Oysters by the quart

A. B. Terry

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

Glaring Evasion of Canadian Fruit Marks Act

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—A glaring instance of how the laws made by the Government to ensure that proper brands are placed upon goods sent from Canada to the Old Country can be evaded, was given by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner of Dairy- and Cold Storage before the Committee on Agriculture this morning. The particular case to which he referred was the case of an Ontario packer, who shipped a number of barrels of apples by the Grand Trunk via Portland to England. When they left Colborne they bore the packer's name, the "sign" being "put up by" and the name of his firm, James Coyle. During the time the barrels were at Portland a

The Lindsay Lumber Co. (Sadler & Fee)

We have opened our new yard with a large lumber shed for storing all kinds of Dressed Lumber, Base Mouldings and Casings. We are in a better position than ever to supply your wants.

All our Lumber, Lath and Shingles are Bone Dry.

Kent-St. - Lindsay Phone 230

Farm Loans

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at lowest current rates. I HAVE access to the cheapest money market in Canada, and will give my patron the benefit thereof.

EXPENSES OF LOAN kept down to the lowest possible point consistent with accuracy and necessary requirements.

ALL BUSINESS of this nature strictly private and confidential.

J. H. Southern, 91 Kent-st., Lindsay, Ont.

Will Transmit Power to Kingston

Mr. J. A. Culverwell, of Cobourg, has sent the following telegram to Mayor Mowat, of Kingston: "The Northumberland-Durham Power Co., Ltd., lessee and owner Kincaid Falls, will transmit power to Kingston as well as Cobourg, Port Hope, Belleville and Lake Front district, on the engineering scheme laid out in Hydro-Electric Commission report. We have been hindered by local reasons from reaching Kingston hitherto and are now pleased immediately to take advantage of Honorable Adam Beck's admirable educational and advisory address to Board of Trade by our opening negotiations immediately with your city, but subject to regulation of rates by commission. I have recently purchased controlling portions of all large Trent river powers to enable us to carry out our commission report scheme. We plead guilty, but will 'get busy' with Kingston."

The best medium for Advertisers. Covers Lindsay and Surrounding District.

VOLUME XI

TENN

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A scientific preparation that will act marvellously, aiding digestion, thereby purifying the blood. The doctor's recommendation is a guarantee that it has gone far beyond the ordinary condition powders.

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