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# Boxall & Matthie

FOR

## Hardware, Paints and Oils, Stoves, Tinwear and Plumbing, etc.



**LIFE**

The year 1900 completes the twentieth of this Company's history, with the proud record of having in that time placed on its books over Twenty-Five and a Half Million Dollars of business and to-day holds that proud position of having the largest ratio of assets to liabilities of any of the Canadian Companies. For terms and plans apply to

R. CAMPBELL, or J. W. GARVIN,  
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**CANADIAN CORDAGE and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PETERBOROUGH**

Parties interested in the stock of the Canadian Cordage and Manufacturing Co. may obtain further information or make application for shares to either:

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**J. G. EDWARDS & CO.**

**A Meat Chopper**

is necessary in every home. We handle the best lines in different sizes.

**Carpenters' Tools**

Our stock is complete and up-to-date. We are also offering at a special low price the balance of our stock of Lined and Unlined Mitts, String and Team Belts.

Headquarters for Builders' and Heavy Hardware, Paints, Oils and Glass.

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SIGN OF THE ANVIL

**Ferry's SEEDS**

Ferry's Seeds are known the country over as the most reliable seeds that can be bought. Don't save a nickel on cheap seeds and lose a dollar on the harvest. 1901 Seed Annual free. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound**

is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Enlarge, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$2 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two recent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. **EB** Not 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada. No. 1 and 2 is sold in Lindsay by S. Perrin, A. Higginbotham, Morgan Bros. and E. Gregory, druggists.

**HERE'S INFORMATION ABOUT SUGAR BEETS**

**And Farmers Should Give it Careful Attention and Make Experiments.**

These days are different from the old days on the farm in many ways. One chief way is the variety of sources from which farmers now derive a revenue. Formerly what could not go through a farming mill was of a little concern from a money standpoint. Now-a-days the farming mill takes a second place or at least a place among the many means of income little dreamt of years ago. Hogs, cattle, dairy products—these and other things are tributaries to the stream of farm revenue that makes its volume greater and more uniform than when the month of emptying wheat bins was the only time the farmer had an income.

The men who have most promptly, diligently and wisely used these new sources of revenue are the men who have achieved success in the recent times, and the time has not yet come when he can cease to keep an outlook for sources still to be found.

The indications are that the sugar beet is to be an important addition to those already discovered. The advantages of raising these beets and manufacturing them have been emphasized in different quarters for some time and so successfully that the Ontario legislature has decided on bonusing the industry and the Dominion government has removed the duty from machinery for making beet sugar. Experiments have been conducted at the colleges and on private farms and the results of these seem to justify the hopes that advocates of the industry have raised.

At the Guelph Farm  
At the Ontario Model Farm the tests made and showed these results:  
Yield per acre ..... 19.9 tons  
Percentage of sugar ..... 16.01  
Degree of purity ..... 85.27 per cent.

This test was made under the direction of the Model Farm chemists. Tests at 36 different farms in different parts of the province gave the following average results:

Yield per acre ..... 18.3 tons  
Percentage of sugar ..... 13.56  
Degree of purity ..... 80.

In 1900 tests were made around Aylmer Newmarket, North York and Welland, under Experimental Farm direction and for prizes and showed as follows:

Yield per acre ..... 20.75  
Percent of sugar ..... 15.1  
Degree of purity ..... 86.5

In Germany where the beets have been a paying crop the highest average for 20 years was 11.70 tons per acre, and the percentage of sugar was 12, or more than 9 tons per acre less than ours and about 3 per cent. less of sugar.

Individual growers have made very large profits. F. H. Stivzinger, Fenwick Ont. cleared \$35.95 per acre, David Cole, Southand \$37.14 and C. Taylor, Fonthill \$64.25. The average value of an acre of wheat is \$18.25, pease \$15.00, oats \$12.50. In Green Valley, Illinois, a village of 500 inhabitants, the people sold \$35,000 worth of beets to their local factory, Tremont with 700 sold \$27,000, and Pekin with 800 sold 10,000. Michigan last year made 48,000,000 pounds of sugar. The farmers raised 250,000 tons and got an average of \$4 per ton for them—that is a million dollars. Some got as high as \$70 an acre for beets sold at \$3.20 a ton.

Canada Adapted  
The comparison of Canadian and German yields shows that this province is admirably suited for this industry. A member of parliament who has carefully considered the question says that we should have thirty factories that could use 500 tons of beets per day. The cost of the factories he put at \$15,000,000 or half a million each. They should operate about 100 days in the year. That would mean the manufacture of 1,500,000 tons of beets. These sold by the farmers at \$4 per ton would mean six millions from sugar beets alone—another source of revenue to be sure! The by-product is said to be worth 25 cents a ton wet.

The question is a live one. The farmers must be wide awake to take all and early advantage of the industry. It would be a good thing if each of them would sow a test plot this spring. In a list of free seeds from the Experimental Farm, published in this issue two samples of sugar beets seeds are offered. They appear to be of the feeding sort. These might be tried and likely would be a good indication of what the soil will do in producing sugar beets of any sort.

**E. W. Brown**

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** so readily that serve you in one day.

**WHAT BECOMES OF THE CORKS.**

**How They Are Gathered and to Whom They Are Sold.**

"What becomes of the pins?" is an old and unanswered question, but "What becomes of the corks?" admits of a pretty complete reply. Cork is one of the most indispensable articles; yet, useful as it is and harmless as it appears, it is made a means of danger to health by trade competition; not that anything noxious occurs in the original growth or preparation for market of the cork wood or even in the process of charring the surface and closing the pores by extreme heat, which is said to give the elasticity and flexibility known in the trade as "nerve." When it comes on the market, it is without any deleterious qualities. It is after the cork in its finished state has served its purpose in the neck of a bottle that it begins its deplorable course.

The corks once drawn and the bottle and contents disposed of is thrown away generally as waste, especially in private houses, though in the liquor trade they are often preserved for sale to itinerant dealers, who purchase them for a trifle. Those which are thrown away gravitate to the ash and garbage barrel, the dump or the gutter and possibly the sewer. From these odorous and offensive receptacles as well as from behind the barrels they eventually reach the bag of the peddling collector and are all placed in one mass to undergo the process of so called "cleaning," which makes them appear to the untrained eye as good as new and prepares them for sale to the economical buyer of wines, liquors, pickles or what not, who has a strong eye to the main thing.

The corks look all right and secure the bottle as well as new and clean ones would. So even if there is a little poison or worse in them, what does it matter? thinks the careful dealer.

Thousands of corks float about the coast, and thousands more which have been thrown out from passing ships mingle with them and are finally cast on shore, where they are collected by the agents of the dealers and shipped to the city to be "cleaned" and sold.

Nothing will really clean them, but they can be whitened or bleached by the action of a powerful acid, and this is what is done. The acids used are chiefly sulphuric and muriatic or hydrochloric. Vitriol is also sometimes employed. The result is quite a large one and is said to be very profitable, many having grown rich at it and carrying on big establishments, with agents at all main points. It is conducted mostly by foreigners and has representatives in nearly all the cities, though of course this city boasts of the greatest number.

**TRICKS IN ALL TRADES.**

**Lapidaries Who Substitute Stones That Are "Just as Good."**

A Chicago jeweler was handed a New Mexico garnet the other day with the request that he have it cut for a ring setting. Two days later he sent for his customer, and when the latter came he said: "I am afraid to have that stone cut." "Why?" "Well, I am not sure that what I give the lapidary will be returned to me. He may substitute a stone."

"How do you know?" "I took your garnet to a lapidary with an order to cut it at once. He looked it over and then handed me a cut stone, with the remark that that would do in its place. Then I found out that this lapidary at least, if not others, when receiving a stone in the rough finds it cheaper to substitute an already cut stone of similar color than to cut the original."

The customer finally had the stone cut in carbuncle form for a pin, but to this day he is not satisfied that he received back the stone which he originally turned over to the lapidary. In the matter of ordinary ring settings it is easy to make substitutions without it being possible for even an expert to know that the change has been effected. The owner of a garnet in the rough has no means of proving when it has been cut that it is the stone he first possessed. He takes the lapidary's word for it. Another trick which is quite common, but not generally known to customers, is that of substituting hair on customers who desire ornaments of hair made for brooches, pins or chains. A young man secures a lock of hair from his sweetheart and rushes off to have it made into one of those lovely watch chains that look like a couple with a million kisses. He brings the hair to the lock to the hair worker and in a week receives his ornament. But often he does not receive back the hair he gave. The hair worker buys his hair at wholesale. He makes it up into stock ornaments. He simply matches the hair he has received with something in stock—not a difficult matter—his work is completed and his bill ready for collection.

Of course the customer knows no better. So the workman of easy conscience asks, "What is the difference?" There does not seem to be much, only the difference between honesty and dishonesty, and that is no more than the difference between black and white.

**He Could Not Spell.**

The owner of a small book store in Harlem, desirous of a distinctive name for his store, after several hours of deep cogitation finally hit upon the legend "Harlem's Literary Mecca." This he thought exceedingly good, and he had a man put it up in enamel letters upon his window. After the job was done he was standing out by the curbstone admiring the effect of the inscription, when he heard an old Irishman who had stopped and was also looking at it soliloquize as follows: "Aw, now, will you luk at that! The clerk of that Scotchman, callin himself 'Haar-rem's Literary Mickey,' just to catch some of the Irish trade! An the blackguard don't even know how to spell 'Mickey'!"

**Not Exactly That Bad.**

Mrs. Malaprop—saw some of them Erythraean emigrant women just landed from the ship today. Such funny looking things!

Mrs. Brown—Dressed in their natural costume. I suppose?

Mrs. Malaprop—I guess. Anyhow, it was the most eccentrical garbage I ever saw.

**Her Preference.**

She—If ever I marry, it will be to some struggling young fellow whom I can help to make a fortune.

Her Friend—Give me some struggling millionaire whom I can help to spend one!

**WIDOW UP THE HEN.**

**Something More Than Mere Sitting Required to Hatch Out the Egg.**

A fresh egg has the yoke perfectly balanced in the middle of the white. Unless it remains thus balanced the chances are decidedly against its hatching. Brooding hens understand that. When filling the nest, a hen turns over all the eggs in it before she quits it after laying a new one.

She knows, too, that in hot weather the sun will addle her eggs, so she chooses a shady nest spot. But in winter a nest is often made where the fullest sunshine streams into it.

Brooding is throughout full of quaint surprises. Eggs will hatch if kept at blood heat, 98 degrees. But they hatch more certainly and turn out stronger chicks if the temperature is a degree or so higher. Just how it is done nobody knows, but mother hens some way contrive to raise the normal heat of their bodies to the requisite pitch. Further, they strip the whole breast of feathers, so the eggs may have the benefit of full heat. Twice a day they turn over every egg in the nest, cuddling them separately up underneath their beaks, making little soft half fretful chuckling noises the while.

Hens are most uncalculating egg stealers. All eggs in sight will be drawn into the nest, though the stolen eggs may crowd out those legitimately there. Still in a way hens take stock of what they brood. With few eggs they sit prim, with trimly folded wings. With too many they sprawl all over the nest, wings loose enough to let light between the feathers, and frequently uncover themselves about reaching for uncovered eggs and drawing them underneath the breast.

A hen of average size cannot profitably cover more than 15 eggs. In cold weather 13 is a better limit, although in midsummer the same hen might brood and hatch 20. Left to themselves, the unchecked instinct of egg stealing with hens is apt to result in a nest full of spoiled eggs, with maybe one or two feeble chicks.

Twenty-four hours of brooding makes hardly perceptible change in an egg. Sometimes in warm weather there is the least reddish tinge beside the whitish clot in which the germ lies. After 36 hours the clot shows a well defined drop of very red blood. In two days the blood drop has spread to veins and arteries. At the end of ten days the head is fairly well formed, though the trunk is still ragged. In two weeks the chick is recognizable as a chick, and if the shell envelope is broken will quiver all through and feebly move the head. It has, however, no vestige of the downy coat it will wear a little later. The coat forms rather rapidly.

The period of incubation for a chicken is 21 days, and for two days before leaving the shell the young fowl is practically perfect. Yet it would not live were the shell forcibly removed. It spends the last two days gathering vital force to make its own way out into the world. It lies snug within the shell, the head bent upon the breast in such a position as brings the beak full against the shell.

The beak is armed with a tiny detachable piece of horn, flint hard and set upon the very tip of the upper mandible. At full hatching time the chick presses this triangle against the brittle shell and breaks a triangle hole in it, possibly a quarter of an inch across. An hour later the chick, having turned itself slightly, presses the beak against a new spot and makes a fresh break. As more air comes in the little creature grows stronger. It writhes still more strongly in its prison, turning always from left to right. In two hours or ten it breaks the shell in two and slips out into the nest, a wet and weary sprawler.

Egg production varies enormously. A hen's capacity is about 400 eggs, divided pretty equally through the first three years of her existence.

**SUSPECTED SOMETHING.**

**She Thought She Saw a Light After Reading Hubby's Letter.**

The postman had brought a letter addressed in a singularly cramped hand to "George Ferguson, Esq."

"I wonder," mused Mrs. Ferguson, closely inspecting the penmanship, "who that can be from?"

If she had suspected that the incident would find its way into print, she would have said "whom" of course, but the other way was easier to say, and, besides, the language is changing.

"I never object to George's opening my letters," she continued, "and I think I'll open this. It may be family business anyhow, or it may be something that ought to be said to right away."

The envelope was loosely sealed. It yielded readily to the careful inspection of a darning needle under the flap, and in another moment she had opened it and was perusing the contents.

"My dear Ferguson," the letter began, "if you will meet me at my office tomorrow morning we will confer about that matter we were discussing yesterday and will come to some conclusion. In the meantime I may tell you in confidence that Ruggles will not come into the scheme at all. We shall have to carry it through ourselves. I may as well caution you in addition that whatever you write to me about it should be addressed to me at my office instead of my house, as my wife, though an excellent woman in every other way, has a habit of opening my letters, and I don't want her to know anything about it till we have all our plans perfected. Your wife, you tell me, never opens any letters addressed to you. Such a woman is indeed a jewel, and I do not wonder you are proud of her."

"H'm!" soliloquized Mrs. Ferguson in much perplexity. "How can I look George in the face after such a—such a—I do believe it's a decoy letter after all."

Then, with a firmly compressed lip, she carefully sealed it up again and sat down to think about it.

**Getting Even.**

"The poor old X., Y. and Z. railroad," wrote the editor of The Hickory Ridge Missourian, "declines to exchange courtesies with us this year, and we have taken its ad. out of our columns. It's a moth eaten old concern, anyway, and we never took a trip over it without seeing our wife goody twice and taking out an extra accident insurance policy before we started. Last year we did \$467 worth of lying for the X., Y. and Z., and all we got in return was \$20.49 worth of traveling. We can stand it if the darned old road can. When you feel as if you would like to be senkled and don't care particularly how you get the sensation and have plenty of money and no better way to get rid of it and would just as lief risk your life as not and haven't any other way of spending your time, go and take a ride of five or six miles on the X., Y. and Z., and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

**Spring Millinery**



You are invited to our Spring Millinery Opening, which takes place on

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 28, 29, 30

We will show a large and beautiful assortment of Hats, Bonnets and Millinery Goods for Spring and Summer

**R. B. ALLAN & CO.**

Opp. Post Office, Lindsay

**This Store**

is nearing its fortieth birthday. Old residents need not be reminded of its service. They understand the part it plays in the economy of their personal and domestic routine.

But we deem it both right and proper to occasionally address ourselves to new comers and the general public. To all those not acquainted with this store we would say: we want a share of your trade.

Give us a trial order and note the quality of the goods—the attention to your orders—and the promptness with which we serve you.

**Our Aim**

is to "serve you better than you expect and charge you less."

**W. M. ROBSON, GROCER**  
KENT-ST., West  
Telephone 82

**WALL PAPERS**

1000 rolls Kitchen Papers at 5 & 6 roll.  
1000 rolls Bedroom Papers at 6 & 7 a roll.  
1000 rolls Dining Room Papers at 8 & 10 a roll.  
1000 rolls Parlor Papers at 10 to 25c a roll.  
1000 rolls Ingrain Papers with border and ceiling to match.

For Sale at...  
**GEO. A. LITTLE'S**  
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

**FARMERS, ATTENTION**

**Seed Wheat**

FOR SALE  
Choice Goose Wheat for Seed  
75c. Per Bushel

We also have a small quantity of choice White Fife Seed Wheat for sale at \$1 per bushel. On delivery of the pure seed in fall and winter we will pay \$1.50 per bushel over ordinary spring wheat.

**The FLAVELLE MILLING Co.**

To Capitalists and Millmen

**A GRIST MILL**

either independently or in connection with some other enterprise. The Municipal Council of the said Corporation is prepared to offer inducements to those who would build and operate such mill. Particulars of inducements can be obtained from the Mayor, W. B. SKINSKE, E.-q., Haliburton, P.E.I., from the undersigned.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

**Settlers' One-Way Excursions**

To Manitoba and Canadian North will leave Toronto every TUESDAY morning March and April, 1901. Passengers travelling without baggage should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m. Passengers travelling with baggage should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Colunist Sleeper will be attached to train. For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide" apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 2 King-st. East, Toronto

**T. C. MATCHETT, AGT.**

C.P.R. OFFICE - - - KENT ST.

THE W... COUNTY... Cinnamon's Dr. Bowerman the Queen's first three... Cinnamon's Dr. Bowerman Chipaw's Ho Thursday... Cinnamon's Miss Martha Jordan return visiting their entia... Wood bees Island prepar A wedding One of our ed the Island... Cinnamon's Miss Ethel home after sp with her sis grave... Mr. Handed been visiting f hood recently... Miss Ida Col ing under the sent... Mr. Dan. Mc house and lot The next movi bid to put in Serecs to you detakings... Mr. Geo. Col little improved Mrs. Rodma after spendin with her daug Taylor's Corne While sawin the other day b fortune to br wheels of his f few other sligh the pinions... Builders' Har It is with so report the de well's third da dended disea was a dear lit with everybod developed diph ago and was q attached to Sc the skill of Dr Thursday morn that afternoon James' Sunday mourning on sympathy is and family in Gilbert Wats son, is ill with ing attende hope that the be a little mor anybody to lea If things go o an epidemic of follow... Mr. Jno Scar ing got over when his team secured the h blacksmith sho ready to take new spring sti fit guaranteed man a trial of Mr. A Cla opening a tail nishing store it stand... Mr. Jas. Ger Miss Tessie Chlme of this evening last. C Mr. A. E. Lobeaygeon sel Kinnmount sch on Friday, Sc last... Miss Ina Sco Toronto some and mantle n shortly and s shop in our vi success... Mrs. Joy and were in Kinnm for a few hours ly move his fan come... The trustees about decidu in the village It is expecte after the summ be a two store with half inc and heated wit fact it will be ing and a crodi Miss Mabel S up with a sever... The torics ca able of two g the infernal