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A scientific preparation that will get your horse well used, aiding digestion, thereby purifying the blood. The doctors' recommendation is a guarantee.

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Eyeglass Specialist  
92 Kent-st., over McGill's Shoe Store  
Eyeglasses repaired. Broken Lenses replaced.

**MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION**

is in a class by itself—the easiest running, the most substantially built, the most satisfactory washer, ever invented.

Only washer worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever—and the only one where the whole top opens up.

Ask your dealer to show you the "Champion" Washer.

"Favorite" Churn is the world's best churn. Write for catalogue.

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**THE TOWN OF LINDSAY— SOME FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS**  
(J. R. McNeillie at the Twenty Club)

Before entering upon any suggestions as to what might be done to improve our town, it seems desirable to trace the development of Lindsay and deal with its history. By doing so light may be found on the question of the improvements needed to bring the town up to a standard, attaining which it would compare favorably with towns of similar size in which equal opportunities may have been afforded for the promotion of growth in population and relative advancement.

Lindsay is not so old a Town as some of its neighbors. The place was first known as Purdy's mills. The first settler in the locality came in 1825, and in 1836 there were only two settlers on what became the Town Plot. In 1840 the road which was to become Kent-st. was cleared out. By 1851 the population had reached 300. Tradition says that the place took the name "Lindsay" from that of a land surveyor who died and was buried on the Plot. Incorporation was granted to a Town in 1857, and in the same year a railway from Port Hope was opened for traffic. The assessment then \$900,000.00. The ambition of the inhabitants was quickened by the advent of the railroad and the prospect of the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterboro, and the consequent extension of Lindsay would be the County Town. The situation of the Town in the centre of the front range of Townships and on the banks of the Scugog, a navigable stream, and the added advantage of being the most populous of the urban communities made it a desirable one. In fact, technically, there was no other urban municipality in the County. The Village of Omemee which was older place by a few years, and was a rival for a good many years, was not incorporated as a village until 1874.

The vote on the question of the separation of the counties was taken in the summer of 1861 and the fact that Lindsay had become the County Town was marked by the meeting of the first county council in the Town on August 20, 1861. In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Provincial Parliament entitled An Act to amend the Act for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterboro and to fix the County Town at Lindsay.

The census of 1861 showed the population of the Town to be 1907. By origin: there were 1153 Canadians, not French, 45 Canadians who were French, 156 English, 39 Scotch, 403 Irish, 81 Americans, and 30 from all other countries. By religion: 506 Church of England, 814 Roman Catholics, 156 Presbyterians in three branches, 381 Methodists in four branches, 28 Baptists and 22 others. In 1871 the population was 4049; in 1881, 5080; in 1891, 6081; in 1901, 7003, and in 1911, 6964. The latest detailed statistics available are for the year 1901. Origin: 2325 English, 311 Irish, 942 Scotch, 333 French, 200 German and Dutch, 86 others. Religion: 1424 Church of England, 1476 Roman Catholics, 1218 Presbyterians (1), 2418 Methodists (1), 311 Baptists, 95 Salvation Army, 61 others.

A comparison with neighboring towns in population is interesting:

Town.	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	
Lindsay	1907	4049	5080	6081	7003	6964
Port Hope	4162	5114	5585	5042	4118	5092
Cobourg	4975	4442	5185	4829	4289	5074
Peterboro	3979	4611	6812	9717	11239	18360

Before the fire in 1861 the business portion of the Town was almost all East of William-st., and much of it near the mill site. The only bridge across the river was on the line of Kent-st. East. The Bank of Ontario had a branch in Lindsay for several years prior to 1861 and erected and conducted business in the building on the north-east corner of Russell and Mill-sts. It was succeeded by the Ontario Bank in 1863, and the latter remained in the same building for a number of years. The Bank of Montreal had an agency here as early as 1858.

On July 5th, 1861, the great fire occurred when the whole business portion of the Town, the buildings being with few exceptions constructed of wood, was swept away. The writer was in Lindsay for the first time in the fall of 1861. The striking feature was one brick building, a store, the only building on the south side of Kent-st. in the whole space between William and Lindsay-sts. That building was the forerunner of the business blocks on Kent-st.

The reputation of the Town suffered because of its muddy streets. The writer remembers driving on Kent-st. when it was a mire and the wheels seemed to sink almost to the hubs.

The exact year in which Kent-st. was improved, is not in mind, but it was in excellent condition in 1875 when the writer came to reside in Lindsay. While by neglect the surface had become broken and uneven there is this to be said for it, the foundation was so well laid that the bottom never failed again.

An approach to the good work on Kent-st. has been attempted on several other streets, but whatever the merits of the work originally may have been they have suffered by neglect and the results of the first expenditure have been largely lost.

The paving of a portion of William-st. in 1910 was the most advanced step that has yet been attempted.

A sewer was built in Kent-st. in connection with the construction of what was intended to be a permanent road. The sewer has served for purposes of drainage and for carrying off surface water fairly well, but was not made deep enough. When facilities for conveying sewage became necessary sewers had to be laid in Kent-st. but even then false economy led to the sewers being laid at so shallow a depth that the drainage system does not suffice to carry off the water from a moderate depth of basement on some portions of Kent-st.

There was for a number of years a water service for fire purposes on Kent-st. and within a limited area adjoining. The power was water wheel at the mill which was set going on an alarm of fire being given. In 1892 a private company provided a water system for all purposes. This was purchased by the Town about twelve years ago and has since been largely extended by The Commissioners who controlled the water for all purposes of a system of water for all purposes was planned and has been established on the frontage plan of assessment over a considerable area in the north and south wards, and to a limited extent in the east ward. The limitation in the east ward is owing to extension of the water mains not being asked by the residents.

Soon after 1861, the building known as the Central School was erected, and in it the High School and the Public School work was conducted to the largest extent space permitted.

Public School purposes were erected in the East and South wards, and about 1876 the north ward building, another poor structure was erected. In passing, it may be remarked that the block bounded by Francis, Wolborne, Sussex and Albert-sts. was the first Protestant burying ground in Lindsay. The eastern portion on which the school was erected had been used to a considerable extent for burial purposes and much work of removal had to be done preparatory to building. Besides those, temporary burials had to be used to meet increasing demands. In 1886 the old St. Andrew's church opposite the Court House was purchased by the Board of Education and fitted for school purposes. In 1888 the Collegiate Institute was erected. That was the first distinct advance in the quality of school accommodations. Later the old east ward school was replaced by a building which, while architecturally common, provided greatly improved accommodation. But in the matter of Public School buildings and equipment nothing adequate or creditable had been accomplished until the two new buildings finished and occupied last year were erected. The first Town Hall, a frame building, stood on the corner of Kent-st. and Victoria-ave., and after the erection of the present building the former was used as a fire hall.

The present edifice was erected about the middle sixties and like all the other public buildings provided by taxation it was cheaply constructed. Whatever purpose it may have served in the past it is now unsuitable for the needs of the Town and for the accommodation of the Town officials.

As has already been remarked the first railway into Lindsay was opened in 1857. It was known as the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway. The station was situated just east of the site of the large grain elevator erected many years later. The railway crossed the river on a swing bridge below the Madison Williams site. In 1874-6, the Victoria Railway was built to Haliburton. Closely following the latter the Whitley and Port Perry Railway was extended to Lindsay, and the station of these two lines was on Victoria-ave., about where the

built. This fact is worthy of remark, that the citizens of Lindsay in their separate association in Churches have shown greater enterprise in building than they have exhibited in their corporate capacity as a Town.

The Ross Memorial Hospital was established in 1902.

One of the hindrances to the greater progress of Lindsay might have been in the course of the history of the Town was had Municipal financing. This began early and continued until the Legislature in passing an Act for the consolidation of the debt made it obligatory that the principal of the indebtedness should be liquidated along with the payments of the interest. In the early years debentures were issued to provide for necessary public works. The debentures were issued payable at the end of a term of years from the sinking fund to be levied annually. Fortunately, from time to time men were elected to the Council who had so little thought or regard for the ultimate welfare of the Town that they either deliberately prevented the levying of the sinking fund or by expense spent the amount for current debentures. The ratepayers were deluded by such men into the belief that they were economists, whilst in truth they were false to their duty and the plain requirements of the law. Without a doubt the positions of Clerk and Treasurer had been seized of the imposture laid upon them, they could to a large extent have prevented the doing of the Council in regard to the sinking funds, and if they had done otherwise they would have proved itself a valuable public utility. The Municipal Institute was established in 1875 and the forerunner of the Public Library, and it had a precarious existence for many years. The passing of the Public Library Act and the erection of a building by the benefaction of Andrew Carnegie made it possible to establish a creditable institution. There is one blot upon the Town in connection with the Public Library, the peculiar quality of ingratitude which prevented the name of the benefactor being bestowed upon the institution.

The Ontario Bank was the only financial institution, after the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, doing a general business for a number of years subsequent to 1863. The Bank of Montreal was represented but only for the purpose of receiving deposits for the Government. The Merchants Bank opened a branch about the year 1870 and continued in business until 1877 when its building and business were transferred to the Bank of Montreal and the latter entered upon a general banking business. The Dominion Bank began business in 1881, and the coming in of the Bank of Commerce, the Standard Bank and the Home Bank are events so recent that these need not be detailed.

As late as 1875 the church buildings were: The Roman Catholic Church, the Methodist Church, the Baptist Church, a frame building on the corner of Wellington and Sussex-sts., a rough-cast building on the south side of Peel-st. between William and Cambridge-sts.; the Church of Scotland opposite the court house, erected in 1863, the successor of a log building on the same lot; the Methodist Church, erected in 1871, the successor of a frame building on the corner of William and Wellington-sts.; Bible Christian Church on Cambridge-st., erected a few years before, now the Baptist Church. The Episcopal Methodist Church began in 1875, services in the building on Peel-st., which had been the edifice of the Canada Presbyterian Church prior to the union in that year. The first and only public clock was in the tower of the Bible Christian building until moved to the Fire Hall. There was also a building on the west side of Cambridge-st. south of Kent-st. which had been built by the New Connexion Methodists but was closed. The present Church of England was built in 1885; the Presbyterian in 1886, and in the latter year the Cambridge-st. Methodist was enlarged. After 1875 a small frame building was erected in the east ward for use as a Methodist Church and a number of years later the Queen-st. Methodist Church was

*Goes farthest for the money*

**LIPTON'S TEA**

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

**SOME FINE CATTLE**

GOOD PRICES REALIZED FOR KEEPING THE VERY BEST. Some farmers make a specialty of raising and keeping on their farms nothing but the very best line of cattle. Mr. Robert Eagleson, of Mongolia, Ont., is one of these. Referring to a recent sale, the Toronto World says:

Messrs. Boyd and Shank, drovers, of Toronto, shipped two carloads of cattle from Locust Hill, which were on market amongst which were two steers, the best seen on this market this season. One was a 11-month-old shorthorn, weighing 950 lbs., the other a three-year-old shorthorn admirably all who saw them, were especially the little fellow. These cattle were bred and fed by Farmer Robert Eagleson, on Mongolia P. O. of Markham.

Referring to the same cattle The Farmers Advocate says: "and one prime three-year-old steer, 1950 lbs., bought for Easter trade at \$8.25 and another 11-month-old shorthorn steer, 950 lbs., also for Easter purposes, brought the same money and was afterwards re-sold at \$10 per cwt."

**A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL**

To All Women: I will see you, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, ulceration, displacements, Prolapsus of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Advice," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. W. Summers, Box 1103 Windsor, Ont.

**BURY'S GREEN.**

Bury's Green, April 6.—Messrs. James E. and Oswald Flett, of Toronto, are spending the Easter holidays under the parental roof.

Mrs. Joe Phillips is spending the week visiting relatives at Cannington.

Miss Reid and Miss Preston, of Lindsay, are at present visiting at the home of Mrs. James Flett, sr.

The Misses Maud and Tillie Patton are spending the Easter holidays with relatives at Dunsford.

Our schools have closed for the holidays and Miss J. Ford, teacher at S.S. No. 7, Verulam, is spending the week with her parents at Port Perry.

Mr. Bowser, who has been spending the last two weeks visiting relatives and friends here, has returned to his home near Toronto, U.S.A.

Spring is here in earnest now. Nearly all the summer birds are here and the snow is fast disappearing these days.

Mr. Thos. Flett entertained about thirty of the young people of the vicinity to a social dance on Good Friday evening. Dancing and other amusements were indulged in till a late hour and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Mr. Joe Phillips closed down his saw mill on Saturday, he having finished a large season's cut of logs.

**SHE WAS SURPRISED**

When Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Cured her Chronic Liver Complaint

Mrs. R. Smith, of Winnipeg, Man., tells an interesting story of relief from almost intolerable sufferings:

"I can hardly tell you how great my sufferings have been. Chronic liver complaint accompanied by biliousness was a daily source of trial to me. Every day I experienced the sickening effects of distressing indigestion. I had long known that should permanently drive them away."

Hearing of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, I thought they were worthy of a trial. My surprise was indeed great. From the very first I experienced relief. Continuing with them I found my troubles were slowly but surely leaving me, and before long I once more knew what it was to be free from the harassing effects of the ailments that had long sickened and tortured me. So great is my faith in Dr. Morse's Indian Pills that I shall never on any account be without them."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure Bowel and Kidney as well as Liver troubles, and keep you healthy. 25c a box. Your dealer's.

The underwriters are criticizing the fire chief of Vancouver for his tactics at last Friday's blaze.

Irving Robinson was sentenced at Ottawa to one year's imprisonment for running a lottery. Several of his accomplices were fined.

Captain Scott's party discovered coal and marble in the Antarctic, and achieved valuable scientific results.

Mr. J. W. Choesworth, a mining broker, died at Toronto.

**WASHOUT IN YARDS.**

The flood of Saturday which swelled the Scugog river to overflowing in several places caused considerable damage in the yards of the Baker Lumber Company, where piles of lumber were undermined and wiped away by the fast current. The mill men were called out by the foreman and with their pike poles managed to save a large number of the large timbers being carried away into the Scugog. For a time a large assortment of timbers floating promiscuously through the yards.

The water supply. Two years ago it was hoped that the question of assured purity had been solved, but to a large extent the Commissioners and the public have been disappointed in the results. No one who has given any thought to the matter doubts the effect of the application of ozone to water, but the difficulty is in finding a method of applying the treatment to the whole body of water that is to pass into the main. In the meantime the citizens are consoled by the fact that the water is wholesome, but in the absence of a complete purifying medium between the water in the source of supply and the consumer there is always risk that contamination may occur and the consumer be made to suffer in consequence. For years the Commissioners strove earnestly to convince the ratepayers that the slow sand filtration process should be adopted, but men whose opposition was only destructive and without purpose in defeating the Commissioners, and the outlook, while hopeful, is not promising for an early solution of the primarily important question of a supply of

**THE PRETTIEST GIRL IN OPS**



Of course it wouldn't be fair to mention her name, has given it out" that if she marries a farmer it will be one with enterprise to surround and divide his land with American fence that girl knows.

As an inducement to the farmers to secure a supply of this high-grade fencing we will take orders for spring delivery at the following special prices.

9 bar 49 ins high all no 9 wire at per rod.....33c  
10 bars 52 ins high all no 9 wire at per rod..... 38c

These considering quality are the lowest prices in Canada. It will pay you to order N.O.W.

**D. CINNAMON**  
HARDWARE STOVES  
KENT ST. LINDSAY