

The Trent Valley Navigation Co'y Limited

Kawartha Lakes Line

SAILINGS OF STEAMERS, 1906

Lindsay, Fenelon Falls, Cobocok, MANITA
June 11th to about September 15th—Tri-weekly service Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Read Down		Read Up	
Leave 8.45 a.m.	LINDSAY	Arrive 6.00 p.m.	
9.45	STURGEON POINT	4.50	
10.15	FENELON FALLS	4.20	
11.00	FENELON FALLS	3.40	
11.30	ROSEDALE LOCK	3.00	
12.30	COBOCOK	2.00	

Bobcaygeon, Sturgeon Point, Lindsay, ESTURION
June 1st to October 1st. (Double Service.)
Read Down: Leave 8.10 a.m. BOBCAYGEON, Arrive 1.15 p.m. 8.10 p.m.
Read Up: Leave 11.30 a.m. STURGEON PT., Arrive 12.10 p.m. 6.55 p.m.
From June 1st to October 1st on Saturdays steamer will be held at Lindsay until after arrival of evening trains from Toronto and Port Hope.

Bobcaygeon, Chemong, Burleigh, OGEAH
June 11th to about September 15th—(Service daily except Sunday.)
Read Down: Leave 7.00 a.m. BOBCAYGEON, Arrive 7.45 p.m.
Read Up: Leave 11.30 a.m. CHEMONG PARK, Arrive 5.00 p.m.
Leave 11.30 a.m. BUCKHORN, Arrive 2.15 p.m.
Leave 12.30 p.m. BURLEIGH FALLS, Arrive 1.00 p.m.

Burleigh, Stony Lake, Lakefield, EMPRESS, ETC
(Single Daily Service except Sundays.)
From June 4th to June 16th and from September 17th to September 22nd.
Double daily service from June 18th to June 30th and from Sept. 3rd to 15th.
Triple daily service from July 2nd to September 1st.

Read Down		Read Up			
Leave 9.15 a.m.	LAKEFIELD	Arrive 6.00 a.m.	4.15		
9.45	YOUNG'S PT.	5.30	3.30		
10.30	CRACKEN'S L'D'G.	4.30	2.30		
11.00	JUNIPER ISLAND	4.00	2.30		
11.30	BREZZES	3.00	2.00		
12.00	8.45 MT. JULIAN and VIAMEDVE	2.00	1.30		
12.00	4.00	BURLEIGH FALLS	1.30	6.45	1.00

Calling at South Beach on signal.
Daily connections made with Str. Ogemah at Burleigh Falls for Chemong and Bobcaygeon. Meals served on board.
Any change in these times will be notified in all the local papers, and the Company reserves the right to cancel without notice.
For information apply to Lindsay Agent, MR. A. M. PATON, or to Company's offices, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

SOME PESTERING WEEDS

HOW TO FIGHT THEM

1. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
2. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
3. By summer-fallowing.
4. By sowing a variety of thistles, a weed introduced from England, is something similar, though not so large or coarse, but growing 2 or 3 feet high. It has pale yellow flowers, and each head is many-flowered. It flowers and casts its seeds at the same time of year as the other sow thistle, and its seeds are chiefly dispersed by the wind.
5. To eradicate this variety of thistle, cultivate stubble ground and sod early after harvest and throughout the fall. Follow with hoe crop, preferably corn or roots, and cultivate thoroughly during the growing season. Use the cultivator instead of the plow, after roots or corn; sow a crop of grain, and seed with clover; if practicable, pull the weeds by hand out of the grain crop; take one or two crops of hay or pasture, and again break up the sod, plowing, harrowing and cultivating the ground.

WILD PEAS.

Wild tares, or perennial vetch, a perennial plant with a deep system of rootstocks, is also difficult of eradication. The flowers are blue, and there are 10 to 12 pairs of leaflets to each compound leaf. This plant persists most tenaciously in damp soil. The same plan should be used to eradicate it as has been outlined for the sow thistle.

WILD MUSTARD.

One of the worst weeds in this locality is wild mustard, sometimes called charlock or henrick. This was also brought from Europe. It has several methods as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

ANOTHER VARIETY.

The annual sow thistle, a weed introduced from England, is something similar, though not so large or coarse, but growing 2 or 3 feet high. It has pale yellow flowers, and each head is many-flowered. It flowers and casts its seeds at the same time of year as the other sow thistle, and its seeds are chiefly dispersed by the wind.
To eradicate this variety of thistle, cultivate stubble ground and sod early after harvest and throughout the fall. Follow with hoe crop, preferably corn or roots, and cultivate thoroughly during the growing season. Use the cultivator instead of the plow, after roots or corn; sow a crop of grain, and seed with clover; if practicable, pull the weeds by hand out of the grain crop; take one or two crops of hay or pasture, and again break up the sod, plowing, harrowing and cultivating the ground.

HOW TO KILL IT.

The sow thistle draws much water from the soil and is a heavy feeder. It is less troublesome on stiff clays than elsewhere. It is as difficult to eradicate as the Canada thistle, and must be combatted in much the same manner.
The several methods are as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

WILD PEAS.

Wild tares, or perennial vetch, a perennial plant with a deep system of rootstocks, is also difficult of eradication. The flowers are blue, and there are 10 to 12 pairs of leaflets to each compound leaf. This plant persists most tenaciously in damp soil. The same plan should be used to eradicate it as has been outlined for the sow thistle.

WILD MUSTARD.

One of the worst weeds in this locality is wild mustard, sometimes called charlock or henrick. This was also brought from Europe. It has several methods as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

ANOTHER VARIETY.

The annual sow thistle, a weed introduced from England, is something similar, though not so large or coarse, but growing 2 or 3 feet high. It has pale yellow flowers, and each head is many-flowered. It flowers and casts its seeds at the same time of year as the other sow thistle, and its seeds are chiefly dispersed by the wind.
To eradicate this variety of thistle, cultivate stubble ground and sod early after harvest and throughout the fall. Follow with hoe crop, preferably corn or roots, and cultivate thoroughly during the growing season. Use the cultivator instead of the plow, after roots or corn; sow a crop of grain, and seed with clover; if practicable, pull the weeds by hand out of the grain crop; take one or two crops of hay or pasture, and again break up the sod, plowing, harrowing and cultivating the ground.

HOW TO KILL IT.

The sow thistle draws much water from the soil and is a heavy feeder. It is less troublesome on stiff clays than elsewhere. It is as difficult to eradicate as the Canada thistle, and must be combatted in much the same manner.
The several methods are as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

WILD PEAS.

Wild tares, or perennial vetch, a perennial plant with a deep system of rootstocks, is also difficult of eradication. The flowers are blue, and there are 10 to 12 pairs of leaflets to each compound leaf. This plant persists most tenaciously in damp soil. The same plan should be used to eradicate it as has been outlined for the sow thistle.

WILD MUSTARD.

One of the worst weeds in this locality is wild mustard, sometimes called charlock or henrick. This was also brought from Europe. It has several methods as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

ANOTHER VARIETY.

The annual sow thistle, a weed introduced from England, is something similar, though not so large or coarse, but growing 2 or 3 feet high. It has pale yellow flowers, and each head is many-flowered. It flowers and casts its seeds at the same time of year as the other sow thistle, and its seeds are chiefly dispersed by the wind.
To eradicate this variety of thistle, cultivate stubble ground and sod early after harvest and throughout the fall. Follow with hoe crop, preferably corn or roots, and cultivate thoroughly during the growing season. Use the cultivator instead of the plow, after roots or corn; sow a crop of grain, and seed with clover; if practicable, pull the weeds by hand out of the grain crop; take one or two crops of hay or pasture, and again break up the sod, plowing, harrowing and cultivating the ground.

HOW TO KILL IT.

The sow thistle draws much water from the soil and is a heavy feeder. It is less troublesome on stiff clays than elsewhere. It is as difficult to eradicate as the Canada thistle, and must be combatted in much the same manner.
The several methods are as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

WILD PEAS.

Wild tares, or perennial vetch, a perennial plant with a deep system of rootstocks, is also difficult of eradication. The flowers are blue, and there are 10 to 12 pairs of leaflets to each compound leaf. This plant persists most tenaciously in damp soil. The same plan should be used to eradicate it as has been outlined for the sow thistle.

WILD MUSTARD.

One of the worst weeds in this locality is wild mustard, sometimes called charlock or henrick. This was also brought from Europe. It has several methods as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

ANOTHER VARIETY.

The annual sow thistle, a weed introduced from England, is something similar, though not so large or coarse, but growing 2 or 3 feet high. It has pale yellow flowers, and each head is many-flowered. It flowers and casts its seeds at the same time of year as the other sow thistle, and its seeds are chiefly dispersed by the wind.
To eradicate this variety of thistle, cultivate stubble ground and sod early after harvest and throughout the fall. Follow with hoe crop, preferably corn or roots, and cultivate thoroughly during the growing season. Use the cultivator instead of the plow, after roots or corn; sow a crop of grain, and seed with clover; if practicable, pull the weeds by hand out of the grain crop; take one or two crops of hay or pasture, and again break up the sod, plowing, harrowing and cultivating the ground.

HOW TO KILL IT.

The sow thistle draws much water from the soil and is a heavy feeder. It is less troublesome on stiff clays than elsewhere. It is as difficult to eradicate as the Canada thistle, and must be combatted in much the same manner.
The several methods are as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

WILD PEAS.

Wild tares, or perennial vetch, a perennial plant with a deep system of rootstocks, is also difficult of eradication. The flowers are blue, and there are 10 to 12 pairs of leaflets to each compound leaf. This plant persists most tenaciously in damp soil. The same plan should be used to eradicate it as has been outlined for the sow thistle.

WILD MUSTARD.

One of the worst weeds in this locality is wild mustard, sometimes called charlock or henrick. This was also brought from Europe. It has several methods as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

ANOTHER VARIETY.

The annual sow thistle, a weed introduced from England, is something similar, though not so large or coarse, but growing 2 or 3 feet high. It has pale yellow flowers, and each head is many-flowered. It flowers and casts its seeds at the same time of year as the other sow thistle, and its seeds are chiefly dispersed by the wind.
To eradicate this variety of thistle, cultivate stubble ground and sod early after harvest and throughout the fall. Follow with hoe crop, preferably corn or roots, and cultivate thoroughly during the growing season. Use the cultivator instead of the plow, after roots or corn; sow a crop of grain, and seed with clover; if practicable, pull the weeds by hand out of the grain crop; take one or two crops of hay or pasture, and again break up the sod, plowing, harrowing and cultivating the ground.

HOW TO KILL IT.

The sow thistle draws much water from the soil and is a heavy feeder. It is less troublesome on stiff clays than elsewhere. It is as difficult to eradicate as the Canada thistle, and must be combatted in much the same manner.
The several methods are as follows:
1. By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.
2. By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.
3. By the frequent introduction of crops into the rotation.
4. By seeding with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.
5. By summer-fallowing.

fibrous roots and grows erect. The leaves are large at the lower part, and smaller and oblong leaves at the top. The top branches, and the flowers are yellow and showy, about two-thirds of an inch in length. The pods, which appear on the lower part of the branches whilst the top is still in flower, are one or two inches long. PRODUCE MANY SEEDS.

The seed is black, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and it retains its vitality for a long time when buried in the earth. An average plant produces 15,000 seeds.

SCATTERED BY THE SOWER.

The weed flowers at various times between June and September, and begins seeding in July. The seeds are scattered by the birds and by implements, but are mostly dispersed by being mixed with other seeds.

HOW TO GET RID OF IT.

Being such a hardy plant, and the seed having so much vitality, this is difficult to eradicate. When the weeds are not abundant, hand-pulling is the best method. Pull them before seeding time and burn them. If the fields are overrun, the following plan is recommended:

Harrow stubble ground early after harvest, or gang-plow and harrow. When seeds have had time to sprout, cultivate thoroughly; repeat cultivation at intervals, and rib up with a double mould-board plow the last thing in the fall. Put in a hoe crop, either roots or clover, and cultivate it following spring, and cultivate it following during growing season. Follow up this treatment, and grow grain or clover next spring. If weeds appear in the grain the following season pull them up.

THE BLUE STONE METHOD.

Wild mustard can also be killed by spraying with a solution of a pound of blue stone (blue vitriol or copper sulphate) to five gallons of water. Spray the plants when they are coming into bloom, and on a fine bright day. Forty-five gallons would spray an acre.

WORMSEED MUSTARD.

This native seed grows from 8 inches to 2 feet high, and differs considerably from the wild mustard in appearance. The foliage is bright green. The leaves are long, and tapering at the base into a short petiole, and they are covered with T-shaped hairs. The flowers are yellow and small. The little stalks (pedicels) holding the pods, come from the stem obliquely, but the pod stands erect on the pedicel, parallel with the stem. The pod is about an inch long. An average plant produces 25,000 seeds. The seeds are bitter. Beginning to flower in June, it seeds to the end of August. This seed must be eradicated in the same manner as wild mustard.

QUACK GRASS.

Couch-grass, or perhaps better known in this county as quack grass, is a creeping perennial, which grows from one to two feet high. Its jointed roots penetrate deeply into the ground and is very hardy. Its habit of taking and keeping possession of the soil makes it extremely objectionable. It flourishes in loamy or humus soils.

APPEARANCE.

This plant produces spikes from three to eight inches long. The small spikelets alternate at each notch of the flower stalk, with the side of the spikelet turned towards the stalk. It flowers in June-July, and seeds in July-August.

WAY TO DESTROY IT.

As soon as the crop is harvested plow lightly, then harrow with the ordinary harrow, and if necessary cultivate with the spring-tooth cultivator. This shakes the roots free from the soil, and makes it possible to burn as soon as dry. Repeat the process two or three times. It is more effectively done in hot weather. Late in the fall rib up with land into drills and allow to stand over winter. Frost will assist eradication, and put in hoe crop; or summer-fallow, sowing wheat, the crop to be plowed in. A carefully cultivated crop of rape is recommended as effective, also, in destroying this pest.

COCKLE.

There are several varieties of this weed. The white campion, or white cockle, is the most prolific. It is a biennial weed, with hairy three branching stems from one root, which attract many insects. The leaves are oblong, with acute tips. The flowers are in loose panicles, white or pink in color, and nearly three-fourths of an inch broad. As a rule they open at night and remain so until the morning. The pod has three teeth around the top, which curl back when dry, and the seeds are distributed by the winds swaying the stem and dropping them out. An average plant produces 10,000 seeds.

TREAT SAME AS MUSTARD.

Exercise great care in selecting seed grain, and see that these seeds are not mixed with it, and if the plant is spreading on your farm, treat it the same as recommended for the eradication of mustard.

BLADDER CAMPION.

This bad weed is spreading very fast. It is not very dissimilar to the white cockle, but has a larger root. It resembles the night-flowering catchfly. The eradication of this plant requires similar treatment to the sow thistle, although it may be necessary to plow deeper on account of the size and thickness of the roots.

CORN COCKLE.

The other variety is the corn cockle or corn campion. It grows about one to three feet high. It has few branches, and the stems are green with whitish green hairs. The leaves are rather long and narrow, with pointed ends. The flowers are red to purple, and the flower cup has long lobes, three or four times the length of the petals. The seeds are dispersed by birds, in manure, and as an impurity in seed grain. It can be eradicated the same as mustard.

LEARN TO KNOW THE SEEDS.

The seeds cannot well be described, but the method recommended by the department of agriculture of the province is simple and anyone can form a habit of it. The seeds are in bottles, or small phials, correctly labeled, so that they can be used for

comparison in detecting weed seeds in grain and other seeds.

REASON FOR SHALLOW PLOWING.

By shallow cultivation the seeds are kept near the surface, and by frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout; and having sprouted, they can be killed by further cultivation. By each stirring of the soil fresh seed is made to sprout, and what has already sprouted is destroyed.

(The foregoing descriptions and suggestions are compiled from data furnished by the Ontario department of agriculture.—Ed.)

45th VICTORIA REGT. GOING TO COBURG

TWELVE DAYS' CAMP WILL BEGIN JUNE 18.—COMPANIES FILLING VACANCIES.

The 45th Victoria regiment has received orders to prepare for a twelve days' camp at Cobourg, and will leave on June 18. In order to fill up the companies, some recruits will be taken. Any respectable young men who are desirous of enlisting can do so by applying to the captains of the several companies, viz: No. 1, Capt. Henley, No. 2, Capt. Williamson, No. 3, Capt. Holtorf, Lindsay; No. 4, Capt. McCrae, Omemee; No. 5, Capt. McCrae, Woodville; No. 6, Capt. Patterson, Coad, Oakwood; No. 8, Capt. Lancaster, Bobcaygeon.

The following are the officers of the regiment:

STAFF OFFICERS.

Hon' Col. Wm. McKenzie.
Col. Robt. Sylvester.
Maj. J. H. Staples.
Maj. J. H. Hopkins.
Paymaster, Capt. J. A. Williamson.
Med. Officer, Capt. A. Gillespie.
Chap. Rev. J. W. McMillan.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

No. 1, Lindsay, Capt. Henley, Lts. Porter and Carew.
No. 2, Lindsay, Capt. A. Williamson, Lts. McSweyn and Duck.
No. 3, Lindsay, Capt. Holtorf, Lts. Gillespie and Keith.
No. 4, Omemee, Capt. McCrae, Lts. German and Lamb.
No. 5, Fenelon Falls, Capt. LeCraw, Lts. Elery.
No. 6, Woodville, Capt. Patterson, Lt. McCrae.
No. 7, Little Britain, Capt. Smith and Coad, Lt. Glass.
No. 8, Bobcaygeon, Capt. Lancaster, Lts. Lancaster and Parker.

The Sylvesters' band, of Lindsay, under the leadership of Bandmaster Hoening, will accompany the regiment, which will go by special train on Monday forenoon, June 18.

On June 26, the Oddfellows of Lindsay and Peterboro' will run an excursion to Cobourg, so that citizens interested in the regiment may visit the camp and witness the review.

PALE WEAK WOMEN

GAIN NEW HEALTH AND STRENGTH THROUGH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Anaemia is just the doctor's name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People actually make new blood. Can any cure be more direct or certain? Blood is bound to cure bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure anaemia just as food cures hunger. They cured an English woman who recently came to this country from Portsmouth, England, and is at present residing at 'Prince's Lodge, Halifax Co., N.S. She says: "I am an enthusiastic believer in the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had suffered from a trouble almost from childhood, but a few years ago it developed into a severe type of the trouble. My skin was pale and waxy, my lips seemed bloodless, and my entire system was run down. I suffered from headache, dizziness and weak spells, and my friends feared that I was going into a decline. I tried tonics and a friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the same trouble, advised me to try them. In a short couple of months I was quite well, the color had returned to my face my appetite was improved and I had gained in weight. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all anaemic girls and women.

The pale anaemic person needs only one thing—new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing—they make new blood. They won't cure any disease that isn't originally caused by bad blood. But when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills replace bad blood with good blood they strike straight at the root and cause of all common diseases—rheumatism, headaches and backaches, St. Vitus' dance, kidney trouble and the secret troubles that every woman knows but none of them like to talk about, even to their doctors. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Indian Excursion to Chemong

On the morning of the 24th of May the steamer "Cora" in charge of Capt. Bowman passed through the locks on its way to Chemong, having on board about thirty excursionists from the Indian village at the Scugog reserve. The excursion was in charge of Chief Johnston and ex-Chief George Gossie. Among the other men were Charles McClelland and James Brock. The party composed also the women and children of the families.

The boat was decorated with flags showing the loyalty of the tribe to the British crown.

The excursion left the Scugog reserve about 7 a.m., and arrived at the reserve at Chemong at 3 p.m. There the people of the Chemong reserve were assembled, and games and sports were engaged in during the afternoon and evening. Baseball, races, and other sports were the happy pastime of the women and children, as well as the men.

One of the principal reasons was a hundred yards race, between Lew Orilla, and the Indian athlete, Jonas Jacobs, of Chemong. The race was very close, but Hearn fell just as they were nearing the

Women in Our Hospitals

Appalling Increase in the Number of Operations Performed Each year—How women May Avoid them.



Going through the hospitals in our large cities one is surprised to find such a large proportion of the patients lying on those snow-white beds women and girls, either awaiting or recovering from serious operations.

Why should this be the case? Simply because they have neglected themselves. Female troubles are certainly on the increase among the women of this country—they creep upon them unawares, but every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at the back, pain in the small of the back, dizziness, headache, displacement of the organs or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the female organs, and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from surgical operations.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of the organs, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, bloating (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 412 N. 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound succeeds where others fail.

line, and Jacobs won. Hearn wants to try it again, and wishes to arrange a race at Chemong for \$100. They had fireworks in the evening, and the enjoyment lasted until 10 o'clock.

About two hundred Indians are in the reserve at Chemong. The excursion returned on Saturday night, the "Cora" passing Lindsay about noon.

EMPIRE DAY

PATRIOTIC TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PROGRAM OF THE EAST WARD.

May 23 was Empire Day in the schools of Ontario. On that day according to regulations, the work of the school is supposed to have special reference to the British Empire. In our Lindsay schools, the course of study in history and geography has been so formed that Great Britain, her colonies, her commerce, the growth of her constitution, and the great deeds that have made her famous, form a part of every day's study. This continuous study for several years, combined with the frequent use of patriotic songs, has made the "imperial idea" a plant of vigorous growth in the hearts of the children.

In the East Ward school it blossomed out in the form of an impromptu entertainment. In the forenoon the pupils were engaged in writing original essays and in selecting songs and readings of a character appropriate to the day. In the afternoon the four divisions assembled in the senior class room, and unanimously selected as chairman Master Walter McMullen, who opened the entertainment by a very suitable address. The following program was given: Song by the school, "The Maple Leaf"; essay, "Canada in Early Days," Bertha Hall; song, "Canada Forever," by five girls; essay, "The Greatness of our Heritage," Hazel Flack; duet, Laura Grey and Donna Elliott; reading, "The Maple," by Blanche Sisson; recitation, "O Canada," by Kenneth Cranston; A Song of Spring, by several girls; folk reading, "Canada in the Twentieth Century," Janet Conway; dialogue, Harry Adams and Naomi Freese; recitation, "The British Empire," by Mrs. W. H. O. Benson, Mrs. F. B. Shaver, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. St. John, Thessalon; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Duggan and daughter, Brampton; Mr. W. E. Ogden, Miss Vera Ogden, Mr. H. H. Bishop, Mr. H. A. Bishop and Mr. O. P. Bishop, Toronto.

The happy couple left by the 5.20 C. P. E. train for London, where they will reside.

The bride has made many warm friends in Lindsay who unite in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Benson a happy and prosperous life.

BRAKEMAN CORBETT KILLED

ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT BLACKWATER—HIS WIFE HAD ONLY ARRIVED IN CANADA TWO WEEKS AGO.

Wm. Corbett, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk railway, and a resident of Lindsay, was killed at Blackwater Junction on Thursday morning, May 24. He was head brakeman on the train which left Toronto at 7.50 that morning.

A baggage car was to be put off at Blackwater, and when the train stopped he got down to uncouple it from the engine. He unlocked the automatic couplers and disconnected the air valves, but did not, it is stated, uncouple the emergency couplers, which are large hook and links, used only when a train is particularly long and heavy or in case the regular couplings give way. When the engine pulled ahead he found the coach was still attached. He re-

"Her Excellency" Lady Grey

The question being raised whether the wife of the Governor General of Canada is entitled to be addressed as "Her Excellency," Lord Elgin writes Lord Grey as follows: "No official pronouncement has hitherto been made on this subject, but on the establishment of the commonwealth of Australia, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to approve of the wife of the Governor-General being styled "Her Excellency," and I am commanded to inform you that His Majesty the King has now been pleased to approve of the same style being accorded to the wife of the Governor-General of Canada, together with such marks of social respect as are usually accorded to the Governor General."

When the Figures Blur

It is nature's warning that something is wrong with the eyes. Good eyes mean a living to most of us and can't be neglected.

An examination will show whether they are actually diseased or merely tired out. In either case I can look into your eyes and see what the trouble is and give you the advice you need. The examination is free.

C. HUGHAN, Optician and Jeweller.

Canadian Shortorns Sold in United States

Last April, John Campbell, of Fairview Farm, sold shortorn females—all Strathallans—to Mr. F. W. Harding, at \$1.75 for three years' old cow and her calf, and \$85 for two year old heifer. Mr. Harding recently re-sold them at his annual public auction sale, when the former brought \$400, and the other \$145. The sales were made to leading breeders in Ohio and Illinois.

STEAMERS SAIL FRIDAY.

H. & A. Allan and the C. P. R. have been officially notified that the British and Canadian postal authorities have mutually agreed that the day of sailing of mail steamers from Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal shall be Friday hereafter, and not Thursday.

Royal Household Flour
is supreme. It represents the best that is in the wheat, ground to a snowy whiteness and purified by electricity.
It produces bread that is light, easy to digest and best of all—nutritious. Ogilvie's Royal Household is to be had at all grocers.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook" contains 150 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

Pascoe Bros. OAKWOOD

General Merchants,
OAKWOOD

Ten Departments always kept well assorted.

Boots and Shoes
This department in our store has been one of great satisfaction to us, for since our commencement, it has steadily grown till now we class it as one of the best in our store. Our customers have expressed their confidence in the selection we make, and with our continued care and fair dealings we expect to see still better business in this line.
We have two special values to offer in women's &