

ESTABLISHED 1872

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Head Office Toronto

JOINT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Deposits may be made or withdrawn by either of the two members of a household. This form of account is especially suitable for those living in the country, as either member can attend to the banking when in town. In case of death, the money may be withdrawn by the survivor without delay or cost. Write or call for further particulars.

Interest added four times a year

Savings Bank Department in Connection with all Branches.

LINDSAY BRANCH
F. F. Loosmore, Manager

BRANCHES ALSO AT CAMBRAY AND WOODVILLE.

"No Alum or Acid there"

"I saw, in an official report, that 70% (over 3/4) of the baking powders sold in Canada, contain alum and acid phosphates."

"It seems to me that folk ought to be mighty careful what baking powder they use."

"I know, if I baked my own cake and pastry, that there is only one baking powder I would buy. That's



St. George's Baking Powder

It is a genuine Cream of Tartar Baking Powder—free of alum, acids, lime, ammonia and phosphates.

ST. GEORGE'S is healthful—and makes Biscuits, Cake, Pies, etc., that are not only deliciously light and inviting, but wholesome as well.

Our Cook Book tells how to prepare a number of novel dishes—and to present old favorites in new guises. Write for a free copy to the NATIONAL BAKING POWDER CO. OF CANADA, Limited, Montreal.

FARM NOTES

Turkeys, ducks and geese, are all profitable, but it will not pay to spread your efforts over too much space.

Success in poultry culture, like success in all vocations, depends upon the quality and quantity of brain work put in the enterprise.

Poultry of all kinds should be handled gently. They should not be afraid. When gentle they are more profitable and will lay more eggs and raise more chickens.

There is no more important item in the care of horses than to see that they are exercised each day the year around.

A good way to protect the roots of young trees while planting is to place them in a tub of mud, taking out one at a time when ready to set.

Comfortable quarters for the young stock is essential to rapid growth and thriftiness. If the youngsters receive a chill on their birthday a check is given that weeks or months may not overcome. In many cases they die.

A dairyman said he had found that cows like brushing and carding in the spring of the year better than they did feed. He noticed that they would stop eating any time while they were being well brushed. There is no doubt of the value of this exercise with cows, especially at this time of year.

One of the most essential things in feeding little chicks for the first three or four weeks of their lives is to never overfeed, says the Live Stock World. About nine-tenths of the losses from broods during this period are directly or indirectly caused by overfeeding of their digestive systems.

It appears that it is not as generally known as it should be that tar applied directly on the trunks of trees will kill them in time, says the Inland Farmer. If one wants to put a band about trees to prevent the ascent of injurious insects, sticky fly paper can be used to advantage and will do no harm to the trees.

Some of our best poultrymen put a few drops of turpentine in the drinking water troughs to prevent and cure worms, says the Live Stock World. When droopy, the cause is often traceable to worms. A few drops of turpentine in corn meal, and their drinking water, will do no harm and may do lots of good.

A tax of two-tenths of a mill for each pound of butter made, is new legislation proposed for Iowa, according to the New York Produce Review. This will enable the Government to put on about ten additional dairy in-

structors. It is expected that the same bill will make a misdemeanor for any one to offer cream for sale that has been separated through an unwashed separator.

A great many farmers raise scabby potatoes year after year, says Hoard's Dairyman, and some seem to think it can't be helped. It is a simple thing to remedy this evil. Select for the next planting a fresh piece of clover sod. Then prepare a solution of one pound of formalin to 30 gallons of water, and soak the seed potatoes in it for two hours. Then dry the potatoes well and plant.

In Ohio, says J. E. Wing, in the American Agriculturist, alfalfa is always cut when less advanced in growth than in the middle west. The stems are smaller and not nearly so woody. It is also shocked greener, and put into the stack or mow with some of the sap still in the stalk. As a result nearly all the leaves are saved, but the sap causes heating in the stack or mow. This, however, does not damage corn any. Hay that has been rained on usually bleaches more or less white and if put in the mow with rain or dew on it, will mold, but hay that heats from its own sap is brown and not usually moldy. The heating seems, he says, after ten years' experience, actually to make the hay more valuable. His stock always prefer it to that which is not heated.

Farmers and fruit growers should be concerned about everything else in the protection of their crops from the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases. It is estimated that over one-sixth of the year's crops of the country are destroyed through the depredations of plant diseases. Crops should be protected from the liability of injury by spraying at the right time and treating farm seed before planting.

The value of the bee in work of fertilizing plants, by carrying pollen from one plant to another, is greater than its use in producing honey. In fact, without the aid of bees, many crops would be complete failures. Darwin found that one hundred heads of purple clover, protected from the visitation of bees, produced not a single seed, while one hundred heads visited by bees produced about three thousand seeds.


Six Years in Penitentiary

Fred Chambers, alias Frank Cameron, who slashed three men at Peterborough with a knife was sentenced to six years in the Kingston Penitentiary. He had served terms in the Provincial Reformatory and the Penitentiary previously. The magistrate, in sentencing him said, it was believed he had been associated with professional thieves since he was released.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS 50c. AND \$1.00.



FIGURES IN REGARD TO WAGE EARNERS

STATISTICS OF THE SALARIES PAID SCHOOL TEACHERS ESPECIALLY INTERESTING.

The Bureau of Census and Statistics has issued a blue book giving statistics as to wage-earners in Canada by occupations according to the figures of the last decennial census. Tables are given showing the number of persons engaged in various callings, the amount of earnings by each class, etc. The figures cover all wage earners sixteen years of age and over except in the manufacturing class, where the minimum age limit considered is fifteen years. The average yearly earnings at regular work of all classes of occupations is \$387.16 for males and \$181.98 for females. Trade and transportation pays an average wage of \$503.22 for every male employee. Professional men, including clergy, Government employees, musicians, teachers, engineers, etc., earn \$676.88 per year on the average. The average earnings of males employed in manufacturing are \$403.14, in agriculture \$207.55, in domestic and personal service \$272.46. Of the whole number of wage-earners 814,930, the males constitute 81.17 per cent, and the females 18.83 per cent., and, comparing the totals of wage-earners of both sexes, by classes, with the totals of all classes, it is found that the agricultural class gives employment to 8.93 per cent., the domestic and personal class to 25.61 per cent., that fisheries class to .91 per cent., the forestry and lumbering class to 2.02 per cent., the manufacturing class to 33.83 per cent., the mining class to 2.93 per cent., the professional class to 0.34 per cent., and the trade and transportation class to 19.37 per cent. The whole amount of wages earned in the census year at regular and extra employment by the 814,930 persons, fifteen years of age and over, whose records were fully taken, was \$286,584,850, which is nearly \$20,000,000 more than the net debt of the Dominion at the end of the last fiscal year; and, allowing the same average earnings for the 1,07,661 persons whose records were incomplete in the census schedules, the aggregate earnings of the 922,591 persons recorded by occupations as wage-earners would reach \$321,500,000, or \$55,000,000 more than the net national debt.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The statistics with regard to the salaries paid to school teachers are especially illuminating. The average salary for male teachers in all Canada is \$486, and for female teachers, \$245. The averages by Provinces are as follows:—

Province.	Males.	Females
British Columbia.	\$676 84	553 08
Manitoba	487 00	416 22
New Brunswick	412 52	227 61
Nova Scotia	384 03	237 66
Ontario	537 85	307 75
Pr. Edward Island	246 15	180 03
Quebec	450 13	138 44
The Territories	498 12	428 82

Female housekeepers, laundresses, nurses, midwives, char and washerwomen and sextons are better paid than female teachers in Quebec, while ranch foremen, farm superintendent, garden and nursery managers, hotel employees and foremen in many trades are better paid than male teachers in Ontario.

Agriculture May Be Taught In Lindsay Col. Institute

For such of the county High schools as decide to establish classes in agriculture, courses of study are being prepared by the Department of Education. The plan of teaching the subject in this manner will be tried at six or seven schools whose trustees are willing to share in the responsibility, and \$6,000 was voted during the session for this purpose. Among the schools which are willing to try some such schemes are those at Napane, Lindsay, Stratford, Dutton, Collingwood, Galt and Kemptville. They have not, however, been able to pronounce on the details, for these have not yet been worked out by the Government. Speaking generally, however, it is the intention that classes shall form part of the regular school curriculum and will be taught by graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College having the necessary teaching qualifications. They will receive not less than \$1,000 a year, of which the trustees must pay one-half. The latter authorities must also undertake to provide ground on which the work can be carried on.

A two-year course is now under consideration, including the following subjects—Agricultural physics, soil physics, chemistry, agricultural botany, horticulture, field, animal and dairy industry, poultry, farm carpentry, farm arithmetic, bookkeeping, manual training and farm economics. These will be supplemented by practical experiments.

Superintendent of Game and Fisheries

Mr. Edwin Tinsley has been appointed by the Provincial Government to the position of Superintendent of Game and Fisheries. This is a new office, and its holder will be, under the Minister of Public Works, the chief officer of the department formed by the amalgamation of the fish and game branches, under the

Act respecting game, fur-bearing animals and fisheries of Ontario, passed during the session just ended. Mr. Tinsley has been for many years the chief game warden of the Province, and has been for some time in charge of both that branch and the fishery branch. His new appointment will not, therefore, place upon him the duties in which he has not already had considerable experience.

In pursuance of the terms of the Act another appointment has been made, and William Willard Holden, of Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island, will be one of the inspectors of game and fisheries provided for. These officials who are not to exceed three in number, will examine and report to the central office in Toronto upon the enforcement of the Act in all parts of Ontario, and upon the manner in which game wardens and fishery overseers have performed their duties. They will also examine all applicants for those positions.

Held that Condition Was Reasonable

Chancellor Boyd last week at Os- goode Hall gave judgment as to the validity and construction of the will of Wm. Quay, of Port Hope, who left assets to the value of about \$100,000. The deceased, who held strong ideas regarding the liquor traffic and gambling, stipulated that one of his sons should receive an annuity on condition that he did not follow gambling for a living or engage in any business in connection with the sale of liquor. The Chancellor held that the conditions were reasonable and should be complied with and evidence furnished yearly as to compliance with such conditions as were imposed.

Left Bride at Altar with Wad of Her Money

Windsor, April 25.—Mrs. Davis, of Detroit, a widow, came to Windsor with Dr. George W. Burbanks, formerly of Cincinnati, and intended to be married. Burbanks left her in the waiting room of the electric railway while he went to procure a license. Mrs. Davis waited in vain for two hours, and then told the police her trouble. She reported that she had given her prospective husband a letter containing over five hundred dollars to carry for her, and that he returned an envelope containing all the money, as she thought. When she opened the envelope she found about one hundred dollars in bills wrapped around some waste paper.

Port Hope Man's Experience with Reptile

Port Hope Guide: Mr. Thomas Hills, Ontario street, had an experience the other evening which he does not wish repeated. Thomas had been sick for some time and during the night, when in the act of vomiting, something became lodged in his throat. He was unable to raise it, and finally extracted it, with his fingers. It was a reptile of some description, and, to his great surprise, was living. A large bulb had formed upon it and in taking it out, this broke. The discharge from this brought on another spell of vomiting, and Mr. Hills was very sick for the next couple of days. He is able to be about again, but is looking rather shaky.

Artful

"Why don't you try to make people give you their entire confidence?" "I'd rather have 'em suspect me just a little," answered Senator Sorghum. "Then if anything goes wrong they are not so surprised and resentful."

THE SUGAR PLUM.

It is the Most Ancient Candy, Antedating the Christian Era.

The most ancient kind of candy is the sugar plum. It was the invention of Julius Dragatus, a noted Roman baker and confectioner, who belonged to the family of Fabius. According to the New York Herald, it was in 177 B. C. that he made the great discovery which for twenty centuries has done so much damage to teeth.

These bonbons, called dragats, after their inventor (dragées in French), remained the exclusive privilege of the family of Fabius. But at the birth or marriage of one of that family a great distribution of dragat took place as a sign of rejoicing. The custom is still observed by many of the nobility of Europe.

The pastille is of far later origin, having been invented and introduced into France by an Italian confectioner, the Florentine, John Pastilla, a protégé of the Medicis. When Maria de' Medici married Henry IV. of France, Pastilla accompanied his sovereign to the French court, where his bonbons had a tremendous vogue. Everybody wanted the Florentine's pastilles, which were excellent. He made them with all kinds of flavors—chocolate, coffee, rose, violet, mint, wine, strawberry, raspberry, vanilla, hellebore and carnation.

Burned almonds are purely of French origin, owing their inception to the glutony of a certain French merchant. One day Marshal Duplessis-Fralin, an old gourmet, sent for Lassagne, who had already invented many a toothsome dainty, to concoct a new bonbon for him. Lassagne searched, reflected, combined, until finally he conceived a delicious bonbon, which he baptized gloriously with the name of his master, Fralino, the French for burned almonds.

ENGLISH HALL MARKS

The True Ones Are the Leopard and the Lion.

LEGACY OF THE MIDDLE AGES

The System Invented by the Goldsmiths' Company of London is a Lasting Index to the Age and Gentleness of Old Silver Articles.

Every mark on your old silver means something, and if you care to be sure about its age or make a study of these marks and the system is essential. A record has been kept at Goldsmiths' hall, London, for five centuries of all annual date letters and of the registered silversmiths and their private marks.

In 1337 King Edward III. granted a charter to the Goldsmiths' guild. During the reign of Edward IV. the Goldsmiths' Company of London, as it came to be known, invented and put into practice an alphabetical system of marks, changing each year. There were similar codes in the provincial assay offices.

This system is one of the few bequests of the middle ages which have stood the test of time practically without change. By the provisions of this system we have not only a lasting index by which to judge the age of gold and silver, but we have a guarantee of genuineness.

Neither the date marks nor maker's marks are hall marks, properly speaking, though all marks on silver are commonly referred to as hall marks. The true hall marks are the leopard and the lion. The leopard's head was used first from 1300, and in 1545 a lion passant was added. These marks were punched into the metal with a die, the animal appearing in a shield or oblong field.

Until 1550 a small crown appeared over the lion; from 1557 to 1680 the puncheon followed the outline of the lion's body; after that the lion appeared on an oblong shield.

These various forms of the hall mark indicate certain broad periods and are sometimes helpful in determining the age of a piece of silver when the date mark is indistinct. The date letter or year mark system seems to have been definitely settled about 1518, for, although there was an alphabetical system more than fifty years before, it is customary to go back to 1518 as an accurate starting point.

Charles II. raised the standard of the metal, and in 1665 the new quality was given a new mark, Britannia sitting in an oblong puncheon, with a lion's head erased. The standard was found to be too soft for practical purposes, however, and in 1720 there was a return to the old and present standard of metal, with the leopard's head and the lion passant. Naturally these Britannia pieces are rare.

Makers began to use their private marks about 1363. At first they used the first two letters of the surname. About 1730 the initials were substituted. For example, prior to this date Paul Lamerie's mark was La. Afterward it became P. L.

Thus were four marks on the silver up to 1784—leopard's head, lion, date letter and maker's mark. In 1784 the sovereign's head was added—the governmental customs mark—making five punches in all. There were changes from time to time in the fixed hall marks which are worth noting. For example, the leopard's head was set in a puncheon following its outlines until 1678, when it began to appear in a symmetrical shield of five sides.

In 1696 the head was reduced somewhat in size. In 1720 the leopard lost his beard and his shield became oblong, and in 1823 his crown was taken away from him. These were all London marks. There were in addition provincial marks. The Edinburgh hall mark dates from 1457. It was a triple turreted castle or tower. The standard mark was a thistle, which was substituted for the assay master's initials in 1757. The date letter cycles began in Edinburgh in 1681.

Glasgow had a curious emblem—a tree with a bird in the top, a bell hanging from one branch and a fish across the trunk, stamped in an oval puncheon. The Sheffield and Birmingham hall marks were a crown and an anchor respectively, with the lion passant as the standard mark. Dublin had a crowned harp.

Now, to go back to the subject of date marks, I cannot do more than barely indicate what there is in the subject for those who wish to go into it seriously. Different cities or halls had different year marks. I will deal only with the London marks, as being by far the most important.

Each year had assigned to it a letter of the alphabet, which was stamped on every piece of silver made or sold in London that year. When the alphabet was used up they went back to A again, taking usually a slightly different form of letter. These alphabets stopped at the letter U, so that each of these cycles is an even twenty years in length.

One way of counterfeiting old silver is to make a perfect copy of an old piece in some alloy and give it a thick coating of silver by the modern electrolytic process. Such counterfeits are being reproduced.

On the bottom or inside of the piece may sometimes be found the granulated or crystallized surfaces left by this process, though these are usually tooled over if in sight. Sometimes English hall marks have been cut from a spoon or other small article of great age and transferred to a larger piece of more modern make.—Country Life in America.

RUNNING UPSTAIRS.

It Causes an Excessive and Injurious Strain on the System.

Every one knows that the ascent of a staircase is more fatiguing than ordinary walking. In walking progression is effected by a succession of lifts, inclinations and swings.

In starting the body is lifted, for example, by the levers of the right foot and is inclined forward. The left foot is then raised from the ground, the leg swings forward and is carried by its momentum beyond the right foot.

Seed Potatoes

We have a couple of thousand bushels of the finest potatoes that have ever been brought into Lindsay. They are direct from the famous potato-growing country in New Brunswick and will make a change of seed that will be very beneficial to the farmers of this district.

"DELEWARES" AND "BLISS" VARIETIES

Call and see these Potatoes before buying your seed.

TRY OUR TEAS

We have special values as we are direct importers. Buy a pound and you will be convinced.

Land Plaster Rock Salt Coarse Salt
Fine Salt Oil Cake Linseed Meal, Etc.

Special values in new Dinner and Toilet Sets at our China Hall

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Northwest corner Cambridge and Peel streets.
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The R. M. Beal Leather Co. of Lindsay, will buy HIGHEST CASH PRICE for HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, LAMBSKINS, FALLOW and BARK. Office and warehouse at Wellington street bridge—45-47.

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Apply to Johnson Ellis or R. G. Cornhill

House Cleaning Time

is here once more and again proving the necessity of procuring the various supplies. We have them all:

AMMONIA
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DISINFECTANTS
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MOTH KILLERS:
CAMPBOR
MOTH BALLS
INSECT POWDER
OIL CEDAR
MOTH LINE

AT
Dunoon's DRUG STORE

SOME NEW YORK FIRSTS.

The first schoolmaster was Adam Roelandsen, appointed in 1633.

The first graveyard was laid out in 1633 on the west of what is now Broadway, above Morris street.


The first farm, called "the company farm," was laid out in 1633. It extended from what is now Hudson to Wall street.

The first clergyman was Dominie Bogardus, for whom a church was built in 1633. This was the first real church building in New York.

The first artist was Dirk Hermans, a Dutch officer, who made a sketch of New Amsterdam in 1635, which was afterward engraved in Holland.

The first mode of public punishment was the whipping post, set up in 1635. Upon this offenders were hoisted by the waist and suspended for such length of time as their offense called for.

DECIMAL WATCHES



A GOOD WATCH is like a good friend—it wears well. Not only the case, which you can see, but the works as well, which you cannot see, are made of the finest materials and are put together with the greatest care. Many more watches are made in this way than you realize. They are reliable timekeepers, and one that will last you a lifetime—It is the celebrated

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Have a talk with us about it before purchasing a new watch.

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Ready-Mixed PAINTS

THE BEST RELIABLE PAINTS made from Pure Lead and Oil in the latest artistic shades in any quantity

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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.

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VOLUME L.

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offer a Shopping Opportunity, Reason for coming

Bargains for Women

Embroidered Laces
Corset Cover Embroidery, reg. 35c, sale 28c, sale 25c.
10 pieces Insertion Ends, reg. 1.00, sale .80.
12 patterns Vals. Lace, reg. 1.00, sale .80.
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12 patterns Vals. Lace, reg. 1.00, sale .80.
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Fancy Collars, reg. 25c, sale 20c.
sleevers, reg. 1.00, sale .80.
10c, sale .80; reg. 25c, sale 20c.
Children's Fancy Straw Suits, reg. 35c, sale 30c.
Fancies, 45c, 50c, 75c and 1.00.

Ladies' Vests and White

Cotton Ribbed Vests, reg. 1.00, sale .80; reg. 20c, sale 16c; reg. 30c, sale 24c.
Embroidery trimmed Corset Covers, reg. 28c, sale 25c.

Prints and Gingham

Print and Gingham, sale.
Patterns Fancy Check Gingham, reg. 13c, sale 10c.
Patterns Light and Dark Prints, reg. 12c, sale 10c.
Overalls, in cream and white, reg. 50c, sale 45c; reg. 30c, sale 25c.

Curtain Netts and Laces

Colored Serim, four patterns, reg. 1.00, sale .80.
patterns 25 in. Curtains, reg. 1.00, sale .80.
curtain Net with insertion and eye, reg. 25c, sale 20c; reg. 30c, sale 25c.
Lace Curtains, 31 yards long, reg. 50c, sale 45c; reg. 2.00, sale 1.80; reg. 3.00, sale 2.70.

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and

Cream, Grey, Navy and Black and White Shepherd Plaid, reg. 60c, sale 49c. Priestly Dress Muslins in spot and floral Dainty's, satin striped

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