



This Oil Stove

Is a blessing to all housewives. Cook without heating the kitchen to "fever heat." We have these in one two, three and four burner sizes, and in three different makes. Let us show these blessings to you.

A. E. BOTTUM, Hardware, BOBCAYGEON.

A Reliable Agent

WANTED

In every good town in Ontario, where we are not represented Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Specialties For Season 1916-17

including the new everbearing Raspberry, St. Regis.

STONE & WELLINGTON

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES
ESTABLISHED 1837
TORONTO, ONTARIO

FOWL AND GARDEN

One Helps the Other in Many Important Ways

A plot of garden land run over by fowls between the cropping seasons will yield, under right cultivation, such crops as will surprise the cultivator. The finest crops of vegetables grown on some farms are produced on plots over which fowls have been allowed to run for several months of the year. The reason for this is not far to seek. The fowls manure the land, rid it of injurious insects, and by daily scratching keep the surface in an open and friable condition. Whenever the weather is dry and the fowls are able to dispense with the scratching shed, the grain food is well forked into the soil, and the birds get healthy outdoor exercise. Speaking from personal experience, it is safe to assert that the tenement garden plot—say a hundred square yards in extent—can account for double the profit by cultivating it in conjunction with poultry keeping. Let us suppose that the fowls are to be housed on the intensive plan, the owner will, unlike the back yarder, experience no difficulty in disposing of the periodical collections of manure from the roosting houses, and the fouled litter from the scratching sheds, as such can either be dug into the land right away or stored for future use.

At one time in England people were prohibited by law from making hats of anything except beaver.

CLAXTON'S WEEKLY STORE NEWS

SHOWN at CLAXTON'S LINDSAY

New Marquisette

Very pretty patterns and in lovely quality of Marquisette, per yard, **75c.**

Black and White Check Dress Goods

38 inches in width and a fine quality for children's dressset especially, per yd. **29c.**

American Blanket Cloth Coating

It is two yards wide and shown in the latest fashionable checks; for the coat length **\$4.50**

In The Staple Department

15 inch Glass Towelling, either red or blue check, yard **9c.**

Good Apron Gingham, fast colors, with or without border **12½c**

CLAXTON'S---LINDSAY

STRAWBERRY CULTURE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

Mulching is Very Important—How to Start Patch—Right Kind of Soil

F. L. Gable, Dominion Fruit Inspector at Toronto, discusses factors of success in strawberry growing, as follows: No fruit, plant or weed will thrive on as many different soils as the strawberry, but which soil is best? It is generally admitted sandy loam will produce the greatest crops of berries, provided it is well manured and cultivated, although a great many berries are grown on heavy lands successfully. The strawberry requires an abundance of moisture although damp soggy soil on low land is absolutely useless for growing them. Choose the spot where the greatest variety of farm crops do the best.

Do not plant strawberries on ground not previously cultivated for two years as it is apt to be infested by cut-worms, white grubs or other harmful pests. It is also apt to be full of weeds and grass seed. The best land is that which has been in a hoe crop the previous year (corn is not so good) it being both free from insects and weeds.

Start Early in Spring
To prepare that ground it is best to plow in a good coating of manure before planting. This can be applied especially heavy if well rotted. It is also advisable to broadcast agricultural lime at the rate of one-half ton per acre. Your ground should be well cultivated as early as possible in the spring. The earlier you get your plants set the better, as strawberries thrive in cool moist weather and cannot stand much heat and drought.

The digging of plants and their selection should be done carefully. These should have the dead leaves pulled off and the plants should be well trimmed. In buying plants make sure that they are trimmed ready for planting and do not allow the wind or sun on plants. They should be covered with a wet bag or cloth and the plants kept thoroughly wet until planted. The rows should be three and a half to four feet apart and the plants set from eighteen inches to thirty inches apart according to the variety.

Hoing and Mulching
As soon as plants are set, cultivation and hoeing should begin. Continue it each week throughout the summer. The blossoms should be picked off. Do not allow runners until after July 1st, when they should be allowed to run, but placed in the row each way from the mother plant. Strawberries are troubled somewhat with fungus diseases which may reduce your crop unless controlled. This is easily done by spraying well in the spring, after growth begins, as well as two or three times when they start growing again after picking.

About four good loads of straw to the acre applied just after the ground is frozen and raked off between rows in the spring after the plants start growing, will not only protect plants through the winter, but will hold them back in the spring safe from late frosts. By raking this off in the row it helps to keep the moisture during the summer drought, when moisture is a necessity. It also helps to prevent having sandy berries.

WORLD'S RECORD COW

A Holstein cow at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, made a worthy record. From March 9, 1915, to March 6, 1916, she produced 20,072.7 pounds of milk containing 819.95 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 1,024.94 pounds of butter. This constitutes a record for cows milked twice daily both for milk and butterfat. All previous records of over 19,000 pounds of milk and 850 pounds of fat in a year had been made by cows milked three and four times daily throughout the greater part of the year. Only four cows in Canada, three Holsteins and one Jersey, have given more butterfat in a year than this cow. She was five years old at the commencement of her year's test, and was college-bred and raised at Guelph. At no time was she forced in feeding, the largest amount of grain fed being 12 pounds per day, and her record stood for the world.

CARE OF THE BLIND

According to the last Dominion census, there are 3,200 blind people in Canada; of these Ontario claims 1,100. Statistics tell us that 90 per cent. of the blind of every civilized country are adults over 20 years of age; 60 per cent. of the blind of Canada are over the age of 15. In the adult class, it is more than probable that the next census will find these numbers of the blind largely increased, owing to its war. What machinery has Canada ready to train and equip these blind that they may become self-supporting? There are five blind schools in the Dominion. Only one of these is in any way equipped or suitable for the training of adults, the blind training college in Halifax, which, under the leadership of Sir Frederick Fraser, has become the model blind school of Canada. This institution is supported partly by municipal grants and by a pro rata grant of from \$150 to \$200 a year for each pupil attending the school from Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. The blind school at Brantford is the only one supported by the state. The other three schools are situated in Montreal, but none are equipped in any way for the training of adult blind. The Maritime Provinces come nearest to the problem of help for blind workers by the Maritime Association of the Blind, whose field secretary, S. R. Hussey, follows up pupils and others who are attempting to earn their living, and endeavors to arouse public support and interest on their behalf. Two years ago Sir Frederick Fraser turned over \$1,000 to this association from the superintendents' fund, to be loaned out for purchase of tools or equipment. Canada is ahead of any other country regarding her care of the blind in one particular. Before the year 1898 no country allowed literature for the blind to go free through its mails. Canada was the first to grant this privilege, and this was largely owing to the instrumentality of Sir Frederick Trager. America followed Canada's lead a few years later, by allowing free postage of books from public libraries to the individual only. In England there are a large number of voluntary workers for the blind, who print books in the Braille, that is the personal service and interest. In the United States each state is compelled by constitution to provide for its blind citizens, that is the interest of the state. Can we not hope for a combination of these two examples throughout the Dominion, and commence right away by arousing public opinion everywhere to the great need of the blind in this country?—Grace E. Kennedy.

A Quick Trip

After the racing season closed at New Orleans one season a colored roustabout asked where the next meeting was to be held. "Is it far?" "He was told "Toronto." "Just a short distance," was the reply, so he jumped in a boat and started to row there. When about four miles from New Orleans an acquaintance on the bank hailed him with: "Hello, Link, ole boy!" Link started for the shore, musing to himself: "Ah wondah who knows me in Toronto?"



A Serbian Woman

The peasant costume of the Serbs is most picturesque, the feature of it being a fringed apron of gaudy colors and beautiful finish. The women are usually healthy and powerful and in many cases beautiful.



The Early Bird

Catches the Worm and the Early Buyers get the Bargains on Saturday morning from 8 until 11. See these goods at cost.

Little Gents White Running Shoes, sizes 8 to 10, 75c.

Youth's 11 to 13, 85c.

Boys 1 to 5, \$1.00

Men's 6 to 10, \$1.15

Don't forget the time for the bargains, 8 until 11.

Store Closes Saturday night at 10.30 sharp.

Watch our ad every week for Saturday morning Snaps

Chas. Bigley

Home of Good Shoes

Repairs Neatly and promptly executed

Agent for Penetang Shoepack.

Raincoats

For one week only, we will sell regular 7.00

Raincoats for 3.95

Umbrellas

Regular \$2.00 for 1.49. Regular 1.00 for 79c.

Ladies' Suits

Odds and ends. Some were as high as \$12.00 now selling at \$5.65

Max Bohnen

The Bobcaygeon Clothing Store

A Raincoat, Did You Say?

Yes, this is the season of showers, and we are getting our share of them. Let us show you what we have in

RAINCOATS \$4 to \$15

Always Ahead

You'll never find this house of Good Clothes behind in anything. We're always ahead.

We are showing some hundreds of Spring Suits at \$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15 and 16.50.

B. J. Gough

LINDSAY

"Where The Good Clothes Come From."

FOR STARVING PEOPLE

In our window may be seen the famous poster by Louis Raemaekers, the Dutch Cartoonist, upon whose head the Kaiser has set a price, depicting one of the many results of the German occupation of Belgium. One man said "surely it is not as bad as that." IT IS, and WORSE! A recent despatch says that these unfortunate people are living on the flesh of canines. Think of it!

We have been asked to receive subscriptions since placing this poster in the window; and have agreed to do so. In the window may also be seen a halftone print of the boys in khaki from this section. These prints will be sold at 10c each, and the entire proceeds will be given for relief in Belgium. Every family should have this local interest picture. If you want to give more than 10c, the sky is the limit. You are not suffering for the want of food; but for the heroic Belgians you would be. \$2.50 keeps a Belgian family a month.

We will publish the amounts as received, despatch them to headquarters regularly and get a receipt. Remember

EVERY DOLLAR GOES TO BELGIUM

Bobcaygeon Independent.