

Ayer's Remedy



DISEASED LUNGS CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1895.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Green Manuring—Clover and its Work.

It has long been known that the largest part of the nitrogen in clover exists in the roots. It is also a matter of common experience and knowledge that the roots of the clover plant are not fully developed until they are two years old; the plant being a biennial, needs this time to become mature and of the most substance. This has been known for many years past, but the facts have not been correctly understood until within the past two or three years, since when it has been discovered that the roots of the clover plant are accompanied by a growth of a minute organism which gathers a large quantity of nitrogen, beyond doubt from the atmosphere, because careful analyses of the soil of clover land have proved that not only do the roots of the plant themselves contain a large quantity of nitrogen, but the soil in which they grow is considerably richer in this element than it is before the clover was grown.

In some experiments made by Dr. Voecker, of the royal agricultural society of England, some years ago, and before the recent discovery mentioned, it was found that the roots of the immature clover mowed for hay contained 66 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, and the dried soil for the depth of 18 inches had .24 per cent. of nitrogen in it; but when the clover was permitted to mature and ripen the seed, the roots had 100 pounds of nitrogen and the soil contained .412 per cent. of it. This is an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the content of nitrogen in the soil beyond that accruing directly through the roots.

Some other experiments showed that the quantity of nitrogen in the young roots of clover amounted to 24 1/2 pounds to the acre, but in the mature roots the quantity was 8 1/2 pounds. The latter experiment was made in poorer soil, and the clover was of inferior growth. But it corroborates the previous statement, so that we are certain from this scientific standpoint that the older plant not only contains more nitrogen than the younger plant, but the accumulation of nitrogen in the soil itself, by the result from the growth of clover, is also greater with the maturity of the crop. This is so reasonable an assumption, too from the fact that the mature clover has much larger roots than the half-grown plant, that we cannot doubt the wisdom of permitting the clover to mature after the first crop of hay has been cut, and so complete the growth of the roots and accumulate both in themselves and in the soil, by the longer culture of the nitrogen-producing organism, the largest possible quantity of nitrogen. Later experiments go to show that while the clover hay itself in a crop of two tons per acre takes from the soil fully 130 pounds of nitrogen, yet it leaves in the soil in its roots and in the soil in the waste matter from the roots not less than 180 pounds more. This accounts for the long ago noticed improvement of the land by the clover crop, previously unexplained and somewhat mysterious.

The result certainly teaches us that it is far best to leave the clover in the ground until it is mature, before turning it under. That clover hay is not so valuable for sale in the market as grass hay is somewhat compensated by the fact that the yield is larger; but for feeding it is certainly more valuable than any grass hay, for one reason, if not for all, that the manure will be so much more valuable on account of its larger quantity of nitrogen.

Making Beef at a Profit.

The following was read at the Ohio state farmers' institute last week, by W. W. Taylor, one of the most successful feeders in that state. The prospect favors returning profits to farmers in the business of raising beef cattle. While sheep and horses no longer pay, the great consumption of beef gives assurances that prime cattle will always be in demand. And an examination of market statistics for a long period of years shows that the well bred and well fed steers, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. alive, have always sold at a price that paid a profit to the producers. Such meat is of a better grade or quality, with an even distribution of fat, than animals grown to two or three years on coarse food and

then made fat on grain. Hence the important point in making beef at a profit is to produce the best, which we have all the facilities and advantages for doing successfully. Competition with the great plains of the west can only be met by sending to market an article our competitors cannot produce, and that will command attention and prices they cannot attain or obtain. The grade Short-horn cows kept on many farms are excellent foundations upon which to commence. My experience has been that high grade Short-horn bullocks, every-thing considered, are better feeders than all blood cattle. Instead of killing the calves for veal, the males at least should be grown to mature heaves.

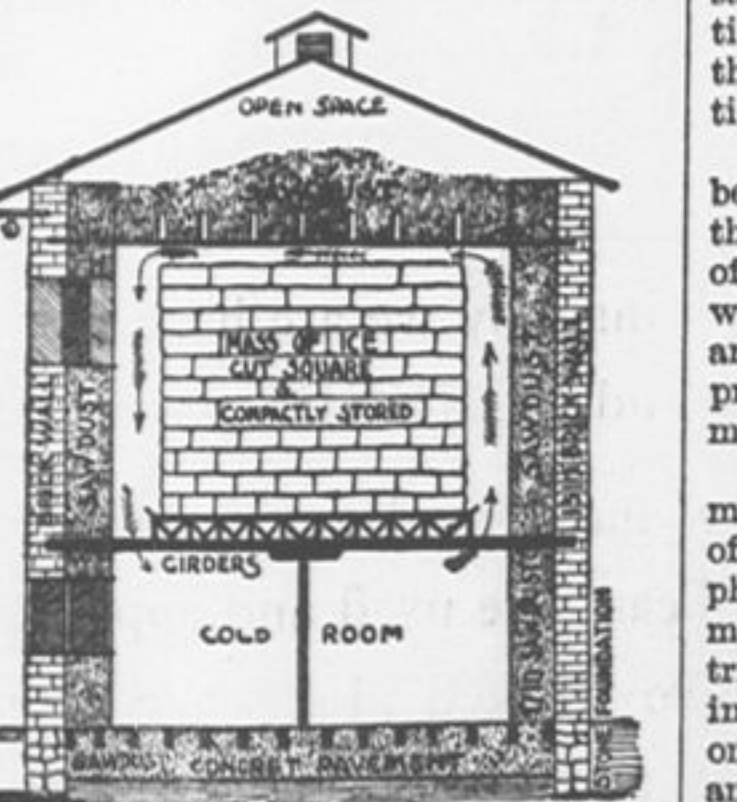
Select as a sire a bull of pure breed, and of any-bred fancied by the farmer and that is reasonably fine in the bone, but not extremely distinguished in that line; with an abundance of muscle covering his frame, wide back, straight upper and under line, clear bright eye. Or better still is it to choose a sire that is known and has proven himself the progenitor of such stock as we wish to keep and develop. A cross upon this grade cow will insure a progeny suited to keeping and maturing to a best season. Castrate the male at any time from one day to one week old. If a polled blood has not been introduced, dehorn at any time and by any process that completes the work. The benefits derived by disposing with the horns are present from the day of its completion until the animal has been driven into the slaughter pen.

Raise the calf by hand. This keeps it tame and it will much sooner learn to take substantial food than if running with the cow. Give milk fresh or after the cream has been removed, in such quantities as appears to be assimilated and healthful, but avoid over feeding at all times. When quite young, a thrifty calf will begin consuming some extra food besides the milk that it receives. Encourage this desire by mixing wheat bran or ground oats with the milk; the calf is fed in small quantities at first, but the grain may be slowly increased as the age and wants of the animal require. In summer or late spring, allow the calf the range of a good pasture lot in connection with milk and such other feed as will prove growthful. A good dark house in summer to keep away flies, and warm clean homes in winter, add so much to comfort, a demand to the calf, that each demands attention. A very good plan is to give freedom of pasture at night and house during the day time in summer or winter, as circumstance indicate. The grain ration must, however, in the calf age, be cautiously managed, having in view our design of future treatment and the age to which we expect to carry our stock before we dispose of it.

For winter feed, clover hay well cured has perhaps no equal. Any of our tame or cultivated grasses cut early or green will be consumed with a relish, and in connection with some whole grain would keep up a vigorous and healthy growth if good quarters are provided and plenty of water. If an early market is sought, the grain ration can be safely increased, but in most cases growth is better promoted by plenty of hay, corn fodder, or any other available provender that the animal relishes. Having had no experience with ensilage or roots, I can only commend them upon my judgment, and have no doubt that either or both would be valuable and worthy of more general use. If the animal is to be matured before the age of two years, grain ought to be continually used daily after it is once begun, and the nearer we arrive to market day the more and richer the feed. Mr. Taylor's views on ground vs. underground grain for cattle, with or without hogs, and the best age for marketing beef, will be printed later.

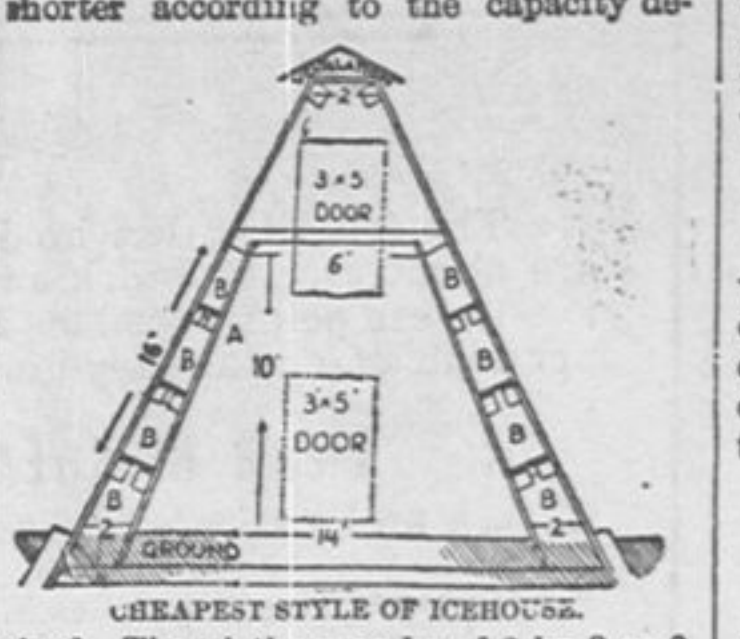
ICEHOUSES.

Icehouse and Refrigerator Combined in One Building—Cheapest Style of Icehouse. Having found refrigerators more or less unsatisfactory the custom is growing of having an icehouse and refrigerator or cold room combined. This plan is especially convenient for fruit storage and dairy or curing purposes. Country Gentlemen gives an illustrated description



The cold chamber of this house is on a level with the cellar floor. The ice chamber is on a level with the ground floor. The ice not packed in sawdust wastes about one-half during the season. The temperature of the refrigerating room in constant use is usually about 35 degrees. The drainage of the ice is carried off by V shaped iron troughs between the joists, carrying it to one point. There is no sawdust in contact with the ice, the air of the room circulating over the ice. The ice does not rest directly on the joists, but on a bed of lath. The doors should be fitted with rubber to close perfectly tight, and both should never open at once. It will preserve fruit perfectly from season to season. The three important principles are protection from the outside or heat, air and moisture. The floor of the ice loft must be so tight that no water can drop below. A Massachusetts correspondent of the

English Homestead furnishes a sketch and description of a cheaply constructed house for the sole purpose of storing ice. It may be built as long or short as desired, varying with the amount of ice to be stored. It is not made for beauty, but for service. Evergreens should be planted on each side to keep the house cool in hot weather. For its construction boards 16 feet long are used, longer or shorter according to the capacity de-



The girls may be of 2 by 3 or 3 by 4 scantling and 3 feet apart. Shingles are not required. The cracks on the outside may be covered with boards or battened. Such a house will be in serviceable use at least 20 years. The ground should be dug out a foot deep. Two doors may be made, one above the other and each 3 by 5 feet. At A the boards are cut sufficiently to permit putting in sawdust. The filling in the space B is also made with sawdust. The filling is less at the top than the bottom, as the top will be used before hot weather sets in. Being built in this shape, there will be no pressure on the sides should the ice melt more at the bottom than the top. An icehouse of the dimensions here described will contain 35 tons.

Where the Poultry Comes From.

A large part of the poultry that comes to the New York market is from the west, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan furnishing much of it. Never before have receipts been so heavy as this year. Not only is this true, but advice comes to indicate an immense quantity yet in the country. The receipts of dressed poultry so far this year, Nov. 1, are about 25 per cent greater than those of last year. Of live poultry nearly 1,300 car loads have thus far been received against about 500 during the same time last year. The receipts up to this time about equal those of the entire year of 1893, then the heaviest on record. Prices were good during the continuance of the Hebrew holidays, those people furnishing the market for the larger part of the live poultry, but the end of these and the very heavy receipts nearly broke the market, and prices went lower than before for many months.

The scarcity and high price of corn will tempt many to ship their poultry insufficiently fattened, but this will be a losing operation. Now, if ever, all poultry should be well fattened. In this lies the greatest possibility for remunerative success. Good, well fattened, nicely dressed poultry nearly always brings at least fair prices. Seldom is there a glut of such. Poultry for Thanksgiving is generally wanted dressed.—Rural New Yorker.

Farmers who have water powers running to waste are advised to examine the claims of some of the new pattern electric motors which have been placed on the market.

MURIATE OF POTASH.

Effect on the Potato Crop—Reports from Various Stations.

Muriate of potash is generally the cheapest form in which potash can be bought for agricultural purposes, and from an economical point of view it would recommend itself to use this salt as a source of potash in preference to other potato compounds. Experience has shown, however, that fertilizers containing much chlorine, and among them muriate of potash, will act injuriously upon the quality of potatoes by producing soggy tubers. While such effect has undoubtedly been observed in numerous instances, it is a notable fact that results of recent experiments tend to show that muriate of potash under certain conditions may be used upon potatoes and will produce no injury whatever to the quality, while as to quantity it was undoubtedly superior to sulphate of potash.

Professor Collier of the Geneva (N. Y.) station, in his ninth annual report, makes the following statements: First.—That muriate of potassium chloride (muriate of potash) is a good soil fertilizer, even on some clay soils, where potash may be said to be present in considerable quantity.

Second.—That while potassium sulphate helps the crop it is far less effective than the chloride and not desirable when chloride can be obtained.

Professor Flagg, in the report of 1890, says, "Muriate of potash in combination produced 76 bushels per acre more than the sulphate of potash in combination."

German experiments have recently been made which not only corroborate these results, but also show that muriate of potash if applied during the winter will produce potatoes of good quality and flavor, in no way inferior to those produced by sulphate. Country Gentleman, commenting on the foregoing, says: It would not be well, however, to make a positive statement that muriate of potash is always preferable to sulphate. This would have to be confirmed more fully by a larger number of field trials and by carefully conducted experiments. The potato crop is an important one in nearly every state of the Union, and experiment stations, therefore, could not select a better subject for study than that of finding the most efficient fertilizers for potatoes.

The following application per acre for potatoes is recommended by the Connecticut experiment station: Four hundred pounds of superphosphate, 250 pounds of muriate of potash, 400 pounds of nitrate of soda or 800 pounds of out-tossed meal.

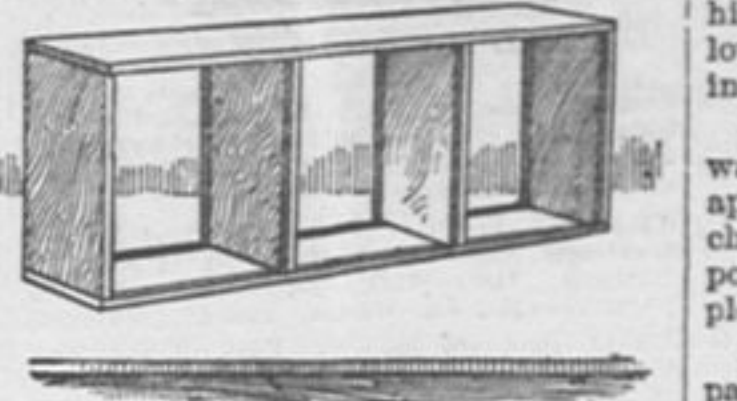
Loss in Storing Potatoes. On Long Island, where the potato crop is the principal industry, the common custom is to sell from one-half to two-thirds of the crop from the field when the price is more than 50 cents per bushel. When prices are above the average, as was the case last year, when many carloads were sold at 75 cents per bushel, there is a general disposition to hold out for higher prices, and the grower is not half as anxious to sell as when the price ranges from 5 to 60 cents. Many of the growers last year sold the larger part of their crops, reserving from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels to sell in the spring when they felt sure they could get \$1 per bushel, as reported by the New England Homestead. The outcome was that when spring came the price drop-

ped to 60 and 50 cents, and the deliveries had to be made when the mud was so deep that the horses could draw only half a load at a time, and that, too, when spring work was crowding.

Few farmers consider how much it costs to store potatoes during the winter, and much is lost by shrinkage. The dealers have urged in vain the farmer to sell his crop as fast as he could dig, no matter what the price might be, as the market for Long Island potatoes is always best just after the southern crop is disposed of and before the state and western crops come in.

Protecting Cellar Windows.

In making things snug and warm for winter the cellar windows must not be overlooked, for these openings in the cellar wall are often the sources of the entrance of much cold air in winter and the radiation of much warmth from the



WINDOW BOX FOR CELLAR.

cellar. An excellent window frame is shown in the illustration, from Country Gentleman, the construction of which is plain to appear. Such a "sash" or window box can be made of any width desired, it being remembered that the wider the space of the inclosed air between the panes of glass that are to be set in on either side the less chance will there be for the passage of cold air or for the radiation of warmth, air in an inclosed space being the best of non-conductors.

News and Notes.

The yield of hay is estimated in the government crop report at 1.16 tons per acre against 1.32 tons in 1893.

The crop of apples is reported as 41.7 per cent of an average product.

The government report shows an improvement in the prospects of the corn crop, which is attributed to favorable October weather. The crop has been more rapidly harvested and marketed than in any former year.

November reports show that the corn yield averages about 1 1/2 bushels per acre more than was indicated in October. The present estimated average is 19.7 bushels per acre throughout the country. But this is the lowest rate of yield since 1881.

MINORAS.

Splendid Layers and the Largest of Non-sitting Breeds.

The Minorca is a fine layer and the largest of non-sitting breeds. There is a general impression abroad that Minorcas are not winter layers. This is incorrect. If warmly housed, well fed and sheltered from cold winds they will lay as dependably upon all seasons for eggs. They are, as a rule, small eaters. Another good trait in them is their suitability for close confinement. If well fed and their wants are properly attended to, they will do almost as well in a small run or a backyard in a crowded town as if upon a grass run in the country. This, together with their splendid laying qualities, has done more to popularize the breed than almost anything else.

The beak of the male should be fairly long and stout, not too straight. The head should be of medium length and broad enough to carry a good base of comb, evenly and deeply serrated with five to seven spikes. The spikes should be about equal in depth to the blade of the comb. The comb should be broad at base, or wedge shape, straight in front and free from any twist, thumb marks or hollows at the side. The carriage of the comb at the back is important, for while it is desirable that it should reach well down the neck it should not go so far as to touch the feathers. The comb, face and wattles should be bright red. No trace of white must appear on the face, not even a spot or a line under the eye. Lobes must be white and almond shape. The body should be broad at shoulder, square and compact. The tail, together with their splendid laying qualities, has done more to popularize the breed than almost anything else.

The comb of the female should be fairly large, evenly serrated, drooping well over side or face, so as not to obscure the sight. Face and wattles bright red. Lobes white, medium in size. Large body, full and rounded. Back broad and rather long. Legs of medium length. Tail full and carried well back. Weight, from 5 1/2 to 7 pounds.

The Blacks are a little larger than the Whites, but there is little difference between them in the matter of egg production.

STERLING SEED CORN.

Most farmers have some unfurnished attic or out building where seed corn can be stored. The rafters or joists make a very convenient place from which to hang the ears. Desiring a better and more economical plan than tying two ears together, a Maine correspondent in New England Homestead now takes a piece of binding twine, ties to the end one ear, then with a single loop of the string for each ear secures about ten ears in a line. These he suspends from the rafter in the usual way.

The average yield per acre for the entire cotton belt is 191.7 pounds.

Preposterous Proposition.

Traveler—You have a magnificent farm for sheep raising, but I don't see any sheep on the place. Arkansas Farmer—Sheep! No. My dogs would kill 'em off in no time. "Then why don't you kill off your dogs?" "Kill off my dogs! Say, don't let any of my folks hear you talk in that way. Why, great Scott, mister, them P. & M. mine have brought me in more \$50 in cash in the last three years for premiums at dog shows!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE LISTENER.

Senator Coke of Texas will be 66 years of age next March. James Willis of Mount Sterling, Ky., has been struck by lightning four different times and still lives. John Floyd, a colored carpenter of Augusta, Ga., has named his four sons Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller and Phil Armour.

Joseph Mylchreest, the South American "diamond king" who can talk about selling the gems by the quart, is a Manxman by birth.

Prince Ruspoli, mayor of Rome, is a believer in Republicanism. He owns land

in Florida, raises cranberries in New Jersey bogs and married a lady of Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has a double in the house of representatives in the person of the new Alabama member, Mr. Harrison, elected to fill out the term of Governor Oates.

M. Ernst Carnot, son of the late president of France, who is an engineer, has been appointed private secretary of M. Bismarck, who is commissioner general of the Paris exposition of 1900.

William Sloan Green, who was lately down with the measles at his home in Swazee, near Marion, Ind., is all right again and says he hasn't felt as well for 20 years. While he is aged 108.

John Burns, the English labor leader, is 26 years of age and is a practical mechanic. He represents a London district in parliament and won his fame during the great strike at the London docks.

Farnell Fisher of Bridgeport, Del., carries a barrel of flour in each hand and can trot easily along with 400 pounds on his shoulder. But he is a big sort of a fellow, 6 feet 7 1/2 inches in height and weighing 290 pounds.

Little Coon, an intelligent colored hand was in New Orleans, La., made application to have his name legally changed. He is 6 feet high, weighs 220 pounds and says that his name is as people laugh the moment they see him.

Lord Dunraven, who just successfully passed the examination for a "chitman's certificate, entitling him to be sailing master of his own yacht. The examination was a stiff one, lasting three days. Lord Brassey holds a like certificate.

Jim Hall of Danvers, "Two Years Before the March," who came to be commodore of the great Pacific Steam Navigation company, with 84 steamers plying between Panama, Pacific ports and Liverpool, is still living at Weymouth, Mass.

When General John B. Gordon went to Columbia, Mo., to lecture on the "Last Days of the Confederacy," he met the man who carried him off the field when desperately wounded at Gettysburg. The veteran was 77 years of age and 17 miles from the scene.

Ward McAllister now boldly and without fear of contradiction declares that "a tradesman can be a veritable gentleman." This is revolutionary. Pretty soon Mr. McAllister will be asserting that one who works for a living may actually be a respectable person.

Ex-Governor Foster of Ohio was elected to congress in a district supposed to be hopelessly Democratic without his announcing himself as a candidate for the nomination or making a single speech to secure his election. His attack on Ben Butler first made him a national figure.

Colors bear a relation to each other something like that of musical notes and there is a harmony of colors, analog to that of musical sounds. An exquisite taste in the combination of colors may be the result of a nice perception of these relations, in the same way that an exquisite taste in music is produced by a quick perception of the relations of musical sounds. It is unquestionable that there are some combinations of color which are universally disapproved, and others which are universally approved, independently of any associations or acquired habits. To the connoisseur and lover of colors, no more lovely or beautiful sight can be presented than the tasteful arrangement of over forty standard colors.

Dyes, and the one hundred rich shades and tints which are produced from them. Diamond Dye colors are scientifically prepared, and they stand according to directions in the home, the results are pleasing and truly grand. It would require a good sized volume to describe their uses and possibilities, and to tell the comfort, joy and pleasure they are capable of giving.

Mother's and daughter's dresses are made new by them; their wraps, jackets, shawls, ribbons and hose are with little trouble renewed for home and street wear. Father's and son's suits and coats are looked upon as new; and any cast off article of wearing apparel can be made to blossom as the rose. This work of re-creating which has been done, can only be successfully accomplished by the invincible Diamond Dye.

Chinese View of Matrimony. "I suppose you'll go back to China some day," said Hobart, one afternoon, when Quong Lee sat on the upturned box in the laboratory, watching the various processes of an assay.

"You bet," was the laconic reply. "What will you do there?—Cook?" "Quong Lee shook his head. "Buy house an farm; pigs; buy wife." "No no savvy sillivild; but a' p'pose Malian man not buy wife holly ever for my wife, sometimes," admitted Hobart, laughing.

"Fought so. Pigs you like by Miss Buckley some day." "You mustn't say such things as that; Miss Berkeley would be very angry if she heard you."

Quong Lee smiled innocently. "She no be very angry, you look on 't. She savvy me, she savvy you, she savvy everybody. An' then in defense, she smile which she did not pretend to understand, he changed the subject.—Francis Lynde, in February Lippincott's.

VARIETIES.

A soft answer will kill where a club will not.

The Saw, Cutting Winds. Bring to the surface every latent pain. A change of even a few degrees marks the difference between comfort and pain to many persons. Happily disease now holds less sway. Science is continually bringing forward new remedies which successfully combat disease. Pilsen's Nervine—nerve pain cure—has proved the most successful pain reliever known. Its application is wide, for it is equally efficient in all forms of pain, whether internal or external. 25 cents a bottle, at druggists.

Untie the hands of sin and it will cut your throat. "How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply 'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.' No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sages & Co., Montreal, Wholesale, and Retail.

No Christian man can think of falling until he be stopped outside upon God for help.

When Others Fail. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and not like hair cream ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky, and pliable to the hair and brush.

A leader in a church is as worthless as he is anywhere else. Sickness generally follows in the path of neglect. Don't be reckless! But prevent by taking a few doses of Scott's Emulsion immediately following exposure to cold. It will save you many painful days and sleepless nights.

Castoria. What is CASTORIA. Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphia, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." Dr. J. F. Kitchell, Conway, A.

Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass. ALLEN C. SMITH, Phys.

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

James Keith. CLOVER SEED. Clover Seed wanted, for which the HIGHEST PRICE will be Paid. ALSO AGENT FOR THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIVE STOCK Insurance Company. Thorough-bred and Farm Stock Insured at very Low Rates. Fetch on your Seeds and get your Farm Stock Insured at JAS. KEITH'S, WILLIAM STREET. John Makins.

JOHN MAKINS. Brass and Iron Founder is prepared to do all kinds of Casting and Foundry Work Repairing of Implements and Machinery, etc. Setting up Steam Engines and Boilers, etc. N. B.—Two Portable Waterless Engines 12 h. p. for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN MAKINS, William St. North.

E. Maxsom. THE LINDSAY GREEN HOUSE. CUT FLOWERS, SMILAX, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS. A Choice Selection of Plants. EDWARD MAXSOM. Telephone 102. Cook's Cotton Root.

J. J. Wetherup. J. J. WETHERUP, Organs and Pianos. Kennedy, Davis & Son. All Kinds of LUMBER. WHEN IN NEED OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, BILL STUFF, LIME AND WOOD. PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH Kennedy, Davis & Son. Mills at Bobcaygeon. OFFICE YARD—East end of Wellington St. Bridge, LINDSAY. Adams' Tutti Frutti.

Perhaps you haven't read Single Heart AND Double Face By CHARLES READE, or either of these well-known novels: THE GOLDEN GEM LIBRARY 1. The Yellow Mask. 2. The Outcast. 3. The Bag of Diamonds. 4. Lady Grace. 5. The Queen's Darling. 6. The Shadow of a Sin. 7. The Duke's. 8. Single Heart & Double Face. 9. The Duke's. 10. The Duke's. IF NOT, send one wrapper of

Rob Roy Cigar. I'm no because I'm Scotch but you canna smoke a better Cigar than "ROB ROY," They cost 5c. but I get six of them for a quarter. FREE. ADAMS' Pepsin Tutti-Frutti (AIDS DIGESTION.) and six cents in stamps to pay wrapping and postage to ADAMS & SONS CO., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., and either of the above will send you by mail.