

SPECTACLE COMFORT AND SATISFACTION.....

That is precisely what we aim at in selling spectacles. If your eyes need help for reading or working we can help you to the right kind of glasses at very little expense. Our facilities are equal to testing eyes scientifically, and where special lenses are required we have the backing of the biggest Optical organization in Canada.

You can depend on thorough satisfaction with everything we sell, with your interests at all times on a par with our own.



R. L. MORGAN Druggist and Optician
Lindsay, Ont.
N.B.—Special sale of St. Patrick and Easter Post Cards.
Large assortment.

OVERSEER BRADSHAW'S ANNUAL REPORT ANGLING SEASON VERY SATISFACTORY

The sixth annual report of the Game and Fisheries Dept. for 1912 is to hand, and contains the following interesting report of Overseer Bradshaw, of Lindsay:

"Overseer A. Bradshaw, of Lindsay reports that the angling season was a most satisfactory one. Maskinonge were more plentiful than they have been in these waters for years.

"Bass were caught in large numbers, also. In spring, when the maskinonge were on their spawning beds, the water was high and the weather rough and windy, so that the fish were enabled to deposit their ova in comparative safety, and by these conditions the roe had a good chance to mature.

"The protection given the frogs in that county for a period of two years should help them to become numerous.

"Ducks are increasing year by year; they were more numerous this season than they were last year, and this is pleasing to all true sportsmen.

"Muskrats were plentiful in spring last, and good catches were made by local trappers; prices were higher than usual for their skins, so that trappers were well satisfied with the season's catch.

"Mink were caught during the fall and winter months, but many were caught in spring, when trappers were catching rats.

"The law during the close season was well kept in that section. Only one case upon which he could take action came to his knowledge—a case of an Indian spearing rat houses. The Magistrate imposed a fine, and the case is not fully settled, owing to the defendant having left the County of Victoria.

LIGHTING OF FARMS BY ELECTRICITY PLANTS FOR PURPOSE ARE ECONOMICAL

The large city electric lighting plants cannot supply current to the farm houses because of the great expense for poles and miles of wire, but the small individual farm lighting plants are economical as well as reliable. The first farm electric plants were not entirely successful. They required an electrician to install them and connect up the batteries, switchboard and dynamo. They also lacked automatic features, so that the farmer had to give much of his attention to the operation. Reliable concerns, however, realizing the large field for business, studied the farm lighting problem, and there are now lighting plants that are designed to eliminate the necessity for attention. In fact, the manufacturer no longer has to send out several feet of directions and instructions, but all this is contained in a small leaflet.

Farm lighting plants are cheaper today because they are now made in quantities, and also because there is more competition. Standard sizes are known as 24-volt, 30-volt, or 35-volt plants, and rated as 12 light, 16

time. In case fourteen lamps are turned on, those lighting plants that have automatic arrangements, will simply cut off the current, indicating to the farmer that he has more than twelve lights on. When he turns off two all others can again be lighted. If we take a typical example, the simplicity of installation and operation will be apparent.

On the first floor of the farm house we have, say, ten lamps, on the second floor there are four, and outside and in the barn there are seven. The lamps used are 20 watt, 16 candle-power made for use on 24 volt circuits. The farm houses could be wired for \$35 to \$40, exclusive of fixtures, the wiring being in accordance with what is called the "knob and tube" system, with the wires between the walls and between the floors and ceiling. For the barn the wires could be run on the surface of the walls and ceiling, and this can be done more quickly and therefore at a small cost.

For the farm cited a 12 lamp lighting unit would be satisfactory, and one of the new types, which has the batteries, dynamo and switchboard all permanently mounted on skids, can be bought in this capacity for \$350. This unit can be carried to where your engine is located, so that for about two hours a day (during the winter months) the dynamo can be belted to the engine for charging the batteries. Of course, if there is no engine of one to one and one-half horse power or over on the farm, it will be necessary to buy one, but on many farms there is an engine that can be used. Since the parts of the lighting unit are mounted on skids at the factory, all connections are also made so that an electrician need not be sent to set up the apparatus, but the farmer himself can connect the two main wires from his house to two terminals at the top of the switchboard. The batteries reach the farm charged, so that the lights can be turned on as soon as the two connections mentioned have been made.

There may be occasions when it is desired to have more than twelve lamps turned on, as in the case of a party. To do this, the dynamo is kept running, so that current is being supplied by the batteries and the dynamo, instead of by the batteries alone, as usual.

The cost items are as follows:
Lighting unit \$ 350.00
21 lamps, 20 watt, 1 1/2 can-



Many growing girls in school or business are frail—delicate—anaemic—lack energy and ambition and have thin blood. It is all unnatural and unless checked leads to serious and chronic ills.

Nourishment, not drugs, is the law of reason to build strength—but when appetite is poor and digestion weak, ordinary foods do not nourish—then **SCOTT'S EMULSION** is necessary.

SCOTT'S EMULSION overcomes just such conditions; its tissue material enters the blood without digestive effort and makes it rich. It tones the whole system and starts the healthy action of cells throughout the body.

Imitations are often offered, but to get results you must get **SCOTT'S**.

Trade-Mark Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario 12-66

..... 8.00
Wiring of house and barn. 60.00
Fixtures (varies) 42.00

The first cost is \$ 460.00
Running expenses would be as follows:
60 gallons gasoline at 21c. \$ 10.50
Depreciation, 5 per cent of 228 11.40
Oils, incidentals, lamp renewals, etc. 8.00

Yearly cost \$ 29.90
Monthly cost \$ 2.49

During the summer months, because of the long days, lights are seldom used, and the batteries need be charged but once or twice a week. In the fall and winter months charging once a day for two and one-half to three hours will satisfactorily maintain a supply of current for use at any time of day or night.

The average monthly cost of \$2.49 of electric lighting is low, and when the conveniences are considered, it is no wonder that the farmer has been installing lights.

HEATING HOUSES BY ELECTRICITY THIS IS COMING IN THE FUTURE

Apropos of the recent introduction of hydro-electric power the following article from the Toronto Star Weekly on house heating by electricity, is timely:

"I think the time will come," said Mr. Ashworth, of the Toronto hydro-electric, "when a great deal of house-heating will be done electrically."

"When, if at all," queried the Star Weekly, "do you imagine that electricity will be able seriously to compete with coal as regards cheapness?" Mr. Ashworth declined to prophesy on this point.

"I won't argue," he replies, "that under present day conditions, elec-

tricity can compete with coal as a heater. I may say that at the exhibition of 1876 there was on view an artificial waterfall driving a dynamo, which, in turn, drove a motor, which worked a pump. 'Very interesting,' said the spectators, 'but of no practical use, because the motor doesn't pump as much water as it takes to drive the dynamo—there is waste of energy?' This is at the bottom of the whole electrical question of the last thirty-seven years. But the great point about electricity is that you can get, what, where you want it, and when you want it. As regards the comparison of the cost of coal and that of electricity as a heater—one pound of good coals contains in heat about 14,000 British thermal units. A kilowatt hour on the other hand, is three thousand, four hundred and twelve British thermal units. Thus you may say that, equal to four kilowatt hours. And, building up from that, you may arrive, arithmetically, at the conclusion that electricity cannot compete on equal terms with coal for heating purposes, until you can get four kilowatt hours at the price of one pound of coal. But, in starting this conclusion, we should be putting ourselves back in the place of the people at the exhibition of 1876, who complained of the 'waste of energy,' of the water pumped by the motor, which was driven by the dynamo.

"But there are other considerations. First, the thermal value of coal is high. Coal is still comparatively cheap, and we waste it in a thousand ways. The house gets cold, and we shake up the furnace, open the dampers and come away, leaving six shovels or so on, and then, in an hour or two, when the house has got unbearably hot, we find that all the coal has been burnt away. Of the actual heat produced by that coal, about four-fifths has gone up the chimney. Moreover, we use thin glass in windows with loose frames. Much more air comes in than is necessary for ventilation, and thus further heat is lost. After all, why should a house be kept hot all night long, when people sleep with open windows? Would it not be possible to let the house cool, keeping it merely above freezing?"

Secondly, cheapness is not all that one requires—in some cases it is really the highest price you can pay. For example, coal-oil lamps for lighting purposes are undoubtedly cheaper than either gas or electric light. But very few people who can get electric light will use coal-oil lamps. In the same way the furnace is a dirty thing. The house is made dirty when the coal comes into it, there is a dirt in stoking, and more or less dirt generally in regard to every operation in connection with it. The average man acutely realizes the expense of furnishing replied Mr. Ainsworth. "But there the climate only requires a partial heat in houses, and the people don't like their houses to be very hot. Some large country houses in the United States are already heated throughout by electricity. The Biltmore estate, which (I believe) is in the middle East of the United States, is one of them. I should point out that in New York and Chicago electricity is produced by coal, so that an increase in production always necessitates an increase in the cost of production, that is to say, more coal is required. But with us there is no additional expense on account of the electricity being produced by water-power. Although, up to the present, I know of no people in Toronto who use electricity as a means of heating their houses throughout, there are many who use electric heaters in various rooms, and are thoroughly well satisfied with them. And the use of electric appliances for cooking grows more in popular favor every day. Their main advantages—and the public are not slow to realize them—are cleanliness in the matter of furniture and carpets, but the only dimly guesses at the amount of damage done day by day to both by the chief dirt producer in the house. Electric heating eliminates the dirt nuisance altogether.

"Thirdly, you must remember that the widespread use of electricity must reduce the cost. We have to cover the streets anyway, and the larger the number of people who use electricity, and the more current each uses, the cheaper rate for the current will be to each. If the capital investment for each consumer is two hundred and fifty dollars, with twenty thousand consumers, then, if the number of consumers is raised to a hundred thousand, the capital expense per consumer might be reduced to about seventy-five dollars. In other words, the more electricity that is utilized, either for lighting or for heating purposes, the cheaper it will be both for heating and for lighting.

"Are any houses elsewhere heated solely by electricity?" asked The Star Weekly.

"In quite a few cases in England," economy, automatic arrangement and general use of control."

And it is easy to believe that the public are appreciating them: The Star Weekly examined an almost bewildering array of chafing-dishes, toasters, grills, flat-irons, egg-boilers, coffee percolators, kettles, shaving-mugs, hair-driers, etc., and witnessed demonstrations with several of them. And one can only say that the ingenuity of these time-saving electrical appliances is as magical as their fascination is undeniable.

THE VICTORIA LOAN and SAVINGS COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1895
Capital Paid Up \$325,000 Reserve Fund \$300,000

This Institution is in a position to extend unusual facilities to Savings Bank Depositors. On account of the high rates for money, the Company will until further notice issue its Debentures at the rate of 5 per cent. On open deposit the rate is 3 1/2 per cent. in all cases from date of deposit to date of drawal.

Mortgage loans at current rates.

C. E. WEEKS, Manager
NEWTON SMALE, Assistant Manager

The STANDARD BANK of CANADA STATEMENT

From Report to Dominion Government, 31st Jan., 1913

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Cash on hand and Notes and Cheques of other Banks . . . \$5,541,652.65	Capital \$1,000,000.00
Government Deposit to secure Circulation 110,000.00	Reserve Fund, Surplus-Profit and Reserved for Interest . . . 3,000,000.00
Due by Banks 362,213.99	Dividends 100,000.00
Government, Municipal and other Debentures 2,766,192.18	Circulation 2,000,000.00
Call Loans on Bonds, etc. 2,501,087.30	Deposits 1,000,000.00
Loans and Discounts 28,898,667.57	Banks 100,000.00
Bank Premises, Head Office and Branches 996,029.01	
Other Assets 58,645.22	
	\$41,234,487.92

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in any way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

H. A. HOLMES, Manager Lindsay Branch

BANK OF MONTREAL

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED 1817
Lindsay Branch Established A.D. 1858

Every description of Banking business transacted. Savings Department at every Branch.

Branches in every Province of the Dominion, every important city of the Dominion, Newfoundland, London, England, New York, Chicago, etc.:

Paid up Capital \$16,000,000
Rest \$16,000,000
Undivided Profits \$802,000
\$32,802,000

H. B. Black - Manager Lindsay Branch
OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 3 o'clock. Saturdays, 10 to 1 o'clock.

SIXTY AND FORTY P.C. BASIS SUGGESTED FOR WILLIAM AND KENT ST. PAVEMENT

A meeting of the committee of the citizens appointed at the recent public meeting to confer with the town council in reference to the adoption of a policy of permanent roadmaking, met last evening. There were present His Worship Mayor Beal, Reeve Kylie, Ald. Smale, Irvine, Warren, and Adams, and Messrs. Wm. Flavelle, F. W. Sutcliffe, G. H. Wilson, J. Boxall, G. Blackwell and W. W. Staples.

The question of the proportion of the cost of permanent pavements to the property abutting on the work, and also to the general tax was considered, and it was decided to recommend to the council that a basis of 60 and 40 per cent. be adopted for the main thoroughfares—60 for the property fronting and 40 per cent. to general tax. The council at its session on Monday night decided on a basis of 50 and 50 per cent.

The basis suggested will apply to Kent-st. from Cambridge-st. to the market, William from Kent to the G.T.R. station, and Lindsay-st. to the C.P.R. station.

The committee also discussed the adoption of a 66 and 33 per cent. rate on residential streets.

The question of the width of the road on Kent-st. was also discussed and it was decided to recommend that it be narrowed by 10 feet to the sidewalks on each side and having the hydrants moved outside.

The committee was urged on the council the propriety of having Kent-st. paved, and it proceeded with as much haste as possible.

Surrounded With

Mr. S. Finley has concluded a contract of surrounding the island in Sturgeon Bay, Ont., to prevent the water from washing away the shores.—Baltimore.

There are sixteen persons in the new women's ward at the hospital.

Yankee Tools

The carpenter, who uses Yankee Tools, will vouch for their quality and reliability. The finest tools in the world.

Breast Drills

This drill has two speeds, is double ratchet and is ball bearing.

Price each **\$7.50**

Yankee Push Braces

For Screws, Drills or Bits. This is one of the most convenient tools made.

Only each **\$3.25**

Hand Drills

Double Ratchet, Two Speeds, has magazine handle for holding drill points.

Price each **\$5.00**

The New Screw Driver, with Spiral Ratchet Movement 3 Bits

Only **\$2.25** each

Automatic Drills, with 8 drill points

Only **\$1.90**

Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver as cut, \$2.50 each.

Other Nos. at \$2.00 each.

J. G. Edwards & Co.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable, gentle regulator never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at 25¢ a box, or three for \$1.00. Mailed to any address. The Scofield Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont. For sale at Higginbotham's store.