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This is the season of year when you want to buy a nice buggy or cart. I have them—beauties—and will sell on your own terms—if they are not all one-sided. Painting and re-trimming done to order. Don't buy without looking in upon my samples and getting prices.

R. T. WHITTEN

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BUGGIES, Waggons, Carts, Spring Tooth and Iron Harrows. Frosts and Woods' Binders, Mowers, Horse Rakes and Ploughs. Fleury Ploughs, Scufflers and Turnip Seed Drills. Dick's Ploughs and Land Rollers. Shares for all kinds of Ploughs. Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmithing. Wood, Lumber, Cedar Posts and Shingles.

Be Happy
With Others

Everything fresh in the way of lemons, oranges, nuts all kinds, confectionery of the choicest variety, figs, dates, prunes, cranberries, biscuits of all kinds, canned fruits and vegetables, teas, sugars and all other groceries; stock all fresh for the holiday trade.

Oysters Fresh all the time

Best flour and feed constantly on hand.

APPLES in Small Quantities or by the Barrel

Wm. Barnhouse

Eugenia Mills
—AND—
Carriage Works.

Carriages made and Repaired, also Planing and Matching, Band Sawing, Wood Turning of every description. Planing and Grain Chopping done while you wait, for the Beaver turns the wheel.

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"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

For Stomach

and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach,

Liver, or Bowels,

my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season they will break up a cold, prevent la grippe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and

Are the best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—MRS. MAY JOHNSON, 368 Rider Ave., New York City.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

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Still in the land of the living, sellin' gude Flour, gude Tea and Sugar and other Groceries. We have some rale gude

Sweeties

for auld and young, and if you want a rale gude

Trunk

tae' keep your claes in, or a gude

Satchel

braw and new frae the manufacturer, just gaug tae' Willie Henderson in Sproule's block, and he will supply you at lowest prices.

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FLESHERTON STEAM LAUNDRY.

I have opened up a complete steam laundry in Flesherton, and am prepared to take in any quantity of laundry work at lower prices than are charged elsewhere. I have put in the latest and most improved machinery to that end. Kindly give me a call. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, and prices low.

MRS. GEO. MCCREEDIE

Corn, Ensilage and the Silo

BY G. F. MARSH, B. S. A., THORNBURY.

The large number of silos which have been built in Ontario of late years has greatly increased the acreage of corn and each succeeding year farmers who have never grown corn before for fodder will grow it to a greater extent and those who have grown it for years are growing more, and this will be especially true after the unprecedented drought of 1895.

WHERE TO PLANT.—To answer this question satisfactorily we must know something of the life history and needs of the corn plant. We learn that it is a native of America; that its original home is in Guatemala where it grows as of old. From here it was introduced by some Indian or early traveller into every state of the Union and Canada. Thus we see that it is a native of a tropical country, and to grow it to perfection we must give it as near as possible the same conditions that it enjoyed in its native country. We can obtain these conditions to the greatest extent in a decaying sod, clover sod is the best, and a warm soil. A decaying sod soil will be from six to eight degrees warmer than stubble land. There must be a fair degree of moisture but not too much wet. The land must be thoroughly prepared, and to do this it should be plowed in the fall. The manure may either be plowed under in the fall or drawn out through the winter and then mixed with the surface soil by cultivation. The land should then be thoroughly cultivated in the spring for a sufficient length of time to start every weed seed. It is far better to plant a few days later and have the ground in perfect condition.

It is better to cultivate in the spring rather than to plow, for any grass which has not been turned under the year before will be more easily kept in control and instead of turning up the deep, cold subsoil, we get a deep, warm seed bed, and are enabled to plant a week or ten days earlier. Also where the land is worked up in this way it is better prepared to withstand a drough.

TIME TO SOW.—Sow as soon as the land is thoroughly prepared and when all danger of frost is past. Sow with a common grain drill, two spouts to a drill, or if the corn is of the smaller varieties three may be used. Sow from three to five grains to the foot or at the rate of a peck to a peck and a half to the acre and put it in at least two inches deep.

A few days after it is sown a light harrow should be run over the field to break the crust and to kill any weeds which may have started. Repeat at intervals until it becomes too high. It is better to drag in the afternoon, as the stalks are then tougher and less damage will be done to the corn. If a suitable harrow is not at hand a hay rake may be used to good advantage, or one may be constructed by taking three 2x6 inch pine or hemlock boards seven and half feet long and bolting them together in the form of a triangle and then driving seventy, eight-inch wire nails in this up to the head in two rows. If the nails are slanted back they are not so likely to tear up the corn. When too high to harrow start the horse hoe and keep it going through the summer, not only as a weed killer but also as a loosener of the soil, so that it will retain the moisture. The cultivation should be shallow so that the roots will not be injured. A harrow made similarly to the one described, but smaller, will be found one of the best tools for cultivating it with. The different makes of weeders with long vibrating lath are excellent and are rapidly coming into use. Whither the corn can be raked until it is at least two feet high, and this promotes great economy of labor in its cultivation. What we must aim at, is to kill the weeds and keep the ground moist by frequent stirring with a light harrow or cultivator, and to do this we must keep the crust broken, and especially after a rain, so that the soil will retain the moisture. When the corn is six feet or so high it is useless to continue working it and it is better to sow rye at the rate of two bushels per acre and work it in with a light harrow. The rye will grow rapidly when the corn is removed, and will afford a good fall pasturage, prevent leaching and washing away of plant food and forms a nice rye sod to turn under in the spring, which will be of great use in supplying humus to the succeeding crop. In some places crimson clover is used for this purpose, and if it is successful in Ontario it will answer very well and in addition will add to the nitrogen contained in the soil.

VARIETIES.—The best advice to be given is to plant the larger part of the crop of some variety which has been largely tested in the neighborhood and found satisfactory for that district, and then put in the different varieties in smaller plots as a test. When the season is long Mammoth Southern Sweet and Red Cob Ensilage are good and will mature sufficiently for the silo.

Mammoth Cuban is probably the best ensilage corn for a middle district, Salzers North Dacota, Longfellow, Giant Prolifice, are also all tried varieties. For further north an earlier variety, as Comptons Early or Leaming would probably give better satisfaction.

ENSILAGE.—To make a good quality of ensilage the corn should be put in the silo just as the ears begin to glaze. If cut earlier it should be milled, or if riper or touched with frost it would be well to add water as it goes into the silo. The majority of men err on the side of having their corn too green rather than too ripe hence the result, much sour spoiled ensilage. The corn and stalks should be well mixed in silo and if in the right conditions the filling may be continued until finished.

SILO.—A silo is a box, tub, bin or other receptacle for storing fodder in the green state. It should be built of sound timber and may be build round, square or any other shape so long as it is air tight, make of two thicknesses of good lumber with tar paper between. If outside the barn it should have another layer of paper and a thickness of sheeting on the outside. If built square it will be necessary to fill the corners either by placing a three cornered stick of timber in them or by setting a board up on end. A good cheap silo may be built of 2-inch plank set up tank fashion, with iron rods as hoops made in two or three sections, the ends run through an upright scantling and the nuts on the ends tightened up. This may be taken up or loosened at will. Such silos built outside the barn with only a board roof have given excellent satisfaction the past severe season, the amount of frozen ensilage amounting to almost nothing.

One of the best silos is made of half inch stuff bent and nailed on 2x4 studs set up in a circle. Two thicknesses of lumber and one of paper is used on inside, and if built outside the barn the same is used on the outside. This makes an excellent silo, but is expensive. Cement makes a good silo but has the fault of being rather expensive. One redeeming feature is, however, that a cement silo is almost everlasting, as it will never rot, and if properly built should last a lifetime.

Robert Armstrong, of Milton, has an equine curiosity in his stable. It is a bald mare, if such a name can be applied to a mare with absolutely no hair on her body. The animal, a Clydesdale, of about 7 years, began to lose her hair two years ago and in spite of all efforts to preserve it this spring finds her entirely bereft of nature's garments. She looks like a rubber horse as she stands in her shinyskin. It is an affliction, however, that Armstrong can afford to put up with if the mare can, for the disappearance of the hair has increased the animal's value from probably $100 to an unknown sum as a circus freak. Alread $450 has been offered for her.

A clergyman of Listowel relates an incident which happened lately, as an illustration of the linguistic difficulty and not of irreverence. Believing it his duty to look after the heathen at home as well as abroad he called at the Chinese laundry here and asked Chong Lee if he knew anything of the Christian God. After consulting his books Chong innocently replied: "Not know; he no get no washee here."

A Hanover ash man fell head first into an ash barrel the other day and would have been smothered but for the timely assistance of the woman of the house, who grabbed him by the heels and yanked him out.

BULL FOR SERVICE.

The undersigned has a fine Durham Bull for service on lot 135, W. T. S. R. Terms 75 cents

W. DAVIS.

BULL FOR SERVICE

The undersigned has a thoroughbred registered Durham bull for service on lot 24, con. 10, Artemesia. Terms 75c, payable 1st Feb., after that $1.

SOLOMON TURNER.

1896 COURT OF REVISION
TOWNSHIP OF ARTEMESIA

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision, Township of Artemesia, will be held in the

Town Hall, Flesherton

—ON—

Monday the first day of June, 1896

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

All Parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Flesherton this 19th day of May 1896.

W. J. BELLAMY,
Clerk of said Court.

To The Public

THE BEST OF

Roller Flour

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Bran, Shorts,
Rolled Oats,
Standard Oat Meal.

Choice stock of Groceries, Lemons and Oranges. 2 bottles Pickles for 25c—best brand. Don't buy anything but the LEADER CHURN, it is the best. I sell it. A choice line of HARDWARE and GLASSWARE.

R. PEDLAR

The Markets.

Carefully Corrected Each Week

Flour	$3 80	to	$4 40
Oats	21	to	23
Peas	48	to	50
Butter	12	to	12
Eggs, fresh	8	to	8
Potatoes bag	30	to	30
Pork	4 50	to	4 50
Hay per ton	8 00	to	10 00
Hides	4 00	to	5 00
Sheepskins	25	to	50
Geese	5	to	5
Turkeys	7	to	7
Chickens per pair	20	to	25
Ducks per pair	40	to	50
Wool	20	to	24

Time Table.

GOING SOUTH.

Markdale—6.40 a. m.	4.40 p. m.
Flesherton—6.53 a. m.	4.53 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Flesherton—11.48 a. m.	9.17 p. m.
Markdale—12.04 p. m.	9.30 p. m

Dr. H. F. Merrill.

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WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

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Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

Flesherton Saw & Planing Mills

The undersigned are placing in position a first class sawmill for custom sawing, which will be ready for operation in January. We have also added

A CHOPPING MILL

For the convenience of farmers. Chopping done at any time at 5 cents per 100 lbs.

The sash and door factory, band and scroll sawing business continued as usual. Pile in your orders.

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—AT THE
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MRS. BULMER