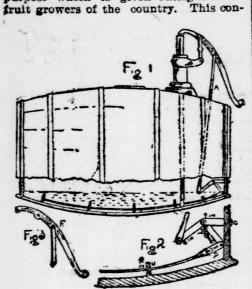


NEW AUTOMATIC AGITATOR. One of the Greatest Obstacles to the Use

of Fungicides Overcome. One of the greatest obstacles to the successful use of fungicides and insecticides has been that of keeping the solid particles of the mixture in suspension so that a uniform quality can be put on all parts of the trees or plants sprayed. To overcome this difficulty many appliances have been made to agitate the liquids so that these particles should not settle, but most of them have been failures. Prof. Maynard, of the Massachusetts Experiment

Station, has perfected a device for this

purpose which is given outright to the



trivance, shown at Fig. 1, is made for use with the barrel lying on its side, which we consider the best way to carry the barrel, and consists of an arm, a, of flat iron one-eighth inch thick, and seveneighths inch wide, attached to the handle of the pump and entering the barrel about six or eight inches from its head. This arm is attached to an elbow, b, with arms six inches in length, which is fastened into a socket, about four inches in length, that is bolted to the head of the barrel at c. At the lower end of the elbow is attached a short arm, d, which is joined to the long arm that carries the dashers or agitators, e. This joint is necessary in order that the dashers may lie on the bottom of the barrel, and not be lifted up at every stroke of the pump. With the movement of the pump handle, the dashers move backward and forward over the entire bottom of the barrel, thus keeping the liquid in constant motion. In order that the liquid that may have settled on the bottom may be stirred thoroughly before starting the pump, the arm, a, is fitted to the pump handle by a slot, f, so that it may be quickly slipped off and worked upward and downward a few times before beginning to pump. All the parts are to seize upon and make the most of these made of flat iron one-eighth inch thick by three-fourths inch wide, and can be made by one having facilities for cutting such problem of making a road are not necesiron and drilling holes to fasten it together. The parts are held together by short stove bolts. The dashers are fastened to the rod by a screw passing through it. In the adjustment of this apparatus to the barrel, the pump must be brought near enough to the end of the barrel to allow of the full sweep of the pump handle, and the rod, a, fixed to the handle so as to give a full sweep to the elbow, b, that the dashers may be carried forward and backward to their fullest extent.

APPLE EXPORTS.

Canadian Apples Shipped Through the States Are Reckoned as American.

The export trade in apples is practically ended, says the American Agriculturist. and it is possible to measure the business which was the greatest on record. Apples will continue to go forward in the regular manner from northern ports for some weeks, but the season practically closes May 1. Since the fruit began to move out last August a total of 1,467,031 bbls have been exported from American ports. this quantity including a large proportion from Canada, especially during the latter part of the season. These exports are eight-fold those of the previous season, which aggregated only 173,000 bbls. Great Britain is by far the best customer for American apples. Out of 4,149,366 bushels, or approximately 1,383,000 bbls, imported into the United Kingdom during the six months ending April 1, 1895, the greater part was from American," although Holland and France are competitors when favored with good crops.

The export trade on the whole has been satisfactory. The enormous demand stimulated the interior home markets, enabling growers to secure better prices than would have been the case otherwise. Prices abroad covered, a wide range, choice varieties selling in London and Glasgow as high as 20@21s, or around \$5 per bbl, when quetations here were much lower. At the same time a good many barrels which were slack packed opened in poor condition, selling down all the way to 4s, or a shade less than \$1, resulting in loss to the exporter. Such red apples as Kings and Baldwins remained the favorites, yet there was a good demand for Greenings, Bellflewers, Russets, etc, when in prime condition. The auction sales were well attended and bidding generally animated. English buyers showed no discrimination against fruit from the United States in favor of Canada-packed, so long as quality and condition were equal.

The French crep last year was decidedly short and England could not make usual draits there. The crop in Germany was also small and American fruit clearly held the advantage. Some apples were shipped into the United States from Canada, although the cheap ocean freight from Montreal and Halifax encouraged direct exports instead of paying high interjor rail freights and duty into this country. The present rate is 20% ad valorem. against the old duty of 25 cents per bushel or about 75 cents per bbl. The following shows the exports during the seasons named as compiled by Mahlon Terhune. the New York exporter, covering the trade of both the United States and Canada. The latest official figures indicate apple exports from the United States July 1, '94, to March 1 '95, 791,627 bble, against 77, 413 bbls the corresponding period a year

1886-7.... 807,924 1894-5 ....1,467,081 1885-6.... 885,273 1893-4 .... 173,182 1884-5.... 769,310 1892-3 ....1,215,835 1891-2 ....1,450,836 1883-4.... 81,532 1890-1 .... 451,285 1882-3.... 395,594 1881-2.... 239,252 1889 90 .... 677,762 1888-9 ....1,487,409 1890-1....1,828,806 1887-8 .... 608,421

earlier.

WIDE TIRES.

They Should Appeal to the Farmer's Selfi shness as Well as His Patriotism.

While the movement for improved highways has not yet accomplished what was expected of it in some sections of the country, the agitation of the question has served to educate the people not only in relation to the value of good roads but also as to the means of preserving serviceable highways when once secured. It is now generally recognized that the use of wagons with wide tires is one of the indispensible aids to the maintenance of permanently good roads, and the near future will undoubtedly witness the practical desertion of the narrow tire for all heavy wagons.

The extent to which the value of wide tires has come to be recognized is shown by the fact that the State of New Jersey has already adopted a law providing for their compulsory adoption and is reaping the benefit in the possession of the best roads in the States. With wide tires in general use even the present country roads will improve, for wide tires serve as rollers to make the roadbed more compact instead of cutting deep ruts as do heavily loaded wagons on narrow tires.

One of the strongest objections raised against the proposed change is the loss which it would impose on farmers in compelling them to sacrifice their present narrow tires. Different suggestions have been advanced for the purpose of lightening this burden. In some places it is proposed to have the wide tire law take effect a few years hence, while others are considering the project of allowing The black wool was considered stranger to those who use draft wagons with tires not less than three inches in width, a re-

bate of one-fourth of their highway tax. While the laws proposed are in some instances commendable as to some of their features, the chances are that this problem will be left to work out its own solution. It is a significant fact that farmers in Vermont are generally buying widetire wagons, because they are convinced of the many advantages of the increased width of tire for themselves as well as for the public highways. -Good Roads.

Alignment. In nearly every work on road construction, the author lays down two distnet rules; first make the lines as nearly straight as possible, and when changes of line occur connect them by regular curves of proper radius; second when the line is intended to be straight, let it be absolutely so. These rules are in a very largedegree considered obligatory and their violation does a great deal towards spoiling the beauty of any landscape through which it is necessary to make a road. A great many in following fixed rules and principles regard beauty as a thing unworthy of consideration, and fine trees of a century's growth are ruthlessly cut down, and hill sides marred by deep and ugly cuttings when by making a slight bend in the road, and following the contour of a hill with its natural and irregular curves the road would be given more beauty and expense could often be saved.

A consideration of the natural conditions ought to be among the determining elements of a line of road, the capability natural conditions ought to be one point of decision. The aeshetic elements in the sarily at variance with practical consid-

Let road makers consider this question. consider how much beauty might be preserved, and added to our landscapes, especialy in suburban communities, without the sacrifice of any reasonable utilitarian requirement. It is the wanton disregard for beauty without any correspondinggain which should be protested

Small Farms in France.

The exceedingly small farms that grew out of enactments during the French Revolution, and which have remained by virtue of a law that divided estates at the death of their owner equally between all of the children, regardless of sex, are no longer being further subdivided. At this time, by the pressure of a natural law, they are under the tendency to increase in size yet at a fraction of 1 per cent. Several million French farms are under six acres each, so that a law acting on French estates might not prevail in those of surrounding nations possessed of larger

There are said to be but 217 estates of over 1.150 acres each in France. Owners of middle-sized estates possess more of the land of France than other classes. In this country the bulk of land is held in farms of from 10 to 500 acres; but in France the major portion of land is held in amounts between 23 and 115 acres to the farm. Naturally when farms thus small prevail, the tillers are generally the owners, nearly three-fourths of the farms of France are being thus occupied. This system of small ownership of land has bred contentment and a loyal peasantry, partaking somewhat of the spirit of the Jews under the old Mosaic landed system.

The Progress of Road Reform. The advantages of wide tires, 'for both the team and the road, are thoroughly demonstrated. To by law compel the adoption of wide tires is difficult because of the danger of injustice or hardships [to individuals. The Pennsylvania house of representatives has passed a bill that aims to bring about this result so gradually that there can be little objection to the measure. Other legislation in behalf of good roads is on the docket in several states, but most important is it to entirely abolish the system of paying one's road taxes by work on the roads. This wasteful practice has prevented good roads wherever permitted, because such slipshod methods can never build or maintain good roads.-Orange Judd Farmer.

A hen belonging to a strain of Pit games noted for courage will do more to cure cats of eating chicks than all other remedies combined. Place the cat where the hen can exercise her spurs on her for a minute, especially when the hen has a young brood, and the cat will always respect a hen and chicks afterwards. A game hen will fight a hawk, cat, dog, or

even a man, and she usually loses but few of her chicks. Rell the Roads Frequently. A steam roller should be in constant and active use on the roads of every township. Then will the roads speedily attain that smoothness and firmness which not only every wheelman but every farmer and business man desires.

American cheese to the extent of 168,218 cwts reached Great Britain during the three months ending April 1, out of total shipments to that country of 315,209 cwts, or more than hall Canada supplies 27,644 cwts, Australasia 35,373, and Holland 72.044.

A well-known dairyman says that the richer the cream the lewer the temperature medica for observing.

FLOCKS OF BLACK SHEEP. They are Not Bred Now Owing to the

Easy Process of Dyeing. From time immemorial black neep have existed throughout the world and yet history fails to give us any acount whatever of any pure-blood black heep having been bred and raised in any ountry. Among the many pure-bred tocks of white sheep now in existence, nor are so pure but what occasionally a lack lamb will make its appearance. And

just how far back the little fellow would

have to trace its ancesters before he ould

lay claim to his black coat, no one kDWS;

but he is there all the same. About the year 1648 or 1650 we have some history of black sheep being bred and raised in the Eastern states. They were valued in some localities among the early settlers, inasmuch as their wol required no dyeing when made into doth. During the years from 1855, to 186 we know, from personal observation, vrites New England farmer, tha in central Indiana there were many flocks of black sheep bred and raised. They bred pure black sheep, it being very sedom that a white lamb was seen among the black flocks. Many families, even at that late day, spun and wove their own doth. and more durable than the white vool. We have seen these flocks of black heep in all their purity, and have helped to shear them. In size they were fully up to the average of the common sheep at that day. They sheared from four b six pounds of wool, which was a very good average at that time. But of late rears black wool has declined in price, since dyeing or coloring the wool has beome such an easy process. This, we presime,

is the reason for abandoning the lack

Improving the Herd. Prof. Thomas Hunt correctly says that where calves are raised for dairy puposes it is possible, by judicious training and feeding, to greatly increase their alue, for all improvements in dairy cowsmust begin with the calf, and the first point in this is to procure the best possible sire. No one has yet fixed on the best cow for all purposes combined, nor can it be said that there is any best dairy cow. One dairyman chooses Jerseys, another Giernseys, another Ayrshires and Holseins, and all for the same purpose; and each owner will say that his choice is best and will discuss without end the fine poirts of his favorite breed. No person can say which is the best cow for any otherthan himself, and in improving his stock the owner of native cows can do no letter than to choose the best of these and then procure the best thoroughbred bull he can, of such breed as he may fancy. The improvement of his herd will begin right with this step, and may be continuous as long as he stays in the business. There is not much danger of the average dairyman getting to a point where no further improvement is possible. When we find a man who thinks he cannot make his herd any better than it already is, we are pretty sure to have a man who is already on the back track, for if improvement does not continue, retrogression will be very apt to set in. - Farmers' Voice.

Finishing Cattle for Market. Finishing off beeves quickly for market is highly important at times, and lever more so than now when the continuance of present high prices can only be emjectured. It is a most favorable time, therefore, to fatten and sell not only all creatures that will make prime beef, but all farrow cows, light oxen or lean steers and any description of neat cattle that can no longer be kept at a profit. As a rule, the sooner a farmer is quit of such stock the better. Rich pasture and heavy feeding with cotton seed or linseed (crushed or ground), wheat bran, oat meal or corn meal, will put these cattle in passable condition in a surprisingly short time. Begin with a small quantity when cattle are not used to grain, increasing the allowance steadily until they are taking all they can eat without apparent detriment.

Hogs in Clover Grow Fat.

Hogs running on clover are singularly free from disease, says the American Agriculturist. If a wind-proof shelter is given the sows at farrowing time, with plenty of clear water at all times, their care during the growing season will not encroach on the farmer's time further than to irrigate the pasture occasionally to keep the clover thrifty. In the late fall feed on clover hay, turnips, beets and a little grain. Large, rangy sows should be kept, as they are the best grazers and milkers, and should not be bred to fine boned, quick growing males. The mother will ensure the pigs a good start and the sire a quick growth, so that they may be finished with the least expense for grain.

Horses need to be fattened for market. The colt's education can hardly begin

too early. For slow draught upon the farm, road or in the city, the walking gait is the

most important. Have the colt's feet put in shape every few weeks so as to keep them true and level. When the toes are allowed to become too long there is danger of producing ring-bone.

The English climate is said to be very trying to American-bred horses, giving them throat affections which impair their ind. Those that are taken over youngo sem to escape these troubles.

Prune Every Year. If an orchard is pruned regularly every year, as it should be, there need be no necessity for cutting out large limbs, and the pruning at any time will be very light. Light pruning may be done at any time during the summer, but for the general, annual pruning, this had better be done early in spring before the growth starts.

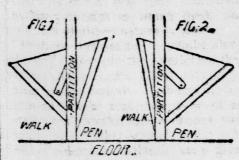
How to Control Horses. Accustom your horses to a low, calm tone of voice and use it if anything breaks. or they become frightened, and they will always be manageable. The horse that listens for loud commands is carried away by a panic. On buying a new horse get him into your habits as soon as it is possible to do so.

To Heal Galls in Horses. "The horse is galled and still we need him in the collar daily." All right. Keep on working him, only sponge the galls two or three times daily in cold water and cover them with powered sulphur. The sore spots will callous over, become tough and heal in spice of the work.

SWINGING TROUGH. Every Farmer Who Keeps Hoge Should

Examine This Device, The illustration shows a hog trough that is pivoted in the partition, and swings out into the walk to be filled, and is tip-

ped back into the pen for the hogs to feed from it. One can thus clean out the trough and fill it without molestation F16:20



from the occupant of the pen, and will be in no danger of turning half the feed upon the hog's head, as in the case with the trough with a spout. The construction of the trough is fully shown in the cuts and needs no further explanation .-Farm Journal.

Kec Bees Bees in connection with farming is one of its most paying branches. It is no direct cost, as they will pay for themselves in one season, so money invested is returned by 100 per cent. the first year, and you have stock for another year, and have a most excellent article for the table. There is always a ready market for honey, so what can the farmer of to-day do better than to keep a few swarms of bees? With the modern conveniences, such as bee vails and smokers, there is no danger of being stung. What farmers are looking for to-day is

something that will yield an income outside of their farm. Bees would make quite an item in the income of the farmer and would be received from what is going to waste every year. Many an article could be bought with the honey from the bees. Those who have tried say they do not know what they would do if it were not for the bees. Do not start on a large scale, but let your apiary grow. Start with about five or six swarms the first season. You may lose some skips, but you must expect loss. Bees will die as well as horses or cattle, but perhaps not so often, and then there is not such a large sum invested. Take some reliable bee paper if you intend going in it very strong. Many a farmer's wife is in the bee business to stay. They find it a light employment, and many a little article has been purchased with the bees' money. Use one-pound sections, as they look neater and are in demand, as those who

best workers and are more hardy. Bees must be protected from the cold. They can be wintered in cellars or buried in a dry place in the ground and ventilation

Protecting the runks From Borers. ed apple tree borer. The mature insect is an active little beetle, nearly half an inch long, which lays its eggs on the bark of the trees, generally on the southwest side. When the egg hatches the larva eats its way through the bark, where it feeds upon the sapwood, sometimes entirely girdling the tree. When full grown it is a pale, yellow, footless grub, over half an inch long, with a large flattened head. The presence of these pests in infested trees may readily be detected by the blackened and deadened appearance of the bark over the parts where the borers

are at work. When borers get into a tree there is no other remedy than cutting them out with a sharp knife, or killing them in their burrows with a stout wire. But prevention is better than remedy, and the injury from borers can easily be prevented. To do so wash the trunks and larger branches with a mixture of soft soap reduced to the consistency of thick paint with a solution of washing soda. If just enough carbolic acid is added to give it a strong smell it will be all the more repulsive to the beetles. This should be applied during the early part of June and again early in July when the beetles are most active in laying their eggs.

Mushrooms.

A string of questions answered by William Falconer: As low a temperature as fifty degrees will not injure mushroomsit simply delays the coming in of the crop; seventy degrees is too high but not ruinously so, but it hastens the crop and renders the mushrooms weaker, smaller and thinner. A temperature of fifty-five to sixty degrees is best. There is very little use in depending on a refractory bed. Pin-heads is the name given to young mushrooms that are just emerging from the ground, and are but little bigger than pin or tack heads. A few degrees of frost will not kill the spawn providing it is dry and inactive and not exposed to the weather, yet it is not safe to let it freeze. Mushrooms are a three months' crop, reckoning from making the bed to gathering the crop. Under certain conditions they may be had a few weeks sooner. Iron pipe is preferable to lead pipe for heating purposes.

Cultivation and Cropping.

One of the most important factors in determining the profits from an orchard is good cultivation. Sod should never be allowed around young trees. For the first five or six years some hoed-crop, such as roots, potatoes, beans or corn, may be grown in the orchard. The cultivation required to grow these profitably will keep the ground in good condition for the trees, while such crops will yield a return from the land until the trees themselves begin bearing. Never sow a grain crop in a young orehard unless a strip, at least as wide as the height of the trees, is left on each side of the rows and kept well cultivated.

How They Punished Horse Thieves in 1782 An old-time sentence has been resurrected by the York, Pa., Daily. It is a part of the record of York sessions for 1782, when Henry Heiner, for the offense of horse-stealing, was sentenced "to stand in the pillory; that he be whipped at the public whipping post in Yorktown with 33 lashes on his bare back well laid on: that both his ears be cut off and nailed to the pillory; that he be committed to the workhouse, there to remain for the space of six months, and that he pay the costs of this prosecution, and stand committed until this judgment shall be fully complied with."

Blind Bridles Going Out. The custom of using blinkers on bridles ef horses though handed down from generation to generation, is rapidy going out of use in England.

LAST OF THE "FAIR WOMEN."

Lady Louisa Tighe Attended the Ball

Before the Battle of Waterloo. The following interesting letter to the ditor of "Vanity" is from Lady Louisa Tighe, the sole survivor of the "fair wonen" who attended the famous ball given at Brussels on the eve of the Battle of Waterloe, by Lady Louisa's mother, the Duchess of Richmond; a ball immortalized by Lord

There was a sound of revelry by night
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her reauty and her chivalry, and bright
The tamps shone o'er fair women and brave

Lady Lousia Tighe's handwriting is as clear and as firm as that of a woman of 20; albeit, she is in her 93rd year, having been born in 1803.

Woodstock, Instigue, Ireland, Feb. 12, 1895. In answer to your letter, I fear I have very little to tell you that is new about Waterloo. My brother, Lord March, was at that time A. D. C. to the Prince of Orange, who was wounded, and March took him to the village of Waterloo to have his wounds dressed. He pulled the orange cockade out of his hat, lest he should have been recognized. He and the Belgian soldiers, after he had recovered, went in state to the Cathedral of St. Gudule to return thanks for the victory. My parents took me and my sisters to this ceremony, which was most impressive and the music beautiful. Yours truly, LOUISA M. TIGHE.

A UNITED CLERGY.

With One Consent Clergymen of Leading Denominations Speak in High Terms of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

In matters of doctrine and creed the elergymen of the various religious denominations will differ. It has been said, however, that in this day the trend of religious thought through all denominations is towards union on the main essentials. It is certainly the case that the clergy seem well of one mind regarding the merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. In the Episcopal Church, the Bishop of Toronto, Right tarrhal Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D., D.C.L.; the Rev. John Langtry, M.A., D.C.L.; and the Rev. W. R. Williams, names familiar to everyone, have spoken in warm praise of this excellent specific for cold in the head or catarrh. This medicine has been used in the homes of the Rev. A. H. Newman, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. T Trotter, B.A., and Rev. Malcolm S. Clark, B.A., prominent members of the faculty of McMaster University, and, like their Episcopal brethren, they say good things of it. A kindred opinion has been expressed over their own sigbuy the sweet nectar like to have the combs so they can place them on the table and not cut them.

Secure Italian bees, as they are the combs seem expressed over their own signatures by leaders in the Methodist Church, like the Rev. A. S. Chambers, LL.B.; Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., and the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D. Just as heartly the Rev. S. Nicholls, of Olivet Congregational Church, Toronto, writes of this medicine, and so the list might be extended.

One short puff of breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses the powder over the sur-One of the most destructive insects to face of the nasal passages. Painless and newly transplanted trees is the flat-head- delightful to use, it relives in ten minutes, and permanently cures ca hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. Sixty cents. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

There is a specimen of the tulip tree, known to have been planted 200 years ago, on Lord Home's estate in Berwickshire, Eng. At two feet from the ground it measures 23 feet in circumference.

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES. - One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache. Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and B. A. Mitchell's.

Loving art for art's sake is not greatly unlike loving pie for pie's sake. Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. IF you sneeze in a Vienna cafe, even strangers will remove their hats, and exclaim, "God bless you!"

A Fact Worth Knowing. Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's

Cure. The Atlanta merchant who notified one of his country customers that he would draw at sight was very much surprised to have the customer shove a gun under his nose when he saw him again.

Chronic Derangements of the Stom ach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principles of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

SILK is so cheap in Madagascar that the poorest people wear clothing made

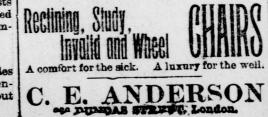
Nothing impure or injurious contam inates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earaches, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

There is a peculiar superstition attached to the London theaters which is not generally known. It is that should anyone whistle in the dressing room, the actor or actress nearest the door will lose his or her position at the

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria. French Village. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.

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\$35, \$40, \$45 and \$60. Headquarters for repairing and reconstructing. Manufacturers of wood and wire sulky wheels.

LAWN TENNIS.

Rackets from \$1 80 to \$5; Bails, \$1 50 per doz.; Nets, from \$1 50 to \$4; Foles, \$2 per pair. BASEBALL GOODS.

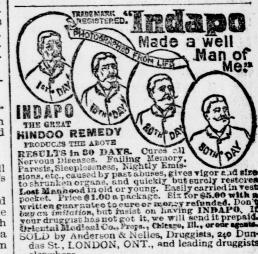
Bots, from \$1 80 per doz. up; Bolls' from \$1 20 per doz. up: Masks, from \$1 35 each up; Gloves, from 40c per pair up.

All classes of sporting goods at greatly re-

CHAS. STARK CO 56,58 and 60 Church Street, Toronto.



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In Preference to Any Other: They are cheaper than any other made. They are artistic and come act.
They consume less ice and consequently cost less to keep going.

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They are durable They can be easily kept clean. And last, but most important of all reasons, they do not absorb moisture, and consequently omit no odor after being in use a few months. Sold by Cowan Bros., Wm. Stevely & Son, Wm. Spence, Market Square, J. C. Park, East London. Dealers living outside the city may obtain them by corresponding with Jas. Connor, 90 York St., London, Ont

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Engraver. BRASS SIGNS, DOOR PLATES AND SEAL PRESEN Old Stand, Upstairs.

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