The boot that is well fitted to the foot is well made. There are two kinds of boots. The ready-made boot and the boot

that is made to order. Shown in the shop windows are choes all of the same shape, yet no two persons have feet shaped alike, hence the more often footwear is made to order the better. The first thing to do is to examine the foot without a boot If it is a natural foot and the second too is longer than the and the second toe is longer than the great one, it is possible to experience some comfort in wearing a readymade boot, but the greatest of care should be taken to insure its fitting anually to the instern and to see that anugly to the instep and to see that the toes are in their natural position. The round-toed shoe is better than either the pointed or the common-

sense shoe.

The natural shape of the foot is nearly straight, with the second toe a bit in advance of the great one, and a rounding decrease in the length of

each of the other three.

Now the fashion of the pointed toe, with its right angles from the great toe joint to the tip is going to bring about an abnormal position of the first two over foot by crowding the first two over and upon the others, which soon dis-torts the muscles and bones and

causes great discomfort

The round toe, which in the wellmade boot, follows closely the outline
of the foot, is much more shapely to
look upon and is in reality more sensible than the so-called common-sense sible than the so-called common-sense shoe. The boot top should be high for wintry weather and rainy days.

For walking and general wear the dongola kid is the best and next comes the light weight calf. It is well to have the uppers of a softer and less heavy quality than the vamping. It makes movement more easy and at more perfectly.

Choose a boot made wholly in one more perfectly. leather rather than one with the patent leather trimmings. The patent leather will wear out first and look un-

No boot is wearable that is not hand-

Examine closely the stitching to see that it joins well and that the strip of leather up the back is straight.

The soles should be thick for street and school wear, with inners of cork, so as to do away as far as possible with the rupher or overshoe which with the rubber, or overshoe, which at best are most unwholesome. They allow of no ventilation whatever, and bring about a process of cooking which when the feet are not in motion to keep up the circulation proves thoroughly unhealthful. The heel should of the boot and coming well under the foot. To keep a boot leather in proper condition it shuld be frequently rubbed with some soft boot creeam; while polishes of all kinds should be avoided. rather large, beginning at the end

Three Arrangements For the Hair. To speak of fashion in dressing the hair of a school girl of twelve or thereabouts sounds a bit absurd but nevertheless there are three distinct modes, and aside from these no manner of arrangement is just now to good Simplicity, together with a bending to

comfort during the study time will de-Never use the iron or crimping pin account must the hair be left loose about her face. If a nervous child this will make her more so. If not nervous it will cause her to become

If the features are any way regular and the forehead good then by all means have a part through the mid-dle. This quaint touch always adds a charm to the face and if worn so as a child the hair is sure to fashion a

pretty outline for the face.

If the hair is short and inclined to curl it may be tied up in a pretty bunch at the nape of the neck. Should it be thin, then brush it most carefully and let it hang in one plait down the back. Long and heavy hair needs smooth brushing and to hang in two plaits down the back.

Never, no matter how trying the forchead, allow a bang to be worn. Arrange the hair loosely about the face instead and with tasteful training it may be made to gracefully conceal the imperfection. The hair should be carefully brushed

for twenty minutes both night and morning; but never with a stiff brush. The foundation for a coming crown of glory is laid in early girihood, and any sign of poorly nourished hair should be careful looked into. It is best cared for during sleeping hours by being loosely braided.

For the Tailor-Made Girl. The young woman who aspires to

masculine severity of attire copy with the utmost faithfulness masculine fas idiousness about collars and ties. Many a girl spoils the effeet of a tailor costume by some ridi-culously inappropriate tie, and there have been girls who did not seem to recognize that the alpha and emega of the law in regard to collars was comprised in absolute cleanliness. You cannot, however economically minded you may be, wear a linen collar two successive days. In fact, it is often advisable to change it of-

Never accept from the hands of your washerwoman or laundryman a linen collar which has been smudged by the iron. No well-dressed man would, and the girl of masculine attice must

Do not put on ancient and slightly frayed collars under the fond delusion that the ragged edge will escape no tice. Even if it does not attract at-tention itself it will leave a line of

red, sore skin upon the neck. Do not wear with your linen collars ties that no well-dressed man would think of wearing. Find out what is correct in form and learn to tie them correctly and to fasten them in some way so that they will not slide from

Hydrophobia Cure. According to The Medicine Moderne, a According to The Medicine Moderne, a French missionary in China witnessed recently how two of his carriers were bitten by a rabid dog, and was very much worried about it. Several Chinese who happened to be there told him that his worry was absolutely uncalled for, since they had an undoubtedly safe preventive against the poison of a rabid dog taking effect, and to prove the assertion five Chinamen who had been bitten in March of last year by a mad dog were presented to the missionary. He found that Chinamen eat of the raw liver of a mad dog after being bitten, and if they partake of this within a given time after the accident, it is said they will not be subject to hydrophobia. It is curious that Plinius in his Natural History recommends eating the liver of a mad dog, if bitten, as raw as possible, and they who could not swallow the liver raw should have it cooked and drink the broth therefrom. It is not possibly known whether this remedy is efficacious, but it appears to be worthy of investigation, particularly since this seems to be the actual beginning of the insophatic treatment since perfected by Pasteur and Koch. missionary in China witness

COOKING ACCORDING TO COLEM

And the sodium alkali,
For I'm going to bake a pie, mamma,
I'm going to bake a pie,
For John will be hungry and tired, ma,
And his tissues will decompose; So give me a gramme of phosphate And a carbon and cellulose.

Now give me a chunk of caseine, ma,
To shorten the thermic fat;
And hand me the oxygen bottle, ma,
And look at the thermostat;
And if the electric oven's cold
Just turn it on half an ohm,
For I want to have supper ready
As soon as John comes home.

Now pass me the neutral dope, mamma,
And rotate the mixing machine,
But give me the sterflized water first,
And the oleomargarine;
And the phosphate, too, for now I think,
The new typewriter's coult The new typewriter's quit,
And John will need more phosphate food
To help his brain a bit.

Now typewriter's quit,
And John will need more phosphate food -New England Magazine.

GREATEST WATER PURYEYOR.

He Is the Honest Farmer, and He Gets Good Prices For It.

More water is sold by farmers than any other substance, and it brings a higher price in proportion to cost than any material known. Water is sold in so many forms, however, that its value varies daily. A crop of green clover contains 1600 pounds of water per ton, and when a ton of dry clover hay is hauled to market 200 pounds of the load consists of water. Every hundred pounds of milk sold contains about circum pounds of water and the eighty-seven pounds of water, and the mixed stable manure which is spread on the fields is more than one-half water No matter hoy dry or well cured the hay and fodder crops may be, from the farmer's point of view, there will be water to haul that is contained in the plant. A ton of cured corn fodder contains 575 bounds of water, and even salt hay, which is usually apparently as dry as if passed through a kiln, contains over 100 pounds of water per ton. The farmer sells this water, and the more water he can sell the larger his profit, as all nitrogenous and mineral matter taken from the soil by the plants is a direct loss unless the price at which the crop is sold is sufficiently large to reimburse the farmer for his loss of plant food, as well as afford him a profit.

The greatest profit from the use of

water as an ingredient of farm products when the farmer grows such crops as beets, carrots, potatoes and turnips, as they can be utilized on the farm instead of entailing cost of transportation to market. While these crops contain a large amount of solid matter in pro-portion to the yield per acre, their chief value is in the water, as the water is a valuable aid to digestion and contains the nutritious matter in solution to a large extent; hence the water is not a useless substance which adds weight only, but is as desirable in the form in which it exists in the plant as the solid portions, but while the solid portions cost the farmer sometimes, the water does not, and that is an important consideration which must not be overlooked. The water in plants cannot be supplied artificially. Every one knows that there is a difference between green apples and apples which have been dried and cooked in water. It is the same with vegetables and roots. We can dry them and render them juicy again by cooking them in water, but we cannot regain the condithe type of child and a thought for her tion in which the water existed in the plant before drying or evaporating it. It is more valuable than that which is

> Beets and carrots contain 1800 pounds of water per ton. A crop of twenty tons of beets per acre denotes that the farmer has taken from that acre, as a crop, 36,000 pounds of water, and such a yield of beets is not a large one compared with results frequently obtained. Turnips, one of the staple crops of the farm, contain but little less water than beets or carrots, and potatoes are sold at good prices some years, although there is about 1500 pounds of water in every ton. The proportion of water in fruits is much greater, especially with graves, strawberries and cherries; in fact, water in fruits brings a higher price than is obtained for any material, as a box of strawherries selling at ten cents would allow less than a cent for the solid matter contained, leaving nine cents for the water. To secure this crop of water, however, the farmer will be compelled to use care and judgment. It comes from the clouds, it is true, but there are periods when the plants cannot store it: hence the fruit and vegetables do not grow to perfection and the farmer will ose a portion of his crop of water, while his land will have given up more than the proportionate supply of mineral mat-The moisture must be conserved as a marketable substance. It must not be stolen away by weeds or allowed to flow away because the surface soil is hard, baked and impervious. Loosen the soil, allow it greater opportunities to absorb the valuable water, then close the pores of the soil with the cultivator and thus seal and retain for use a supply of water when periods of drought oc-cur.—Philadelphia Record.

A Roadside Bicycle Habit. A former newspaper writer takes an outing every pleasant morning down the cycle paths. When he returns from the ocean he stops at the rendezvous at Prospect Park, unloads a tiny pocket heater from a little travelling case, that is at-tached to his bicycle, fills a cup with water from the fountain, lights the alcoholi flame and soon has a cup of boiling water. In that he drops one of the beef tea tablets now prepared for travellers' conveniences, and after he has seasoned with a pinch of salt, contentedly sips

his cup of warm broth.
"Nothing like it," said he the other day. "You can talk about all kinds of drinks being refreshing for cyclists after they have finished a ride, or while they are riding, but beef tea is the one thing that will do them the most good. I have gained ten pounds since I began to ride the bicycle and my muscles are as hard as nails. Sleep like a log, have a splendid appetite and never felt better. I attribute it all to the bicycle-beef tea combination. I take this little case along with me because I prefer to drink one cup before I get home, then another immediately after I reach my residence.

Try it. It'll do you good."—New York

Odd Minute Studies Lady Charlotte, writing in The London Mail, strings together the following suggestive paragraphs.

That a great deal more can be accomplished by systematic reading or study for 15 or 20 minutes daily than appears possible to one who has never tried it is true.

That these "odd minute studies" would suffice to keep up French or

That these "odd minute studies" would suffice to keep up French or German and to become conversant with the best authors is well known. That a little time given daily to the study of science might make one a skillful botanist or geologist is a fact. That above all things it is important to read systematically and not to be guided by chance, should be believed. That it is wise to always have at hand a good book, a standard work, and to devote to that daily a part of the time set apart for reading is indisputably sense.

That before opening the book, one should, as far as possible, recall what was read the day before, and on doning it see how many thoughts of the author base teen made one's own and

IN BICYCLES AND

During the Year 1897. LEVER BROS., LTD., 23 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

OAKWOOD

pasial to The Warder. JUVENILE CONCERT: -An entertainment is the town hall on Friday night was given by the junior endeavor. The juveniles did well. Let the seniors give one now, and prove that they have a right to the advanced epithet by which they distinguish themselves. 1.O. F. —Rev. F. B. Stratton of Little Britain

reached an appropriate discourse here on lunday afternoon to the foresters. PICNIC.—The presbyterians will hold their annual picnic in J. D. McCrimmon's grove on the 18th concession, one mile north of Brown's school house, and 3rd lot west, on Dominion day. A programme consisting of games and amusements has been provided for,

CLIMBING HILLSTAWHEEL

Positions That Make Pedaling Easier and Give Greatest Power.

An easy way of mounting a fairly steep hill of a mile in length when out for a fifteen or twenty mile spin is to begin by maintaining a steady tread on the edals, pushing them over when at the op, and, more important still, clawing them round past the dead centre at the bottom, sitting in an easy posture and in a slightly forward position. With this careful ankle action the best result is obtained, and the first half mile or so is compassed in comparatively easy fash-A change of position may then be made in order to relieve the muscles. Sitting well back in the saddle, head back and arms straight, the rider now thrusts out forward rather than dcwnward, at the same time keeping the steering perfectly straight. A great amount of power is exerted in this manner by the lower limbs; it is a complete change from the first position, and the rider soon finds himself at the summit, still fresh for the continuation of his A steep bank. should always be walked, but if short may be ascended with moderate ease by taking a sharp spurt at the bottom, which, with a strong pull on the handles, will quickly land the rider at the top. To accomplish these spurts without undue strain, a great deal depends on the po-sition of the rider, who must be well above his work with full play for extending his limbs. Those who ride with heat arms, apparently seated in a hollow instead of well up on the saddle, cannot expect to utilize their full powers. There is one broad rule which may be taken as fairly decisive on the question of hill as fairly decisive on the question of his riding being harmful or not, and it is this: If during the ascent the rider can keep his mouth closed the whole time he is not overstraining himself, but if the exertion causes him to gasp for breath he is distressing the lungs and heart, and is proved to be excessive—it would be far better to walk.

The Sidepath Mania. If cycling is a mania there is also a mania within a mania. No sooner does one become fairly skillful in riding the wheel than he is beset with a desire to ride on the sidepaths that he can find. Ninety per cent. of all bicycle riders will tell you that they prefer sidepaths to ma-cadam roads, when the sidepaths are

When the weather has been favorable for a period of some duration the side-path is pretty sure to be good on the surface no matter how narrow it may be. surface no matter how narrow it may be. White riding over it the cyclist feels a certain elasticity and springiness that is not perceived on asphalt or on the best macadam road that was ever built. A matural dirt path tramped by pedestrians, or rolled smooth by the passage of bicycles, comes about as near being ideal riding as anything that can be imagined.

The other charm of sidepath riding is in its novelty. It takes a good eye, and often the most skillful steering to navigate a sidepath successfully. Deep depressions are met suddenly, where the last ram washed a gully in the roadway, and the cyclist must be ready to back pedal on a moment's warning. Of-

back pedal on a moment's warning. Often there are trees on one side and a fence on the other, with just the narrowest space for the rider to squeeze through. Then is when the cyclist likes to show his skill. to show his skill. There are roots of trees to be avoided, swinging gates that are apt to be opened at the most inauspicious moment by the wind, blind ditches that have wrecked many a front fork, and narrow strips

of plank over some miniature ravine where a brook comes tumbling down after the spring rains.

The riders coming from the other di-How carefully cyclists approach each other, and with what an evident feeling of satisfaction they proceed if they manage to pass on a particularly narrow isthmus between ditch and fence! Canada has millions of such places!

Rules of the Road. Below is a set of road rules collected by an old wheelman, which, he thinks, should be called to the attention of all

should be called to the attention of all riders, old and new:

When meeting riders, pedestrians and vehicles keep to the right. When passing them keep to the left.

When turning corners to the left keep to the outside of the street.

When turning corners to the right keep as far out as possible without trespassing on the left side of the road.

Never expect pedestrians to get out Never expect pedestrians to get out of your way; find a way around them.

Never ride rapidly by an electric car standing to unload passengers.

Never coast down a hill having cross

Wever coast down a hill having cross streets along the way.

When meeting other riders ascending a hill, where there is but one path, yield the right of way to the upriders.

Bear in mind that a rider meeting an electric car carrying a strong headlight is unable to see beyond the light; keep out of his way.

is unable to see beyond the light; keep out of his way.

When riding straight ahead never vary your course suddenly to the right or left without first assuring yourself that no other rider is close in your rear or on the side to which you turn.

Do not ride too close to a novice, and in meeting a novice give plenty of room.

Then riding after dark always carry

CARPETS and HOUSE-**FURNISHINGS**

Hemp Carpets Union Carpets Wool Carpets Tapestry Carpets Brussels Carpets Moquette Carpets Canadian and English Oilcloths and Linoleums

and grades

CLOTHING AND HATS

Men's Suits Boys' Suits Youths' Suits Children's Suits **Business Suits** Bicycle Suits Wedding Suits Working Suits Summer Suits **Cottonade Suits** In all widths, coloring And Suits for Everybody

A NOST COMPLETE RANGE OF

Hard and Soft Hats for Men Youths and Boys Bicycle Caps, Boating Base-ball Caps and Caps for Large and Small Heads

You'll require CARPETS, CURTAINS and BLINDS at an early date. Look over Our Assortment. LEARN OUR PRICES. It will probably be an advantage to you.

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COMMERCIAL.

Lindsay Markets

Airlike 300 to 4 25 Timothy Seed, per bush 150 to 2 00 Gream, 20c, per quart.

Pork sides, 5 to 6c, per lb.

Buckwheat, per bush......

Buckwheat, per bush.....

Turkeys, per lb.....

Ducks, per pair.....

Geese, per lb.....

Butter, in 1 lb. rolls.....

Toronto Cattle Market

TORONTO ONY., June 24, 1897.

OFFICE OF THE VIOTORIA WARDER

LINDSAY, ONT., June 24 1897.

Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

Wanted.

Agent wanted to handle the Stong Washing Machine in Victoria County, either on agency or partnership. Write for particulars.

J. N. STONG,
Woodbridgé, Ont Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth.
Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorage, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted. -99-4.

MONEY! The undersigned is prepared to loan money of ret-class favm or productive town property at

5 PER CENT. PROMISSORY NOTES with approved indor

L. V. O'CONNOR, B.A., OFFICE—Over M. J. Carter's Dry Goods Store, Lindsay.—88-ly. T. A. MIDDLETON & SON.

Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agent District managers Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. OFFICE-Holtorf's Block, Kent street, Third Door East of the Post Office, upstairs.—1764-ly Office hours from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.

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what is more suitable than good Silverware, both in hollow and flat ware.

We will open out on FRIDAY the newest designs at most reasonable prices.

We have received a lot of goods most suitable for this Jubilee Season

Medals, Stick Pins, and other goods too numerous to mention.

We carry the largest stock of GEM AND WEDDING RINGS.

Next the Daly House, Kent St.

A Friendly Word.

Several newspaper publishers have for some years regularly sued in division courts all overdue accounts. Their reports are favorable to the plan, for their readers though at first annoyed admit it is only fair.

A large number of WARDER accounts are therefore being placed in the hands of our solicitors for immediate collection. We are loth to resort to such a course, but it seems the only way of getting what is due us.

Some are in arrears from oversight, some from other causes, but none should feel

from other causes, but none should feel offended at being sued.

Kindly save costs by remitting the amount of your account at once, by post-office order or tered letter, to

THE WARDER, Lindsay. Ont.

Wanted—An Idea of some simple thing to patent Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth.
Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys. Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer
and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Farm for Sale. The undersigned will self on easy terms, lot number 9, concession 12, Township of Somerville. For particulars apply to the undersigned, or to R. S. FROST, M.D., Kinmount.

ROBERT J. STEPHENSON,

Rinmount P.O., Executor of Estate of

Robert Gardiner, deceased

March 18, 1897.—87.tf.

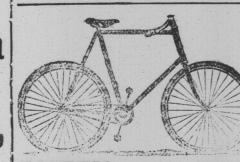
Lindsay, Haliburton and Matta-

wa Railway Cempany. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to extend the times limited for the commencement and completion of the Lindsay, Haliburton and Mattawa Railway.

S. HUGHES,

President.

Lindsay, 5th April, 1897.—91-10.



EVERY

Person contemplating buying a wheel will do well to inspect our wheels. We have not been in the bicycle business 17 years without learning the best points in the construction of a wheel.

BICYCLE

is like other things. It may be shoddy. We value our reputation too highly to handle such goods. We handle only Honest bicycles at Honest prices. It will pay you to get our prices. Every wheel sold

GUARANTEED

by a reliable manufacturer and we will see that your wheel gives you entire satisfaction. We teach you to ride at the Rink.

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ONE HONEST MAN

DOU

Horse

GI

Jobbins

Please inform your readers that if written to one entially I will mail in a sealed envelope the please of the property of the

early lost faith in mankind, but thank Hears a now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious ake this certain means of oure known to all.

Unsolicited indorsements from my grateful fine have been cured through my Free Advice:

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the present me ago and wrote you about my case."

Jowing your advice which you so kindly gant am very glad to say that I am now perfectly on I wish to thank you a thousand times for mindness."

indness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous leads to the wish of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind leads of the wish of

Forced Sale of Alexander Br son Estate.

MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplied

Offers will be received for the purchase of mast Half on Lot No. 6 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Ops in the County Victoria, 100 acres more or less, Frame Barn, has Foundation, Comfortable Bouse, good soil, ten for \$175.00 a year. A chance for a bargain, and estate must be wound up.

G. H. HOPKINS,

Vendor a Solicite.

April 17, 1897.—92-tf

THE RATHBUN have a large supply of first class

BINDER TWIN for sale this season at their STOREHOUSE, CORNER LINDS

> AND KING STREETS, at right prices.

WINDSOR SA Specially prepared for cheese and h making. In paper lined barrels 50 lbs. duck sacks.

BEST CEMENTS Portland and Hydra

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At Highest Market price

FOR CASH,

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F annels, Sheetings, Blankets, Yarns, etc., at lowest prices

TRADING.

and allow the extra price for Wool in trade.

By exchanging W col at this store there is the EXTRA ADVANTAGE large and varied stocks to select from: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, HATS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PAINTS, SEEDS,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

10 departments well stocked, and all goods sold on close margin,

11, Hogg Bros.,

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May 10