

Belleville Business College

Established 1889

Students have a larger EARNING POWER who acquire the following lines of preparation under current SYSTEM OF TRAINING. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

1. Bookkeeping
2. Shorthand
3. Typewriting
4. Telegraphing (Commercial and Railway Work)
5. Civil Service Options (French and German)

Students may commence at any time.

J. FRITH JEFFERS, M.A., PRINCIPAL

Address: BELLEVILLE, ONT. —30-6m

The Famous

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

Most widely attended in America.

31st YEAR.

Send for Catalogue.

ADDRESS: ROBINSON & JOHNSON F.C.A. Belleville, Ont.

NIMMO & HARRISON

BUSINESS and SHORTHAND COLLEGE

Cor. Yonge and Colborne-sts. TORONTO.

Possesses positive advantages. Individual instruction by experienced specialists. Representative employment for graduates. Recompensation sent free.

R.D. NIMMO JAS. HARRISON PRINCIPALS

NEW TERM Begins Jan. 2nd 1900

Our attendance up to the present time is fully.....

100 per cent.

in advance of any other year.

If you would like a thorough course in either Book-keeping or Shorthand and penmanship attend the.....

Peterboro Business College

W. PRINLE, Principal

Peterborough, Ont.

We are Catering

To the people of this district in thurniture line. For many years we have enjoyed an increasing custom. We strive to hold it. We are determined to increase it. With this in view we have put in an elegant stock of goods. Evergreen in.....

Chairs, Single Chairs, Tables, Ottomans, Lounges, Parlor and Bed-Room Suites

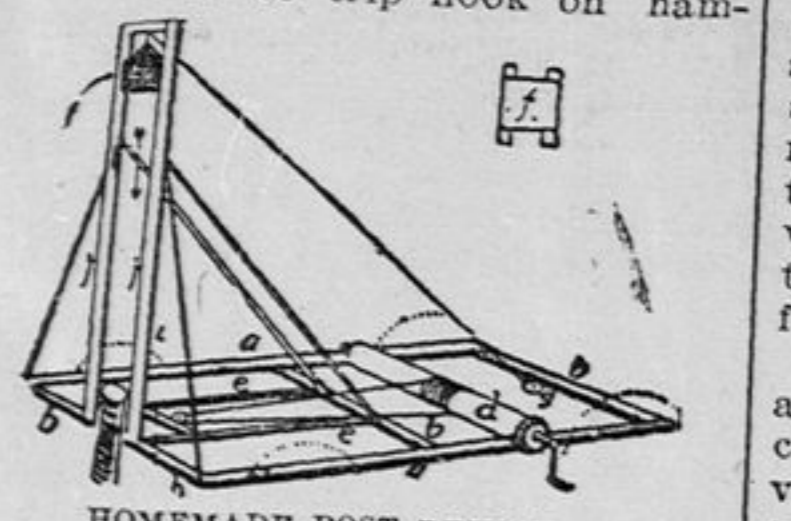
These are in the best woods and styles. The prices are as low as any.

Anderson, Nugent & Co.

RELIABLE POST DRIVER.

A Homemade Contrivance That is Easily Operated by a Team, One Man and a Boy.

By the aid of a home-made post driving machine, as illustrated, posts can be driven nearly as fast as a team can walk on light soils, and each stop, even on a heavy soil, will not be greatly prolonged, says Peter R. Miller. The only difficulty will be in driving on a rock. The two side pieces (a a) are 4x6 inches by 10 feet; cross pieces (b b) are as long as the wagon is wide and of 4x6 inches. Pieces (c c) are 4x6 inches and 5 feet long, being let into cross piece (b) one-half. Cross piece (c) is of 2x4-inch and 1 1/2 feet long, mortised into c 2 inches. Windlass (d) is operated by a crank on side. Hammer (f) is operated by a crank; a line attached to trip hook on hammer passes through pulley at g and through block at c to Windlass (d). For my wagon pieces h h are each 1x6 inches and 1 1/2 feet long, fastened to ends of a and c, leaving space for hammer to work in. Wagon wheels are shown at i i. The two centerpieces (j j) the runners for hammer (f) to work up and down in and are placed upright on end of e c, being braced, as shown, with four pieces. A strip of 1x2 inches and 10 feet long is fastened on the inner face of j j, leaving 1 inch space on each side of the runner. A corresponding groove is made in each side of hammer (f) (shown more clearly in the small figure), which is 2 inches wide and 1 inch deep, and slides up and down on j j. About 30 feet of small rope for hoisting the hammer is required. A line may be attached to trip hook on hammer and by simply pulling on it the hammer may be dropped at any desired height. Fifty pounds is weight enough for hammer. Two blows of hammer, under ordinary conditions, will drive a post. A team, one man and a boy can operate it.



THE WEANLING COLTS.

How to Develop Them Into Horses That Will Command Good Prices.

The time is at hand when the colts dropped last spring will, as a rule, be weaned, and as the latter-day demand for work horses lays great stress on weight the management of the colts from now until grass comes again is of the highest importance, because the desired weights cannot be made without feed nor by allowing the colt to rough it through the winter as best it may on frosted grass, poor hay, cornstacks and strawstacks. Given the start of the right kind of breeding, and something more is wanted during the colt's first winter to produce a horse that will bring money on the market, for if left to shift for itself even the best bred colt will in this way sustain an injury from which no after care will enable it to recover. The colt ought to be brought up to weaning time with such training as to self-feeding that it will miss the milk of the dam as little as possible. Indeed, to grow a colt as it should be grown, the mother's milk is not sufficient for the colt longer than for the first three months of its life; supplementing the milk with meals or grain should begin then or even earlier, so that by weaning time it will be about ready to wean itself without any interruption of thrift. After that feed grain pretty well up to the maximum of its power to clean up, and let it consist largely of oats. Good, well-bred hogs and cattle give the farmer a higher price for his corn than he can obtain for it in any other way, and there is no way by which he can get a better price for his oats than to feed it to a well-bred draught colt. There is something about oats that makes it fill the bill as a horse feed as no other grain does, and three or four quarts a day is none too much during the first winter and until the youngster can go on grass in the spring. There ought to be plenty of opportunity for and encouragement to exercise, too, if it is a well-muscled animal that is to be raised. At the same time, without codding the colt, it should be made comfortable and not exposed to the storms that occur every winter. There is a happy mean between the hothouse product on the one hand and the gaunt, wish-I-were-dead-looking colt on the other, and the owner of a good colt ought to find it and work for it.

How to Build Grain Bins.

Considerable labor may be saved by proper construction of grain bins. Na work is more disagreeable than that of shoveling grain out of a bin, frequently the work being done by getting into the bin when the grain is low. This labor can be saved by attaching a spout to the lower portion of the bin, or the front boards may be made removable. The removable boards should be preferred if bins are used for the storage of roots. It is much easier to take roots from bins than from pits in the open air, and by properly packing the roots in the bins they can be kept in good condition until spring.

The Live Stock Industry.

According to the report of the U.S. Commissioner of Labor the value of the annual products of the slaughtering and meat packing was next in value to that of the textile manufacturers in 1890, textiles of all kinds amounting to \$722,000,000 and meats or meat products being \$565,000,000, while flour and milling products were \$514,000,000. These figures will probably be much increased in the next census report, or were increased last year, when that country exported \$156,000,000 worth of meat besides the live animals. Truly the live stock interest is a large one.

VALUABLE LECTURE.

Management of Live Stock in Health and Disease.

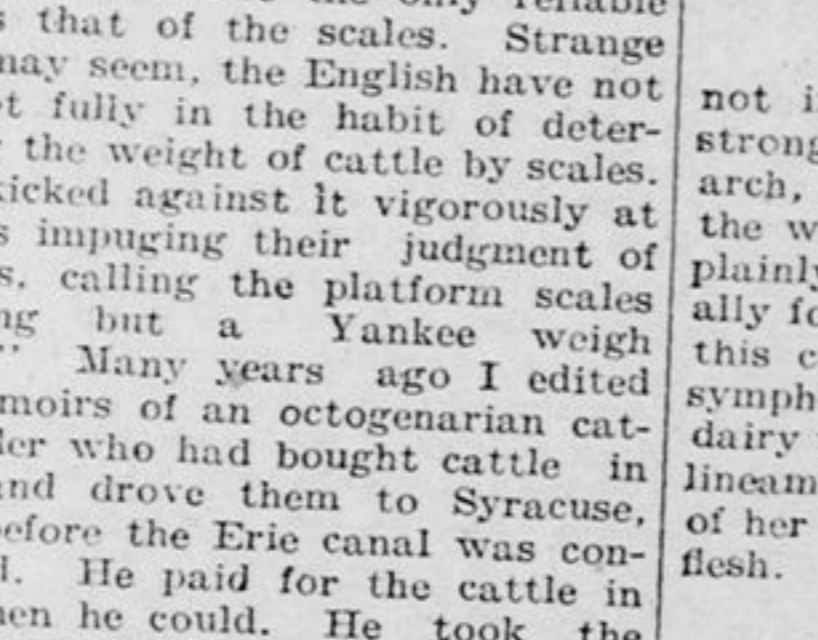
At the recent West York Farmers' Institute at Weston Mr. J. G. Davidson gave his lecture on "The Management of Live Stock in Health and Disease," and gave some new and well-tryed remedies for various ailments. Sulphate of iron, he said, should be in every stable and was of incalculable benefit for all forms of vermin, and mixed with milk was a sure remedy for white worms in the throat. For horses or cows, as a sure death to the gadfly he suggested a spray made of sulphide of potassium, 1 oz. to 10 oz. of water. This would prevent the flies from bothering the cattle and should there be any in the larval state under the skin, a small application of this remedy would soon kill them. In the matter of feeding, water, the great solvent, is of prime importance and should be given freely. Mangels were not good food and, unless well matured, contained a bud oil, whilst on the other hand beets contained more sugar and were ready to feed when only four inches through. Mr. John Bryans of Summerville asked for an opinion upon feeding carrots, and said that he had been very successful on his farm in Etobicoke in raising and feeding them. His crop ran 25 tons to the acre. Mr. Davidson, in reply, said that he looked upon the carrot as a dangerous food. Fed indiscriminately to horses it was always their ruin. Even for a man in its raw state it was unhealthy, whilst no vegetable was better when cooked. The carrot is a peculiar root, for whilst alcohol can be made from nearly all roots, the carrot is the only one from which it can not be made, and science has never been able to explain the reason why.

Measuring Cattle.

An old stockman says the following is a rule of determining approximately the weight of cattle by measurement; but the weight will vary much with animals of the same girth, according to build and degree of fatness. Cattle girthing five feet ordinarily weigh from 650 to 750 pounds; for each additional inch in girth add 25 pounds up to six feet, and for each inch after six feet add 50 pounds. This is the simplest rule known and is probably as good as any; but of course the only reliable test is that of the scales. Strange as it may seem, the English have not yet got fully in the habit of determining the weight of cattle by scales. They kicked against it vigorously at first as impugning their judgment of weights, calling the platform scales "nothing but a Yankee weigh bridge." Many years ago I edited the memoirs of an octogenarian cattle dealer who had bought cattle in Ohio and drove them to Syracuse, N.Y., before the Erie canal was constructed. He paid for the cattle in salt when he could. He took the salt from Syracuse where it was made, down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario, thence shipped it by sailboat. His standard for an animal was one that girthed six feet, for every inch over that he allowed \$1, and for every inch short of that he deducted \$1. He paid two barrels of salt worth \$20 for a standard animal. He bought a small bunch of cattle of a judge who had to pay the purchaser a dollar for talking one of the cattle away. It was a long, slim steer that girthed 21 inches short of six feet. The judge said he could "hardly see through that, but supposed it was all right."

A Barrel Carrier.

The cut shows a very handy device for carrying barrels of apples, vegetables or of any farm produce. When barrels must be handled carefully, two men must take hold of each barrel, for it is an unhandy thing to get hold of. The holder is made of iron rods by a blacksmith, with handles and straps. It can be opened wide and slipped down over a barrel, then brought together under it, as shown in the figure. It can then be picked up and carried away with ease. Where there are large numbers of barrels to be handled such a device will prove very effective. To keep the iron rods from slipping on the bottom of the barrel the upper part of the rods can be flattened to an edge.



Progress in Horse Breeding.

A man need not be very old to remember when a 1,400 or 1,500 pound horse was a heavy draft horse, or a three-minute trotter a speedy roadster. Times have changed, however, and the heavy draft horse must weigh 300 to 500 pounds more and the roadster go a good many seconds faster to be classed as good ones of their kind. It takes a better horse to be a good one nowadays than it did ten or twenty or thirty years ago. The ideals of those days will not serve. The breeder must aim to get the kind that ranks high to-day, and this is the only kind that is going to pay for his oats hereafter.

STUDY IN DAIRY FORM.

Hoard's Dairyman Gives Two Very Fine Examples of Eminent Dairy Cattle With Appropriate Remarks.

We present this week, says Hoard's Dairyman, illustrations of one of the order 29239, a son of the world's most typical Jersey mother, Teasel 75358, the only living daughter of Brown Bessie—and both from the herd of H. C. Taylor, Orfordville, Wisconsin.

Recorder presents many clear and decided points of excellence. First of all, it will be seen that he has a



strong backbone. Note how full it rises just back of the withers, and continues strong and full (but not straight) to the point of the rump. This indicates a full flow of nervous force to all of the organs. The same predominance will be seen in the cow Teasel. The mammary organs require a constant and powerful flow of nerve force from the brain and spinal marrow, and the first thing we look for in dairy animals, is to see how well they are fortified in this particular.

From the joining of the neck on the shoulders, to the tip of his tail, Recorder is a thorough dairy bull. His head is also fine, but the neck is too short, although it bears a fine under outline. He has a strong belly and vigorous vitality, as is shown by the pendant navel; a high arching flank, and well incurved thigh at the rear line, indicate his descent from dairy ancestors.

He is the getter of talented cows, with records ranging from 15 pounds 3 ounces to 20 pounds 10 ounces, and by the character of his stock demonstrates the value of long, persistent breeding in a selected line from a clear fountain of dairy blood, tracing in this case through his dam to Combination, and from him to old Mercury, whom he greatly resembles.

The cow Teasel, as can be seen at a glance, is a dairy cow all over. She is not only a typical Jersey, but is more—a thorough exponent of dairy performance and capacity. The head and neck are decidedly feminine. The lean shoulder, a strong backbone



How to Keep Seed Potatoes.

To save potatoes for seed one should store them where they will be kept as cool as possible without freezing. One who has only a cellar in which they will wilt, grow soft and flabby, and sprout long before planting, will do better to store them in a pit out of doors, if he needs many, and if he plants but few, buy them of some one who can keep them in better condition. We have thought that a part of the advantages of sending north for seed every year was due to the potatoes being kept cooler there until shipped in the spring than they are kept in the ordinary house cellar, rather than to the necessity for a change of soil, or any running out of the potato when planted many years on the same soil.

Meat and Grain for Hens.

When meat is given it is not necessary to allow much grain. For instance, if meat is fed at noon it will only be necessary to scatter a few handfuls of oats in each pen to keep the inmates at work. When a hen becomes too fat she will lay soft-shelled eggs. When plenty of meat is to be had as one of the cheapest articles of food a greater quantity of oats may be given. Wheat is the best all-round food, and with the waste of the farm, in conjunction with meat and the hot morning meal, and exercise, will bring an abundance of eggs.

Lew Wallace a Trout Breeder.

General Lew Wallace has purchased a tract of land near Crawfordville, Ind., and will make a fish preserve of it. The land is watered by a number of excellent creeks and springs, which will be dammed for the purpose of trout breeding.

SISSON & CO.?

Because it pays you to look at these for values:

- Men's fine Bal. at \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25 up to \$5.50
- Men's Plough Bal., 95c., \$1. \$1.25 up to \$2
- Boys' Fine Bal., 95c., \$1. \$1.25 up to \$2
- Ladies' Dong., Bal. and Butt., \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25 to \$3
- Children's from 35c. up to \$1.50

Dressings, Trunks and Valises...

Call and see the custom work done by GEO. H. ROBINSON who also has charge of our repairing. Bring your work and have it done right.

SISSON & CO.,

Next Door to Porter's Book Store

WE SELL ONLY THE BEST

Our Holiday Specialties

- Valencia Raisins
- Patras Currants
- Malaga Layers
- C. & B. Peels
- Grinobles Walnuts
- Cooking and Elemé Figs

—Pure Gold Spices

—Tarragona Almonds

The finest selected imported Groceries. A full stock.

Our Crockery Department

is complete. See our import line of "CHINA" suitable for Xmas Gifts.

ARCH. CAMPBELL'S, Family Grocer

Holiday Presents!

Just placed in stock a splendid assortment of New Goods, suitable for Presents, at very moderate prices.....

Albums, Plush Cases, Fancy China Cups and Saucers, Sets, Plates, etc., Toys, Bibles and Hymn Books.

Special Offering During December in Suits to Order

A special discount of 10 per cent. off regular prices on all orders given this month. Large range of Worsted, Serges, Tweeds and Trousers to select from, and a good TAILOR TO MAKE THEM UP IN GOOD STYLE.

GROCERY STOCKS complete in best quality.

Raisins, Currants, Peels, Nuts, Figs and Confectionery for Christmas trade.

HOGG BROS., - OAKWOOD

The Rathbun Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, LINDSAY

Parties intending to build will find that our Lindsay Yard contains all that is necessary in Barn Timber, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

Hard, Soft and Blacksmith Coal, always in stock.

Hardwood and Millwood delivered to any part of the town.

Windsor Salt (Dairy Cheese and Butter Brands).

All at reasonable prices.

TELEPHONE TOWN OFFICE - 77 MILL OFFICE - 78

G. H. M. BAKER, AGENT

A Quarter of a Century in Business.

We are in it Yet.

We have been in the Tailoring Business in Lindsay for more than that long. We are in it yet. In that time we have learned to suit the people. We carry the largest stock, keep the most hands with the largest experience of any tailors in the county. Some of our hands have been with us nearly twenty years.

Our goods are all carefully bought and are worth all we ask for them. Nobody can beat us in quality of goods, prices or stylish suits. Come in and look at our stock.

A. CATHRO & Co.

WANTED!

10,000 Bush. Canadian Beauty Peas

HIGHEST PRICE PAID.

Cinnamon & Everson

Hardware Merchants, Lindsay

Adm Block East Street

Money and Insurance.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Lowest Rates. Notes Discounted.

Agent for - -

- The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada
- The Scottish Union and National (Fire.)
- The Union Assurance Society of London (Fire.)

All exceptionally strong Companies.

JNO. KENNEDY