

SALE

few weeks, surpassing now nearing the effort to close the Event.

is the way to save summer selling buyer. No one se, without being ked up by our goods. Everything straight holding the crowds

of the price facts

clothing \$2.65 2.95 4.45 4.90 6.00 8.50

clothing \$1.45 79c 95c

knitwear 45c 25c

knitwear 25c 50c

DEFEAT THE BUGS

The potato bugs are coming. Unless you protect your crop you will be robbed of the greater share of it.

Pure Paris Green

is the most effective weapon you can employ. We handle the best grade only—the kind that goes farthest and doesn't miss a bug. Also have the best quality of Hellobore, Whale Oil Soap and Blue Stone.

HIGINBOTHAM DRUGGIST

Next Pym's Hotel, Lindsay

The Victoria Loan and Savings Co.

W. Flavelle, President. J. McLaughlin, K. C. Vice Presidents. H. Clarke, K. C.

HOGG BROS. OAKWOOD

Selling Out Sale Your Last Chance. These lines must be cleared out in ten days before taking stock for July.

HOGG BROS. Lindsay Marble Works

ROBERT CHAMBERS prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with monuments and headstones, both marble and granite.

HOW TO HANDLE AND FEED YOUNG CALVES FOR PROFIT

The Youthful Bovine Ought to Have His Birthday in the Fall and Drink Out of a Clean Pail.

In his press letter Mr. F. W. Hodson thus quotes Mr. Duncan Anderson of Rugby: "For a number of years I have had most of my cows drop their calves in the late fall or early winter, and I have come to the conclusion that there is a decided gain in so doing. The milking season is lengthened; cows coming in fresh before Christmas, by liberal feeding in winter, milk nearly as well in the early summer when the pastures are at their best, as cows that come in fresh in March. We milk ten months, giving the cows two months rest. They are rested in the early fall, when the pastures are at their poorest. At that time the grass is generally parched and burned up. As we raise on the skim milk one calf to each cow, it is very important that the cows should have two months rest out of the twelve. When the cows are milked to within a couple of weeks of calving they get no chance to recuperate. The calf generally comes with a weakened vitality and does not make as rapid or satisfactory a growth in the first six months, as when the cow has had a fair period for rest and recuperation. After a long term of experience I have come to the conclusion, considering the increased price of winter butter, the long milking season and resting when the grass is poor, that in winter dairying, cows give at least 25 percent more milk in the season than if they come in fresh in the spring months. Again an early winter or fall calf is quite as heavy at two-and-a-half years as a spring calf is at three years old. There is a gain of six months in the life of the calf, the reason for this being that it is weaned off the milk in June, goes on to grass, is fed a little grain or meal all summer, and in the fall is a good strong lusty yearling, and winters much better than a spring calf, which is just weaned in the fall and goes into winter."

WHEN IT IS BORN

When a calf is dropped it is not good practice to allow the cow to fondle and lick her offspring. When the separation does take place there is always a disturbance in the cow's system; the mother gets excited, and some nervous cows remain so for the best part of a week. Better results are obtained by removing the new born calf without allowing the mother to lick it. Rub it dry with a wisp of straw, put it into a roomy dry pen, free from frosts and drafts, and give it no milk for the first 12 hours. When a calf is hungry it is not nearly so much trouble to teach it to drink. The first two weeks it should have a quart of whole milk three times a day, care being taken that the milk is warmed to near milk heat. For the next three weeks half a quart of skim milk should be added to the whole milk at each meal. When the calf gets to be five weeks old, discontinue the whole milk, also the whole milk, giving about three quarts of skim milk twice a day. By this time the stomach will be strong enough to assimilate and digest other food. The noon meal should then be pulped clover hay, if a separator is not used, and the milk set in shallow pans or deep setting cans, it should always be warmed up to new milk heat before being fed. If it is fed cold or too hot it is apt to produce bloating and scours. When through careful feeding, scouring is allowed to become chronic there is no remedy. When a calf is not doing well, break an egg into its milk; this acts as a tonic and adds strength to its ration.

CALF'S PORRIDGE

To supplement the loss of butter fat in milk, take for 12 calves over two months old, four cups of flax seed, put it into a common stove pot and fill up with water. Do this after dinner and allow it to simmer all afternoon and evening. Next morning boil smartly for about one half hour, stir in some wheat flour, until the mixture is about the consistency of this porridge. A calf three months old will take a cup full of this flax seed tea porridge in its skim milk. The flour is used to counteract the loosening effects of the flax seed. Care must be used at first not to overfeed but to work up gradually to what I have mentioned, with skim milk, flax seed tea, roots chopped oats and clover hay, and with comfortable warm pens kept clean and well bedded. Calves can in this way be raised much more profitably in winter than in summer. When a separator is used it is best to skim the froth off the skimmed milk and not feed it to the young calves, especially those under three months. It has a tendency to disturb the normal action of the stomach and set up scours. Whenever a calf is scouring, reduce the quantity of skim milk. Be careful to have the pail from which the calves are fed as clean as possible. With skim milk at the right temperature fed out of pails as clean as your milking pails, in not too large quantities and fed regularly, there will be little trouble from calves scouring.

In warm weather calves should be kept in during the day time, and turned out in the evening. Thus they will avoid the hot sun and flies. Whole or chopped oats should be fed. A mixture of whole and chopped oats, about a cupful twice a day for an ordinary-sized calf on good pasture, will be sufficient. For fall feeding until the roots are harvested, there is nothing equal to green corn run through the cutting box and mixed with some chopped oats. The main point in calf breeding is to never allow them to stop growing, and in the case of beef animals keep them in good flesh."

MARIPOSA CONCILLORS MET AT OAKWOOD ON MONDAY, 9th

The Business of the Banner Township Was Transacted

The Council met on Monday 9th June. Members all present except the reeve, Mr. McKinnon. (Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Suggitt that Mr. P. S. Mark, act as chairman.—Carried.) Mr. Mark occupied the chair and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The members present at once resolved into a court of Revision and the appeals were gone over carefully. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Suggitt, that no change be made in the assessment of Albert Ware, lot 24, con. 14, 33 1-3 acres, assessment \$1100, and Thomas Squires, south part of lots 3 and 4 con 11, 123 acres, assessment \$3900; that Philip Mark be assessed as owner of the south-east corner of lot 20, con 1, 1 acre for \$150, and that William Hobbs be assessed for the balance of his lot for \$150; that John Campbell be added to the assessment roll in Division No. 1 as M. F., Burk Swain as M. F. in Division No. 2, and Jas. Pascoe as M. F. in Division No. 4; that the assessment rolls be confirmed as revised, and that the assessor be paid his salary of \$125.—Carried.

The council then adjourned as a Court of Revision and sat for general business. The clerk read the following communications: From Mr. Donald Campbell, re his assessment notice. The assessor being present, stated that not finding any person at Mr. Campbell's place, the assessment notice was left with the tenant of his farm.

From Messrs. Stewart and O'Connor, on behalf of Mr. George Lane, stating that Mr. Lane would hold the council and Mr. John Dames responsible for damage to his farm caused by a culvert being put in the road opposite his farm.

From C. A. Johnston, Charles Bott and Rufus Hall, desiring that a suitable culvert be put across the road at the village of Cresswell. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Cameron that the sum of \$8 each be paid for the use of polling booths at the provincial elections on 29th of May, 1902: Thomas Moase for s. s. No. 13, for No. 6; Donald Campbell, deputy returning officer, for No. 7; Angus Gillies, treasurer, s. s. No. 16, for div. No. 8.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Suggitt, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the following accounts be paid: Richard Ferguson, repairing road, \$4; Thomas Fisher, building culvert, \$2; John McLean, repairing bridge, \$10; Richard Jones, breaking stone, \$3.50; The Wilkinson Plough Co., 4 scrapers \$32; John Raymer, acct, \$4.15; James Copeland, repairing road, \$1.50; William Dixon, men shovelling snow \$6.30; Orson Weldon, 3 days with team on grader \$10.50; Wm. Suggitt, freight on scrapers, 54c.—Carried.

The council having concluded the business of the session, it might be fit and proper that a message of sympathy should be conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon somewhat as follows: To Anthony McKinnon, esq., Reeve of Mariposa.

Dear Sir,—The members of the council of Mariposa assembled herewith desire to convey to you and yours, condolence with under the dispensation of Providence. You are passing through the deep waters of sorrow and bereavement. We have not yet forgotten it was only a few weeks after the great honor was conferred upon you to fill the chair of this council that your sorrow began. Again, the trial comes much greater since you have been called to lay in the bosom of mother earth the second of your stalwart and promising sons, and today you are entirely depleted of those you love. Our hearts go out to you and Mrs. McKinnon in sympathy and we sincerely trust that the God of all consolation will continue to be your comfort and uphold you in so great affliction. We are confident that the entire community are greatly saddened at such a time as this, and we feel sure the support of the humble effort to convey to you and Mrs. McKinnon the heartfelt sympathy of this corporation. Signed on behalf of the council, P. S. MARK, Chairman.

The council then adjourned till the second Monday in July. J. B. WELDON, Clerk.

There is no escaping the germs of consumption; kill them with health. Health is your only means of killing them. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will give you that health, if anything will.

Finished Top Coats and Suits



All of our Top Coats and Suits have that finished appearance which characterizes the best custom work. They hold their shape and they fit equally well whether buttoned or not. They don't spring up in the back, the collars do not bulge all these points are important. The seams are sewed strongly, the button holes are hand made. Matters not whether you pay \$5, \$7, \$10, \$12 or \$15, you will secure a garment that will meet the approval of the most exacting.

Is Your New Hat Overdue

When you are ready for the new Hat come here and let us show you our great quartet of prices. Stiff or soft, and a fit that is a fit. 50c to \$3.00

CARTER The One-Price CLOTHIER FURNISHER and HATTER Lindsay.

Hard on Clothing School Boys sit down hard and often. No matter what a boy does—he does it with a struggle. That is why we are always talking about "strength and durability" in connection with boys' clothing. There must be good trouser stuff under the boy to last long. Every seam must be sewn sure, every stitch taken honestly or the boy will quickly make that Suit look like thirty cents in counterfeit money. All sorts of boys' duds but the unworthy sort. Suits for wee chaps in Blouse-Vestee and Norfolk styles from \$1.50 to \$7.

Ping-Pong TIES are the very LATEST

M. J. CARTER, The One-Price Clothier Lindsay, Ont

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Cooper's Strike

Lindsay, June 16th, 1902. Editor Watchman-Warder. Sir:—We cannot allow Mr. Kennedy's communication in the Post of Saturday's date to go by unanswerd, and would therefore ask you to kindly grant us space in your valuable paper to make matters right, thereby enlightening the public as to the real facts.

We will admit Mr. Kennedy's statement regarding the time he commended the cooperage business as we do not claim to know the facts, but think it strange that Mr. Kennedy, being a "shrewd and thorough business man" should start a business, knowing nothing about it, and then be guided by the coopers as to prices. Then as to what Mr. Kennedy says about March, 1901, when the price paid for making a barrel was cut down to 4 cents, it is unnecessary to say anything about that statement, as we consider Mr. Killaby's statement sufficient to show the public which way the wind blows.

In the next place Mr. Kennedy states that at no time during the past six months has the whole gang been at work. That is in some respects true, but when the reasons are made known the statement will assume a much different color. On the whole the men have worked much the same as other gangs of men work, and no doubt would have worked both longer hours and more days, but the facts are that there were often times when the men had no stock to work with, this wonderful dry kiln that does so much, not being being of sufficient capacity to keep the men at work any steadier than they have been. Mr. Kennedy would like the public to believe that he ran his dry kiln at a loss during a part of the winter just to keep the coopers at work. Well, sir, that statement contains only a very small fraction of truth, as more than three-fourths of the extra fuel which was supposed to be for the coopers was burned to dry lumber for the Sylvester firm and other firms in town. We have this statement from the foreman of the cooper shop, Mr. Daignais.

Now, as to the present trouble: Mr. Kennedy says that he had the matter under consideration before he was approached for a rise of wages, showing plainly that Mr. Kennedy himself knows that we do not get sufficient wages for our work. Again, Mr. Kennedy would like to pull the wool over the eyes of the public when he endeavors to show how much each one made for the three weeks in December—the shortest days in the year. Allow us to state that during those days—which Mr. Kennedy is pleased to call short days—the coopers were obliged to work by lamp light, thus the hours were not shortened on account of short days.

Then the list showing the wages for the three weeks is an unfair statement, as the coopers who made the high wages during that time were making large rolled-out barrels and were getting 44 cents each for them. Mr. Kennedy also tries to show how much a man can make in a few hours it being his first experience. H. Getchell made 85 barrels, but he worked about 43 hours to do so, thereby not earning quite 9 cents per hour.

In conclusion: Mr. Kennedy states he pays the coopers more money for less work than any other men in his employ. This, Mr. Editor, is a base falsehood. To-day Mr. Kennedy pays as high as \$1.75 per day for wages, and there is not a man in the cooper shop who can earn that much making barrels for 4 cents. Then we keep up about \$15.00 worth of tools, which means a little of something, as a man is liable to break a tool at any time. Then again, barrel-making is considered a trade, or is classed as skilled labor, which will surely demand a little more salary than ordinary labor. Thanking you for space, THE COMMITTEE.

—Bluestone for spraying 19c a pound at Higinbotham's.—24-3.

New Footwear

Ladies' Patent Opera, perfect gem \$2.00 Misses' Extension sole, new design 2.25 Children's " " " 1.75 Ladies' Patent Kid Oxfords, a beauty 3.50 " Enamelled Vici Kid Boots, \$2.50 to \$5.00 See our new goods if you want style, finish and durability.

Gillespie & Co.

Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Kent-st.



Travellers and Tourists

Travelling from place to place are subject to all kinds of Bowel Complaint on account of change of water, diet and temperature.

Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry

is a sure cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Seasickness, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels in Children and Adults.

Its effects are marvellous. It acts like a charm. Relief is almost instantaneous.

Does not leave the Bowels in a constipated condition.

The Weather Report for week ending Saturday night June 14th, 1902. TEMPERATURE Highest 78.50 Saturday Lowest 37.80 Monday Warmest day, mean of 63.30 Friday Coldest day, mean of 50.20 Sunday The week 57.16. PRECIPITATION IN INCHES Greatest fall of rain in one day 0.23 Tuesday. Rain fell on 5 days. Total rain fall and melted snow 0.48 THOS. BEALL.

Hot Meals and Lunches Meals and lunches can be had at No. 16 Lindsay-st a few doors south of Kent-st., at all hours. On July 12th hot dinners or lunches will be served.—24-2. —Deadly poison is what our Paris Green is. 25c lb 3 lbs for 65c, 5 for \$1.00. A Higinbotham.—23-3. Cook's Cotton Root Compound is successfully used monthly by over 30,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Takes no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 51c per box; No. 2, 10c per box; No. 3, 10c per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible druggists in Canada. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Lindsay at all drug stores.