

## This is the Time When You Look for Bargains in Small Wares

A number of lines in Fancy and Plain Hose may be had at BARGAIN PRICES.

- 20 dozen pairs Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose at 12 1-2c, to clear at **10c**
- 10 dozen pairs Ladies' Silk Finished, open worked Hose, were 35c, to clear pair at **25c**
- 20 dozen Cotton Vests, to clear at **5c**
- White Shirt Waists, were \$1.25, now **89c**

## Now is the Season for .. Golf Jackets ..

We have received some very handsome new lines in Red, White, Navy and Black, from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

### O'Loughlin & McIntyre

Cash and One Price - LINDSAY

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

(Series of 1903)  
These high-class securities, being secured by first mortgage on rolling stock of Canadian Northern Railway Company and guaranteed by the Covenants of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Imperial Rolling Stock Company, interest 5 per cent yearly, Bonds \$1000 each, running from 1 to 10 years, are offered for sale by the undersigned.  
Bonds may be seen, particulars obtained and purchases made through The Victoria Loan and Savings Company, Lindsay.

Canadian Securities Limited.  
**R. C. MATTHEWS,**  
Manager  
18 Toronto St., Toronto.

**Work Your Harvest Right**  
Buy your Drugs now and be prepared for the hard work.  
We are leaders in  
BAKING POWDER special  
CREAM TARTER  
BAKING AMMONIA  
SPICES  
ESSENCES our own make  
All our efforts are to make these Drugs worthy of having you come back again. We call special attention to our Spices. We buy from a house that deals directly with the tropics, do their own sorting and grinding and ship to us the fruits as pure as grown on the mother bush.

**E. Gregory**  
Corner Drug Store, Lindsay

The Canada Permanent Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.  
G. H. HOPKINS, Agent at Lindsay  
Money to loan at very lowest rates at any time, and terms to suit borrower. The Corporation being an amalgamation of four companies and having capital and assets of over twenty millions, is prepared to do loans. Private funds if preferred.  
G. H. HOPKINS.

**Coal!**  
Best Quality Stove and Nut  
**\$6.75**  
Liberal Stocks at Mariposa and Cambray

**Steam Lump Coal**  
for Threshing at \$5.00 per Ton at Mariposa

**Binder Twine**  
Still Selling Gold Medal at 13 3-4 c per Pound

**HOGG & LYTLE,**  
LIMITED  
Mariposa Station, Ont.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES**  
MARRIAGE LICENSES are issued in Lindsay, either at his office in St. John's, Newfoundland, where an insane asylum with 200 patients was threatened.

### BIG CREEKS ARE DRIED UP IN EUROPE AND BRITAIN

Bad Times in England, for Factories are Closed for Lack of Raw Material—  
Mr. Dundas Talks

Mr. W. Dundas returned last week from his semi-annual buying trip to the continent and British Isles in behalf of his firm. He was looking well.  
"I had a pleasant trip," said Mr. Dundas. "I came back in that big ship you told about when I was leaving. But you said she would reach from Britton's to Gregory's. She is as long as from Britton's to the postoffice. Why the Baltic is 750 long and 95 feet high from keel to the top of her decks. When loaded she is 35 feet in the water. From her sides project sort of flanges that tend to keep her from rolling. I have sat in my room when the very water in a tumbler hadn't a tremor on it—so steadily was the great ship running."

"I was in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany on the continent. The times are very good in Germany."  
"What do the Germans think of the war between Russia and Japan?"  
"Oh, the only people whom I met at all intimately were the business men, who, of course, wanted to sell me goods. They left the impression that they would like to see Japan win, but expected Russia to overwhelm her at last. The German government, as well as that of France is friendly to Russia."

"In England there is a serious depression. Crops are not good. Whereas last year wet destroyed the crops, this year the drought is doing great harm. The dry weather has been general on the continent too. Creeks that are usually very large are dried completely up, and the general results are very bad. English factories have discharged all their surplus hands."

"You would be able to buy goods at lower prices on account of the depression?"

"No," replied Mr. Dundas. "That is the peculiar feature of this depression. Prices are even higher than in the good times. The factories are closed down because of a scarcity of raw materials. Wool, flax and cotton cannot be got in large enough quantities to supply the market. Closing factories for that reason is quite a different thing from closing them because there is an over-production. In the latter case prices drop, but as it is now they go up. We are not anxious to sell you any goods this year," was a common remark of the wholesalers. "And we shall be able to spare you only limited quantities. One sort of carpet, for example was up 3 pence a yard. There was no use objecting to the advanced price. The lack of work, and the increased cost of living are, together bearing pretty heavily on the common people of England. Of course the depression will likely not be as long duration as if it resulted from almost any other cause. When raw material can be got things will go on again vigorously. This year's cotton crop is good but it will not reach the market till well on in the fall."

### MAN WITH 60 ACRES HERE SHOULD GO TO NORTHWEST

Treasurer of Manitoba says Proceeds of that Land in Ontario will Set up Whole Family out there

Hon. J. H. Agnew, treasurer of Manitoba, was in Toronto recently and in an interview with the News said that the crops of Manitoba, taken as a whole, were in fine condition, and that a much greater yield than that of last year was expected. The acreage under cultivation was now in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 acres, and there was said to be still 25,000,000 acres fit to cultivate. It was now impossible to obtain any free grant land in the province, and \$10 an acre was regarded as a low price to be paid for land in the more settled districts.

"Do you hear much talk about the Grand Trunk Pacific?" queried the reporter.

"No, I have scarcely heard anything said about it, whatever," he replied, "but there is a strong feeling for government ownership among our farmers. In my own constituency many of the farmers are strong advocates of the principle of Government ownership, and many of them did not think that Mr. Roblin had gone far enough, when his agreement was concluded with the Canadian Northern. However, Mr. Roblin's railway policy has accomplished a good deal, and it is very warmly supported in every part of the province. Farmers out there think a good deal about freight rates and consequently government ownership is so much favored." We are now well served with railways, and the Canadian Northern is making great strides."

"Are the immigrants affecting the labor market?"

"No, they just seem to be swallowed up and to find an occupation shortly after their arrival. Manitoba is the place, however, for the farmer down east with a fifty or sixty-acre farm. With the money he obtains for its sale he can purchase good land for both himself and his sons, and a future is assured him."

### RED CLOVER A WINNER

Its Sod is by Long Odds the Most Fertile Sod

A press letter by Prof. Zavitz of the Guelph Agricultural College says: "Clover is one of Ontario's most valuable farm crops. It is generally recognized by Ontario farmers to be a heavy yielder of hay, which furnishes a large amount of valuable food constituents. Its beneficial effects upon the soil, however, do not seem to be so clearly understood. Scientists, who have made a careful study of the influence of clover on the soil, tell us that after large crops have been removed from the land the soil is actually richer in nitrogen which the clover roots have obtained from the air. As a rule, farmers grow clover and timothy together, and are therefore unable to ascertain the comparative influence of each of these crops on the soil."

We have conducted a series of experiments at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on three different occasions, in order to ascertain the comparative value of clover and grass sod for crop production. We first grew clovers and grasses upon separate plots and removed the crops, after which the land was plowed and other crops were sown. The results, therefore, show the influence of the roots remaining in the soil upon the productiveness of crops following the clovers and the grasses. In 1902, barley was sown after each of four varieties of clover and three varieties of grasses in four different places in our experimental grounds. The average results of the four tests in pounds of barley per acre were as follows: Red Clover, 1516; Lucerne 1450; Alsike Clover, 1427; Mammoth Red Clover, 1408; Meadow Fescue Grass, 1068; Orchard Grass, 1015; and Timothy, 946. It will therefore be seen that the Red Clover sod gave an increase over the Timothy sod of 750 pounds, or nearly 12 bushels per acre.

In another experiment which was completed in 1900, in which winter wheat was sown on both clover and grass sods, it was found that an average of 3194 pounds of wheat per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 2300 pounds from the grass sod.

In 1899, a mixture of oats and barley was sown on clover sod and also on grass sod. The results were very marked, as an average of 2256 pounds of mixed grain per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 1078 pounds of mixed grains per acre from the grass sod.

By averaging the results of these three grains, we find that the crop grown on the clover sod gave an increase over the crop grown on the grass sod by fully 56 per cent.

The results of these experiments help us to appreciate the beneficial influence on the soil from growing clover. It also indicates the suitability of a properly cultivated clover sod as a preparation for winter wheat or for spring grains.

While driving from a Canadian Northern Railway camp into the town of Shebo, Man., a few nights ago John McMatters drew a razor and slashed at his companions, seriously cutting the throats of two of them and slightly injuring a third. He was knocked down and will be tried. He is probably insane.

### CROP GOOD IN NORTHWEST

But Wheat will Ripen 10 Days Later than Last Year

Mr. R. R. Hall of Peterboro, recently returned from a trip to the Northwest and British Columbia, the latter of which he visited as a director of the Big Bend Lumber Company whose property is situated on Arrow Lake in that province. In an interview with the Peterboro Examiner, Mr. Hall said:  
"I went to British Columbia in the interests of the Big Bend Lumber Company, Limited, of which Messrs. Theodore Ludgate, and Jas. Ludgate of Arrowhead, B.C.; Mr. Wm. Flavelle, and Mr. Geo. A. Jordan, of Lindsay; Mr. Geo. S. McCarter, of Revelstoke, B.C.; and Mr. Adam Hall, and myself are directors."

"The company has erected a sawmill having a capacity of 25,000,000 feet of lumber, 15,000,000 lath, and 50,000,000 shingles per year. They have a large dry kiln of sufficient capacity to kiln dry the entire capacity of the mill. A dry kiln is indispensable where high freight rates must of necessity prevail."

Mr. Hall was asked what the prospects for a demand for lumber in the West were and said:

"I stopped off at different points in the Territories and Manitoba to inquire into the demand for lumber. The Northwest Territories are practically dependent on British Columbia for their lumber and timber supplies. People are now going into the Territories and taking up land on a very extensive scale. They must have houses to live in, also stables for their horses, granaries, barns, etc. Each settlement of farmers has a postoffice established. At different points, small towns, villages and hamlets are springing up in which are being built elevators, stores, implements ware houses, dwelling houses, etc. There are in the neighborhood of 1200 postoffices in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, which are each a nucleus of a growing town, village or hamlet. It is perfectly apparent therefore that lumber is one of the prime necessities of the Northwest."

CROPS LOOKING WELL.  
What are the prospects of the wheat crop this year?

"The farmers are very hopeful. The crops look extremely well, although the harvest will be about ten days later this year on account of the lateness of the seeding season. This is the month of fear and anxiety to the Northwest farmers mingled with hope and confidence based on past success and good fortune. There is much at stake—nearly seventy million bushels of grain—the fruits of the toil of thousands to be gathered from over three million acres of cultivated land."

When asked by the Examiner man what the attitude of the people of the Northwest was to the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Hall did not say, but gave an extended expression of his own views as to the railway needs of that country—and these views of course were in favor of building the road for Mr. Hall is a prominent Liberal and candidate for next election.

### A NIGHT VISION

Last night, when the sun had set  
And the day lay dead,  
The rain set in from the bleak north-east,  
And the wind arose when the rain-drip ceased;  
And I rose from my bed,  
Drew the curtain white,  
And looked into the night.

There were dim white ghosts afloat  
In the garden gray;  
I could scarcely believe they were living  
In my own rose-garden under the wall;

But the rain that day  
And the sky's chill frown  
Had broken them down.

They looked like the wraith of years  
Of dead dead years;  
They were bent and broken with sorrows deep,  
Watching, when night wrapped the world in sleep.

"Dead hopes—dead fears—  
Dead love—dead light!"  
I cried into the night.

"All fled," was the echo faint  
That crept back to me  
"As the lilies swoon and die in the blast—  
As the brown leaves wither when summer is past,  
Till Eternity  
Dawn out of the dark,  
Like the song of the lark!"  
As I lay and wept alone

The wind sank away,  
And out from the fringe of the wild night-rack  
An arrow of silver shot out of the black  
Like the birth of the day;  
And the moon on high  
Sailed into the sky.

On my feathered heart a charm  
It laid as it went;  
There were peace and hope in its silver train—  
A promise of hope and joy again,  
And of sweet content;  
For, if God were there,  
Then life must be fair!

A two-year-old heifer was found with her tail pulled off the other day near St. Thomas. It is supposed the boys tied the animal's tail to the fence and that in her efforts to get free, she actually pulled the tail off.

### CANADA FREER THAN GERMANY

"Foreigner" Likes Our Having No Forced Military Service

Mr. Harry Fuchs, who peddles rugs, curtains, etc., is one man from abroad who appreciates the freedom from enforced military service that people enjoy in Canada.  
Mr. Fuchs is a German citizen, although born in Hungary. He has been in America 6 years, and in Canada for the latter half of that time.  
"I like Canada well," said Mr. Fuchs. "A man is freer here. He is not forced to serve in the army like he is in Germany. Over there you have to spend 3 years as a soldier and for 9 years more you are kept under strict watch. That is, although you go about your business you aren't to be away from your usual place of abode more than fourteen days without reporting yourself and your whereabouts to the authorities. They keep track of you and know where to get you all that nine years."

"When you are in the three-year service you get your keep and 6 cents a day, but of that 6 cents you must find your shoe polish, needles and thread and other small stuff. If you stray with the force after the three years your pay is raised."

"I put in my time in the infantry. We used to practice scouting a good deal and go through war manoeuvres. Duelling was common. I have seen a good many duels with swords but those with pistols are fought in private. It is a caution about what trifles the officers, especially, will challenge each other, and how furiously they will go at each other with sabres. The man who draws first blood wins. They do not often fight to kill."

"There are fine farms in Germany. Mostly they are small and worked very carefully. The yield from them would be thought very heavy here. Then there are, of course, big estates. They are well looked after too. Horses do the work on the small farms and are largely kept on the estates—some have 200 and 300 head—but besides them oxen are used, chiefly for plowing."

### THE SOW THISTLE

Either it or the Farmer Must Get Off the Farm

(Ottawa Valley Journal.)

During the past few years noxious weeds have become very conspicuous in Eastern Ontario, and especially is this true of the Sow Thistle, one of the worst weeds known to the Canadian farmer. The sow thistle has become established in many sections of this province, and as a prominent farmer in Stormont county remarked the other day, the farmers will have to eliminate it at once or in the course of time it will put them off the farm. It is a far more alarming and dangerous foe than wild mustard—aye than all the other weeds, for it is octopus-like, placing a tentacle here, another there, and still another yonder, in an insidious and quiet way and if precautions are not taken at once to destroy it the farmers will awaken some day from their lethargy and find themselves within the grasp of a relentless destroyer that shall throttle their energies and made mock of their puny strength.

How are the farmers going to destroy and guard against so treacherous an enemy?

A representative of the Journal asked Mr. John Fixter, farm foreman, Central Experimental Farm, for some information regarding the matter, and he recommended the following method: After the grain crop has been taken off, do not plough the field, but cultivate it in top of the stubble the first scorching hot day with a rigid footed cultivator. The teeth of the cultivator should be far enough apart to allow the stubble accumulate in front remove a few of weeds to pass through. If they accumulate remove a few of the teeth. This will kill the old roots and the new seed. Keep this method of cultivation up until autumn and then plough the field to the depth of the loaming soil or vegetable matter. During the winter apply an application of barnyard manure to the land, about fifteen tons to the acre. In the spring plough the manure under as early as possible, so as allow plenty of time to work the field properly before the time arrives for planting corn or sowing roots, for a hoed crop must be grown on the field this year. Follow the hoed crop with at least 12 pounds of clover seed per acre—a little more clover seed will do no harm, for it is very important to have a good mat of clover. The clover may be ploughed under the same way and a hoed crop should be grown on the field the next year.

Mr. Fixter says this method will clear any field of noxious weeds. He says the teeth on an average cultivator are not usually strong enough to do the work properly, consequently the importance of the farmer providing a pair of duck feet for the implement.

John Burrows, 50 years of age, while cleaning windows at the Presbyterian College, Montreal, missed his footing and fell four stories to the pavement below, knocking the upper part of his head completely off. Upon examination at the morgue, it was found that nearly every bone in his body had been broken.