

**MACHINE SUPPLIES!**

- Extra Grade, Oak Tanned Leather Belting
- Rubber Belting, guaranteed quality
- Patent Back Lace Leather
- Rainbow and No. 1 Rubber Packing
- Garlock Sperl
- Hemp and Asbestos Packing
- Cotton and Asbestos Packing
- Eclipse Gaskets, Magnolia Metal
- Hoyt's Babbett, Melting Ladles, Plumbago,
- Castor Machine Oils
- Threshers, Mitts, Knives, Goggles, etc.:
- Pure Manila Rope, Single and Double
- Pully Blocks, Iron and Steel Bars

The latest and newest goods always added to our stock makes this store up-to-date in all lines of Hardware.

**Sarnia Coal Oil**

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

**J. G. EDWARDS & CO.**

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**

...in...

Gents', Ladies' and Misses

**SUMMER SHOES**

...at...

WHITE'S, the Leading

Shoe Store,

Kent-st., Lindsay.

**PILES, PILES, PILES!**

**Perrin's All-Healing Ointment**

is a positive cure for piles; heals every kind of sore, from a common pimple to the most malignant ulcer.

PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX

AGENTS WANTED to sell PERRIN'S POPULAR PREPARATIONS. Perrin's Drug Store, next to Gough's.

**PRESERVING TIME**

Is at hand. Buy your Sugars from us; Lindsay prices. A fine line of Teas and General Groceries. Always fresh and pure.

**BUTTER and EGGS Wanted.**

**Weldon & Co.**

The Little Britain Cash Store.

**5 DROPS 5**

**An Internal and External Remedy**

An absolute cure for Rheumatism in its many forms, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headaches, Nervous Dyspepsia and Nervous affections of every description. Also for Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Heart Weakness, etc.

PRICE, One Dollar Per Bottle

—SOLD ONLY BY—

**H. GORDON HELM,**

Confectioner and Fruit Dealer, four doors West of Gough's, Kent-st., Lindsay

**4 1/2 Per Cent.**

The undersigned is prepared to loan money in large amounts on good Farm or Town Property at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. Smaller loans at slightly increased rates.

I. E. WELDON,

Solicitor, etc., Hamilton's Block, Lindsay. In O. on every Monday.—37.

**He Merely Didn't Think**

Used to let his poor old mother go and carry in the wood, She was just a packhorse for him, but he never understood: Never thought of bringin' water from the spring down by the lane Or of helpin' her to gether in the cios before the rain; Let her keep a-waitin' on him, though her back was achin' so— 'Twasn't 'cause he didn't love her—he just didn't think, you know. Then he went away and married—left her livin' there alone— 'Course his wife she didn't want her—she had people of her own— And he carried in the kindlin' and he built the fires, too, And, to tell the truth, I dunno what there was he didn't do— Had to hustle how, I tell you! Got to thinkin', too, at last That he might of been a little mite more thoughtful in the past. After while the weary mother put her burdens all away, And he went and heard the preacher praise the poor old soul one day, And I stood and looked down at her when they pushed the lid aside— Poor old hands! I didn't wonder that her boy set there and cried Just as if he couldn't bear it—just as if his heart'd break— He had kind of got to seein' what she'd suffered fer his sake. There's a lot of kinds of sinnin' that the good book tells about— Sins concernin' which a body needn't ever be in doubt, But there's one sin that I reckon many a man who doesn't think Will be held to strict account fer when he goes across the brink— Fer the wrong that's done a person by another's want of thought Hurts as much as though the injured was the victim of a plot!

**Manvers Council Proceedings**

The municipal council of the township of Manvers met at Bethany on Sept. 30th, pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. The reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read, approved and on motion signed by the reeve. The following communications were received and on motion ordered to be filed: From T. Stewart, Lindsay, re bonus L. B. & P. Railway. From N. F. MacNachtan, acknowledging receipt of N. R. tax roll. From Miss Ward, Lindsay, re fence viewers award. From T. G. Brereton, M. D., requesting permission to erect and maintain lines of telephone on the highways of the township. Moved by Mr. Hickson, seconded by Mr. Henders, that the petition of Dr. Brereton be received, and that the clerk be instructed to prepare a by-law granting the permission asked for, providing that the township officers be allowed the use of the said telephone lines free of cost for purely corporation business.—Carried. Mr. Veal addressed the council requesting that some arrangements be made for keeping the east boundary line of road opposite con. 12 open during the winter months. No action taken. Mr. John Burn addressed the council with reference to the submission of a by-law granting a bonus of \$7000 to the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway and presented the following resolution passed at a meeting of ratepayers held in Janetville on the 29th inst. Janetville, 29th Sept., 1899.

Moved by John Burn, seconded by Wm. Magill, that this meeting is of opinion that the council of the township of Manvers should submit a by-law to the ratepayers of that portion of the township hereafter named for the purpose of granting a bonus of \$7000 in aid of the construction of the L. B. & P. Railway. That such a by-law should contain a safeguard that their shall be a station at the village of Janetville, and that the portion of the township to be assessed for said tax shall be the same as that covered by a former by-law submitted to the council in or about the year 1893.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stanton, seconded by Mr. Barnicut, that the resolution presented by Mr. Burn be received and filed.—Carried. The following by-law was introduced, read first, second and third times, signed and sealed: No. 639, a by-law to authorize the construction of a line of telephone from Manvers Station to lot No. 21, con. 8, and from lot No. 19, con. 8 to and along the eastern boundary of the township of Manvers.

A number of orders on the treasurer were on motion signed by the reeve. On motion the council adjourned to meet Saturday, Nov. 25th, at one o'clock p.m.

**Improving the Highways**

Recent reports from California indicate that the use of oil on roadways has been pretty thoroughly tested during the past year, and with very satisfactory results. Some 75 or 80 miles have been made dustless in this way and seem to have turned out well enough to lead to a continuance of the practice. The method employed to distribute the oil is by means of a portable tank running on two wheels which are attached to the rear of an oil-tank wagon. The small tank receives its oil from the wagon and discharges it through tubes on its under sides. These tubes are about six inches apart and are operated by a lever. The oil, it is said, is run in furrows made by a little hoe, and is covered by other hoes following. This is to prevent the oil from seeking a level in any low place and becoming unevenly distributed on the road. After all the oil has been applied, the same machine is used to incorporate the oil and earth. Two horses are attached to the apparatus, and by the means of numerous other friction teeth, and by going over the road the rest of the day for the purpose of incorporating the earth and oil, the road is made ready for use. The oil used is a heavy quality of asphaltum oil, and is

applied hot. The affinity of the earth for the oil when both are hot is very great."

The quantity of oil required is between 50 and 60 barrels for each mile of a road 18 feet wide, for the first application, and after that about 20 barrels per mile. Three applications are required yearly. When the oil is thoroughly incorporated with the surface, an elastic roof or covering for the road is produced, which prevents grinding, cutting or the formation of ruts, and completely destroys all dust. If the road is properly graded and rounded, it is said to shed water perfectly, and no mud is formed. It has been feared that road-oiling would prove disastrous to the tires of rubber-tired vehicles, but those who have tried it say that such is not the case. Detailed information can doubtless be had by addressing Mr. L. B. DeCamp, Los Angeles, Cal.

After the public schools come the public highways in their effect on the public welfare and on economic prosperity.

Farmers know that when land is well underdrained, it does not expand enough by freezing to do any harm to winter wheat, but that if the land is not properly underdrained the wheat will be killed. The same principle holds true as to roads. If they are not thoroughly underdrained, they will break up and become worthless. If rightly underdrained, they may be easily kept in repair.

Even with so many miles of improved roads being built in different states, there is not yet sufficient attention paid to the subject of maintenance. Nothing remains long without change, and highways are no exception. When completed and brought into perfect shape they reach their maximum condition of efficiency, but they do not retain it long unless they are constantly watched and cared for. Ther results obtained resemble what would occur if a railway company should neglect its roadbed and discharge its trackwalkers and inspectors. In France the national roads are cared for on just the same system that railroads use to keep their roadbeds in order, and the result is that the French roads are the finest in the world.

**Home Dairy Buttermaking**

Mr. Geo. Rice of Oxford county, writing to the Farmers' Advocate of Oct. 2, says: I am inclined to think that the aroma of butter is mostly affected by feed, at least primarily. The aroma of June or grass butter is the highest, other things being equal. Of course, if cows eat weeds or drink foul water it will not be, but as our work in the butter line comes in winter, the problem is to have an equal flavor then, and we are able to do so by feeding good wholesale food. Roots, ensilage, bran and clover hay are our mainstay. As milk bears so close a relation to the blood, if not derived from it, whatsoever contributes to keep the blood and system in high tone must necessarily have an influence upon the milk production, both quantity and flavor. I take issue here with those who are forever belittling one of our very best foods; that is, roots. I know from my own experience that feeding turnips, when done at the proper time, does not injure the flavor of butter, but I believe, on the other hand, by purifying the blood, is a benefit. I feed roots twice every day from November to May, mostly turnips, and see the records our cows make! I have a private creamery plant, and sell our own butter at top market prices of Toronto market, which is the best of proof that our system of feeding is all right; in fact, the aroma and flavor are pronounced very fine. Of course, turnips can be abused by feeding before milking, but there are many other things that need attending to.

I should say the most general bad practice is in caring for the milk. Some seem to think milk in winter does not need aeration. A too general practice is to put the milk in a large can in a cold place, and let it alone. The result is a scum forms over the milk as well as cream, and the animal odor has no chance to escape. The milk gets cold, most likely freezes some, and to thaw it out the next mess of warm milk is poured right into same can, which makes a double bad practice. Milk should not be frozen, and warm milk should not be added to cold milk until aerated and cooled to 60°. I consider the simplest way to aerate milk is to keep it in pails, and stir or pour occasionally to keep the cream from pouring over the top, as even in pails a film will soon form that retains heat and odors. I consider the care of cows and their milk as of first importance. No one can make a fine-flavored butter out of a poor-flavored milk. Though milk not aerated may have no particular bad flavor, yet it is "dead" or "flat."

Texture of butter is largely under control of the buttermaker. Cream must be at the right temperature for at least an hour before churning, as too warm cream will produce too soft butter. Butter, no matter how nice the grain when churned, can be spoiled by overworking, and especially in a warm room. To make nice butter I churn at 58° to 62°, wash water 55° to 58°, salt and let stand for awhile, and work, keeping the temperature of room at 58° to 60°. Attending to temperature is, I consider, the best way to make a uniform article.

As to keeping quality, I know nothing about it, as I want to make butter so good it will not need to be kept, but consider a really fine article will have the best keeping-quality. An attractive appearance is very important. Not only does it please the eye, but we are wont to associate tidiness with cleanliness all the way through. If placed in tubs, they should be neat and clean outside. If wrapped in butter papers (pound prints), pains should be taken to have the paper tight and ends folded neatly.

**Best Time to Wean Pigs.**

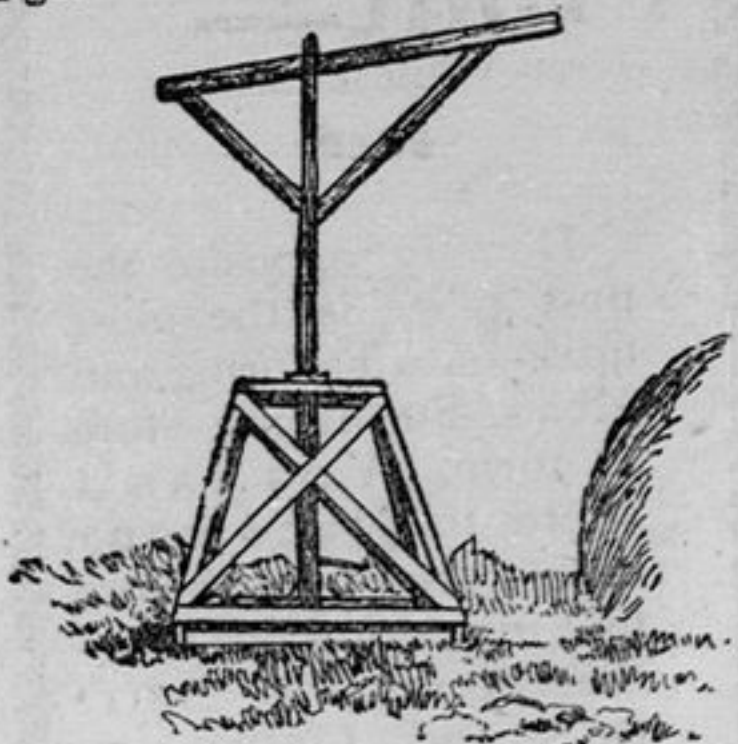
Wean the pigs at about eight to ten weeks old. If left later the heavy milking dam will become pulled down, and perhaps her growth and development seriously checked. If young there is danger of a sow's constitution and physical vitality being impaired by such treatment.—Colman's Rural World.

**FARM GARDEN**

**HANDLING CLOVER HAY.**

**Derrick and Rake For Quick Stacking From the Swath.**

"Where clover hay is stacked outside many farmers use the devices described by Mr. Jamison in the following article: The derrick revolves in the frame. The high arm permits the slingful of hay to be lifted above the stack. Then by pulling on the bar shown near the bottom of the pole the load is swung over the stack and dropped where it is wanted. The rake slides on the ground. A good horse with a smart boy on his



DERRICK FOR STACKING HAY.

back is hitched at each end. They drive along the swath and push or pull the hay into bunches at the side of the stack," says The Rural New Yorker.

In the article alluded to Mr. Jamison advises in part as follows:

As clover hay in stacks or ricks, to be kept from spoiling, must be covered with some other material, the stacks should be as large as possible, or the cost of the covering will approximate in cost the value of the hay. The risk in allowing the hay to cure in the cock makes it necessary to put in the rick from swath or windrow, or, if from the cock, before it has thoroughly settled.

By the use of a derrick, with arm swinging 85 feet high, a hayling instead of horse fork and the hay brought to the rick with a large rake, it can be put up very rapidly. This plan will save the cocking, but it should be drier to put in rick from the swath than if put in cock. The material for the derrick illustrated is as follows: If the pole can be secured in the nearby woods, only the labor in securing it stands against it. The base is 8 feet square, built on runners; frame, 10 feet high. The pole for sling use should be 30 feet long; long boom, 17 feet; short end, 4 feet; long end, 13 feet; short brace, 7 feet long; brace, 14 feet. Top of frame should be 5 feet square. The whole should be bolted together, so that it can be taken to pieces and stored in shelter when not in use. If built to use a sling, the long end of the arm should be 35 feet high.

The long rake shown is 18 feet long, with 12 teeth 6 feet long. The headpiece is 2 by 8 inch hard pine. The teeth are heart hickory, 1 1/2 by 3 inches and 6 feet long. The teeth should be set in the headpiece an inch in front and one-half an inch at back and the teeth sloped for about a foot back from the point on the lower side. Set in headpiece as directed. This will cause them to follow the ground closely. Over the teeth where set in the headpiece should be placed a plank 1 by 8 inch by 18 feet and bolted through teeth, plank and headpiece. The teeth should not be set too rigid, as they will work better with some play. The rake should have three standards in the headpiece about 2 feet high. A bolt is put through each end of the headpiece. Two small holes are



GROUND RAKE FOR HAY.

bored in each end, the narrow way of the piece, and sufficient wire run through to make a strong loop.

For hitching use a light chain 8 feet long at each end, with ring at one end and grab hook at the other.

**Making the Lower Grades of Hay.**

As the hay crop of the New England states promises not to be large this season, the following by an American Cultivator correspondent is quite apropos: "As there are many fields of grass that will not make prime timothy hay, it is a question sometimes what to do with it. If there are indications of a good market, it will pay to give as much attention to curing this hay as the best timothy, for the grades approximating prime timothy sell only for a few cents a hundredweight less. A good deal of the final valuation of this hay will depend upon the cutting, curing and packing for market. This more often determines the selling price of hay than the actual condition of the grass before cutting. But if the hay is indifferent and bad in the field it will pay best to use the land for something else. A run down hayfield is of little real value in these days of competition.

**Sprinkling Roads With Oil.**

Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal., recently examined several sections which had been sprinkled with oil and found them in excellent condition. A mile stretch at Alhambra, sprinkled once, a year ago, had no dust, and riding over it was like riding on rubber. Another section had 33 barrels of oil used on it three weeks ago and was in perfect condition. Roadbed oil costs about \$4 a barrel.—Rural New Yorker.

The acreage reported as under barley shows an increase of 3.1 per cent over last year. The average condition is 91.4 as compared with 78.8 on June of last year and 89.8, the mean of June averages for the last 18 years.



**..Millinery..**

Here's a display of the most fashionable creations in Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery. Nothing what is in good taste and up-to-date, at the reasonable prices. Particularly handsome selections in TOQUES and LARGE VELVET HATS, showing the New Bird and Feather Trimmings. Call and inspect the goods and prices.

**MISS BANNEN,** KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

**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. Cement of the best quality for Stable or Cellar Floors, Walks, etc. Hard, Soft and Blacksmith Coal, in stock. Hardwood and Millwood delivered any part of the town. Windsor Sals (Dairy Cheese and Brands). All at reasonable prices.

TELEPHONE TOWN OFFICE - 77 MILL OFFICE - 78 | **G. H. M. BAKER,**

**W. W. LOGAN**

SELLS THE BEST

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines

in the market and the best according to quality.

He pays cash for all his goods, best discounts and can chase right prices and best



**W. W. LOGAN,**

GENERAL AGENT. 170 Kent-St. West, Lindsay

**NOTICE**

—A full stock of—

**PIANOS, ORGANS and SEWING MACHINES**

for sale at my new Show Rooms, and Peck-st.,

TELEPHONE 81. BOX 415.

Also BICYCLES, KNOLL WASHER and TYPEWRITERS in stock. My motto: Best Goods, Lowest Prices and Easy Terms.

**J. J. Wetherup,**

**Tea, Tea, Tea**

**Victor Chop**

BRADY'S New imported Japan Tea leads all others at 25c.

We have just received a ton of Victor Chop, which is the finest 25c. Japan Tea to be had in the market.

Try one pound. That will convince you. When buying ask for Victor Chop. Sold only by

**THOS. BRADY**

**VICTORIA PLANING MILLS**

These mills are running steadily on fall orders make a specialty of Matched Stuff, Sash, Banisters, and all Building Material. That our prices are as low as is proved by the volume of business already secured. Patronage solicited. Work guaranteed.

**J. P. FYLEY,** THE VICTORIA PLANING MILLS