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It is made of substantial material and is elegant in fit and finish. You save money when you buy it, but not only that, you help your strength, your patience, your feet, and, of course, your comfort. Wear it and prove these claims.

..RUBBERS..

We have just received a large consignment of Rubbers, to be sold at old prices. This is the place to save money. Come and inspect our stock and learn our prices.

Robinson & Ewart,

74 Kent-st., 2 doors west A. Campbell's

Advertising Means Success

The number of men who fail on account of lack of courage is enormous. The number who would refuse to let go of a dollar if they knew positively that it would bring back two is astonishing. Such men merely exist. They do not live. They never really amount to anything. The men who win are the men who think out the right course to pursue, and then back up their convictions with their last penny, and their last ounce of energy. The first goods John Wansmaker ever sold brought him \$5. He delivered his goods in a wheelbarrow. He collected the \$5, and went directly to a newspaper office and planked it down for advertising space. Some men would have spent \$1.50 for some cheap dodgers and "saved" the rest. They would have been wheelbarrow merchants to-day.

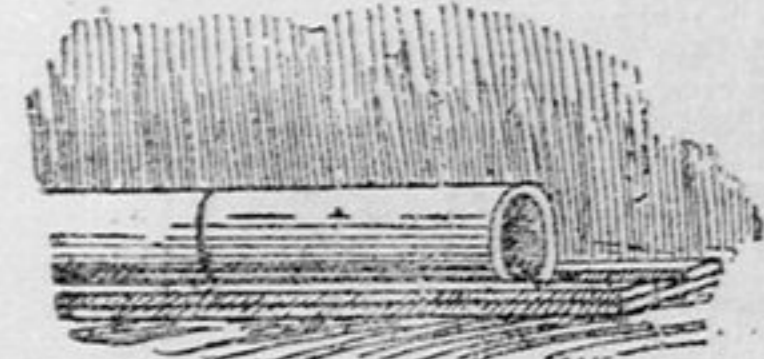
Obituary

JOHN KENNEDY.

On Tuesday morning Mr. John Kennedy died at his home in Dunsford, at the age of 62. Mr. Kennedy, who was known to his friends as Captain Kennedy, was born in the township of Emily. When a young man he went farming for himself on lot 18, con. 3, of Verulam, where he lived for 21 years, until he retired and took up his residence in Dunsford, some eight years ago. He had been in feeble health for two years, and his death was not unexpected. His widow, who survives him, is a daughter of Alex. Bell. Of their family seven survive. These are: Mr. W. B., on the homestead; Mrs. McCallum, New Toronto; Alex. of Lindsay; James and Mrs. Cherry of King township; Mrs. S. Thurston of Dunsford; and J. W. of Neepawa. Norman died two years ago. Mr. Thurston was a member of the Independent Oddfellows years ago, and a warden of the English church at the time of his death. His funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon to St. John's cemetery, Dunsford, and was largely attended.

This Work Must Be Done Carefully and Scientifically.

The cut shows a way to keep the tiles in a drain perfectly even on the bottom. This keeps earth in suspension in the water from settling in the irregularities of the tiles. Take a narrow strip of board, and nail two strips along the sides, so that the tile will just fit in between them. Successive strips of boards treated in his way will give a row of tiles that lie perfectly even from one end to the other. This condition is one of the necessities in successful tile-laying, for



HOW TO LAY TILE DRAINS.

any unevenness in successive lengths of tile is quite sure to cause a deposit of sediment and a consequent clogging of the drain. Where so much expense is undergone in opening a trench for the laying of tile, says The New York Tribune, to say nothing of the tile itself, it seems a great pity to have a small mistake made in laying the tile which may soon destroy its usefulness altogether. Thousands and thousands of rods of drain tile are laid every year, the cost of which is almost wholly lost through so small a factor as the irregular laying of the sections—one section not having the same slope as its next neighbor, thus causing a halting in the flow of water, which is sure to cause, in its turn, a deposit of earthy particles that are held in suspension by the water. Though such a deposit may scarcely be appreciable at first, it amounts to a great deal in the course of a year, and the piece is all too soon out of order and must be taken up.

Feeding Horses Green Oats.

Horses that are idle in the stable or that have only light work may be fed a few green oats without injury. But they should on no account be given to horses that have much work to do. Green oats will give a horse the scours more quickly than any other feed. The oat hull irritates the intestines at its best, and it therefore needs to be thoroughly dried out before being fed. If given, it should have some old timothy or meadow grass hay fed with it.

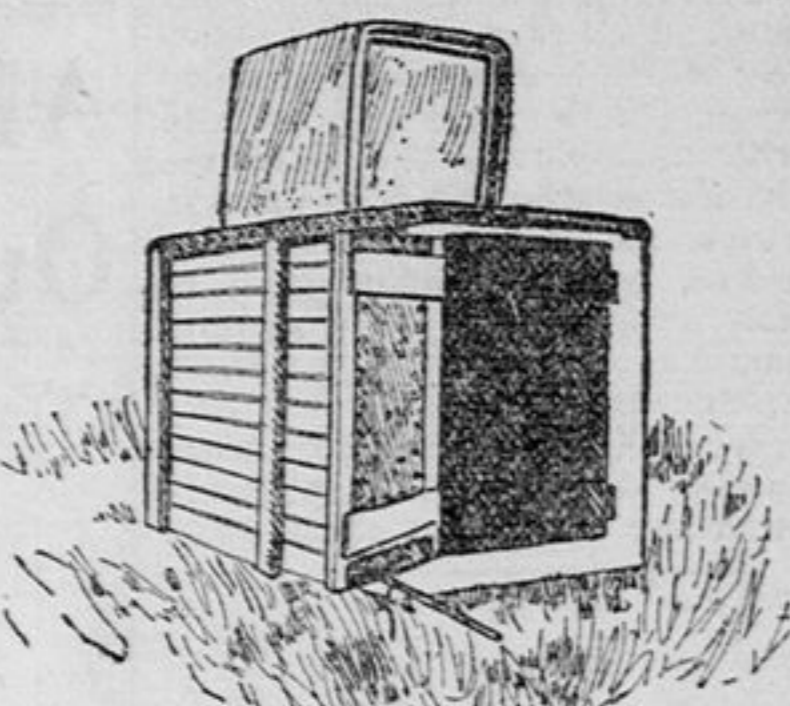
DAIRY AND CREAMERY

HORN FLY TRAP.

A Device to Starve the Pests to Death.

Horn flies came early and in force this season and so tormented our cows and bulls that humanity as well as a due regard for pocket interest demanded that something should be done, says P. S. Lewis & Son in The Breeder's Gazette. Having previously tried with poor results to keep off the flies by putting nasty stuff on the cows and not having forgotten the trap, we concluded to try to build one.

The size and proportions are a guess on our part and can be altered to suit. This one is 20 feet long, 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, made of inch oak boards. It has a door at each end nearly full size and is lined inside with tar paper, which is put outside on the top to keep out the rain. Every ray of light is excluded except what comes down through the trap, and, of course, it is fly tight. Midway a six inch board is set on edge across the bottom, and to it the sides and top are tacked bunches of evergreen foliage to brush off the flies as the ani-



HORN FLY TRAP.

mal passes through. There are also side curtains and a short middle one, sweeping back and sides to keep the flies from following through when the door is opened to let the cow out. This is the most difficult part of the performance, the flies being very loath to leave their bed and board, as any one can find out by trying to drive them off a cow when out of doors. This screen makes two rooms, each ten feet in length, one very dark and the other lighted from above through the trap. We used two cast off screen doors to make sides and ends of trap and covered with wire screen, and it is probably larger than necessary, but have found that no objection. It is 5 feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 feet high, and an opening three feet long and a foot wide lets the light down and the flies up into the trap. Once in the trap they rarely try to go back, but spend their time trying to get out through the top and in from one to two days are starved to death.

On our first use of the trap we were surprised to find many got out by forcing themselves through the screen. We then covered it with light cheesecloth and have lost none since. Usually we lead or drive the cow into the first room, closing the door behind it. As it passes on into the dark room the brush and curtains sweep off the flies, and they follow the light into the trap. Give a few minutes then with both doors closed to secure all of the flies, but we have passed through several, one at the heels of the other, with good results. After the first time it is little trouble to get a sensible cow to go through. They seem to realize it is doing them good.

Care of Cow Stables.

At least twice a year we like to thoroughly overhaul the stable and all its furniture, a general house cleaning as it were, writes L. W. Lighty in The National Stockman. We prefer rather a windy day and open up all windows and doors and completely sweep and brush out all nooks and corners. Remove everything that is movable. Clean out manure, straw, hayseed, etc., and flush the gutters completely. Now disinfect the stable thoroughly. Sulphate of copper or chloride of lime is what we generally use, though some of the commercial disinfectants are sometimes preferable. Common whitewash or quicklime is very good to use for some parts of the stable. If there is any suspicion that any disease is lurking in the stable, such as abortion or any other, this disinfection should be particularly thorough. Close the stable quite tight and burn sulphur or, still better, generate chlorine gas by pouring hydrochloric acid or some chloride of lime. This forms a deadly gas, and you want to use it with caution, but it will do thorough work. All the mangers or troughs should be scoured with boiling water. By this semiannual cleaning up we have thus far escaped all the troubles that often cause serious loss to many dairymen, such as calf scours, abortion, etc., and at the same time it helps to produce the best and cleanest milk from which to make first class butter.

Benefits of Dairying.

Mr. R. G. Welford in an address before the Illinois Dairymen's association made the following observation upon the beneficial effects of dairying on any community in which it exists. He said: "In my experience of 30 years in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri I have noticed that wherever the dairy cow is there is prosperity, whether the climate be good or bad. Dairying has also greatly increased the sociability and contact of farmers with one another, for they meet when they come to the creamery or factory. While they are waiting they discuss how to get and keep good cows. This has done wonders for such farmers. It has also called out more intelligent farming, and we find that the papers that cater to their ideals are sought for and eagerly read."

FALL PASTURES.

Advantages of Some of the Cereal Grains.

The present is a good time to consider the methods of supplying ample pasture for stock this fall, says Professor W. A. Henry. If there is any possibility of scant pastures due to the means already available, let one of the present grainfields be devoted to that purpose. As soon as the grain crop is harvested let the land be prepared by plowing and reducing to the finest possible condition. On this well made seed bed sow oats, wheat, rye or barley, the last named being far preferable. Where one wishes to gain both fall and spring pasture, rye will be found satisfactory. Where fall pasture only is desired, by all means let barley be sown. When sown in midsummer, rye and wheat plants are apt to show red rust in the hot weather, and this is a serious drawback in many cases.

Barley is a wonderful plant in many particulars. Next to rye, it grows nearest to the north pole of any cereal in Europe, and still it flourishes in Arabia and other hot countries. Sown in midsummer, young barley plants will in a short time reach a height where they can be pastured off, and a barley pasture will hold good until late in the fall. On several occasions the writer of this has seen barley which was sown in July head out in the fall, and last season a sample of mature barley grains was sent to us grown from the second crop. This, of course, is unusual, but it shows what may happen. The first freezes of fall do far less harm to young barley plants than to wheat or oats, and this is an additional advantage.

Few farmers realize how advantageously some of the cereal grains may prove for pasture purposes. They are apt to think of them only as grain producers, when in truth wheat, rye, oats and barley are all grass plants as much as timothy and blue grass, though they do not form quite as dense sod. It is well to bear in mind the secondary value which these plants possess and use them whenever necessity or opportunity requires.

Grasses and clovers can usually be sown along with these grains, with a good "catch" as the result. I think that experience will show that even when the barley or oats are pastured off the grasses and clovers will still hold, and thus one can get a pasture crop and a catch of grass the same season. More experience is needed on these points, but the subject is an interesting one for those who are studying to increase the capacity of each field of his farm until all are made to produce to the utmost.

Sunflower Seed For Cattle Food.

Sunflowers are no longer to be regarded as mere garden ornaments with a faculty for turning their heads so that their large, fall faces are aimed always at the sun. The plant is a big, oily, gold producing article of commerce and has its own peculiar points of growth and management. It has just been learned in England that sunflower seed is the most fattening of all foods for cattle. Several farmers there are coinng money by raising the plant wholesale for market. Within a mile of the principal farm in the southern counties there are more sunflowers probably than in all other parts of the world. The farms look like great yellow mists when viewed from Edgeton hill, 20 miles away.

There are 500 acres of sunflowers altogether, and when the ripe heads are cut in the fall the crop will yield about 300 wagon loads of seed. The market value of the seed is \$50 a load—a total income of \$15,000 for the crop. The seed is crushed and pressed into cattle cakes. To raise these great sunflower crops the fields must first be fertilized with calf bone dust. That is an expensive feature. Twenty men are employed in the bone grinding mill. The fields have to be watched closely while the flowers are ripening. Blackbirds, starlings and especially sparrows know the fattening qualities of the seed and immense flocks of the birds come from all points of the compass to feast upon the growing crop. Boys are posted around the edges of the plantations during that period to scare the feathered thieves away.

West Indian Cattle.

Some of the stockmen who have recently visited Cuba and Porto Rico have expressed their surprise at the large size of the native cattle, there having been no attempt made to improve them by the use of bulls of the beef breeds. It must be remembered, however, that the abundant supply of highly nutritious pasturage throughout the year and the mild winters of the West Indies permit the calf to grow to maturity without any check. This alone is enough to account for the large size attained by range cattle on those islands. The native stocks in Texas have degenerated from taxing the ranges too heavily and from the stunting effect of winter on young stock. With the food and climate which the Porto Rico cattle enjoy they ought to be large.—Live Stock.

Lack of Forage.

The Denver Field and Farm says: "In some instances the present lack of forage is due as much to the slowness of the farmers and stockmen to adapt themselves to the existing conditions as it is to the want of suitable crops for cultivation. It is difficult to get out of the old slipshod range ways, even though it is known that a little well directed effort will make a given amount of land yield several times as much forage as it did formerly. Careful attention to the development of native meadows and pastures and a more general cultivation of miscellaneous forage crops that can be grown with at least a fair degree of success in nearly all localities will do much toward solving the forage problem."

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- Paints, Oils,
- Glass,
- Lamp Goods,



OUR CHAMPION RANGE

Cinnamon & Everson,

THE NEW HARDWARE MEN

KENT-ST., LINDSAY

- Guns, Rifles,
 - Ammunition,
 - Farmers' Supplies...
 - Etc., Etc.,
- ...TRY...

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Ladies' Mantles

This style in Imported Beaver Cloths; colors: Light and Dark Fawn and Black, also in English Curl, Black, only.....\$4.00

Same style with Braid Trimmings and Pearl Buttons: colors: Fawn, Royal Blue and Black.....\$5.00

In Fine English Covert Cloths; colors: Fawn, Blue and Black, extra value.....\$6.50

In Fine English Beaver Cloths, silk lined.....\$10 and \$12

This style in Imported Beaver Cloths; colors: Fawn, Royal and Navy Blue, and Black.....\$5.00

Same style with two rows of Braid Trimming in front and on collar; colors: Navy, Light and Dark Fawn, and Black.....\$6.00

In Fine Beaver Cloth, Fancy Braid in front and on collar, satin lined, pearl buttons, \$8.50

...Our Children's Ulsters...

are made by a maker in Germany, who makes a special study of perfect fitting garments for Children. They are nicer this year than heretofore.

J. SUTCLIFFE & SONS

The Weather

(From the Lindsay Observatory. Report for week ending Saturday night, October 7th, 1899.)

TEMPERATURE.
Highest.....59 70 Friday
Lowest.....23 80 Monday
Warmest day, mean of.....46.75 Thursday
Coldest ".....34.60 Monday
The week ".....41.50

PRECIPITATIONS IN INCHES.
Greatest fall of rain in one day 0.06 Wednesday
Rain fell on 1 day
Total rain fall 0.06

THOMAS BEALL.

Births

WIGGINS—On Friday, the 6th inst., to Adjutant and Mrs. Wiggins of the Salvation Army, a son.

Marriages

NEAL—ALTON—At "Wyoming Hill," Bexley, on Wednesday, Oct. 4th, by the Rev. A. J. Terrill, William John Neal to Florence, daughter of William Alton.

HAWKINS—DAVIDSON—At the Manse, Minden, Ont., on Oct. 4th, 1899, by Rev. James Gilchrist, Mr. Samuel John Hawkins to Miss Esther Davidson, all of Minden township.

SWITZER—SANGUINES—On Wednesday, Oct. 4th, in the Methodist church, Woodville, by Rev. W. G. Clarke, Mr. G. W. Switzer of Cameron to Elizabeth Ann Sanguines of Woodville.

AVELIN—MCARTHUR—On Wednesday Oct. 4th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Kirkfield, by Rev. B. M. Smith, Miss Mary McArthur and Mr. H. L. Avelin of Toronto.

SINCLAIR—ANDERSON—At the home of the bride's mother 80 Bellevue-ave., Toronto, on Thursday the 5th inst., by the Rev. R. G. Sinclair father of the groom, Clara, youngest daughter of Mr. P. Anderson and Rev. A. G. Sinclair, M. A., of Port Hope.

CAMPBELL—BARKER—On Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's uncle, 18 Linwood-st., Cleveland, by Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. H. Michael, D. D., Mr. Wm. Campbell of

Cleveland and Miss Mina Barker formerly of Lindsay.

DAVIDSON—MORRISON—At the Manse, Minden, Ont., on Oct. 4th, 1899, by Rev. James Gilchrist, Mr. David Alexander Davidson of Minden township to Miss Catherine Morrison of the township of Guilford.

Died

KENNEDY—At Dunsford, on Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 1899, Capt. John Kennedy, aged 62 years.

Toronto Live Stock Market

CATTLE.
Shippers, per cwt.....\$4 25 to 5 00
Butcher, choice do.....3 75 to 4 12 1/2
Butcher, medium to good.....3 25 to 3 50
Butcher, inferior.....2 75 to 3 25
Stockers, per cwt.....2 75 to 3 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS
Ewes, per cwt.....\$3 00 to 3 50
Lambs, per cwt.....3 50 to 4 00
Bucks, per cwt.....2 50 to 3 00

MILKERS AND CALVES
Cows, each.....25 00 to 45 00
Calves, each.....2 00 to 7 00

HOGS
Choice hogs, per cwt.....4 12 1/2 to 4 37 1/2
Light hogs, per cwt.....4 00 to 4 00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.....4 00 to 4 00

The Lindsay Markets

GRAIN.
Fall Wheat per bushel.....0 00 to 0 65
New wheat per bushel.....0 00 to 0 65
Frye Wheat do do.....0 00 to 0 63
Spring do do.....0 00 to 0 63
Goose do do.....0 00 to 0 65

COARSE GRAIN.
Buckwheat.....0 40 to 0 45
Barley per bushel.....0 35 to 0 40
Rye.....0 00 to 0 50
Oats.....0 25 to 0 25
Peas, small.....0 00 to 0 60
Peas, Mummies.....0 00 to 0 60
Peas, Blue.....0 50 to 0 55
Blackeye peas.....0 00 to 0 75

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes per bus.....0 30 50
MEAT, POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.
Chickens, per pair.....0 35 to 0 40
Ducks, per pair.....0 45 to 0 60

Geese, per lb.....0 05 to 0 07
Butter per lb.....0 15 to 3 20
Eggs, per dozen.....0 13 to 0 14
Turkeys per lb.....0 09 to 0 10
Lamb, per lb.....0 06 to 0 08
Hogs live weight per cwt.....0 00 to 4 10
Beef.....4 00 to 5 25
Farmers' Hams per lb.....5 00 to 6 00
Pides—Beef.....\$ 38 to 0 10

GENERAL
Hay, per ton.....6 00 to 7 00
Honey per lb.....0 06 to 0 06
Cream per qt.....0 10 to 0 20
Sage per bunch.....0 05 to 0 05
Lard per lb.....09 to 0 15
Straw per load.....1 50 to 1 70

WANTED!

10,000 Bush. Canadian Beauty Peas

HIGHEST PRICE PAID.

Cinnamon & Everson
Hardware Merchants, Lindsay

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

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