

WHAT YOU WANT

One of Boxall's Coal Stoves for your Hall or a Range for your Kitchen. I am Agent for Buck's celebrated Happy Thought Range and Radiant Home, Parlor or Hall. Steam Heating, Plumbing, Tin and Copper Work done by experienced men. Call and leave your order at

BOXALL'S,

Kent Street, Lindsay

WHAT WEDDING PRESENT?

EASILY ANSWERED BY

GEO. W. BEALL,

THE JEWELLER.

CALL AND SEE.

McLENNAN & CO.

Importing Goods

Winchester and Marlin Repeating Rifles

Canadian and American Loaded Shot Shells

Curtis & Harvey's Hamilton Powder Co., American Powder Co.

Primers, Wads, Revolving Tools, special low prices.

McLENNAN & CO.

English and Belgian Portland Cement, Glazed Sewer Pipe, Scranton Coal, delivered at lowest prices.

New Goods

Just Arrived at.....

BRAND'S HAIR

Opp. Post Office, Lindsay

Washing Wash Silks, in any shade, per doz. 25c.

Stamped Doyleys and Centre Pieces, from 5c to 25c.

Table Covers, etc.

Woolens, any shade, per doz. 5c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

Children's Underwear and Hosiery.

Shirts and Plain Tissue Papers.

School Books and Stationery.

Window Shades and Wall Paper.

China and Granite Enamel Ware.

China and Glass Ware.

TOILET SETS. —Toilet Sets, Chamber, Lamp Goods, Lanterns, Brooms, Brushes, Wash Tubs, Wash Boards, Trunks—Laundry and Toilet.

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all reliable druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomachic, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of one package \$1.50. One will please send for Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Lindsay by Druggist.

FENELON FALLS

When in Lindsay call at S. Paisley & Co's. and see the beautiful lines of fancy goods carried. New store, new goods, new prices. Remember the place, one door west of Gough's, Kent-st.

Tin dippers, 2 for 22c, at Cinnamon & Everson's, Lindsay.

Miss Bonnell of Bobcaygeon spent a few days last week the guest of Miss Dickson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thomson of Peterboro were at the Falls from Thursday until Monday renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. D. McDougall of Lindsay paid a short visit to her mother, Mrs. Sharpe, last week.

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Mr. Newson returned last Saturday from spending the summer in Edmonton, or as it is now called, Strathcona.

Mrs. Doolittle of Orillia is the guest of her son, Mr. M. Doolittle.

Mrs. (Dr.) White came to the Falls on Monday on a visit to her father Mr. A. Clark, sr.

Mr. J. Walsh is back from the Northwest for a week's visit. His many friends were pleased to see him again.

Mr. F. Magee returned on Monday with his family and household possessions, to locate once more in Fenelon Falls.

Mr. Wm. McArthur went to Lindsay last Thursday to witness the farewell tendered Lt.-Col. S. Hughes, M. P., on his departure for the Transvaal.

Mr. D. McMillan, the popular mail clerk on the northern division of the Midland railway, has been removed, and is much missed by his many friends.

The witches were out in full force on Tuesday evening.

The greatest attraction on our streets this week was a threshing machine and steam engine which roamed about at its own sweet will. It did not, like the famous "One Horse Shay," frighten the preacher out of his wits, but it started the milk man's horse so that, for the time milk and milk wagons were at a premium.

The large saw mill will soon be a thing of the past, and it causes regret to many to see it slowly but surely disappear to make way for the improvements of modern electricity.

A lecture will be delivered in Dickson's hall here by Rev. T. H. Manning, B.A., of Lindsay, under the auspices of L.O.L. No. 996 on Monday evening, Nov. 6th. A treat is expected, which will, we feel sure, attract a large audience.

Rev. R. C. H. Sinclair was inducted to the pastorate of St. Andrew's church here on Thursday last at 2 p.m. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Smith of Kirkfield, and addresses delivered by Rev. Mr. McDonald of Glenora, Rev. Mr. Innes of Bobcaygeon and Rev. Mr. MacMillan, B.A. of Lindsay.

In the evening a fowl supper was served in the lecture room of the church by the ladies of the congregation. After an ample repast speeches were delivered by Rev. J. Fraser of Fenelon Falls, Rev. J. W. MacMillan of Lindsay and Messrs. Imery and McKelvey. Both Mr. Fraser and Mr. MacMillan delivered able addresses; Mr. Fraser is an old favorite, and Mr. MacMillan is rapidly winning a high reputation for himself here as a talented speaker. The chair was ably filled by Mr. A. Feir.

The annual meeting of the Canada Tract Society was held in St. Andrew's church on Monday evening. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Dr. Moffatt, and those who missed hearing him (and they were many) missed a treat. The chair was filled by Mr. Wm. Campbell in his usual able manner and short addresses given by Rev. J. Fraser and Rev. R. H. Leitch. It is much to be regretted that the attendance was so small.

Since the Canadian contingent has left our shores for South Africa some hearts are sore, and some firesides lonely. But your humble correspondent feels deepest sympathy for those manly, willing spirits, who so earnestly desired to fight for the dear old flag and were unable to do so. Keep up your courage boys! And never drop the musket for our Queen and country! Hundreds of willing heads and hearts were forced to stay at home.

Marriage Licenses

Issued by BRITTON BROS., Jeweller Lindsay.—lyr.

Two New Papers

The success of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Publications during the past year has justified the undertaking of two new illustrated papers, samples of which we have just received. The regular issue begins with 1000, and if the first two numbers now on our table are a fair specimen the publications are sure to succeed. There has been a wide demand for them from all parts. "Jewels," the paper for little ones, is exquisite in every way, print, paper and illustrations. The same may be said of "The King's Own," a larger paper for older scholars, which continues "The Children's Record," now completing its fourteenth year. In both "Jewels" and "The King's Own" there is a large proportion of matter from our own writers, and the aim is not only to supply good Sunday reading, but also to cultivate a strong Canadian sentiment. We wish the new ventures every success. The price certainly should not stand in the way, 20c. and 25c. respectfully for papers - we will get up and published every week, is certainly not extravagant. Rev. R. Douglas, Fraser, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, is editor and business manager. The papers are published under the authority of the General Assembly, Presbyterian church of Canada.

HABITS OF THE MOLE.

Famous Tunnel Builder and Destroyer of Worms and Slugs.

One morning I found a miniature mountain range crossing the lawn. It was about six inches wide, three inches high, and ran clear across one end of the yard. "It's a mole," explained Ben, the darky gardener, "but I reckon we's bound to catch him 'bout noon, when he stick his head out to sun hisself." So Ben, who gets a quarter for every mole he catches, laid plans for the noon campaign. He got the hose ready for service and carried the business end of it to what he said was the "fresh end of the run." As noon approached Ben moved around like a cat after a bird and whispered: "You all wan' to keep powful quiet or that mole done run to his nes' in the bowvis of the yearth." I watched the end of the burrow and waited in silence. Suddenly the ridge of soil began to heave and some brown earth showed through the grass. Quick as a flash Ben turned on the water, thrust the nozzle of the hose into the burrow. Nothing happened for a minute or two, and then there was a great commotion under the sod. At last a scarlet flower on the end of it showed through the grass and then the digging paws and funnel-shaped head of the mole followed. The creature had been drowned out and had come into daylight for air. With a quick turn of his foot Ben lifted the mole above ground, soaked and nearly drowned. I put the captive in a box and let it dry in the sun. The accompanying illustration will give you an idea of its shape, but no picture could show the exquisite fineness of the long, slate-colored fur of the mole, which was about six inches long, including its stubby and hairless tail. The two little diggers in front looked wonderfully like hands, but the hind legs and feet resembled those of a rat, and the creature moved about in the box in spite of the fact that it apparently had no eyes. I fed the captive some strips of cooked fat, resembling in shape the angle or earthworms, of which the mole is so fond, and it ate them ravenously. Later the creature was killed and its skin tanned to make a purse.

The common mole burrows, that we see in the yards are only temporary runways made by the creature while hunting earthworms. Moles go in pairs and excavate long tunnels several inches under the soil. From these branches are made in the constant search for food. Where the main tunnels cross the nest is prepared. This is a very skillfully constructed home. It is a good-sized apartment, the roof of which is supported by earth pillars. The walls, ceiling and floor of the nest are beaten till the earth is very firm. The floor is then covered with dried leaves. Radiating from this nest are as many as five tunnels that extend a distance of 15 feet or more in their different directions. The nest is higher than the tunnels and a portion of it is above ground. Consequently there is always a little hillock above a mole's nest. Moles have very small and keen eyes, which can only be discovered by parting the fur that serves to completely obscure them. The forelegs are so short and close to the head that the ears appear to be back of them. If you examine the mole's chest you will see why it is able to dig so rapidly that it is almost impossible to head it off. The chest is covered with muscles that are as hard as wood and operate the diggers, which lie palm out and close to the shoulders. The end of the nose of the common mole is supplied with a number of little protuberances radiating from a centre like the rays of a star. This has given it the name of the star-nosed mole. It feeds on worms and beetles, but has been known to attack small birds. Seeing a bird near it quits its hole, watches its opportunity, darts upon the bird, rips open its breast and plunges its nose into the wound and proceeds to devour the bird. Moles are good swimmers and have often been known to cross rivers that way. At noon of bright days the mole loves to stick its head out of a burrow and bask in the sun, but at the first sight or sound of danger, for its hearing is very acute, the creature disappears in the earth. It never forages for food close to the nest, and it goes food hunting two hours in the morning and as many in the evening. At other times it remains in the nest.



PICTURE OF A MOLE.

IMPROVEMENT OF HERDS.

A Subject the Value of Which Should Hold Highest Rank.

There is no subject more interesting to agriculturists than the improvement of the animals on the farm; the study of them in consequence holds the highest rank. We think a report upon this question should be developed in a very precise method.

We would consider, first, the improvement of the herd in general, its interests and its profits.

Second, the way to succeed in the improvement of the herd.

The first question to which the attention of the farmer is directed should be the constitution of his herd, and we do not hesitate to say that an incredible number of cultivators occupy themselves very little with this question. They consider the animals necessary things. They forget that an animal with many qualities gives to its product the best, and that it costs no more to nourish a good animal than a bad one. We see every day in the villages the farmer conduct the cow to the bull at his neighbor's, because his stable is convenient or the price of breeding is cheap, although the reproduction be of mixed race and deplorable form.

In almost all the country the same apathy appears, and certainly our efforts should be especially directed to persuading those interested that the improvement of the animal is one of the first conditions of a good culture. The form of the animals should be the first consideration, not only because it should be beautiful to the eyes, but because the animal with the best conformation gives the best profit. We should seek to produce the most flesh and the least bone to render the merchandise useful.

An animal badly constructed gives defective prices, and experience demonstrates to the contrary—that when his lines are regular it is always more profitable for the seller and the butcher, when he terminates his career and accounts are settled.

It must be admitted, then, that the animal well constructed is advantageous to the breeder, and that greater care in breeding gives increased profits.

In many cases the milk is the most profitable feature of the farm. The

making of butter and cheese, the utilization of the milk and cream for the workers on the farm, and, also, for the nourishment of calves and hogs—for none of these should be neglected. We conclude this point with the following resume: The utility of the improvement of the animal, in its form, in its construction, in its qualities, in meat and in milk, cannot be doubted. This is evident to those who are at the head of progressive farming, but a long experience has convinced me, with certainty, that it is exceedingly difficult for these few ideas to gain admittance among the agricultural classes, and that it is only by unceasing efforts that any good effect can be produced.

This should all be thoroughly discussed and in order to penetrate under the thatched roof of the small contractor, the first attempts at improvement should be of the most elementary character.

Second, the way to succeed in the improvement of the herd. This is the question: How shall we improve the herd? The first thought that presents itself to us is selection. It is evident that in countries where the races are of good quality, the most natural way of improvement is to always eliminate the bad animals and preserve for reproduction only the choicest. This is the first procedure and in every case is always imposed, but it is often inefficient in the sense that it rarely succeeds in correcting the principal faults that are developed in a race by long breeding, and must disappear slowly.



PAYNE'S LADY DEVRIES OF ROCHESTER II.

Born April 23, 1892. Last calf May 4, 1899. The total yield for the seven days, May 17-23, was 570.25 lbs. milk, containing 17.9 lbs. fat; equivalent to 21,375 lbs. 80 per cent. butter.—Hoar's Dairyman.

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BILIOUSNESS

Do you get up with a headache? Is there a bad taste in your mouth? Then you have a poor appetite and a weak digestion. You are frequently dizzy, always feel dull and drowsy. You have cold hands and feet. You get but little benefit from your food. You have no ambition to work and the sharp pains of neuralgia dart through your body. What is the cause of all this trouble? Constipated bowels.

Ayer's PILLS

will give you prompt relief and certain cure.

Keep Your Blood Pure.

If you have neglected your case a long time, you had better take

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also. It will remove all impurities that have been accumulating in your blood and will greatly strengthen your nerves.

Write the Doctor.

There may be something about your case you do not quite understand. Write the doctor freely; tell him how you are suffering. You will promptly receive the best medical advice. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Early and Late Plowing.

The Kansas station carried on two experiments, one in the summer of 1897 and the other in the summer of 1898, to determine the relative effect of early and late plowing on the moisture content of the soil. The experiment of 1898 indicates that the disk harrow may be a valuable means of conserving moisture, especially if it is used soon after the last rain preceding a period of drought. A fair comparison between disking and early plowing can not be made from this experiment, because the good effects of the disking were largely obliterated by a heavy rain which fell July 3, before the experiment with early plowing began. The results of the two experiments of 1897 and 1898 certainly show that, as far as the effect upon soil moisture is concerned, early fall plowing is certainly much better than late, and especially is this true when there is a drought through the months of July and August. In addition to this, the much better condition of the soil obtained by the early plowing should have considerable weight toward inducing farmers to push their fall plowing as early in the season as possible. The experiment of 1898 also strikingly illustrates the fact that all effective methods of culture to preserve moisture must break the connection for capillary attraction between the surface and the subsoil, and the culture must be repeated after every heavy rain to continue the effectiveness of the treatment.

Keep The Henhouse Dry.

Build the poultry house so it will be dry at all times. It is easy enough to have a poultry house that is dry in the middle of summer, but that is just the time when the fowls are in it least and are least affected by its condition. But in the winter, when they must remain indoors for days at a time, is when the fowls need to have a place that is not favorable to the increase of disease germs. Wet and dirty houses are often the beginning of epidemics of roup and other equally fatal diseases.

Leg A Solid Sore.

When it comes to healing up old running sores of long standing there is no remedy equal to Burdock Blood Bitters.

Bathe the sore with the B.B.B.—that relieves the local irritation.

Take the B.B.B. internally—that clears the blood of all impurities on which sores thrive.

Miss D. Melissa Burke, Grindstone, Magdalen Islands, P.Q., says: "It is with pleasure I speak in favor of B.B.B. which cured me of a running sore on my leg. I consulted three doctors and they gave me salve to put on, but it did no good. Finally my leg became a solid running sore. In fact for nearly a month I could not put my foot to the floor."

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Cheap Fuel...

Having bought two train-loads of the finest Lehigh Coal before the rise in price, I am able to give my customers the advantage of \$6.25 a ton, and am selling it at \$6.25.

R. BRYANS & CO.

Lumber, Shingles, Tile and Lime

At This Time of the Year

People are contemplating what they would like to give for

Christmas or New Year's...

It may be rather soon, but we are taking time by the forelock and are already making purchases and receiving goods for that purpose. At the present time we will not enumerate goods or prices. Suffice to say we will show you something NEW, NOBBY and at MOST REASONABLE PRICES. We have always carried a large assortment and from our increasing business we must give satisfaction. Remember we do one of the largest businesses in the County. Our Repairing and Engraving are ever on the increase.

S. J. PETTY

THE JEWELER.

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