

## LINDSAY AND VICTORIA COUNTY BANKING HOUSES

ESTABLISHED 1873

THE STANDARD BANK  
OF CANADA

Head Office - - - Toronto

The Standard Bank pays interest  
four times a year on all Savings  
Bank deposits.

Savings Bank Department in Connection with all Branches.

LINDSAY BRANCH  
F. F. Loosmore, Manager

BRANCHES ALSO AT CAMBRAY AND WOODVILLE.

THE CANADIAN BANK  
OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

E. E. WALKER, President  
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager  
A. E. IRELAND, Superintendent of  
Branches

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000  
Reserve, - - - 5,000,000  
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' PAPER DISCOUNTED

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received; interest allowed at  
current rates and paid quarterly. The depositor is subject to no  
delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of  
the deposit.

LINDSAY BRANCH, - - W. C. T. MORSON, Manager

## BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital Paid Up \$14,400,000.00  
Reserve - - - \$11,000,000.00  
Undivided Profits - \$159,831.84  
Total Assets - \$168,001,173.00

Branches at all important centres  
in Canada and in London,  
Eng., New York, Chicago, Spo-  
lane, Mexico and Newfoundland.

Every description of a Banking  
business transacted.  
Interest allowed on deposits  
and compounded quarterly.

Former customers of the On-  
tario Bank Branch will be ac-  
commodated as heretofore.

H. J. LYTLE,  
Manager Lindsay Branch.THE STERLING BANK  
OF CANADA

Victoria Road

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

A branch of the Sterling Bank of  
Canada has been opened at Victoria  
Road, as a sub-agency to the Kirkfield  
Branch, and hereafter a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
will be transacted, on Tuesdays and  
Fridays of each week, at the above-  
named point.

Deposits received, subject to  
cheque, and interest compounded  
four times a year, at highest current  
rates.

We solicit your patronage and shall  
do all in our power to further your  
interests.

J. A. WALKER,  
Manager.Western Bank of Canada  
LITTLE BRITAINChartered by Act of Parliament  
1882.

This Bank, with its 123 branches and  
agencies in Canada, United States and  
Great Britain, is in a position to meet  
every requirement in the line of legiti-  
mate banking.

**Savings Department.**  
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received,  
upon which interest will be paid or co-  
pounded four times a year, at the highest  
current rate from date of deposit to day  
of withdrawal.

**Farmers' Business**  
receives special attention in the line of  
cashing or collecting sale notes, making  
advances for the purchase of stock, etc.

In soliciting your patronage we can  
assure you of courteous treatment and  
prompt attention to your business require-  
ments.

U. S. YEREX - Manager

Some Remarks on  
Things in General

By "THE STROLLER."

The Orangemen are a prolific  
source of amusement to those who  
are not of their way of thinking -  
they take themselves so seriously.  
If they were to be belied, the lib-  
erty the world enjoys to-day is due  
to their unceasing efforts to keep  
the Pope in his proper place. Poor  
man, he will have lots to answer for  
if all they accuse him of is true. We  
see that Dr. Sprague has been airing  
his grievances again at Grand Lodge,  
and he goes over the usual ground.  
The first thing they always have,  
a crack at the Home Rule for Ireland.  
It seems to apt to them like a red rag  
to a bull, and they are just about  
as reasonable as the bull. For the  
life of us we cannot see why Ireland  
should not have Home Rule. Had  
they had it years ago there would  
not have been the crimes on record  
that there are to-day. We cannot  
see why some statesman does not  
come forward over there and propose  
a general Home Rule Bill all around  
for England, Scotland, Ireland and  
Wales, with a confederation for the  
bunch. A Confederation Act on the  
principle of either our own or the  
Australian would seem to us to be  
just the thing. There are suppo-  
sed to be Irishmen who would as-  
sert independence, but they are only  
the windy ones - the sensible Irish-  
man knows that such a thing would  
be impossible as long as Ireland lies  
as close to Great Britain as it does.  
We think it was the Duke of Wel-  
lington himself an Irishman - who  
wished he could tow the blooming  
place out into the middle of the At-  
lantic and leave it there.

The second thing the Orangemen  
have a crack at-and this is why  
they are in existence here at all-is  
the Grit party and their nefarious  
dealings with Rome. It appears  
that Sir Wilfrid Laurier called on  
his Holiness when he was there and  
took Mr. Fielding with him, and  
so Dr. Sprague says, although we saw  
nothing of that part of it in the  
news. Now, we have nothing par-  
ticular to say either for or against  
Pius X. From all we can gather he  
seems to be a level-headed, sym-  
pathetic, sensible old man. We must re-  
member, however, he is the sym-  
bol of about 40 per cent. of our  
countrymen, and Sir Wilfrid is one  
of them, and we do not see anything  
very wrong, in fact would consider  
it very peculiar, if Sir Wilfrid, being  
in Rome, did not call on the Pope.  
The strange yarn, however, that Dr.  
Sprague repeated his lies with was  
that Sir Wilfrid took Mr. Fielding  
in with him to get the Pope's con-  
sent to Mr. Fielding succeeding Sir  
Wilfrid as premier. Now those  
who are not Orangemen will marvel  
at the brazen effrontery of any man  
who pretends to be a parliamentar-  
ian, putting forth a yarn like that,  
and at the credulity of any set of peo-  
ple who would believe it. Our this  
sort of thing is the pop the Orange-  
men must have to live on or the  
order would die. His audience go  
to their homes and lodges and repeat  
what the Grand Worshipful said and  
it goes down like oysters, and the  
drum is beaten with a more vigor-  
ous stroke and the principal thing  
is accomplished-the "boys" are held  
in line and vote right when the  
time comes.

Our readers will have noticed that  
the necessary amendment to the Bri-  
tish North America Act to enable  
Canada to pay the Province the ad-  
ditional subsidies agreed upon, has  
passed the British House of Com-  
mons substantially as passed at Ot-  
tawa, the only exception being the  
clause where it said it was "to be  
final and unalterable." The British  
House took the very sensible view  
that nothing was final or unalter-  
able that it had to do with, and we  
fancy that idea will commend itself  
to the majority of our citizens. There  
is no use of any man, or set of men,  
sitting down and decreeing what  
their children or grand-children will  
do. When you come to think of it  
if the idea is absurd. In the first  
place, why should we worry about  
what our progeny ought to do fifty  
or one hundred years from now? We  
won't be here, and the best of us  
will be entirely forgotten in the  
second place, with the light that is  
being shed abroad in these inter-  
days, it is astonishing how little re-  
verence we have for old-time laws  
if they happen to stand in the way  
of advancement; and if we are in-  
clined to levy along those lines,  
what can we expect our children  
to do? We are expecting to live long enough  
to see this blooming farce called  
"vested rights" swept out of exis-  
tence. The idea that because some  
man, 100 years ago, "happened on"  
to a good thing and managed to keep  
it in the family, and the country  
prospering, therefore his descendants  
have a right to exact toll from thou-  
sands of others for all time to come,  
is becoming pretty well "thinned  
out."

Some day the people who are living  
these vested rights the value that  
they have are going to do some tall  
thinking, with the result that they  
will cease to work for people who  
don't work and will appropriate  
their own. The report said that  
Mr. McBride, the B.C. Premier was  
very active in trying to get a large  
subsidy for his province, and was  
unsuccessful, but he is given credit  
for the claim of the "unlucky  
people" clause. These B.C.'s are great  
people. They have a great province  
and presumably that accounts for it,  
but they also have a terrible lot of  
assurances. We forget the figures  
they gave, but in arguing their case  
before the other Premiers at Otta-  
wa they claimed they paid so many  
dollars per head more into the  
Customs than the rest of Canada,  
and therefore were entitled to more.  
They also claimed that it was more  
expensive to administer justice, to  
build roads, in fact to do anything  
and everything out there, than  
in any other part of Canada. The

latter part of their claim we po-  
lieve to be true. They have the large-  
st "province" in the Dominion and  
the most sparsely populated. In ad-  
dition to that they have these moun-  
tain ranges that appall one as they  
look at them, and yet they have the  
richest province by far. At the pre-  
sent time they are getting from new  
timber license alone, \$750,000 per  
year, and there are the old licenses  
the mines and the fisheries, all re-  
venue producers of no mean order.  
We don't see, however, how they  
make out that they pay more tax  
than the Customs than any other  
province. We may be dull,  
but we are open to enlightenment,  
and would be glad to have someone  
explain.

The different church parliaments  
have been in session during the past  
month and all seem to have sound-  
ed the note of progress. It would  
indeed, seem very funny if, with every-  
thing else going ahead, the church  
militant were to be standing still. It  
is true that it is one of the things  
that requires constant attention, es-  
pecially in the newer parts of our  
country, and especially in the West,  
where the forces of evil will surely  
overcome it. It does not take  
long for a section, left without spiri-  
tual oversight, to become thorough-  
ly bad, and when the other elements  
of the people do get awakened up to  
do something they are generally too  
late to do any good. We can see  
this daily exemplified in the West-  
ern States, which were left alone,  
spiritually, for a long stretch of  
time, and which to-day are about as  
godless a range of country as one  
can find anywhere. We do not want  
our own West to follow in their  
steps and we thus find each church  
doing its best to reach out after the  
settlers and provide for their spiri-  
tual needs. In order to do this prop-  
erly we must have men, and in order  
to get men we have got to give  
them at least enough to keep body  
and soul together.

Our idea of the ministry is that it  
is the highest calling any man can be  
privileged to go into. If, how-  
ever, anyone goes into it as he would  
into any other profession, simply to  
make a living, or have a living  
he is making one of the biggest mis-  
takes of his life. In the first place,  
he must have a thorough spirit and  
self-sacrifice and love for his fellow-  
man and be content to go where he  
is sent, believing that wherever he  
is the place for him. We believe  
that most of our ministers go into  
the work in that spirit, but we  
should not expect them to do impos-  
sibilities and live on wind. Note  
of complaint, or perhaps warning,  
would be the better word, ran  
through all the church courts that  
we must raise the minimum of our  
stipends or we would soon run short  
of men. One church has a minimum  
of \$800 per year, and they are going  
to try and raise it to \$900 this year  
and \$1,000 next year. The other  
churches are all lower. These men  
are all university graduates, and we  
expect them to be "read up" in the  
very latest of everything. We ex-  
pect them to be at all times well  
dressed, and if they are married we  
would find it well if we saw their  
wives hanging about their own  
ing. We know that the grocer and  
baker and butcher change them just  
as much for what they get as they  
do any other member of the com-  
munity, and we see no reason why  
a minister, or his wife, or his dog,  
should not be as hungry as anybody  
else, and yet we expect them, or some  
of them, to do all this and to be a  
wage as we pay an ordinary day  
laborer, and very much less than  
many skilled mechanics get. Some  
fellow thinks that they ought to be  
content with what they get. No  
doubt they would if the grocer, etc.,  
would be content to do the same.  
We don't think any minister is after  
the post; at the same time, we must  
give them enough to hold up their  
position decently.

There was a very wild letter in  
one of the Toronto dailies recently  
that a very worthy man, and now  
that he has cooled off, we have no  
doubt he is thoroughly ashamed of  
his little outburst of temper. It  
does not do to always write as we  
feel, especially when we are "hot up"  
-at least, it does not do to post it  
or publish it at once. It sometimes  
takes one's feelings to write  
them down, but it is a very safe  
plan to put the letter away and read  
it over next day, or the day after  
and note the wonderful changes you  
will make in its phraseology before  
you send it off on its mission. The  
cause of Mr. O'Brien's effusion was  
one that is of common in our  
market, viz. the partitioning of flow-  
ers from his flower beds; some-  
times, thoughtless boys, or it may have  
been girls, for our experience is that  
the feminine portion of the commu-  
nity is just as liable to do these sort  
of things as those who are of the  
other persuasion. It is very aggra-  
vating, and it is very annoying, and  
money in endeavoring to beautify  
one's place, to have all the fruits of  
it spoiled in a day, or a night, by  
vandals, thoughtless or otherwise.  
The same feeling is apparent when  
you are trying to cultivate a well-  
kept lawn and see your neighbor, or  
anyone, make a habit of cutting  
across it to save a few steps. Then  
if you happen to have any fruit trees  
or vines, or berry bushes, there is  
always the risk of having the fruit  
stolen. It is not what they actually  
steal, but it is the damage they  
do in the stealing.

When we were boys our father  
took a fancy to growing grapes, and  
nourished them and tended to them  
far more tenderly than he did to his  
boys. There was not a day passed  
without his going out and looking  
over his vines, lovingly and long-  
ingly, and it is safe to bet that he  
knew every bunch of grapes, by name,  
by number, at least by number. It is  
needless to say the boys were warn-  
ed, early and often, to leave those  
grapes alone, and being good, duti-  
ful boys, and further, knowing what  
was likely to happen if they did not  
they conscientiously followed his de-  
dict. The prohibition did not mean  
very much to them, as they knew  
the feast would come all in good  
time. Just as they were ripe, one  
Sunday night, after all had come in  
from church and were engaged in dis-  
cussing the sermon and otherwise, we  
were called out by our father to wit-  
ness the destruction of all our hopes,  
and the mess was truly pitiful. We  
waited till daylight next morning to  
examine. The wretches had come in  
the dark and climbed all over fifty  
feet of trellis work, breaking and

## INTERESTING FARM NOTES

## THE DAIRY CALF

One of the most delicate operations,  
and one that requires the closest and  
most careful attention on the part of  
daymen or the breeder of dairy cattle,  
is the feeding of the dairy calf. It  
has been well said that on the first  
eighteen months or two years of the  
calf's life does its future usefulness  
depend, says the Farmer's Guide. We  
want to go just a little further and  
this, and say to all who are raising  
calves for the dairy business, whether  
it be to make butter, cheese, selling  
whole milk or cream, or supplying a  
condensing factory or creamery: raise  
calves from a strictly dairy breed of  
cattle. If you have not the pure bred  
cows, get yourself at least a pure  
bred sire of good breeding, and the  
better record his dam has the better  
he is; that is, the better will his  
calves be. Now, whichever breed you  
choose, stick to it, and don't go to  
trying crosses or you may lose  
money. If you select a Jersey sire  
at first stick to the Jerseys and you  
will soon have a profitable, well-bred  
and nice-looking herd. The same is  
true with the Guernseys and Hol-  
steins.

## FEEDING HINTS

The cow should be well fed when  
she is carrying her calf. That is, be-  
fore the calf is born, so that the  
calf may be well nourished and the  
cow return a good margin over the  
expenses of feed and care. When the  
calf is born, place it and its dam in  
a clean, dry, well bedded place,  
and in a comfortable temperature  
not below fifty degrees F. It is a  
good plan to let the calf stay with  
its dam for the first forty-eight  
hours. The first milk, or colostrum,  
is very necessary for the calf, as it  
acts as a physic and cleans its bow-  
els. After the first forty-eight hours  
the calf may be removed and fed by  
hand (after it has been taught to  
drink) and thus, with some calves,  
is no small undertaking. It takes pa-  
tience and perseverance, for it is  
very necessary that the calf has the  
regular amount of milk twice a day,  
hence the starving-it-to-it proposal  
don't go, although one may be tempt-  
ed to let it eat all it will drink.  
Three pounds of milk, twice a day,  
is enough for the first week or even  
two. Care must be taken to see that  
the milk is warm and the buckets  
always clean and sweet. If you see  
this and have a dry, clean, bright  
light and bedded place for the calf,  
you will never be troubled with calf  
scours. After the calf is two weeks  
old it can take four pounds of milk  
twice a day, eight pounds per day.  
This milk should be weighed every  
time and the calf will never drink too  
much. A pair of spring balances hung  
in a convenient place will solve this  
problem.

A hog of elephantine proportions  
was recently shipped from Toronto  
to St. Thomas. The animal weighed  
750 pounds. It is the biggest living  
parcel that the Dominion Express  
company has handled for some time.

The hog is, probably, the money-  
maker of the farm. No other domestic  
animal has as great a capacity for  
transforming so varied an assortment  
of farm products into a merchantable  
article. Good animals can be bought  
so reasonable that there is no excuse  
whatever for a farmer breeding and  
feeding mongrels.

If the farmers would realize the ad-  
vantages of pure-bred stock in place  
of scrubs, a great amount of actual  
cash would be saved to them, and  
they would have better herds, says an  
authority. They put feed and care in-  
to a scrub that, expended on a  
pure-bred animal, would bring in  
much greater returns. This is a great  
source of loss to the farmer, and  
only in systematic breeding and buy-  
ing can it be overcome.

As soon as the calf will eat it  
should have all the oats and bran it  
will eat as well as a bright clover hay.  
There is nothing that will take the  
place of oats for young calves raised  
for the dairy. Water should also be  
provided for the calves at all times.  
It is a good plan to have a large  
bucket to set before them all the  
time, and they will never drink too  
much at one time. After a calf is  
six weeks old it may be changed to  
warm, sweet skim milk. If you have  
a hand separator, this is the ideal  
way to raise a calf. It should not  
eat its flesh or stop growing  
at all nor will it if you give it  
good care. It is well to add a little  
oil meal to the skim milk when the  
change is made. The change should  
also be made gradually, as has been  
pointed out, and the change is com-  
pleted.

In feeding oil meal one should not  
feed too much at first. Just a little  
pinch and increase to a small han-  
dful. The skim milk should be increased  
as the calf grows older, so that a  
six months old calf may take seven  
or eight pounds at a feed. Silage may  
be added to the ration at six months  
old, and bran take the place of oats  
entirely, because of its being cheap-  
er. It is the good, liberal feeder that  
makes money in the dairy business.  
It is well, however, to figure so as  
to feed as cheap a ration as possible  
as long as it is good.

fearing until we could have wept.  
For every bunch of grapes they had  
got they had trampled ten under  
their feet. There was no use of us-  
ing such words, as it would have done  
no good; at the same time it would  
have been very foolish to have ex-  
posed all the boys on men in the com-  
munity as bad, because two or three  
were guilty.

We don't think the children of To-  
ronto are the worst in the country,  
nor that the children of cities in the  
U. S. are better, as Mr. O'Brien says.  
Our experience is that the children  
of the U. S. have as little respect  
for law and order as any children  
we know of. This is readily seen  
in the little respect they have when  
they grow to be men and women,  
and the contrast between the res-  
pect the citizens of the two countries  
have for law and order is very much  
in our favor, as we think all will  
admit. This would surely show that  
it was ingrained in the Canadians  
from birth. At the same time it is a  
fact that we cannot have too much  
of, and both parents and teachers  
would do well not to forget it.



This is the mark of a  
BLENDED FLOUR—  
the best Bread, Cake and  
Pastry Flour—the best all  
round flour in the world.

Just try it once. Look for  
this trademark on every bag  
or barrel you buy. All fine  
Blended Flours—milled of  
Ontario Fall and Manitoba  
Spring wheats—have it.

"Made in Ontario"

## KAWARTHA LAKES LINE

## The Trent Valley Navigation Co'y Limited.

SAILINGS OF STEAMERS 1907.

Lindsay, Sturgeon Pt., Bobcaygeon. ESTURION.  
Service June 1st to September 14th, daily except Sunday.

READ DOWN.	BOBAYGEON	arrive	2.00 p.m.	READ UP.
Leave 2.45 a.m.	SANDY POINT	arrive	1.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.
Leave 7.00 a.m.	STURGEON POINT	arrive	12.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
Leave 7.30 a.m.	LINDSAY	arrive	11.30 a.m.	5.50 p.m.

\*On Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, boat will leave Sandy Point at 6.10 a.m.,  
and Sturgeon Point at 6.30 a.m., connecting with early morning trains at Lindsay.  
\*On Tuesdays and Saturdays, boat will leave Lindsay at 6.10 a.m.,  
and Sturgeon Point at 6.30 a.m., connecting with early morning trains at Lindsay.  
\*On Wednesdays and Saturdays, boat will leave Lindsay at 6.10 a.m.,  
and Sturgeon Point at 6.30 a.m., connecting with early morning trains at Lindsay.

Bobcaygeon, Lindsay and Cobocok. MANITA.

READ DOWN.	BOBAYGEON	arrive	2.00 p.m.	READ UP.
Leave 6.30 a.m.	STURGEON POINT	arrive	7.00 p.m.	
Leave 7.30 a.m.	LINDSAY	arrive	5.45 p.m.	
Leave 8.00 a.m.	STURGEON POINT	arrive	4.30 p.m.	
Leave 10.00 a.m.	FENELON FALLS	arrive	4.00 p.m.	
Leave 11.15 a.m.	ROSEDALE	arrive	3.00 p.m.	
Leave 12.45 p.m.	COBOCONK	arrive	2.00 p.m.	

\*On Tuesdays and Saturdays, boat will leave Lindsay at 6.10 a.m.,  
and Sturgeon Point at 6.30 a.m., connecting with early morning trains at Lindsay.  
\*On Wednesdays and Saturdays, boat will leave Lindsay at 6.10 a.m.,  
and Sturgeon Point at 6.30 a.m., connecting with early morning trains at Lindsay.

Bobcaygeon, Chemong, Burleigh OGEMAH.

READ DOWN.	BOBAYGEON	arrive	7.45 p.m.	READ UP.
Leave 7.00 a.m.	CHEMONG PARK	arrive <td>5.00 p.m.</td> <td></td>	5.00 p.m.	
Leave 9.30 a.m.	BURLEIGH FALLS	arrive <td>2.15 p.m.</td> <td></td>	2.15 p.m.	
Leave 11.15 a.m.	BURLEIGH FALLS	arrive <td>1.00 p.m.</td> <td></td>	1.00 p.m.	

Connections at Burleigh with Strs. for Lakeside and intermediate points. Meals  
served on board.  
Bus connection at Chemong to and from Peterboro, both morning and evening.

Burleigh Falls, Stony Lake, Lakeside. EMPRESS.

Single daily service from June 3rd to June 15th, and from September 16th to  
September 21st.  
Double daily service from June 17th to June 29th, and from September 2nd to  
September 14th.

READ DOWN.	BOBAYGEON	arrive	8.00 p.m.	READ UP.
Leave 9.15 a.m.	LAKEFIELD	arrive	6.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.
Leave 9.45 a.m.	YOUNG'S POINT	arrive	5.30 p.m.	3.3 p.m.
Leave 10.15 a.m.	MAJESTIC PT.	arrive	4.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
Leave 10.30 a.m.	JUNIPER ISLAND	arrive	4.00 p.m.	2.5 p.m.
Leave 11.00 a.m.	BREEZES	arrive	3.00 p.m.	2.0 p.m.
Leave 11.30 a.m.	MT. JULIAN and VIANE	arrive	2.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
Leave 12.00 p.m.	BURLEIGH FALLS	arrive	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.

\*Transfer to Str. Majestic for Breezes and Head of Lake.  
Calling at South Beach, E. D. Hall's, Baptists Island, Acton and Idleside on sig-  
nal—Boat connecting with 4.40 train from Lakeside will call only at scheduled  
points mentioned above.  
Daily connections made with Str. Ogema at Burleigh Falls for Chemong and  
Bobcaygeon. Meals served on board.  
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