

SPRING GOODS

FOR THE HOME
 Wash Stains and Paints—for renewing the finish on furniture
 Enamel—can be washed with soap
 Imperia Gold and Williams Special Floor
 Enamel, Sherman & Williams Special Floor
 Paints, Alabaster, Kalsomine, Whiting, Brushes
 Carpet Felt, Oil Cloth Binding, Curtain Poles and
 Trimmings, Shade, Carpet and Picture Hardware, Enamelled Cloths
 var, Upholstering Leather, Moss
 in imitation of Lead and Black Diamond Stone Polish,
 James Dome Lead and Black Diamond Stone Polish,
 LaPage's Prepared Glue, in small tins, Wellington
 and Knife Powder.
For the Carriage, Cart or Wagon
 First, we keep nearly everything to make them the
 appearance. Then there is Gloss Paints to brighten up the
 appearance.
 Enamel Top Dressing for the Top
 Oils and Grease for the Axles
 Paints and Carriage Hardware, Neckyokes and
 Whitening Irons, Clevises, etc.
FOR THE BICYCLE.
 You can get almost any part of any Bicycle from
 us.
 Tires, Rims, Spokes, Enamel, Saddles, Bells, Com-
 mands, 16 tube, Cycle Oil, 5c bottle, Double Tube
 Tires, a few at \$4.50 pair.
 "Cleveland Bicycle Levers" will have a great
 many new wheels in this season. We sell
 "Cleveland"
 ..AND..
 "Welland Vale" Bicycles
 It is a pleasure to show them in detail, and our
 prices will interest you.

J. G. EDWARDS & CO.
 Hardware Merchants.

A Thorough Knowledge of
BOOKKEEPING
 Arithmetic, Business Forms, Com'l Law
 etc., is essential to business success. A
 thorough training in.....
SHORTHAND
 Typewriting, etc., affords the best means
 for advancement to young men and
 women.

The Best Place
 to acquire this training and knowledge
 is at.....
NIMMO & HARRISON BUSINESS COLLEGE
 Toronto, Ontario.
 Send for handsome Circulars and mention The
 Watchman-Warder

CANADA PAINT CO.
 The "PRISM" Brand

READY MIXED PAINTS
 Pure Linseed Oil Paints.
 Latest Artistic Shades in HOUSE and
 VILLA Paints, prepared for immedi-
 ate use.
 Best in the Market.

FOR SALE BY
McLENNAN & CO

CHILDREN'S COUGHS
 QUICKLY CURED.
 Hard to keep the children from catch-
 ing cold—will run out of doors not
 properly wrapped—get wet feet—kick
 the bed clothes off at night.
 What's the mother going to do about it?
 Mustn't neglect the children's Coughs
 and Colds—might end in Croup—and
 Croup end fatally or weaken the lungs
 for life.
 Most mothers now give their children
 Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.
 It's nice to take, and cures all kinds
 of Coughs and Colds more quickly and
 effectually than any remedy known.
 Mrs. R. P. Leonard, Parry Sound, Ont., writes:
 "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for
 Coughs and Colds of myself and also of my baby.
 I find it always cures a Cold quicker than any
 other Cough mixture I ever tried." Price 25c.

LAXA-CURE Constipation, biliousness,
 sick headache and dyspepsia.
LIVER Every pill guaranteed perfect
 and to act without any griping,
 weakening or sickening
 effects. 25c. at all druggists.

The Watchman-Warder

THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, 1899

G.T.R. LOCAL TIME-TABLE

DEPARTURES.

Bellefleur Mixed.....	5:50 a.m.
Port Hope Mixed via Bethany.....	6:15 a.m.
Toronto Mixed via Whiting and Port Perry.....	5:50 a.m.
Toronto Express.....	8:55 a.m.
Port Hope Mail via Peterboro.....	11:03 a.m.
Toronto Mixed via Lorneville.....	12:10 p.m.
Bellefleur Mixed.....	3:00 p.m.
Port Hope Mail.....	6:00 p.m.
Chatham Mixed.....	6:30 p.m.
Port Hope Express via Peterboro.....	8:05 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Halliburton Mixed.....	8:40 a.m.
Toronto Express from Port Hope.....	8:50 a.m.
Port Hope Mail from Toronto.....	11:00 a.m.
Ontario Mixed.....	11:10 a.m.
Port Hope Mail from Port Hope.....	2:05 p.m.
Toronto Mail from Port Hope.....	6:20 p.m.
Port Hope Express from Toronto.....	7:53 p.m.
Whiting Mixed.....	8:00 p.m.
Bellefleur Mixed.....	10:20 p.m.

The 11:00 mail for Port Hope closes at the P. O. at
 10:40 a.m.
 The 8:55 mail for Toronto closes at 8:30.
 The 11:00 mail going north connects with the I. B.
 & O. Rv.
 The 8:00 p.m. north train carries no mail.

I. B. & O. RAILWAY.

G. T. R. SERVICE.

Leave Lindsay.....	11:20 a.m.
Leave Junction.....	2:30 p.m.
Arrive at I. B. & O. Junction.....	2:00 p.m.
Arrive at Lindsay.....	5:50 p.m.

I. B. & O. SERVICE.

Leave Lindsay.....	11:00 a.m.
Arrive at Junction.....	2:40 p.m.
Arrive at Lindsay.....	1:45 p.m.
Arrive at Enniscorthy.....	5:15 p.m.

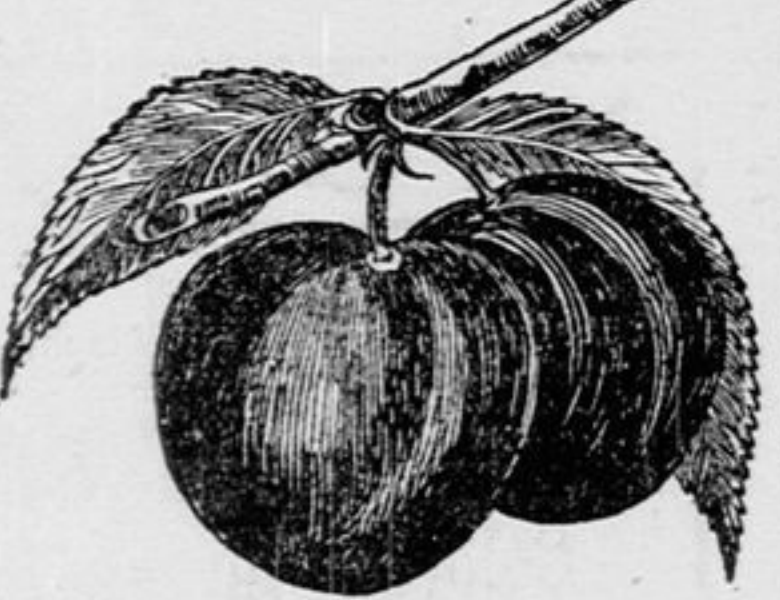


HOW TO GROW ANNUALS.

Make the Soil Rich, Seed Freely and Study Color Effects.
 The annual flowers of the seedmen are those which give their best bloom in the very year in which the seeds are sown. The true annuals are those plants which complete their entire life cycle in one season. Some of the so called annual flowers will continue to bloom the second and third years, but the bloom is so poor and sparse after the first season that it does not pay to keep them.
 Prepare the ground thoroughly and deep. Annuals must make a quick growth. See that the soil contains enough humus or vegetable matter to make it rich and enable it to hold moisture. If the ground is not naturally rich, spade in well rotted manure or mold from the woods. A little commercial fertilizer may help in starting off the plants quickly. Prepare the land as early in spring as it is in fit condition and prevent evaporation by keeping the surface loose by means of raking.
 If the flowers are to be grown about the edges of the lawn, make sure that the grass roots do not run underneath them and rob them of food and moisture. It is well to run a sharp spade deep into the ground about the edges of the bed every two or three weeks for the purpose of cutting off any grass roots which may have run into the bed. If beds are made in the turf, see that they are three feet or more wide, so that the grass roots will not undermine them. Against the shrub borders this precaution may not be necessary. In fact, it is desirable that the flowers fill all the space between the overhanging branches and the sod.
 Sow the seeds freely. Many will not germinate. Even if they do all germinate, the combined strength of the rising plantlets will break the crust on the hard soils, and in the thinning which follows only strong and promising plants are allowed to remain. Better effects are also often secured when the colors are in masses, especially if the flowers are thrown into the bays of heavy shrub borders.
 There are groups of standard or general purpose plants which are easily grown almost anywhere and are sure to give satisfaction. The groups which most strongly appeal to the writer (Professor L. H. Bailey, Cornell, bulletin 161), as staple or general purpose types are: Petunias, phloxes, pinks, or dianthus; larkspurs, or delphiniums; calliopsis, or coreopsis; pot marigold, or calendula; bachelor's button, or Centaurea cyanus; clarkias, zinnias, marigolds, or tagetes; collinsias, gillias, California poppies, or eschscholtzias; verbenas, China asters, sweet peas, nepenthus, portulacacas, silenes, candytufts, alyssum, stocks, morning glories and nasturtiums, or tropaeolums.

A Superb New Plum.

Mr. Luther Burbank, the originator of a large number of new and noted plums which are being largely planted, pronounces the October Purple the best of them all, according to American Gardening, which quotes him thus in illustrating the fruit: "The October Purple is a splendid grower, ripens up its wood early to the tip, bears every season and fruits all over the old world on spurs instead of away out on the



branches, like many other kinds; fruit very large and uniform in size. It is a superb variety."
 The fruit is described as measuring a trifle over seven inches in circumference and shows long keeping quality. The fruit is round in form, color a reddish purple, a little darker than the Bradshaw; flesh yellow, stone small and in quality superb. The tree is a strong, erect grower, forming a nice, shapely head, something like Abundance in this respect. It is, however, a more symmetrical and shapely grower. Its season of ripening is about a month later than Abundance or Burbank, or from the middle to last of September. Its large, even size and beautiful color, late season in ripening, long keeping and superb quality will make it a very desirable variety for the garden or for the market.

A Uniform Apple Barrel.

The Country Gentleman presents remarks made before the Eastern New York Horticultural society by Mr. Charles Foster, in which occurs the following: Let me say that the time has come when our growers recognize the necessity of coming together on this question. Our barrel manufacturers are ready for the change, and there is today no widespread opposition to legislation that will place us in fair competition in the markets of this country and Europe with the larger barrel now in general use in the western states, Virginia, New England and Canada. What we desire is a package of the capacity of the flour barrel, which is 17½ inches diameter of head, 28½ inches stave and 64 inches bulge. There is nothing in our bill which precludes the use of new or secondhand flour barrels—the former so largely used in Virginia and the latter in New England.

COLDS IN CHICKENS.

Some of the Old Theories May Be at Fault.

I have been experimenting somewhat with colds in chicks and by these experiments have proved to my satisfaction that some of the so called pet theories are at fault. I have especially demonstrated that common colds will not develop into roup, as a great many claim, but that if a fowl has the roup it comes entirely from contagion. I have had some of the worst cases of cold this season to deal with I have ever had, and I have placed those afflicted with those that were well to see if they would also take the disease, but they did not. I have also taken the worse cases and put them into places where the conditions were worse and did nothing for them in the way of giving them medicine and have not had any roup from this experiment. Others I put under better conditions and gave everything ever recommended for colds and even roup, and they did not get better. I made up my mind there was something wrong. I discovered the trouble after awhile. Previous to this and through all my various experiments they had been coddling together, as chicks always do, just as long as they are allowed to do so. So I separated them and made them roost and single out and gave them good care and a good, tight house, so no drafts could touch them, and they at once began to improve and finally got entirely well. Therefore I reasoned that by packing together at night they perspired and when they got up in the morning they were chilled by the sudden change and contracted cold. I am now convinced that the best way is to teach chicks to roost early, care being taken to give them a good, wide board to roost on until they are fully developed, and thus avoid crooked breasts, etc.—Henry Trafford in Feather.

Down With the Hatchet Doctrine.

It makes me "tired" to hear a man who professes to be a poultryman advocating the hatchet for sick fowls, says H. C. Austen in The American Poultry Journal. I have been raising poultry 40 years and have had to take the hatchet to but two birds. I have found roup and canker in its worst form. It was the first I had ever seen, so I killed the two that showed the sickness first. In a few days there were 50 cases, but I succeeded in curing them, and when they were well they were well. There was a fine Leghorn cock among them. I used him for three years. He was never again sick, nor did any of his offspring have roup. I did not breed from him until he was well. The cause of this outbreak of roup, I believe, was my carelessness in their roosting quarters. During some very cold weather the wind blew through cracks in the house. Roup in fowls is like cold in the human system. If you neglect it, you will soon have a bad case. A true poultryman, when he sees his fowls have cold, will keep them up and give them a little tonic for a few days.

As for a chicken that has once had the roup being unfit to eat, that is all "boosh." In less than a year after a fowl is well of such complaint the disease is entirely out of its system. A cured bird is as good as one that has never had the roup. A house should be without cracks, without lice, and kept clean. Disinfectants must be used.

Blue Andalusians.

Breeders of the fancy and utility, why not try them? I have bred them five years, and for eggs I find they outclass the Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Leghorns 20 per cent by actual test. They are all year round layers, and lay larger eggs. They are much harder than either of the above mentioned varieties, mature as quickly as the Leghorns, and are as heavy as the Minorcas. They do not breed as true to color as most varieties throwing off black and white chicks, but you can get as many high scoring birds from the same number hatched as from almost any other variety. My birds have never failed to carry off a large per cent of premiums wherever shown, with score cards from 92 to 94. They always attract attention in the showrooms and certainly ought to be more extensively bred. From experience I have found them practically nonsetters. In the five years I have only had three hens to show the least sign of broodiness and I have hens 4 years old.—B. F. Parsons in American Poultry Journal.

Poultry Shows as Educators.

The poultry show should be regarded as an educational institution, a place where different breeds and varieties can be studied, where the most advanced results in breeding can be seen, and where many excellent and valuable lessons can be learned. This can be accomplished in a greater degree than it has ever been accomplished if the following plan is carried out: Every breed or variety entered alive should also have dressed representatives—at least one cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. With every breed should be exhibited at least one dozen eggs laid by hens and an equal number laid by pullets. If this were done, the department of dressed poultry, as well as the department of live poultry, would take on an additional meaning.—American Fancier.

Incubators For Early Chicks.

However resolutely a breeder may resolve to do without incubators, he cannot very well dispense with them if he wants the very earliest hatched chicks. Any one who has tried to get a hen to sit steadily early in spring for sufficient time to hatch out the chicks will know that it is impossible. The broodiest hen after two or three days on the nest will probably leave the eggs and go to laying again. Yet it is necessary to have the chicks hatched early, so that they begin laying next fall before the cold weather comes, in which case most of them, if well fed and given a warm, light room, will continue to lay through the winter.—Boston Cultivator.



FEEDING STEERS IN TEXAS.

No Necessity Now of Sending Them Steers North.
 The recent meeting at Denver of the stockmen's convention demonstrated the fact that the breeders of Texas are holding their cattle at much higher figures than heretofore, and it is thought that these high prices are demanded not only because of the scarcity of cattle, but because the Texas experiment station has shown the stock breeders and feeders of the state through its publications that the supply of feed stuffs in Texas is ample and that there is now no necessity for shipping thin steers to the north and to the northwest to be fed, while at the same time the cottonseed mills and the producers of hay are exporting their products to other states and to foreign countries.
 The tide is now turning toward feeding cattle as well as toward raising better stock in the Lone Star State. It will not be long before Texas breeders will cease to turn over a large part of their annual increase to the feeders and range people of the northwest. Earlier feeding will be the rule, and the steers that are fattened upon meal and hulls will have a smaller ration of cornmeal given them, which will enable the feeder to extend the feeding period from 100 to 150 days, completing the fattening process and deriving the highest prices for beef on foot when delivered at the Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago stockyards. Such a practice will be more profitable from every standpoint. Texas cattlemen have been raising the cattle and allowing a second party to finish them off and to make a handsome profit, entirely overlooking the vast amount of foodstuffs produced in the state, much of which is destroyed by weevil or is shipped out at very low prices through the port of Galveston or by northern trunk lines to the cities of the north and east.
 Texas cattle are worth as much to the Texas people as to the people of the north and west because of the abundance of foodstuffs. Undoubtedly it costs less in Texas per ton to raise hay or 100 pounds of dry matter, as found in cottonseed and cottonseed meal or the hull, than in any other portion of the Union. It is therefore encouraging to know that Texas breeders are holding their cattle for higher prices, and it is certain that by intelligently feeding the crude steer the crude feeding products can be so combined as to afford the largest possible profits in this branch of stock raising.

Fatal Horse Disease.

A rather fatal horse disease exists in some parts of Illinois. The disease is a form of cerebro-spinal meningitis and is caused largely by an error in diet, but unfortunately the error is not discovered till more or less loss has been sustained. Investigation into the outbreak has resulted without exception in the discovery that the horses afflicted had been fed unripe or unsound corn, a favorable condition for the production of fungi. The first indication of the disease is that the horse does not have good vision, perhaps only one eye being affected, more frequently both. Delirium soon after sets in, and if not restrained the animal will go through fences or other obstacles, being apparently unconscious of its actions. In from 5 to 12 hours, sometimes longer, the horse loses power of locomotion, when death soon follows. The disease is so acute that treatment is of no avail.

Sap Injuring Sheep.

Sheep are exceedingly fond of the sweet of the maple, and if allowed where trees are tapped they will drink it to excess. One of its effects is to make the sheep stagger, or, as people say, "become drunk." This, however, is a misnomer, for in the maple sap while it remains sweet there is no intoxicating quality. The real effect of the sap is to weaken the sheep. So much liquid causes the sheep to urinate enormously, and it also prevents the animal from eating as much nourishing food as it requires. It has been said that sheep advanced in pregnancy will abort if they get at the sap troughs. This may come from making them too weak, so that they lie on the cold ground and are chilled. After a chill, then, of course, a fever naturally follows, and both the sheep and its unborn lamb are lost.—Boston Cultivator.

Fecundity In Swine.

The impression is prevalent among farmers that pure bred swine are unprofitable for breeding purposes, as it is thought that as purity of breed increases fecundity decreases. The question of the fecundity of improved breeds of swine was investigated recently by the Indiana station. The number of pigs farrowed and raised in the first and the last 200 litters recorded in the registers of Berkshire, Poland-China and Chester White pigs were compiled. In comparing the litters 100 litters were selected in which the sows were recorded and 100 in which the boars were recorded. The dates of farrowing of the first 200 litters varied through a number of years. The last 200 litters were almost all farrowed in 1896. The popular opinion was not confirmed by this investigation.

High Class Wool.

The last American clip is one of the cleanest, lightest and brightest in a decade, the range clip never more so, and if only it could be put on the market in the same high condition as Australasian wools it would not need to take second place to any of the ranking wools of the world.—Live Stock.

TIRED AND LANGUID.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN ESTIMABLE YOUNG LADY.

HER BLOOD WAS POOR AND WATERY—SUFFERED FROM SICK HEADACHES AND FADING SPELLS—HOW SHE REGAINED HEALTH'S BLOOM.
 The Recorder, Brockville.
 On one of the finest farms in Wolford township, Grenville county, resides Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Smith and family. Mr. Smith is perhaps one of the best-known men in the county, as in addition to being a practical farmer he represents several agricultural implement companies. His family consists of two estimable daughters, the eldest being seventeen years of age. To a correspondent of the Brockville Recorder who recently called at Mr. Smith's, Miss Minnie E. Smith, the eldest daughter, related the following story:—"About two years ago I was taken quite ill. I became pale and languid, and if I undertook to do any work about the house, would easily become terribly fatigued. I became subject to terrible sick headaches, and my stomach became so weak that I loathed food. My trouble was further aggravated by weak spells, and my feet, winter or summer, were as cold as ice; in fact it seemed as if there was no feeling in them. I tried several kinds of medicine, but instead of helping me I was growing weaker. One day in March, 1898, my father brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately discontinued the other medicine and began taking the pills. I found that they helped me, and four more boxes were procured and by the time I had finished them I was entirely well. I have never had better health in my life than I am now enjoying. My appetite is now always good, and I have increased in weight. All this is due to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would advise any other young girl troubled as I was to use them, and they will certainly cure if the directions are followed."
 The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headache, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves, and restore the glow of health to pale and sorrowful cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, old or young, these Pills also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Do not be persuaded to accept any imitation, no matter what the dealer may say who offers it. Imitations never cured any one. See that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is around the wrapper on every box you buy.

One Docked Horse

We find in the Buffalo Horse World of Dec. 23rd, 1898, this:
 "I saw her at the excavation of a great reservoir one June afternoon when the giant labors of mighty digging were in full swing and hundreds of men, the hundreds of horses, the donkey engines, the steam scoop, the hurry, the swelter, the enormous toil of that great undertaking filled all the air.
 She was harnessed to a road-shovel, beside a placid cart-horse who plodded by her frenzied stride and whose hairy nose lagged permanently at the middle of her foaming neck. Her stretched scarlet nostrils were smeared with sweat and clay; every vein was corded beneath her thin, quivering skin, and her delicate ears started for the brutal voice of the ext-ramp whose unaccustomed hand bore on the bit between her sensitive jaws. I paused and gazed sadly upon her eager, superhuman efforts to perform the impossible, to pull more than she could—and I saw that her tail was but a poor stump which, docked and nicked into a five-inch mutilation, twisted incessantly, with pitiful, semi-spasmodic brushings, in futile effort to reach some of the clusters of greenhead flies which leisurely fed upon the tender skin of her inner flank.
 I drew near the heavy-faced rough who held the reins, as the high-bred creature, with a frantic struggle, dragged shovel, pole-mate and driver through a dirt heap and stood trembling and panting with beating flanks and shaking knees, whisking violently the deformed stump which occupied the place of the superb fly brush provided for her by nature.
 As the flies gathered comfortably over her blood-speckled body the poor thing fixed upon my pitying face such a look of desperate misery that it has remained like a rough splinter in my unwilling memory ever since.
 It moved me to immediate utterance. I said to the man who drove her:
 'It's pretty hard on the brown horse having no tail.'
 'You mean the flies a catin' on her?' he inquired as he roughly snatched her rein and she leaped around as if an electric shock had passed through her.
 'Yes,' I returned, 'I wish the man that cut it off could see her now.'
 He jerked his team back, straightened his shovel, paused and gazed attentively upon the object of my solicitude who danced upon her crippled knees, fretting to be off.
 'Well, it does look like she was kinder jn hell here, doesn't it?' he replied, and was snatched unevenly away, hanging to his taut reins.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

This space, in next week's issue, will be mostly devoted to a description of the world-renowned Columbia Bicycle. In a few days we will have four or five samples to show you. After you have seen the Wheels, and get our prices, we are satisfied if you are thinking of buying a Wheel you will close a bargain at once.
 Please remember we are headquarters for everything new in the way of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE. Our repairing and engraving is constantly increasing. The best goods at living prices is our motto. To be convinced, call and see.

S. J. PETTY
 THE JEWELER.

Next the Daly House.

LINDSAY MARBLE WORKS

ROBERT CHAMBERS

Prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES, both Marble and Granite.
 Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work. Marble Table Tops, Wash Tubs, Mantel Pieces, etc. specialty. Being a practical workman, all should see his designs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. WORKS.—In the rear of the Market on Cambridge St., opposite Matthews' packing house.

ROBT CHAMBERS

Cheese Boxes for '99

I am again in a position to manufacture CHEESE BOXES on a large scale, having built a large New Factory, convenient to C.P.R. station; the old machinery having been burned last summer, I have replaced it with New and Up-to-date Machines for making Cheese Boxes and Cutting Shingles. This factory has a capacity of 100,000 in one season, placing it in a position second to none in the province.
 I have already between two and three hundred cords of Bolts on hand to be cut into headings before the season opens.
 All orders for Boxes sent in early will receive prompt attention.

ROBT. ARNOTT,
 Peterborough, Ont.

Seasonable Goods...

Milk Cans, Churns, Washing Machines and Wringers

The Hot Weather Stove is the
"Blue Flame" Wickless Oil Stove

W.C. WOODS

KENT STREET.

Perrin's Pine Tar Cordial

Cures where other Remedies fail.

S. Perrin,
 DRUGGIST,
 PRICE: 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.