



SAVE YOUR EYES

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man often ignores the pains which tell of the need of glasses.

We'll tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not. Our careful examination will enable us to fit your eyes perfectly.

MORGAN BROS.

Druggists and Opticians, Kent-st., Lindsay

Learn to Earn

BOOKKEEPING (all forms), SHORT-HAND, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP, CIVIL SERVICE COURSES. Individual Instruction by Experienced Professional Accountants, Stenographers and Teachers. Unparalleled record of good results. No vacations. Hundreds of students placed in positions in Toronto alone. Write for new catalogue.

NIMMO & HARRISON, Business and Shorthand College, TORONTO, ONT.

KAWARTHA LAKES

Trent Valley Navigation Co. (LIMITED) SAILINGS OF BOATS

MANITA

Onbooyak, dep. 6:15 a.m. Arrive 7:45 p.m. Fenelon Falls, " 8:45 " " 6:00 " Sturgeon Point, " 9:30 " " 4:30 " Lindsay, arrive at 10:30 " Depart 3:30 "

ESTURION

Bobaygeon, depart 6:15 a.m. and 3:15 p.m. Sturgeon Point, " 8:45 " " 6:10 " Lindsay, arrive 8:40 " " 5:55 " Lindsay, depart 11:00 " " 6:30 " Sturgeon Point, " 12:30 p.m. " 7:40 " Bobaygeon, arrive 1:15 " " 8:45 "

OGEMAH

Monday, Wednesday and Friday: Bobaygeon depart 7:30 a.m. " " 8:45 " " 6:45 " " " 11:45 " " 6:00 " " " 12:45 p.m. " 6:30 " " " 2:00 p.m. " " 3:30 " " " 5:00 p.m. " 7:30 "

Meals are served on the Esturion and Ogemah. 25 and 50 Trip Tickets for families may be had at reduced rates at the Office of the Company, or W. H. Hamilton, Bobaygeon, D. Gougeon, Fenelon Falls, or Lindsay Agent, GEO. WILDER, G.T.S. Town Ticket Agent, Lindsay, Ont.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Istantly relieved and positively cured. Perrin's All-Healing Ointment

the greatest thing in the world for Piles and all itching of the skin, heals every kind of sore from a common pimple to the most malignant ulcer, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Ringworm, Chapped Hands, Scalds and Burns. 25 cents per box.

PERRIN'S

Drug Store, Lindsay

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting book "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion. Specialty - Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers. MARION & MARION Patent Experts and Solicitors. Offices: New York, Life Bldg., Montreal; Atlantic Bldg., Washington D.C.

Subscribe for Watchman-Warder

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

GROWING SOUR CHERRIES.

"Immense Profit and a Certain Market" is the Present Talk.

"All fruit that grows on the station ground," says Professor Hedrich of Utah, "escaping the hands of students, farmhands, poachers and others is sold. The cherries from 60 trees, occupying about one-tenth of the whole orchard, sell for more than the product of twice the number of trees of any other fruit. We do not have to seek a market; purchasers come and leave orders long before the cherries are ripe. Calls were made for ten times as many cherries as we sold this season. The price obtained was \$1 for 18 pounds. This might well have been raised, for the supply about Logan did not nearly reach the demand.

"I do not urge the planting of large orchards of sour cherries, for I know that the local market would soon be overstocked. But I believe that more money can be made by small landowners with sour cherries at the present time than with any other crop of which I know. Near cities or where facilities offer for shipping to large markets a small orchard of sour cherries could hardly fail to be profitable. A market for the fruit would be certain.

"In the east, more particularly in New York, canning factories purchase considerable quantities of sour cherries. With the impulse fruit growing is now having in Utah it is probable that several canneries will be started in the state soon. In this case, sour cherries can be counted upon as an important factor in the fruit supply. Canners would only need the assurance of an acreage large enough to supply the fruit in sufficient quantities for their use.

"The profits in growing sour cherries are immense. In a mixed orchard, where the majority of the sorts have proved themselves worthless, the half acre of cherries has yet been very profitable. A little over \$50 worth of cherries were sold from it this season. Suppose we take an average for this crop of four varieties—Montmorency, Double Nette, Osthelm and Brüsseler Braune—that have done best in this and past years. We shall have 92% per cent, or \$5.10 per tree, or \$633 per acre, supposing the trees planted 18 by 18 feet apart. Divide this three or four times, and the profits are yet enormous."

Training the Rambler Rose. The Crimson Rambler rose grown in pots was the newest and most noticeable feature of the Easter flower trade of 1900. It makes an exceedingly handsome plant, and its strong, vigorous growth is trained into a variety of



STANDARD CRIMSON ROSE. pleasing forms. The cut from Mehan's shows its effectiveness out of doors also when trained to a single stem and allowed to make a head. This form resembles the Killmarnock willow, but is less formal and has the charming addition of brilliant flowers.

Summer Foliage Plants. Those who wish to have the beautiful foliage of the canna as decoration for their gardens during the coming season should have the seeds sown at once.

Before they are planted the seeds should be soaked for from 12 to 24 hours and should be kept in warm water during that time.

Another way to hasten the sprouting of seeds is to make a slight opening in the hard shell. If the first incision does not in a few weeks hasten their development, a further opening should be carefully given.

These seeds should be sown in shallow boxes and sunk in two or three inches of sand. While they are sprouting the box containing them should be kept in a spot where the temperature will not fall below 70 degrees. The sand requires to be well moistened all the time.

When plants four inches high have been grown, they may be placed in rich soil. Although the middle of May is the usual time for setting out the plants in the garden, the season will govern the prudent person, says the New York Tribune.

The Pansy Bed. Keep all faded blossoms picked off. Do not allow a seed to form if you can prevent it, advises an exchange. If you should have an especially fine plant from which you are anxious to save seed, after deciding how many pods you will let ripen, keep all buds picked off until the seed is ripe enough to gather, after which it will not matter how much it blooms. To grow good seed the strength of the plant should be directed to seed growing only. It should not be allowed to form seeds when fine blossoms are demanded of it.

WAYS OF MILKING

THE BEST COWS ARE THE MOST AFFECTED BY TREATMENT.

It is impossible to attach too much importance to methods of milking. The treatment given highly bred cows affects both the quantity and quality of milk. A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman submits the accompanying illustration of one way of milking, which he photographed from life. He states that many of the southern peo-



ple milk only once a day, right after breakfast. If the cow is very gentle, they drop on one knee to milk, but nine cases out of ten that I have observed take the position shown in the picture.

In speaking of the treatment of milk cows The American Cultivator says that when the milk of one cow is tested every time she is milked there will usually be found a considerable variation between her best and her poorest production, due probably to her physical condition and perhaps to circumstances not under the control of her owner. A fright or excitement of any kind or any trouble with the digestive organs may reduce the amount of milk given or the amount of butter fat in it, more usually the latter, but often both. The only true test, then, is a record made for a week or longer at each milking. This record will usually in its average show very nearly the normal production unless she is for the entire time suffering from disease or some other cause. Even the results of testing an entire herd are not absolutely conclusive from one or two tests. While it would perhaps equalize matters some by eliminating difficulties that might occur to one cow, there may be conditions that would affect the entire herd. The presence and worrying of one cow in heat, a fright from a strange dog or other animal, a thunder shower or a cold wind may affect all of them unfavorably, and as a usual result the best cows will be the most disturbed, because they are the ones of the most nervous temperament. We do not want cow, horse or man that is not nervous—not in the sense of weak nerves, but rather of strong nerves, that will enable them to perform extraordinary feats under strong excitement. The powers of a wooden man or a wooden animal are limited, but a live one can be expected to vary in ability as the conditions that surround it are varied.

Calf Feeding. "I see a great many of your readers have trouble raising calves on separator milk," says a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. "I have used a separator for three years and never had any trouble. I will give my plans of feeding them. If it will be a benefit to others, you may publish it. I feed the calf the first few days on the milk of its dam. This is set in pans or crocks for 12 hours, and then the cream is taken off, and the milk is warmed to 90 degrees and given to the calf. When the calf is 2 weeks old, it will eat bran and a little cornmeal. After this it is given separator milk until it is 6 months old, and then it is turned out on grass. I raise nothing but the fall and early winter calves, so I have the milk in the spring and summer for the pigs."

Imitation Cheese. In 1899 the imports of imitation cheese into Great Britain from the United States and Holland, the only countries where it is made, were 5,687 hundredweight, which was less than one-half the amount imported in 1897. Popular sentiment has been so strongly against the article on both sides of the water that it was expected the trade would gradually die out. Recent high prices for pure cheese have, however, induced a few concerns in Great Britain to handle the imitation stuff, and they have inquired for supplies both in Canada and the United States. To the credit of Canada it may be said that the law positively prohibits the manufacture or sale of the article in any of the provinces of the Dominion.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Filled Cheese. The question of filled cheese has again come to our attention through recent prosecutions in England for selling these goods contrary to law. Several fines have already been imposed upon offenders, and there seems to be a determined effort upon the part of the officers of the law to enforce strict adherence to the provisions of the act which was framed to regulate the sale of imitation cheese. The law provides that retailers shall advise their customers of the character of the article sold, and they shall also wrap each piece of cheese when delivered to a purchaser with a paper on which is printed distinctly the words "Margarine Cheese."

FARM GARDEN

THE CODLING MOTH.

Interesting Experience in Spraying With White Arsenic.

It is doubtful whether the codling moth is more destructive in any other apple growing region than in Utah. The high altitude and dry climate seem to furnish ideal conditions for this insect. Not only are apples and pears attacked, as elsewhere, but peaches and



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG 98.2 PER CENT SOUND.

plums are sometimes seriously damaged by these pests. The following by the horticulturist of the state station is therefore of especial interest: This year (1899) our success in combating the tiny foe of the apple grower has been almost complete. There was much to indicate that there ought to be at least four sprayings for summer and six for winter apples. White arsenic was found to be more effective than paris green, even though the latter was pure. The writer is well convinced that white arsenic is a much better poison for codling moth than paris green, even when the latter is unadulterated.

This formula has been used here with very marked success: White arsenic, one pound; unslacked lime, two pounds; water, three gallons.

To prepare for spraying mix the arsenic with the lime while the latter is being slacked with a little of the water. When the lime and arsenic are reduced to the consistency of cream, add the remaining water and boil the whole for an hour. Put this in 200 gallons of water, and the spray is ready for use.

The foregoing directions must be very carefully followed or the foliage will be seriously burned by the arsenic.

The orchard received the first application of the arsenic solution June 6, just after the blossoms had all fallen and the calyx tubes had begun to close. Spraying at this time leaves a dose of poison in the calyx tubes, there to await the coming of the apple worms, the majority of which find their way into the apples from this point. On June 21 and 22 the orchard was sprayed the second time, as the finding of moths and eggs indicated that worms might soon be expected.

It is claimed by entomologists that larvae of codling moths come in broods, one brood in the east and from two to three in the west in a season. If this is the case, it is hard to account for the behavior of the broods in this state. About the 20th of July the first apple worms made their appearance under the bands on the trees, and from this time on worms were found daily. I do not believe spraying can be made with any reference to the times the broods come out. The apples must be kept well covered with the poison all the summer.

In accordance with this theory sprayings were made July 11 and 12, (the last for summer apples) July 24 and 25; (winter apples) Aug. 13 and 14 and first week in September. The cut shows Duchess of Oldenburg, 98.2 per cent sound apples, with the few wormy ones in the small pile.

Securing a Watering Trough. Many pastures and farmyard watering troughs are half bogged down set upon the ground. They are in constant danger of being upset by the cattle, which also fight each other away from the water. A plan to obviate, in part, at least, both of these evils is shown in the cut from The Farm Journal. Two posts are driven beside the tub and a wide board nailed across, as shown. This holds the trough firmly to the ground and also separates the cattle while drinking. The same plan can be used with any shape of trough.



WATERING TROUGH.

Cauliflower. Although the cauliflower must have plenty of light, yet it will be an advantage if planted where shielded from the midday sun, such as on the north side of some tall growing crops like corn, lima beans, etc.

The late varieties like Algiers may be sown; also a succession of Erfurt, and again in the beginning of July selected Erfurt and Eclipse varieties ranking among the best of the early kinds, says John Hobson in American Gardening.

Fertilizer Values. According to the director of the New Jersey experiment station, it has been estimated that if nitrate of soda is rated at 100, blood and cottonseed meal would be about 70, dried and ground fish and hoof meal 65, bone and tankage 65, while leather, ground horn and wool waste range from as low as 2 to as high as 30. From these figures it is to be seen that nitrate of soda is the most effective form of nitrogen.

W. W. LOGAN

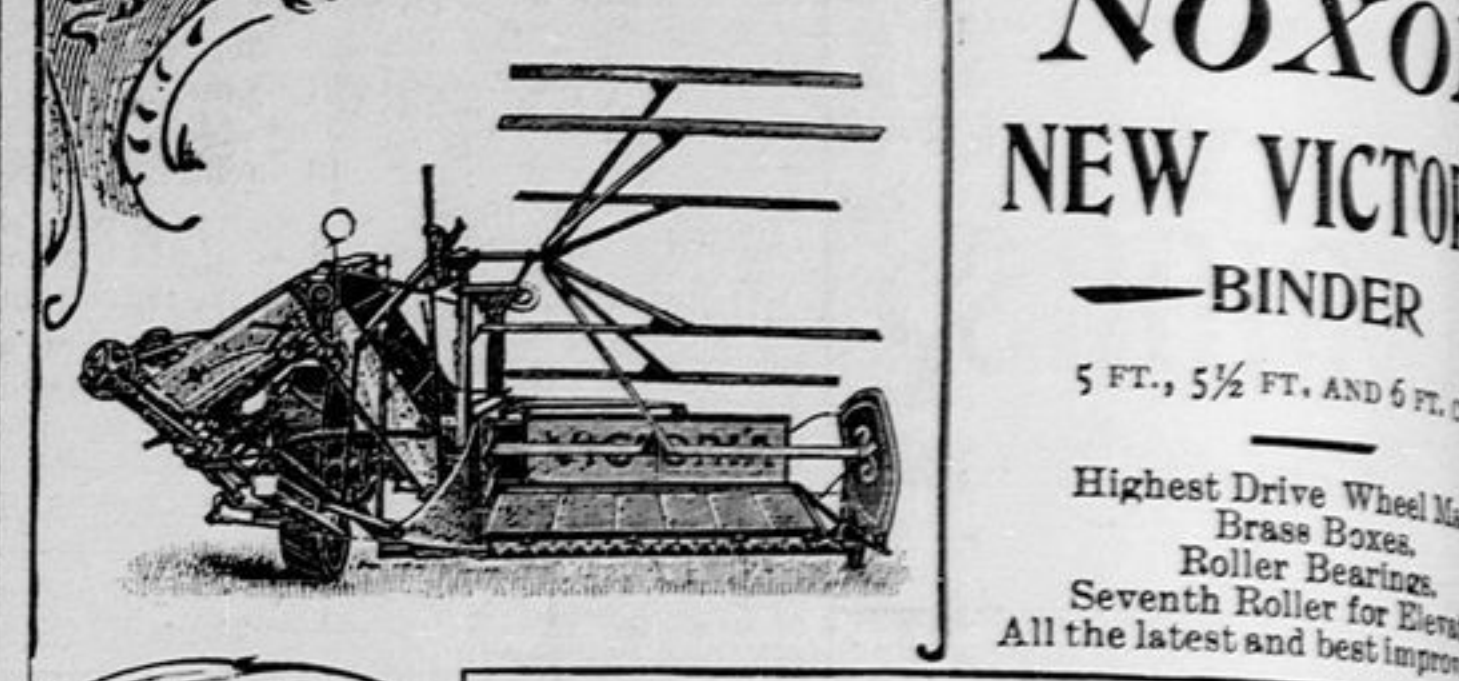
SELLS THE BEST

PIANOS, ORGANS AND SEWING MACHINES

in the market, and the cheapest according to quality. He pays cash for all his goods, best discounts, and can give purchasers right prices and best terms.

W. W. LOGAN

GENERAL AGENT, 170 Kent-St. West, Lindsay, Ont.



NOXON NEW VICTORIA BINDER. 5 FT., 5 1/2 FT. AND 6 FT. Highest Drive Wheel. Brass Boxes. Roller Bearings. Seventh Roller for Elasticity. All the latest and best improvements.

Oxford Clipper, FRONT AND REAR CUT Mowers

ALL SIZES. With Roller and Ball Bearings. Serrated Ledger Plates if desired. Ask our Agent to show you the New Patented Ball Bearing Knife Clip. Supplied only when specially ordered.

We also manufacture the best and most complete line of Cultivators and Seeding Implements on Earth, comprising Spring Tooth Cultivators, (fitted with grain and grass sowing attachments if desired.) Spring Spike Tooth Harrows, Disc Harrows, Grain Drills, (all kinds,) Hoe Rakes, (friction and ratchet dump,) etc., etc.

If you need anything in our line send for our 1900 Illustrated Catalogue, (sent free) will find it very much to your interest to do so.

THE NOXON CO., Ltd., Ingersoll, Ont.

Binder Twine

Having just received a carload of Binder Twines we are offering MANILA, running 650 and 700 feet to the pound; Brantford RED SEA BRAND, RED CAP, SISAL, and a number of the best brands in the market at Close Prices. Buying in carload lots we secure lowest prices. STOCKS KEPT ON HAND DURING HARVEST SEASON.

There are a great number of New Twines on the market this season, and see sample and compare the different kinds in length to the pound and our prices before buying.

Another Carload. REDPATH'S GRANULATED and YELLOW SUGARS just received. Also full stocks of GEM JARS in all sizes for preserving season.

Tailoring. Our tailoring department has been rushed all spring, and has been turning out good work. Just now we show extra values in Tweed Suits to order at \$12, \$13 and \$14; also the latest styles in Black and Fancy Worsted Suits and Pantings.

We assume all risks as to fit and workmanship on orders entrusted to us, and are sure can please you in variety of goods to select from, prices and correct fit and workmanship.

HOGG BROS.

Oakwood, Ont.

The North American Life. North American Life Solid Continent. The Best in Town. New parlors. Everything first-class.

Company in Canada, has in the year 1899 outstripped all her rivals in the Canadian field in writing the largest amount of new business.

At the close of the first six months, ending June 30th, we are informed our new business written, premium and interest receipts, exceeds that of any like period in any other year in the history of the Company.

For information about plans, see or write R. Campbell, or J. W. Garvin, Lindsay, Peterborough.

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