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THE WATERMAN-WARDER.

Guaranteed Circulation 4300 every issue.

Volume XLIX

LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JULY 5th, 1906

Number 27

IT'S AN Undeniable Fact

That a dollar here will bring you just as much value for your money as any of the bargain houses in Lindsay.

Good Goods will always be their own advertisers, and our goods do the work in our house.

Good principles in business dealings will out-line the glare of the footlights in burlesque bargaining.

We live up to our word and word is our principle

This hot season we draw your attention to some specials in Silk Ribbons, (Taffetas), in white, cream, pink, sky, new blue, old rose, reseda, red, cardinal, navy and brown. Regular price 20c to 75c per yard.

Beautiful Lawn Blouses, 50c to \$2.50, long or short sleeve according to taste.

Some dainty New York Silk Shirt-waists, in cream and black. In order to clear we'll sell the regular \$3.00 for \$2.50, sell the regular \$3.25 for \$2.75, sell the regular \$3.75 for \$3.25

All the Summer Novelties to be found on show through the silent salesman, who'll be glad to tell you the correct idea.

All kinds of Housefurnishings, also Men's Ready-to-wear and Ordered Clothing

O'LOUGHLIN & McINTYRE CASH AND ONE PRICE

Bugs Paris Green

PARIS GREEN is going to be rather scarce this year from the present outlook so we advise you to purchase your supply early.

It is now time to start in and exterminate the old bugs before the eggs are hatched. Another dose a little later will complete the job.

Our Green is imported from England from the largest manufacturers in the old land. It has the fame and the name.

25c a pound.

E. Gregory Corner Drug Store, LINDSAY

\$48.00

Will buy you a large handsome

Steel Range

Made of the best quality of material. Every Range Guaranteed.

Keys & Morrison

W. H. Jackson Late Organist and Choir-master Cambridge-Street Methodist Church, STUDIO OVER BRITTON'S STORE -ENTRANCE ON RIDOUT-ST.

Hours for consultation between 10 and 12 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m. Specialties—Voice Culture, Organ, Piano, String Instruments and Theory. Voices tested free.—9.

Victoria Loan & Savings Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1906, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after

Tuesday, the Third Day of July, next

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th inst. inclusive

James Low, Manager

Office hours:—9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Bank of Montreal

Capital \$14,400,000 Rest \$10,000,000

General Banking and Collecting.

Savings Department

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest at current rates allowed from date of Deposit compounded half yearly.

A. MONTIZAMBERT, Manager

A Branch is now open in FENELON FALLS with every banking facility.

HUNDREDS OF Dominion PIANOS and ORGANS

have been placed in homes in this town and county during the past few years, and, in every case, are giving perfect satisfaction. No better instrument made in Canada. Easy terms of payment.

Call on or write W. H. ROENIGK Central Music Store LINDSAY Latest Music at city prices.

Eyes Tested Free

Your old lenses changed if necessary. Glasses exactly right two years ago may be far from right to-day.

THE EYES CHANGE We will examine your eyes free and only recommend a change if absolutely necessary. We are experts at fitting glasses. We guarantee satisfaction.

L. A. Murphy, Phm. B. Druggist and Optician, 2nd Door W. of George's, Lindsay

YOUNG MEN WANTED

We want a limited number of young men to learn

TELEGRAPHY

In from five to seven months you can graduate and take a position paying from \$45.00 to \$60 per month. Splendid opportunities for advancement.

Our handsomely illustrated new telegraph book gives full particulars. We mail it free.

B. W. Somers, Principal Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, 9 Adelaide Street east, Toronto

McLennan & Co.

- Builder's Hardware Garden Tools Poultry Netting Fence Wire Paints, Oils and Varnishes Tinware Graniteware Washing Machines Churns Portland Cement Sewer Pipe

McLennan & Co. Hardware, Coal, Iron

Standard Bank of Canada

WOODVILLE AGENCY

Savings Bank Department

\$1.00 opens a savings bank account. Current rate of interest allowed from date of deposit.

Accrued interest is added to the principal twice a year.

Accounts may be opened in the name of two or more parties.

Married women and minors may make and withdraw deposits without the intervention of any person.

F. E. BELL, AGENT, 23-13.

PETITION AGAINST EXTENSION OF CLOSE SEASON.

A petition of 31 settlers residing on the shores of Bass Lake was forwarded through Inspector McGinn to the fisheries department on Tuesday, the 27th inst. The petitioners ask that the close season for fishing in Bass Lake be not extended for another year, as is contemplated, but that the open season begin on July 9 this year according to the original order-in-council.—Orillia News-Letter.

CONDUCTING INDIVIDUAL TESTS OF DAIRY COWS

INFORMATION SENT OUT IN BULLETIN FORM BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The improvement of the output of milk, butter and cheese is largely dependent upon the care and skill of the farmer and as constant testing of the efficiency of the herd is an important factor in arriving at uniformity, the following instructions set out by the Department at Ottawa should be adopted by interested parties, as the methods invented which may be effective:

TAKING SAMPLES.

Immediately after weighing each cow's milk, pour it into another pail, and while the milk is still in motion take one dip of milk with the small dipper provided for the purpose and pour it into the sample bottle, which bears the number corresponding to the cow. This will make six dips of milk in each bottle during the month from the six different milkings of each cow. The cap should be kept well screwed on the bottle, to prevent evaporation.

Caution.—Keep the box containing the test samples undisturbed in a cool place and always safely locked to prevent access of children or other inquisitive persons, as the preservative to be used in the milk is generally a mild poison. Mix the milk in the test bottles every time a fresh sample is added, by giving the bottle a rotary motion.

One preservative tablet should be placed in each sample bottle before the first sample of milk is taken.

After the sixth milking of the month is recorded as herein advised, the percentage of fat in the composite sample may be ascertained after the sixth sample is taken, and the yield of butter fat readily calculated. To obtain the approximate yield of butter, add one-sixth the quantity of fat. Thus if the six weighings during the thirty days are 16, 15, 16, 14, 15 and 15 pounds respectively, the total of 92 multiplied by 10 will give 920 pounds of milk, which, testing 3.6 will yield 33.1 fat, or if one-sixth be added, a total yield of 38.6 pounds of butter for the month.

TESTING THE COMPOSITE SAMPLE.

Up to the present time no simpler or more accurate method of testing for fat has been devised than the well-known Babcock milk-tester. With a little practice there is no reason why the careful farmer (or some methodical member of the household) should not do his own testing satisfactorily.

A two-bottle machine is the smallest made, and costs about \$4.50. Other sizes are for 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 24 bottles. Where steam is available the steam turbine tester will be found the most convenient and satisfactory. About 45 pounds steam pressure is required to operate a turbine tester.

It is advisable to mix any cream that may have risen on the composite sample, by pouring the milk carefully two or three times from one bottle to another. Do not shake it, or partial churning may result. The test is worse than useless, quite misleading in fact unless the cream is thoroughly mixed with the milk, and the milk to be tested. Some samples may require to be warmed in hot water to about 110 degrees F. in order to loosen the cream which has become attached to the sides of the bottle. Should a sample be sour and thick, add a small quantity of powdered lye, mixing it in thoroughly till the curd is dissolved, and the milk becomes fluid again.

With a 17.6 c.c. pipette take a small sample of the thoroughly mixed milk, by sucking it up slightly above the mark on the upper part of the stem. Place the forefinger to retain the milk in the pipette in an upright position.

Allow the excess of milk to slowly drip out, by allowing a little air to enter under the finger, until the surface of the milk stands at the level of the mark or ring on the neck of the pipette. Place the lower end of the pipette in the neck of the test bottle, not too far in, release the pressure and allow the milk to flow down the side of the neck. By holding both pipette and bottle slightly inclined, the air will be allowed to escape without bobbing and causing loss of milk. Blow the remaining drop from the pipette into the bottle. Before adding the acid bring the milk to a temperature of 60 degrees F.

ADDING THE ACID.

Secure good commercial sulphuric acid, have a specific gravity of 1.82 or 1.83. Keep the acid bottle tightly closed with a glass or rubber stopper. If an acid burette or other measuring device is not used, the acid may be poured from a small mouthed carbon or glass pitcher into the 17.6 c.c. acid measure, which is usually supplied with the machine.

Great care should be exercised in handling sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), as it is intensely corrosive and will burn the skin or clothing which it should not come in contact with. Any stray drops should be wiped up immediately, using plenty of water. It is a good plan to have a supply of household ammonia handy, which will help to counteract any burning of skin or clothes, if applied immediately.

Hold the test bottle containing the milk at a moderate slant, pour the 17.5 c.c. of acid in very carefully, allowing it to flow slowly down the side of the neck, and on no account to drop straight on to the surface of the milk. The acid and milk will form two distinct layers, with the acid at the bottom, showing a slight brownish coloration where they touch. Have the acid also at 60 degrees F.

The milk and acid may be mixed giving the bottles a careful rotary motion. This must be very cautiously done to avoid shaking any curd into the neck. Continue shaking until all the clots are completely dissolved. Be careful to have the mixing thoroughly done.

WHIRLING. When the milk and acid are thoroughly mixed, place the bottles in order as arranged as to balance it. If an odd number of samples are to be tested, an extra bottle filled with water may be placed in the machine to make it run smoothly. Precaution must be taken to keep the fat melted. It should be used at a temperature of 130 degrees F. Hot water may be put in the body of the tester to keep the samples warm.

The bottles should be whirled for five minutes at the speed indicated on the machine. This will vary from 700 revolutions per minute for a machine twenty inches in diameter up to 1,200 for machines of smaller diameter.

Hot water, preferably rain water or condensed steam, at a temperature of 135 degrees F. must now be added to each bottle. Add only enough to be used if about 10 c.c. of sulphuric acid is added to each gallon. A convenient method is to use a piece of rubber tubing, provided with a pinch cock and a glass tip like an eye dropper, leading from the hot water vessel placed slightly higher than the machine. Add enough water to bring the mixture up to the base of the neck and whirl for one minute. Then carefully add more water to about the 8 or 9 cent. mark on the neck of the test bottle and whirl for another minute. The fat should be quite clear and golden in color when the test is finished. If the fat is very light colored and there are specks of curd, use a trifle more acid as it is probably weak. If the fat appears burnt or cloudy, use slightly less acid, and see that the temperature of milk and acid are not too high.

READING THE TEST. Hold the bottle level with the eye and perfectly upright. With a pair of dividers measure the extreme limits of the fat column; place one point on the zero mark, when the other point will indicate the percentage of fat.

Each large space on the graduated neck numbered 1, 2, etc., up to 10, represents one per cent. of fat. Each small division represents two-tenths of one per cent. Thus if reading without dividers and the top of the fat column is at 7.2 with the bottom at 3.3 the sample tested contains 3.9 per cent. of fat. If there are many readings to take, keep the fat melted by placing the bottles in water at 130 degrees F. reaching to the top of the fat.

The bottles should be emptied before the fat solidifies, and always kept perfectly clean. A suitable brush may be obtained for cleaning the necks. Hot water and some common shot will scour the lower part of the bottle.

GENERAL.

It has been suggested in these pages as well as in other literature on the subject published by the Dairy Commissioner's Branch, that the weight of each cow's milk should be recorded on three days only during every month. We believe that a larger number of farmers will be induced to take up the work on this basis, than if more frequent weighings were proposed. At the same time we believe most fully that the owner of a herd will be well paid for making daily records. By noting the weight of the milk, the matter is forced on his attention, and a study of the causes naturally follows. Those who take an intelligent interest in the work on the three days a month basis will soon see the advantage of more frequent weighing. It does not follow that the milk need be sampled for testing every time when it is weighed daily.

It will be of no use to the owner of a herd to simply weigh and test the milk of his cows. Intelligent selection must follow in the breeding and selection of animals. The feeding question must also be studied carefully, and it is in this connection that daily weighings will be of great service. Farmers should not invest in thoroughbreds unless they are satisfied that there is "performance with pedigree" and that behind each animal there is a line of ancestry with good milking records to their credit.

Copies of this bulletin may be secured gratis, by addressing the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.

Think Bryan will be a Candidate

"I don't see any other man for the job," was the reply given by Mr. Thomas Agnew at the Queen's last night, when he was asked if he thought that Bryan would again get the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

Mr. Agnew has spent all his life in the United States politics. He comes from the west, and so, naturally has a leaning for Bryan. He is a red-hot Democrat, and does not care who knows it.

"Bryan is gaining ground every day," was in New York a few days ago, said old-time Democrats, who would not hear of his nomination a short time since, now say that they think he is the only man. I have reason to know that Bryan has signified his intention to resign his personal friends to accept the nomination if it is properly handed to him; but there must be no fighting about it. It must be handed out on a tray held by every member of the party in the United States, and this may startle you. I don't think Bryan cares very much whether the tray is of silver or gold.

Howevelt is on record as saying that under no circumstances will he accept a third nomination, and I don't very well see how he is to go back on that statement. If he does, surely it will suggest that he would break his promises in other matters. I think Roosevelt has made a good point, as Republican Presidents go; but the time has come for a

change, and a change there is going to be.

"By the way, I have been making a few enquiries into your politics on this side of the border, and, if I am to believe all that I have been told, it is pretty nearly time there was a change over here.

"Anyway, when a party is in power for ten or twelve years, it gets careless, and it is time to change. Independent of politics or anything else."—Montreal Star.

Why Lindsay secures Industries

The other day, in speaking of the Madison Williams Co., going to Lindsay, a gentleman said in our hearing that Lindsay is always getting some new industry. Yes, they are, but what is the reason? The town council and the board of trade go after concerns which are looking for a location. The town has cheap power and it has water. These are things which cannot help but bring industries to a place, provided of course, that the fame of the place is spread abroad. Lindsay's citizens take care of that end of it, and they get the industries.—Gravenhurst Herald.

The People will draw Conclusions

The Liberal majority at Ottawa is proving more or less successful in burking inquiry into the cases of extravagance and corruption unearthed by the Opposition. In the case of the North Atlantic Trading Company, they supported Mr. Preston in a refusal to answer embarrassing questions. In the case of the Arctic they adopted a somewhat different course, simply refusing to allow Mr. Bennett to call independent witnesses to testify as to the character, value, and quantity of goods charged to the expedition. This in the face of an offer on the part of one member of parliament to risk his seat on his ability to show that the supplies alleged to have been purchased could not have been placed on a steamer the size of the Arctic. These tactics will not, however, prevent the people of Canada from drawing their own conclusions as to what lies behind the scenes.—Orillia Packet.

Provincial Loan of \$3,000,000

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, under the authority of Chapter 4, of the Statutes of Ontario, 1906, invites subscriptions from the public for a loan of \$3,000,000 on bonds of the Province of Ontario, dated 1st July, 1906, and payable \$1,500,000 on the 1st July, 1926, \$1,500,000 on the 1st July, 1934, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July in each year at the office of the Provincial Treasurer, Toronto. Bonds will be of the denominations of \$200, \$500 and \$1,000, and will be payable to bearer, but on request will be registered in the office of the Provincial Treasurer and endorsed as payable only to the order of certain persons or corporations, and on request of holders may be exchanged for Ontario Government Stock bearing the same rate of interest.

WOMEN'S COLUMN

NO MORE DANGER FROM MOTHS.

Professor M. I. Sitoski, of the University of Cracow, has made a discovery which will render clothes immune against the attacks of clothes moths. The discovery is reported in the Bulletin de l'Academie des Sciences de Cracovie. The professor has prepared a liquid with which he soaks the cloth to be protected. This liquid poisons the larvae of the maggot of the clothes moth as soon as it attacks the fabric. The larvae dies immediately on taking one bite of the cloth, and consequently it does no appreciable damage. After a few larvae have been killed they cease to attack the cloth at all, for such is the intelligence of these little creatures that they quickly learn to know what is fatal to them. The liquid is colorless, and consequently does not stain the cloth or human beings. It does not diminish the durability of clothes or impair their wearing qualities in any way. It will be desirable in future that the cloth makers should soak their product in the liquid before sending it out, but private persons can obtain the new fluid and apply it to their garments, in case they have not been rendered moth proof. There are three principal species of moths that destroy garments and draperies. They belong to the family Tineidae. First, there is Tineola bisselliella, the clothes moth. Its larvae burrow in woollen garments in May and June, and utterly destroy them if distributed. The next is Tinea pellionella, the fur moth. The larvae make coats for themselves out of any fur that they can get in. Then there is Trichophaga tapetzella, which eats carpets and silk hangings. The larvae build themselves long galleries in the silken fabric, until it falls to pieces. The Sitoski liquid is fatal to all of these.—Montreal Star.

ALMOST HOPELESS

"Almost hopeless is the best way to describe the condition I was in about a year ago," says Miss Mamie Mannett, of Athol, N.S. "My health had been gradually giving way until I reached a condition when I feared I was sinking into chronic invalidism. I was as white as a sheet, my blood apparently having turned to water. I had no appetite, suffered from headaches and dizziness, the least exertion would leave me breathless, and it appeared that I was going into a decline. I had seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended by the newspapers, and I decided to give them a trial. It was a fortunate day for me when I came to this decision, as the pills have not only restored my health, but have actually made me stronger than ever."

DOES NOT WANT IT MADE TOO EASY.

A new divorce law, "the MacIntosh Bill" has passed its stages in Ottawa. It is hoped that the bill will not permit too great facility for the disrupting of the marriage tie. The safety of decent social conditions depends upon maintaining to the fullest possible degree the sanctity of the marital relation. We are unconsciously absorbing too many of the undesirable conditions which afflict our neighbors to the south of us, and we should avoid the possibility of a man going home at noon or at night and discovering that he is no longer a married man—that he has been divorced from his wife while he has been earning a living for her.—Peterboro' Examiner.

THE CONDITION OF THOUSANDS OF PALE, ANAEMIC GIRLS.

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THE DOMINION BANK

Savings Department

The Highest Current Rate of Interest Allowed on Sums of \$1 and Upwards from Date of Opening of Account and Compounded Credited Half Yearly. Lindsay Branch - ROBT. ROSS, Manager