



### A Fall in Watches and Clocks

Prices have taken a tumble. We have bought a large stock of Watches and Clocks at a special price. Now you can get a reliable Waltham movement in a Nackle case, stem wind, for \$6.75. Waltham or Elgin, open case, stem wind, in Silver case for \$9.50. Waltham or Elgin, gold filled, 20 year case, for \$16.00. American 15 Jewelled movement, in Nackle case for \$9.50. Eight Day Clocks for \$2.50. These are all reliable goods and fully guaranteed. A large stock always on hand.

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**A Standard Remedy  
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**Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and all Summer Complaints.**

**Its prompt use will prevent a great deal of unnecessary suffering and often save life.**

**PRICE, - 35c.**

**The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

#### Grand Trunk Time Table

Trains arrive and depart from Lindsay as follows:

| ARRIVALS.                    |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 32. From Haliburton.....     | 8.50 a.m.  |
| 21. From Port Hope.....      | 9.05 a.m.  |
| 30. From Cobocok.....        | 10.10 a.m. |
| 22. From Toronto.....        | 10.50 p.m. |
| 35. From Port Hope.....      | 2.05 p.m.  |
| 42. From I. B. & O. Jct..... | 5.20 p.m.  |
| 23. From Port Hope.....      | 6.15 p.m.  |
| 54. From Whitby.....         | 7.45 p.m.  |
| 24. From Toronto.....        | 8.05 p.m.  |
| 56. From Whitby.....         | 8.45 p.m.  |
| 60. From Toronto, frt.....   | 5.00 a.m.  |
| 13. From Belleville.....     | 10.20 p.m. |

| Way Freights.            |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 94. From Midland.....    | 3.10 p.m. |
| 95. From Belleville..... | 5.50 p.m. |

| DEPARTURES.                 |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 84. For Port Hope.....      | 6.00 a.m.  |
| 12. For Belleville.....     | 6.25 a.m.  |
| 51. For Whitby.....         | 7.00 a.m.  |
| 21. For Toronto.....        | 9.10 a.m.  |
| 22. For Port Hope.....      | 10.53 a.m. |
| 55. For Whitby.....         | 10.55 a.m. |
| 43. For I. B. & O. Jct..... | 11.00 a.m. |
| 27. For Toronto.....        | 11.50 a.m. |
| 33. For Haliburton.....     | 2.40 p.m.  |
| 23. For Toronto.....        | 6.17 p.m.  |
| 31. For Cobocok.....        | 6.35 p.m.  |
| 24. For Port Hope.....      | 8.10 p.m.  |

| Way Freights.                  |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 44. Lindsay to Belleville..... | 8.00 a.m. |
| 93. Lind. to Mid. and Tor..... | 8.30 a.m. |

#### IT COST MONEY.

Many a man has spent all his earnings in trying to get rid of rheumatism. It cost Mr. James Davison, Oconto, Ont., between \$1,000 and \$2,000 before he tried Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. He was a helpless invalid for six years but suffered from sciatica in his hip joint for ten years. Six bottles cured him completely and he is now working his farm. This great blood purifier is put up in bottles containing ten days' treatment. Price 50 cents at all drug stores or The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

### TOO MANY VARIETIES OF APPLES GROWN

#### APPLE CULTURE REQUIRES SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE AND TRAINING

#### Chatty Address on Certain Features of Apple Growing in Canada, by Prof. Robertson.

Professor J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture of the Dominion gave a chatty address on certain features of apple-growing in Canada at the Shippers' Convention in Toronto last week. He alluded to the fact that too many persons undertook to grow apples by intuition. Apple culture required special knowledge and training. Many of the ignorant resorted to books for their knowledge and purchased all sorts and varieties of apples. He had been told of one man who had six hundred varieties on his farm. (Laughter) He thought that from twelve to twenty varieties were all that should be grown in any particular district. They could then be grown to advantage, would speedily make a name and would secure a better market. Such a district would be from Owen Sound to Toronto, about 150 miles square. Canadians had been losing in the English markets by having too many varieties, and shippers could do a good deal of good by talking to the farmers and informing them what varieties were required. Too often the education of the grower was left to the college professor, whose pride it was to tell 150 varieties at sight and whose information was of no use to the grower in making money. So far as the length of service was concerned, most of the growers were only five or six year-old boys, especially in regards to market requirements. The apple shipper could give exact information to these men. The shippers, too, should back up the work of the government at the illustration stations, where the best ways were shown of growing, picking and packing fruit. An orchard placed under the care of a district association would serve the purpose of an illustration station.

#### Dishonest Packing

The apple business in Canada suffered very severely from the faults of packing. "What a thundering set of rogues you must be in Canada," was once remarked to him in England in reference to the practice of facing the barrels at top and bottom with good apples and filling in with rubbish. He would like to see a similar development in the apple-packing business as had been witnessed of late in the pork-packing business, and which had resulted in an enormous increase of business. Practical skill on the part of the worker, and commercial talent on the part of the business man, would have the same results with the apple trade. The two special commandments should be: "Thou shalt deliver goods as they are represented to be," and "Thou shalt deliver them in the best possible condition." The question of transportation was one for the consideration of the shippers. In Canada we have an export trade of about a million barrels a year. Two or three things made or marred the profits of the shippers. He knew of a man who for four years packed the product of his own orchards and made \$3.50 a barrel. If they sent the best of apples in the best possible condition they would get in England the highest prices.

#### Inferior Goods Slaughtered

Inferior goods were always slaughtered in the English markets, where they found in competition the products of so many places. In the case of poor goods the Englishman could not be beaten for the ability to present an honest statement, showing the most charges for himself, and the least profits for the shipper. (Laughter.) The best way would be to sell right here. The English buyer or agent was the only match for the other English fellow on the other side. There was danger in consigning to men who were not regularly in the market. He instanced a case in point where a lot of butter sent over in cold storage was allowed to be left on the wharf for 48 hours. Delay in taking possession was often made in order to postpone drawing on a bank for the money. The government of Canada were doing all in their power to protect shippers. They had four men in England whose duty it was to watch over delivery of Canadian products, with instructions to report all cases in which steamship companies or others did not do the right thing. The transport of apples was a difficult thing, owing to changes of temperature. A shipment might show a temperature of 85 on the cars, while that on the wharf might be only 55. This cargo was reported as over ripe when packed. Apples should never go on board a ship un-

less the ship had a thorough system of ventilation. Most of the steamship lines from Montreal were supplying proper facilities in this way for apples.

#### Cold-storage on Shipboard

Three lines had agreed to supply mechanical refrigeration, so as to cool the air to 50, and twenty-five ships had been fitted out in this manner. The four agents of the government reported on every steamer from Canada, and after this month the reports as to their handling of apples would be published, a policy which would command good service. The government had also passed the fruit marks act, which came into operation on the 1st of July. By this act every person who packed fruit in a closed package intended for sale was compelled to brand it plainly, with his full name and address, the name of the variety, the designation of the grade of the fruit. Packages were not to be exposed for sale or sold unless so marked, and a penalty was imposed for false marking of packages or fraud in packing. Professor Mills, remarked Prof. Robertson, in his speech, professed to see a temptation in the penalty of \$1 for packers to put in the barrels old boots. No doubt if the penalty had been twenty-five cents the professor would have conjured up a whole suit of clothes. (Loud laughter.) The penalty was severe enough for the object the government had in view, and that was an educational one. No penalty would deter a man who was determined to practise fraud.

In answer to a question, Professor Robertson said, that owing to a scarcity of cars, the best arrangement that could be made with the railways was to have those used for the carriage of apples whitewashed, and the doors left open in summer to the extent of about three inches.

#### FRAUDULENT APPLE PACKING

#### Make the Penalty \$50 to \$100, Says Hon. Mr. Mills

Dr. James Mills, president of the Guelph Agricultural College, also made some important statements at the National Apple Shippers' Convention. He quoted figures to show that Canada exported yearly nearly one million barrels of apples year, valued at over two million and a half dollars. Of these about 350,000 barrels come from Ontario, valued at nearly one million dollars. In Ontario alone there were nearly ten million apple trees.

Dr. Mills attacked the system of orchard management pursued by the Ontario farmer. Throughout the whole province the orchards were, for the most part, mismanaged or neglected, he said. In many cases the trees were too close together. They were not systematically pruned. Cultivation and manuring was neglected.

People asked why so large a proportion of our fruit was scabby and wormy. The explanation lay in the simple fact that they were not sprayed. It was impossible to get farmers to understand that orchards needed as much attention as any other part of the farm.

The government, said Dr. Mills, had earnestly tried to remedy this defect. Men representing the Farmers' Institute had been sent through the province to lecture upon the proper management of orchards. The Minister of Agriculture had sent out competent instructors to demonstrate to the farmers the correct method of spraying an orchard. The result had been very discouraging. Even now farmers paid little attention to these important matters.

Dr. Mills placed the remedy in the apple shippers' hands. First, they should suggest and instruct when apple crops were bought; and, secondly, they should take a firm stand in paying well for good fruit and rigorously discounting the price of bad.

The speaker then turned to the question of fraudulent packing, which, he said, had so imperilled our reputation in Europe that honest dealers made an appeal to the Dominion Government. Accordingly, an act had been passed for the purpose of crushing the fraudulent packer by imposing a fine upon every barrel found packed with an intent to deceive. But this penalty was so paltry that it completely discounted the whole value of the act.

A man might put worm-eaten fruit, potatoes or turnips in the bottom of a barrel, mark it triple X and send it off to England. If convicted what was his penalty? Not a fine of \$100 or \$50, but a maximum of one dollar, and not less than 25 cents.

Dr. Mills advocated a penitentiary punishment for such malefactors. If dishonesty was not stamped out, the apple shippers would lose the confidence of Europe.

The doctor was greeted with loud cheers on resuming his seat.

Advertise in The Watchman-Warder.

### NO JOY IN LIFE

#### SO SAY THE SUFFERERS FROM CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA

#### A Trouble that Makes the Life of its Victims Almost Unbearable—Causes Headaches, Heart Palpitation, Dizziness, a Feeling of Weariness and a Dislike for Food

From "L'Avenir du Nord," St. Jerome, Que.

Sufferers from dyspepsia or bad digestion are numerous in this country. Almost daily one hears someone complaining of the tortures caused them by this malady, and it is no uncommon thing to hear a sufferer say "I wish I was dead." And no wonder, the suffering caused by bad digestion cannot be imagined by anyone who has not suffered from it. The victim is a constant sufferer from headaches, heart burn, heart palpitation, and nausea. He has a bad taste in his mouth, is unable to obtain restful sleep and has always a feeling of weariness and depression. But there is a sure cure for this trouble and it is found in the greatest of all known medicines—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Among those who have been cured of this depressing malady by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mr. Alfred Chasbot, a well known farmer living near St. Jerome, Que. To a reporter of "L'Avenir du Nord," Mr. Chasbot told the following story of his illness and subsequent cure:—"For three years I was an almost continual sufferer from the tortures of bad digestion. After eating I felt as if some heavy weight was pressing against my chest. I was racked with violent headaches; my temper became irritable; my appetite uncertain; my nerves were a wreck and I was always troubled with a feeling of weariness. I was able to do very little work and sometimes none at all. Although I tried many remedies I was unsuccessful in my search for a cure until a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Any doubt I may have had as to the merits of these pills were soon dispelled, for I had not been taking them long before I noticed an improvement in my condition. I continued the use of the pills some weeks when I considered myself fully cured. To-day I am as well as I ever was in my life, and would strongly advise all similar sufferers to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am sure that they will find them as beneficial as I have.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They make new, rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves and thus tone up the whole system. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### THE VICTORIA STATUE.

Description of the Ontario Provincial Monument.—The Pedestal Will Be Caped by the Duke of Cornwall.

The statue to be erected by the Province of Ontario, in the city of Toronto, in memory of Queen Victoria, will be a notable work of art. Mr. D. T. McIntosh of the McIntosh Marble Works, who will have charge of the undertaking, has returned from England, where Hon. G. W. Ross met him, and a final decision was come to by the Premier to use the Reggi "Victoria" erected by the City of Hong Kong. Mr. Reggi, the sculptor, will superintend the making of the replica, which will not be cast till next spring. The bronze shows the late Queen in advanced years, seated upon the throne and holding the sceptre and orb of empire. Mr. McIntosh saw all the notable statues of the Queen in existence, and that of Reggi best represented Her Majesty as she appeared in later years. The drapery and the carved work of the throne, always difficult things to manage in bronze, are finely executed. The bronze will be six feet three inches long at the base, by three feet nine inches in width, by nine feet two inches in height. The pedestal will be of grey granite, nine feet high, so that the statue will stand eighteen feet high when mounted on the pedestal. Work will be pushed on the pedestal, the stone for which is now being quarried; the largest of the blocks will be thirteen feet by ten by eighteen inches, and will weigh from sixteen to seventeen tons. The pedestal must be ready and placed in position before the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall come on October 10th, and the capstone will be laid by the Duke. On the sides of the pedestal there will be inserted bronze panels, recording some of the chief scenes in the Queen's life, including probably the Diamond Jubilee then-giving in front of St. Paul's, and the marriage of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

#### Cottage Cheese.

Some people have difficulty in making good cottage cheese and are unable to tell where the difficulty lies, says Tennessee Farmer. Generally when poor cheese is made the milk is too sour or is heated to too high a temperature before being made into cheese. With milk at an ordinary degree of sourness it is necessary to heat to only 140 degrees before putting into a bag and draining. The higher the milk is heated the drier and harder the curd will be and, we might add, the more unpalatable.

## Slaughter in Bicycles

In order to clear out my large stock of High Grade Bicycles, I will sell the whole lot at about one-half the usual price.

**Every Wheel Must Go.**

**Large stock of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.**

**J. J. WETHERUP, LINDSAY.**

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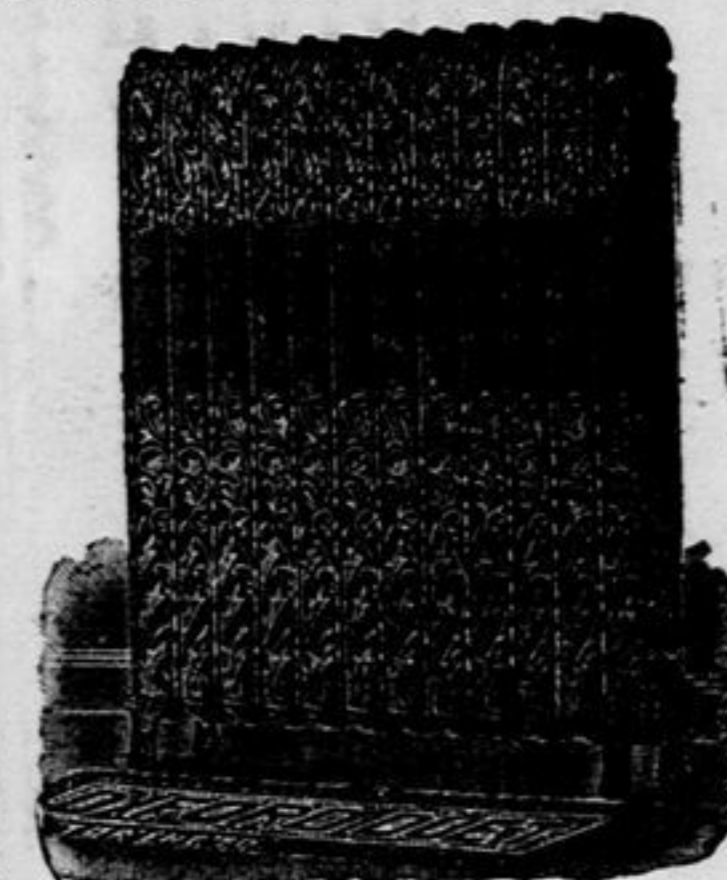
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IF NOT, a visit to our store will pay you when in need of anything in the above lines. Our stock is large and varied and our prices the lowest. You will find many suggestions for Wedding Presents, etc., and we will be glad to show you the goods.

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