

Tremendous Price Sacrifices

You may read here of MONEY-SAVINGS wherever your eyes rest. But this paper does not tell you all the news—not by a great deal. Here and there around the store the price-tickets will ask your attention to broken lines and odd lots—priced to fairly fly out—SO COME EARLY—COME WHENEVER YOU CAN, if you'd save as you never saved before.

Now Read the Price News



Now Read the Price News

<p>Mohairs</p> <p>In green, navy, brown, cream and black, 40 inches wide. At.....25c</p> <p>Fine Lace Bobbinette</p> <p>36 in. wide, with lace frill and insertion at.....29c</p> <p>Linen Towelling</p> <p>3 pieces only linen towelling red border 17 ins. wide, reg. 10c a yard. For.....8c</p> <p>Muslins</p> <p>In many different patterns and colors, worth 20c and 25c Clearing at.....15c</p> <p>Handsome patterns and colorings, at 12c, 15c and 18c Clearing at.....10c</p> <p>Umbrellas</p> <p>Good quality top, steel rod, paragon frame. At each 50c</p> <p>Tweed Pants</p> <p>In all sizes, from 22 to 32, well made, lined throughout. At per pair.....48c</p> <p>Notice</p> <p>We have all kinds of Harvesting Mitts and Gloves at the lowest possible price. Call and see them.</p> <p>Store close daily at 5 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.</p>	<p>43c</p> <p>Will buy you a Waist of White Lawn, tucked front, with two rows val insertion, all sizes, worth up to 75c.</p> <p>98c</p> <p>For any one of our beautiful White Lawn Waists, worth up to \$1.50 each, pretty embroidered fronts, lace yokes, tucked yokes, many different styles.</p> <p>49c</p> <p>Underskirts, of good quality white cotton, tucked flounce of self. Just a few left.</p> <p>75c</p> <p>For one of our fine White Underskirts, trimmed with lace and insertion. Better come early.</p> <p>\$2.50</p> <p>Will buy you a Grey Tweed Skirt, many different styles, pleated fronts and backs, others pleated, seven gores, worth up to \$3.75.</p> <p>\$1.95</p> <p>For a black Skirt, made of good quality vicuna, seven gores with strapping of self. Only a few left.</p> <p>Men's Tweed Pants, all sizes, in fancy stripes. Clearing at.....\$1.50</p> <p>Millinery</p> <p>Clearing our entire stock of trimmed and untrimmed Hats at one-half price.</p>	<p>Smallwares Savings</p> <p>3 papers Pins for.....5c 6 papers Hair Pins for.....5c 3 Beauty Pins for.....5c 2 Thimbles for.....5c 2 Handkerchiefs for.....5c 100 Toilet Pins for.....5c 24 Safety Pins for.....5c 12 Hat Pins for.....5c 12 Shoe Laces for.....5c 3 Cards Mending Wool for 5c 12 Pearl Buttons for.....5c 12 Collar Buttons for.....5c Side Combs a pair.....10c Back Combs.....10c Toilet Combs.....10c</p> <p>5 dozen only, Ladies' Wash Belts, embroidered. Clearing at each.....15c</p> <p>Hosiery</p> <p>Eighteen and twenty cent Children's Cotton Hose, black only. Clearing at pr.....10c</p> <p>Five o'clock Tea Covers</p> <p>Sideboard Drapes, Stand Covers, in many different patterns, in embroidered linens. Clearing at each.....59c</p> <p>Rugs</p> <p>Bedroom Rugs, reversible, good size, many different patterns. Clearing at each.....75c</p> <p>Men's Hook-On Ties</p> <p>Dozens to choose from. Clearing at each.....12c</p>
--	--	--

J. W. WAKELY

ONE DOOR EAST OF DOMINION BANK LINDSAY ONTARIO

A CHAMPION FOR TOBACCO

THE QUESTION OF SMOKING PRO AND CON. DOCTORS DIFFER AND THE SMOKERS STILL SMOKE.

(Mail and Empire.)

Mr. Hardie was somewhat taken aback the other day when he learned that the British Welcome League, of Toronto, does not allow smoking on its premises. "It would not do for me," said the British Laborite, and three out of four British immigrants might echo his words. The League, of course, has a right to forbid smoking, and to classify the habit with the consumption of liquor, but those who hold the opposite view might quote some sound authority to the effect that tobacco has its uses, as well as its abuses.

SMOKING, PRO AND CON.

In a recent issue of the Journal de St. Petersburg, Dr. Nalpassee discusses the question of smoking and arrives at the conclusion that, generally speaking, there is a time to smoke as well as a time not to smoke. Some people are benefited by the moderate use of tobacco, and some are injured by it. Some people are killed by its immoderate use while others show no ill effects from a most immoderate consumption. Dr. Nalpassee declares that he does not advise any non-smoker to become addicted to the weed, and he declares that certain classes of smokers, if they value their health, should give up the practice. Those who have heart trouble, or lung trouble, or any nervous affection, are better without tobacco. "In a word," he says, "it should not be used by anyone who would be unpleasantly affected or disturbed by a hearty meal."

ONE EFFECT OF TOBACCO.

One of the effects of tobacco, in the opinion of the French doctor upon the alimentary canal. Whether the effect is good or bad depends on circumstances. "Many people," he says, "are forced to smoke at least one cigarette as an aperitif before the morning meal. As an aperitif, the most powerful diuretic are less effective than the after-dinner cigar. In some cases tobacco aids digestion by exciting the salivary secretion, and so determining a greater activity of the gastric secretions." He quotes the case of a woman who was racked by hysteria and whose case defied all ordinary treatment. Its most distressing feature was nausea, and this was entirely cured by smoking one cigar after each meal. Tobacco has also been used in cases of asphyxiation and drowning, with good effect.

HOW TO SMOKE.

Having thus proved that tobacco has its therapeutic uses, Dr. Nalpassee goes on to say that the average smoker does not know how to smoke. He advises against smoking on an empty stomach, except in the case of a cigarette, used for medicinal purposes, and says no one should smoke in the room where he sleeps. Three cigars a day, four at most, or their equivalent in pipe tobacco, should be the allowance of the habitual smoker. He denounces the "colored" pipe, so much prized by some smokers, and asserts that as an ornament alone it is to be tolerated. The fact that its coloring is nicotine is enough to condemn it. The smoker should put away his pipe after the first few whiffs. The cigar and cigarette should be discarded when three-quarters smoked. The intelligent smoker will not relight his pipe or cigar after it has gone out. The reason for the objection to these rules is that the longer a pipe or cigar is smoked the hotter becomes the nicotine. At 250 degrees this alkaloid volatilizes, and may be drawn into the mouth, causing throat and other troubles.

THE SCIENTIFIC SMOKER.

As a result of studying smokers in many lands, Dr. Nalpassee gives his opinion that the Japanese are the most scientific. Their tobacco is stripped in threads like hair, and is stuffed into an exceedingly small pipe. Of each pipe the Japanese smoker draws two whiffs, no more, and then lays the pipe aside. When it is cool, two more whiffs are taken, and the process continues till the pipe is more than half smoked. By this arrangement, although the pipe is relighted often, the temperature in the bowl is always kept low, and the nicotine does not volatilize. Dr. Nalpassee says the Oriental tobacco contain the minimum of nicotine, and that marketed by Geronne the maximum, the difference between the mildest and the strongest tobacco being as 2 to eight.

A Motherly Rooster

A Wisconsin farmer has a rooster who is taking care of a brood of chickens. The chicks were hatched last month, and two days later the old hen strayed into the roadway in time to be killed by an automobile. The little chickens were too far away to be hurt. The farmer's wife endeavored to have another hen take care of them, but those who have tried this plan know the experiment is a failure. The stepmother who had carelessly depleted her own brood refused to care for the motherless chicks. They were put out in the yard, and in an instant were scratched around for them, and took all the care that a mother hen would, showing as much concern for their safety as a hen would ever first brood. In his awkwardness, he had killed one of the chicks by stepping upon it, but he is raising the others. The queer sight has been seen by all the neighbors, and he has been dubbed the "mollycoddle rooster."

WHY APPLE TREES DIE

PROF. HUTT INVESTIGATES THE TROUBLE AND GIVES ITS CAUSES.

According to a recent despatch from Bowmanville the apple growers in Durham county and other parts of the Midland district have been alarmed of late at the mysterious dying of large apple trees in a number of orchards. In the orchard of Mr. Charles Axford, of Darlington township, which was made up of thirty twelve-year-old trees just beginning to bear heavily, the trouble first showed itself last year, when two or three trees died after losing out. The rest of the trees bore an exceptionally heavy crop, but this year two or three dozen trees have died, and nearly half the trees in the orchard show signs of falling. Other orchards nearby are similarly affected, one on Maple Grove Brook Farm, the property of Mr. T. J. Cole, being a bad sufferer.

Many theories have been advanced regarding the cause of the trouble, but as nothing definite could be ascertained, the Agricultural College authorities at Guelph were appealed to send an expert to investigate the matter. Prof. H. L. Hutt, B.S.A., visited West Durham for that purpose recently, and after a careful examination it is learned from his report, that the trouble, in his opinion, was the result of a combination of causes, the prime cause being winter injury during the severe winter of 1903-04. Several of the more tender varieties of apples were that year killed outright in many parts of the Province, Baldwin's suffering the most. In Mr. Axford's orchard the principal failures are among the Baldwins, and the injury may be seen in the dead bark around the collar of the tree, which practically girdles the tree and eventually causes starvation through lack of proper nutrition. That the injured trees have lived so long is due to the fact that the roots were not injured, and sap was carried up to the leaves as usual, but the downflow of cambium elaborated in the leaves was unable to cross the girdled part and return to the roots, which eventually caused the starvation of the trees.

The unusually heavy crop of fruit last year was the direct result of the girdling, as trees so injured usually make an effort to reproduce themselves by producing seed. The effect of the heavy bearing, however, lowered the vitality of the trees and hastened their death this year. This winter injury was most severe in orchards that were not on high, well-drained land, and this emphasizes the importance of care in the selection of a site for the orchard. This was particularly noticeable in the orchard of Mr. John Penford, southwest of Courtice, in South Darlington, where he has a thrifty young orchard twelve or thirteen years old, situated on a side hill, where there is excellent drainage to lower ground. In this orchard even the Baldwins have escaped injury.

The result of Prof. Hutt's investigation has been to assure fruit-growers that the trouble is not caused by some new insect or disease, which is likely to spread and do damage to other orchards. What is now noticed is really the result of previous injury from severe winters, which could not well have been avoided.

THE STATE HELPS THE FARMER

HOW THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY MAKES MONEY FOR THE AGRICULTURIST.

The American Government does once in a while leave the interests of the wooder and the capitalist to look after that man who of all others deserves the support of the Government. What the United States Government is doing to preserve the private forests and wood lots of the country is told in a circular recently issued from Washington. The high price of lumber and the lessening production make the subject one of national and indeed international importance. In Canada are some of the greatest timber reserves in the world, and in Canada has been seen a waste of lumber that can be compared to the waste of destruction of the buffalo. We may not be so near the end of our tether as our American cousins, but there is none the less reason why we should not profit by the experiments that have been made necessary by the desperateness of their condition.

EDUCATING OPINION.

The forest lands of the United States are owned by the Government, by the State, or by private individuals and corporations, the greater part of the timber now standing. It is much easier to put into effect stringent laws concerning the care of publicly-owned forests than to prevent waste and neglect of timber on private land, especially when the individual holdings are so small and the owners have not learned their value and their possibilities. The Federal Department of Agriculture has therefore set itself the task of educating the small owners, and hopes to establish scientific forestry by touching the self-interest of the proprietors. One method is to issue pamphlets and circulars showing the proper treatment of wooded lands, and another is to send out experts to make personal examinations and give special advice.

THE ITINERANT EXPERT.

Everyone who has been successful in these methods, and especially the latter, have been in forming opinion on such subjects as dairying, cheese-making, etc., and there is no apparent reason why the same principle should not apply to forestry. One point that is often lost sight of is the large number of farmers who are affected. Through a score of States nearly every farm has its wood lot, and the same condition applies in Ontario. Indeed, it has been said that in tens of thousands of cases the wood lot has made successful farming possible, for if the farmer had to be at any greater expense than that of cutting and hauling the wood for fences, fuel and the score of purposes for which wood is used about a farm, his margin of profit would be eaten up.

THE WOOD LOT.

If a farmer who has a wood lot desires an expert's advice as to its proper care, he has only to drop a line to the Department of Agriculture and in a few days a trained forester will pay him a visit. He will examine the lot, pick out the trees to be felled, and show how they can be cut most economically. He will also advise that certain other trees, which the non-expert would be sure to cut on account of their size, should be left to grow. If necessary, he will make a plan of the lot, showing by which the farmer may guide himself for a generation. Should the plan be of general advantage to the neighborhood, the department's charge for making it is less than if it should be of value only to the owner of the lot. The department expenses are the traveling and living expenses of the expert from Washington, or from the local depot that is his headquarters.

A FALSE IMPRESSION.

Unless the report is satisfactory, the owner of the land is not required to put it into effect, but if it is approved he is required to follow directions and send occasional reports to Washington for the use of the bureau and as a basis for calculating the value of the Department. Any tract from five acres up may be examined. Once the impression is removed from the mind of timber owners that the purpose of the Government is to discourage the cutting of timber, the Forestry Bureau should become very popular; but at present the idea prevails that the Government wants all the standing trees saved. The real situation may be described by saying that whereas an individual owner may want to make \$1000 from his timber in one year, and nothing thereafter, the Government is not inclined to guarantee him a perpetual income of \$200 annually.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

Private owners as a rule are not concerned with such large questions as the influence of standing timber upon weather and water, but the Government that fails to take account of these vital problems contributes to the destruction of the nation. A timberless country is only one remove from a sunless land, and the day that the trees disappear announces the impending ruin of the nation.

Teach Chicks to Roost

It is often advisable, says Bell, in his bulletin on "Poultry Management," to teach the chicks to roost when eight to twelve weeks of age. When allowed to remain on the floor, it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts—3 to 4 inches—were used, there is but little danger of crowding, and the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor. The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perches near the floor, and placing with them one or two old hens or older chickens that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan is inconvenient, or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights, until they have learned to go there of their own accord.

Friendship.

Friendship does not look askance when in clothes are old, or if you have a narrow way—aside—We slip to where the path is wide. But sympathetic words of cheer. Fears in the poor discouraged ear. And gladly help a higher hand. To lend us back to higher land.—Harry W. Miles, in Toronto Globe.

PAINT TRUTH
IN A NUT SHELL

When you paint your building there are two kinds of paint to select from:—
1st—Good prepared paint ready for use.
2nd—Lead and oil mixed by hand.
You should always choose the good prepared paint. It costs less, wears longer, and looks better.
We can tell you why this is particularly true of
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

Come in and let us give you more than a nutshell of truth.
The fall is a splendid time to paint.

SOLD BY
J. G. EDWARDS & CO.

THE NEXT NAVAL WAR

THE BALTIC WILL BE A STRATEGIC POINT ACCORDING TO ONE WRITER.

An Exchange says: A writer in the Nineteenth Century draws attention to the importance of the cruise of the British fleet in the Baltic. It is the sign, he says, that the Admiralty has at last waked up to the strategic value of this body of water, which is the key of Germany's sea power.

Germany has two war ports, one on the North Sea coast, which is small and shallow, and has to be continually dredged, and the other Kiel, on the Baltic, which is large, deep, and commodious enough to shelter all the battleships that Germany has built or will build. More than that, Kiel is difficult of access to an enemy, the approach being guarded by a network of islands, with which the Cattegat is here studded. These islands are surrounded with rocks and shoals, and though there are three channels through them, the Great Belt, the Little Belt, and the Sound, it takes some steering to bring a man-of-war through. Needless to say, the German navy knows all the quirks and turns of these intricate waters—the acquirement of such knowledge having been its business for years. On the other hand, the British navy knows very little about it, and it is to remedy this deficiency that the fleet makes its present cruise. The German newspapers are significantly aware of this manoeuvre and some of the more indiscreet of them have openly urged that Germany proclaim the Baltic a closed sea, and warn Britain to keep outside.

Militant as the Kaiser is, he does not seem to have been willing to accept this advice, at least until further preparations have been made. The Baltic and North Sea canal, the short cut which overcomes the Danish peninsula, and makes Germany's navy doubly effective, has to be deepened, widened and generally fitted up to accommodate the largest ships going at the highest speed. When it is finally in shape it will have cost the country ninety-five million dollars, but the twenty Dreadnaughts that Germany is building will slip through it as easily as ducks through a pond. As an instrument either of war or commerce the canal is worth many times its actual cost.

There will be no war between Germany and England, so the writer thinks, for eight years, that being the time required to improve the canal, and build the battleships. After that war is a question which depends largely on the attitude of Denmark. This little country sentences the Baltic. To her belong the islands in the Cattegat, several of which would have to be in possession of Germany to make Kiel impervious to the enemy. If Denmark wishes to remain an independent nation, and be clipped of none of her territory, she will side with Great Britain. If she is indifferent or short-sighted she will line up with Germany.

Mr. F. H. Buck, son of ex-Warden W. T. Buck, slipped off a load of hay last Wednesday, and falling upon a beam fractured one or more of his ribs. He will be laid up for a few days.—Norwood Register.

Success

The secret of success in business is advertising.

There are various ways and means used in this, but by far the best and therefore the most popular and profitable, is the Weekly Newspaper.

The weekly newspaper covering the best and biggest area in this district, reaching the most people and bringing the most trade to the advertising merchant in Lindsay, is the one which should be used most by advertisers.

The Watchman-Warder can easily lay claim to this and it only requires a trial to convince the thoughtful merchant of this.

We will be glad to quote our advertising rates to any enquirer.

We believe in treating everyone alike, and have not one rate for one man and another rate for another.

TRY US.

BROWN'S GROCERY

Another lot of Manvers Potatoes just arrived.

Also received shipment of Pure Maple Syrup from Gooderham

Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Figs, Prunes.

Highest Price paid for all kinds of Farm Produce

Opposite the Pym House.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial—Sold for over sixty years.

Ayer's

are wanted badly by our Canadian Railway Companies. They are forced to advertise for them to-day. With 3000 miles new road building the demand will be still heavier. Why not get ready? The work is clean and nice and the salary very good. We prepare you quickly and at little cost. Write us for free particulars.

Central Telegraph School
Gerrard East, Toronto
W. H. SHAW President

Beautiful Complexion
Now Revealed
REE

Beauty is more desirable than a exquisite complexion and elegant

opportunity for every woman obtain both, for a limited time

directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the long guarded by the master of the ORIENTALS and EKS.

We obtained after years of and at great expense. It is the best used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Thousands of American women who use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

The secret is easily understood and can be followed, and it will save the expense of creams, cosmetics, and forever give you a beautiful complexion, bad color, black spots, pimples, and freckles, etc. It alone is worth to you ten times the price we ask you to pay for the genuine diamond ring of our design.

Send you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is saved for ring and \$2.00 in money stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising by introducing our goods.

Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

T. C. MOSELEY
East 23rd Street, New York City.

FREE

To women for collecting names and selling our new cities, we give big premiums send your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work. Write to-day. Address G. T. MOSELEY, Premium Department, 32 E. 23rd St., New York City.