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\$5.00
\$6.00

\$12.

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White Rose Balm
FOR
Hacks and all Rough
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The Lindsay Watchman.

For Winter Fluid
—TO CURE—
Chaps and all Roughness of the
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A. HIGINBOTHAM'S

Volume VII. Number 2.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1894.

50 Cents per Year in Advance.

MID-WINTER

CLEARING

SALE

Warner & Co'y

76 and 78 KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

GRASP THIS!

WANTED! One thousand Buyers for our
great Stock of Christmas Attractions.

are drawing customers every day by the tremendous power
low prices. We are satisfying customers every day with
quality of our Fur Stock which we sell at low prices.

Inspect our Fur Caps, Coats, Jackets, Capes, Mantles, Collars,
Muffs, Gloves and Robes.

There is nothing in a low price unless the quality is at the back

We want everybody to examine our stock of Mantles and Mantle
ons on its merits as a collection of strictly first-class goods. Prices
very low in this department.

Ladies', Men's, Boys' and Children's Underwear at prices that
are something.

Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Hoods, Clouds and
y Woollens, just the articles for Christmas presents, at such low
that show our bargains are certain and square.

In Clothing some people make the mistake of buying cheap
as cheap prices, thinking they are getting a low price.

We have secured some honest bargains in Overcoats, Pea Jackets
and pants, that there is no humbug in calling bargains. We are
these goods less than manufacturers' prices. Remember
ing is not low priced unless it is a good, honest article—you
nothing else.

We make the Lowest Price (quality considered) on our Carpets
ains, Blinds, Household Napery, Linens, Towels, Sheetings and
kets. You will not consider any price without quality.

Now, why shall we not do business together this holiday season
agree on everything but the day you call, and that we leave to your
venience.

E. W. MCGAFFEY,

Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Most Successful Ever Held in the
County of Victoria.

INTERESTING PAPERS ON LIVE AGRICUL-
TURAL TOPICS READ BY PROF. PANTON
AND MESSRS. YUILL, JACKSON, CAMP-
BELL, KNIGHT, GRAHAM AND OTHERS.
ALL THE PAPERS WERE THOROUGHLY
AND INTELLIGENTLY DISCUSSED.

The annual meeting of the West Victoria
Farmers' Institute was held at the council
chamber, on Monday. The president, Mr.
John Connolly, occupied the chair, and at
the morning session there was a very good
attendance.

The president opened the meeting with a
short address and at once entered on the
programme.

THE SILO.

Mr. Jos. Yuill, a practical farmer, from
Carleton Place, was the first speaker. His
subject was "Fodder corn and the silo." He
advocated silos in order to save the corn, as it
was worth much more for feeding purposes
when kept in a silo than when fed long. The
main object of the farmer should be to main-
tain the fertility of his farm, and the best plan
to do this was to grow corn and feed it. The
man who sold milk did not rob his farm as
the man did who sold grain or pigs. In his
section of the country much corn was grown.
The ground was prepared in the fall, as for
roots. Some manured in the spring. Both
plans are good, but he favored preparing the
ground in the fall. Corn should be planted
as soon as the ground is warm enough—say
about the 15th May—to escape the spring
frosts. The seed to use is just what will
mature in this section of the country. They
had formerly used large corn but now looked
for early varieties. The formerly used a seed
drill, to drop a seed every two feet. Now
they planted in hills from three to four feet
apart, dropping the seed with a two handed
corn planter, four or five grains in a hill, and
if all grew hoe out two of them. Put in the small
varieties at the south side of the field and the
large varieties at the north end. The land is
clay and rolling, stony, but not sandy. The
clay land is later than the loamy. When
sprouted nicely the ground is harrowed until
the corn is well up, about 8 inches high. A
common, well sharpened harrow is used. He
would not advise sowing in drills, but if such
was done harrow afterwards. When harrow-
ing do the same way all the time. Go deep
first and then gradually ease up. When the
corn is six feet high harrowing is stopped. It
is not hard to cultivate and all the weeds
except thistles are killed by harrowing. His
silo is a portion of an old barn, well supported,
studded with scantling 2x10, lined with rough
lumber, tarred paper and planed plank on the
inside. A plank was stood in the corner
slanting and as the great secret of keeping
corn in a silo is to keep out the air, the door is
the most important part of the building. He
placed short boards between two of the studs
and filled in with tarred paper and when talk-
ing out the fodder he lowered a board at
a time. The outside was boarded
with two courses of lumber with tarred paper
between. Every farmer should have a feed
room to mix corn for the cattle. To fill the
silo the corn should be well ripened. If it is
not the corn should be wilted. If too sappy
the ensilage will be sour. He never found
that freezing did any harm if there was a fair
amount of sap in the corn. If corn freezes in
the spring, harrow. He would rather have it
frozen twice in the fall than once in the spring.
He filled right along every day until filled.
He wanted silos at least 20 feet high, 30 is
better. Pack in tight along the sides and
especially at the corners. The higher the silo
the better, as the air would be pressed out.
After the silo is filled it will pack down. He
found that ensilage improved the flow of milk.
Formerly it was said that at least 120 degrees
was necessary, but that idea was exploded. A
farmer should feed from the top and get over
the top as soon as possible as ensilage will not
keep over two days when exposed to the air.
Pea straw made a good cover. He would not
advise a partition in a silo, but advised all to
build large enough. A cubic foot holds 50
pounds and 40 lbs a day is a good ration for an
ordinary milk cow. He had always found that
the more milk, the more feed was consumed.
He has had a silo for two winters and
would not be without one now. Corn
stored in a barn loses much of its nutritive
powers. The ensilage is much superior to dry
corn. It had been found that ensilage made
cheaper beef than any other food. Corn is
hard on land, especially if sown broadcast or
thickly. He would like to have ensilage all
summer, as it would keep, if properly covered,
for two years or more. He had found that
butter made from ensilage in April had won a
prize in September. He had fed a cow beaver
hay, chopped barley, meal and mangolds
and found that the feed cost 8 1/2 cents per
pound for the butter produced. With
ensilage and chopped grain the cost was 5
cents per pound. He sold his butter all the
year around for twenty-five cents and thought
that winter dairying was the best thing that
a farmer could go into. Last year each of his
cows paid him \$56.35 for butter. He kept only
cows in his silo and did not think it
advisable to put anything else in although
some had made a success by putting in other
kinds of grain. He did not consider that
turnips were harder on land than corn. The
best corn he found to be Compton's early and
Longfellow and different kinds of sweet corn.
They wanted 14 to 15 tons to the acre. He could
not find profit in turnips, which he fed his
calves.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened at 1.30 with
a large attendance.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Mr. Yuill answered some questions from
the drawer. He preferred Compton's early
and Longfellow as the best varieties of corn to
grow.

Mr. Connolly said that he had raised fifty
bushels of corn to the acre.

In answer to a question Mr. W. M. Robson
said that the best winter apples were the
Northern Spy and the new variety the Ontario.
The concord grape for a black one and the
Niagara for a white one, were the best vari-
eties. To increase the yield of apples some
stripped half of the blossoms off each
season.

"What is the best substitute for hay?" was
a question that brought out several answers.

Mr. Minthorne said that for cattle oats and
Hungarian grass and corn were the best
substitutes.

Mr. Jackson said that millet and corn were
good, the latter the best. Hungarian grass
was also good.

"What is the best kind of corn to sow for
green food?"

Mr. Minthorne and Mr. Yuill recommend-
ed the American horse tooth corn.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

"Should the flocks of Ontario be increased
and how to improve them" was the topic of
Mr. John Jackson. He gave as a reason why
the number of sheep should be increased that
the price of grain had got down to such a low
figure that it would not pay to raise it, for
instance wheat and barley. Land suited to
growing grain would grow good grass, peas,
roots and the like and if by feeding this on the
farm we can realize more money out of it and
retain the manure to keep up the fertility of
the soil. Continual cropping and selling off
the farm impoverishes the land and wears out
the capital invested, while by feeding on the
farm the capital is increased. Sheep give
better returns than any other animal, after
being fed on coarse grains. The bottom is out
of the horse trade and the exporting of cattle
has reached a low ebb, but as regards our
dairy interests, the outlook was exceedingly
bright, mainly on account of the magnificent
success scores of our dairymen at the world's
fair. The success of the breeding industry has
been good lately, but it may go down at any time.
Sheep are the most valuable scavengers and
are useful in destroying weeds. In Ontario
there are only 12 sheep to each 100 acres of
cleared land, very unequally distributed. It
would be no strain on Ontario to triple its
flocks, which would mean three millions more,
which at \$5 per head would mean \$15,000,000,
besides a large increase in the fertility of
the soil. Our soil and climate are suited to
sheep culture, far better than that of England
and yet English mutton is known all over the
world and no industry pays so well in that
country as that of raising sheep. There is no
sheep disease here and the animals enjoy cold
as long as they are dry overhead and under-
foot.

To show how large a quantity of stock a
certain amount can carry, a writer of 1888 said
that a man with 500 acres of land had 700
sheep in winter and 1450 in summer, besides
140 head of cattle. Our crops are the best for
sheep in the world and in the last 100 years
the Southdown sheep had improved most
wonderfully. His ideal sheep was one on
short legs, wide head, level between the ears,
eyes full, bright and prominent, face full,
not too long below the eyes, well up in the neck,
which should be short and great care should
be taken in selecting the proper kind of a sire,
a masculine looking one, and changing him
every two years, always keeping to the same
breed. Our sheep, mainly Canadian bred,
had swept the field at Chicago and there will
be a great demand for them for breeding pur-
poses from across the lines, especially as many
of the prize winners were bred in Can-
ada.

ANIMAL PARASITES.

Prof. Panton, of the Guelph Agricultural
College, took up "External Animal Para-
sites." Quite a number affected farmers'
animals; some affected the animals inside and
others outside. The different types are ticks,
bots, and mites. Some lice fed on hair and
wood mainly and were found upon horses,
oxen, cows, pigs, sheep, dogs and hens. Their
characteristic was a square head. Blood
suckers were another type. They bore in and
suck blood. These are the true lice. Their
characteristic is a sharp boring nose. The

remedies for these are, using solutions and
dusting powders on and smoking. There are
many good solutions on the market, but
kerosene emulsion, consisting of hot water,
soap and coal oil is very effective. It should
be made carefully and well mixed. For lice
of either kind the solution should be used one
part to twelve of water. Insect powder can
be put on with bellows. It should be fresh
and should not be exposed to the air.
Kerosene emulsion is the cheapest of all and
perhaps the best. Some still fumigate with
sulphur, but it is not frequently done now.
The next order of parasites is the fly order of
which there are five. First the horse bot. The
larvae are laid on the horse's foot and the horse
licks them and thus gets them into the
stomach. They only remain in the stomach a
short time, when they come out. A good
remedy is to shear the legs. The ox bot lays
on the ox's back underneath the skin. The
egg develops and sometimes inures the hide
and the beef. Lumps will be noticed with
air holes on top. Grease will fill the holes
and kill the flies. A good plan is to force
them out. The sheep fly attacks the nose and
crawl up into the sheep's head, but not into
the brain. The common remedy is to put tar on
the sheep's nose. A few furrows plowed in a
field will benefit the sheep. The horn fly has
caused much trouble recently. It rests on the
horn, where the cow cannot reach it with its
tail. The sheep tick is a very degraded form
of fly. For the latter dips are the remedies.
Small brown spots found on sheep are not eggs,
but pupae. All referred to are true insects
with wings and six legs. Another type are the
mites, which live in and under the skin. They
are very small and hard to get at. Some bore
deeper than others and one variety feed in
clusters. They all belong to the spider
family. The remedies are the dips referred to
before. When the insects are outside they are
easily reached, but when they are in they are
hard to kill. For horn fly the fish oil is better
than the kerosene emulsion, as it will keep the
flies away for a longer period. It would
certainly be to the cattle raiser's advantage to
get rid of the pests as soon as possible.

breeder had informed him that he had raised
horses, cattle and sheep and had found that
the latter paid the best.

Mr. Davidson, from the body of the hall,
wanted to know how to get rid of vagrant
dogs, who had spoiled the sheep industry in
his locality?

Mr. John Jackson said that collars and
bells on the necks of sheep were said to be
effective in keeping off dogs. Poisoned meat
also had a good effect.

Several members pointed out that the latter
plan was illegal, although very effective.

Mr. J. H. Knight inquired if it did any
harm to have sheep running at large on the
roads?

Mr. John Jackson did not think that
exercise would hurt the mutton.

ROAD MENDING.

Mr. J. H. Knight spoke on "Road mend-
ing." He said that there was no road making
in this country, but only road mending. He
exhibited a diagram showing that if a horse
could draw 100 pounds on a level road, with
an incline of 1 in 100 he could draw 90 pounds,
1 in 50, 81; 1 in 40, 72; 1 in 30, 64; 1 in 20,
54; 1 in 10, 40; and 1 in 10, 25 pounds. He
then pointed out that a proper grade should be
maintained. By means of a diagram he show-
ed the road as generally made in the country
and then how it should be made, reaching
from fence to fence, with the grade gradually
raised in the centre, allowing the water to flow
away and giving a good reason for teams to pass.
This kind of road is the most suitable for
winter as well as summer. The cost would
not be great as only a small additional sum
over that expended now would be required.
On many of the roads the children could
hardly get along, but the pigs had no
difficulty.

Mr. L. Minthorne spoke as a pioneer and
agreed with Mr. Knight that it would be a
very nice thing to have prettily rounded roads,
but the cost would be too great and with so
many railways in the country, it was nonsense
to talk of properly graded country roads.

Mr. Geo. Graham agreed with Mr. Knight
as to a winter road and thought that too much
money was spent on the middle and not
enough on the sides of the roads.

Mr. Donald Jackson favored some new
system of paying for the making of roads,
such as the levying of a special tax. The
present statute labor system was a farce. In
some places the roads were good, but in others
they were almost impassable.

Mr. John Campbell said that in his section
of the country they were endeavoring to make
permanent roads and had adopted one very
much like Mr. Knight's model one.

Mr. J. W. Read, of Reaboro, thought it
would pay to take a year to drain the roads
and he spoke from an experience of 53 years
in this locality. If the roads were properly
drained there would be less trouble and better
roads.

Mr. Elias Bows would put gravel on the
roads in July, not later, and put up rails, to
compel people to drive on the centre of the
road. A good plan was to put gravel 8 or 10
inches deep and about 5 feet wide. After
travelling on it for some months fill in the ruts
and you have a first-class road.

PLANT BLIGHTS.

Prof. Panton congratulated the audience on
the large attendance and characterized it as the
best in that respect and in questioning and
debating power that he had yet attended. He
showed two large sheets containing drawings
of grain and injurious insects. The address
was on "Invisible plant blights, mildews and
rusts." A spore is invisible. Every seed has
a germ or embryo. A spore has no germ. He
went into the matter minutely and then
described the wheat smut, of which there are
two kinds, loose smut and stinking smut or
bunt, which impairs the value of flour and
thus decreases the price of wheat. Loose
smut shows where the plant is going to pro-
duce grain. It germinates gradually and at
last gets inside the shell of the kernel of the
grain and injures it. Bunt smut can be seen
and smelt. The spore is larger than that of
the other and the microscope reveals a
difference between the two kinds of smut. The
latter entirely fills up the grain. There is also
the corn smut, which gets into the cob and
other portions of the plant. Smut he regarded
being as much of a plant as an oak tree and
urged that pupils in the rural schools should be
familiarized with this matter. Dipping the
grain in a solution of sulphate of copper, one
pound to twenty gallons of water, for 12
hours will kill the spore. Sulphate of iron is
also used. Others dip the seed in hot water
from 132 to 135, for five minutes and kill the
spores, but great care must be taken to have
the water at the figures given. The life history
of the potato blight is almost similar to that
of the smut. The spores grow on the leaves and
drop to the ground and gradually develop and
wriggle around until they reach the potato and
blight the tuber. The grape blight is almost
similar. If the plants are sprayed with a
mixture made of 45 gallons of water, 6 lbs.
sulphate of copper and 4 lbs. lime, the blight
will disappear. He thought that spraying
grasshoppers on an infested field would kill
grasshoppers. A mixture of coal tar and
arsenic sprinkled on a field will also kill them.
Another plan is to draw a pan, containing tar
and coal oil, over the field and a large number
of the insects drop in.

Several members had tried Paris green with
but poor effect.

Prof. Panton said that turkeys and fowl are
great grasshopper traps.

Mr. J. W. Read could not see that science
had discovered any cause or remedy for smut
or rust. He instanced a case of barley which
was very badly smutted and quite black one
year, but next year when the smutted barley
was sown the crop was of the very finest
quality and no smut had appeared since. With
regard to rust he had found that the stalk split
and took away the moisture from the head,
and that he believed to be the cause of rust.
He had seen rust in a common milk thistle,
when it was cut by a scythe.

Prof. Panton explained that the cause of the
rust and the bursting of the stalks was caused
by spores working from the inside. Spraying
will not prevent rust and no sure remedy for it
is yet known.

FARMING TOPICS.

Mr. Geo. Graham spoke on general farming
topics and made one of the hits of the day.
He had found that all were not adapted for
the same pursuits in life. Only a comparatively
small number could make a success of the
business of raising fancy stock, but he felt
convinced that any farmer, who would dili-

gently apply himself to his work, would find
at the end of the year that he had made as
much money out of it as he could make in
applying the same amount of intelligence in
any other direction. Farmers made many
mistakes, some marketed their cattle while
young, while if they had kept them a while
longer, at a very small expense, they would
have received double the money for them. If
farmers attend to business as closely as certain
of the Lindsay merchants and manufacturers
they would all find that farming paid. He
regarded our land as the finest in the world
for agricultural purposes and at some length he
contrasted the great difference between the
Canadian and Yankee farms as noticed on a
recent trip. He found our crops much superior in
every respect, with better crops and better
buildings and a more contented looking lot of
people. The yields were better in Canada,
the prices, in many cases, were better and
taken all around he considered our own
Canada to be the best country on earth and
the lot of our people is one to be envied by
the people of less favored nations. The farmer
who purchased a \$50 cutter, mortgaged his
farm and let his buildings go to ruin and let
his fields run to weeds was not a rarity, but
he was on the wrong path. While the farmer
who attended strictly to his business is the one
who is not heard complaining.

Mr. John Campbell read a paper on "The
secret of success on the farm." He said that
the points of the farmer's year were small,
but success can be had and after an extended
visit to the United States he could say that
Ontario is the finest country under the sun. Our
constant aim should be to better our condition
and provide for the future. All should have
a high ideal and strive to reach it. Strict honesty
is a great essential to success and the many
petty deceits practised by some farmers were
depreciated. Love of show, fine horses, fine
equipages, etc., were detrimental to success.
Good, old buildings and well tilled fields
without any mortgage were far better than
fine feather with a mortgage. Every dollar
expended should be sent out in such a manner
that it would bring in another dollar in its
arms. The keeping of farm accounts is a
necessity and by so doing many mistakes made
in the past can be rectified. "Pay as you go
and go as you pay" is a very wise maxim.
Cash is king and the cash buyer has the
advantage every time. The farmer should
subscribe for and carefully read the newspapers.
The markets should be closely studied and the
goods mostly required produced and those
only of the best quality. Husband and wife
and the family as they grow up should be made
partners in the business and if the precepts set
down were carefully followed farming would
pay.

HE MADE A SUCCESS.

Mr. Jos. Yuill spoke on "The care and
management of dairy cattle." He took a
farm heavily mortgaged when he started life.
He built a barn and decided to go into dairying.
He purchased some Ayrshire cattle and
crossed them with grade cattle and best of all
he got the right kind of a wife. He purchased
two other farms, making altogether 600 acres
and his buildings are the best in his section
of Ontario, free from debt and he never made a
cent by speculation outside of his farm.
Farming will pay, if properly looked after. He
had visited the United States recently and
never felt as proud of Ontario as he did at
present.

THE POOR FARMER.

Mr. Thos. Fee read a long list of figure
from an Ontario bureau of industries report
showing that the average farmer in the
province last year, from each hundred acres of
land, made \$90.

Several members disputed many of Mr.
Fee's statements.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Mr. Jos. Yuill read a paper on "The care
and management of dairy cattle." He had
been in the dairying business all his life and in
20 years he had never sold a bushel of grain off
his farm of 600 acres. The profits of dairying
depend on the care of the cattle. He
watched his cows carefully until after the calf
was born. He placed the animal in a good
warm stall. If in high condition he physicked
the animal with salts, once a week, for a
month. When the calf is born he gives the
mother a drink of water with a little salt in it.
He never allowed a calf to suck the mother.
The cow was then milked. After about eight
milking should be fit to use. He boiled it to
see if it curdled it was not fit to use. The
calves were then fed their mother's milk and
were given a small quantity of flax seed boiled
in water. He preferred winter calves, as it
was only by producing winter butter that the
price kept up. In the spring the calves are
turned out to pasture. If milkers are wanted
have them calve at two years, or if larger
animals are wanted let them go 2 1/2 or 3 years.
Always keep the cows in good condition. The
cow weighing from 900 to 1,000 pounds is the
best for dairying. In the fall when the cold
weather comes the cows are placed in the
stable and let out when the weather is warm.
He sold his butter all to one man, the year
around, for 25 cents per pound. Last year he
made an average of \$ from each of his
cows. He shipped to Ottawa. He kept his
stables about 60 degrees all winter. The
milking is done before breakfast. After that
they are watered. Each cow is fed about 20
pounds of ensilage, with peas, oats and barley,
cut up with a straw cutter. The stables are
then thoroughly cleaned of manure, which is
drawn away. If a cow lies down, he would
not disturb her until night. At night he fed
and watered, as in the morning, with clover,
or oats, peas and some bran. He did
not feed at noon as he believed that the
animals did better on two meals a day
than on three. Milk the same cows in
rotation, just at the same hour and by
the same hands if possible. You must be
punctual and the cow will be punctual
with you. In case of failure of pasture,
he would use ensilage first and then
grain. He had 30 cows, crossed between
an Ayrshire bull and good grade cows,
select the best milkers you can get and in
the end you will have the best. Many
people make the mistake of milking the
beefing breeds and beefing the milking
breeds. The Jersey is a special purpose
cow, giving the richest milk for butter
purposes, but she is not a family cow.
He fed flaxseed to his calves just as they
could stand it, from a teaspoonful to a

(Continued on Page eight.)