

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

Vol. XLV. No. 24

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 12th, 1902

75c. a Year in Advance; \$1 if not so Paid

THIS IS NOW THE SEASON For the Ladies

And the Ladies are full of notions

BOSNET COVERS—Beautiful goods from 12½c to \$1.00.

OUR BELTS are splendid and we have them in an endless variety of styles and quantities.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR we are showing some very dainty gowns, drawers and skirts, trimmed and untrimmed.

We call special attention to our **LINEN DRESS SKIRTS** in heavy bleached, sleeved and sleeveless, at 5c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

CORSETS—Girdle, straight fronts, and D. & A., \$1.00 pair.

De La Facon, \$1.00. Crompton's erect form, \$1.00 pair.

D. & A., 404 straight fronts, \$1.25.

B. & I. straight fronts, slight figure, \$1.25 pair.

B. & I. straight fronts, full figure, \$1.25 pair.

Beside the above we carry a full line of Crompton's Newest Styles, at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

Elephant Swede

Is a large crimson variety of great merit. One of the heaviest croppers in cultivation, and an excellent keeper.

Our Seed has been tested as to its reproductive properties.

6 Pounds for only **\$1.00**

E. GREGORY'S,
Corner Drug Store, Lindsay

Portland Cement

The tests made by experts on behalf of Corporations and Contractors who are large consumers of Portland Cement has proven that the products of the...

Canadian Portland Cement

works are ahead of any manufactured in Canada, and equal to any imported. The capacity of the works is 1,800 bbls. a day. Special Prices—Call and see us or write us, or call us up by phone.

The Rathbun Co.

G. H. M. BAKER, Agent, Lindsay.

Raise Chickens for Export

We want delivered alive at your nearest G. T. R. station every chicken you can raise. Larger breeds such as Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Indian Games, and Dorkings are most acceptable. Scrub and black-legged birds are not suitable. Prices according to weight and plumpness. Good chicks bring from 40 to 90 cents per pair. We can supply settings of good Rock and Wyandotte Eggs. Where a number order together the cost is from 20 to 25 cts. per setting. For particulars write our buyer, A. E. SILVERWOOD, Box 134. DUNDAS & FLEMING BROS., Lindsay.—18-9 m.

Out of Business

That is what happens to all bugs who partake of our Government Standard PARIS GREEN. It is of the highest quality, and costs no more than the ordinary. 1 lb., 25c, 3 lbs., 65c, 5 lbs., \$1. Blue Stone for spraying purposes, 10c lb.

TURNIPS—Rennie's Prize Elephant Swedes, Greystone, Bangholm, and lowest prices

Dunoon's DRUG STORE

Next A. Campbell's Grocery

Seeds That Grow

Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel
Giant half long
Turnip Jumbo, the genuine strain, Skervings, Bangholm, Aberdeen, Yellow.
Pure Mixed Paints, Screen Doors and Windows, Forks, Shovels and Hoes.

Raymond Sewing Machine, worth \$45 for \$32.
\$50 Bicycles for \$33.

E. PROUSE, Oakwood

THE PROBLEMS OF DAIRYING DISCUSSED BEFORE FARMERS

Instructor J. W. Hart Addressed the West Victoria Institute on Butter and Cheese

The annual meeting of the West Victoria Farmers' Institute was held in the council chamber in town on Wednesday afternoon of last week, as announced in last issue. Pres. Channon, Vice-President Jackson and Sec. Keith were re-elected. These directors were appointed: Albert Davidson, E. H. Hopkins, W. M. Robson, W. Grant, R. Reid, Seth Methrell, Geo. Dark, W. R. Swain, A. Mark, W. Mitchell, S. Washington and E. Mosgrove. The auditors are Messrs. Trew and J. B. Knowlson.

The president's report showed that three meetings were held last year. The one scheduled for Little Britain had been cancelled on account of bad weather. The total attendance at the 3 meetings had been 640 and 29 addresses had been delivered. The membership was 132 or 20 fewer than it was the year before. The loss of the Britain meeting accounted for that. Correspondence with Scarborough regarding its seed fair had got the information that to that fair farmers bring samples of grains they had grown. One might have been held in Lindsay but for the bad weather at the time thought of.

The treasurer reported \$21 of a balance against \$24 in the previous year.

The regular meetings of the year were set down for Woodville and Little Britain. The supplementaries will be held at Kirkfield, Oakwood, Valentinia and Lindsay.

Pres. Channon favored holding four instead of three. He said that it was easier to get money now for the work than formerly because farmers better appreciate its benefits. He believed, too, that an extra meeting would result in a revenue instead of an expense. Capt. Hunter suggested holding one at Valentinia and Mr. Donald Jackson favored including Kirkfield in the list. Mr. Dennis Scully was in the chair during the election of officers.

Mr. Albert Davidson thought that some members who joined expecting to get a lot of literature did not get it, and hence dropped out.

MR. HART'S LECTURE

Mr. J. W. Hart, instructor at the Kingston Dairy School delivered an address on "Dairying." The audience was very small but Mr. Hart hoped that by the aid of the press he should reach a considerable number. This hope was all the better founded because Mr. W. L. Smith, editor of the Toronto Sun was present.

Mr. Hart had been announced as "professor" but said he was unused to the title which might arouse unfounded expectations in his hearers. Herewith are some of the points of his address:

Canadian butter is a successful competitor with the Danish in the British market. It only brought 94 shillings per 100, however, while the Danish got 112. That is it sells for 4 cents a pound below the best price.

Siberia, that supposedly barren, frigid and forsaken country sends large quantities of butter into England.

The Danish government helps the industry. Veterinary surgeons examine the cattle, the poor butter is kept at home by law, central stations supply wholesome starters to the factories and the return of unpasteurized skim milk in the cans is forbidden. By pasteurizing a mild-flavored, long-keeping butter is got.

We can, with proper conditions, make just as good butter as the Danes. Our governments, both Dominion and local should help the Canadian industry more than they do. Those of New Zealand and Australia are doing it.

Denmark, some years ago, suffered from great agricultural depression. Steady cropping had robbed the land of its fertility. The government took hold of the problem and now instead of exporting fodder Denmark is importing it in the form of meals and other concentrated food for cattle.

About \$1,589,000 is invested in Canadian creameries and \$11,682,000 in cheese factories. In 1891 the cheese factory patrons got 85½ cents per 100 for their milk and those of the creameries 73 2-5 cents. Besides this they got the whey and skim milk. The latter was more valuable than the former and made the returns about equal.

The cheese business has more practical methods than the butter business. Butter is made chiefly in winter and just as a good market has been secured the supply ceases and the market is lost, to be regained only after a good deal of the new season has passed. We must aim at making butter all the year round. At the Kingston school we have the same difficulty in a small way. Our salesman goes to the retailers to sell our butter. They say "Oh, we are using the Ramfrew or Victoria butter—for your butter sells well down there—and it takes quite a while for us to start our goods selling. When we have got a good trade, it is not long before we stop making and

the same thing has to be done over again the next year.

BUTTER, NOT CHEESE

We are sending enough cheese to England. We should improve the quality, but not greatly increase the quantity or we shall break the price. The quality of butter sent ought to be increased. Our transportation facilities largely overcome our greater distance than Denmark from the English market. Even New Zealand butter gets there and sells for more than ours, so that the distance is no great drawback. In New Zealand the goods are examined by an official at the port of shipment and if found defective is not allowed to go out. Thus nothing but high-class butter goes to the English market. We are likely not ready for that in this country. A great many small creameries that are now selling inferior butter would have their product stopped from going out of the country.

Last year there were 976,124 cows in Canada and their dairy product was worth 25 million dollars. The problem now is to produce more and cheaper milk. At this season of the year milk is produced more cheaply than at any other because the fodder and conditions are at their best.

Pres. Channon—When the cows are on grass, would the addition of half a gallon of meal for each cow improve the quality of the milk?

Mr. Hart—No. During 5 years at the South Carolina station I found that the quality—the amount of butter fat—was not improved by feeding. The flow of milk was it would be a good thing, however, to feed a little meal after your cattle are put on grass. It is not good to wholly change the fodder suddenly. I would not put them onto heavy grass for a full day at once to start with.

Mr. Smith, of The Toronto Sun—Does not the milk test lower in fat when the cows are put onto grass?

Mr. Hart—Not because they are eating grass; the fact is that when freshly renewed, cows do not give as rich milk as they do later. Cows whose milk tests 3 percent in the spring sometimes produce 5 percent milk in the winter.

Mr. Albert Davidson—I have seen milk given by cows at a strawstack, and it looked very poor.

Mr. Hart—You cannot tell much by the looks of milk. That which has a weak color often makes as much butter as any other. People like to see color in the milk and the city milk companies put a little coloring material into it.

Mr. John Suggett—That matter of putting fat into milk by feeding seems to be a disputed point. I have heard people say that fat cows give increased milk. I know that some cows yield as much butter in the fall as from their larger flow of milk in the spring.

Mr. Hart—Yes, that it is true that the milk increases in richness as the season advances. But that results from a peculiarity of the cow's nature and is not affected by feeding. The richness of the milk is determined by the animal producing it. Some breeds give richer milk than others. We have Holsteins whose milk tests 3 percent but they give 8½ pounds a day, are fed high and milked three times a day. Feeding properly will enable you to get the butter out of the milk better; that is, it will increase the churnability of the cream and get you a profit in that way; but it will not add to the butter fat in the milk.

Mr. Suggett—Does not that encourage poor feeding?

Mr. Hart—No. You make in the increased quantity. The 19 cows at the Guelph farm average 8214 pounds of milk per season which makes 326 pounds of butter. A few of them average 10,000 pounds and 400 pounds of butter. Some of the herd are heifers in their first milking. The cows are chiefly Holsteins, grade Shorthorns and Ayrshires. These are not breeds noted for high-quality milk.

From a careful examination of the records of the factories in the Ottawa valley it has been found that the best cows give 8900 pounds of milk and the worst about 1300 in a season of 6 months. They have five cows at the Guelph farm that will give as much as 80 of these latter. In the Ottawa valley the cows are dried up early and wintered on straw. As a result they are out a good while in the spring before they get into condition to give much milk. The good milking strains in a herd should be bred for once and then a member of a good milking line from elsewhere should be placed at the head of the herd. It pays to give great attention to this selecting sires. They should be of good milking strains and mature.

SELLING BY TEST
The custom so common of buying milk by weight is having a bad effect. People are selling their best cows and do not know it. The quality of the milk sold is deteriorating

and every year it is taking more milk to make a pound of cheese. Buying by weight is not a good method. The Babcock test gives every man what he ought to get and it is a valuable direction to him regarding his herd. The inspector should not be employed to go around and hunt for skimmed or watered milk. There is something better for him to do. He should look after the quality of the cheese, the factory, its water, drainage, surroundings, and the obscure flavors that develop in the cheese. He must see to it that the quality is improved, for it has gone back of late.

HOW TO FEED COWS

A cow in pasture eats three or four hours and then lies down. She has four stomachs and is capable of eating a good deal at once. Then she requires quiet in which to digest it. When feeding in the stable, that should be remembered. A cow must not work for a living. If she does she will get it but will not give the dairyman one. If she is fed just enough or just such good that she must be busy all the time to get sufficient, she will not thrive. She must have rest. It is better not to change her from dry feed or poor pasture to good pasture for too long time at once. Indigestion will likely result. Cut a little for her at first and later turn her in for a short time each day until she becomes accustomed to it.

For winter feeding, ensilage is not sufficient. Clover hay and meal of some kind should be fed with it. Ensilage should be on hand to feed when the pasture becomes poor.

Mr. W. Earl—How many cows should a man have before he uses a hand separator?

Mr. Hart—It will pay if he has 4 or 5.

THE MERCHANTS OF BRITAIN ARE GETTING ABOVE BUSINESS

They Get Down to the Stock and Leave Things to Their Managers

Mr. Harold Begbie, cousin of the superintendent of the town waterworks, writes in the London Daily Mail on the cause of the decline in British trade. In a very clever and good-natured way he scores the snobbish tendency of the British merchant. He says:

No longer does the merchant scorn delights and live laborious days. He goes to bed when the Savoy is shutting its supper doors, and rises when the evening paper is selling its second edition. He drives to the city an hour or two before lunch, and returns very soon after, either to drive with his wife in the park or to take tea with Sir Timothy and Lady Tompkins of Cavendish Square. His business is an incident in a day devoted to the cultivation of what he is pleased to term society. It is, in short—this business of his—something to be voted a nuisance and a bore.

"THE ROYAL SPECIAL"

This truth is frequently forced upon my notice. I live in a beautiful district some twenty miles from London where the chief inhabitants are the mighty captains of commerce. Between 8 o'clock and 11.30 four fast trains pull up at our station en route to London. The first is called the Workman's train; the next is called the Bounder's train; the third is called the Millionaire's train; and the fourth the Royal Special. One has only to study the passengers of these four trains to see that the merchants are among the royalties.

What would their fathers have thought—and this appeal to a plural ancestry must surely move our merchants—of arriving at the shop or the office at something after 12? Does it sound as if business is regarded seriously? Does it lead one to think that British commerce will withstand the onslaughts of American and German competition?

SNOBBERY TO BLAME

The decline, then, of British industry is to be looked for in the snobbery even more rampant today than when Thackeray pinched it and George Borrow kicked it. I tell you that, brother," said Mr. Jasper Pedemigo, "if ever gypism breaks up, it will be owing to our chiefs being bitten by that mad puppy they call gentility." It is now too late to cry out for a muzzling order; the entire nation has been bitten by that mad puppy.

It is interesting to remark that while there never was a period in English history when it was considered less vulgar to be in a trade, indeed, half the aristocracy is now engaged in commerce. It is at this very period that our commerce has lost all its grip, all its intensity, all its elastic energy.

MIDDLE-CLASS FRISKINESS

The reason, I think, of this almost contradictory result may be found in the prevailing notion that white trade is not vulgar per se, hard and continuous application to it is. You may sell bottles now—days, or anything you like, but you must leave the details to your manager. You may own a line of steamers, but you mustn't take any interest in it. To talk about your steamers is to talk shop. You must talk golf.

It is the degeneration of the British merchant that is bringing about the decay of British trade, and it is humbling to reflect that the merchant has fallen, not to the Thor hammer blows of German competition, but to allurement of that "middle-class friskiness" which dances before the world under the title of Smart Society.

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The Weather

week ending Saturday
1st 1902

TEMPERATURE

73.50 Sunday
33.30 Thursday
38.35 Wednesday
64.73 Sunday

52.55

TATION IN INCHES

of rain in one day 1.17

5 days
of snow in on day

1 day
of melted snow 1.49

THOS BEALL

Lindsay Markets

GRAINS

er bushel... 0.00 to 0.75

per bushel... 0.00 to 0.70

per bush... 0.00 to 0.70

per bush... 0.00 to 0.52

per bush... 0.00 to 0.45

per bush... 0.00 to 0.52

per bush... 0.40 to 0.43

per bush... 0.00 to 0.75

per bush... 0.00 to 0.70

per bush... 0.00 to 0.80

per bush... 6.00 to 8.00

per bush... 0.00 to 4.75

VEGETABLES

er bag... 0.60 to 0.65

ULTRY AND DAIRY
PRODUCE

per bush... 0.16 to 0.18

pair... 0.40 to 0.60

per bush... 0.00 to 0.12

per bush... 0.07 to 0.08

per bush... 0.50 to 0.60

per bush... 0.12 to 0.13

per bush... 5.00 to 5.50

per cwt... 0.00 to 6.65

per cwt... 7.00 to 9.00

per cwt... 0.11 to 0.12

tha Lakes

ason of 1902.

ALLEY NAV. Co.

Sturgeon Point,
Lindsay.

STURION."

to October 1st.

leave 6.15 a.m. and

t, leave 7.15 a.m. and

re 8.40 a.m. and 5.30

t, leave 11.00 a.m. and 5.45

t, leave 12.10 p.m. and

arrive 1.15 p.m. and

at will await evening

train.

September 1st, leave

6.30 p.m. instead of

as served on board.

Chemong, Burleigh,
Lakefield.

MANITA."

and from September

will notice.

leave 7.00 a.m. Bur-

leave 5.30 p.m. Bur-

leave 9.30 a.m. Bur-

leave 3.00 p.m. Will

at all landings at any

rate or Burleigh at any

1 rates.

Further information can

be obtained from

EO. WILDER, at

Lindsay.

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