

HOT TIMES FOR THE FARMERS...

are here, and we can supply them with goods that will lessen their labors.

- Harvest Supplies
-Binder Twines
-Haying Tools
-Paris Green
-Machine Oils

of the HIGHEST QUALITY—that is what counts these days.

BICYCLE SUPPLIES

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Hardware, Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel

SUMMER TERM

Teachers, Students and Others will find unequalled facilities for acquiring a thorough training in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and all commercial subjects at this college.

NIMMO & HARRISON BUSINESS COLLEGE TORONTO, ONT.

IT WILL PAY

you if you intend building this season to consult me before making contracts. I have an up-to-date planning mill, and can supply everything that is needed for housebuilding at the very lowest prices.

GEORGE INGLE The Lindsay Planning Factory.

Cramps and Colic

Always relieved promptly by Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

When you are seized with an attack of Cramps or doubled up with Colic, you want a remedy you are sure will give you relief and give it quickly, too.

You don't want an untried something that may help you. You want Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which every one knows will positively cure Cramps and Colic quickly.



But now a word of proof to back up these assertions, and we have it from Mr. John Hawke, Coldwater, Ont., who writes: "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a wonderful cure for Diarrhea, Cramps and pains in the stomach. I was a great sufferer until I gave it a trial, but now I have perfect comfort."

The Watchman-Warder

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1899

G.T.R. LOCAL TIME-TABLE

DEPARTURES.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes entries like Belleville Mixed, Port Hope Mixed via Bothany, Toronto Express, etc.

ARRIVALS.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes entries like Hamilton Mixed, Toronto Express from Port Hope, Port Hope Mail from Toronto, etc.

The 11.00 mail for Port Hope closes at the P. O. at 10.45 a.m. The 3.55 mail for Toronto closes at 8.30. The 11.00 mail going north connects with the I. B. & O. R.

I. B. & O. RAILWAY.

G. T. R. SERVICE.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes entries like Leave Lindsay, Leave Junction, Arrive at I. B. & O. Junction, Arrive at Lindsay.

I. B. & O. SERVICE.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes entries like Leave Bancroft, Leave Junction, Arrive at Junction, Arrive at Bancroft.



THE WEEDER.

A Tool of the Good Farmer and the Best Way to Use It.

The weeder is essentially a tool of the good farmer, but it is not always the good farmer even that can give it just the proper place, where it will do the best work, and out of its proper place it is not worth much. But usually the good farmer will be more apt to have the proper place than the poor farmer, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer. Where I have found the best place to use the weeder is on land that was well plowed and harrowed until perfectly level, and land that is full enough of vegetable mold to be loose and mellow, and the seed, whatever it was, put in an even depth and deep enough so that the weeder would not pull it out. With the soil in such a shape, as every careful farmer likes to see it, the weeder used often and early will prove itself a very valuable tool.

But, on the contrary, if the field is badly plowed and harrowed and left lumpy and cloddy, with roots and stones and other obstructions in the way, and if the seed is put in as it would have to be in such a place, and then if the weeds are permitted to get a good start, it will be about as poor a tool as can be put in the field. It can never come into competition with "the man with a hoe" when it comes to pulling and digging good sized weeds from around the crop. But those who have learned that the best time to kill weeds is before they can be seen are the ones that will make a success with the weeder.

Or perhaps it may be better to go farther back than that and say that the killing of weeds is only the secondary object in cultivation, and that the loosening and stirring of the soil to stimulate the plant growth are the first object of cultivation and that the killing of weeds is but a side issue. This I believe is the best way to look at it, and if we work on this principle the weeds will not give us much trouble.

The use of the harrow on cultivated crops after they are planted has become quite common among farmers, and has done much to pave the way for the weeder, which can be used much longer and after the crop is much larger. Any one who has harrowed his corn or potatoes will no doubt have noticed that the greater part of the damage done to the crop is when something like a corn stubble or sod catches under and drags along and tears up the crop. This trouble does not occur with the weeder, as it is so closely under the control of the one who holds it.

Of the various makes of weeders it is hard to say which is best. It is not so much a question of round teeth, or flat teeth, or slant teeth, as it is where and when we use it, and the farmer who uses his weeder when the conditions are the best and uses it intelligently will be satisfied with it. But unless he does he will be apt to condemn it.

Our Agricultural Exports. According to official statistics of our foreign trade, the merchandise of domestic origin that was shipped from this country to foreign markets during the fiscal year 1898, 70.93 per cent, measured in value, consisted of the various products of American agriculture.

One of the interesting facts as regards our agricultural exports for 1898 is that they show a greater gain proportionately than our nonagricultural exports. In 1898, as has already been pointed out, products of agriculture formed 70.93 per cent of our total shipments of domestic merchandise, whereas in 1897 they formed only 66.84 per cent. Our export trade in farm produce more than kept pace during 1898 with the remarkable growth that occurred in the exportation of American manufactures.

Experience With Bee Plants. I have tried crimson clover for three seasons, and for this section it is a success, and coming just after fruit bloom it has proved a great boon to my bees. I practice sowing in corn at its last cultivation or with buckwheat. I prefer to have it sowed from June 20 to July 1, as it is not so liable to winter kill sown this early, but I have sown as late as Aug. 15 with a good stand the following spring.

Sweet clover yields abundantly here, but grows most successfully on rich land. I find the seed propagates best when sown during the winter, and when thus sown it will hold its own in all waste places, provided the ground is rich, says a West Virginia correspondent of American Bee Journal.

How to Kill Woodchucks. Bisulphide of carbon is a very deadly gas, and will kill any living thing that breathes it in. The woodchuck has usually several openings to his burrow. It is necessary to use the gas in some airtight inclosure. First make sure that the woodchuck is at home. Then close all the openings but one. Wrap a small stone in either cotton batting or rags and saturate the cloth with the bisulphide, being careful not to breathe it. Then roll the whole thing down into the hole, poking it in with a stick if necessary, and then close the opening securely. The bisulphide will evaporate quickly, and the vapor will spread through the hole and kill Mr. Woodchuck if he breathes it.—Rural New Yorker.

SELLING HAY.

New Its Removal from the Farm Also Removes the Fertility of the Home-stand—Plain Figures.

A reader of The Practical Farmer writes: "I saw some time ago a statement in The Agricultural Epitomist that in selling off the farm a ton of clover hay the farmer removed \$8.20 worth of fertility from the farm, and of timothy hay \$5.45 worth. Are these estimates correct? If so, then when we are selling clover hay at \$4 a ton, and timothy hay at \$3 to \$6, we are doing a losing business. Will you kindly give your views on this point in the P. F.?"

The figures given were correct in years past, and may be now where fertilizers are bought at retail, to this extent: You could not buy in market the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in one ton of clover hay for less than about \$8.20. After the clover decayed in the ground the plant food from it would be just as good as that from fertilizers. In addition, the clover would furnish considerable vegetable matter, which is valuable as quickly available as nitrate of soda, where one wanted the fertility for some quick growing crop; but for ordinary farm crops in rotation, like corn, oats, wheat and clover, the plant food in one ton of the clover was worth as much to the farmer as \$8.20 worth of fertilizers containing the same constituents in the same proportion. You see there are many things to think of. Clover hay contains a good quantity of nitrogen and potash and little phosphoric acid. Now if your soil particularly needed phosphoric acid, and was rich in nitrogen and potash, why the clover hay might not have a manurial value to you of \$8.20; that is, returning it to the land might not enable you to get any such amount out of it within two or three years.

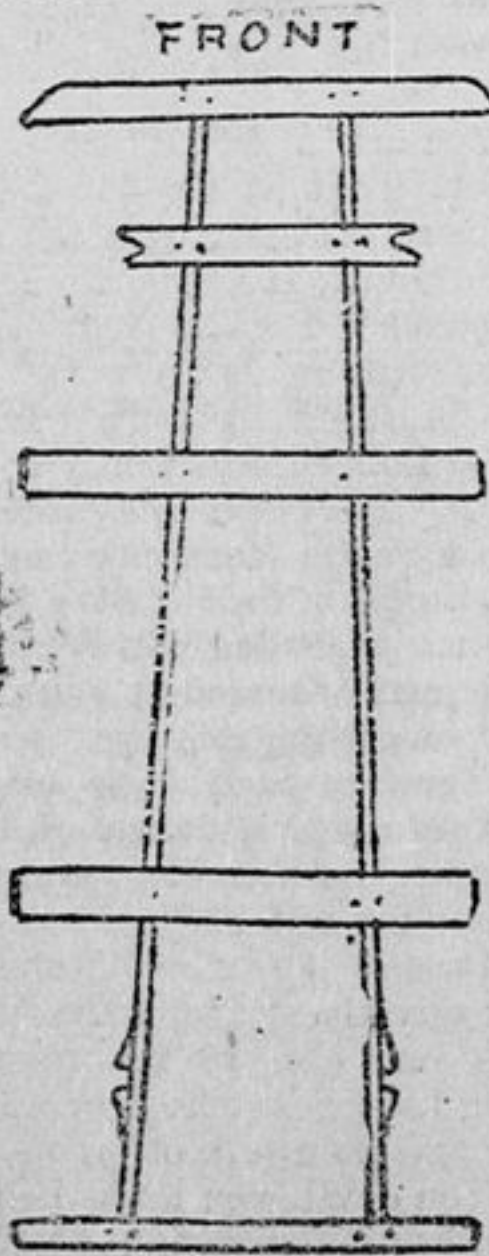
But now I have said above that the manurial value of the clover was \$8.20. Has there been any change? Yes, a slight one, because the constituents that go to make fertilizers are cheaper. This makes the fertilizing value of clover slightly less, say about \$7 a ton. It might be a little less yet if you bought your nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash at first hand and did your own mixing. Of course the fertilizer men will sometimes say that the plant food in the fertilizer is a great deal more valuable than the same amount in clover. It is human nature. They want to make you buy their goods. Sometimes, doubtless, they do not know any better. But there is not a high scientific authority in the land who will tell you, if he is disinterested, that the above statements are essentially true and fair.

Now of course one can sell hay for a good many years from rich land without noticing much difference. And he may say, "It's all bosh about so much plant food going off the farm. Why doesn't my farm run down if this is true?" Well, it will, my friend, just as surely as the years roll round, unless you make up the loss in plant food and vegetable matter in some way. There are plenty of sections where they have found this out by sad experience. I would not sell clover hay at \$4 a ton or \$8 either. I would put the plant food back into the soil and turn it into something that would bring more dollars and take less fertility off the farm. It is nearly always best to feed out the clover hay, saving all the manure from loss, and then put the manure back on the land. Wisely managed, one ought to be able to get \$4 a ton out of it by feeding certainly, and then he would have three-fourths of the manurial value at least left in the manure. If all farmers would deal with these matters from a business standpoint the price of hay would soon be up where it should be. Of course towns and cities must have hay, but they ought not to have it at a price that makes the farmer work for nothing and board himself. Surely no eastern farmer ought to sell hay at any such prices as given above. You can do a great deal better. And you must, or see harder and harder times. Much of the land in the east has got to the point where the owner must consider what he is selling off, as it has to be put back. Feed out the hay, unless the price is very high, the clover in particular. Save all the urine by having a cement floor. Don't let the manure heat or leach in the yard. Thus you will save all the nitrogen and potash, and then you can buy some phosphoric acid, which is cheap, if needed.—T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

A SIMPLE DEVICE.

One Farmer's Method of Turning Short Without Backing.

The illustration explains the form of our grain rack for turning short. The



beams are made closer together at the front end so the wheels can turn under the load without locking, allowing us to turn as short as when the bed is on. A 2x4 scantling is fitted on the rack in front, which just fits the standards to hold the rack in place. The front corners are rounded to keep from hitting the horse in going down hill.—Benjamin Williams, in Practical Farmer.

Don't Keep Fleeces Over Long.

Something is very often lost by keeping the fleeces over too long. Wool dries quickly and then becomes harsh to the hand, and thus loses something in selling value. It becomes weak and loses its native elasticity, and this is another detriment. It is the moisture in it which gives strength to the fibre, and for these reasons the place and method of storage should be neither dry nor wet, but cool and well aired and a little damp.

THE DAIRY COW.

New Scale of Points for Judging the Outlines Clearly Shown—Prof. C. L. Beach's Method.

Prof. C. L. Beach of the Storrs Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., writes thus to Hoard's Dairyman: It is fair to assume that the breeders of the various dairy breeds are each striving to produce an ideal dairy cow. In a study of the types of the various breeds by means of their official score cards respectively, the student is confused by the disagreement and lack of harmony in the respective scales of points.

This lack of harmony is manifest: 1st. By an absence of any system in arrangement of points.

2nd. By different values assigned to the same structural development.

3rd. The different score cards are at variance as to the points or structure which should constitute a typical dairy cow.

To illustrate: The Holstein score card allows 12 points in 100 for a perfect udder, the Guernsey 26 points, the Ayrshires 30 points, and the Jersey 34 points. For a perfect escutcheon the Holstein and Guernsey allow eight points, the Ayrshire three points, and the Jersey nothing.

For the color of skin, texture, and fineness of hair the Jersey and Ayrshire allow five points, the Holstein ten points and the Guernsey 20 points.

To avoid the confusion which must arise in the mind of the student from an acceptance and application of these various standards, the following score card has been adopted with us and used (irrespective of breed) in our study of dairy cows. This score card is based on some knowledge of the physiology of the cow, as well as on a comparative study of the form of typical dairy cows. An attempt has been made to incorporate the following ideas:

1st. The dairy cow must have a large digestive capacity, and hence a long, deep and well sprung barrel.

2nd. Milk is a manufactured article, and the need of roomy laboratory or udder is apparent.

3rd. Milk is secreted in the udder from the blood, and hence the size of the milk veins becomes an indication of the amount of blood that can be carried through and away from the udder.

4th. The digestion of a large amount of food and its subsequent manufacture into milk must class the dairy cow as a hard worked and wonderfully active animal. The need of a well developed



OUTLINES AND POINTS FOR JUDGING AND SELECTING THE DAIRY COW.

nerve system to guide, superintend and control the functions of the highly developed organs of digestion and secretion is imperative.

5th. The dairy cow must then be spare, depleted of all superfluous flesh, in order to be an economical and persistent milker.

In designing this score card, we have adopted the suggestion of the editor of The Dairyman of dividing a cow into three portions by drawing two perpendicular lines, one just behind the withers, and one in front of the udder. To the front portion we assign 13 points; to the middle, 20 points; to the rear, 34 points, and in addition we allow 33 points for indications of a persistent milker.

Many dairymen are excellent judges of dairy cows. My father used to think he could go into a neighbor's herd and pick out his best cow. I believe he could do this, but I am equally sure he never taught me the secret, nor was the gift inherited. This score card is an attempt to give expression to our common knowledge of the dairy cow, and put in teachable form our knowledge of the structural points.

No claim is made to originality in treating this subject.

Structural Points for Judging the Dairy Cow.

INDICATIONS OF A LARGE AND ECONOMICAL PRODUCER.

Front, 13.

Wide between eyes, eyes prominent and bright, wide juncture of brain and spinal cord. 6
Muzzle wide. 1
Shoulders light and sharp withers, fine neck and head, brisket V not U shaped. 6

Middle, 20.

Barrel long and deep, with well sprung ribs. 10
Milk veins prominent, extending well to front, crotchet large. 4
Backbone prominent, crops seat, ribs and vertebrae wide apart. 4
Chest deep. 2

Rear, 34.

Udder—Extent well to front and up behind, must not be too fleshy teats even and squarely placed. 17
Deep from hip bone down. 4
High arching cat ham. 8
Hips bold and pelvic arch prominent. 4
Long slim tail. 1

Total. 100

We are constantly judging cows by false standards—breed, pedigree, reputation of breeder, records for one day or one week.

As dairymen, we must become better judges of the cow, by studying her form, by studying her physiology, by studying her individuality.

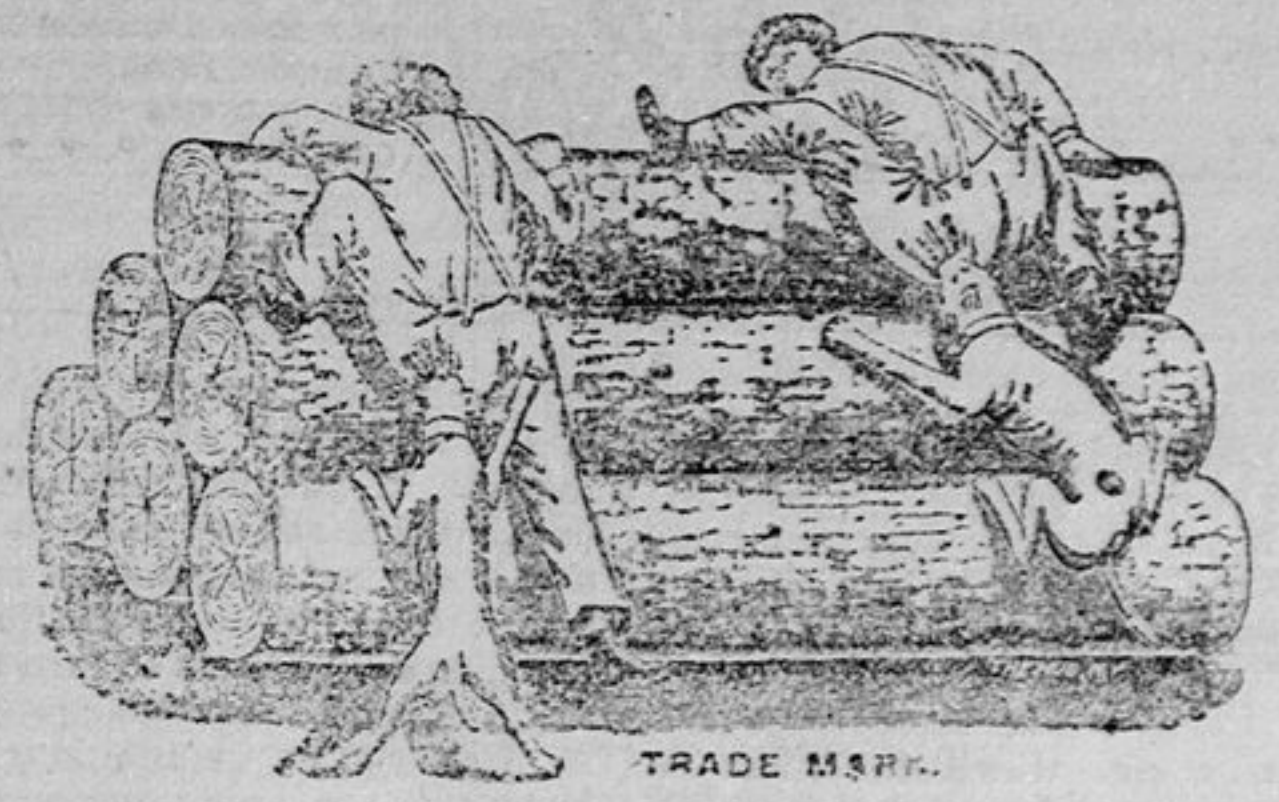
Ridding Buildings of Fleas.

A writer in The Practical Farmer gives the following method of ridding buildings of fleas: When I was a boy, father's place became infested with fleas from pigs sleeping at the barn, and they nearly drove me crazy. I heard in some way that salt would kill them. I suppose I used a peck of salt, scattering it freely about the barn and house, and at the expiration of a week we could not tell that a flea had ever been on the place. All gone. Since then I have cleared our home of them several times. One application always does the work.

Watch Your Dairy Cows.

A poor man that watches and feeds and studies his one or two cows will soon know more and make more money out of them than will ever be made by a man who feeds on the go-as-you-please method. That sort usually live and die without knowing the A B C of dairy feeding for profit.

Good Tough Butts



I have now on hand 15 First-Class Farm Wagons of all designs, made of the best XXX Stock, Round Edge Steel Tire, with the Gananoque Thimble Skein, the easiest running wagon made. If you require a neat-looking, easy-running farm wagon, give me a call.

RICH. KYLIE

W. W. LOGAN

SELLS THE BEST



Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines

in the market and the cheapest according to quality.

He pays cash for all his goods, gets best discounts and can give purchasers right prices and best terms.

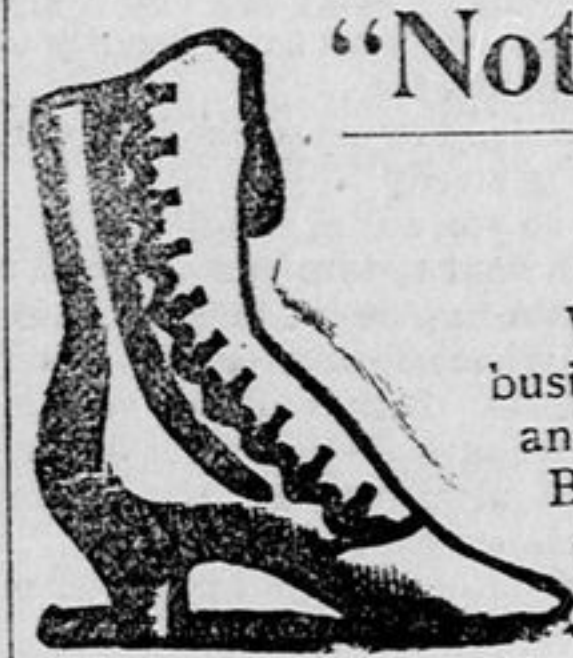
TWO YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP

W. W. LOGAN,

GENERAL AGENT.

170 Kent St. West, Lindsay, Ont.

"Nothing like Leather"



We are now starting in connection with our business the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES and repairing of the same. If you want a pair of Boots or a set of Harness, call and see what we can do for you.

HARNES, HARDWARE.

E. PROUSE, OAKWOOD

AGENT FOR CRESCENT BICYCLES.

Facts About Binder Twine

It Pays to Buy the Best.

GOLD MEDAL BRAND is made of the best quality of PURE MANILA, is spun evenly, and runs about 700 feet to the pound, and at the price we are now selling it, 1 1/2c, 1st Oct., or 1 1/4c cash, is the cheapest Twine to buy.

We have several other brands selling from 9 1/2c up, that will compare favorably with some Twines offered as pure manila.

Buying in car lots, we secure lowest possible prices, and always keep a full stock on hand during the season, so if you run short at a busy time can depend on getting a supply; some agents not only do not carry stocks, but last year, although orders were taken at low prices, the orders were never filled, all orders entrusted to us last season at 8 cents were filled at that price, when Twine was worth 12c, and this year some customers ordered early in the same way, but as prices have been reduced, all orders will be filled at the reduced prices. Following brands in stock:

- Gold Medal, strictly Pure Manila, Golden Sheaf, Pure Manila, Silver Sheaf, Red Cap, Plymouth Special.

HOGG BROS., - Oakwood

GET A SILK DRESS FREE

The old reliable publishers of the well-known and highly interesting Family Magazine, to advertise it are offering HANDSOME SILK DRESSES—full 10 to 15 yards. This offer is open to any reliable person who will send for it at once and promise to show it with the paper. If you wish to take advantage of this silk dress offer, you must first send 25 cents—silver or postage stamps—to pay for handling and postage on the paper we send three months on trial, and you will receive it by return mail.

Mrs. F. M. Nash, Williamstown, P., writes: "Just received the black silk dress—15 yards—you sent me. The quality is magnificent and I thank you a thousand times over."

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, New Haven, Conn., writes: "I scarcely believed it, but this morning my silk dress arrived. I have shown it to a dozen neighbors. They all intend sending for one. It is certainly beautiful and I will do all I can for your paper."

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