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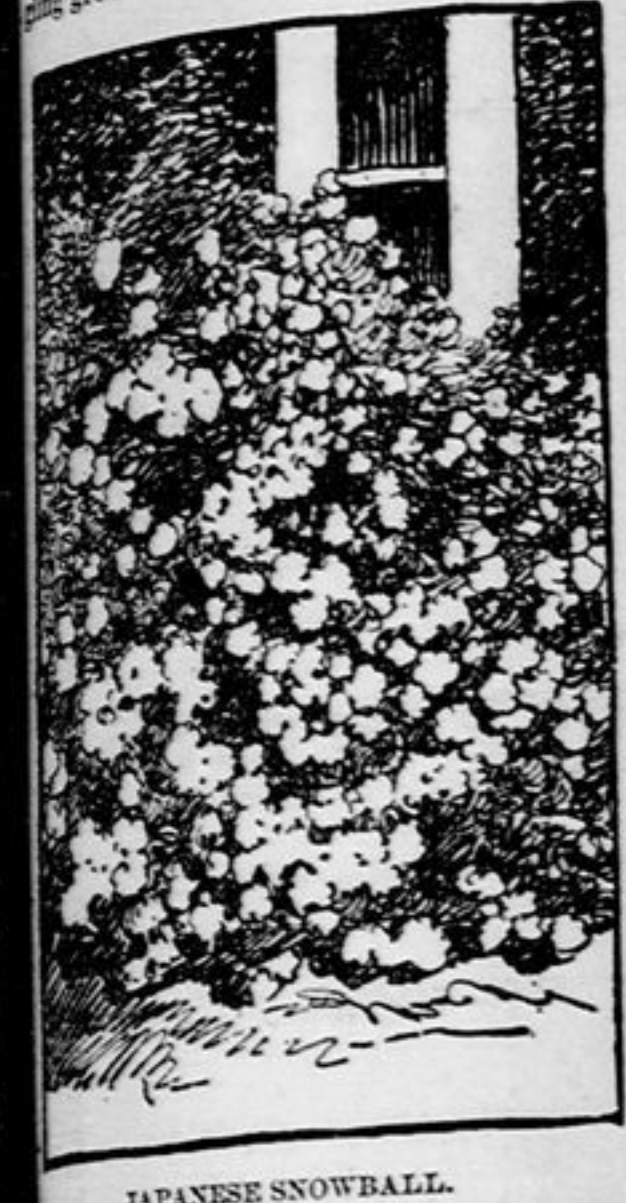
FRUIT FLOWERS

THE SNOWBALLS.

The Japanese Just What is Wanted For Memorial Day.

The common snowball of our garden is a well known bush. Until a few years ago it was "the snowball," as one of which I write was but little known here. Now the latter is the one which Joseph Meehan in Council Bluffs, Iowa, has introduced. It is very much superior to any other known Japanese shrubs are.

While the old snowball is a straggling grower, never a shapely bush, the



JAPANESE SNOWBALL.

is as shapely a grower as one could wish to fashion. It is rather a bushy shrub, yet not too formal. The flowers are arranged in pairs, one at the axil of every leaf, and when it is in flower shoots a foot or more in length. It will do in moderately good ground. It will be in its length full of flowers the following year.

The old snowball flowers more than a week earlier than the Japanese. Last year, on Memorial Day, May 30, it was in full flower, while the Japanese was just ready. It is high in favor with florists for use on that day, its long branches of flowers being just what they want. There are between 40 and 50 well known species of viburnums besides this (the plicatum) and they are in nearly equal numbers to our native country and Japan. The well known and handsome flowered sheep berry of our woods and thickets is a viburnum, as well as many other cultivated sorts.

Viburnum plicatum makes an early start to grow in spring; hence should be planted in early fall or very early spring. If planting be deferred till after the buds break in spring, close pruning has to be resorted to.

Valuable Cherries.

The Windsor cherry has been called the most valuable cherry ever given to the commercial orchardist. The markets demand dark colored sweet cherry. It brings a better price and does not decay like a light colored one. The Windsor is hard and fleshy.

New York grower says one of the valuable features of the Windsor is the great vigor of the tree, which is more resistant to disease than any other cherry tree. Black Tartarian, Black Morello, etc., are hard to raise. The Windsor alone with him remained healthy. The cherry ripens from the 10th to 15th of July along the Hudson.

The Bing is a very large cherry from Oregon, some specimens measuring three inches around. It resembles the Morello.

Manitowish and English Morello are good sour cherries.

Old Melon Seed.

An English gardener tells that having noticed that plants from old seed produced a less succulent growth than those from young seed for four years he sowed his melon plants from old seed. He says: "I then fertilized the melon plants of the older plants with the pollen of the younger, which plants were invariably the more robust. The resulting fruits were more reliable in quality, and though the female flowers had been small the fruits were large, weighing from three pounds to seven pounds." This experience seems to strengthen the existing idea that old melon seed is more satisfactory than new.

Rose Show Notes.

Queen of Edgely rose, or Pink Beauty, as it is more popularly called, is one of the latest roses to receive high praise.

The new tea rose, Ivory, a white sport from Golden Gate, received the certificate of the American Rose society and from other recognition.

Robert Scott, a rose of the shorter petalled sort and hybrid perpetual, figures among prominent novelties. It is of exquisite pink color and heavy texture.

American Beauty, Liberty, Meteor, Bride and Bridesmaid, Bon Silene, La France, Marie, Sunset, Carnot, Beauty, Golden Gate, Kaiserin, Crimson Rambler, among the notable roses of the recent show in New York.

The Italian style of gardening is being more practiced in this country, and New York rose striking features of the garden, with its white columned "pergola," or old Roman arbor, wreathed with green vines and Crimson Rambler

CORN FODDER ROOF.

CHEAP AND COMFORTABLE SHELTER FOR LAMBS.

When Properly Built, Will Not Leak. Affords Good Protection From Driving Winds—Fodder Can Be Fed When Shelter is No Longer Needed.

For three winters I have been feeding lambs bought in the fall for winter market, writes an Ohio farmer to Rural New Yorker. To succeed well with them they must be kept dry and protected from driving winds.

As I have built a number of sheds covered with straw, I can judge from experience as to the value of this shed. I find it much more easily built and much cheaper and, as straw sheds are commonly built on the farm, much superior as proof against rain and cold winter storms.

Last year I had a shed covered with fodder 65 feet long and 16 feet wide, covering 1,000 feet of space, using 500 bundles of fodder, tied with strings, 4 feet long, or 65 shocks of fodder 14 hills square. This roof never leaked. By April 1 last year the lambs fed at the barn had gone to market, and the lambs sheltered by the temporary shed moved to the barn. During April the fodder roof was fed off to the stock in the adjoining lots, leaving the skeleton frame for use again this year.

Last fall I extended the shed in length to 100 feet, using 135 shocks of fodder cut 14 hills square, making 1,000 bundles, covering 1,600 feet of floor space. This shed stands north and south, the north end coming within ten feet of low down barn. A post and rail and post and plank fence is used for the west side of the framework of the shed. The cracks between the rails and planks were covered with cheap plank to keep the lambs from eating the fodder through the cracks after it is set against the fence. The framework is constructed for a comb roof. The center row of posts is seven feet high. It should be nine or ten feet, made from white oak poles about eight inches in diameter at the butt. They are set 2 1/2 feet in the ground in a hole bored with a seven inch post auger, the posts being dressed to fit the hole. The soil is hard clay, so the posts stand firm.

The sides are about four feet high, the rafters on the west side resting on the top rail or plank of the fence. They should rest on top of posts about one foot higher. The center posts are set the same distance apart as fence posts and a rafter for each post, making them nine feet apart for the post and rail and six feet apart for the post and plank fence.

For the fodder to rest on rails are put across the rafters. The east side of the shed is open, the west made



CORN FODDER SHELTER.

tight by laying fodder two or three bundles deep horizontal with the fence and then standing a row of bundles against the fence, bending them over against the fence, bending the tops over the fence. The first course of bundles for the roof extends over this course set against the fence to shed the water off it. In covering this shed the courses of bundles were started at the north end and laid to the south. The first course is only one bundle thick. The butt of the bundles are down.

After putting on the first course I found that to top the next course directly on to this would make the roof too flat. To prevent this I laid a course on the rails above the first course. This gave a pitch for the second course the same as the first. Before putting on the next course I raised the pitch of the roof again with fodder. As nearly all the winds here blow from the west and southwest I put the fodder on the east side first, making the course at the top as near perpendicular as possible. To do this it was necessary to lay bundles lengthwise at the comb of the roof. Then the west side was covered, the top course standing up against the course on the east side, but a little higher. This keeps the wind from blowing the bundles off the east side. As all the bundles are laid from the north end toward the south each bundle as it goes down binds the preceding one, so if the wind takes them off it must commence with the last ones laid down. But to make sure of their staying on the top course has a strand of wire running the whole length of the shed, drawn tight with a wire stretcher. The roof so far has remained intact.

For a shed of this kind the steeper the roof frame can be made the less fodder it will take to cover it. It is useless to try to put on such a roof without bundling the fodder. For this shed the fodder bundles were taken from the farm wagon, but if required to be built much higher I would use my hay stacking derrick and hay slings to lift the bundled fodder on to the rack. As I have the shed, after the frame is made three men should take the bundled fodder from the shock and put on the roof in two days. I would not try to put it on when dry, but would work in the morning, when the fodder is damp, or when the weather is cloudy and damp. It is a cheap shed that is within the reach of every farmer.



HOW TO USE HEN MANURE.

It Should Be Mixed With Soil and Kept Moist, Not Wet.

Hen manure, like Peruvian guano and all other fertilizers rich in ammonia, should not in its fresh undiluted state be permitted to come in immediate contact with the roots of plants, nor with the seed. The floor of the poultry house should be strewn with powdered muck, or woods earth, or land plaster to fix the ammonia and purify the atmosphere. Subsequently the manure should be composted before being applied to the field. Usually for vegetables it should be broadcasted and raked in. For greenhouse use it is sparingly always applied in liquid form, and cautiously at all times, as it has the tendency to "burn" if used to excess, and like all other nitrogenous manures produces leafage rather than bloom.

The dung of all domestic fowls and of birds generally has marked manurial properties on account of the large amounts of ammonia and phosphate contained. Hen manure could be successfully used for any greenhouse crop if composted with five times its amount of soil (or better, sods), and to every barrel of manure 15 pounds of pure ground bone and five pounds of sulphate of potash, the whole to be cut down and well mixed before using. The same could be used for vegetable growing in the hills, or could be simply mixed with enough dry earth plaster or rock phosphate to dry it and be spread on the garden and harrowed in.

All greenhouse crops thrive equally well with the use of hen manure. For the purpose of watering plants the proportion of manure that may be mixed with water varies according to the sort of plant. About one ounce to two gallons of water may generally be used with safety; some plants will, however, bear a stronger solution.

An excellent plan of applying hen manure is to mix a portion with (in any case) several times its bulk of soil or garden refuse, and so form a fertilizing compost which may be applied to almost any garden crop with excellent results. Composts thus prepared become useful in two ways: The powerful properties of the manure become, when mixed with soil, partly absorbed by the latter and are thus rendered less harmful, and at the same time the decomposition of all the vegetable matter is hastened.

The quality of poultry manure to apply also depends somewhat on the nature of the soil. If broadcasted on the land and well worked in with harrow or rake, as much as 1,000 pounds per acre may be used. Damage from its use occurs mostly when applied to crops in hill or from lack of rain. We have never seen too much used. The difficulty has been that farmers use too little of that duplicate guano.

If the poultry droppings are collected daily, mixed with an equal bulk of dry dirt and stored in barrels, they will be in excellent condition for use in the garden when required. But the frequent admonition to keep them dry should not be followed. If allowed to become dry in the poultry house, portions soon reach an insoluble condition. If collected daily and kept somewhat damp, not wet, they will not lose ammonia and will give better results when applied to the soil.—A. V. Meerach in Farm Poultry.

Dairy Buildings

Waldo F. Brown in Prairie Farmer has the following to say about cement floors: I write from the standpoint of experience on this subject, as it is now about ten years since I put in my first stable floor of cement, and I had been watching and inspecting cement floors in stables for several years before laying mine. There is no comparison for durability between a cement floor and wood floor, as I believe the former will last without repairs for 100 years if made of the best material and properly laid down, while I have rarely been able to get a plank floor that would last ten years, and unless made of the best oak lumber it usually begins to give way in half that time. There are other advantages in the cement floor besides its durability, one of which is that by its use all of the liquid manure is saved, and another and still more important is that there will be no foul odors in the stable with this kind of a floor, for the cement will not absorb a particle of urine, and if cleaned as it should be every day and a little fresh bedding added the air of the stable will remain pure and sweet. What I say applies only to floors made of portland cement.

Farm Fences.

Bad fences have been a trouble to every rural community from the earliest history to the present day. Neighborhood rows and feuds and aggravating litigation and even bloodshed have resulted from defective fences. Wood fences, whether of rails, poles or boards, are a standing menace to the public peace wherever they exist, and but little better is a wire fence that does not effectively serve its purpose. There are nowadays a large number of patterns of wire fences ready made and sold in rolls ready to be unrolled and nailed to posts. Some of these are good, and some are better, and some are almost perfect. A really good wire fence may cost more to begin with than a wooden one, but on account of its durability alone it is far cheaper.

Dark Stables.

Dark stables are as injurious to cows or horses as a dungeon is to a man. It is the basement barns for milk cows that have developed tuberculosis to such an alarming extent. In the southwest there is no necessity for basement barns, and as far as we know they do not exist, says Farm and Ranch. But we have seen many stables that were almost as dark as Egypt on a cloudy day. These may not be so bad as basements, but they are bad enough. Sunshine is nature's great vitalizer and disinfectant, and men and animals should have it in large quantities.

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The White Wyandotte.

The illustration shows a White Wyandotte hen of pure breed. She has the ideal shape and is perfect in comb, wattles, beak, eyes and legs. At 2 years of age her plumage was pure white, showing that she is of the "stay white" kind.



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Crowding on the Perches.

Hens will crowd on the roosts even when there is an abundance of room. I believe that this crowding causes them to rest less perfectly than they would if not crowded, and thus their strength and productiveness are lessened. Again, I think this crowding causes them to overheat and thus become more apt to take cold. To prevent these evils I bore holes five-eighths of an inch in diameter, eight inches apart from center to center, for Rocks, seven fitches for Leghorns, in the upper sides of the roosts and stick wooden rounds about 15 inches long in the holes. If the rounds are only a few inches long, a hen will sometimes fly up between two hens and light on top of a round.—Stephen Barnsdale.

Guineas.

Why not raise a drove of guineas? asks a writer in Farm Journal. Their eggs are as good as hens', and their flesh has the flavor of wild fowl and is popular with epicures. Their danger signal makes them equal to the best of watchdogs in giving warnings and scolding off prowlers. They are no harder to raise than turkeys and will glean a living from orchards and fields. The white guineas are preferred by several because they are peaceable and more domestic in their habits than the pearls.

Marriage Licenses

HAPPINESS INSURED by getting your marriage license from Thos. Beall. Licenses issued either at his office on Albert-st or at his house at G. W. Beall's jewellery store, Kent-st., Lindsay.—31-

Amount to Loan

A LARGE AMOUNT of private funds to loan, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. WM. STEERS, Solicitor, Dominion Bank Building, William-st., Lindsay.—24.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to loan money on Farm, Town and Village Property, at the very lowest rates of interest, private or company of interest. McSWEYN & WELDON, Solicitors, &c., Ontario Bank Building, cor. Kent and William-sts., Lindsay. In Omemee every Monday.

GENERAL PURPOSE COW.

A Dairyman Who Pines His Faith to the Holstein-Friesian.

In an address delivered before the Kansas State Dairy association Mr. W. J. Gillette of Wisconsin said of the Holstein-Friesian:

The dairyman must bear in mind that 50 per cent of the increase of his herd will be males and must be disposed of as veal. And here I venture the statement that, as a rule, the Holstein-Friesian calf at birth is the largest calf in the world, those of none of the beef breeds excepted. This fact, together with its thrift and qualifications to take on flesh, makes it a very desirable and profitable animal for vealing purposes.

Touching upon this subject, W. S. Carpenter says: "In my experience of seven years in the packing house markets and from various other sources I find that the Holstein veal calf is considered one of the finest and most profitable carcasses to place upon the block." Of the other 50 per cent increase of the herd 17 per cent will prove for various reasons undesirable for dairy purposes and must be consigned to the block.

Now, we do not claim that we have the best beef breed, but we do claim that of the dairy breeds ours is the best for beef, and this from the fact that they are large in size, broad in their conformation and take on flesh rapidly when not in milk.

I do not claim that a first class beef animal and a first class dairy cow can be had in the same animal, but the fact still confronts us that about 67 per cent of the increase of the dairy herd is unfit for profitable dairy work. Injuries to udders, failures to breed, sorting out and many other causes which render the cow undesirable for dairy purposes are constantly making inroads upon the best herds in the land, and it is not far out of the way to say that the best kept herds are revolutionized at least every ten years; hence give us the general purpose cow. By general purpose I mean a good milk cow, a good butter cow, a good cheese cow and a cow that can be sold for beef when her days of usefulness in the dairy are ended.

SKIMMILK FOR CALVES.

Change From Whole Milk Must Be Graduated.

Allow calves with the cow three or four days or until milk is good, writes a Maryland farmer to Farm and Home. This gives the calf a good start and aids in reducing the fever in the cow's udder. Wean by feeding five quarts new milk per day in three feeds and gradually increase the amount to six or seven quarts. More calves are lost by overfeeding than from any other reason. When 2 weeks old, the calf may be changed to skimmilk, but not faster than one quart a day. The first day give five quarts whole milk and one pint skimmilk, the second day four quarts whole and two pints skimmilk and so on until the change is complete. The amount of skimmilk may be increased gradually, but not to exceed nine to ten quarts daily per head.

Flaxseed meal may be added to replace the butter fat, made by mixing ground flaxseed in cold water, adding boiling water and allowing to steam a few hours with cover on the pail. A teaspoonful of this meal is enough at first, but may be increased gradually to one-half pint of the meal daily per head. Flaxseed is better than linseed meal, since the oil is needed to replace the butter fat. Calf milk must always be fed blood warm, 95 to 100 degrees, and a careful feeder will occasionally test the temperature with a thermometer. Skimmilk not used when separated may be cooled and rewarmed when fed. Sweet milk at one meal and sour at the next causes sourness and checks the growth of the calf.

Feeding Value of Skimmilk.

Carefully made tests in feeding skimmilk to stock show that five pounds of skimmilk from the gravity system are equal to one pound of grain. If separator skimmilk is used, it requires six pounds to equal one pound of grain. As a general rule, whey is about half as valuable as skimmilk. It requires 10 to 12 pounds of whey to produce as much gain as one pound of grain. Both are exceedingly valuable for pigs and should be fed in the best possible condition as soon as available. Do not allow either to become sour.

Parturition.

Cows that have had several calves get through parturition in about 15 minutes. The more general time is an hour. Sometimes, where there are difficulties, it is prolonged for a day or longer. If copious bleeding supervenes, place a thick cloth soaked in cold water across the loins and keep it wet by frequently pouring water over it.

Dentistry

W. H. GROSS, Dentist, Lindsay. Member Royal Dental College, Ont. Headquarters for good Dentistry.

DR. SUTTON, dentist, Lindsay. Honorary graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. All the latest improved methods adopted and prices moderate. Office over Anderson & Neugent's, opposite Veitch's hotel.—29.

DR. E. A. TOTTEN, dentist, Lindsay. Graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Every department of dentistry done in a practical and scientific manner at moderate prices. Office over Morgan's Drug Store.—17.

DR. F. A. WALTERS, dentist, Lindsay. Honor graduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons. All the latest and improved branches of dentistry successfully performed. Charges moderate. Office over Gregory's Drug Store, corner Kent and William-sts.—31-ly.

DR. ARTHUR DAY, dentist, successor to the late Dr. Hart. Member of Toronto Dental College and Toronto University. Also graduate of American Dental College. Most modern dentistry practised in the most scientific manner. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Charges moderate. Office 44 Kent-st.

DR. NEELANDS, dentist, Lindsay. Extracts teeth without pain by gas (Vitalized Air) administered by him for 26 years with great success. He studied the gas under Dr. Cotton, of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Cotton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 186,417 persons without an accident. Dr. Neelands uses the best local pain obtundents. Beautiful artificial teeth inserted at moderate prices. Please send a postal card before coming. Office nearby opposite the Simpson House, Lindsay.—23.

Physicians

DR. G. S. RYERSON, 60 College-st., Toronto. Eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, will be at the Benson House, Lindsay, for consultation on Saturday, July 6th.

DR. JEFFERS. Office hours 9 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m. Residence 30 Wellington-st. Telephone No. 43.

DR. McCULLOUGH of Peterborough, will visit Lindsay every Wednesday at the Simpson House. Hours 2 to 4 p.m. Consultation in Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases.—14

DR. WHITE, graduate of Toronto University Medical Faculty, also graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office Lindsay-st. Telephone 107.

DR. A. GILLESPIE, C.A. and S.O. Office and residence corner of Lindsay and Russell-sts. Licentiate of Royal College Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. Licentiate of Midwifery, Edinburgh. Special attention given to Midwifery and diseases of women. Telephone No. 98

DR. SIMPSON, physician. Office and residence, Russell-st., Lindsay second door west of York-st. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. Dr. J. Simpson, graduate of Univ. of Trinity College, Toronto Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont. Late of Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, Grand Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District.

Barristers, &c.

DONALD R. ANDERSON, Barrister, Solicitor, &c. Office immediately opposite the Daly House, Kent-st., Lindsay.

G. H. HOPKINS, Barrister, Solicitor for the Ontario Bank. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Office No. 6 William-st. south.

STEWART & O'CONNOR, Barristers, Notaries, &c. Money to Loan at very lowest current rates on best terms. Office, corner Kent and York-sts., Lindsay.

T. Stewart. L. V. O'Connor B.A.

MOORE & JACKSON, Barristers, &c. Solicitors for the County of Victoria and the Bank of Montreal. Money to Loan on mortgages at lowest current rates. Office William-st., Lindsay. Alex. Jackson.

McLAUGHLIN, McDAIRMIID & PEEL, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Lindsay office, Baker's Block, Kent-st. We are loaning money on real estate, first mortgage, in sums large and small, to suit borrowers, on the best terms, and at the very lowest rates of interest. We do not lend on notes or chattel security.

R. J. McLaughlin, F. A. McDiarmid, J. A. Peel.

Veterinary Surgeons

W. F. BROAD, Veterinary Surgeon, Inspector of Live Stock for Dominion Government. Office and residence, 46 Peel-st., between Salvation Army Barracks and Curling Rink. Telephone 146. Calls answered night and day.

Auctioneers

PETER BROWN, Auctioneer, Oakwood P.O., Ontario. Farm stock and other sales promptly attended to. Charges moderate. Sales can be arranged for at The Watchman-Warder Office.