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POULTRY POINTERS

HIGH VALUES OF MIDSUMMER EGGS. REASONS FOR HIGH VALUES. REQUIREMENTS FOR DESIRABLE TYPE OF CHICKENS.

While there are many gratifying instances of growing interest in this branch of farm work, says A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager, Central Experimental Farm, "that there is great room for further development is proven by the fact that the supply of the better quality of poultry and eggs is yet far short of the demands of the home and British markets."

Mr. Gilbert gives two reasons for the high values of midsummer eggs. The first is the more general practice of farmers and poultry fanciers of having their fowls moult in the summer. As the moulting season is one of comparative non-production and usually occupies from eight to ten weeks, its effect on the heretofore large summer egg supply will readily be appreciated.

Another likely cause for the shortage of midsummer eggs is the practice on the part of dealers of purchasing large stocks of eggs during these months, when they are cheaper, and storing them for sale in the winter when the price is higher.

Mr. Gilbert states that some farmers find difficulties in the way of placing strictly new laid eggs and the desirable type of chickens on the market, and he points out some conditions to be observed in the production of "selected" eggs and poultry.

"In order to have the desirable flavor at all seasons eggs should come from cleanly fed and kept hens. The fowls should not have access to decaying animal or vegetable matter. This particularly applies to summer. The nests at all times should be clean, comfortable, and free from lice. The largest eggs will be laid by hens. Pullets may yield a greater number, but their eggs will be found to be of a smaller size."

"To have chickens of the desirable type and quality, the following requirements are necessary: (a) They must be of correct market type. This is brought about by breeding from parent stock of like type. (b) They should be carefully housed and regularly fed from time of hatching until of saleable age. (c) They should not be expected to 'pick up' all their own living. This practice is too common. Chickens so treated are not likely to make good market specimens, breeding stock or show birds. (d) Chickens, their coops and colony houses, should be kept free from lice. Lice-infested chickens do not thrive. (e) A thriving chicken should be a hearty eater, an industrious forager, and a quick grower. The faithful observance of these conditions is likely to be followed by the best results in the rearing of the better class of table poultry and the obtaining of reliable eggs."

"Farmers and others who contemplate going into poultry and egg production will find it to their advantage to correctly size up the requirements of the present day markets. They should from the outset

make it a rule to produce none but the best quality of butter and eggs. The best quality commands the highest price. In this department for many years past it has been held that by obtaining eggs in winter and selling them at city prices, in combination with the rearing of the best types of market chickens in early summer, a margin of from one to two hundred per cent. profit should be made by farmers, according to their nearness to or distance from a city market."

THE WEANED CALF

SOME SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE CARE AND HANDLING.

As to food, care and weaning of the calves of the beef breeds, I may say that if there is a man in attendance on the herd, I prefer leaving any cow expected to calve tied in one of the tie-up stalls, as a great many box stalls are too small for cows to calve in. I know a number of calves being lost in this manner where the herdsman was not present just at the time. The cow will often lie too close in the corner of the stall and will not give herself room that she could have.

As soon as the calf is dropped it can be placed close by the cow's head where she may reach and lick it, and when the calf gets so that it can stand let it take some milk and then put it in a clean box-stall, well bedded with clean, dry straw. I think it best to let the calf nurse four times a day for the first week and after that three times until about six weeks. Most calves will start to eat before they reach this age and will then do to nurse twice a day. They should have plenty of good, clean water to drink as soon as they begin to eat. In the winter the calves can be kept two or three in a place, if the box stall is a nice size, but after they are two and a half months old there should not be more than two in a stall. The stalls try "summer eggs of undoubted freshness and flavor," says Mr. Gilbert, "must be strictly new laid when sent to the city dealer or sold to private customers; they should reach the consumer within one week of being laid; they must be non-fertilized; after being taken from the nests, until shipped or sold, they should be kept in a sweet-smelling cellar or cupboard."

"In order to have the desirable flavor at all seasons eggs should come from cleanly fed and kept hens. The fowls should not have access to decaying animal or vegetable matter. This particularly applies to summer. The nests at all times should be clean, comfortable, and free from lice. The largest eggs will be laid by hens. Pullets may yield a greater number, but their eggs will be found to be of a smaller size. Whether laid by hens or pullets the eggs to be of large size and good quality must come from generously fed birds."

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before. The sudden change from losing their mothers and also of feed is so great that it takes a good time to get over it. Again, a good many of the calves raised in this manner do not grow up to be as quiet as those handled every day from the time they are young.—J. F. Graham, in Breeders' Gazette.

NEGLECT OF FARM MACHINERY

A SOURCE OF LOSS OF TIME AND LOSS OF MONEY AND LOSS OF TEMPER. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT HERE.

Mr. H. M. Bainer, Professor of Farm Mechanics, Colorado Agricultural College, has been pointing out the loss of time, temper and money occasioned by the neglect of farm machinery. Although he has spoken particularly to the United States farmer, still his remarks are very applicable to many cases of the Canadian agriculturist.

According to Professor Bainer there is perhaps no other source of loss so great to the average farmer as that produced by lack of the proper care of farm machinery. As a general rule, the prosperity of a farmer may be estimated by the way he cares for his machinery. Poor care indicates shiftlessness, waste, lack of energy, and that the owner must necessarily buy more tools and implements in a short time. Good care, on the other hand, indicates prosperity, development, bank deposits and the buying of less machinery.

The American farmer buys annually \$100,000,000 worth of farm machinery. According to statements made by different manufacturing companies, the farmer would not have to buy over one-half this amount of machinery, providing it received the proper care. A season without shelter detracts more from the value of

How to Milk

Slow milking tends to cause the cow to give less milk. It seems to be the natural way for the cow to give her milk down quickly when the milking process once begins. However, there are various degrees of slow milking and a great deal depends upon what the cow is accustomed to. The cow should be milked out clean, not necessarily "the last drop," and then be let alone until the next milking. It pays to "strip" the next milking. Milk out all the cow, but not to dawdle. Milk out that can be got in a reasonable time, but do not spend too much time in stripping, otherwise you are likely to have a "stripping" cow, which will not give her milk down readily, and this is a nuisance. During the lactation period, or the time from freshening until the cow dries up, it is likely that milk secretion goes on continually, but it is most active during and just before milking. If a person continued to milk a cow all the time the cow's patience would become exhausted and she would give less milk. The secretion of milk is a great mystery which no man understands. If there were "a cupful or two" of milk one minute or less, after milking, then I should judge the milker might reasonably be faulted. If several minutes have elapsed since the milker left the cow, then he may not be faulted. Personally, I favor milking with the whole hand most of the time, then change to stripping, by means of a thumb and forefinger to rest the muscles of the hand. We believe this method to be the quickest and the plan which will result in most milk. The Swiss have a plan by which the teat of the cow is pressed with the finger against the bent thumb, that seems to give very good results, but we have not tried it personally. A Swiss milker used this method in our stable at the dairy of the college one winter, and he appeared to milk quickly and with satisfactory results to the crowd.—Prof. H. H. Dean.

Scours in Calves

Scours in calves is one of the most troublesome diseases with which stock men have to contend. A large part of the trouble and loss from this disease is due to the fact that in feeding and caring for calves their susceptibility to acute indigestion or irritation and inflammation of the true stomach and intestines is often overlooked. A calf should be given the first milk of the mother, as this is a natural laxative and helps to prevent constipation, which is often the beginning of diarrhoea. The young calf should be given well lighted, clean, comfortable quarters. It should be fed regularly, and the necessary quantity, neither too much nor too little food, allowed. Any sudden change in the feed is especially to be avoided. In correcting a diarrhoea, we should not lose sight of the cause or causes, for if we do, the medicinal treatment will not be followed by the desired results. The latter treatment consists first in giving a laxative, followed by such drugs as may assist in relieving the irritated condition of the stomach and intestines. A good physic for a young calf is two ounces of castor-oil. If several weeks old, a larger dose should be given. The calf should then be dieted by withholding all or a part of the feed, depending on the nature of the diarrhoea, for at least one day, and feeding a light ration until the animal has recovered from the disease. This part of the treatment is very necessary in order to rest the stomach and intestines and relieve those organs from irritation that may occur from partially digested alimentary matter. A few hours after giving the physic, one teaspoonful of the following mixture may be given in a small quantity of milk or water: Bicarbonate of soda, one ounce; salol and bismuth subnitrate, one-half ounce each. The dose should be prepared three or four times a day for as long a time as necessary. If the diarrhoea is painful, a teaspoonful of tincture of opium should be given in about half an ounce of oil, and the dose repeated every three or four hours until the pain is relieved. In treating scours the stockman must remember that good results will follow prompt treatment, and bad results neglect and wrong methods of treatment at the outset of the disease.—Jersey Bulletin.

The Triumph of the Time! CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO 1907 August 26th to September 9th

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MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

VALUE OF VARIOUS VEGETABLES. BETTER THAN DRUGS FROM THE DRUGSTORE IS THE SALAD FROM THE KITCHEN, SO SAYS A WRITER.

If any dependence may be placed on a writer in a current magazine, then the ordinary meal may be of much medicinal value, and there appears to be much in the theory. It is claimed that in every day vegetables and salads may be found valuable medicines of various character. Watercress is noted as an excellent blood purifier. It is particularly useful when the nerves need strengthening, and should, after very careful washing, be partaken of freely and often. It should be noted that the bronze-leaved watercress is the best. Lettuce also has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia. Besides being used as a salad, lettuce should be boiled and eaten as a vegetable. Those who have a tendency to gout should eat carrots but care should be taken that this vegetable is thoroughly cooked. Celery is becoming well known as being of great use to all suffering from rheumatism. A judicious use of this vegetable—boiled—will often ward off an attack of this painful disease as celery contains sulphur. Asparagus is known to stimulate the action of the kidneys, and for that alone is of great value. It should be carefully cooked, and eaten soon after it has been cut. Beets are of a great service to this people, who require to put on flesh. By them they should be eaten freely, but stout persons should avoid this vegetable, as also potatoes. Spinach has great aperient qualities, and is far better than medicine; it does not contain much nourishment. Those who suffer from gout should avoid the tomato, which, however, is an excellent tonic for a torpid liver. The onion should be regarded by everyone as containing real nourishment, particularly when boiled. It is then relieved of much of its pungent oil, and is milder and more nutritious. It is not quite so wholesome when fried or roasted, but even then its good qualities cannot be denied.

Seeds Were There

One morning recently a resident of a New York suburb took a fence and said to his neighbor: "Hey, what the deuce are you burying in that hole?" "Oh," he said, "I am just replanting some of my seeds, that's all." "Seeds," he shouted the first man angrily. It looked more like one of my hens "Oh, that's all right," the other returned: "The seeds are inside."

FALL FAIRS IN ONTARIO

- LIBR OF THE FAIRS FOR WHICH DATES HAVE BEEN FIXED FOR THIS YEAR. LINDSAY CENTRAL EXHIBITION, at Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 18, 20, 21. Abingdon, Oct. 16 and 17. Almonte, Sept. 24, 25, 26. Alliston, Oct. 2 and 3. Alvinston, Sept. 24 and 25. Alton, Oct. 2 and 3. Alexandria, Sept. 9 and 10. Ameliasburg, Oct. 4 and 5. Amherstburg, Oct. 1 and 2. Arthur, Sept. 19. Atwood, Oct. 1 and 2. Aylmer, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Baden, Sept. 18 and 19. Bayville, Oct. 2, 3 and 4. Bay River, Sept. 24. Beeton, Sept. 26 and 27. Becher, Oct. 25. Beachburg, Oct. 3 and 4. Berwick, Sept. 12 and 13. Belleville, Oct. 2, 3 and 4. Binbrook, Oct. 7 and 8. Bowmanville, Sept. 25 and 26. Bothwell's Corners, Sept. 26 and 27. Blackstock, Oct. 1 and 2. Blyth, Sept. 23 and 24. Bradford, Oct. 15 and 16. Brantford, Sept. 26 and 27. Brussels, Oct. 3 and 4. Bridgen, Oct. 1. Brockville, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13. Brighton, Sept. 26. Bruce Mines, Sept. 25. Burk's Falls, Oct. 3 and 4. Burford, Oct. 1 and 2. Cayuga, Sept. 24 and 25. Mt. Hope, Oct. 3 and 4. Caledonia, Oct. 10 and 11. Casselman, Sept. 17. Campbellford, Sept. 24 and 25. Castleton, Oct. 1 and 2. Carp, Oct. 1 and 2. Campbellville, Oct. 8. Cookstown, Oct. 1 and 2. Cobden, Sept. 23 and 24. Cornwall, Sept. 6 and 7. Cow Hill, Sept. 20. Collingwood, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27. Comber, Sept. 30, Oct. 1. Clarkson, Sept. 30, Oct. 1. Delaware, Oct. 16. Desboro, Sept. 26 and 27. Delta, Sept. 24 and 25. Dorchester, Sept. 24 and 25. Durham, Sept. 3 and 4. Dundalk, Sept. 19 and 20. Dunville, Sept. 17 and 18. Dresden, Oct. 8 and 9. Dunchurch, Oct. 4. Drumbo, Sept. 24 and 25. Elmvale, Oct. 7, 8 and 9. Emsdale, Sept. 24 and 25. Emo, Sept. 19 and 20. Erin, Oct. 16 and 17. Essex, Sept. 24 and 25. Exeter, Sept. 16 and 17. Fergus, Oct. 3 and 4. Feversham, Oct. 3 and 4. Fetwick, Sept. 30, Oct. 1. Fenella, Sept. 26 and 27. Fort Erie, Oct. 3 and 4. Florence, Oct. 3 and 4. Frankford, Sept. 26 and 27. Franklinville, Sept. 26 and 27. Galt, Oct. 1 and 2. Georgetown, Oct. 1 and 2. Gore Bay, Oct. 3 and 4. Gooderham, Oct. 3. Gordon Lake, Sept. 27. Gloucester, Sept. 24, 25. Grand Valley, Oct. 15, 16. Guelph, Sept. 17, 18, 19. Hanover, Sept. 26, 27. Haliburton, Sept. 26. Harrow, Sept. 26, 27. Harrow, Oct. 8, 9. Highgate, Oct. 11, 12. Holstein, Oct. 1. Huntsville, Sept. 24, 25. Ilderton, Sept. 27. Ingersoll, Sept. 24, 25. Jarvis, Oct. 3, 4. Kemble, Oct. 2, 3. Kemptville, Sept. 17, 18. Kilmount, Sept. 10, 11. Kilsyth, Oct. 10, 11. Kirkton, Oct. 3, 4. Listowel, Sept. 24, 25. Lansdowne, Sept. 26, 27. Lakeland, Sept. 24, 25. Laing, Oct. 12. Lambton, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4. Leamington, Oct. 2, 3, 4. Little Current, Sept. 26. Lindsay, Sept. 19, 20, 21. Lombardy, Sept. 28. Loring, Oct. 4. Lyndhurst, Sept. 19, 20. Maxville, Sept. 24, 25. Markham, Oct. 2, 3, 4. Marshallville, Sept. 27, 28. Madoc, Sept. 19, 20. Mantowaning, Oct. 1, 2. Mattawa, Sept. 26, 27. Markdale, Oct. 1, 2. McDonald's Corners, Sept. 26, 27. Merrickville, Sept. 19, 20. Meaford, Sept. 26, 27. McCall's, Oct. 24, 25. Millbrook, Oct. 2nd and 3rd. Milverton, Sept. 26, 27. Milton, Oct. 10, 11. Midway, Sept. 23, 24. Midvale, Sept. 26, 27. Morrisburg, Oct. 1. Morrisburg, Sept. 2, 3, 4. Mt. Hope, Oct. 3, 4. Mt. Hamilton, Oct. 3, 4. Mt. Brydges, Oct. 4. Mt. Forest, Sept. 17, 18. Murillo, Oct. 2.

The Trent Valley Navigation Co'y Limited

Table with columns: Kawartha, Lakes Line, SAILINGS OF STEAMERS, 1907. Lists routes to Lindsay, Sturgeon Point, and Bobcaygeon.

Table with columns: Bobcaygeon, Lindsay, and Cobocook. Lists routes to Str. Esturion, daily except Sundays.

Table with columns: Bobcaygeon, Chemong, and Burleigh. Lists routes to Str. Ogimah, daily except Sundays.

Table with columns: Burleigh Falls, Stony Lake Points, Lakefield. Lists routes to Str. Empire, etc.

Table with columns: Carp, Campbellville, Cookstown, Cobden, Cornwall, Cow Hill, Collingwood, Comber, Clarkson, Delaware, Desboro, Delta, Dorchester, Durham, Dundalk, Dunville, Dresden, Dunchurch, Drumbo, Elmvale, Emsdale, Emo, Erin, Essex, Exeter, Fergus, Feversham, Fetwick, Fenella, Fort Erie, Florence, Frankford, Franklinville, Galt, Georgetown, Gore Bay, Gooderham, Gordon Lake, Gloucester, Grand Valley, Guelph, Hanover, Haliburton, Harrow, Harrow, Highgate, Holstein, Huntsville, Ilderton, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Kemble, Kemptville, Kilmount, Kilsyth, Kirkton, Listowel, Lansdowne, Lakeland, Laing, Lambton, Leamington, Little Current, Lindsay, Lombardy, Loring, Lyndhurst, Maxville, Markham, Marshallville, Madoc, Mantowaning, Mattawa, Markdale, McDonald's Corners, Merrickville, Meaford, McCall's, Millbrook, Milverton, Milton, Midway, Midvale, Morrisburg, Mt. Hope, Mt. Hamilton, Mt. Brydges, Mt. Forest, Murillo.

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VOLUME L. AUGUST

Summe For the balanc will be literal inducements means to you a good busin

August Prices 3 designs in White Spotted White Ground with Black 10 gnds of Lawn, blue and effects, regular 22c. sale Pink and white, pink and 25c., sale Pink India Mull, 45 inches w Red Crepe de Chene and Cream and brown, and crea Black Spotted and Striped, 20 pieces of pink, and white, and white, and red and

August Sale Pri Dress Cream Crepe Check, reg. 55 5c, and 3 for 10c. Extr Cream Lustré, reg. 42c, sale Cream Albatross, reg. 30c, sale Cream Cashmere, Cream 12 Black Peau de Soie and Black Black Mantle Silk, 23 inches Colored navy, brown, black, sale Fawn, green and champagne White Embroidery Dress Pat sale Little Darling Hose, sizes 4 sale Children's pink, white and 18c, 20c, sale 13c and 1 6, 9, 9, reg. 27c, sale Victoria Hose Supporters, reg Ladies' Tan Cashmere Hose, sale Ladies' Black and Tan Lace

August Sale P Corset Little Children's Handkerchie 5c, and 3 for 10c. Extr Men's red and blue and white 12c, sale Mereraine Handkerchiefs, reg sale 10 pieces Embroidery Insert White Kid Gloves, reg. 90c. Black and Colored, reg. \$1. 10 per cent. of all Corsets. 10 per cent. of all Fabrics. Cotton Towels, 2 for 5c. 2 Soft Leather Hand Bags, in Leather Hand Bags, reg. 65 In Navy and Black, \$1.15 0 Boys' Two-piece Suits, Russ Boys' Double Breasted 3-piece 35 per cent. off all Corsets. 20 per cent. off all Curtains. Many articles not mentioned through before buying. Ladies' White at 15 per Pink and White Flannellette

E. E. W Opposite

The Adj