

Column for Farmers

COLTS ON A HARD FLOOR.—Some people state that colts should stand on a hard plank floor, in order to toughen them for a hard road. It looks to me like putting hard, thick shoes on an infant's foot, to raise corns that will trouble him for life.

LICE ON CATTLE.—Silas Mason gives the following simple remedy for these vermin, in the New England Farmer:—"Take poke root, sometimes called blue dragon or hellebore, and boil enough to get a very strong tea or wash, and apply it as a wash thoroughly, and it will surely kill every one of the vermin, and without the least detriment to cattle. One good application is sufficient."

SKIMMING MILK.—S. L. Wattles writes to the Country Gentleman, "Our women have a way of taking off the cream without the rise of the skimmer. They use a knife only. They run the knife around the milk in the pan, to separate the cream from the sides of the pan. Then they set the bottom of the milk-pan at the edge, on the rim of the cream-pan; then with the left hand elevate one side of the milk-pan so that the cream, with the help of the knife in the right hand, will run off into the cream-pan. After a little practice it is done very quickly, and saves both time and cream."

DRY ASHES FOR SLUGS, &c.—I have seen it reported in many sections of the country that the army worms are making sad work. I once had some cherry trees, and there was something eating the leaves. They looked like little black snails. I dusted the trees with dry ashes, and the snails left. Afterward I discovered something was stripping the leaves from my currant bushes, and I dusted them, and whatever it was, I left; and I think if the army worm was anywhere in this vicinity, I should try the ashes, and know the result. I see by the papers that there are some of them near Brockport, in your county. If it is convenient, please have them dusted with ashes, and if it does any good, please make it known to the public.—L. B. St. Johns, Clinton Co., Mich., 1861.

PASTURING MOWING LANDS IN AUTUMN.—John Johnson, who is good authority on all matters relating to practical farming, writes to the Boston Cultivator as follows:—"I think it bad policy to pasture meadows—mowing ground—in autumn or spring. We can get here, double the quantity of hay, if the meadow is not pastured, and therefore we only require half the land to get the given quantity of hay from, and the other half can be appropriated to something else." This agrees with the opinion of the Maine Farmer upon the subject, but a correspondent of the Valley Farmer gives reasons for an opposite course. He says:—"My experience is that pasturing meadows of any kind in the fall season of the year, is a decided advantage to them, provided that they are not pastured too much, and for the following reasons:—If a meadow is left to stand after harvest without pasturing in the months of August and September, if their be any fall rains, the wild grasses and weeds will spring up, and as they grow much taller than the fall growth of timothy or blue-grass, they seem to choke out the fall growth of the young grass; and if the weeds and wild grasses are allowed to remain all winter and spring, they will be materially in the way the following harvest. I have had ample experience to prove this in our rich bottom lands. My opinion is that meadows should be pastured after harvest, say in the months of September and October, sufficiently to keep down the weeds and wild grasses. I have noticed, particularly in our bottom meadows, where a partition fence ran through the meadow and where one side was pastured regularly every fall season, and on the other side, being a corn field, or in some way not admitting pasture by stock, that while the side of the meadow regularly pastured every fall would keep a good seed, the other side, not being pastured, would in a few years be taken with wild weeds and become worthless, unless broken up and newly set."

COCKLE IN WHEAT.—R. L. D. in the Canadian Agriculturalist says:—"Yesterday while at work in my fall wheat field, I was curious enough to pull and examine a root of cockle, which I found to have five stems, dividing into thirty-three branches, having as many heads or seed pods, containing fifty-one seeds each, in all sixteen hundred and eighty-three seeds. This little experiment will prove to the farmers how necessary it is to prevent the growth of noxious weeds, which in most cases produce seed in greater abundance than grain. To those who are not acquainted with this plant, I may say that it is produced from a small black seed, very like an onion seed, and some in the fall wheat and is an annual. The plant grows about three feet high and bears a purple flower, the stalks are very stiff and rather straggling. The best time to eradicate it is about the first of July, when it is easily known by its pretty flower. The principal objection to it, is the great injury to the flour when the wheat is ground."

Domestic Economy.

CORN PUDDING.—One dozen ears of corn, cut or grated, half a dozen eggs, one pint of milk, quarter pound of butter, with pepper and salt to suit; bake half an hour.—Field Notes.

CUCUMBERS.—Procure the smallest size; lay them in a wash-tub of cold water three days, changing them into another tub and fresh water three times a day then wipe them dry and put them in the jars with whole peppers, allspice, and mustard-seed, and a handful of salt to each jar. Boil the vinegar three days in succession, and pour over them hot, till quite covered.

BAKED EGG PLANT.—Purboil it until it is soft enough to stick into the meat; then cut it just in half; scoop out the inside, leaving the hull; chop it very fine, and season very highly with pepper and salt, a good deal of butter, and a very little onion, and add crumbs of bread. Mix all well together, and return it into the hull; then strew crumbs of bread on the top, and bake it about an hour. If carefully cooked this is the best way to eat egg plant at dinner.

HOW TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD.—Housekeepers, mechanics, and others, in handling knives, tools, and other sharp instruments, very frequently receive severe cuts, from which the blood flows profusely and oftentimes endangers life itself. Blood may be made to cease to flow as follows:—Take the fine dust of tea and bind it close to the wound—at all times accessible and easily to be obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these instructions would save agitation of mind, and running for the surgeon, who would, probably make no better prescription if he were present.

GET AN EARLY BREAKFAST.—A bad custom is prevalent in many families, especially among farmers, of working an hour or two before breakfast, attending to chores, hoeing in the garden, cutting wood, mowing, &c. This is convenient on many accounts but it is not convenient to health. The prevalent opinion is, that the morning air is the purest and most healthful and bracing; but the contrary is the fact. At no hour of the day is the air more filled with dampness, fogs and miasms than at about sunrise. The heat of the sun gradually dissipates these miasmatic influences as the day advances. An early meal braces up the system against these external influences. Every one knows the languor and faintness often experienced for the first hour in the morning, and that this is increased by exercise and want of food. We do not agree with the boarding school regime which prescribes a long walk before breakfast as a means of promoting health. Probably the best custom would be to furnish every member of the family, especially those who labor out of doors, with a simple cup of warm coffee, well milked, immediately after rising from bed. Then let them attend to chores, or mowing, hoeing, &c., for an hour or two, while the teams are feeding, and breakfast preparing. They will feel better and do more work.

THE VALUE OF INDIAN CORN.—For the following interesting information in regard to this kind of food, we are indebted to Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. By those who do not know, or are too scientific to profit by the experience of nations of men and herds of fat cattle, Indian corn, rice, buckwheat, &c., are only considered good fodder. Leibig states that if we were subject to the same degree of cold as the Somoides, we should be able to consume the half of a calf and a dozen candles at a single meal. During excessive fatigue in low temperature, wheat flour fails to sustain the system. This is owing to a deficiency in the elements necessary to supply animal heat, and the strong desire for oleaginous substances, under these circumstances, has led to the belief that animal food is necessary to human support. But late scientific experiments have led to better acquaintance with the habits of the North American Indians, and show that vegetable oil answers the same purpose as animal food; that one pound of parched Indian corn, or an equal quantity of corn meal, made into bread, is more than equivalent to two pounds of fat meat.

MEAT FROM INDIAN CORN, contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour, more starch, and is consequently capable of producing more sugar though less glutin; in other important compounds it contains nearly as much nitrogenous material. The combination of alimentary compounds in Indian corn renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining man under the more extraordinary circumstances. In it there is a natural coalescence of elementary principles which constitute the basis of organic life that exists in no other vegetable production. In ultimate composition, in nutritious properties, in digestibility, and in its adaptation to the various necessities of animal life in the different climates of the earth, corn meal is capable of supplying more of the absolute want of the adult human system, than any other single substance in nature.

Odds and Ends.

Misery loves company; so does a marriageable young lady. He that keeps his temper is better than he that can keep a carriage. When does night draw near?—When T (tea) is removed, for then night is nigh.

LOVE.—Jean Paul says love may slumber in a lady's heart, but it always dreams. "Too late" and "no more" are the mournful sisters, children of a sire whose age they never console.

The most successful progress is that of the man who rolls the wheelbarrow, for he carries all before him. If Charity doesn't keep her eyes open as well as her hands, she is quite as likely to do harm as good.

"I have very little respect for the ties of this world," the rogue said when he rolled his head out his neck. A person advertises in one of the papers for "A female who has a knowledge of fitting boots of a good moral character."

"Mike, and is it yourself that can be ather telling me how they make ice crams?"—"In truth, I can. Don't they bake them in cowlid ovens, to be sure?"

"How are you to-day?" inquired a doctor of his patient.—"A little better, thank you.—"Have you taken any dinner to-day?"—"Yes, a little goose.—"With appetite?"—"No, sir, with apple-sauce."

An officer who had lost his hand by a grape-shot, was in company with a young lady, who remarked that it was a cruel ball which deprived him of his hand.—"A noble ball, madam," said he, "for it bore away the palm."

A quaint old gentleman, in speaking of the different allotments of men, by which some become useful citizens and others worthless vagrants, by way of illustration remarked, "So one slab of marble becomes a useful door-step, while another becomes a lying tombstone."

In a story of the courtship of a loving couple, after all had been arranged and matters "fixed up," the narrator says:—"Here their lips came together, and the report which followed was like pulling a horse's hoof out of the mire."

A stingy fellow, in making love to a young lady, said that his affections were "riveted upon her." She told him that she did not want to have any dealings with rivets or screws like him. Of course, after that, the fellow didn't expect to nail her.

DOESTICKS ON "SHODDY." Doesticks, who claims to be an Ellsworth Zonave, thus narrates the experience of his regiment after receiving their uniforms from the Military Board: "The uniforms sent from New York were the trashiest things possible; they wouldn't stand the pressure—they wouldn't stand any pressure. A gentle wind would blow a man's coat into rags in half a day; while if he ventured out doors in a stiff breeze, his red breeches would tear out into long red flags, and in ten seconds he would look like a walking flag-staff, with a single set for 'Never mind the Commodore old fellow, but sail in and fight on your own hook.' No man has had a whole suit of clothes for two months. We've gone on guard dressed only in overcoat and musket, and we've done scout duty on the easy and elegant attire of a revolver and one pair of shoes to three men. When we've wanted to dress extra fine for Sunday service, we'd polish our muskets and tie a red rag on each leg. The chaplain, for decency's sake—when he preaches—stands in an empty pork barrel to hide his legs."

I called on the Colonel yesterday, dressed only in a bayonet; and that considerate officer admired my airy costume much, but said I'd better kill a few secechers, and when I bagged one of my own size, I might help myself to his breeches. When our whole company lately applied to him for clothes, he said he hadn't got any for us, but he served out fifteen rounds of ball cartridges to each, and gave us leave of absence for two days, and told us to bury all the secechers we killed, so as not to lumber up the country. Most of the fellows got good suits of clothes, and Bob Brown was so uncommonly particular that he didn't suit himself until he had killed five fellows. With my usual luck, I couldn't find a fellow my size—they were all too short or too long. When at last I did find a fellow five feet nine, and had just got a good aim on him, he raised his head and dislodged the unwelcome fact that it was one of our own sergeants. Just my luck—he had on a lovely suit of gray which would have fitted me to a hair, and if I'd been half a second quicker on the trigger I could have had it, but I couldn't decently shoot after I had seen his face. However, I got a fair suit of blue cloth, and Bob Brown is on the look out to help me to better my condition. He wants to find a fellow five feet nine, rather slim in the waist, and with a new and well fitting suit, army blue preferred.

BY-LAW No. 2.

A BY-LAW TO RAISE BY WAY OF LOAN THE SUM OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

WHEREAS the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Victoria have resolved to purchase a Site and erect a Court House and Goal in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, under the provisions of the Act, Twenty-fourth Victoria, Chapter Fifty.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Provisional Municipal Council to raise the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of Two Thousand and Two Hundred Dollars, to be raised annually by special rate, for the payment of the said loan or debt and interest, as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the Sinking Fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, being for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty was Three Million Three Hundred and Forty-Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Three Dollars.

And whereas, for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly Sinking Fund for paying the said sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars and interest, as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of 1-15th part of a Cent on the Dollar, in addition to all rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Victoria—

FIRST.—That it shall be lawful for the Warden to raise by way of loan, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the security of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding on the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid out of the Treasury, for the purpose and with the object above recited.

SECOND.—That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sum of money as may be required, not less than one Hundred Dollars each, and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Provisional Municipal Council, and be signed by the said Warden.

THIRD.—That the said debentures shall be made payable in Twenty years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for the said Warden to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them Coupons for the payment of interest.

FOURTH.—That the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable on the First day of June and the First day of December, in each and every year, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

FIFTH.—That for the purpose of forming a Sinking Fund, for the payment of the said debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of 1-15th part of a Cent on the Dollar, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year, upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality, during the continuance of the said debentures, or any of them.

SIXTH.—That this By-Law shall take effect and come into operation upon the NINTH DAY OF DECEMBER, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-One.

NOTICE.

THE ABOVE is a True Copy of a Proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Victoria, at the

TOWN HALL, LINDSAY, in the said County, on the

9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1861, at the hour of ONE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon; at which time and place the Members of the Council are hereby required to attend, for the purpose aforesaid.

S. C. WOOD, County Clerk, Lindsay, Aug. 27, 1861. 114-3m

DIVISION COURTS for the Year 1861.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Table with columns for No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6 and rows for months from January to December.

Z. BURNHAM, Judge, Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 10-1f

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 25th instant and until further notice, Trains will run as follows: Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 7.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.30 a.m. Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 6.40 p.m. The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

THOMAS RIDGOUT, Superintendent, Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-1f

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd, 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for LEAVE, ARRIVE, and rows for destinations: TORONTO, COLLINGWOOD, and LINDSAY.

J. LEWIS GRANT, Superintendent, Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-1f

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