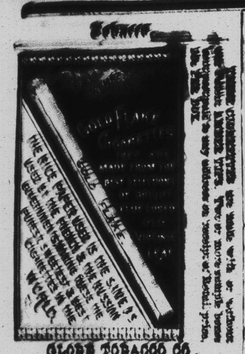
Tobacco.



Pitt's Horse Power.

CAUTION AGAINST

ANTI-FRICTION PITT'S POWER.

TESTIMONIALS

[illegible]

ROBERT PARDON

[illegible]

W P KING

[illegible]

W B CAMPBELL

[illegible]

JAMES MILLAN
JOHN ROBERSON

[illegible]

THE PORTLAND LAKE PORT ARTHUR

[illegible]

MOWRY & SON, LINDSAY,

Have the exclusive right of manufacturing the above powder for the Counties of Victoria and Peterboro' 37-8

THE JERSEY BULL,

"PRINCE EDWARD"

Sired by F. Hatchford Starr, Litchfield, Ohio.

[illegible]

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1881.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

[Conducted by A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.]

A Good Night

By and by, the cows come home,
Sides of labor end,
Weary cattle seek the stable,
Birds are in the end.
By and by, the cows will low,
Happy cows in the fog,
Full and quiet and weary no more,
By and by.

By and by, the day will come,
Day time home be past,
By and by job done,
We shall hear at last,
Calm will be the night and cool,
Calm as cool as health,
Full and quiet and weary no more,
By and by.

Farming in Victoria County.

Some suggestive remarks about farming in Victoria county have lately appeared in print, and it may be good to impress them upon the attention of our readers. The great improvement that has taken place within the past three years is worthy of special mention. To this notable and gratifying fact Mr. Honour Dundas Deane bore cordial testimony in his recent address to the grand jury at the general sessions. As an old resident of the county of Hastings, which is one of the most advanced and progressive counties in the province, and as a shrewd and practical observer, Judge Deane's opinion is of value, and should encourage our farmers to keep on progressing. There is much room for further improvement in the drainage, stock feeding and stock-raising, and in general farming. The cattle have greatly improved. Sales of fine animals at $80 to $90 are now becoming general, and we have no doubt they will double in number next year. The liberal support accorded to Mr. Sadler and Messrs Johnson and Hickinbotham will result in bringing this county to the front rank for draught horses. Once let it be known that there are in this county stallions like Mr Sadler's coach horse or his Suffolk Punch draft, or like the Norman French or Percherons owned by Messrs Johnson & Hickinbotham and buyers from Montreal and the states will come here and give the highest prices.

But while this is all very gratifying there is a matter mentioned in the admirable report of Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Shiers and Miss Crouse at the late grange meeting at Oakwood that should command general attention and that should be acted upon. People may write and preach until they are exhausted about "keeping the boys on the farm," but unless the farm house and its surroundings are made more attractive many from this cause alone will drift into town and become poor lawyers, unsuccessful merchants, or shiftless agents, while as farmers they would have made a comfortable living and be well-off in their old age. No one can gainsay the force of these lines from the report:

"We think it would be for the benefit of the farmer if there was a little more time spent on planting shade trees and beautifying your homes in general. What can be more pleasant than a drive through our pleasant and prosperous country where we may see homes without number made beautiful by tolling hands who planted trees whose shade we may enjoy. We must say there has been a great improvement in this way in the last few years. What looks more attractive than a nice house nestled among many shade trees with a few flowers here and there to lend brightness and coloring to the scene, and if the houses are not very nice you may have the best your means will allow and cover the unsightly parts with trailing vines and make it a house of beauty where your family will delight to stay." Too many farmers neglect these things altogether; others have an enclosure in front of the house where the weeds compete successfully with a few of the commonest flowers, while the house itself is uncomfortable and barren. No books, no papers, no pleasure, no music. Then the report goes on, and we trust farmers who have neglected these matters will be led to reform. It is easy for us to preach, but we are aware of the fact that our words must be practical to be of any use. Our aim is to be helpful, and we hope for the time when every farmer will be as anxious for happiness placed within their reach. The culture and study of flowers lead to elevating and refining influences. Sister and brothers, to live in the country and enjoy its pleasures we must love the country, we must make it attractive, we must make it a home for the children. It is delightful to see the improvements. It is cheering to encourage our families to love rural life, we must make its labors cheerful, we must make the farmer's home attractive, the farmer's life not a drudgery, but a pleasant one, and we must show our appreciation of the farmer's calling by honoring it above all others. We are happy to say that every section of our county is advancing with the best farming, and when applied to turning mixed with salt, about 50 cents, the results had also been good, particularly

Feeding Cattle.

A volume might easily be written, over the reports of the agricultural conventions, on the subject of feeding stock and in discussing the several systems and theories that find favor in the eyes of farmers and breeders in different sections of the country. All that is necessary in this place is to give as correctly as possible a resume of the evidence bearing on this point as gathered from the statements of breeders, graziers, dairymen and practical farmers. Prof. Buckland in his evidence mentions that in the course of his earlier visits to the rural districts of Ontario he was met on one occasion by the question, "What breed of cattle do you consider best to stand starvation?" The professor was a little startled at first, but says he soon found out what all the interrogator wanted to know was, what breed would best endure hard treatment during the long winter. There is reason to fear that such information is desired by too many farmers at the present time.

Mr. John Clay, jr., speaks very strongly on this point. He says: "I believe my remark about the farmers badly feeding and housing their cattle in the winter applies generally to the farmers of Canada. Their buildings are as a rule, draughty and cold, and the amount of food they give to their cattle is not enough to keep up their frames. This practice is very general throughout Canada, although you will find some of our farmers who keep their cattle in good condition. I believe the percentage of farmers who neglect the proper feeding and housing of their cattle is fully sixty per cent. There has no doubt been an improvement made in that respect, but, in the county of Bruce where I live, you will find cattle kept in a most disgraceful condition. There is no doubt that, in an economical sense, the farmer loses by this practice. When he sells his cattle get down so low it takes them all summer to recover, and hence there is a great waste, the system is practically as wasteful as it is cruel." To come to this county of Victoria, how often do we see steers starved till they are three years old and then fatted up for the butcher in a month or two of good feeding. No wonder cattle don't pay when they are treated in that way. Tim Pogue has always advised farmers to feed their cattle well, and the last two sentences of Mr. Clay's evidence, given above, contain the ideas to which it has often drawn the attention of the farmers. Head what Mr. Francis Malcolm says about feeding cattle: "Now those who feed beef cattle know that if they do not give their cattle more than what will merely supply the requirements of life, they will never make beef, and it is just so with cows; it is the extra food over and above what is required to keep the machine in working order, that can be turned into milk. The dairyman that is afraid to put in this extra for fear he will never see it again, is like the miller that, after being at the expense of building a mill, is afraid to buy wheat to grind in it. As far as theory is concerned, one would think that if all the profit is derived from the extra food, the more of it the better. But to judge from the practice of many, it is evident they are unbelievers."

On the subject of feeding for market there is a great mass of evidence, more than we have room for in these columns. At present we will give some extracts from Mr. Hobson's evidence. He says: "I think there should be good buildings for the housing of cattle. In the winter time the stables should be kept to a certain temperature, because if the stables are too cold it is well known that the cattle would require more feed and would not do so well. If cattle are kept warm and comfortable they thrive better on a given quantity of food, and will sell at a much better price in the spring. I am decidedly of opinion that the most profitable way to feed cattle is to keep them in good flesh from the time they arrive at till they are 30 or 36 months old. I think it would pay better to sell them than to keep them till they are three years old. I think peas are quite as good as corn for feeding purposes, of the two I would prefer peas. I seldom feed meal to steers when they are on grass except when I want to get them in condition for the christmas sales, and then I give them something exceptional. When they are on the grass I would not give them any other feed, and sometimes they will not take meal at all. But, as a general rule, there is no difficulty in getting them to eat meal when on pasture. You can get a well bred, well fed animal at that age (twenty-six to twenty-eight months) up to 1,400 lbs or a little higher, and buyers are ready to take such cattle at good prices. When I say good prices, I mean about $3.85 per hundred that would be for what we call white calves bred in February and sold in May two years afterwards.

"I do not give the cattle water before feeding them roots. The roots are the first thing they get in the morning, and then we give them some dry feed, and then they are turned out for water during the day. The length of time they remain out depends somewhat on the state of the weather.

"I feed the cattle with food in the raw state. If we are likely to be short I use the cutting box for hay, but when it has been selling at six or seven or eight dollars a ton I don't think there is much advantage in using the cutting-box. But by cutting the hay and mixing in a little straw you can make the same quantity go a great deal further. I do not feed much straw, however. I feed hay nearly altogether."

Elephants for Dairy Purposes.

A very suggestive paragraph is that which states that Dr. C. A. Doremus of New York city has been analyzing elephant's milk, and his remarks upon the results are worthy the attention of our farmers. It will in fact now be in order for our esteemed cotem, of the Cobourg World to tell the hardy grangers how to make butter from elephant's milk. We understand our cotem. has been practicing every year the circus comes, and that this is the real reason he goes to circuses. We trust he will not patent his method, but give it out to benefit the world. He might be allowed, however, to establish an elephant's creamery at "Sleepy Hollow," otherwise known as Cobourg, and get the first start in the new line of butter. Dr. Doremus says that elephant's milk approaches the composition of cream, but it did not have its consistency. Under the microscope the globules presented a perfect outline, were wonderfully even in size and were very transparent. The milk was superior in odor and flavor to goat's milk and fully equal to cow's milk. The milk belongs to the same class which human and mare's milk belong, as regards the proportion of non nitrogenized to nitrogenized elements. Its fat is of a light yellow color resembling olive oil, pleasant in odor and taste, is liquid at common temperature, but solidifies at 0°. The professor does not advise, however, the general introduction of milch elephants, although it is obvious that they would present a great advantage over cows in fly-time, because they have their udders between their fore-legs out of the reach of their switches. They would also be protected by the legs of the "men after the cows" as he could ride home.

Intelligent Farming.

A very practical address was delivered the other day by Mr. James Laidlaw before the Puslinch Farmers' club. Mr. Laidlaw advocated the more liberal education of farmers, a better system of farming, and the use of fertilizers. A man may farm well without an education, but the same man educated will be a far better farmer. Agriculture is a science and intelligent view of his calling and will appreciate more readily than a man of no education the advantage of rotation of crops, if he is so trained as to be able to reduce his theories to practice. As the farmer is so he will be his farm. Speaking from experience, he said gypsum or land plaster when applied to turnips produced very good results. He had been attending with the best results, and when applied to turnips mixed with salt, about 50 cents, the results had also been good, particularly

is a dry fall. His experience with salt on grass land was that it had been very advantageous. The effect of the salt was to make the grass more succulent, and in some instances it had the effect of making the most unsightly land in a pasture field produce a luxuriant crop of grass. The most unsightly land in a pasture field produce a luxuriant crop of grass. The most unsightly land in a pasture field produce a luxuriant crop of grass. The