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The Rural Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1886. FARM AND FIRE INS. CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.

No more shall violets linger in the dell. No purple orchids variegated the plain. Till Spring again shall call forth every bell. And dress with hurried hands her wreath the quiver.

Etaine of Aberlour (82405). We print on our first page an engraving of this fine animal and her calf, for which we are indebted to the Canadian Live Stock Journal of Hamilton, Ont., and from the same paper take the subjoined descriptive notes:

"This beautiful specimen of an Aberdeen-Angus Polled cow so nicely depicted by our artist, along with her heifer calf, Etaine (82404), one of the finest amongst the many good ones in the herd of the Messrs. Messon Boyd & Co., Robygreen, Co. Victoria, Ont., was calved March 5th, 1881. She was bred by Wm. Robertson, Aberlour Mains, Craig Machie, Scotland, and is of the Fries family, which has produced so many of the finest specimens of Aberdeen-Angus Polled. The price obtained for them has seldom been overtopped by anything claiming Angus blood. At the Cortachy sale, held by the Earl of Ardee, October 3rd, 1882, four individuals of the breed averaged £388 10s., although one Miss Anapher (1252) was 11 years old, and another, Elmies, (3091), was but six months old. Her sire, Souter Johnny (1615), was bred by W. M. Skinner, Drumlin, and her dam is Etina (2225), by Ballinmore (741), and great grand dam, Etina (813), by Cupbearer (59).

Etaine of Aberlour was shown at the Dominion exhibition, Montreal, as a one-year, in 1882, where she carried an easy first, and was again a prize-winner at the Dominion exhibition, Ottawa, 1884, where also her heifer calf Etaine (82404), by the sire, Erinna Bearer (2082), was awarded a first. Her second calf, Exemplar, dropped March 16th, 1885, is the best bull now on hand in the Big Island herd, and still another by the same sire, but a few days old, is full of promise. The progeny of this cow furnish a fine specimen of that line breeding which is close enough to reproduce the best traits of the family, and yet not so persistent as to impair the constitution. The fourth dam of Erinna Bearer is Etina (813), by Cupbearer (59), which is also the third dam of Etaine of Aberlour, the anterior pedigree being almost identical. Subsequently the stream diverges, and is again reunited in the three calves of this cow."

Clover on the Farm. No other thing on the farm so thoroughly makes the progress of agriculture as the rapidly increasing use of red clover. The twofold benefits of clover are so obviously manifest to every farmer that the increase in its use is not surprising. Its wonderful yield as a forage crop makes it one of the most desirable to raise, whether to be fed green or cured in the shape of hay. So rapidly does it grow that it is no uncommon thing to cut three crops in a single season; and no farmer ever expects to cut less than two crops. Should the farmer choose to turn the stock on the field it seems almost to replace the day's picking of its growth at night. The better way is to cut and feed it in the rack, and a given amount of ground will feed fully twice as many cattle as when allowed to roam over it. A very important value of clover consists, however, in its great efficiency as a means of recuperating the land; and here is the main evidence that its increased use shows an advanced stage in the science of agriculture. First, the use of a clover

lover of any kind is a conviction that the land is not as good as it is the power of man to make; and, next, the use of clover as a means of enriching the ground shows that farmers are studying economic management of their lands. It is claimed by some that no farmer can afford to plow under a good crop of clover as a fertilizer, but that it should be fed to cattle and the manure from the cattle put back on the land with the growth of those cattle are together of more value than the crop of green manure. Admitting this claim, the roots of the clover, when allowed to grow two or three years will benefit the soil by penetrating, perforating and aerating the sub-soil, so as to increase the yield of a wheat crop that may follow at least twenty-five, and often fifty per cent. over the yield of the soil. Whatever view may be taken of the subject, there is no crop that is so generally growing in favor with the general farmer, east, west, north or south, and there are few, if any, crops that will result in so few disappointments as will the common red clover.

Canadian and English Salt. BY C. G. JAMES, B.A., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Common salt consists of sodium chloride (57 per cent. to 98 per cent.), water, calcium sulphate or gypsum (1 per cent. to 2 per cent.), calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, with traces of sand, clay, iron and dirt. The gypsum should not exceed 1 per cent. to 2 per cent.; its excess it makes the salt difficultly soluble and produces a lime. The chloride of magnesium and calcium are very soluble, give a bitter taste, and attract moisture from the air.

To determine whether there is ground for the prejudices that have existed against Canadian salt, I have carefully analyzed five samples of Canadian salt and four of Liverpool. No. 10 is added, being a sample sent in by a cheese-maker. It was dirty, difficultly soluble, impure, and in every way unfit for use. These are all samples of fine dairy or table salt procured for the Ontario creamery by Prof. Robertson, who is testing them in butter making.

Table with 2 columns: 'ANALYSIS' and 'PERCENTAGE'. Rows include Sodium Chloride, Calcium Sulphate, Calcium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, Water, and Gypsum.

The "residue" in the above table is the insoluble or difficultly soluble portion. The average impurity of the five Canadian salts is 2.200 per cent.; the average impurity of the four Liverpool salts is 2.200 per cent. There is so much difference between the various English brands as between English and Canadian, and the average of the latter is a little ahead of the average of the former. By means of fine sieves each sample was divided into four classes; these were weighed, and an estimate made of the uniformity and fineness of the different brands. Taking 100 as the maximum of uniformity and fineness, the salts were arranged in the following order: No. 4, 88; No. 87; No. 7, 80; No. 1, 84; No. 9, 83; No. 2, 72; No. 8, 69; No. 3, 66; No. 5, 54; or (1) Liverpool, (2) Canadian, (3) Liverpool, (4) Canadian, (5) Liverpool, (6) Canadian, (7) Liverpool, (8) Canadian, (9) Canadian. In this respect the Liverpool salts are a little ahead, being on the average a little more uniform.

On the average the Liverpool salts are a little more readily soluble than the Canadian. The purer a salt the more thoroughly it dissolves, but not necessarily the more quickly. The rapidity of solution depends upon the shape of the grain as well as upon its size; the more soluble salts are flat, thin, disc-shaped; the more insoluble are compact and cubical in grain. No. 1, for instance, is quite pure and small in grain, but very difficultly soluble; it is gritty in test; No. 3, the purest and finest, stands fourth. In choosing a salt, then, attention should be paid to the shape of the grain; for a quick pickle the flat grain is preferable and for dry curing and slow pickle the compact grain. The best Canadian salt is slow in solution, the best Liverpool a little more rapid. Too often Canadian salts have been condemned because a slowly dissolving salt has been used where a rapidly dissolving salt was required; for instance, in the salting of butter for immediate use. Dealers and users of salt seem to pay too little attention to this important question of solubility. In the salting of food for immediate use, better and pork for example, also in the use of vegetable pickling, the rapidly dissolving salts are the best. In the dry curing of meat, the making of a larding pickle, the salting of dairy products to be stored for some time, a more slowly dissolving salt is preferred. For table use the salt of uniform grain, clean and white, dry and quickly dissolving is required. Such a salt as the latter described also for butter making, and there seems to be nothing just such a salt among the Canadian brands. The best Canadian salt is

either too hard in grain or too large for this immediate use. If such a brand were available Canadian salt would have no fear of competition with Liverpool salt. The strength of the brine is often measured by a hydrometer, or salometer, and the purity of a sample of salt thereby determined. But this is not an absolute test of the true value of a salt; the soluble impurities may be heavier than the pure salt and thus an impure salt may produce a heavier brine than a pure salt. For ordinary purposes however the hydrometer can be used in determining the proper strength of a brine. A first-class salt should be pure white in color. The Liverpool salts have a faint bluish tinge; two of the Canadian salts, from the same locality, have a faint reddish cast. These colors are perhaps due to the shells of animals deposited in or beside the salt brines. Enough of the coloring matter was obtained to determine it to be due to the presence of iron. A very decided red or blue cast should condemn a salt for use. One packer gave as his experience that a dark salt colored the outside of the most dark also. A first-class salt should be: 1st, clean; 2nd, white; 3rd, comparatively dry; 4th, uniform in grain; 5th, quite thoroughly soluble in water; 6th, scale-like in grain for quick, and compact for slow solution.

On the whole I see no grounds for the prejudice against Canadian salts. There doubtless are some poor brands offered for sale, but there are also brands that are just as pure as the Liverpool, the only Liverpool brand that stands much ahead being partly shut out on account of its price. Many of the leading packers of Toronto are returning to the use of Canadian salt. The only matter of doubt now is as to its use in butter. This should be given a fair and unprejudiced trial, and manufacturers should endeavor to fully meet the want in this direction by producing a salt pure in composition, fine and uniform in grain, and quick in solution.

Minor Farm Topics. NEATNESS ABOUT THE HOUSE.—Every farmer, and in fact every person owning a yard, ought to take pride in keeping it clean. Neat well-kept yards attract the passer-by, and offer a money value to the place. We have an instance of this kind in mind, now. A man came into a certain neighborhood, recently, to buy a farm. He found two that were for sale. One was as good as the other, as regards location, soil, buildings, etc., but one had a neat yard about the house, and the other had a slovenly one, and though he could have bought the one with the slovenly yard for less money than he had to give for the other, he chose the one that cost most, simply because it looked best. Have a well made fence about the yard, and keep it in repair. Have a strong gate, and never let it get off its hinges. Keep the shrubs and trees trimmed up well, and never let litter of any sort accumulate. Have a big box, or hogshed, in the back yard, into which case, old broods, shoes, and the thousand and one things which accumulate about the house can be thrown from time to time. When the box or hogshed is full, burn or bury the rubbish. This refers not to the front yard only; let neatness prevail all about the place. It gives an air of thrift and prosperity, and always impresses a beholder favorably. It pays in more ways than one to have neat surroundings.—(American Agriculturist.)

FRUITFUL DISHWATER.—"Sister Gracious," a plant lover, finds some compensation for the soul-weary round of dish-washing in knowledge of the fact that the water judiciously distributed promotes both flowers and fruit. She says, on comeliness, in Popular Gardening: "Put in the coffee and tea grounds and even the scrapings from the sink. Begin with the rose bushes; you will be astonished at the growth, and on these come the flowers next year. My scabier geraniums were admitted for their rich colors and abundant bloom; the more we plucked, the more they blossomed, and this bed received a liberal portion of the dishwater once a week. A poor miserable apple tree that had never had a blossom, after one summer's treatment, bore a considerable number, and bide fair next year to have a large crop. But my scabier runner surprised me; planted now an ugly looking old shed, they covered it with such a mass of rich red coloring that the old shed, always an eyesore became a thing of beauty. To be sure they were nothing but beams, but the flowers were so perfect in form and coloring that they were well worth cultivating; especially as this result was brought about by applying the simple and ready stimulus of dishwater. A systematic application day by day, so that each plant or tree is treated about once a week through the season, is obviously better, than the haphazard 'dashing out' on the roosting ground close to the house, or into a foot and dishwater-brooding 'ditch'."

EVERY DAY WORK. Great debts are trumped, loud bells are rung And most sure round to see The high peaks echo to the pennant song, O'er some great victory. And yet great deeds are few. The mightiest men Find opportunities but now and then. Shall one sit idly through long days of peace, Waiting for waits to scale, Or lie in port until some Golden Pledge Lures him to face the gale? There's work enough. Why idly then delay His work counts more who labors every day. A torrent sweeps down the mountain's brow With foam and flash and roar; And its strength is spent—where is it now! Its one short day is o'er. But the clear stream that through the meadow flows All the long Summer as its mission goes. Enter the steady way: the torrent's dash Seems never to rest track day. The hills we love is not the lightning flash. From our work comes the rainbow's day. But the sweet sunshine, whose unfamiliar ray From its calm throne of blue light every day. The swallows live as those to duty wed. Who do not, both great and small, Are dumb-lark crowds of an untoward thread. Who love no occupation. The world may count us trumpets, ring no bells; The Book of Life the shining story tell.

A SUMMER DRINK.—Mr. John Abber, secretary of the agricultural department of the Church of England temperance society, in a very reasonable paper recommends stokes, which has been tried with great success in England, and as it has the advantage of being cheap, and is easily made, refreshing and nourishing, we give the following recipe for its manufacture.—Put one quart of a pound of fine oatmeal, about six ounces of sugar, and half a pound of oil in a pan; mix all together with a little warm water; then add a gallon of boiling water; stir thoroughly and drink when cold. The lemon may be omitted, or any other flavoring may be used instead. Pure "Lemon Fruit Juice" makes an excellent flavoring, about three tablespoons to the gallon, put in when cold. Cost, throughout a gallon.

Let's Show Menus for August.—The salt supply will probably show by its falling off, low the dry weather is affecting the grasses. The water supply may be well toward, for the cows should never be forced to drink from polluted, stagnant pools. Drinking and otherwise

disorder come from this cause. Green fodder should supplement short pasturage. Green fodder corn increases the flow of milk at once, but the quality notably deteriorates. It should be fed with some grain. A good amount of fodder corn, and two quarts of corn and oats ground together, will keep up both the quantity and quality. Horses will be grateful for a run in the pasture on hot nights. Harness galls, sores of all kinds, fly bites, etc., we find are best treated with carbolic soap (sheep dip) used as a salve. Keep cows growing by feeding a few oats daily. Eggs intended for early brooding, should be well fed for a week or two before the run is turned with them. It is important to tar the nose of the whole flock, to protect them against the gad-fly and grub in the head. The pigs should revel in weeds and fallen or otherwise wasted fruit, and if possible should have the run of orchards, where they will devour the gnarly and worm-eaten fruit. Poultry should have the run of stubble fields, both for the scattered grain, and for the numerous insects.—(American Agriculturist.)

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN.—In the warm weather insect pests increase with great rapidity. Some of the worst of these reproduce themselves in a few days, and as their progeny is very numerous, their numbers soon become overwhelming. It is, therefore, necessary that means of repression should be taken immediately. The young animals suffer chiefly, and poultry most. Fowls, indeed, not only suffer themselves, but soon infect barns and stables with fleas and lice, and it has been known that horses have died from the intolerable persecutions of vermin brought into their stables by fowls. Owls, swallows, rats and mice also bring vermin into barns and stables. Oil is fatal to every insect which it touches, and sulphur is very offensive to them. A mixture of four ounces of lard and one ounce of sulphur, well rubbed together, and with the addition of one ounce of kerosene oil and one dram of creosote, will be found an excellent remedy against all sorts of insect vermin, while the liberal use of kerosene oil on poultry roasts will free the fowls from their tormentors.

An Old Story Illustrated. There is a time-honored proverb about a shoe lost for want of a nail, a horse lost for want of the shoe, a man lost for want of the horse, and being on as important political errand, his failure led to a disastrous war in which thousands of men were slain.—The spring, thirty or forty rods from the house, was lately drifted over, and the regular journeys to it, made several times every day for thirty years, were infinitely more troublesome because of the snow. The time wasted in this travel would have purchased a pipe to convey the water, or dug a well annually, to say nothing of the inconvenience and worry. Such neglect of the domestic comfort wears out many a sad mother.—So, too, her enjoyments have been curtailed, and the children's happiness and welfare sacrificed by the thoughtless or worse than useless expenditures of the husband who has often smoked or drunk away the money which would have enlarged the narrow circumstances. This matter might be figured up and set down in a sum which would startle many a husband and father.—Rats, living upon the foulest waste, become infested with parasites, within and without, and communicate these to swine. Rats are the hosts of the mouse tapeworm and the dreaded Trichina spiralis, and these parasites are the worst which affect hogs. The losses due to the prevalence of rats about the farm buildings and feeding pens and yards are far more than can ever be computed because of the secret habits of these vermin.

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Killaby Bros. A NEW ADDITION TO THE LINDSAY FRED DEPOT. We beg to inform our customers and the public generally that we have enlarged our premises with a new

FRESH STORE facing Peel-st., and have filled it with every variety of FLOUR and FEED, Superior to any other in the market.

KILLABY BROS. Cor. William and Peel-st. P. S.—A large quantity of Seaforth hbl. Salt to hand. Lindsay, June 13, 1886—97.

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CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR. Beware of Imitations. This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Falter, Weakness and Expiration of the Heart.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c.

PURE PARIS GREEN. GREEN. We have a large quantity of the above article and are selling it very cheap. A. HIGINBOTHAM, Chemist, Hamilton.

MILCH COWS FOR SALE. Apply to P. S. MARTIN, Lindsay, June 24, 1886. TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.—In connection with the Hamilton Business College, we have a large quantity of the best of the above article and are selling it very cheap.

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J. G. EDWARDS, SIGN OF THE ANVIL. Lindsay, June 11th, 1886—97. S. CORNELL. London Mutual ONWARD AND IMPROVING. Assists \$401,000. Gov. Deposit \$1,237.

AGENTS WANTED. Steady employment to good men. NONE NEED BE IDLE. Previous Experience not Essential. WE PAY EITHER SALARY OR COMMISSION.

THE FORTHILL NURSERIES, Largest in Canada. Over 100 acres. Don't apply unless you can furnish first-class references and want to work. No room for lazy men, but can employ any number of energetic men who want work.

HOW TO USE OUR EYES BY FRANK LAZARUS, (Late Lazarus & Morris). And how to preserve them from infancy to old age. To be had free by calling or sending to J. RIGGS, Agent.

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BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. GROMPTON CO. 'G' BRAND. Without which none are genuine. May 29th, 1886—49-17.

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LUMBER. LUMBER YARD. CORNER OF BOND AND LINDSAY STS. LINDSAY. Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets of all Grades.

FIREWOOD. Of the best quality delivered to any part of the town. Brick and Tile. THE CANNINGTON BRICK YARD.

BRICK AND TILE. THE CANNINGTON BRICK YARD. An important fact to all intending builders. MR. GEO. DRAKE having purchased that well-known farm from Mr. Jas. Walls is going into the manufacturing of BRICK.