

tion asked for. We shall be pleased to publish the figures if the Treasurer or Secretary would oblige by forwarding them to us.]

Durham, Nova Scotia, Nov. 26, 1877.

I am very anxious to procure some plants of Prickly Comfrey, or seed. Can you give me the address of any one in Canada that grows it.

T. A. M., Durham, Nova Scotia. [Perhaps some of our subscribers will answer inquiry.]

SIR,—In your exhibition issue I noticed your well placed remarks under the head of "Canadian Butter," respecting salt. The best salt that can be used for butter and cheese is the Cheshire Dairy Salt, specially made in the celebrated dairy county of Cheshire, England. Or if parties will not go to the expense of purchasing the above, let them get salt which is specially made for that purpose, viz.:—Butter Salt, commonly used in Ireland; or Marine Salt, which is extensively used in Scotland for butter and cheese purposes. Coarse-grained salt is only intended by the salt manufacturers to salt beef, pork and bacon with, not butter and cheese. A fine and rich quality of salt is manufactured in Ireland, at Dundalk, Drogheda, Newry, Bally Criggan, Cork, Ringsend (near Dublin), Waterford, &c., from Cheshire rock salt.

If any of the Canadian farmers used the above manufactured salt, it would wonderfully improve the flavor and keeping of their butter. Cheshire Lump Rock Salt should also be kept in the fields and barns of the Canadian farmer. Trusting these suggestions may be acted upon, I remain, yours, CHESTRIAN, Napanee.

SIR,—There is a complaint among cattle in this country that generally proves fatal sooner or later. It commences by a swelling on the jaw bone, either above or below. It continues to grow, and forms a porous, bony substance, and after a time it breaks out and discharges a thick matter. After a time they cannot eat, and gradually reduce in condition. If you, or some of your numerous correspondents, could give a cure for it through your valuable paper, you would oblige a subscriber. I should like to know the name of the complaint. You will please give the matter your consideration, as I am anxious, for I have lost several head of cattle by the same complaint, and have another commencing to get bad.

JOHN N. POOLE, Newboro.

[The disease is called Ostea Sarcoma, and will sometimes break out in different localities. When one beast is affected, other cases are likely to show themselves. We know of no cure. The best way is to fatten the animal and kill. They have been treated with caustic blisters but to no good effect.]

RUDD & TENNENT, Veterinary Surgeons, London.

REPLY TO J. MCNEISH.—Mr. Neil Currie, of Toronto, makes a specialty of purchasing and repairing old boilers. Second-hand boilers, as good as new ones, can be had there at from 20 to 40 per cent. less than new ones.

Eldorado or Egyptian Wheat.

SIR,—Please to let me know in your next issue how the Eldorado or Egyptian spring wheat has yielded this year, and the price it can be bought for. Persons are going around trying to sell it for \$6 per bushel, and say they will give \$2 per pound for the produce, or \$12 and sell it altogether.

They say it is no more liable to rust than the Scotch or Fife wheat, and is adapted for the same kind of ground. Give me all the information you can about it, and oblige.

J. W. H., South Monaghan.

[We do not know a single farmer within a hundred miles of this office who is satisfied with it this year. It has rusted badly. When first introduced we thought it might prove to be of value to our country. It is not a safe wheat to sow; there is plenty of shrivelled wheat of this variety that is only fit for hen feed. Near Collingwood there has been some good samples raised, but the best farmers there have now grown enough of it, and will prefer other varieties. Leave it alone would be our advice.]

Many careful subscribers may have the past 11 numbers of this paper saved; by taking them with this number, to any book-binder, you can get them neatly bound for 30 to 40 cents, and by so doing you will have a useful work for future reference.

The Paris Exposition.

The exhibit from the "Ayr Agricultural Works" is now under weigh for Paris, France, and I think I may safely assert that it is far the best of the kind that has ever left Canada. The display comprises a Royce Reaper, Humming-bird Mower, 4 horse Pitts' Power, Grain Drill, Power Straw Cutter with carriers attached, "Canadian" Hand Straw Cutter, Groove Roller Chopping Mill, Victor Chopper, Self-dumping Sulky Hay Rake, Turnip Drill, Gardner's Root Cutter, Jack for Horse Power, and a Hill Plough—thirteen articles in all finished up I need hardly say, in the very finest, and most substantial style of workmanship. The various woods used in his machines have been selected especially with a view to an exhibition of themselves as well as the articles into whose construction they enter. These are Hickory, bird's eye maple, curly maple, ash, elm, oak, cherry, light and dark walnut, bass-wood and pine. The wood-work in each particular instance is varnished only, thus bringing into full prominence the peculiar grain of the respective samples, and manner in which the different kind, have been blended together, frequently in the same machine, is strikingly pleasing and artistic. On each sample likewise Mr. W. has had its distinctive name painted in French, so that Parisians may look and read, and reading, understand what they see. The iron work throughout is quite in keeping with the wood-work, and, when not painted, is burnished like mirrors.

At the Paris Exhibition there will be distributed 1,000 gold, 4,000 silver and 8,000 bronze medals. It is also intended to award 8,000 honorable mentions, besides 100 grand prizes and exceptional silver prizes.

The keeping of a vicious dog near a public highway, in such a way as to endanger the travelling public, is a nuisance and renders the person knowingly keeping it there liable to an action by any person injured thereby. One instance of aggression may be sufficient evidence of a vicious propensity on the part of the dog, and if it can be proven that the owner had information of this first case he may be held liable for a subsequent offence of a like nature. The habit of running out and frightening horses will after the owner has had due notice of at least one offence hold the owner liable to a suit for any damage which may occur.

WINTER FEEDING OF COWS.—The most profitable feed for dairy cows is that which is cheapest. The object of the dairyman who makes butter and cheese is to produce the richest milk, and for this purpose he must be guided by the cost of the food in his vicinity. When corn is as low as at present, he will undoubtedly feed that grain in its natural state throughout the great corn producing districts; but where, through the cost of transportation, it acquires a value of forty cents and over, it will pay to grind, and as the price is still enhanced, recourse is had to cooking. When bran can be obtained at reasonable rates, it is one of the best divisors of corn meal known. Three or four pounds of corn meal mixed with six or eight pounds of bran, is one of the best feeds that can be given to milch cows, and if this can be cooked with cut hay, its value will be increased about one-fifth.

Messrs. Tucket & Billings, of Hamilton, manufacturers of the celebrated Myrtle Navy Tobacco, pay a tax of \$150,000 to \$180,000 per annum.

The President of the Pictou, Nova Scotia, Agricultural Society inquires of us for Shropshire sheep. If any one has any to dispose of they might furnish the information at this office, or communicate direct with the Secretary.

St. Hyacinthe threatens to forestall Quebec in the establishment of a beet sugar manufactory, notice of application for the incorporation of a company being given.

A man in Pittsburg, Penn., advertised for a book-keeper, and within 24 hours had 113 applicants for the position. Subsequently he advertised for a man to work on his farm, and eight men responded.

Complaints are numerous of sheep being killed by dogs. It would be well if councilmen would pass a law that no payment for sheep killed by dogs should be made unless one or more bells were found in the flock.

The Carpet Bug.

The *Country Gentleman* publishes a detailed description of the carpet bug (*Anthren scrophalarie*), which is rapidly increasing of late years, and makes a very unwelcome addition to household pests. At this season it is in its larval state, and infests the edges of carpets, near the spots where the tacks hold the carpet close to the floor. On taking up the tack and quickly turning back the edge, he may be seen gliding rapidly away to the base boards. He is a small, oval, dark brown, hairy creature, about 3-16 of an inch long. He should be killed at once with the tack hammer. The perfect beetle begins to appear in the fall, and continues through the winter. He is 1-8 of an inch long by 1-12 broad, oval in form, rounded back; the edges of the wings are bordered red, making a red stripe in the back as they come together, with the transverse red stripes partly across the back. The foundation of the wings is black, with the white spots on each side near the outer edge. In this State the insect not only infests carpets, but is frequently found on window casing, and may be easily captured and killed. The best known remedy is to stuff the cracks under the base boards with rags saturated with kerosene, during the early fall, when the larvae are dormant. The oil is fatal to them.

Mr. Coombs, of London Township, lost eleven good sheep in a few days. Messrs. Rudd & Tennent, of this city, went to his farm to ascertain the cause; they opened some of the sheep, found no infectious disease, and pronounced the deaths to have been caused by the sheep eating turnip tops that were unsound.

They appear to raise good corn crops in Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania. An exchange says in an article on the subject:—"Among the most remarkable of large yields during the past year is that of Joseph Bosler, who obtained from twenty-six acres, twenty-seven hundred and thirty bushels of shell corn, or an average of one hundred and five bushels to the acre. The field was allowed to lie in clover for one year without pasturing. The large growth of clover was then turned under, and two hundred and fifty bushels of lime to the acre applied. The ground was then cultivated and harrowed twice, and the corn put in with a planter on the 2nd and 3rd of May. After the crop was up, the cultivator was again called into use, and afterwards, at the proper intervals during the season, the plows were run through it three times, and the corn harvested measured two thousand seven hundred and thirty bushels of shelled corn. So much for green manuring."

G. B. Mills & Co., of Arkansas, have an office in Hamilton, Ont., in which they have specimens of the productions of that State that show favorably of its productions. Corn is shown that is eight feet in length from the root to the top of the ear, and an apple 14 inches in circumference. Samples of different grains, woods, wool, cotton and tobaccos. We hear that many Canadian farmers have already gone there. Some have returned, having purchased land there, and speak very favorably of the country.

Obtain one new subscriber, and send the dollar with your own, and gain one of our handsome Lithographs or Chromos. We are quite sure you will be pleased with either.

The late Mrs. Jane W— was equally remarkable for kindness of heart and absence of mind. One day she was accosted by a beggar, whose stout and healthy appearance startled her into a momentary doubt of the needfulness of charity in this instance.

"Why," exclaimed the good old lady, "you look well able to work."

"Yes," replied the suppliant, "but I have been deaf and dumb these seven years."

"Poor man, what a heavy affliction!" exclaimed Mrs. W—, at the same time giving him relief with a liberal hand.

On returning home she mentioned the fact, remarking—"What a dreadful thing it is to be deprived of such precious faculties!"

"But how," asked her sister, "did you know that the poor man had been deaf and dumb for seven years?"

"Why," was the quiet and unconscious answer, "he told me so."