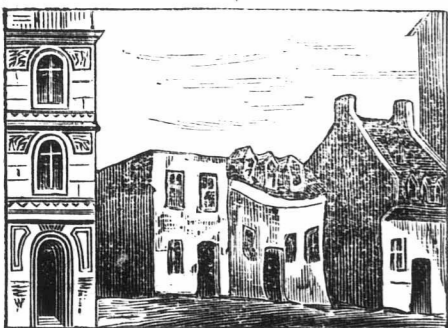


A farmer near this city died a few years ago; he left his two daughters his farm. They sold it a short time since for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Guess these girls don't milk many cows before breakfast now.

This city is all animation—the bustle of trade—this being the great city of the Dominion, and one which appears to have a good prospect of being nearly equal to any city in the States.

It is our impression that this city will make a steadier, safer and surer progress than any other in America. We cannot see what Chicago, New York, or any other city has that should cause their growth to exceed the growth of Montreal to such an extent, except lands are held at such enormous prices that it must hinder many from making improvements.

We give you the annexed sketch of one point of one of the principal streets, where thousands are passing almost hourly.



There are plenty of such sights to be seen here. There are immense palatial buildings erected, and some of the oldest rotten rookeries, not fit for pig styes. We are fully satisfied that the unoccupied lands in cities, around cities, and even in our rural districts are not taxed as high as they ought to be. The men of enterprise spend their money in making great improvements, which increase the value of their neighbor's property, and the withholding of lands by speculators of tardy, indolent persons should be checked. The only way to do it is to tax all vacant lands that are wanted for improvements at higher rates. These speculators are not improving the value of their neighborhood by withholding lands; the lands are being increased in value for them.—They should pay higher rates for withholding these lands, whether in city or country.

**Agricultural College.**

A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer*, who does not think it necessary to sign his name, is very much disturbed about our remarks concerning the hiring of students for the Agricultural College; and at the same time feels elated over the fact that the institution could be filled twice over on account of the number of applicants. It would appear that it takes 30 students to fill the College (the teachers, professors and heads of departments, foremen and rector, well paid Government officials, take up the balance of the room.)

Now, we would guarantee to find three times thirty loafers around this city alone who would be most happy to receive free board and lodgings and a present of fifty dollars at the end of the term, so that the fact that there were plenty of applicants does not in the least astonish us. What we object to is that every farmer in Canada, rich and poor, should be compelled to pay so much money for the benefit of the favored few.

How much do you suppose it costs the country to give this one year's smattering of education to each of these thirty students? Taking into consideration the interest on the money invested in buildings, we are satisfied that \$1000 each will not pay the expenses.—By the time we educate all the farmers of Canada at that rate, who will be able to foot the bill? The *Woodstock Review* (Reform) says:

"The Ontario School of Agriculture at Guelph, we are informed, is in operation, with a full complement of students. It is true the full complement is not very large,

being only thirty, and it almost seems as though the benefits likely to be derived from the college would scarcely be commensurate with its great cost and the expense which will be entailed yearly to keep it up. In the nature of things Agricultural Colleges cannot do a very great deal in improving the husbandry of the country. For instance, providing a year's training at the Ontario institution should prove sufficient and the full complement of thirty graduates, if we may use the term in this connection, were turned out annually, would the benefits to the agriculture of the province be appreciable in ten years, or twenty, or a half hundred? Let any one consider what a vast number of 'toilers of the farm' there are and must ever be in this vast country, and then think of thirty or even twice that number being turned out of the college yearly with a smattering of new ideas as regards culture of the soil! At that rate, if the benefits of the institution were confined to a solitary township, it would take an age or more to revolutionize or materially alter the mode of culture pursued. On the other side of the lines these institutions have been extensively assayed, but in no one instance have the results expected been achieved.—The best minds of the Republic pronounce them a failure, and Prof. McCosh, a man who is educated and admired in all educated circles, goes so far as to pronounce them little if at all better than a fraud, and an exceedingly expensive one at that. One great reason of the failure of these so-called colleges undoubtedly is that the class which ought to attend them seldom does. Class distinctions spring up, snobishness asserts itself more or less, the attendants are chiefly drawn from a source not profitable to the country, and as a result the farming community as a whole derives but precious little benefit."

And now, if the correspondent wishes some other authority upon the same subject, let him turn to the same number of the *Canada Farmer* that his own letter is in, and in another column he will find what the editor of that paper endorses by clipping from the *New York World* as follows:

"Again and again—and especially at this season of the year—do young men ask advice of agricultural editors as to the best way to learn farming. The answer in all cases is simple and brief: Go to work on the best farm and under the direction of the best farmer you can find who will accept your services. There is no other way—no schools nor system of study that will so quickly make a farmer of a young man."

**Wheat.**

Our old friend, Mr. William Walker, is annoyed because we said in our last number that in many cases where the Treadwell and Scott wheat did well, the Diehl wheat failed completely. We can only say that we have seen such cases. We know and have always said that where you get a good crop of Diehl wheat it is an extra good one. There is no medium about it; it is either extra good or extra bad. We have no doubt Mr. Walker and many of his neighbors have had excellent crops of Diehl wheat, but it is just as certain that nine out of every ten that have tried it, have had very poor success.

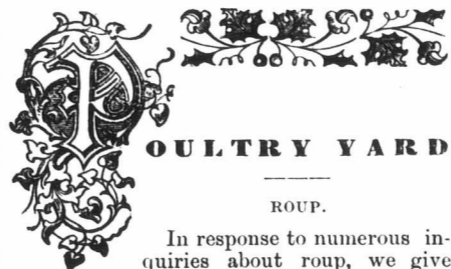
Concerning the Farrow wheat, we were a few days since conversing with an extensive miller from the county of Wellington. He said that although it did not command the highest market price, he would sow it himself if he was a farmer, as it cropped so well, and although millers did not yet know how to grind it to the best advantage, they will learn just as they did with the Fife wheat.

**Millet for Winter Feed.**

Have you sown your summer fallow with millet? If not, it may not yet be too late. Late in June, and even to the first of July, the anniversary of the great battle, your land, if well prepared, may be sown with millet—the white branching millet—25 to 30 lbs. per Imperial acre. Cut it as soon as the seed is in the milky state. This you must do if you are to save the fodder, as a late frost may kill it. This you will do if you desire to have the fodder green and succulent. It will make capital soiling for farm stock of any kind; and when well preserved it will make excellent hay.

**Monthly Cattle Fairs.**

- Harrison—Friday before the Guelph Fair.
- Bosworth—Saturday before Guelph.
- Drayton—Saturday before Guelph.
- Elora—The day before Guelph.
- Guelph—Monday before Elora Fair.
- Guelph—First Wednesday in each month.
- Clifford—Thursday before the Guelph Fair.
- Teviotdale—Friday before the Guelph Fair.
- New Hamburg—First Tuesday each month.
- Berlin—First Tuesday in each month.
- Elmira—Second Monday in each month.
- Waterloo—Second Tuesday in each month.
- Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month.
- Hanover—Monday before Durham.
- Durham—Tuesday before Mount Forest.
- Fergus—Tuesday following Mount Forest.
- Orangeville—Second Tuesday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
- Mefno Mills—Third Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
- Erin—First Monday in January, April, July and October.
- Masonville—First Tuesday in February, May, August and November.
- Brampton—First Tuesday in each month.
- Listowel—First Friday in each month.
- Hillsburg—Second Tuesday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
- Moorfield—Monday before Guelph.
- Hamilton—Crystal Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph.



**POULTRY YARD**

**ROUP.**

In response to numerous inquiries about roup, we give its cause, symptoms and cure in the hope that we shall thereby enable more of our friends to escape the ravages. The cause of roup is almost invariably wet or very cold, chilly weather, which produces a hard cold that if not attended to at once soon assumes a very serious form. This is indicated by a discharge from the nostrils and beak of very offensive mucus, accompanied by a fetid breath and a disinclination to eat. In the next stage the discharge of mucus becomes greater and covers the nostrils and beak; the eyes also become frequently affected, while patches of yellow mucus are seen adhering to the lining of the throat and the surface of the tongue. If the disease still remains unchecked, the symptoms remain very much the same, but increase in violence till death ensues. As soon as the discharge is perceived, get a solution of chlorinated soda known as Labarraque Disinfecting Fluid; mix with water in the proportion of one to three, or if a mild case one to four. This solution should be applied with a feather or a small syringe to nostrils and throat, when the secretion will partly cease, and patches of mucus will be discharged from the throat. This may be applied about three times a day until the diseased bird recovers, not allowing him to run with the rest of the flock before the last ample dose of the fluid has been given. Sick fowls must always be removed from the flock as soon as the disease appears, for a whole flock may be contaminated by a single bird through the drinking vessel. First, don't let your fowls get rouped. Second, if they do, use all rational means for their relief. Rut fowls will rarely reach this last stage unless very much neglected. Roup is also becoming scarcer as breeders become wiser, and will soon, we believe, disappear from our yards entirely.—*Live Stock Journal*.

**VARIETY AND SPECIES IN POULTRY.**

The Muscovy Duck is one species; the Rouen belongs to another species, the Brahma fowl and the common fowl are varieties merely, of the same species. The progeny produced by a cross between species are not fertile, whereas the product of a cross between varieties is full capable of reproducing its kind. In some instances the hybrids formed by the union of two species, though not fertile when it is attempted to breed among themselves, are still capable of breeding with the pure parent species on either side.—*Poultry World*.

**CROP-BOUND.**

The most usual cause of this is having swallowed some object that is too large to pass into the stomach. This obstructs the passage, leaves the stomach empty, and so creates hunger in the fowl. The inclination to eat is followed, and the crop becomes fuller and harder. The only remedy is to open with a penknife or lancet, from the upper part. Remove the contents, wash it out, and then close the incision with a few stitches.—Keep the fowl on soft feed for a few days and it will soon recover.

**PIPS IN CHICKENS.**

The symptoms are a short, quick, spasmodic chirrup, repeated in short intervals. On examination a dark-colored, dry, horny scale will be found on the end of the tongue. This is not the disease, as many suppose, but the results of the disease. In some cases, if not checked, the beak will turn yellow at the base, and the plumage becomes ruffled; appetite fails, and the bird mopes around and finally dies. A little cayenne or black pepper mixed with the meal and administered three times a day will generally effect a cure.

**CANKERED THROAT OR DIPHThERIA.**

Another new disease. Causes is not known. Symptoms are, mouth and throat filled up with a sort of white exudation or ulcer, very offensive in smell. It is contagious, and unless taken in its early stages, fatal.

The treatment giving the best results seems to be moving the ulcers with a quill or spoon-shaped piece of metal about the size of a quill, and then applying nitrate of silver or powdered borax to the flesh left bare by the removal, repeating the operation twice a day. I think it would be well to wash out the mouth with a strong solution of chloride of potassium before applying borax. Little chloride of potassium in the drink would also be beneficial.

Another remedy is, one-half ounce tincture of myrrh, one drachm powdered borax, one drachm chlorate of potash. Dissolve the borax, and put it in three and a half ounces hot water; put it into a vial, and when cool add the myrrh. Apply plentifully with a feather.

**Correspondence.**

**ASHES FOR MANURE.**

SIR,—I notice a letter in the April ADVOCATE from P. B. Werden, stating that he could not find it any advantage to use ashes for manure. I will tell you my experience with them.

I sowed four bushels of McCarling wheat on corn ground; one of my neighbors sowed the same kind of wheat on similar ground. When the Hessian Fly came in, both our wheats began to wilt down. I immediately put ashes over my four bushels; he did nothing with his. In a week the difference could be easily seen, and the produce showed it still better. I had 88 bushels of splendid wheat from my 4 bushels sown, that is, 22 bushels to the bushel; my neighbor had about 8 bushels to the bushel.

I think this shows conclusively the benefit to be derived from ashing wheat. This was on sandy land. I have also proved their value on clay land and on black muck.

WILLIAM C. FINCH.

Byron, May 23rd, 1874.

Professor Buckham, of England, claims to have discovered one of the causes of typhoid fever. A family in his neighbourhood was attacked with a severe type of the fever. On a careful search of the premises, a spout in the family pump was found to be covered with a sort of gelatinous matter. Submitting this to microscopic investigation, it was found to be a fungoid growth, from which spores were constantly washed away by the flowing water. He followed up this discovery by a minute examination of the outlet of the sewer through which the drainage of the town flowed, and his scientific zeal was rewarded by finding fungoid growths of a similar nature to those in the pump spout. In the vicinity of this outlet the fever also prevailed. Having cases of the fever in his own family, he followed up his enquiry by a chemical analysis of the water drunk by the family, and found in it minute spores of the same fungus. His conclusion is a natural one, that the fever had its origin in the fungoid matter taken into the system, where it ferments as yeast in beer, and poisons the blood.