

"WITHOUT doubt the greatest reformer of the age in the agricultural world has been the harvester and binder," was recently remarked by a prominent British colonial trade journal; and without doubt the expression of our foreign contemporary is correct. The self-binder has made cheap bread for "the million." In displacing the gang of men, necessary before its introduction for the gathering of the harvest, it has enabled the lone farmer to go out upon the cheap lands of the distant plain or prairie and to establish a grain farm at once: and thus vast sections of country that would probably have yet remained in desert wildness have been brought under subjection, and made to produce wheat in quantities to profusely supply the world, while their general development has increased and quickened movements in all the channels of trade. - Farm Implement News.

EORRES PONNEMERE

ENQUIRER, MILTON. - What is a good remedy for caked adder? —A good remedy is said to be a mixture of two ounces of pulverized iodide of potassa and two ounces of lard. The udder is thoroughly rubbed with this.

JENNIE, CONDURG.—In you know of a cure for removing vermin from poultry?—Take a bushel of air slacked lime, ten pounds of sulphur, and about four ounces of crude carbolic acid. Mix thoroughly and scatter all around in the poultry bouse

T. S., GRANTON.—Do you know a cure for cuttle losing their eyesight?—A writer in the Southern Live Stock Journal gives the following cure: Two cows of mine were afflicted in this way and I used pulverized atum and honey mixed together and put in the eyes. They are all right now.

HOUSEWIFF, GEORGETOWN.—How can I make whitewash that will not ruth off?—Mix half a pailful of lime and water, ready to be put on the wall; then take one gill of flour and mix it with water sufficient to thicken it; then pour it while hot into the whitewash; stir it all well together, and it is ready for use.

C. TAYLOR, SEBRIGHT,—What is the cause of the season known as "Indian Summer?"—There is no such season occurring regularly, but any few days of warm weather in the late fall is usually given this name. Like the "equinoctial storm," which may take place any time within a month of the equinox it is only a popular meteorological superstition, with no more foundation in fact than the influence of the moon upon the weather.

FARMER, FRONTENAC.—Could you tell me what to do to prevent my ploughs from rusting?—The following preparation applied to the surface will prevent any rusting of ploughs or any other metal surfaces: Methone ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand and applied in a moment with a brush or rag to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to the used for a few days, preventing any rust, and saving much vexation when the time comes to use it again.

HARRY PALMER, WEST GWILLIMBURY.—Thanks for your care for roup in lowls. Now can you gire us a cure for gapes?—Fanny Field, a well known writer on poultry topics, offers this plan for the treatment of gapes: To cure gape put the chicken in a box, tie a piece of coarse sacking or cheese cloth over the top, spread some fine air slacked lime on the cloth, and then jar it so that the fine lime will sift down among the chicks. The lime inhaled by the chicks affects the gape worms so that their hold on the windpipe is loosened, and also causes the chicks to succee and cough, and throw up the worms.

FARMER'S WIFE, WHITEY.—What is a good way of preserving eggs!—Eggs are preserved either in lime water or salt. For the former pour water on ! resh unslacked lime, and let it stand until the milky turbidity subsides, then draw off the clear water from the top. Lay the eggs carefully in a jar and pour the clear lime water over them until it rather more than covers them. To pack in salt put a layer an inch deep in a box; set a layer of eggs, large end down into the salt, keeping them so lar apart that they will not touch. Cover with salt, filling well between, and set in another layer of eggs, and so on until all are packed. Keep in a cool, dry.place.

Peter Williamson, Mono Mills.—Have you heard of such a thing as a moisture proof glue!—A writer in Household says it can be made by dissolving a pound of common glue in three pints of skim milk. The cement is stronger if powdered quicklime is added. A fire-proof cement for use around stove pipes, fire-places and chimneys, where the danger from fire is greatest, can be made by mixing two parts of sifted fresh wood ashes, and one part of air-slacked lime, with sufficient boiled linseed oil to make a smooth paste. It hardens quickly to the solidity of a stone. This is my own discovery, and the cement applied around a store pipe, where it comes through the roof in the ordinary sheet-iron shield, three years ago is now as firm as at first. It is water and fire proof and adheres to motal perfectly.



CONDUCTED BY J. B. HARRIS.

WE regret that an unexpected demand upon our space, with an unusual pressure of other duties, have together had a depressing effect upon our Employés Column for January. As it is we content ourselves with publishing a copy of a photograph taken in the summer of 1888, just before the daily one o'clock signal at the Massey Works. The men have not all returned from lunch and dinner, but the picture conveys some idea of the number employed.

The wonderful progress of the art of photography is well illustrated by this picture, which is from the camera of Mr. J. Bruce, of 118 King Street West, Toronto. It is not an engraving, nor a lithograph, but a real photograph transferred from the original negative to a surface specially prepared. By a chemical process the superabundant parts are eliminated or eaten away, leaving each dot and line faithfully in relief. Among the very large number of faces in this picture there are many with features so well-defined that, although they are so minute, there is no difficulty in recognizing them.

