

The Apiary.

Bee Notes.

In most localities all surplus honey-boxes should be removed from the hive before this date. The practice of leaving boxes upon the hive until late in the season should be avoided, as they become soiled by so doing. All unfilled boxes should be removed as soon as the yield of honey is over, and packed away for the following season's use.

MARKETING HONEY.—Where but a small amount of surplus honey is secured, it is usually best to dispose of it at a home market. It requires less attention in packing, and, as a rule, will bring a better price. Large quantities will necessarily be shipped to a city market. The provision of a proper package for transportation is essential.

EXTRACTED HONEY.—The quantity of liquid honey placed upon the market is increasing each season, and finds ready sale in nearly every style of package, from jelly cups to casks holding 500 lbs. If fruit cans are used, let them be of some standard make, and pack them in crates of twelve each.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.—All openings at the top of the hive should be closed, so as to keep the interior warm, which will tend to continue breeding later in the season, and thus aid in securing a larger number of young bees for winter.

We have a copy of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE before us on the table. In looking over its pages we are struck with wonder at the fund of valuable information it contains, and involuntarily ask how many of our Eldom, Mariposa or Thorah farmers subscribe for this to them most valuable of magazines.

Poultry Yard.

Advice for the Season.

We take the following from the editorial columns of the American Poultry Yard:—

MILK FOR FATTENING FOWLS.

What a different taste a fine, nicely and quickly fattened fowl has, when served on the table, compared to one which has been forced to scratch for all its living, and then is consigned to the spit in anything but a fit condition for food.

To enable one to fatten fowls or chicks quickly, it is absolutely necessary to give such food as will accomplish the purpose best, and to this end we unhesitatingly recommend plenty of milk in any state, from fresh to thick.

EXAMINE THE COMBS.

It is the easiest thing in the world—when you know how 'tis done—to tell when your fowls are in ill-health, even in the incipient stages of any disease or ailment, if you but examine your flock carefully.

The comb of a fowl is an honest index of the true inwardness, and should be daily consulted by the fancier who values the health and well-being of his flock.

TO WOULD-BE BUYERS

We would say prepare to buy early in the shipping season, for you will then have a larger and better lot of birds to select from than if you left your purchase until the winter or spring, by which time most breeders have their surplus birds disposed of, or at least the best of those they intend to sell.

Veterinary.

Abortion in Cows.

The following is an extract from the Western Stock Journal:—

At the present time abortion is drawing the attention of stock breeders, and although in other parts of the country committees have been appointed to investigate its causes, yet so far all attempts to reach anything definite regarding the matter have proved futile, for the causes are seemingly so various and diverse that at best but a general outline of them, with suggestions as to its prevention and cure, can at present be given.

The causes are numerous, the principal of which are mechanical injuries, such as slips, blows, falling on fences, ice, &c., inflammation of the bowels, indigestion, diarrhoea, plethoria, i. e., high bodily condition; breeding too young, irritating poisonous food, over-feeding; hot, ill-ventilated barns—especially the basement stories—damp, musty food, want of proper exercise, decomposing animal matters—especially the afterbirth of a previous abortion—proximity to slaughter houses, butchering pens, impure water, ergotized grains, grasses and hay, smut of maize, &c., &c.

Abortion generally occurs between the fourth and seventh months of the period of gestation, usually occurring about the sixth or seventh month. The symptoms are a whitish muco-purulent discharge from the vulva, springing of milk with a weak flaccid condition of the external generative organs.

Treatment.—Remove any and every cause that exist. If the animals have been highly fed, give a sparer diet, with more outdoor exercise. Drain and properly, but thoroughly, ventilate the stables. Remove at once the afterbirth, and thoroughly disinfect the premises by sprinkling with a dilute solution of carbolic acid, or with chloride of lime.

When the herd is attacked, give one-half ounce doses of chlorate of potash daily, dissolved in water. If the animals are in an emaciated condition, a course of tonics is indicated, and the following may be given in their feed twice daily.—

- Sulphate of Iron 2 drams, Troy.
- Powdered Gentian 1 " "
- Powdered Ginger 1/2 " "

If constipation exists, give mild laxatives.

A Hint for Canada.

The milling industry of this country is said to rank next to that of iron. The number of mills is over 25,000, affording employment for over 600,000 men, whose annual wages are about \$20,000,000, and turning out yearly about 50,000,000 barrels of flour, of which 4,000,000 are exported to foreign countries.—Am. paper.

The late rapid growth of the steel manufacture in the United States is shown by the following figures.—In 1873, 129,000 tons of steel rails were made; in 1877, 420,000 tons; this year the estimated production is 500,000. In all other grades of steel goods and the product of steel there is a steady advance.

The Dominion may, in the good time coming, boast of her progress in industrial pursuits.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.—It is gratifying to see that with the improvement and growth of this country, and the growing wealth of our farmers, agricultural journals are being more liberally supported. None of these deserves more encouragement than the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which is published in London by Mr. Wm. Weld.