

AGENTS.

We want agents for the FARMER in every county in Canada. A liberal commission will be paid to good live reliable parties. The FARMER is increasing its circulation every day, and we intend to double its already large circulation in the coming six months.

Your assistance is solicited. For terms, etc., write to the CANADIAN FARMER, Welland, Ont., Drawer A.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association will be held this year in Ottawa, commencing on Sept. 10th. and closing on Sept. 20th. We will give full particulars in due time. In the meantime prize lists, etc., can be had from T. C. Wade, secretary of the Association, Toronto, Ont.

The Massachusetts Legislature at its recent session appropriated \$63,600 for agricultural purposes, viz., Agricultural College, \$36,000; Agricultural Societies, \$17,200; Members of State Board of Agriculture for travelling expenses, \$1,600; expenses of country meetings of Board, \$800; enforcing the laws against the adulteration of milk and its products, \$6,000; for investigating the causes of abortion in cows, \$2,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

This page will be devoted to the exclusive use of correspondents. All of our readers are invited to write upon subjects of interest to agriculturists.

CURE FOR BLOAT.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—A couple of weeks ago I noticed in your columns a couple of articles upon bloat in cattle, and its prevention and cure. Some time ago I was unfortunate enough to lose a couple of cattle by this means, having turned them into a clover patch after their receiving nothing but dry hay. Naturally, after I had experience, I inquired very carefully into the cause and cure of bloat, and I think I can now prevent it as well as relieve, if it should be brought on. The cause is the formation of a large amount of gas in the stomach and intestines, to which there is given no escape. To prevent this I am careful to prepare my cows to go on grass by feeding them soft food mixed with the dry for a week or so before putting them to pasture. I have tried the following cure a dozen of times, and never saw it fail. Take a piece of chalk about as large as a hen's egg, break it into a powder, and then mix it with a quart of strong cider vinegar. In absence of vinegar, pour boiling water over the chalk and give the mixture to the animal when quite warm. This mixture will also relieve colic in a horse very quickly. I have tried this remedy enough to know that it is a good one, and it may be of use to your readers. A. CREWS.

WHITE SPECKS.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—A little while ago some of your correspondents discussed the cause of white specks in butter, and how to get rid of them. I do not have them, and I make a large amount of butter. I think that the main point in preventing them is to observe the following rules which should be hung up in every dairy:

1. Have cream crocks well scalded.
2. Always cool the milk before putting in the crocks.

3. Never put cold and warm milk together.

4. Keep the milk in such a temperature that it will thicken slowly.

5. Churn at the proper temperature, not having the butter scalded.

6. When the butter is done put it at once in a well-cooled butter bowl.

7. Wash all the milk out of it thoroughly.

By observing these rules you won't have any white specks or many other imperfections. Yours,
A FARMER'S WIFE.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

A special meeting will be held in the city hall, Toronto, on Thursday, July 3rd, at one o'clock. The executive, and as many members as can conveniently attend, also the officials of county and district associations, are earnestly requested to be present, as important matters are to be considered.

JACOB SPENCE, Sec. Treas.

Toronto, June 18th, 1884.

POULTRY.

ROUP.

Roup is one of the most pestilent poultry disorders the breeder has to combat, and it requires prompt attention and immediate removal of the afflicted birds from the flock of breeding birds, else the entire flock will soon be contaminated, the disorder being spread through the flock through the medium of the drinking water. Where there is running water through the poultry yard, this danger of infection is limited to the minimum.

Roup is indicated by a thick discharge from the nose and watering of the eyes. The eyes become swollen, and, as the disease progresses, the eyes become entirely closed. As this disease comes from continued exposure to wet and dampness, and is a severe form of catarrh or cold, preventatives should be taken. In most cases the disease will run its course in a week or ten days, and under favorable conditions will not prove fatal. The birds should, however, be separated from the rest, and the beaks and eyes carefully washed with warm water and then dried, and after which a mixture of laudanum and lead water is used for anointing the eyes. The mouth and tongue, in severe cases, should be cleaned. "Douglass mixture" should be used in the drinking water, and the birds should be fed sparingly on moist food. Exercise can be allowed, and some little green food.

WYANDOTS.

This new breed, formerly known as the Sea Brights, has so many good points to recommend them, both to the fancier and farmer, that they surely will become very popular. Their plumage is white, heavily laced with black, the tail alone being solid black; the lacing on the breast being peculiarly handsome. They have a small rose comb, close-fitting; face and ear-lobes bright red. Their legs are free from feathers and are of a rich, yellow color. In shape they bear more resemblance to the Dorkings than any other breed. Hens weigh 8 to 9 pounds, cocks 9 to 10 pounds, when full grown. They are very hardy, mature early, and are ready to market at any age. Their flesh is very fine flavored and close grained, which, with their yellow skin, model shape and fine, plump appearance, particularly adapts them for market. They are extraordinary layers, surprising

every breeder at the quantity of eggs they produce. If allowed to sit they make most careful mother, are content anywhere, and will not attempt to fly over a fence four feet high. Their great beauty and good qualities will make for them a host of admirers where the breed is introduced.

HOW TO KEEP EGGS.

Eggs may be kept from late summer or autumn well into winter, or even spring, but it is next to impossible to deceive the dealers, and very few consumers are deceived by them. "Limed eggs" have their regular market quotations throughout the winter, and usually sell at one quarter to one-sixth less than fresh ones. They are limed by packing them into barrels or smaller casks, point down, and pouring on them the water from lime slacked with brine, to a thin milky consistency, using just enough to cover the eggs, so that the next layer can be conveniently placed upon these, and then more lime-water added. When the cask is full, the eggs must be covered with a cloth and this spread over thickly with the pasty lime, then, if the water evaporates, or if the pasty lime cakes and cracks, more water must be added. It is essential that the eggs should be perfectly fresh, clean, and sweet when packed, or the whole lot will go wrong. There is probably no better way of keeping eggs for market than this. For family use they may be greased, dipped in hot paraffine wax, scalded, and perhaps preserved in other ways. The lime and salt liquid imparts no flavor, and does not deface the egg, which, when offered for sale, has a slight chalky appearance foreign to and distinguishes it from a fresh laid egg.

RAISING CHICKENS.

Do not be in a hurry to invest in incubators, if you are a farmer, and have anything else to do besides looking after the poultry yard. The wooden incubators are well enough for men who have plenty of money, and make the raising of chickens a specialty. A good many things about incubators are not yet proved, and a farmer who has his bread to earn, can afford to wait a little longer, and use the original method for hatching and raising chickens. The hen is good for a dozen eggs, and, if left to her own selection of nest is pretty sure to hatch them if they are fertilized. You may protect her against vermin, but she covets privacy and desires to be left alone. When her brood is off she needs a little help, a coop for shelter, and regular feeding with a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food, and water or milk to drink—the latter if you can get it. Nothing is better than milk for the fowls. The young chicks will help, rather than hinder in the garden, until they are a month or six weeks old. They will destroy a multitude of insects, and thrive on them. The early hatched chickens are best for layers, but late summer is quite as good for broilers. They never come amiss at any time on the farm.

ATTEND TO THE NESTS.

While there are many poultry breeders, as well as farmers, who raise fowls in large numbers, who regularly clean out their fowl houses, removing and carefully housing the droppings thus obtained, the number of persons who pay the proper attention to the nests and nesting boxes is very limited. It seems that a majority of fowl raisers have an idea that a nest is good enough for a year's hard service, when

once properly made, no matter how many times a brood of young chicks has been hatched in it, or how many times laying hens have visited it on business. But it is an absolute necessity that nests are kept clean and well supplied with fresh hay, straw or other good nesting material, and all good poultry breeders recognize it as such. Those who complain of getting few eggs are usually the ones who do not supply their hens with plenty of good, and clean nests for them to lay their eggs in, leaving the fowl to find places to lay wherever they can. The result is, that only part of the eggs are found, the remainder going to sustain and fatten rats and other pests which are always found under and around farm buildings, especially old ones.

We have found that the best place to locate the nest, so as to afford always the surest preventive against the hens eating their eggs (as some kinds frequently will), is somewhere in the dark or in the darkest and most secluded part of the fowl-house. If the hen that is disposed to destroy her own eggs cannot see them after laying, she shortly gets cured of this habit. This is one advantage in the secretly arranged nest.

It is quite immaterial how the nest is thus darkened. A narrow covered passage leading to the nest, may be so arranged, so that the hens will have to pass through this to lay at the other end of it. Half-barrels or cracker-kegs may be laid on their sides, and turned towards a plank wall, leaving only room between the open end of the kegs or barrels, and the partition for the layer to creep into this retired spot. They will quickly get accustomed to any place thus prepared for their convenience, and will lay their eggs very regularly in such dark places. The very best kind of nests, however built, are secluded, retired, and quite dark in the interior.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

MAIN LINE.

GOING EAST.

Express, except Sundays.....	2 3 a m
" daily.....	6 3 a m
" ".....	1 25 p m
" ".....	5 58 p m
Mail to Buffalo direct, except Sundays.....	5 25 p m
Local to Fort Erie, except Sundays.....	4 00 p m

GOING WEST.

Express, except Sundays.....	8 05 a m
" daily.....	1 05 a m
" ".....	12 59 p m
" ".....	10 12 p m
Mail from Buffalo direct, except Sundays.....	7 35 a m
Local from Fort Erie.....	5 45 a m

NIAGARA DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.

	A M	P M	P M
Buffalo.....	7 45	9 30	2 55
Black Rock.....	8 05	9 50	3 10
Fort Erie.....	8 15	10 00	3 20
Victoria.....	8 18	10 03	3 23
Niagara Junction.....	8 22	10 06	3 27
Black Creek.....	8 3	10 14	3 38
Chippawa.....	8 48	10 22	3 47
Montrose Junction.....	8 54	10 27	3 52
Falls View.....	9 50	10 30	3 55
Niagara Falls.....	9 52	10 32	3 58
Clifton.....	9 58	10 38	4 05
Queenston.....	9 23	10 54	4 27
Toronto.....	1 15	1 30	7 40

GOING SOUTH.

	A M	P M	P M
Toronto.....	6 45	8 30	1 45
Niagara.....	9 55	11 21	5 35
Queenston.....	10 10	11 32	5 50
Clifton.....	10 30	11 47	6 10
Niagara Falls.....	10 36	11 53	6 16
Falls View.....	10 39	11 56	6 19
Montrose Junction.....	10 43	11 57	6 20
Chippawa.....	10 45	12 02	6 25
Black Rock.....	10 53	12 11	6 34
Niagara Junction.....	11 01	12 18	6 44
Victoria.....	11 05	12 21	6 49
Fort Erie.....	11 10	12 25	6 55
Black Rock.....	11 20	12 35	7 05
Buffalo.....	11 40	12 55	7 15

Through tickets to any point in the United States can be obtained at the Welland Depot, or of R. H. Dyer, Town Agent.

For rates, &c., for colonists moving west, apply as above, or to M. C. Roach, Northern Passenger Agent, St. Thomas, or O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Michigan Central Trains run on Chicago time which is one hour slower than Welland time.