

Colonial Farmer.

LUGGIN & SON, PROPRIETORS.

POSTAGE PAID.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 a year

OLD SERIES, VOL. 13 NEW SERIES VOL. 4.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 12, 1877.

NO. 23, WHOLE NUMBER 706

Editorial.

Fowl Diseases and Their Cures.

ROG.—The symptoms are, rising and falling of the wattles, breathing, whooping sound in the throat, offensive discharge from the nostrils, occasionally the head and eyes become swollen and feverish, which if not attended to, will form matter in the eyes; this requires prompt attention or it will destroy the sight.

Treatment.—Separate the fowls affected as above and put in a warm box with straw, changing the straw daily. Bathe head and throat with warm salted water, after which open the eyes and wash, with the end of a rag, saturated in the water. Give a pill composed of chalk and cayenne pepper, mixed equally, every morning. If the rattling in the throat, give one teaspoonful of oil liver oil every night. After three or four days, if improved, tie the fowl by the leg, and let it out in the sunshine, returning it to its warm box every night.

CHOLERA.—A drooping of the wings and a sticky slime from the mouth.

Treatment.—Give the fowl one pill every day, the size of a common marble, prepared of cayenne pepper two parts, prepared chalk two parts, pulverized gentian one part, pulverized charcoal one part; mix all well together into a paste with lard. Keep the fowl dry and warm for forty-eight hours. Do not give water. As a preventive make a paste of cayenne pepper one part, prepared chalk one part, pulverized gentian two parts, pulverized charcoal two parts, mixed with lard. In case the disease is in the neighborhood give an ordinary sized pill once a week to the grown fowls.

RYE OR GRASS.—Gases are formed from worms in the windpipe, the membrane of the tongue is thickened, particularly towards the windpipe, breathing is impeded, and the fowl often held open as if gasping for breath.

Treatment.—Cut off the tip end of the tongue, give a small pill once a day, composed of prepared chalk and ground black pepper, of equal proportions, and made into a paste with lard. When mixed all well together, and mix it with a little oil of wormseed, and mix it well with the paste. Pills of all kinds must be forced down the throat.

RHEUMATISM OR LAMPS.—Stiffness of the limbs and joints, lifting the feet high, and as if in pain, while owners jerk by the legs.

Treatment.—Bathe the upper joint of the thigh with spirits or alcohol, dry it well, then make an ointment of fish worms, simmer them down in butter, then strain and grease the whole leg and thigh every day. Gout, a disease confined to old fowls, may be similarly treated.

CLUB FOOT.—Which frequently is caused by heavy fowls flying off high places, may be treated by scarifying the limb with a sharp knife or a seal; put just through the skin, begin on the outside of the lump, and let all the cuts run to the centre. Then scrape out all the coagulated blood that the tumor contains, and after being well cleaned, bring all the flaps to the centre; then double a strip of muslin four or five times, have it large enough to cover all the sole of the foot; place this over the flaps of the foot; bring the toes so as to have it well tied, or sewed fast above, which is better. Secure it so that it cannot come off; let it remain so for one or two weeks, then take it off and the foot will be found to be nearly well.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.—Small abscesses are formed on the cornea which are filled with a white colored pus. The eye becomes inflamed, and the swelling to a great extent, and a scabulous matter, like the white of an egg, accumulates beneath the swelling.

Treatment.—Bathe the head and throat with hot salted water, then remove any pus that has accumulated in the eye, after which wash the eye out by holding the lids open and fill the eye up with fine table salt. Pour down the fowl's throat half teaspoon of fine, dry, black pepper. Repeat the treatment once a day, keeping the fowl in a warm, dry place, and put him in the sun for a few hours every day.

INNOBITION.—To cure this, exercise the fowl daily, give him less food, and a large pill made of cayenne pepper one part, prepared chalk one part, pulverized gentian two parts, pulverized charcoal two parts, mixed into a paste with lard. Feed with a baked cake composed of corn meal, crumbs of bread and egg mixed in good gravy.

CONSTIPATION.—Give as much pulverized rhubarb as will lay on a ten cent piece, to open the bowels. If the diarrhoea does not operate, increase it.

DIARRHOEA.—This disease resembles

the yolk of a stale egg, sticking to the feathers near the vent.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb as much as will lay on a twenty-five cent piece. Then daily give for several days a pill, made thus—Prepared chalk three parts, cayenne pepper one part, pulverized gentian one part, pulverized charcoal one part, mixed with lard or butter. The pill should be of the size of a common marble. Keep the fowl in a warm place for a few days, after which turn him out in the sunshine.

CANKER.—Mouth and inside of the bill has a very fetid smell; the canker substance is yellow.

Treatment.—Scrape off all the yellow substance with a small stick, and if the fowl bleeds it will do no injury. Then rub with the thumb or forefinger the diseased parts with fine, dry table salt. Give a half a teaspoonful of dry cayenne pepper inwardly. Repeat the process daily.

ASTHMA.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, bathe the head with warm salt water, give a teaspoonful of vinegar every morning, and half a teaspoonful of fine black pepper at night.

MELANCHOLY.—The symptoms are drooping, and a want of appetite.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, give a cholera pill daily composed of cayenne pepper two parts, prepared chalk two parts, pulverized gentian one part, pulverized charcoal one part, mixed with lard. Give a half a teaspoonful of dry cayenne pepper inwardly. Repeat the process daily.

FEVER.—Redness of the eye, hot head, drooping, &c. Give a little nitre in water, and physic with rhubarb.

CONSUMPTION.—Hoarseness, sneezing, &c.

Treatment.—Let the fowl be sheltered, and well housed, and sometimes wrapped up in flannel. Keep them near the fire until they live up.

LINE LEGS.—The legs have the appearance of being having been walking through wet lime, the whitish appearance increasing until the scales of the leg will raise up like large scales; the leg becomes rough and scaly, and the scales, extending above the leg, in which locality the skin looks inflamed and flabby, and the flesh falls away.

Treatment.—Grease the parts affected thoroughly every second or third day, with sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, equal parts, well shaken before being used.

CHICKEN POX.—Small specks scattered over the head and throat, which enlarge and spread all over the head and close the eyes.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, and grease the parts affected once a day with equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, regardless of the eyes, as it will not hurt them. When scabs form, each day before applying the mixture, take a stick and scrape all the scabs off. Don't mind bleeding. After scraping off clear, grease the head and throat over. Stuff the fowl once a day with warm milk and bread, and plenty of pepper.

MOULTING.—Loss of appetite, inactivity, moping, and loss of feathers. Strictly speaking not a disease.

Treatment.—Keep warm, feed well, and mix pulverized ginger with the food; give plenty of meat, and change frequently and induce appetite. When fowls moult freely and retain their strength and have a fair appetite, they will do well without treatment.

LOSS OF FEATHERS.—The appearance the same as in moulting, but lost feathers not replaced by new ones, and the bare skin is quite rough.

Treatment.—Grease the parts affected with lard mixed in sulphur and gunpowder, also applying sweet oil and turpentine in equal parts; before using, shake the mixture well up.

For diet, mix a little flour of sulphur and cayenne pepper with the food. A good walk, grass and pure water are indispensable.

MEURIONS.—Bathe the head with cold water, and give a dose of castor oil every other morning during the week. Feed on boiled rice, potatoes and thin oatmeal. Meurions affect the bird's head, makes it stupid and dizzy.

ANOPLEX.—Feed light, without corn for a week; give a dessert spoonful of castor oil three times a week.

STUPIDITY.—Caused by taking cold. Throat sore and dry.

Treatment.—Give bread, scalded milk with a lump of lard in it, warm, for their food.

PARALYSIS.—Give a dessert spoonful of castor oil, keep warm, change the food every other morning during the week.

CONSTIPATION.—Give as much pulverized rhubarb as will lay on a ten cent piece, to open the bowels. If the diarrhoea does not operate, increase it.

DIARRHOEA.—This disease resembles

the yolk of a stale egg, sticking to the feathers near the vent.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb as much as will lay on a twenty-five cent piece. Then daily give for several days a pill, made thus—Prepared chalk three parts, cayenne pepper one part, pulverized gentian one part, pulverized charcoal one part, mixed with lard or butter. The pill should be of the size of a common marble. Keep the fowl in a warm place for a few days, after which turn him out in the sunshine.

CANKER.—Mouth and inside of the bill has a very fetid smell; the canker substance is yellow.

Treatment.—Scrape off all the yellow substance with a small stick, and if the fowl bleeds it will do no injury. Then rub with the thumb or forefinger the diseased parts with fine, dry table salt. Give a half a teaspoonful of dry cayenne pepper inwardly. Repeat the process daily.

ASTHMA.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, bathe the head with warm salt water, give a teaspoonful of vinegar every morning, and half a teaspoonful of fine black pepper at night.

MELANCHOLY.—The symptoms are drooping, and a want of appetite.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, give a cholera pill daily composed of cayenne pepper two parts, prepared chalk two parts, pulverized gentian one part, pulverized charcoal one part, mixed with lard. Give a half a teaspoonful of dry cayenne pepper inwardly. Repeat the process daily.

FEVER.—Redness of the eye, hot head, drooping, &c. Give a little nitre in water, and physic with rhubarb.

CONSUMPTION.—Hoarseness, sneezing, &c.

Treatment.—Let the fowl be sheltered, and well housed, and sometimes wrapped up in flannel. Keep them near the fire until they live up.

LINE LEGS.—The legs have the appearance of being having been walking through wet lime, the whitish appearance increasing until the scales of the leg will raise up like large scales; the leg becomes rough and scaly, and the scales, extending above the leg, in which locality the skin looks inflamed and flabby, and the flesh falls away.

Treatment.—Grease the parts affected thoroughly every second or third day, with sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, equal parts, well shaken before being used.

CHICKEN POX.—Small specks scattered over the head and throat, which enlarge and spread all over the head and close the eyes.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, and grease the parts affected once a day with equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, regardless of the eyes, as it will not hurt them. When scabs form, each day before applying the mixture, take a stick and scrape all the scabs off. Don't mind bleeding. After scraping off clear, grease the head and throat over. Stuff the fowl once a day with warm milk and bread, and plenty of pepper.

MOULTING.—Loss of appetite, inactivity, moping, and loss of feathers. Strictly speaking not a disease.

Treatment.—Keep warm, feed well, and mix pulverized ginger with the food; give plenty of meat, and change frequently and induce appetite. When fowls moult freely and retain their strength and have a fair appetite, they will do well without treatment.

LOSS OF FEATHERS.—The appearance the same as in moulting, but lost feathers not replaced by new ones, and the bare skin is quite rough.

Treatment.—Grease the parts affected with lard mixed in sulphur and gunpowder, also applying sweet oil and turpentine in equal parts; before using, shake the mixture well up.

For diet, mix a little flour of sulphur and cayenne pepper with the food. A good walk, grass and pure water are indispensable.

MEURIONS.—Bathe the head with cold water, and give a dose of castor oil every other morning during the week. Feed on boiled rice, potatoes and thin oatmeal. Meurions affect the bird's head, makes it stupid and dizzy.

ANOPLEX.—Feed light, without corn for a week; give a dessert spoonful of castor oil three times a week.

STUPIDITY.—Caused by taking cold. Throat sore and dry.

Treatment.—Give bread, scalded milk with a lump of lard in it, warm, for their food.

PARALYSIS.—Give a dessert spoonful of castor oil, keep warm, change the food every other morning during the week.

CONSTIPATION.—Give as much pulverized rhubarb as will lay on a ten cent piece, to open the bowels. If the diarrhoea does not operate, increase it.

DIARRHOEA.—This disease resembles

the yolk of a stale egg, sticking to the feathers near the vent.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb as much as will lay on a twenty-five cent piece. Then daily give for several days a pill, made thus—Prepared chalk three parts, cayenne pepper one part, pulverized gentian one part, pulverized charcoal one part, mixed with lard or butter. The pill should be of the size of a common marble. Keep the fowl in a warm place for a few days, after which turn him out in the sunshine.

CANKER.—Mouth and inside of the bill has a very fetid smell; the canker substance is yellow.

Treatment.—Scrape off all the yellow substance with a small stick, and if the fowl bleeds it will do no injury. Then rub with the thumb or forefinger the diseased parts with fine, dry table salt. Give a half a teaspoonful of dry cayenne pepper inwardly. Repeat the process daily.

ASTHMA.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, bathe the head with warm salt water, give a teaspoonful of vinegar every morning, and half a teaspoonful of fine black pepper at night.

MELANCHOLY.—The symptoms are drooping, and a want of appetite.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, give a cholera pill daily composed of cayenne pepper two parts, prepared chalk two parts, pulverized gentian one part, pulverized charcoal one part, mixed with lard. Give a half a teaspoonful of dry cayenne pepper inwardly. Repeat the process daily.

FEVER.—Redness of the eye, hot head, drooping, &c. Give a little nitre in water, and physic with rhubarb.

CONSUMPTION.—Hoarseness, sneezing, &c.

Treatment.—Let the fowl be sheltered, and well housed, and sometimes wrapped up in flannel. Keep them near the fire until they live up.

LINE LEGS.—The legs have the appearance of being having been walking through wet lime, the whitish appearance increasing until the scales of the leg will raise up like large scales; the leg becomes rough and scaly, and the scales, extending above the leg, in which locality the skin looks inflamed and flabby, and the flesh falls away.

Treatment.—Grease the parts affected thoroughly every second or third day, with sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, equal parts, well shaken before being used.

CHICKEN POX.—Small specks scattered over the head and throat, which enlarge and spread all over the head and close the eyes.

Treatment.—Physic with pulverized rhubarb, and grease the parts affected once a day with equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, regardless of the eyes, as it will not hurt them. When scabs form, each day before applying the mixture, take a stick and scrape all the scabs off. Don't mind bleeding. After scraping off clear, grease the head and throat over. Stuff the fowl once a day with warm milk and bread, and plenty of pepper.

MOULTING.—Loss of appetite, inactivity, moping, and loss of feathers. Strictly speaking not a disease.

Treatment.—Keep warm, feed well, and mix pulverized ginger with the food; give plenty of meat, and change frequently and induce appetite. When fowls moult freely and retain their strength and have a fair appetite, they will do well without treatment.

LOSS OF FEATHERS.—The appearance the same as in moulting, but lost feathers not replaced by new ones, and the bare skin is quite rough.

Treatment.—Grease the parts affected with lard mixed in sulphur and gunpowder, also applying sweet oil and turpentine in equal parts; before using, shake the mixture well up.

For diet, mix a little flour of sulphur and cayenne pepper with the food. A good walk, grass and pure water are indispensable.

MEURIONS.—Bathe the head with cold water, and give a dose of castor oil every other morning during the week. Feed on boiled rice, potatoes and thin oatmeal. Meurions affect the bird's head, makes it stupid and dizzy.

ANOPLEX.—Feed light, without corn for a week; give a dessert spoonful of castor oil three times a week.

STUPIDITY.—Caused by taking cold. Throat sore and dry.

Treatment.—Give bread, scalded milk with a lump of lard in it, warm, for their food.

PARALYSIS.—Give a dessert spoonful of castor oil, keep warm, change the food every other morning during the week.

CONSTIPATION.—Give as much pulverized rhubarb as will lay on a ten cent piece, to open the bowels. If the diarrhoea does not operate, increase it.

DIARRHOEA.—This disease resembles

Miscellaneous.

Canadian Live Stock Trade with England.

Our London correspondent writes, Dec. 30.—A contemporary to-day has the following paragraph on this interesting and important subject:

"The Liverpool Daily Post states, and the statement is repeated in the Times and most of the influential London papers, that an increasing trade is arising in the importation of Canadian cattle, which may have an important effect on the price of beef in this country. It is a singular fact that the pair of steers which took first prize as fat cattle at the Royal Dublin Christmas Show for 1876, were Canadian cattle, imported by Bell & Son, of Glasgow. In Liverpool, beef sold by competent authorities to be of excellent quality, and 'firm as a rock,' is quoted at 5d. a pound at dead weight. The trade having so enormously developed, scarcely a vessel now leaves the port of Liverpool without being fitted with refrigerators, which have an average capacity of 800 tons. To further facilitate the trade and prevent a glut in the market, the Midland Railway Company have determined to erect a large refrigerator at their station to store consignments until they can be drafted to the large towns and cities in the United Kingdom."

I understand the last two lots of horses sent from Canada, have as yet not been disposed of, although they have been in England nearly five weeks. The chief reason for their hanging on hand is that they were not properly selected; another that they were offered for sale by auction at Manchester the owners were startled at the large company assembled, and at once doubled the reserve prices on his horses. A bid of 33 guineas was refused for a thirteen year old horse.

Messrs. Joshua Earl & Co., the great London jobbers, who own upwards of 3,000 carriage horses, have been extensive purchasers of Canadian horses, and express themselves highly pleased with their selection.

During the last week upwards of 1,200 live turkeys have been landed in Liverpool and Glasgow. The venture has not succeeded, as the birds wasted so much on the voyage; Canadian poultry must be sent dead.

According to a single calculation, the value of live stock imported into England during the past five months will not fall short of half a million dollars.

The idea of importing live sheep from Canada so as to make it a commercial success has been doubted. The present high price of mutton in England, however, led several Canadian shippers to make the trial, and from the first importation six weeks ago, no fewer than 2,000 carcasses have been landed. On Wednesday the Allan mail steamer Polyneesian landed 250 in excellent condition.

Treatment of Canary Birds.

Canary birds, as well as all kinds of "human birds," must have variety in their food. I put in one seed cup canary, in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Hang also in the cage a nice piece of salt pork as well as a good cuttle bone. After treating the bird in this way, for three or four weeks, I prepared another canary, a fine free songster, and hung it in the hearing but out of sight of my bird, and in a very short time I had as good a singer as could wish. He has sung ever since, and in another, seed mixed as follows:—One pound canary and one half pound rape seeds, putting on the top of this seed cup about one dozen hemp seeds daily, and part of the time leaving out the hemp and giving a little good fresh lettuce seed, say 20 or 30 seeds daily, not too much or it will make the bird drunk or dumpy.

Plain Words About Milking.

A friend of ours recently purchased a tub of butter for family use which turned out to be so tainted with the filth of the cow barn as to be entirely unfit for the table and could not be used for culinary purposes. This butter was of good color and texture, and was so well made as to have commanded the highest price in market had the flavor been perfect.

A merchant recently showed us a few cheeses which he had purchased to supply customers who desired something choice. The cheeses were well made, very rich in fact, but it had a well-marked taste of the cow stable, and customers who had taken one piece wanted no more, as it was unfit for the table. These are by no means exceptional cases. Our attention has been called to like cases over and over again, and you can see the districts, and we are quite certain that large amounts of both butter and cheese are injured from this cause alone, and which would otherwise take the place of a first-class article.

At the late meeting of the American Dairyman's Association, Mr. Robert McAdam, a well-known factoryman and cheese expert, gave an account of the various kinds of filth which he had found in the factory strainer after receiving milk from his patrons. And yet some people wonder why progress is so slow in improving the flavor and character of our dairy products.

At this time, when prices have depreciated and are unsatisfactory, it behooves dairy men to make every effort possible for improving the flavor and quality of their goods. The responsibility must not be shifted wholly upon the manufacturer. In most cases it lies back of this, and rests with the dairyman in the management at the farm.

The defect to which we have alluded comes from uncleanness in milking; spring and fall, when the cows are more or less confined to the stables, the dairyman must be very careful to keep the hands and the cow clean, and the teats of the cow before commencing to draw the milk, they allow those in their employ to do so, and the result is, more or less filth in the milk, and more or less filth in the butter and cheese made therefrom. It is a very nasty practice, and should be guarded against in the most rigid manner.

