

of society; or worse, would be plunged into the deepest pits of crime and wickedness.

Young man, when thou wast first tempted to enter on fashionable saloon, and taste of the convivial cup, whose gentle words,—"my son, beware of the cup,"—flitted through thy mind, and made thee tremble, and stand, and lastly, turn away and retrace thy footsteps homeward? Was it not thy mother's voice?

When the gay theatre doors were thrown open to admit thee to their gorgeous scenes and fascinating music; when you were fairly bewildered with the glaze of tinsel and mock grandeur: whose evening hymn floated melodiously around thy imagination, contrasting painfully with the irrelevant scenes around and before thee. Was it not a woman's?—thy mother's sister? or, perchance, thy young wife's musical voice? Ah! it were well for thee to heed these gentle remonstrances, and return, before it is for ever too late.

Middle aged man, when the cares of life were bearing thee down with a burden almost too heavy to be borne, who cheered thee onward with an encouraging word and sympathising tear? When fortune frowned, and once-professed friends would pass thee unheeded by; when the world seemed all dark and cold, who was it still kept a cheerful fire burning in the grate to welcome thee home? Was it not ever-patient woman?

"Then be kind to thy mother, thy sister, thy wife, And thou shalt have happiness all through thy life."

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, SEEDS, ETC.

I have to tender you my best thanks for the seeds you sent, and send you a few peas of a very good kind. Also a small package of Esc. cholera Colofonica seed. There is no sign of forming with us yet. There is nearly two feet of snow on the ground.

I have not seen a description of the foot and mouth disease referred to in your Feb. number; should be glad to know how it acts on cattle; and if sheep are subject to it, as I observe on the outside of my sheep's mouths large black scabs all around the lips, both above and below. Should the disease (on either cattle or sheep) be familiar to any of your subscribers, they would oblige by giving the cure.

Yours truly,

JOHN G. FAIR.

Crosspoint, Restigouche, May 10, 1871.

We have not received the seed sent by you. Our farmers ought to be thankful when they read your position on the 10th of May: "snow two feet deep," while our seed is nearly all in the ground. Some of you eastern and northern settlers might with advantage to yourselves sing the song, "To the West, to the West," and practice it. In reference to the foot and mouth disease, a very full description of this was given in our paper in the year 1869. Perhaps if we repeat it again we should be condemned for re-printing. This ailment attacks cattle in the division of the hoof, causing swelling and a violent inflammation, accompanied with severe pain, so that the animal has the greatest difficulty to move. It also breaks out in the mouth and tongue in watery bladders. These after a few days break, causing great rawness and tenderness, so that the animal cannot eat. The remedy is to give one good purging medicine, drench, and put them in an old pasture. It will then, in ten days after the attack, pass away, causing no material danger. Give them plenty of good clean water to drink, as they are in a high fever. Sheep are subject to it. Should your cattle be affected be sure to keep the sheep away from all contact. What you mention about in yours is a species of scab. Get some strong mercurial ointment and rub it in well, and it will soon rid this; and endeavor to keep them in as good a pasture as you can. This disease in sheep is often produced through low condition.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Dear Sir,—The seeds, &c., I purchased of you last spring, on the whole, have done very well. The Crown peas would have yielded better had the season been more favorable; but I am satisfied that with proper culture and a fair season they will be a profitable crop. The 4 oz. Calico potato had rather a withered appearance. I cut it into nine sets, planting in three hills. When dug they weighed 20 lbs. fine healthy tubers. I think it an excellent variety. My Norway oats did poorly, perhaps on account of late sowing. I think them inferior to the older varieties. My flower-seeds were almost a failure, causing some dark looks from the ladies. But on the whole my small investment has turned out profitably. Others in this vicinity are equally satisfied. Mr. Hugh Walker of this place, well known throughout the country as one of the most successful potato growers, procured from you last spring 4 oz. Bresee's King of the Earths, which made 12 sets, from which he dug 324 lbs., single potatoes weighing over 14 lbs. He speaks very highly of them as earlier, equal in quality, productiveness and more hardy than any of the numerous varieties he had tested.

Wishing you every success in your laudable efforts to benefit the farmer.

I am, yours truly,

GEO. POWELL.

Brookvale, May, 1870.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Plant Trees.

BY L. F. INCH.

Plant trees, green trees, around your door, To make the place look gay; Plant hemlock, maple, spruce and pine, To drive dull care away.

Plant lilacs, roses, round the porch And train them up with care; Your labors they will soon repay With perfumes rich and rare.

Plant poplars, cedars, down the lane To shade the passers by; Perchance some worn and weary one Will bless you by and bye.

Plant little trees in cunning rows Where birds may build their nests; Where they may hide from hawk or owl And smooth their ruffled breasts.

Plant weeping willows o'er the graves Of friends you have laid low, Much fairer monument than all That sculptor's hand can show.

Kilsyth, May, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

WALMSLEY'S POTATO DIGGER.

Mr. Editor.—This is to certify that Walmsley's Potato Digger was used on my farm for one day and a half, by my men—one of them having an interest in the crop,—and they informed me that it did its work admirably.

WILLIAM MURDOCK,
Reeve, Adelaide.

Adelaide, May 3rd, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

KILLING LICE ON CALVES.

Rub the calves all over with a thin salve made by mixing or melting coal oil and lard together. Two or three dressings of this is sufficient to effect a perfect cure in the very worst cases. Two is usually enough. It is better, however, to give them two or three moderate dressings than to apply a great quantity all at once. A few days of course should elapse between the dressings. It must be well rubbed in, so as to reach the skin. It is the coal oil that does the killing; the lard is to prevent the oil from doing too much, as it will take the hair off when applied alone. Probably almost any other kind of grease would do as well as lard. I don't know whether this remedy is known or not, but being convinced of its efficiency I do not hesitate in giving it publicity.

JOSEPH LAWSON.

Elginburg, April 24th, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SORGHUM SYRUP.

Sir,—I have been in the habit of raising Sorghum for the last seven or eight years, and have found it a very profitable crop. I plant the same as corn, and give the same culture. I have made from one acre as much as 80 gallons of good syrup, and it sells for 75 cents per gallon. Last year I only planted about one-third of an acre, and made about 30 gallons of syrup. The process of making is to bring it to a boiling heat and commence to skim; keep it boiling and skim as long as the scum will rise, then pour into another boiler and finish. About seven gallons of juice will make one gallon of good syrup. It needs no other cleansing but skimming. I use a galvanized iron pan, 24 inches square and about seven inches deep—take off the top of the cooking stove, and place the pan on the stove. This is rather a slow process, but I have made seven gallons per day. I made my machine, it is a very simple concern, and the whole thing would not cost more than about \$12. Any one wishing information can call at my place, (Mount Vernon) two miles east of London, and I shall be happy to give all the information in my power.

J. W. VANWORMER.

London, May 11, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

M'KENZIE'S PRIZE.

Dear Sir,—I yesterday received the very welcome package of potatoes. I did not in the slightest expect to be the winner of Mr. McKenzie's Prize, nor did I expect the extra present from yourself, but they were very gladly received and much prized, and I now beg to return both of you my most sincere thanks for the same. I am planting them to-day, and will keep a strict account of the return, and inform you of the result when I reap the harvest.

Yours respectfully, JOHN C. KERR.
Beamsville, May 18, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

WHEAT TURNING TO CHESS.

Mr. Editor,—In looking through the April number of the advocate my attention was drawn to an article, headed as above, written by Mr. Abraham Moat. Mr. Moat gives three cases that have come under his immediate observation, of wheat turning to chess, and desires some practical farmer to give a theory or practical explanation of the cause. To do this fully would be a task too difficult for me to undertake. I will therefore merely offer a few remarks.

The cases are very similar, perhaps more so than at first appears, and the cause is undoubtedly the same in each case, namely, the action of frost upon the roots, arising from the very improper condition of the land at the time of seeding. In the first case the field was a meadow of four or five years standing; this was ploughed only once, in June, and the seed merely harrowed in—and it stands to reason that a great proportion of the seed must have been deposited on or near the surface. This wheat turned out three-quarters chess. In the second case the wheat was sown on burnt stubble. Very little of this could have been covered at all. It turned out nearly all chess. The third case was wheat scattered around a stack upon sod; this of course was all on the top of the ground, and produced nothing but chess.

Wheat is a grain that requires a great deal of care and attention. Every farmer knows that if he does not take pains in preparing his land, and also in the selection of his seed, his grain will not maintain its average quality. Chess arises, nine cases in ten, from the ineffectual way in which the seed is sown; chess being nothing more or less than an inferior sample of wheat, and is no doubt one of the grades through which wheat was originally brought to attain its present perfection.

In the cases of chess above mentioned, the ground being so hard, and the grain being deposited so near the surface, the roots could not strike deep enough to be sufficiently protected from frost. The roots, therefore, being near the surface, were exposed to the immediate action of the frost, which in a manner changed the functions of the roots, and caused a deterioration in the grain.

Yours respectfully,
Brantford, April, 1871.

S. B.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Dear Sir,—Your paper is invaluable to all engaged in Agriculture, and it seems to me that no farmer's house should be without the Advocate. The views enunciated in your paper I heartily endorse. Go on and prosper, is the wish of, yours, &c.,

R. SINCLAIR.

Paris, May 15, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

RAISING STOCK.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to lay before your readers a subject of great importance to the farmers of Ontario, and one affecting their pockets very materially. I refer to the raising of Cattle for sale or export. With the exception of our enterprising and most prosperous farmers I may say that the general practice with us is to raise our stock at as little expense and trouble as possible, to let our young cattle run the roads and woods during the summer, and to provide them with insufficient food and shelter for the winter. Thus we keep them from year to year, and sell whenever we get a chance, or our necessities require. The consequence is that our cattle are not fully developed nor properly fattened, and we have to be content to receive from one to two cents less per lb. than if they had been raised and fattened properly. To show this more clearly I will quote the report of the Albany Market, Dec. 19, 1870:

Canada Steers, averaging 1300 lbs., 7c. per lb.
" " " 1200 " 6 1/2 "
" " " 1000 " 4 1/2 "

Thus a steer weighing 1000 lbs. would be worth \$45. The same steer if fattened to 1200 would be worth \$78; so that we are not only paid the 4 1/2 cts a pound for the 200 lbs. extra we put on, but we receive an additional profit of 2 cts per lb. on the whole 1200 lbs., equal to \$24. Of course these are the outside market prices, but they are merely used to explain my argument. Some no doubt will argue that the extra price will not pay for the feed and trouble required. I think if the subject were fully entered into, that it could easily be shown such is not the case; but I will leave it to some of your readers who have had more experience than I have, to write an extended article on the raising and fattening of stock.

I am, yours, &c.,
Elma, May 1st, 1871.

W. D. M.

THE CURRANT WORM.—We are informed by Mr. E. Worchester, of Waltham, that the currant worm, so destructive to a favorite fruit, may be fully and almost immediately destroyed by the use of carbolate of lime. The doctor tried the powder in many instances during the past summer, and found that while it was fully as effective as hellebore, it was less disagreeable, less costly, and perfectly safe. The method of using it is to sprinkle it over the vines as soon as the worm makes its appearance, bringing it well in contact with the leaves, and soon the insect is destroyed. It will need but two or three applications, and the work is done. In this way, for a few cents, large quantities of currant bushes may be saved and the fruit allowed to mature and no danger whatever incurred. Neither the foliage nor the fruit is in any way injured by the carbolate of lime. It will be well for our readers to remember this.

A paragraph in an exchange informs us that the proper way to rid the barn-yard of fleas is to turn in the unshorn sheep. The fleas settle on the wool, crawl through it, get well greased, fall to the ground and are known no more forever.