

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

Dear Sir:—I wish to make a few remarks of a very brief nature upon the farrowing of the Sow.

A few days before a sow farrows, she should be placed in a breeding house or shed, and be fed upon very soft food; she should also have an allowance of short, soft, litter, of which she will collect into a heap as the time of parturition or the time of birth approaches, and lay upon it, thereby supporting her hinder parts. Soon after farrowing, she should have a little milk and maple syrup given to her.

The sow will frequently show an inclination to destroy her progeny; if this is the case, the young should be smeared with Linseed Oil and powdered Barbadoes Aloes, the nauseating effect of those ingredients will prevent the sow from attacking her young. Constipation occasionally sets in after farrowing, occasioning great irritation and pressure upon the neck of the bladder, which may kill the animal or animals by producing Cystitis or inflammation of the bladder. Again, Costiveness may be produced by Contemptis, or inflammation of the bowels. When this is the case, the treatment must consist in bleeding, and administering 10 m or 10 drop doses of Chloroform and 1 drachm of Sulphuric Ether, in half a tumblerful of cold water.

Parturient Appoplexy is also liable to supervene after farrowing. Sometimes this disease will run through a piggery like an epidemic. When a pig is attacked with this disease, he should at once be separated from the rest.

The treatment must be of an active nature. Bleed largely and give Epsom Salts, two to three ounces. Give also Tartar Emetic, 10 to 20 grains; water, five ounces; white hellebore, 8 to 12 grains; from one to two tablespoonfuls for a pig, and the medium may be repeated in half doses. And last but not least, send for the nearest properly qualified Veterinary Surgeon that can be found, who is taught, while at College, the Anatomy and Pathology of all our domesticated animals.

Trusting that I have not taken up too much space in your paper,

I am, very truly,

JOHN L. POETT, V. S.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### SEEDS.

DEAR SIR:—As you request accounts of the result of seeds furnished by you, I now send you a brief account of mine, as it may be well for your readers to know the results in this eastern part of the Dominion.

The English Fall Wheats were too late; they rusted and shrank badly. I do not think them worth continuing.

The Rio Grande and the Quebec wheat did well. They yielded at the rate of thirty bushels per acre, but I think they are the same class of wheat.

The Chilian wheat I put on low ground; it was injured by the frost.

The Emporium Oats yielded very well, considering the chance they had; the land was low, and this season's rains were injurious, but I think them a very superior oat

and quite equal to the Surprise. In fact I can discover no difference.

The Norway oats are ten days later than the Surprise; they are weak in the straw and lodge badly.

The Westwell oats are late in ripening.

The Crown Peas yielded well; in fact they and the Dan O'Rourke were the only peas that ripened at all evenly in this vicinity. From the two bushels of Crown Peas twenty-five were harvested, and that on foul land. Had the land been in order as you recommend, a much larger yield would have been obtained. From fourteen ounces of the Dan O'Rourke, twenty-one pounds were produced.

The Excelsior Pea, fourteen pounds from twelve ounces. The straw grew too long; I think them well adapted for light land. I have found ten peas in a pod; that is more than I have seen in any other variety.

From fifteen ounces of Early Rose, I dug 114 pounds, three potatoes weighing 1½ lbs. each. The four ounces of Worcester yielded nineteen pounds.

The three sets of Dykeman yielded 9½ lbs. but half of them have become rotten since digging.

The Australian yielded 6½ pounds from four ounces.

This part of the country is not the best for wheat; our greatest drawback is frost. The spring crops do well with us.

FRANCIS PECK,

Reeve of Snowden and Glamorgan.

Oct. 18th 1869.

[Mr. Peck will please accept our thanks for his useful communication; also for the example he sets in his signature. Such facts must be of utility to the thoughtful, and we respectfully solicit reports from other reeves, presidents, or M.P.'s, that have any interest in agriculture. We hope the publication of the accounts from Windsor and Prince Edward county, may induce others to report from other counties. This journal is for farmers to express their different experiences in, and we hope you may use it for that purpose.—Ed]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

DEAR SIR:—The forty pounds of imported Chevalier Barley I procured last year, I sowed on turnip land. My soil is clay loam. It yielded 38 bushels. I sowed it on ¾ of an acre. It stood out more than any other grain I have ever seen. It is longer in the straw than common barley. The wet season caused it to lodge in spots, or I should have had a larger yield. I sowed the common barley in land adjoining, on equally as good land, and it only yielded 40 bush. per acre. I think it should be more generally cultivated. I exhibited it at Listowel and at Wallace, and it took the first prize in both places, and I believe I could have taken the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition had I taken it there. This barley was sown on the fifth of May.

W. AYERST.

Wyandott, Oct. 20th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

The Crown Peas I procured from you have done well here, and there is a great demand for them. The Barley you sent produced the largest heads of grain I ever saw; I counted 64 grains in a head.

G. T. ROGERS.

Ballinafad, Sept. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### A QUESTION FOR FLORISTS.

MR. EDITOR:—We have been so much interested this summer in watching the eccentricities of one of our plants, that I send you the following account, as it may perhaps interest you also.

I obtained last spring—from a celebrated florist in this country—six Dahlia roots, all in fine condition and healthy. These, after being well started in a cold frame, were planted out in the open ground where they came on vigorously. One, named "Madame de St. Laurent," had three shoots, and was the first to bloom. After it had been in flower some time, I remarked that all the blooms had been on one main stem, and were of a pale bluish purple, and very fine in form and quality. On examination I found to my astonishment that on another stalk of the same plant, were buds just opening, of a totally different color; and some days afterwards the centre stem showed blooms again different. Thus I have had at the same time, and on the same plant, three distinct varieties of bloom—those on the first stem being as above a pale bluish purple; on another rich, dark crimson, and on the one between these two, dark crimson down in the quills or petals, fading to nearly white at the tops.

I know, for I was myself the planter, that there was only one piece of tuber, so of these three curiosities pray which is "Madame de St. Laurent?" and can you give me a reason for what appears to be so comical a freak of nature.—I am not learned in the culture of Dahlias, but this seems to me to be a singular instance and may be of interest to some of your numerous readers.

P. S.

[Will any of our Horticultural friends explain this seeming mystery.]—Ed.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### TRUISMS.

True success crowns stern endeavors;  
Life we know is but a span:  
One day less each evening measures,  
Wisely use Time while we can.

Every station has its troubles,  
Mourning o'er them will not mend;  
Meeting Misery makes it double,  
Longest lives must have an end.

Sunbeams after showers are brightest,  
Seeking sorrow is a sin;  
Loving hearts are ever lightest,  
Peace (that jewel) dwells within.

Fretful fears in gloom repining,  
Shade the heart with dark despair—  
See!—there's light around thee shining!  
And for shadows—never care.

Longest joys won't last for ever,  
Make the most of every day;  
Youth and beauty, Time will sever—  
But Content hath no decay.—

P. A. S.

La Patrie, a French paper, publishes the following simple method of destroying the grub which does so much damage to apple