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complained of the old Board; we said, give the new Board a fair trial. And we have waited, and watched their acts. There are some good, faithful servants to agriculture among them, and there is a division of opinions among them, and a strong struggle of who shall rule—the Conservatives or Reformers. It is of no use denying the fact that politics have by far too much weight on the acts of the Board of Agriculture. It would be very much better for the prosperity of farmers if this party spirit could be expelled from all office holders of any of the Agricultural institutions. But by far the majority are placed, and will be placed, in these situations merely because they are strong party men.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Few Thoughts.

CLUSTER NO. II.—DUTIES OF HUSBANDS.

In a former Cluster (No. 8) I offered a few thoughts on the subject of matrimony. I wish now to say a few words relative to the duties of husbands.

Now, don't be surprised, kind reader, but either forget the writer for the time being, or imagine your humble servant sitting in an old arm chair (which used to be grandfather's), with a few gray locks hanging around his venerable head, his nose supporting a pair of spectacles, and an aged matron—his devoted wife—attending to the wants of a numerous family.

Having thus introduced myself, I will now proceed to notice a few of the numerous duties devolving on every man who ventures to take upon himself the responsibilities of a husband. Do not understand me, however, to be intimating either directly or indirectly, that I think the responsibility of the position ought to deter any man from taking it. Not at all. To shrink it is anything but manly. Following out this idea, we are led to make the remark that it is, not only the privilege, but the "duty" of a man (with a few exceptions) first to become a husband. It is then his duty to act the part of a husband.

It is the duty of a husband to love his wife. If he has not love for her he had no right to make her his wife. If he does not love his wife he is an adulterer, for he is not in reality united to her. The Bible says, "What God hath joined together." Therefore, if he does not unite them, they are not united scripturally, for "God is Love." It is the duty of the husband also to show that love. He should show to his wife that he loves her. By doing this he not only makes her happy whom he has promised to love, nourish and cherish, but he also secures her love in return, and what greater reward could he desire. To the dutiful husband what else so sacred as the affectionate love of his wife? The man who does not prize as his greatest joy the affectionate regard of his wife, is, to say the least, a very unfit person to perform the part of a husband. The chief object then of the husband should be to please his wife, and make her happy, and he certainly has every inducement to do so. For if he fails to please his wife how can he expect her to please him? If he neglects to attend to her wants, and endeavor to make her happy, can he reasonably expect her to show the tender care and solicitude for him which, with a faithful and dutiful husband, she would most undoubtedly show? Does not his own remissness in these respects prevent him from receiving and enjoying that amount of love, confidence and respect which the relationship that he bears to his wife would assuredly secure, were his conduct in accordance with his marriage vow? Most certainly it does. Such a husband makes his "chosen companion" miserable, and I might safely add, himself too. He certainly must be a miserable being himself, for no

man with any heart and conscience, or who has ever had any, can be so inhuman as to act the part of the unfaithful husband, without making himself miserable; for he must either endure the lashes of a guilty conscience, or else he must have lost all his conscientiousness, in which case he would certainly be in a very deplorable and miserable condition. How can a man be happy after he has lost the love and respect of his wife and his family? Nor does he lose their respect alone, but also of every man and woman whose respect is worth having wherever his wicked deeds are known.

I will just add in conclusion that the husband should "love his wife even as himself," as St. Paul says. Let him show his love by being faithful to his marriage vow, by little acts of kindness as well as greater, and by seeking her company in preference to any other. If he does this he will be rewarded "a hundredfold," and, as far as this life is concerned, will be fulfilling the object for which he was created. But woe to the man, for time and eternity, who dares to violate his sacred marriage vows!

JAS. LAWSON.

Cataqui, Frontenac Co., Feb. 22.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Belmont, Feb., 1871.

SIR,—As you are desirous of information pertaining to the farm, I venture to suggest a method I have adopted of sowing rye to a considerable advantage. I sow in the early part of October, and in Spring I either use it for pasture, of which it yields both an early and abundant supply, or plough it under for cropping with corn or other Spring crop, and have never yet been disappointed in obtaining a remunerative crop from land treated in this way.

E. V. LEARN.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SIR,—I planted 30 lbs. of Early Rose Potatoes last Spring, and as soon as they were come of size to suit my family, (who by-the-by are eleven in number, not counting myself and wife), in all thirteen, and being half Irish breed, are as all the world knows, death and destruction to potatoes. Well, Sir, after having used them every day until they ripened, notwithstanding the drain made upon them, I lifted thirty bushels, and am confident had all the crop been allowed to come to maturity, I could not have had less than 60 bushels.

JOHN DAY.

Thamesford, Feb. 1871.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & N. R. R. Lands.

The starting point of this route is at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini. Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where, crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the inter-continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west. In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa, now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before people westward bound, "to take the Burlington Route."

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Sandy Soils and their Management.

The character and treatment of sandy soils, are in almost every particular the reverse of those of clay. They do not possess the property of adhesiveness, and they have but little affinity for water, which escapes from them almost as soon as it falls. They have but a slight hold upon the manures which are diffused through them; they are loose in their texture, and may be plowed at any time with equal advantage, provided the sowing or planting is to follow immediately.

As clay soils are much benefitted by a mixture of sand, so likewise are sandy soils greatly improved by the addition of clay, yet in a much higher degree; for though it would never pay, as a general rule, to add sand to clay, yet the addition of a few loads of the stiffest clay to a light sand, would in almost every instance much more than compensate for the trouble and expense. For this purpose, the clay should be thinly spread in autumn upon sward land previously plowed, and the winter's frost will effectually separate the particles. It should then be harrowed thoroughly and deeply in the spring, and subsequently plowed if necessary.

Such a dressing on a light crawling land is more than equivalent to any equal quantity of the best manure, and will be permanent in its effects. Clay and sand are necessary to each other as they contain qualities which are essential to a good soil; and that will always be found the best, which has the proper proportion of each.

Sandy soils are improved by the frequent use of a heavy roller; it cannot be used too often. They require to be made more compact, and any treatment that secures this object, will be advantageous.

Lime by its chemical action on the constituents of soils, while its separate clay, renders sand more adhesive; and when cheaply obtained, it is always a profitable dressing for sandy soils, to the full amount that they require. Gypsum, in considerable quantities, has an effect similar to the lime, both on clay and sand; and when added in smaller portions, produces a striking increase in the crops of sandy soils. Clay marls, containing either carbonate, sulphate or phosphate of lime, are of great value to sandy soils. Equally beneficial are ashes, leached or unleached, peat, or vegetable manures of any kind. Some calcareous sands, containing a large proportion of lime, like those of Egypt and extensive regions in the Barbary States, will produce luxuriantly, if supplied with a slight addition of manure and abundance of water. Sandy soils can never be profitably cultivated till they have acquired sufficient compactness and fertility to sustain a good growth of grass or clover; and when once brought to this condition, they are among the most valuable.

They are at all times easily plowed and worked; they require no draining; and though light and dry, are quick and kindly soils, giving an immediate and full return for the labor and manure bestowed upon them. When in condition to produce grass, sheep are admirably adapted to preserve and augment their fertility, and by their incessant migrations over it, their sharp hoofs pack the surface closely producing the same effect as the roller.

Gravelly soils are in some respects similar to sand, but much less desirable, being appropriately termed hungry. They are also like the latter, peculiarly leachy, but in any increased degree, permitting the rapid escape of manures, both by evaporation and drainage. Such as are calcareous or composed of lime-stone pebbles, are in a great measure not subject to those objections; as the disposing affinities of the lime (of enough will be found to exist in the soil in a finely comminuted or divided state, which in this condition is enabled to act sufficiently) have a tendency to retain the vegetable matters, thus compacting the soil, and holding whatever pabulum, or food of plants, may from time to time be given to it for the wants of future crops. Unless of this latter description, gravelly soils should not be subjected to tillage; but appropriated to pasturage, when sheep will keep them in the best and most profitable condition of which they are capable.

Loamy soils, being intermediate between clay and sand, possess characteristics and require a treatment approximating to one or the other, according to the predominance of either quality. They are among the most desirable soils for the various purposes of agriculture.

An Age of Paper.

From the Carolina Farmer.

In the history of the past, due prominence has been given to the Ages of Gold and Iron, and there can be no good reason for a failure to do occasional justice to our own Age of Paper. Indeed, did we fail to record the progress of the paper mania, in its influence upon our modern civilization, assuredly our modest sheet would lose somewhat of its pretensions as a "map" of busy life—its fluctuations and its vast concerns.

In demonstration of the all-pervasive paper characteristics of our age, we are not required to confine ourselves to the higher uses of paper in the making of the multitudinous books, which publishers throw in endless and indiscriminate profusion upon the market; nor yet are we restricted to the consideration of the influence of paper in the uses of journalism, by which men are not only informed of what their neighbors and themselves are doing, but are made acquainted with the daily transactions of men and women throughout the world. Even superior to the uses of paper as a circulating medium, is its wonderful adaptiveness to the purposes of apparel. If the paper collar was a blessing to the victims of avaricious washerwomen, how unbounded will be the delight of husbands and fathers at an early substitution of paper garments for females for the materials which now make such a portentous aggregate at the foot of a dry goods' bill.

We are told in a statement from the *Paper Trade Reporter* that we shall soon see "the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate."

This is to be done, too, at the trifling expense of fifteen cents per petticoat, which encourages the belief that a sort of millennium is ahead for impecunious husbands and fathers, when fashionably inclined wives and daughters can obtain a tolerably decent Spring outfit for the very reasonable price of two or three dollars. The bare announcement is sufficient to stimulate the matrimonial market into unparalleled activity, and no one can deny that it needs a stimulant in its present sadly-depressed condition.

But petticoats are not to constitute the limit of the paper innovation. We are farther told that "imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about one dollar and fifty cents. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. These are cloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes."

RELIEF OF CHOKED OR BLOATED CATTLE.

Take a billet of wood six inches in length and from two to three inches in diameter; cut niches in each end, and tie a cord in the same. Now put the stick or gag into the patient's mouth, tie the cords over the head to retain the gag in the mouth, and in the case of bloat or hoven the patient will be relieved in from five to ten minutes. I have tested it in several cases. Sure cure. In the case of cattle being choked, put the gag in the mouth in the same manner as above, and you need have no fears as to the result. The gas will pass out, and in a short time the substance with which the animal is choked will soften and pass down.—*Country Gentleman*.

—He who has nowhere to lay his head often suffers less than he who does not know where to put his hands.