

good." Even our veterinary surgeons in some localities can scarcely live while an unskilful quack has many votaries and supporters.

Our common school teachers should be the ones to disseminate true agricultural knowledge. They have the material, out of which is to be found the future farmers of the country. Every teacher should be an agent for an agricultural paper and be an agricultural missionary himself.

Spring is cold and backward though it opened early. Have had some heavy rain. I will report upon seeds, etc. when results are known.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN L. BOUTILLIER.
Sidney, County of Hastings, May 4th 1871.

Gardening as Woman's Work.

This has long seemed to be an employment in which woman would not only gain health and strength, but in which the most modest and retiring might find congenial occupation, and the products of which are never depreciated because raised by a woman. A peck of peas has a certain market value, not dependent on the hands which raised them. A woman who works at making pants receives fifty cents a day, not on account of the amount or quality of work, but because she is a woman.

A man engaged upon the same garments receives two dollars a day, not because of the amount or quality of his work, but because he is a man. It is doubtless true that, in very many cases, the man does his work better than the woman; but it is not less true that, in the majority of cases, the difference in price grows out of the difference in sex. So of the school. A male teacher receives \$1,000 a year, not because his moral excellence is better, not because the pupils learn more, but because he is a man. A woman teaches a similar school, and receives \$400, not because of the inferiority of her moral influence in the school, not because the pupils learn less, but because she is a woman. Now, happily, all this is avoided in gardening.

A man who would sell a beet is not obliged to put on a label, "raised by a man, ten cents," and on another, "raised by a woman, four cents," but the article brings its market value. This is a great advantage and one affording a special gratification to women of spirit. Besides, gardening is an occupation requiring very little capital, and, except in the fancy departments, comparatively little training. Near any of the cities a woman can earn more upon half an acre of land, with four months work, than she can earn by sewing twelve months, saying nothing of the healthfulness of gardening, and the unhealthfulness of sewing. — Dr. Dio Lewis.

Technical Terms Applied to Poultry.

- Brood.**—Offspring or hatch of chickens.
- Broody.**—Inclined to sit or incubate.
- Carunculated.**—Covered with fleshy protuberances like a turkey-cock's head and neck, or the head of a Musk drake.
- Casque.**—The helmet-like fleshy protuberance or comb of the Guinea fowl.
- Clutch.**—The number of eggs sat upon by a fowl, or the number of chickens brought off.
- Chung.**—Shrunk and stringy, applied to the flesh which has never been properly fattened, or which has fallen away after being fat.
- Crest.**—The tuft of feathers which some fowls, like the Polands, have upon their heads.
- Deaf-car.**—A name improperly applied to the true ear of the fowl. A shallow hole, or depression, with a hair-like covering.
- Dubbing.**—Trimming off the combs and wattles of game fowls, for fighting, or for exhibition.
- Dunghills.**—Common fowls; those of mixed breeds, not crossed with definite purpose, or those of a breed degenerated.
- Fluff.**—Soft downy feathers in masses upon certain parts of fowls—as upon the rumps and thighs of Cocks.
- Gills.**—The flap that hangs below the beak.
- Hackle.**—Long shining feathers on the neck of the cock or hen.
- Molting.**—Periodical shedding and renewal of feathers.
- Pea-comb.**—A triple comb—a principle comb with a small one on each side.
- Poult.**—A young turkey, or other gallinaceous fowl, before it takes on the full plumage of a mature bird.
- Primaries.**—The largest feathers on the wing.
- Rose-comb.**—A full, broad, flat comb, called also "double comb."
- Secondaries.**—Quills growing on the second line of the back.
- Top-knot.**—See crest.
- Vulture Hocked.**—Having the feathers on the thigh project backward below and beyond the "hook" joints.
- Wattles.**—The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey.

Wing-Covers!—Feathers covering part of the fore-arm of the fowl.—*Peoples Practical Poultry Book.*

Protecting Roofs from Fire.

A wash, composed of lime, salt and fine sand with wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, is said to render the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders, or otherwise, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather; the older and more weather-beaten the shingles are, the more benefit derived. Such shingles are generally more or less warped, rough and cracked. The application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them to the original or first form, thereby closing the spaces between the shingles, and the lime and sand by filling up the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevents its warping for years, if not for ever.—*Fireman's Journal.*

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MEN.

Dear Sir,—I would like to get a small space in your paper, for a few remarks I have to make about three classes of men that I am acquainted with. The first is Mr. Got-no-money; the second, Mr. Plenty-of-knowledge; the third, Mr. Don't-believe. These are the three men I wish to speak of. If you were to ask the first, Mr. Got-no-money, to subscribe for the Advocate, or any other Agricultural paper, he would say, "well, lad, I have got no money," at the same time having lots of money in his pocket, but he thinks that paying a dollar for a paper would be throwing it away, so he hoards up his money and does without a paper. Well, we'll leave Mr. Got-no-money, and go to Mr. Plenty-of-knowledge. Ask him to take the Advocate, that he may learn something about farming. He will say that he does not require information, that he knows right well how to farm. May-be he does, but if so he keeps it in his head, for he does not show it on his farm; his talent is hid in the ground. We will pass on to Mr. Don't-believe—ask to take the paper, or to send and get some good seed; he will say he does not believe the paper is much good, and as for seeds, they are no better than his own. He will tell you that he has raised great crops of wheat, oats and potatoes, but none of his neighbors have seen his great crops.

In conclusion, I might say a word about Mr. Politics. Ask him to subscribe for the Advocate, and he will say he would rather take a good political paper, and that he knows quite enough about farming. Yes, for he gets his brain full of politics and his farm full of briars, weeds and thistles; so that's what he knows about farming. I must now conclude, for I have taken up more room than I expected.

Yours truly,

GOOD TIMES.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SOWING CARROTS IN THE FALL.

Mr. Editor,—As you ask all to send in some communication that would be of use, I will give you my experience with a crop of carrots. Two years ago I sowed two pounds of White Belgian Carrot. I put it on about a half acre of ground, and I raised 750 bushels. I am quite satisfied that the fall is the best time to sow carrots. They are not half as much trouble to keep clean, and are equally as good, as when sown in the spring. The land was so wet last autumn that I could not get them in; but it is my intention to sow next autumn if all is well. This may be of interest to some of your readers.

Yours respectfully,

G. SIGGINS.

Evelin, May 1st, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

CURRENT WORM REMEDY.

Mr. Editor,—As you are continuously enquiring for information that may be of value, I will give you my experience with that little pest the currant worm. Hellebore will kill them, and so will butter-milk, but they both have to be repeated and occasionally used. I had in my garden a row of currant bushes. I sowed a border of parsley around two of them. The currant worms were as thick again this year as ever, and I neglected to dress them as formerly. The two bushes that were surrounded with parsley were not

touched, while every other currant bush was destroyed. This may be of use to some of your readers. I consider the parsley remedy far superior to hellebore or any other cure.

Yours truly,

ALEX. GREY.

Thamesford, April 29, 1871.

We thank Mr. Grey for his information, and hope that some may try this plan, and report to us their success. If it answers as well in all other cases as it has done in this, it will be of great advantage to gardeners.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

HOW I MAKE BREAD.

I am much pleased with your paper and would be most willing to answer to your frequent invitations to contribute useful information, but I fear I cannot do much, however, I will give you my method of bread making. I take a large pan and put enough flour in to make six loaves. I have boiling water ready, and then I press the flour to the sides of the pan; making a hole in the middle; I then pour boiling water in, scalding about three pints of flour. I let it cool, then stir in the yeast, previously soaked in tepid water. In cold weather I set it near the fire, where the flour will be warm; and the yeast will soon be up. In the morning I add some more warmwater and salt, then I knead well, set to raise again. When risen up I work and put in the pans; I let it raise again and then bakes in a moderately heated oven one hour. I always have my bread baked by twelve o'clock. I always used dried yeast, prefer it to soft, it is also less trouble.

SARAH M. CRAWFORD.

Malvern, May 9th 1871.

We thank Miss or Mrs. Sarah M. Crawford for her contribution and hope that many more of our fair readers will take their pen and send us accounts on different subjects connected with the household, garden, &c.

For the Farmers Advocate.

HOW TO COLLAR A HORSE.

Some horses become troublesome to collar; but whether a horse is good to collar or not depends upon the teamster or person who harnesses the horse when a colt. The first time a horse is collared the collar should be very loose loose enough to go over his head with scarcely touching it, and should be gradually tightened until he becomes accustomed to it, and will push his head through it of himself. If, however, this mode will not do, again loosen the collar a little, and throw a handful of oats or anything else that he is fond of into the crib, he will then push his head through the collar to get it; and will in a very short time push his head through the collar whenever it is held before him. Care should be taken that the collar is not too small to go over the horses heads. The collar should never be pushed on, but nearly held against the horse when he thrusts his head, through it.

S. B.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

WHEAT TURNING TO CHES.

MR. EDITOR,—I am now seventy nine years of age and this is my first attempt in writing for the press, and all the years of my long life have been spent in the cultivation of the soil; since I was of the age of ten, and have, I think, worked with some intelligence and success at my calling, and from my long experience, judge that what I have to say on the above subject may have the effect of bringing Mr. Moats' theory of it before the farmers, and have it well sifted until the truth becomes known.

I do not believe that wheat turns to chess, but am prepared to listen to any

who differ in that opinion. I think Mr. Moat has left things pretty much in the dark in all the three cases cited. I admit I am not so well acquainted with chess seed lying in the ground dormant, as with some others. But it is not known what seeds may be there when the field is in grass. Mr. Moat says the first field had been cultivated for upward of thirty years. It is quite possible there may have been chess in the ground, or among the seed with which the field was sown, he does not say what kind of land it was. I was acquainted with chess in the old country, but never remember being troubled with it on high dry land, and believe its element is in wet or damp land, where a single seed every square foot, will yield a full crop at the tops, having seen no less than twelve strong stalks from one seed, where the wheat was entirely killed out, and on examining the butts of the wheat sheaves where the wheat had grown strong, there was as many small thin stalks of chess as where the wheat was killed. The seed of the wheat might have been killed by preparing it with blue stone, or some other strong preparation. Mr. Moat does not tell us whether there was stalks enough of wheat to make a crop if the chess had not grown amongst it, or if there were too many stalks of both, wheat and chess, for one crop. Mr. Moats' second case, I need not say much about further, it being from the same seed. Could not for both fields be prepared at the same time, and the seed for the second field might have been damaged in proportion. If the crop from the fallows was good in wheat, you would require to look at the butts of the sheaves for the chess. There are some seeds natural to certain kinds of soil, which will not grow in grass, although it lies twenty years. But whenever the field is ploughed will grow very thick. Chess may do the same.

The third case mentioned by Mr. Moat I cannot understand, although I have read it over and over again very carefully, and take it that he does not mean a field, but the place where the wheat stack stood. I have built many scores of stacks and always laid a cloth round the side and raked the side of the stack to obtain any wheat that might be liable to shell out, and secured it. But even after that the ground would in a short time be like a green sward. But next year the place where the stack stood grew nothing worth. The chess seed there might be preserved while the wheat might perish or be ate by the pigs who generally had a run around before the fence was put up. There is no resemblance between wheat and chess in root, straw, or seed. Chess being much harder than the wheat, has a healthy looking blade and looks as well all the winter. I read your very valuable paper where so much practical hints are contained, and from which the oldest and most experienced in farming can always if they will learn something worth the money and worth knowing.

I am yours,

JOHN YATES.

Medonte, May 10, 1871.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Woman's Influence.

BY I. F. INCH.

Whithersoever thou roamest, hast thou considered the golden sceptre of power and influence gentle woman wields o'er thy destinies? Hast thou ever imagined, in the phantasmagoria that is passing o'er thy brain and memory, that it is woman's loving power that helps thee through difficulties, and urges on thy lagging footsteps when thou art about to sink into the mire of despondency or despair; that it is woman's smile that speeds thee onward and upward in the rugged path of life, scattering roses and sunshine where else all would be thorns and briars, darkness and gloom.

Thy incorrigible brain says Nay; but 'tis nevertheless true, that without woman's persuasive influence, the greater part of the "lords of creation" would be merely ciphers

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