nat it would be a othing to eat in house that the ow to prepare and oil to her; exerd without health

ic affairs, he inoper in a wife. y "engaged," as asily draw back t it often happens to know anyn he undertakes er is a very diffiorehand. Smiles easily put on for s are, by the lov-

o the contrary. but far better e your eyes, and over symptoms of antage of female

o keep the husth himself—"to his bargain."ee, a matter of e certain things a husband is alperceives that a things is in his , a man finds out is not "a real got possession. npers of passion effection, that a ep a husband in altered and en-

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lomestic felicity

ally interrupted t what would be his poking his But although we ing pedantry of ough admire the his principles. says, has no real o troubles. s and indescribl children, and at chelor's freedom this cause—that far more than to se labors which rate.

Correspondence.

[We ask for communications and are pleased to receive them whether they are in opposition to our views or not, but we do not hold ourselves accountable for them. Freedom of the p ess is the only way to ascertain the correct views on any subject.]

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

SIR,-Enclosed find my subscription to the ADVOCATE for 1873. Your paper should be placed in every farmer's family in the Dominion, and it should go free by Government grant, as it would be the best means of keeping the Treasury full.

W. ABBOTT. Ottawa, Dec. 6th, 1872.

TURNIPS-YIELD PER ACRE.

SIR, -I send you a very easy method of com-

puting the weight of the turnip crop:—
Where turnips are drilled about 28 inches wide and thinned to 18 inches apart in the row, the weight of an average sized turnip multithe wight of an average sized turnip multiple ied by 200 will give the number of bushels per acre. If the turnips are thicker or thinner than 18 inches, weigh the produce of a rod in length f a drill, divide the sum by 11, and multiply by 200 as before.

I will now give you my reason for this. rule: While engaged among my turnips the other day I c mmenced to calculate the probable amount of the crop per acre. I supposed 4 lbs. to be the weight ef an average sized turnip, and 18 inches apart gives 11 turnips to a rod in length. 28 inch drills give about 7 to a rod length. 28 inch drills give about 7 to a rou wide: 160 rols make an acre, which would give the following result:—4 x 11 x 7 x 160 amounts to 49,280 lbs., which, divided by 60, gives 821 bushels. This amount divided by 4, the average weight of turnips, gives a total of 205 bushels.

Testing the same rule by different weights of turnips, it invariably produced 205 and a fraction, hence I concluded that an average turnip x 205 would give the number of bushels per acre; er, making allowance for turning lands in a field of say 200.

The more accurate way, however, is to weigh the produce of 1 rod in length, divide the sum by 11—the number of turnips in a rod, 18 inch s apart-and multiply by 200, or, in close reckon ng, say 205.

No definite rule can be laid down, as people

vary in the width of drills and plants, but I reckon the above a good medium, and any one, though not a scholar, can reckon the weight of

his own crop.

In drills 30 inches wide the number to be used would be about 190; and in trills 33 in.

Wide it would be 176.

Yours truly, JAS. ROBERTSON.

Oro, Nov. 5th, 1872. • P. S.—The youngsters are very much pleased J. R. with Uncle Tom's Column.

COMMENDATORY.

SIR,-Herewith I enclose the subscription most excellent paper, which is doing a great deal of good amongst the fa mers of western Ontario, who are beginning to realize the consequences entailed upon them from having reeklessly overcropped their lands for a long succession of years; and as a necessity, they must now adopt the recuperative measures which your paper so judiciously recommends to their notice, such as deep culture, subsoiling, ploughing under green crops, top dressing with cheap and easily obtained materials, as swamp muck, peat incorporated with lime which has been previously slaked with strong brine or mix d with salt, all of which I have tried upon my tarm near Paris with good general results, and next year I hope to give you more detailed accounts of my operations with particular results.

Yours respec fully,
T. W. COLEMAN.

Paris, Oat., Nov. 29th, 1872.

THE EPIZOOTIC IN CINCINNATI.

SIR, -Not having seen a London paper for two weeks, I am ignorant as to whether the horse disease is still prevalent with you or not. If the results arising from it have affected the citizens of London as they at present affect us, I can readily sympathize in proportion with you if you think it would be of any use!

Everyone feels i — from the richest merchant to the p orest workman, and, of c urse, it is the latter who suffer the more. for the oxen, bulls, cows, goats and everything else they can get in harness, trade would be at a stand still, and a crisis would occur which. taking it from its starting point, has never be-

fore been experienced.
Your readers will, perhaps, be interested if I give them a slight idea as to how the Epizootic is troubling us just now, and I will also relate what has come under my own notice.

Next to bread, fire is an important staff of life (if we can call it such) and in this city,

where cordwood is almost unknown, coal is used for fuel. Cincinnati, having a population of about 900,000, consumes an immense amount of it. and hundreds of horses (sometimes three to a wagg n) are emplyed to draw it to all parts of the city. The b tter portion of these horses are sick; the consequence is, the means of conveyance is limited, and to have coal coneyed to your house at present you will pay an exhorbiant price for it, nearly treble what it c st a week ago. Those who can do their own hauling are safe, but what is to become of the poor, and winter upon us?

Of the many street-car lines in the city, one, only is in operation. One company has 250 horses ailing, and the others have their portion of sick animals. These cars, as many of your readers are aware, run from one end of the city to the other in all directions. They enable a person who resides in the suburbs to reach his place of business in a short time, for the sum of five cents, and he can return home in the same manner. In fact, they have become a public necessity, and cannot well be dispensed with; and the inconvenience caused by their temporary stoppage is not well understood by outsiders. But there is no getting over the difficulty, and people console themselves in talking about their "poor feet," and wish they were shoemakers! This alone will tend to still more e evate the estimation of the horse in the eyes of mankind-of Cincinnati, in particular.

What has caused most anxiety amongst the citizens, since the Boston disaster, is the difficulty which would be experienced in getting the engines to a fire, the horses u ed for this purpose being equally stricken. By the way, these are excellent beasts, and they know their duty so well that the moment the alarm is given, they, being ready harnessed and never fastened to their stal's, prance out, fix themselves in their places before the engines, and wait impatiently till they are attended to, and then off they go, as anxious to get to the fire at their masters. as their masters.

Only one fire has occurred since the horses were unable to be used, and that broke out on Sunday morning last, at 2 o'clock. Last week meetings were held for the purpose of procuring volunteers who would assist in drawing the en-gines to fires while the horses were unwell, and on Sunday morning, quicker than was antici-pated, in a minute or so after the alarm sounded, they had enough men on hand for the purpose, and they reached the fire almost as quick as ever before. The result of this trial has made the people feel easier in regard to this important question.

The farmers seem afraid to come to town, and when they desert us what shall we do? Yester day morning on s litary wagon and horse stood where there should have been twee ty, stood where there should have been twenty, and the owner (the sinner) being afraid to stable his horse, no doubt, left it tied to the wagon the whole night previous, with a blanket around it. That farmer was not a Canadian.

But a few days ago a yoke of oxen drawing

wagon would attract nearly as much attention here as a circus. I believe most of the people never saw an ox before; for a change, they see them now on all sides. I saw as many as six drawing a heavy load, and a troupe at present exhibiting here serenades the citizens daily in a four-ox wagon. They cause much sensation. Farmers are getting from \$180 to \$300 a yoke and good drivers get high wages and are in demand. The oxen are shod before and are in demand. The oven are snot before using; whether this is customary with you or not I do not know. The process is simple: not I do not know. The process is simple:—
The ox is driven into a stout frame work, hoisted off his feet by means of a windlass acting on a strong canvass plac d under the body; the head and feet are secured, and four men work at once, one at each foot, and the ox is relieved from his unpleasant position in a few minutes.

A milkman in endeavoring not to disappoint his customers, uses a span of goats. I saw a butcher with a genuine Durham bull in harhe was just trying the experiment; but after half an hour's noble perseverance and gentle coaxing, combin d with playfully twisting its coaxing, combined with playfully twisting its tail and giving it the benefit of a raw-hide around the legs, he could only get it to move about 30 feet, when, as if to settle the matter definitely, the bull aid down and would not rise again until the larness was taken off. He was taken back from whence he came.

Something laughable is quite common now days; but the funniest thing yet was a horse a pair (it should be two pair) of wide red nunts on, and a comforter round his neck. He only wanted a pair of boots to make him com-Two gentlemen, desirous of having a drive, the only animal procurable was a cow; they hitched her to a buggy, and, contrary to expectation, off she went like lightning, just wherever she liked. Their pleasant jaunt terthe buggy partly disabled, and, shortly after they started out, one was to be seen returning

their wagons, and there are lots here only too their wagons, and there are lots here only too willing to get the situation. A sound horse at present is rare, and those who have them are reaping a harvest. I have be en informed that the charge for taking three trunks to the Depot a few days ago, was \$3, and the numerous hand-cart men are equally exhorbitant.

In my recital of the above, I hope I have not exhausted your readers' patience, and, when you next hear from me, also that we will have seen the last of this terrible disease, which has now carried off about 60 horses up to the

has now carried off about 60 horses up to the present.

W. H. W.

Cincinnatti, Nov. 20th, 1872.

STOP THE PAPER!

SIR, -- This is to inform you that I cannot patronize the Advocate any longer. I am sorry for it, as I think it is one of the best papers of the kind I ever read. S. W. K.

Woodstock, Dec. 9th, 1872. [To any one discontinuing h's subscription to

the Advocate, we would feel obliged by his stating his reasons to us for doing so -1 D.]

REVIEW OF FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

SIR, - Perhaps you will be able to afford space for a few observations on matters which present season. I'r. Bethune's account of the Wheat Midge reminded me that I had lying by a copy of Professor Hind's Prize Essay on in-sec's and diseases injurious to the wheat crops so I looked for it, and find his account of the Mi ge substantially the same as that of 1)r. Mi'ge substantially the same as that of 11r. Bethune, but more in detail. If our Ontario Government would apply a small portion of their surplus funds to reprinting that essay, and send a few co ies to every County Agricultural Society in the Province, to be by them distributed amongst their members, it would be accomplying to the agricultural interest. prove beneficial to the agricultural interest generally.

As for Mr. Stirton's Canada Thistle Bill. 1 As for Mr. Stirton's Canada Thistie Bill, I hope it will be strictly enforced in every locality. No farmer has any right to in our his neighbors for mi'es around on the plea that his farm is so poor that he cannot afford the expense of cutting down the thistles. Few of your readers are, perhaps, aware that Canada Chistian if out instead that are coming the control of the canada are the canada that the canada are the canada are the canada are that the canada are the c Thistles, if cut just as they are coming into bl om, cured as hay, and stacked with a liberal allowance of salt make excellent fodder for cows. They can be fed out with a hay fork, so that the sharp prickles need occasion no inconvenience. The thistles should be cut again in the fall and the ground ploughed, and the following spring, just as the snow is going off the land, sow with early red clover at the rate of 12 pounds to the acre. The thistles will shade the young clover at first, and when they are out just before midsummer, the clover, if it has come up, will have a chance to get ahead. By cutting the thistles and clover twice a year a quantity of good fodder will be secured.

I consider you are quite right in denouncing Mr. Makelar's proposed plan of importing improved bre ding stock at the public expense, in oposition to those breeders who, at a great expense and risk to themselves, have brought the live stock of this province to its present de-gree of perfection. However, as Mr. George Brown wishes i to be done, the whole weight of Government influence will doub lessly brought to bear to induce the House of Assem bly to grat the required amount. But how wil the cattle be disposed of when they are imported? If they should be sold by public auction, the Americans will carry off the best of them, and if they should be sold by private contract, we way he says come are incontract, we may be sure some one will get the lion's share of the bargains, so that the farmers generally will be little the better for them. contract, we may be sure some one will

As far as the Agricultural College and Model Farm are concerned, they will doubtless be excellent things, if well managed, but then they must be managed by practical farmers, and not made mere places of refuge for Government. ernment deper dents. Your idea of carry ng on the ADVOCATE by

a joint stock company seems to me a good one and I hope some of our leading farmers from every section of the country will unite to take stock in it. The greasons why our Canadian agricultural journals are no so well supported as they ought to be, are not hard to find. The Amer can publishers have more capital than our Canadian while shows and what it our Canadian publ shers, and, what is more to our Canadian publishers, and, what is more to the point, they are better supported. Nor is with the point, they are better supported. Nor is with the be kept in the cellar at any time. A that to be wondered at. There are very many out ht to be kept in the cellar at any time. A farmers throughout the States who can well good way for these families who have reither farmers throughout the States who can well good way for these families who have reither farmers throughout prices for their papers, so cellar nor root house is to preserve potherbs, that when introduced into this Province they allure subscribers by their more attractive appearance. It should be recollected that some of these papers were circulated to some extent minated in being knocked agai st a wall and in the United States, sixty years ago, when the buggy partly disabled, and, shortly after greater part of Ontario was but a wild-rness, and the most of those by whom the wild rness has been subdued, and brought into its present they started out, one was to be seen returning with the cow, and the other with the buggy.—
They think they will wait till the horses get better before they venture out again for a drive, as their confidence in cows has fled.

Many merchants are using men to draw

I fear the present generation must pass away before we s all see a very general improve-ment in that respect.

Whilst some parts of the Province have suf-Whist some parts of the Frovince have suf-fered from a severe drought, this section has been visited by frequent showers thru hout the season, and, as a rule, the crops of all kinds are excellent, except, perhaps, turnips, which have suffered severely by grasshoppers. Small brown grubs were in some places injurious to the spring crops, and the dreaded Colorado Po-tato Beetle has made its appearance amongst us, but without doing much harm as postages us, but without doing much harm, as notatees are an abundant crop. They will, of course, be worse next year, so that farmers generally will have to plant only enough for their own use, and look well after them.

The Midge and Weavil were not unknown, but yery little damage has been sustained from

but very little damage has been sustained from

them.

It is not an uncommon practice here to sow Glasgow wheat la e in the fall, just before the crissow wheat a e in the rail, just before the show comes. It ripens nearly as early as the fall wheat, and if the ground be dry, frequently produces a better crop than when sewn in the spring. I would not recommend this practice in those parts of the country where early snow and plenty of it cannot be depended on. ut we are pretty sure to have enough of snow

I have tried the Arnold Hybrid Wheat beside the Treadwell; it is equally hardy and ripens a day or two sooner, but it is shorter in the ear, and not so plump in the gran as the Treadwell neither is it Midge proof, so I shall

not try it again.

The Manitoba Wild Pea, mentioned in your last number, is probably the same that I have seen growing on islands in the St. Lawrence, and on the Island of Anticosti; it is a small and on the Island of Anticosti; it is a small pea, about the size of a vetch. The French Canadians us them for soup. The leaves are as large as those of the field rea, but I don't think they are per-nnial, for if they are out a vear or two in succession, before the peas are ripe enough to shell out, they disappear; however, the make as good fodder is any other kind of rea. kind of pea.

We have had the horse distemper here as bad as in most other places, but I don't believe in medicine, at least I have used none. I just let the horses run for a week or ten days, feeding them on bran mash with boiled flax seed,
boiled oats and a little hay, keeping them in
the stalle on wet days, and they soon recovered. I have a two-year old old which probably caught it from the other horses, but nothing whatever was done for him, and he soon reing whatever was done for him, and he soon recovered. An old Caradian who lives near metels me it is only the Strangles, from which the stage horses throughout the country suffered very much in 1834. The disorder is contagious as well as epidemic. Sone of my neighbors kept their horses at work ploughing all the time they were longer recovering than mine, but none were lost.

My plan of keeping cabbages for winter use is to choose a dry day before any frost comes, and pull them up by the roots with as much earth as possible, strip off the outside leaves and set them up in the cellar as close together as they can be placed, and they will keep a long

Celery I keep in the same manner, setting the first row close to the wall, then I ring in some earth and fill them well up; as many rows as may be required, with a little earth between, may be stood in this way, and they will im, rove in quality and ke p better than in any way: besides, they are always : t hand when wanted.

Leeks may be kept fresh in the same manner. cutting off part of the tops before they are brought in. However, the cellar must be well

The German way is probably the best whereever there is a fire place. A flue is opened in the foundation of the chinney about a foot from the floor, carried up through one side of the fire-place, and opening out just where the chimner is drawn in. For houses where there is no fire place, a ventilator should be used made of a sheet iron pipe about three inches in diameter, with an lbow at one end long er ough to pass out over the si l, and the lower end about two lve or fifteen inches ab ve tie flor, with a short elbow at an angle of about 45°; this icts on the principle that there will always be a draught of air up the long leg of an inverted syphon.

leeks, greens, celery, parsley, &c., is to cut them all up mall t gether and pack them in a wooden vessel with alternate layers of salt, and place a heavy weight on them; a great deal of water will come from them, which should be thrown away, and then cover them with strong clear brine. When wanted for use they should be well rinsed in warm water and they will be found an acceptable a dition to soups or stews of any kind. Yours truly, CHAS. JULYAN.

Grey, December, 1872.