

Vegetable Garden.

BY ALEX. PONTEY.

Now is the time to put in the main crop of Corn, Beans, Squash, Melons, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Peppers, Cauliflower, Cabbage, and Early Celery. Pumpkins and Squash can both be grown among the corn without any detriment to either crop, probably from each feeding from different matter. Plant a few rows of Early Sugar Corn and see what a marked improvement there is in the flavor to that of the common Yellow Corn usually sown.

From the 15th to the 20th of the month is the time to sow a general crop of Sweet Turnips. Manures containing plenty of Phosphates, bone dust for instance, are to be preferred. The ranker the manure is for Cabbage, Cauliflower, and plants of the same family, the better. A quickly grown vegetable must be more crisp and juicy than one grown under more adverse circumstances.

Carrots and Beets for winter use may still be sown, and are often preferable to those sown earlier.

Put out celery in shallow trenches, but be sure to enrich the subsoil with plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant in single rows and use the water-can freely. The Celery is essentially a "cold water man."

Flower Garden.

BY ALEX. PONTEY.

Well-kept walks are one of the first things which attract attention in a flower garden. Be the flower beds ever so finely raked and carefully weeded, if the walks are dirty the entire effect is lost.

Dwarf Box, which can be planted any damp weather in this month, makes one of the cleanest edging for walks in use, and if covered with a little litter or evergreen branches in winter, will come out bright and green in the spring. Where grass is used, if not kept neatly and constantly cut, it soon becomes an eyesore rather than otherwise.

A pair of sheep-shears are within almost every one's reach, and answer the purpose of grass-edging shears first-rate.

After the frosts are passed, which we usually get sometime from the first to the tenth of the month, the flower beds should be filled up. Verbenas, Petunias, Scarlet and Variegated-leaved Geraniums, Heliotrope, Shrubby Calceolarias, Gazinias, Double Portulucas, Zinnias, Asters, Stocks, Balsams, etc., will all be crying out for more room than they find in the seed-boxes, and will amply repay trouble spent upon them by and by.

A plant of Virginia Creeper, or American Joy, planted at the foot of an unsightly or dead tree, or to cover a summer house, or even allowed to run among the branches of an Evergreen, will prove one of the most beautiful objects the eye can rest on. All through the summer its festoons of beautiful rich green form a drapery scarcely excelled by any other creeper, and in autumn, when the first frosts have changed its verdure into a bright crimson, it presents an appearance strikingly beautiful. The most unsightly object, whether fence or out-house, can, by the aid of this common plant, be changed into a thing of life and beauty, which will only lose its attractiveness when winter puts its icy seal upon the earth.

Take up Tulips, Hyacinths, Lillies, and other bulbs which have done flowering, and put away in pots filled with any sand, and lay away in a dry place until the season for planting in October again arrives.

Who Breaks, Pays.

Nothing is more certain than that he who breaks the laws of nature pays the penalty of his folly by the loss of health and the shortening of his days. It would hardly seem necessary to press this truism upon the attention of the men of this age, every one of whom regards himself as in some degree a physician, and well acquainted with the physical laws which govern at least his own system. And yet it is apparent that a large majority are living in daily violation of the laws of nature, and are reaping the fruit of their neglect or crime, as the case may be, in sickness or death. The most common form in which the requirements of health are disregarded is temperance, both in eating and drinking—being the worst, the most universal, and fatal—we shall confine our remarks.

It is idle to deny that intemperance in drink is alarmingly on the increase, and particularly among the young men—the new generation which matured in the war times, and are now taking their places on the stage of life. The associations of the war which then tended to develop strength and manhood, were also convivial, and many a soldier, escaping wounds and death through bloody fights, has at last succumbed to the subtle and treacherous power of alcohol.

But another cause for intemperance is found in the oppressive influences which have arisen from the stagnation of trade since the war. While the conflict was pending, labor and commodities were greatly in demand—every one was employed, and all fattened upon the necessities of the nation. But after peace was declared, that abnormal state of the country was changed; a million men returned to the farm and the workshop; the demand created by the war ceased; and the failure of Congress to bring about speedy reconstruction prostrated the energies of the South, and delayed and still delays the prosperity of the whole country. Thousands, unable to earn a livelihood, took to drink with the false hope that it would bring oblivion and drown care. Another class took to speculation, the legalized gambling of Wall Street, and drank to fortify their nerves, or to forget their losses. A thousand causes are at work all the time, and thousands drink, drink to the utter damnation of their health and reputation here, to say nothing of their hereafter.

Oh, that men would see the folly of intemperance in time! The wild excitement of the cup is followed, they all know, by physical pain; and the headache of the morning ought to be a sufficient sermon against the repetition of the evening's debauch. But temporary suffering is driven away temporarily by a further resort to the liquid poison, until day by day the body and soul are led captive, through loss of reputation and failure of health, down to degradation and despair.

Many argue in favor of what they call "moderate drinking." But what is moderate drinking? To some it means a drink before breakfast as an appetizer, another just after breakfast as a digester, an occasional drink through the day with a friend to promote sociability, and at dinner to wash the food down, and one or two before going to bed to keep off malaria. To others this would seem very much like intemperance, and we don't think drinking can be moderate at that rate very long. In truth, the only safety is in entire abstinence. The atmosphere of this land is a sufficient and perpetual stimulant, and men deceive themselves when they argue that their systems need a little alcoholic fire to aid the natural fires of their bodies. In rare cases, in consumption, for instance, and then only when the physician orders it, alcoholic stimulants may be necessary to prolong life; but as a rule, no man, and particularly no young man, needs anything of the kind. Let young men bear in mind that temperance means health and prosperity, and intemperance means sickness and ruin. As sure as the sun shines "who breaks, pays."—*American Paper.*

—An affecting incident occurred on board the *European* on the voyage out. A little girl took a fit of sickness, seeming scarlatina, and despite the efforts of the doctor and the attention of the mother, died. The distress of the poor woman at seeing her child launched into the ocean can better be imagined than described.

Distemper in Horses.

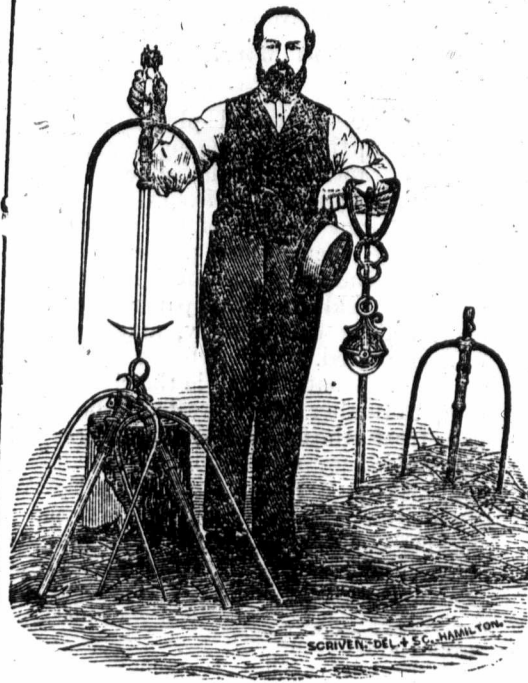
This is a disease varying much in its magnitude in different sections of the country, and to treat it successfully everywhere requires no little amount of care and treatment. This disease is stubborn in its durations—some cases of it frequently hanging about a stable for weeks and even for months. In the early stage of the disease we find an abscess, or tumor, gather under and between the lower maxillary or jaw bones, and sometimes in other parts of the body abscesses will form. As a rule, young horses are most subject to this disease, the causes of which are several—some natural and some artificial—certain and uncertain—as, for instance, we may have a dozen or more colts out in the field to-day, looking quite healthy, etc., and in less than a week most of them suffering intensely with distemper or strangles, and no special cause, such as sudden change in the weather from hot to cold, or dry to wet weather to account. Then again, in the stables the same thing may and often does occur, particularly where a number of animals are kept. Some of the exciting causes of distemper, etc., are bad ventilation, bad horse-keepers, bad forage, and also bad usage may bring it on sometimes in a dangerous degree, and partaking of the character of an epidemic. Its symptoms are a staring coat, dullness of the eye, discharges from the nostrils, at first thin and watery, then more of a mucopurulent nature—that is to say, thick and having a bad odor; the animal almost always has a coughing spell; power of locomotion much weakened; sometimes a stumbling gait is observed; we also find the mouth hot and dry, and swelling of the throat, etc., and last, but not least, a feeble and wiry pulse, appetite gone, and a feverish thirst prevailing.

In a mild attack of distemper, abscesses come forward, ripen, break up and discharge in a natural way, then close up and the animal easy conquers the disease, with a little good nursing, etc. On the other hand the cough remains stationary, the throat next to being closed up with inflammation, etc., the abscess hard and obstinate in coming to a head; the discharge from the nostril continuous and shifting about; abscesses often locating themselves close beneath the parotid and thyroid glands on one or both sides of the neck, causing much distress in breathing or swallowing anything.

The most proper and successful treatment of distemper, in mild cases, is to let well enough alone and avoid the use of valueless distemper powders and oils altogether. Just house your patient comfortably, give nourishing diet, such as ground oats and bran, or bran scalded, and after it has stood in a pail for two or three hours, cover it up, then well stirred around and a small handful of common salt mixed in; or better still, give plenty of flax-seed tea, or good strong hay tea four or five times a day, with a little saltpetre in it, or an ounce of nitric ether. This will be of great benefit if the tumor or abscesses are slow in coming to a head. Apply twice a day to them some good soap liniment; or mullein or bran poultices; or a genuine blister will soon fix them if properly applied.

Avoid bleeding your patient. Neither is it wisdom to give any opening or purging medicine whatever. In cases that seem not to do well, have patience and help nature all you can—a gentle stimulant, such as a table-spoonful of allspice, gentian or ginger, mixed in a wine-glassful of nitric ether, alcohol, or good strong and pure whiskey, will do wonders, when followed up night and morning, or even once per day. I would also strongly recommend strict cleanliness to be the rule and not the exception attending these cases. Frequently bathing the nostrils with milk and water, is advisable, and steaming the head is also a very excellent remedy in severe cases.

Little more remains to be told in reference to this disease, which I have seen prevalent in all parts of the world, and in all shapes and forms. It is, in my opinion, a disease of an epizootic character, not infectious or contagious in the generality of cases. A score or more of young colts may be attacked with distemper, or strangles, and another lot near at hand escape having it at the time; and as to preventative for this disease, I beg to state for the benefit of all whom it may concern and *pro bono publico*: take care of your stock; feed liberally; provide a good shelter from the cold east winds; keep the bridges out of their mouths and the saddles off their backs in their infancy. Many a colt, very promising and very valuable before a fair, I have noticed the week after dejected, full of fever, with a heavy cold, and swelled legs, brought on no doubt by over feeding, over exertion, and over showing.



Grant's Horse Hay Fork.

The above cut represents Mr. T. Grant and his celebrated Horse Hay Fork. Farmers, see this Fork before purchasing any other that a person may fetch to your door, and try to talk it into you. If you wish a competent arrangement, procure Frazer's Grain Car, also. See advertisements in another part of the paper.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Seed Report.

Dear Sir,—In the fall of 1868 I purchased from you two bushels of Deihl and four bushels of Treadwell Wheat, which I cultivated on moderately heavy soil. I take pleasure in giving you below the result of my experiment with these varieties of grain, as compared with other kinds:—

I sowed two bushels per acre of each.

Soules, planted from 10th to 12th Sept; harvested 30th July; product per acre, 12 bushels; price sold, 90c.; price per acre, \$10.80.

Mediterranean, planted 24th Sept; harvested 4th August; product per acre, 18 bushels; price sold, 90c.; price per acre, \$16.20.

Deihl, planted 20th Sept; harvested 26th July; product per acre, 28 bushels; price sold, \$2.00 (for seed); price per acre, \$56.00.

Treadwell, planted 20th Sept; harvested 28th July; product per acre, 31 bushels; price sold, \$2.00 (for seed); price per acre, \$62.00.

All kinds received equal cultivation, and while the Soules was almost entirely destroyed by the Midge, the other kinds escaped, which will account for the small yield of the Soules. The same season on light, rolling land, my Soules Wheat yielded 20 bushels per acre.

Last Fall I sowed mostly Deihl and Treadwell, and a small quantity of "Weeks' White," and "Kentucky Midge Proof," merely to try them.

I may mention that I have imported and am testing this year the Prince Edward's Island Black Oats. I am sowing 20 bushels on various kinds of soil, and will be happy to report result in due time.

I enclose \$5 for Early Rose Potatoes, to be shipped; and \$1 for FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the present year.

Ontario I believe now to be immensely benefited by your efforts, and I trust you may speedily secure such substantial assistance from Government as will enable you to largely extend your opportunities of usefulness.

Yours truly,

R. DOYLE.

Owen Sound, May 1, 1870.