

Youth's Department.

TO OUR YOUNG FRIENDS.

We have been so extremely busy with the seed business for the past month, that we have hardly found time to attend to the paper. We must ask for a little lenity on your parts and will endeavor to make amends.

REAL BOYS.

The girls in the High School at Bath, Maine publish a periodical in which original contributions appear. One of the writers defines the difference between two classes of boys, thus:

"Good little boys in books die young, being too good for this world. And this so frightens the little boys in real life that they won't be good for fear they too will die. The boy in the book goes out gunning or fishing Sunday; and as a punishment for this sin, accidentally shoots himself or tumbles into the water and gets drowned; whereas the boy in real life does the same thing, with the exception that, instead of getting killed, he comes back safe and sound, all ready for the same fun on the following Sabbath. The boy in books gallantly escorts the young ladies home from 'sociables,' and all such; the boys in real life, as indicated by our experience, leaves the young ladies to find their way home alone as best they can."

ANAGRAM.

Ho renfdiaipih ! wolfre fo rfiates ewh,
Ot reathyl nadhs os models vigne;
Hyt moblo lahl rothe milses werne,
Tyh tanvie lois si veahne.

GIRLS WHO KNEED, are the ones who are NEEDED.

TROUBLES are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing.

THE real champions of the ring—mothers with daughters to marry.

A RAINY day is "damp," but the refusal of a young lady is a "damper."

Answer to Anagram on Page 62.

Be kind to the Brother wherever you are!
The love of a brother shall be,
An ornament purer and richer by far,
Than pearls from the depths of the sea.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

Be not discouraged in a laudable undertaking.

I am, sir one of your young friends

M. E. HITCHINS.

Amherst Island, April 7th, 1868.

We have also received correct solution to above Anagram from William Francis, Leslieville.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A correspondent from Waterloo, sends us a receipt that he has found of great use, and says no farmers should be without it; It is for sprains, strains, saddle galls, &c.

1 oz. Sugar of lead,
2 oz. Laudanum,
2 oz. spirits of Hartshorn,

1 pint of Alcohol, mix together and wash the affected part twice a day. He also furnishes us with an article on sheep raising, showing it to be much more profitable to have lambs dropped in the latter part of February and beginning of March, than in April or May. We do not publish it in full as he requests us not to publish his name; still he promises us further communications which we will be glad to receive. He says he has never written for publication before. We are pleased with the practical utility of his remarks.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

HOW TO KILL CANADA THISTLES.

I have found out the way to kill these thistles, and I wish you to let the public know about it. Any man having them on his farm can grow enough more grain to pay for your paper by following my practice. I ploughed the ground when the thistles were in bloom, then cut off any heads of thistles that were not covered by the ploughing; continued to plough each month during the season, and have killed them all.

J. G. LESLIE.

Wyandott, March 6th 1868.

This letter was left over from last month. As it is now drawing near the time to look after these pests, we now insert it, and should be pleased to have from any of our readers, further results from the above practice.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

HINTS TO NEW SETTLERS.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir—Since our legislature has passed an act, to give free grants to actual settlers, a few hints to parties intending to go into the woods may not be amiss, and as I was born in the back country, I will give the result of a number of years' observation. I have seen a good many people make a start in the bush, and some have done well while others have failed and cursed the country and left. Now, I would advise all who commence in the woods with limited means, (as nine out of ten do,) as soon as they clear a fallow and take one crop off, to seed down to grass, leave it so, and clear again as much as possible, and so on till he has as much, or nearly as much cleared as he wants. This leaves a chance for attending to clearing and your teams will not be worked down with spring work, when you want them to log, which is a considerable item as you do not want to have a gang of men standing waiting on a yoke of slow oxen. You may ask what is to be done with all the hay? There will always be plenty of sale for it where there is any pine timber. Besides I

would advise you to get some cattle and sheep as soon as possible. Young cattle will do very well in summer, running in the woods, but try and have pastures for cows as soon as possible, as it does not pay to let them run out; they may do very well, and, in fact I have seen cattle look better when running out, than in a good many pastures. But there is a great deal of loss, in not getting them regularly, to say nothing of the time lost in running after them.

As soon as you have a piece of ground cleared, get some fruit trees and plant them, take a good agricultural paper and read it and find out the best kind of trees to get and how to treat them. The Farmer's Advocate is the best, where it is not easy to get better. At first, you will find it to your advantage to select the best kinds of the native plum trees and plant them. I have seen a plant of very good fruit secured in this way. More anon.

RUSTIC.

The writer of the above, requests us not to publish his name. Such a man need not be ashamed or afraid to put his name to such an article. His advice is good and it is written with good intentions, and to some of our readers it may be of much use. We have had experience as well as the writer, in these affairs and agree with him about managing a new farm. His remarks about ourselves, our readers have to be the judges.—Ed.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

HINTS IN RAISING WHEAT.

CARADOC, March 22d, 1868.

DEAR SIR.—I have been in the habit of reading your valuable paper, also the *Canada Farmer* for several years, and I never recollect seeing any allusions made or any instructions given regarding the treatment of Fall wheat in the Spring of the year. My impression is if there was more attention paid to it in the Spring, the country would be benefitted some hundreds of thousands of bushels annually.

In the first place I am a great advocate to have it well harrowed in in the Fall lengthways, as it is sown, then cross-harrow it, then I finish it off the same as I sow it lengthways. This is very important, the wheat coming up even almost as if it was drilled. In the last week of April or the first week in May I top dress it with salt and ashes, that is one bushel of salt to two of unbleached ashes, mixed together and sown broadcast, as plaster or soot used to be in England. Then I harrow it in the same manner as sown. It will harrow up very little of the wheat plant. If any person will try it on loamy or clay soil, they will find that it will well repay them for their trouble and expense. They will have a great deal better sample and considerable larger yield. You are well aware that after the fall rains and