

it appeared that the Society had prospered during the year, but that there was still an indebtedness of \$800 against the ground, which it was most desirable should be removed as quickly as possible.

The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President,—Hon. G. W. Allen; 1st Vice-President—Philip Armstrong; 2nd Vice-President,—F. W. Coate; Corresponding Secretary,—Walter S. Lee; Recording Secretary,—Henry Pellatt; Treasurer,—James E. Ellis.

Directors,—Rev. E. Baldwin, Thos. D. Harris, Geo. Leslie, Sen., J. Gibson, J. C. Gilmour, J. Forsyth, John Gray, Wm. Ince, Geo. Leslie, jun., J. H. Mason, F. Sutherland Stayner, S. A. Summers, Jas. Fleming, John Paterson, Geo. Vair.

Auditors,—Geo. W. Boustead and E. A. Scadding.

AMERICAN DAIRYMENS' CONVENTION.

The convention met on the 12th of January, and, in the absence of the President, Hon. H. Seymour, the Vice-President, Hon. F. G. Alvord, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with an appropriate address. The morning session was occupied with the usual preliminary business of appointing committees, &c. In the afternoon, some reports of committees having been received, and among them one upon the subject of the tax on the sale of cheese, it was resolved to petition the Legislature for the repeal of the same.

Professor James Law, of Cornell University, then delivered an address on "The feeding of cattle in relation to their health and produce."

Mr. Willard next spoke on the profits of dairying, also on the advantages to be derived from spaying cows for dairy purposes.

The committee on prize essays next delivered their report, and announced the award for the best essay on cheese as an article of food in favour of Mr. L. B. Arnold, Ithaca. The successful essay was read at a subsequent stage of the convention.

The election of officers was the next business taken up, and resulted in the appointment of the following officers for the current year:—President, Horatio Seymour, of New York. Vice Presidents, Hon. T. G. Alvord, New York; Anson Bartlett, Ohio; X. A. Willard, New York; Sanford Howard, Michigan; Henry Wade, Canada West; K. A. Bliss, Vermont; Moses Hawks, Illinois; Asabel Burnham, New York; ———, Bartholomew, Massachusetts; G. H. Klipart, Ohio; T. S. Harrison, New York; N. W. Woodfine, North Carolina; C. H. Wilder, Wisconsin; John M. Webb, New York; S. M. Wells, Connecticut; H. Calmes, Kentucky; Levi Wells, Pennsylvania. Secretary, G. B. Weeks, Syracuse, New York. Treasurer, Dr. L. L. Wight of Whitesboro, New York. The names of G. B. Moss, of Greene County, and C. B. Chadwick, of Canada, were subsequently added to the lists of Vice Presidents.

Mr. Arnold, of Ithaca, next read a paper on rennet, its nature and use, and was followed by Prof. Caldwell, of Cornell University, who read an Essay on "Fermentation and Putrefaction." A petition to Congress, for the removal of the tax on cheese, was then submitted and approved.

MILLER'S TICK DESTROYER.

We have pleasure in calling attention to an advertisement of the above preparation, which will be found elsewhere in the present issue of this journal. So many disinterested testimonies have been borne to its efficiency and value that all candid persons are constrained to believe that it is not a mere pretentious nostrum, but a genuine remedy for the evil it proposes to cure,—a most serious one,—as all flock-masters well know. Leading sheep-breeders in Canada, Scotland, and the United States are unanimous in their testimony as to the merits of this compound. Such names as those of George Miller, Simon Beattie and James Paton in this County; Morrison, Graham, Campbell, and McKellar, of Scotland; Hon. H. S. Randall, Messrs. Stephens, Roberts, and Dodge, of the United States, furnish all the guarantee that can be asked, of the utility of this now world-renowned preparation.—We have the utmost confidence in recommending it to all and sundry who may have use for such a curative.

The Farm.

FOUR KINDS OF FARMERS.

There are not less than four kinds of farmers—the scientific farmer, the fancy farmer, the product farmer, and the profit farmer. The first, the scientific farmer, is better known in the ideal than in the real. Such succeed best where the soil is required to feed a dense population, like that of Belgium, where every acre must do its best. The virgin soil of this country, almost illimitable in extent, has not been driven to call in the aid of men of science, or the assistance which scientific investigations could afford. The refusal of the soil in the older States to return maximum crops, together with the deterioration which empirical farming induces, is fast wiping out the prejudices hitherto existing against scientific or "book farming." Many a practical farmer now accepts the fact, that *literature* is a part, an element of agricultural success, and is no longer indifferent to its assistance or its teachings.

The second class, the fancy farmer, or the farmer for fun, is an exotic animal, a little too volatile to keep in this cold climate. This kind of farming does not "count the cost," it is a secondary consideration. The avocation is not regarded from the stand-point of profit, but pleasure. Farming is valued as a pastime, a rural romance. To beautify and adorn, to grow extraordinary products, to excel in fancy stock or fast horses, is the governing passion. Such kind of farming requires capital, and such "farmers" have it. But they have not dug it out of the soil, or moistened their labour by the sweat-drops from a sun-burnt brow. They have luxuriated on the sugar and berries of life, leaving the pork and cabbage to satiate appetites sharpened by the blistered hands.

The farmer for product represents a much larger class, including those who see remuneration in the products harvested, with or without an equivalent