

**A Few Scraps from Josh Billings's Allminax.**

January 5th. Perhaps rain; perhaps not. January 10th, 11. Weather shiftty; lay in yure ice.

Flattery is like colone water, to be smelt ov, not swallowed.

About the hardest thing a phellow kan do iz to speak to two gals at onst, and preserve a good average.

A big nose is said to be a sign of genius; if a man's genius lays in his nose, I should say the sign waz a good one.

Medicine haz cost the world more than bread haz, and haz killed more than it haz cured.

It iz very difficult for a poor man tew be superior to his fortune, and more diffikult for a rich one.

If yu want a tru friend, hire him bi the month and pay him fair wages.

September Monograph.—September iz named after "Septus," which, thrashed out in Amerikah, means seven. I wouldn't take 500 dollars for the latin I know; I don't kno much nethier. Sept. iz a lackadaisikal month—mellow as the de kayed side ov a punkin, and az sensitive az a boarding-school miss during hur fust quarter in French. Natur makes her will this month, hogs root violently, birds hold convenshuns and ad-journ down south, tree toads boost each other up trees and warble sum ant'hems, kaatydid chew musick and spit it out freely and bull frogs post their books.

Advice tew Young Sportsmen.—In shoot-ing at a deer that looks like a calf, always aim so az tew miss it if it iz a calf, and tew hit it if it iz a deer.

In fishing for krabs use yure fingers for bait; yu kan feel them when they fust bite.

Don't fire at a bumble bee on the wing not till he settles, then take good aim and knock him endways.

Extra eklipse for the year 1870. There will be domestik eklipses (visible only tew the naked eye), kaused bi the new comet Sorosis jumping out ov her pasture and can-ering around prom iskuss.

There will be a teetotal eklipse during the year 1870 ov all other Allminax throughout the earth, upper and lower Kanada, and sum parts of Nu Jersey kaused bi the immense circulashun ov the "Josh Billings Farmer's Allminax."

Words tew Housewives. To make a hoe kake, take a hoe and bile it to a thin jelly, and then let her kake.

Tew skin a eel, turn him inside out, and remove the meat with a jack-plane.

Tew make a hen lay two eggs a day, reason with her; if that don't do, threaten to chas-tize her if she don't.

Tew learn your offspring to steal, make them beg hard for all that yu give them.

**A GALLANT HIBERNIAN.**

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant looking Irishman—and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came to procure seats, but seeing no vacant ones were about going into a back ear, when Patrick rose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile, hesitating, with true politeness, as to accepting it. "Never ye mind that!" said the gallant Hibernian, "ye'r welcome to it! I'll ride upon the cow-catcher to New York any time for a smile from such *jintlemanly* ladies," and he

retreated into the next car amid the cheers of his fellow-passengers.

**Mark Everything.**—Every farmer who lives in a "good neighborhood," has frequent occasion to lend his implements, and, unless plainly marked, it is not surprising that they very often fail to find the way back. A few hours spent in marking tools, bags, &c., would be a good investment. For marking bags and similar articles, I use a large wooden type with paint. To mark cutlery, first polish the article—warm to blood heat and apply a thin coat of melted beeswax, a little larger than the marking will cover—write the name with a sharp-pointed instrument on the wax, then apply a few drops of nitric acid, (aqua fortis,) and in a few minutes a neat fac-simile will be made. Wooden imple-ments should have the name cut in or painted on them.

**No Man can Borrow Himself out of Debt.**—If you wish for relief you must work for it—economise for it; you must make more and spend less than you did when you were running in debt; you must wear homespun instead of broadcloth; drink water instead of champagne, and arise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the hand-maids of wealth, and the sure sources of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in useless gew-gaws. Try our scheme, and see if it is not worth a thousand banks and valuation laws.

**To Relieve Cattle when Choked.**—A very simple and effectual method of relieving cattle when choked by eating roots or otherwise, is to cause the animal to repeatedly leap a fence, as high as it can be forced to jump. The effort of jumping will cause it to either swallow the obstruction or throw it up. Cattle have been saved by this method, when all others have failed.

**Winter Wheat Growing.**—We have the testimony of several parties that the sowing of oats with winter wheat protects it from the effects of hard freezing, etc. The oats growing more rapidly than the wheat, and being killed by the first heavy frosts, it falls around the stalks of wheat, and forms a protection against freezing in the winter and alternate freezing and thawing process which occurs in the spring. It may be termed mulching the wheat with oat stalks. Those who have tried it, we are told, have never failed to raise a crop of winter wheat while adopting this mode. Our farmer readers should try this plan, at least on an acre or so, they would do well to lay this item aside for future reference.—*Iowa Homestead.*

**To Make New Rope Pliable.**—Many of our readers have experienced great difficulty in handling new ropes. Every farmer knows how unmanageable a new, stiff, rope-halter is, and his patience is severely tried when he tries to tie up his cattle with it, as the rope will coil itself into every shape but the one desired. Often he finds his horses and cattle rampaging about the barn, having loosened the knots of the new halters. By simply boiling the rope in water for two hours, all this trouble can be avoided, and the rope made as soft and pliable as if used for months. Its strength is not diminished, but its stiffness is gone. It must hang in a warm room until thoroughly dried, and not allowed to kink. This easy remedy will secure horses and cattle from many kicks and blows, and prevent much profanity.

**Communications.**

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**MANURING IN WINTER.**

We beg to call the attention of our readers to this most important piece of farm work.

The present season has already offered un-usual facilities for the drawing out and thoroughly distributing of manure; and should it continue to be an open winter, we hope all will take advantage of it, and draw out all their manure upon those lands in-tended for growing root crops. It will ma-terially hasten the work in the coming spring, which we think under present circumstances, will be an unusually busy one. The advan-tages derived from fall and winter manuring over the old system of spreading the manure in the drills at the time of sowing and plant-ing are so many, that we can scarcely enu-merate them. There is a great increase in the yield, and the crop is invariably of better quality; more especially is this noticeable in the potato. It will generally be clean of the skin and free from scab, and is less liable to rot than when grown amongst rank manure. How often have we seen the manure lying in the drills in the spring, under a scorching sun drying it up and preventing it from de-composing, until heavy rains fall and supply it with moisture and hasten its decay. The manure should be drawn out and thoroughly spread all over the surface, and when the spring work commences, the land should be ploughed and wrought in precisely the same manner, as if the manure was not there. This period of sowing and planting being reached, and the work so far advanced, we doubt not, but what those who have not previously tried this system of manuring, will find themselves among the fortunate few, who have reached the season of sowing and planting with more advantage than their spring manuring neighbors. A. E.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**White Schoner Oats and Probestice Barley.**

MR. EDITOR:—Early last spring I sent you an account of my receiving from the Agricul-tural Department, at Washington, one pound of each of the above named barley and oats, imported from Hamburg. I also stated that I had that I had, that day, (May 6,) drilled it in on a good piece of ground, and that I would, when harvested, send you the result with samples of the grain. Accordingly, I have to-day sent you the samples. The seed was drilled in by hand, in drills six inches apart. It came up nicely, and soon covered the ground. On the 17th day of August, I cut the Barley, and on the 26th, the oats. I have now threshed, cleaned and weighed the grain. I have two bushels and one pound of Barley, which is at the rate of ninety-nine bushels to one bushel seedling—it is the two-rowed variety. I have four bushels of oats, which is at the rate of one hundred and thirty-six bushels to one bushel seedling.

H. M. THOMAS.

Brooklin, Ont.

P.S.—None of the grain will be for sale until after another harvest. The following are late as winter varieties—Chili, Harrison, Bresses Prolific, Vanderveer. I think farmers will be satisfied if they plant any or all of the above varieties. H. M. T.

[We wish to encourage all reports of crops and other things that may tend to our general agricultural information, even if persons differ in opinion to ourselves. It cannot be supposed that we are to be right in every conclusion we may come to. Farmers, it is your opinions that we wish to aid us. Please forward your communications to us for your own ADVOCATE. Mr. T. would oblige us by stating his objec-tions to the Goodrich, Peach Blows and Worcesters.—Ed.]