

Multiplicity of parts is, or ought to be, a fatal objection to a machine, sold for general use. It will be continually out of order, and you will find that repairs will absorb a great portion of your figured gains. Your own experience will call to mind many inventions that worked well on exhibition, but proved a total failure when purchased and taken home. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the rejection of improved machinery in agricultural labor, but we simply warn against the worthless. There are many inventions that have proved a great boon to farmers. Implements that have assisted in enlarging the area of cultivation, and reduced the labor of the agriculturist. Supply yourself with the most improved patterns and remember that even wood and iron require some attention. Do not let the snow serve as a shed or rust in place of oil. Rain and snow swell the wood and rust the iron, causing decay, making the tool liable to break, or at all events, weakening it. If tools are worth purchasing, they are worth taking care of.

RECIPROCITY.

To the careful observer of associated man, two facts seem plain. First, that nations, like individuals, sacrifice their peace to their pride, to their hatred, and even to craft, which politicians not unfrequently mistake for policy. Second, that nations, like individuals, have sometimes the misfortune to lose their senses. In support of the last proposition, we will simply quote one of a series of resolutions introduced in the Vermont Legislature, by the Hon. Mr. Proctor.

RESOLVED. That we do renewedly protest against admitting the productions of the British Provinces to the United States, on any other terms except those accorded to other foreign nations, as being inconsistent with a just and true national policy, and injurious to the particular interests of all the States of the Union bordering on the British Possessions.

From the reading of the above, it would seem that Canada is very anxious to establish reciprocal commercial relations with the States. Yea more, that she was pleading for them. This is not true in fact. The United States annulled the old treaty, in a manner, we presume, perfectly satisfactorily to themselves, and on what they conceived to be just grounds. They have imposed a tax upon our products; what has been the result? Are our granaries overflowing with unsalable produce? Is our country impoverished because New England refuses to eat our surplus? Are we as a nation, clothed in sack cloth and ashes, because our cousins refuse to let us come to their market? Nothing of the kind. All we can raise is readily taken off our hands at a fair profit. The only material injury is inflicted on their own citizens, for it is the consumer that is

compelled to pay the enhanced price. American buyers through our markets, even with this duty in all its magnitude, cramping their operations. But this question is not alone of present interest to the States. They refuse to allow us to compete in their markets, owing to our light taxation and ability to produce at a less cost. This, to a certain extent, is true. But the relation we occupy towards the Eastern States, is somewhat peculiar. We occupy a middle position between them and the Great West. Our products must always be eagerly sought for by the great body of consumers in the manufacturing States. Although our soil is not so fertile as the vast plains of the Mississippi valley, the cost of carriage will always enable us to command a ready sale at fair prices, on the Atlantic coast. Even though so heavy a duty should be imposed that we could not enter their markets, the world is open to us. American merchants, heretofore, have handled our produce at a paying commission, and there is no just reason why we should not negotiate direct with the purchaser. This is gradually being done, and every day new markets are being opened up. But we advocate reciprocity on broad grounds. It is but natural, in so great a variety of climate, that there should be a corresponding difference in the products of the soil. It is equally natural that the pursuits of industry should vary in a like manner—that labor should be cheaper, and manufactures succeed better in one part than in another. That where the climate was most severe and the soil less productive, navigation, fisheries and commerce should most be relied on. Hence the motive for an exchange for mutual accommodation and active commercial intercourse between the different sections.

Each part would thus find for the surplus of its labor, in whatever article it consisted, an extensive market at home, which would be the most profitable, because free from duty. The protective principle of the United States in its operation, is uniformly partial and sectional. Most of the manufactures are in one section—the staples that feel the severity of the tariff in another. Let one of their statesmen tell the story:—"But we do not perceive that the protective system is a fiend in the shape of a trusted domestic, who drugs our food and our cup, and slowly, but surely, drains away our vitality."

NOTICE.

Many of our last year's subscribers have renewed their subscriptions already for 1869, some few have paid even more than we asked. We sincerely thank you for your punctuality and generosity.

To those that have not yet paid for 1869, we hope you will renew your subscriptions before the next paper is published, and use

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JANUARY.

This month is named from the Roman god Janus, who was represented with two faces, one looking towards the old year, the other towards the new. Everybody invoked him on commencing a new undertaking. From the time of Numa, second king of Rome, January began the religious year of the Romans. On its first day was presented to Janus an offering of wine and fruits; his idol was crowned with laurel; the Consul or Chief magistrate ascended in solemn procession to the Capitol, and small presents were made to one another by friends. The most usual presents were figs and dates covered with leaf gold. Hence the agreeable modern custom of New Year's presents. The vegetable world is at sleep resting from the summer's toils. "He who sleeps dines," is as true of plants as of men. We in winter prevent heat escaping by clothing of a thicker texture. The plants protect themselves with a mantle of snow. "Herbs die down to the root, and have a coverlet spread over them under which they are tucked up till Spring."

The cherished fields,
Put on their winter robe of purest white;
Earth's universal face, deep hid and chill,
To one wild dazzling waste.

SEED GRAIN.

We are so busy at the present season with subscriptions coming in, and attending to the entries, that we will not be prepared to advertise our seeds till next month. Our supply is not yet as complete as we wish to have it. If any of you have, or know of any really good kind of wheat, oats, or peas, &c., that is clean and fit for seed, please forward small samples. State name, price, how it has yielded and quantity at command. Address to this office.