

same person; his barley was emptied on the top of my Chevalier Barley. I think such practice should be made known as such practice must injure the reputation of our grain, and injure our market.

A FARMER.

POTATO DIGGER.

Sir,—Having used the potato digger, it gave me entire satisfaction. I can take out just as many potatoes with a span of horses as I can find persons to pick up. It fully repaid me the first year in the labor saved. I do not know a better labor-saving implement. Every farmer should have one that raises an acre of potatoes, and it will pay them.

W. S. Williams,
St. Catharines.

CANADIAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual convention of the Canadian Dairymen's Association will be held in the Town Hall, Ingersoll, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of February, 1872. The executive have the satisfaction of announcing that arrangements have been made by which the coming annual meeting will be one of the most important and useful to dairymen that has ever been held by the Association. X. A. Willard, Esq., of Little Falls, N.Y., will deliver the annual address. L. Arnold, Esq., of Ithaca, N.Y., has kindly consented to favor the convention with a carefully prepared article on "Poisonous Cheese," with microscopic illustrations, showing the various changes in milk. Among other subjects, the following will be discussed:—

- 1st.—Tainted Milk.—Has there been any improvement in the condition of the milk delivered at the factories, as compared with the previous years, and what means should be used to secure further improvement?
- 2nd.—Deterioration of Cheese.—How long can early cheese be held with safety before losing flavor, and what does the experience of the year suggest as to early sales?
- 3rd.—Butter in Connection with Cheese Making.—Can the two be manufactured together with profit, and to what extent, if any, can the cream be taken from the milk without injuring the quality of the cheese?
- 4th.—Food of Dairy Stock.—To what extent has soiling been practiced, and the best system of winter feeding?
- 5th.—Has the quality of our cheese during the past year met the requirements of the foreign market; if not, in what has it been deficient, and what steps are necessary to take to remedy those deficiencies?
- 6th.—How does the experience of the past few years warrant making dairying a specialty to the exclusion of grain raising?

JAMES NOXON, President.
R. A. JAMES, Secretary.

We advise our subscribers to attend this meeting, as much valuable information will be obtained there.

PAY FOR YOUR PAPER.

Canadian farmers who your paper read,
In spring, summer, autumn, winter,
To the De'il will surely go,
If they do not pay the printer.

G. S. Y., Bramley, Ont.

TO DRIVE RATS AWAY.

Mrs. A. J. Hartley, of Chinguacousy, sends us the following account of her mode of driving rats away:—

"Fill the rat-holes with new-slacked lime; repeat it a second time if necessary. It affects them in such a manner that they soon leave, very seldom requiring a repetition of the dose."

We thank Mrs. H. for her valuable contribution, and we hope to receive some more useful hints from her. Surely we have a few more lady friends that are able and willing to furnish us with some useful and practicable hints. This paper is intended to advocate the interests of the farmers' wives and children, as well as of the farmers.

His reason.—The other day some ladies were out visiting. There being a little two-year-old present, one of the ladies asked him if he would not kiss her. He answered "No." "What is the reason you will not kiss me?" "I'm too little to kiss you; papa will kiss you; papa kisses all the big girls." He was permitted to play with his Christmas tree.

"The prisoner has a very smooth countenance." "Yes he was ironed before he was brought in. That accounts for it."

Seasonable.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

COLTS.—When there is a foot of snow on the ground, the time is particularly favorable to training and breaking colts to saddle and harness. Gentleness, firmness and sugar are the specifics, with the common sense use of which, we warrant it easy to break any colt not made vicious by bad boys or men.

SHEEP should be kept so assorted in flocks that all can get the proper allowance of feed. Provide a warm shed, feed straw and hay in racks, and grain in troughs; of course, feed some roots, or hemlock boughs, or both.—House ewes near weaning time, where they will have room, warmth and comfort. Visit all the stock personally the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning. Give salt frequently, and let them stand several hours in the yards every day if fair.

CROPS are to be cut on mild days, and kept in sawdust or moss until wanted. Earth or sand will keep them as well, but they are less pleasant to use than when kept in moss or sawdust.

MANURE may be hauled out to the distant fields when there is good sleighing; but it should only be such as is well composted, and which will neither wash nor deteriorate essentially by exposure. It may easily be put in this condition by the use of muck, but very little that is hauled to the field in the winter time is so protected from the action of the weather, and half to two-thirds is wasted. Attend to the manufacture of manure early and late in summer and winter. Your success in husbandry depends mainly upon this article. It pays even upon good lands by making them better, and securing larger and more economical crops. Be avaricious of fertilizers. It is often convenient to draw muck and peat from the banks of ditches that have been dug in summer. Some swamps are accessible at this time that cannot be approached in summer. A farmer can never have too much muck on hand, if he has an acre of meadow that does not produce three tons of hay.

BUILDINGS.—Timber may be prepared for any repairs, or for new buildings which may be desired. Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, may be cut at this season. Stables and cellars should be opened and aired on warm dry days. A little salt sprinkled around posts, which form the foundations of corn cribs and similar structures, will prevent their being harmed by the frost. This is true of gate posts.

ORCHARD.—Mice like to work under cover, and if dead weeds or other litter lie close to the trees, they will be very apt to bark them. Clear away all rubbish, and after a snow-fall, go around and press the snow firmly around the trunks. Surrounding the base of the trunk with a cylinder of tin or sheet iron, may be practised where there are not many trees. A solid, smooth mound of earth, about a foot high, will protect them; but when snow covers this, the mice will work under it if it is not trampled hard.

GRAPE VINES, if yet unpruned, may be attended to on mild days. Even the hardest do all the better if laid down and covered with earth. Make cuttings and bury them. Pruning trees may be done, provided no large wounds are made. Better now than not.

POULTRY is one of the most attractive features of the barn-yard, and when well cared for, nothing pays better. In fattening geese and ducks, give them a pen for two weeks before killing. Hens and turkeys we have thought fattened quite as well at large. But they should be fed frequently with a variety of food, and have all they can eat. Arrange to have eggs in winter. A room on the south side of a hill, with plenty of glass, is almost indispensable. The birds must have animal food in some form, broken shells and dust to roll in. Eggs in winter always bring a high price in city markets. Select for layers the early pullets of last spring.

A lawyer recently defended a man who had stolen a chicken from a farm yard. He said his client was insane. "I do not see in this theft anything that would account for the insanity of the prisoner," remarked the judge. "I beg your pardon," replied the lawyer, "this poor fellow is certainly insane. He stole a poor skinny chicken, when he might have taken a nice fat pig."

Why do draughtsmen like cold weather? Because they can draw round the fire.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED IN FARMING.

There are many who look upon farming as rather a small business, who think that its successful prosecution requires only a little common sense—just enough to prompt the hardy worker to seek shelter in a rain storm, and a very little knowledge, just sufficient to count a flock of sheep or read a political newspaper. The opinion was once more general than now, for the world is growing wiser, yet at the present time it is entertained by many. It is an old and true saying, that, "honor and shame from no condition rise, that honor is only acquired by acting well our part in whatever situation we may be placed. A man of ability and knowledge who devotes all his energies to his business will make it honorable and profitable no matter how insignificant that business may at first seem."

There is no business requiring such requirements, so much knowledge, so much good judgment and commercial ability combined, as is necessary for the thoroughly accomplished farmer. He stands first among the manufacturers of the land, he makes the wheat and corn, the beef and mutton and pork, the wool and flax; and manufactures from the earth, the air, the water, nearly all that we eat and wear; and this is not only done by farmers as a class, but almost every one produces many if not all of these articles.

The manufacturer usually confines his labors to the production of one article, but the farmer is by necessity compelled to make many. If he would make grain he must also make beef or butter and cheese, or mutton and wool. Hence the necessity of extensive knowledge. It is an easy matter for the manufacturer to ascertain how much wool will make a yard of cloth of a certain description, and what it will cost; but it is not so easy for the farmer to ascertain how much grass or hay or grain will make a pound of wool. The manufacturer can test a new machine and ascertain by a few simple trials, whether it will manufacture the desired article cheaper or better than the old one; but to ascertain how a pound of beef can be made the cheapest, what machine will convert hay into rich cheese in the cheapest and best manner, is a matter requiring a good deal more care and skill.

Among his varied acquirements, the farmer should possess a knowledge of animal physiology, so as to be enabled to keep his stock in health and administer proper remedies in case of sickness. Vegetable physiology, too, must not be overlooked. Every day during the growing season, the farmer performs work for the growth of his crops founded on the known laws which govern vegetable life. Entomology is a science which the farmer is compelled to study to some extent, and often much more perhaps than he desires, but the mere he does so the better he is fitted to wage a successful war against thousands of destructive foes.

In addition to all this the farmer must be a merchant, for he must sell as well as manufacture. He must in some measure take advantage of the rise and fall of prices, select the best time for selling and the best market, or after his toil and anxiety he may find a poor return.

When we contemplate this subject at which we have merely glanced in all its bearings we are led to exclaim, Who is competent to do this work! Heartily do we pity those who think that farming furnishes no scope for the exercise of knowledge or ability. If this opinion were entertained only by those engaged in other pursuits, it would be of no serious consequence; but we judge that many farmers have themselves imbibed such unfounded and unjust opinions in regard to their calling, and where this is the case there is an end to all improvement and all desire for improvement. A man must have a good opinion of his calling, a proper appreciation of its importance, and the means and information necessary for its successful prosecution, or he cannot hope to succeed.

Setting him right.—"I stand," said a Western stump orator, "on the broad platform of the principles of '68, and palsied be mine arm if I forsake 'em!" "You stand on nothing of the kind!" interrupted a little shoemaker in the crowd; "you stand in my boots that you never paid me for, and I want the money."

Why do women spend so much on dress?—To worry other women.

Who was the first convict?—Adam; he was condemned to hard labor for life.

Notice

We much regret to inform you that our highly esteemed and most honorable and useful clerk, John F. Simpson, Esq., is about to leave us. He has been with us a long time, and has attended to our correspondence, kept the books, and looked after business generally in the most satisfactory manner. He is a Scotchman, and a baker by trade, and had been an extensive grain dealer and miller in Leith, but reverses caused him to come to Canada. He now sees clearly that he can make more money in one year by following his old trade (baking) in this city, than your editor has made in 7 years. Therefore he wisely concludes to "paddle his own canoe" in his own channel, and we doubt not but that he will command a share of the trade of this city. He takes from this office our utmost respect for him, and our best wishes for his prosperity. We shall now require two assistants—one to attend the seed and implement department, and the other for our office. We would prefer the former to have a knowledge of the seed business, and the latter to know something of farming operations, both to understand book-keeping.

We should also prefer those who might be well connected, as they will have the control of some cash!

We anticipate having other establishments in connection with the main Emporium as soon as we get it in proper order. It is now in a more prosperous condition than it has ever been. We have now made a position, and we intend to keep it increasing.

Preference might be given to such as have at any time sent us in a good, sound article on an agricultural subject, as they might be required to act as assistant editor, perhaps, if they shewed themselves fit for the position.

We wish for and ought to have more out-of-door air than we have had for the past seven years.

A BIT OF POETICAL PROSE FOR LEAF YEAR.

Tell us not in idle jingle "marriage is an idle dream," for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real, life is earnest, single blessedness a fib; "Man thou art to man returneth" has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment and not sorrow, is our destined end or way, but to act that each to-morrow finds us nearer marriage-day. Life is long, and youth is fleeting; and our hearts though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are beating wedding marches all the day. In the world's broad fields of battle, in the bivouac of life, be not like dumb driven cattle, be a heroine—a wife! Trust no future, however pleasant; let the dead past bury its dead; act—act in the living present, heart within and hope ahead. Lives of married folks remind us we can live our lives as well, and departing leave behind us such examples as shall tell—such examples that another, wasting time in idle sport, a forlorn unmarried brother, seeing, shall take heart and court. Let us then be up and doing with a heart on triumph set; still contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get.

A cleanly shaved gentleman inquired of a fair demoiselle the other day, "whether or no she admired moustaches." "Oh!" replied the charmer, with an arch look: "I invariably set my face against them." Very shortly afterwards his upper lip betrayed symptoms of careful cultivation.

A bit of contention.—Quilp and his wife had a bit of contention the other day. "I own that you have more brilliancy than I," said the woman, "but I have the better judgement." "Yes," said Quilp, "your choice in marrying shows that!" Quilp was promptly informed that he was a brute.

Why is a doctor better taken care of than his patients? Because when he goes to bed he is sure to have somebody to wrap him up.

Why is the fashionable lady a prudent one? Because she tries to make her waists as small as possible.

When is a ship like a scarf pin? When it's on the bosom of a heavy swell.

A man in Boston is said to be so short that when he is ill, he doesn't know whether he has headache or corns.

When is an ox not an ox? When it is turned into a meadow.