TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20,'78

ENTRODUCTORY. In presenting our renders with the first number of the Canadian Farmer and Grange Record, we will adopt the course usually taken by journalists, to give you a synopsis of the course we intend to pursue in connection with this paper; the principles we shall advocate, and the objects we have in view in undertaking this work. The agricultural population of Canada embraces a large and intelligent class of people, the occupation they are engaged in stands first in importance among the many and varied callings of our pen. The prosperity of this country-as indeed every country-depends largely upon the success and prosperity of the farming comunity. It is a common theme for the postic imagination to dwell upon, and for ages has been sung the song of "honor to the tillers of the soil." Orators in their proudest eloquence have loudly praised the farmer's honesty, and in chosen words and well rounded sentences have repeated the oft told story of the independence of the farmers life.

While acknowledging this as the true position, which should honestly be accorded and enjoyed by those whose toil makes "the fields blossom as the rose," and whose industry furnishes bread for themselves and their fellow laborers in other fields, yet we venture to say that no fact in history is so much discredited, so poorly realized, so generally disbelieved and regarded as a pleasant fiction as this truth is. The world has learned to look with a degree of scorn upon the farmer and his occupation : his quiet and seeming .monotonous life is regarded as one of too little interest to be engaged in by those who aspire to honor and place in the country, and too frequently, it is so regarded by farmers themselves, and taught to their children, hence a lack of interest, a possible falling behind in the race of life was felt. Other occupations. were represented by their societies; com. bining for the welfare of their class and bringing into the common fund their united experience and influence. History teaches us the necessity of cooperation, and the result of combined effort is acknowledged as a power on every hand. The exigency of the times demanded organization among farmers for the purpose of educating, elevating and strengthening a class hitherto so much neglected. A country like ours, where the majority of the population is of the producing class, where agriculture is the leading business, the foundation of the social and financial structure, leads us to assert that our farmers should be among the most intelligent , the best educated and cultivated class of its people, and to assist in the accomplishment of this desirable result is for as the result of organization have our object in placing before you an not yet been realized, is a fact the

At the present time there is not pointed in Canada such a thing as a weekly agricultural paper, and as our farmers are eminently a reading class of people, the demand has been steadily growing for such a paper. We now step in and offer to fill this unoccupied ground, which we believe a life of active employment on the farm, a thorough knowledge of the requirements of farm life general knowledge of our country business and present condition, together with the experience gained by the closest intimacy with the Grange since its introduction into Canada, prepares us to fill.

As a farmers' paper, we propose to devote a certain portion to agricultural and horticultural subjects, a portion to Grange matter and a portion to general news, adding other features in futureas necessity seems to demand:

Asan agicultural paper its columns will be devoted to the discussion of al matters pertaining to the farm, the growing of main, the raising of stock, the culture. fruit and yegetables. In each department we will be assisted by able writers and experienced men. We do not propose to treat you entirely our grganic haw, that the Grange is not with high sounding theoretical treatises | a political upon subjects speculative in their character, but give you the kperience of practical, intelligent men, such knowledge as will aid our farmers in applying to the work of the field the principles of good husbandry; a weekly and if properly carried out, will tend to journal full of interesting matter, gather purify the whole spolitical atmosphere ered from the experience of the best agriculturists in all parts of the country. and through this incliner made to do

service as an educator and description of the farm and garden. To the jointy farmer who lacks that experience and knowledge necessary to the successful carrying on of his business, it will offer a supply from week to week of useful information, applicable at all-times, and valuable in its season, keeping pace with the onward march of progress and imprevenent be prepared to treat new theories, advanced opinions, upon their merits giving prominence and advocating the adoption of those only that have stood the test of practical application. We shall not attempt to advecate what is usually termed "high farming," or "book farming," as this is associated with ideas of immense expenditure, and principles based upon abstract theories, yet we are not among those who sneer at this so called " book farming," ready only to accept those ideas which have been handed down from father to son for ages back, but own the fact that our present growing progress, and many modern improvements in the system of agriculture are due to the researches of scien-

tific men. The late Prof. Liebeg, one of the greatest philosophers and chemists the world has ever produced says:

" Perfect agriculture is the true foundation of all trade and industry; it is the foundation of the riches of states, but a rational system of agriculturican not be permed without the application of selectific principles; for such a sys-

manures upon them." Many former | we shall try to accommodate our readtheories now in common practice ers with literary matter, which shall among our farmers have ceased to be always be of a moral, elevating and regarded as scientific, from the fact refining character, such as can be read that the knowledge and practice of with profit and pleasure in every famthese has become so widely spread. What we shall attempt to advocate and supply will be such a knowledge of things, practical and theoretical, as will form a basis upon which to work out practical improvements, advantageous to us, and to give useful information applic-

able to the every day wants of life. As a GRANGE PAPER we shall take for our guide "The Declaration of Principles," adopted by the Dominion Grange, and our best efforts will be put forth in advocacy of these; believing that the broad, comprehensive, ably and well, thus making their busistatesman-like . views enunciated in ness prosperous and adding alike prosthem, are calculated by wise direction to work a great social and financial reform in the condition of the farmers of Canada.

During the past few years the tendency among farmers has been towards associated effort. The result of this tendency has been the formation of a society now numbering in this country over 25,000 members. has become an institution of the periods and even though yet comparatively in its infancy is accomplishing wonderful results beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who are engaged in it, and if properly utilized and conducted, will continue to accomplish results beneficial to farmers and their families both socially and financially. The Grange acknowledges the fact, that education, moral status, and a higher culture are essential to its permanent success and usefulness. This sentiment we heartily endorse, and in our columns will give full support and advocacy of all true reforms in support of a higher education among farmers. and in advocacy of tempetanae and good norals amongst our niembers, endeavouring to carry out the specific objects of our Order, "To develop a higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves," "To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits," and " to foster mutual understanding and cooperation." While always giving chief prominence to the social and educational features of the society, yet we are in full sympathy with the effort to correct the many and growing evils in our business relations with the world, among which is the credit system, an evil acknowledged by all business men, and one which is largely productive,directly or indirectly-of the numerous failures and embarrassments so common at the present time. Co-operation in the purchase of supplies and the sale of produce is a subject of importance, and the principle upon which this can best be carried out demands cornest attention, and will receive from us that consideration due to its importance. That all the reforms looked

but rather timulate to further and reewed action, as in the very nature of things this could not be expected. It was all "newground" that we were working at, and the best way had to be sought out step by step, yet we should be greatly encouraged by what has been already accomplished, through co-operative effort, and in our paper we shall endeavor to discuss the subject of our "business relations" fairly and freely, in hopes of thus assisting to hasten the time when agriculture and the interests of agriculture and its followers, shall receive a just recognition in all the land; when labor shall receive its just reward, keeping in view the asser- ly won. Improvement and advance tion that "we desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate

In politics we will-take no party side. but leave ourselves free to discuss quostions of political bearing' upon their merits, adopting as our guide the sentiments so plainly expressed in the "Declaration of Principles" under the head of political relations:

"8. We emphatically and sincerely assemble oft-repeated truth taught in a political or party, organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits, in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true polities; all true statesmanship, f our country.

For we seek the greatest good to the

greatest number. But we must always rear in mind that no one by becoming a grange member, gives up that in alienable right and duty, which belongs one pane regue and duty, which belongs to every citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is the right of every member to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which

he belongs.
It is his duby to do all he can for his ewn party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; and see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinehingly stand by our interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member, that, THE OFFICE SHOULD ADWAYS SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OF-

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference af opinion is no crime, is made by difference of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

It is reserved by every Patron, as his right as a freeman, to affiliate with any

tical party, as this would inevitably paid particular attention to bookish indestroy its usefulness and influence, struction in their work, and yet who in At the same time there are funds actual practice put into operation much mental questions—political in their that scientific research declares necescharacter affecting our interest as a stry for the successful cultivation of affecting every person and are quest different times of the year, and of varially think was furnished in generous tions we believe it will be our duty to ous kinds of treatment in preparing it abundance on a soil where previous

As a farmer's paper we shall endeaver at all times to serve your interests first, advocating earnestly the farmer's rights; not losing sight, however, of the broad and honest principle of "equal rights to all." We acknowledge all to be workers, each class dependent upon the other, and that the safety and progress of humanity depends upon each and all filling their appointed places well. Our object shall be to encourage farmers to fill their place honorperity to the country.

AGRICULTURE. Much has been written and spoken

indgment, aided by experience and obon this all-important subject, and yet servation. Great energy is as absoluteo xtensive is the field and so diverse ly necessary to the agriculturist who multifarious the topics to be treatwishes to be successful, as to the lawthat one returns to their discussion ver, physician or merchant. To keep the ever-recurring ardour and perenahead of his work requires labor which freshness. The practice and only the man who has made a life busiscience of agriculture are matters universal interest the wide world We find men of distinguished wer. We find men of distinguished gifted, sincerely and enthusiastically degirous of ascertaining the how, why and which gives ability to shake off the tenwherefore of results in the culture of the dency to "give up," which all men feel soil. Royalty itself does not disdain to more or less, and which is the great follow the occupation of the agriculturmunchiment in the way of comist, our Gracious Queen being the lete accomplishment. The man who successful cultivator of extensive broad has this quality, which makes the sucacres in Merry Old England as well as a essful farmer, would succed in any distinguished exhibitor at the Royal ousiness he might undertake. The Agricultural Society's Shows of valufarmer requires to know the markets able classes of stock. The Agricultural well, to watch prices for all kinds of College, Guelph, has the honor of posfarm produce and stock, in order that sessing some of the best strains of Her he may be prepared to sell to the best Majesty's short-horn and other stock, advantage. He needs to know well selected by Professor Brown of that inwhat he requires in his business, and stitution. The progeny of these valuwhat he can do without. Like the able importations are annually distrisuccessful merchant, he wants to avoid buted by auction every fall. The Heir getting on his farm what would be so Apparent also indulges a taste for farmmuch dead stock, which he has to pay ng pursuits, whilst many of Britain's for, but which give him no return, benobility and landed classes have done cause he cannot turn them to any promuch to advance the best interests of fitable use. Enough machinery and of agriculture whether as regards the the right kind, enough stock and that ultivation of the soil or the improve of the best sort is what the farm ment of stock. Prominent in these needs, to enable the owner to carry on respects may be mentioned the late and his business in such a manner as to give present Duke of Richmond, Earls him the largest interest on his invest-Spencer, Leicester and Durie, Lords ment. To avoid useless expenditure, Bateman, Kinnaird and Walsingham, to be liberal where economy would be Colonels Tourley and Kingscote, with unwise, (which is often the truest econmany others that space will not admit omy), to have enough knowledge of of mentioning, whilst among farmers character to manage farm hands to the proper the names of Bakewell, Bates, best advantage, to be able to buy well Booth, Jones, Webb, McCombie and and sell well, to hold his own in the race others will stand out pre-eminently for wealth or a competency, require, in among their peers as having contributed the agriculturist, shrewdness, judgto that purity and excellence which ment, patience and intelligence in as secures for the Short-horn, and Polled great or even a greater degree than for Cattle, and Leicester, and Southdown the successful carrying on of any other Sheep of Britain the premier place in business in which the world engages. the judgment and estimation of stock To the man who has these qualities, sucand took masters everywhere. Nor as the ards the cultivation of the soil, cess is pretty certain, and when we find a farmer failing to make his farm pay, with all the modern improved appliwe may quite safely conclude, that like

must we omit reference to the renowned

George Hope, of Fentenburns, Scot-

and, a very prince of Agriculturists,

whose able and skilful management of

his Lothian's farm attracted annually

cientists and practical men from home

and abroad. Glancing at our own

country, we cannot but congratulate

urselves on the immense strides agri

culture has made in its various branch-

years. We must not, however, remain

content with the progress already at-

tained or the laurels hitherto deserved-

must be the motto of every farmer's

though the march of advancement la

theory and practice of mechanics, a

practical acquaintance with agri-

pride in the pursuits and profession of

noblest as well as the most fundament-

al of all our occupations from the

quaginire of sloth, extravagance, inca-

pacity and ruin into which it has too

frequently been thrown by the indol-

agricultural myddlers. We summor

every true hearted son of the soil to

the rescue, and join hands with our

circleavours to empoble the dignity of

this most worthy calling, to extirpate

every evil from the farmer's home

and the farmer's fields : and aid in

transforming the discontent and disaster

FARMING AS A BUINESS

enjoyment and profit.

SPRING WHEAT AND CLIMATIC

his position or calling.

the merchant, lawyer and doctor, who

are failures in their professions and

business, the fault lies with the one as

with the other, in a lack of those in-

herent conditions of the mind which go

to make the man of mark whatever be

CONDITIONS. It seems a mere superfluity to exes throughout the respective districts of press the deep regret with which we this Canada of ours during the last 25 learn that spring wheat throughout the Province has suffered very materially, both from the ravages of the Hessian fly, and the extraordinary heat with which we, were visited some weeks ago, at a hearth throughout the land. Ch grain. This will prove not merely a serious loss to the finances of the farmer, been in the years that are gone, much still remains to be done. A more inand other produce interest of Ontario, wheel on the horse power. telligent cultivation of the soil, the though perhaps not quite so disastrousintroduction of better classes of stock, ly as would have been the case, had the a more intimate acquaintance with the wheat crop of our United States neighbors been less abundant than it is.

The writer has long felt, that producwith agricultural book keeping, a more tion of spring wheat in our older settled exacting, interest and unquestionable counties is, on the average, both hazardfarmers are urgently required in many this cereal liable to the ills that have instances in many districts, to lift the unitedly attacked it this season, and ence, inexperience and recklessness of dwindling down from 25 hishels to 8 years. We speak of districts admirably of profices and degenerate tillage soil, and who now-a-days cast many a into culture, teening with satisfaction, wistful sorrewing glance at the good old times of 1853, and thereabouts. when spring wheat came to reward their culture, in abundant harvests of from A great want of thought is displayed 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. We have requently by people regarding farming, then as a matter of fact, decrease of pro- following: In Britain, the son who would not do for duction going on side by side with in-

any active life was formerly held to he craise of skill and experience on the good enough for the church, and in this part; of the grower. The writer's country, many have the idea that any theory of explanation is this, Canada kind of interest is sufficient to make a is by nature a densely wooded good farmer. That this is a intstake is country, and contemporaneous with proven every day in many and various the introduction and activity ways. Now farming is a business the settler, we see the rapid and which requires more general informa- amazing disappearance of the forest and hold that " Progress towards truth tion, more particular acquirement of carried out with pitiless disregard, in knowledge of scientific kind, more most instances, to the requirements of far future planning more care in car-the soil. By this denuding and impov-rying out every distail, and more pati-erishing process, our country is practically transformed into a prairie one. ence than almost any other business carried on by men. When we speak of causing diminished rain falls, and inparty that will best carry out his pring scientific knowledge, we do not mean creased evaporation. The mighty winds that knowledge simply which is acquirof heaven come rushing unobstructed We are decided in our opinion that ed by a study of books. There are on these arable plains, and who can the grange should never become a poli- many excellent farmers who never tell the occult influences of an exhaustive character they exert upon soils destined for the propogation of spring wheat. We incline to the belief that spring is more exacting in its. demands on the soil than fall wheat, owing to its class, which can only be reached by to the soil. Experience, the result of care shorter lived existence. The comparagialation questions of finance, of tax- fall attention to the effect of different tive rapidity of its growth requires a ation, of corruption in public places | killes of treatment on the soil, of more liberal and assimilative profusion execute as come home to our pockets, watching the result of working it at of plant food, which one would natur-

many other things which the careful quently the painful eye witness, to the observing farmer notes, give to him the fact of successive crops of spring wheat practical knowledge which very few resulting profitlessly to the careful farwould ever attain by years of study of mer, in spite of apparently visible elebooks merely, scientific though they be 1 ments of success.

We do not wish it to be understood

about which they may know nothing,

recommends. Judgment isen essential

grain to put in certain soils, the decid-

ing on the variety of crops, amount of

stock necessary for the farm, whether

character for a stock, or grain farm

principally, what variety of grain,

looking to the probable market, will

likely pay best in certain years, these and a score of other things are only

wisely done by the exercise of good

that we undrvalue these works, all we in the State of New York. were wish to convey is that many farmers in originally, we understand thickly woodthe carrying on of their farms, taught | ed like Ontario, in its primeval condiby experience, use means to increase tion, and bore a reputation for wheat production of the highest order. their yields of products, which science, That reputation, however, is no longer warranted by the results of the present day, and we doubt not, that the utility quality in the farmer. What kinds of of the soils of those districts has been destroyed by the same weakening process, due to the destruction of the forest. However, we merely state it is best adapted from its situation and our theory, though not in a spirit of dogmatism. We launch our speculative idea in the hope that our remarks will attract the attention of thoughtful minds amongst us, that they may arouse themselves to combat and overcome the difficulties attendant on the successful cultivation of this most important cereal. We rejoice to think that our Agricultural College is ever widening the basis of its experiments in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, only the man who has made a life busi-ness of not failing, can properly ap-confidently so, to the professional staff preciate. It is not the quality which of that institution, for the solution of results in spasmodic fitful efforts which many problems and litture, that to will accomplish this. It is that deep the individual farmer are beset with fountain of inherent working power almost insuperable difficulties. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where formerly there was only one, is called and justly called a public benefactor, now much more the man who can so revolutionize an important product of our agricultural industry as to double treble or quadruple it. And yet, to do so, would be merely a return to our nominial condition of 25 years ago, the period of luxuriant crops and abundant harvests.

BENEFITS OF THE GRANGE. Whatever of grander opportunity, or loftier possibility, or more practical work the future may have in store for the farmer, the American Cultivat or says one thing is certain—the grange system is really the first attempt at organized effort, and for the present at east is the best channel for immediate and constant labor. It is pre-eminenty a farmer's institution; it affords the busy toilers the opportunity of meeting their neighbors in friendly council and debate, in such small assemblies and gatherings as shall encourage and facilitate the expression of individual sentiment. Grand conventions, immense mass meetings, loudly heralded political 'pow-wows," are fruitless in the advancement of farmers' interest, simply because the farmer has been bred to cultivate the soil instead of cultivating the tongue, and the consequence is the lawyers and politicians control the

A man may overflow with wisdom, but it will never benefit the world unless he gives it expression. Herein lies grange clubs and farmers' clubs, in drawng out the well-considered views of many sound, practical farmers, who, while stimulated to help on the great work of progress, overcome their natural diffidence in the pleasant village meeting, as he could not be induced to attempt in a more pretentious gathering.

Threshing Wheat.

Employ old and experienced threshers, who are shrewd enough to sell their old machines to experienced boys and men, and hasten to purchase new machines having all the latest improvements. Put the best men on the stack or in the mow, and see that the band cutter understands his business also. critical period in the maturing of the And lastly, only employ as threshers, those who are mechanics enough to know the difference between the bevelbut will sensibly affect the milling and wheel on the cylinder and the bull-

In conclusion, it will not be out of place to suggest that experienced threshers should be employed, in order that the machine be properly adjusted so that wheat that is designed for seeding purposes be not cracked or injured. Instances are frequently given where separately in some seasons, but there are the germ broken in several places. unfavorable to the regulation of the should the gleanings (rakings) be on its arrival at the large cities, do it Another thing in connection with

threshing machines, which is worthy of

As soon as a job of threshing is finished, the screenings box should be emptied, and the machine swept from top to bottom before moving it to the next farm. Canada thistle seeds, cockle and many other seeds of noxious weeds are carried from farm to farm-a practice which often results in great damage to the tidy and industrious farmer.-Farm

WE WOULD call attention to the adwhich appears in another column. Par-

pertunities offered by this college to obf sails, and the action of to must the wants of different minds, or hay and other products, these, and yard, and yet we have been too fre- ful one for them.

GRAND HARVEST HOME **EXCURSION**

Of the Farmers of Ontario. The above excursion has been fully Quebec, and the Genesse Valley retary of Dominion Grange. We hope as many of our friends as can conveniportunity for a pleasant and agreeable trip. Every necessary arrangement has een made for your accommodation, both on the boat and at the several stopping places on the route. Good music will accompany the excursion to enliven and add to its attraction.

Iu addition to rates of fare quoted in circular, arrangements have been made with Great Western Railway to furnish tickets at reduced rates at any station on the line as far west as London, and east to Suspension Bridge; and on the Grand Trunk as far west as St. Marys, and east to Kingston. Tickets can be procured at any station on these lines for the round trip.

Boats will leave Collingwood on the evening of 27th and 30th August, on arrival of train on N. R., from the south, calling at Meaford, also at Owen Sound, to take up passengers on the T., G. & B. R. Railway. A good time is anticipated.

How many and how varied are the faces which nature has imprinted on our fellow-creatures! The human face with its different features and many cxpressions, is truly a study none are sufficients wise to read and fathern entirely and distinctly.

Often merely an expression keeps an otherwise perfect face from being beaniful; and again, one containing hardly regular feature has been rendered almost divine by its extremely lovely expression. Hence, to a true reader of human nature, beauty consists not only in perfectly chiselled features, but the lisposition, character, and feelings are helping elements; for has it not been said the "eyes are the index of the

soul ?" How quick we are to notice one's face, and how ready and lavish with our criticisms and judgments, and how wrong and harsh these judgments are many times! There is nothing which has so great an influence over us for a time as a truly beautiful face. It was no marvel that Mark Antony with such lofty scorn did cast a world away for Cleopatra's lips!" It was a strange enchantment that held his great heart with Circean bands stronger than life itself.

There is as much difference existing between two pretty faces as between an ugly and pretty one; and the impression made on us is as great. There are some faces we gaze on as we would a beautiful picture, with faultless features and dazzling complexions, but soulless; which fade from our memory when removed from our sight. There are faces too, which are, at a glance, pronounced the great power and efficacy of the | cold, cynical, and proud; then passed by. Stop and study such. Note the pallor of that classic brow, radiant with the light of genius; drink deep from the depths of those large mid-night eyes, for they are the well-springs of nobility of soul. A face of this kind takes its destined place in the gallery of life's pictures, whose likeness, though shadowy, will never entirely fade away.

Warm hearts, bearing their heavy burdens behind gilded and costly masks, often produce harsh faces; while many a fair face has been the mask behind which foul play and many dark deeds have been carried on. Would that the world be more careful, and draw a line of discrimination between the features and expression of the human face ; more would be read rightly, and fewer worthy souls would go down to their graves misunderstood and appre-

British Columbia and the Mother

Old Mother England will have some thing to say about the conduct of her far-away daughter, British Columbia, toward the Chinese. That remote colony has, by her local Parliament, excluded the Chirese from employment on public works. It may be said that ous and unprofitable. Not merely is the plumpest wheat would be found this is the business of the colony only, when placed under the microscope, and that if her tax-payers want to pay with the coating full of cracks, and fancy prices for work to gratify their hate of the Chinese, they have a right other causes at work deeply inimical to Wheat injured in this way cannot be to do so. But this is only a small part the full development of the car, and classed as prime seed wheat. Nor of the question. British Columbia belongs to England. England is now try just expectations of the agriculturists. threshed with seed wheat. The rain, ing to extend her prestige and trade in We have witnessed this grain sown on dews, and sunshine injure the germ. China. For this purpose she is treata well cultured soil, with all the Thegleanings should not only be threshing a Chinese Embassy-just like the elements of success in its favor, and yet | ed last, but kept apart from the one hoofed at by San Francisco "hoodfind that the results have been growing other grain. A little of it will lower lunus" and unnoticed by our Governsmall by degrees, and beautifully less, the grade of the whent when inspected, ment-with profound courtesy. Should more than enough to make up the dif- she permit such anti-Chinese legisla-12 per acre, during the last 15 or 20 ference that would come from selling it tion in British Columbia, including alseparately, for feeding purposes. Those so a proposed measure for taxing every farmed by shrewd practical tillers of the who inspect and grade the wheat crop | Chinese resident of the Province \$60 a year, she would lose the friendship of upon the real marketable conditon of the Celestials. Therefore we expect the British Columbians will soon hear something they don't like from the Colonial Office, and be required to repeal more attention than it receives, is the following:

that un-English act. To the credit of England be it said, that she does stand up for the equal rights of all men on her soil and under her laws. As a champion of such equality, if for no other reason, she has no choice but to prohibit such bad laws in her colonies.

> Companions for Life. When does a daughter appear so at-

-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

tractive as when showing her love to father or mother—as when employed in lightening their cares or relieving their burdens? It would not be far vertisement of Mr. Edward Lawson, from wrong to say to a young man who is looking with some degree of inties patronizing the "Victoria" may terest for a life companion : Would rely on getting good value for their you know what kind of a wife she will fore." make upon whom now you have your eye? Ask what kind of a daughter In our advertising colums will be she is now. If she is indolently selfish, found an advertisement of the Ontario leaving care and work to her mother of your farms as well as yourself. School of Agriculture, at Guelph. We especially if she is unloving or unduti- Nature has provided a means to restore are glad to say, that under its present ful-beware of her; she is not likely to lost strength. The farmer needs to management it has become one of the make you happy. If she is an affec- study and keep apace with the progress most successful instituions of the coun- tionate and self-denying daughter, if of the times. The Grange furnishes try. We think it is well that our peo- she is intimate and confidential with him with the opportunity. Through ple should take advantage of the op- her parents, you have in that the best it an interchange of valuable ideas tain for their sons that acientific and The eye of mother or father beaming active, Grange cannot be overestimated. practical training, which will if proper- with delight as it rests upon a daugh- Its usefulness is almost boundless. tion of untold value.

AFTER all that can be said of the advantages one man has over another there is still a wonderful equality in human fortunes. If the heiress has advertised by circular sent out by Sec- | booty for her dower, the penniless have beauty for theirs; if one man has cash, ently will avail themselves of this op- his income, the other can of his influence. No one is so miserable but that his neighbor wants something he possesses; and no one is so mighty but that he wants another's aid. There is no fortune so good but it may be reversed. The sun that rises in the clouds may set in splendour; and that which rise in splendour may set in gloom.

> How shall we make our Homes Attractive.

There is a general distaste among the lenizens of cities, however limited their resources or unpleasant their surroundings, to leave the stir and bustle of the town for a quiet home in the bountry. To overcome this repugnance to farm life, seould be an especial object of all good Patrons-and indeed every class; for on the cultivation of the soil depends the drosperity of all trades and professions. It is truthfully said that although the

merchant sells for all, the lawyer pleads for all, the priest prays for all, the farmer pays for all. The truth of this is een when drouth, freshets, grasshoppers r any other calamity falls upon the farming community. And how the timely rains bring liget and sunshine to the faces of city people, although they have no crops to feel its life giving influence, or lanb to till.

Country homes should not be tolerated simply, but made so attractive that the din and dazzle of the town will have no powea to charm those who tasted their sweets, and breathed the puge air of the fields and mountains. "How shall we keep the young

among us? is a problem not yet rosolved by many hard, working, self-denying farmers. The editor of Stribner once aptly said: "If the American farmer wishes to keep his children near him, he must learn the fürence between living, and getting a living." It would seem to a farmer of small means and large responsibilities that living and getting all ving are too nearly synonymous to allow much margin for the plesures of life. Yet how rarely do we find one too poor to afford his family some of the attractions that render home the dearest place of all the beentiful earth. Extracting a large amount of happi-

ness from small means is one of the fine arts, and should be carefully cultivated in a farming community as fields of cern or orchad of fruit trees.

Luxuries rnd elegancies may be cheap s well as expensive, and in a climate so genial as ours, we have only to steal few hours each week form less important duties to give a tropical greenness to the graden, and embellish the humblest cottage. Nature has scattered her bounties with a lavish hand, and us the choice to make paradise of our Califorrepel those who come among us.

In getting a living and laying up money for the future, we are too apt to overlook the importance of present enjoyment. The last earned hundred dollars goes to buy more land, when we have already too much, as the young people well know, as their longing eyes feast on the rows of books and piles of magazines when they take an anunal holiday in town. And if at a friend's house they look with delight on the pictures that adorn the walls, it is only to make those of their own home look more bare and unattractive.

"Trifles light as air" make the sum of human existence, in proof of which let us turn to our own childhood's home, whose cheap, bright pictures and sweetscented lilacs have tinged with a sunset glow all these changed years.

Men and wome should work together in this important cause that each department over which they preside may 240 Acres Devoted to Nurreceive the care so important to accomplish the great end-a beautiful home. In my next I will tell you how a whole neighborhood has been improved and benefited by one cheap, yet priceless blessing .- Flora M. Kimball, in Cal-

ifornia Patron. Eggs for Colts. Mr. Rowe Emery tells, in the Maine armer, how he raised a premium coltafter weaning time, as follows: "I took him to the stable October 24, 1877, and commenced to give him grain. I gave him one quart per day for the first month. I increased the oats each month so that in March 1 was giving him eight | Grape Vines, Raspberry Plants, Cuiquarts every day. The third month I commenced to give him six eggs per day, two mixed with each feed. He weighed October 24, 1877, 300 pounds. This morning, June 3, 1878, he weighed 587 pounds, and stands 14 hands high. I took the eggs away from him the first day of April, and commenced to cut his oats down the first of May. I am now giving him four quarts of oats per day and all the grass he will eat. I keep him in a room ten feet square, cut his grass for him and give him halter exercise twice a day, and I think he is now growing faster than ever before. He has consumed since October 24, 1877, to June 1, 1878, 321 bushels of oats, 45 dozen eggs, 3 busnels of potatoes, and 1,200 pounds of ay.

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their land scientifically, intelligently, and profitrbly. Time saps the strength promise of happiness in the future. takes place. The value of a live, acquaintence with the means of nutri- the means ences spell-bound with interest,



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