

HURON SIGNAL

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER
VOLUME III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1851. NUMBER XLVIII.

The Huron Signal,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY
THOMAS MACQUEEN,
at the office of the Signal, in
Goderich, Huron Co., Ontario.

OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.
Book and Job Printing, executed with
dispatch.

Terms of the Huron Signal.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum, paid strictly in advance, or TWENTY AND SIX PENCE with the expiration of the year.

Advertisements.—Small notices are charged at the rate of one shilling per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. For a full list of the rates, and for a copy of the paper, apply to the publisher, or to the Editor.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for his subscribers, shall receive a separate copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

AGRICULTURE.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

BY HENRY YOUNG HIND.

Ploughing.—It has been remarked that the beneficial effects produced by ploughing will mainly be due to the free admission that operation gives to the air, whereby the decomposition of the mineral portion of the soil is greatly facilitated, as well as the conversion of decaying vegetable matter into carbonic acid, ammonia and water. Air is necessary to the germination of seeds, hence the reason why so many different kinds of weeds spring up when the soil is first stirred to the depth of six or eight inches, the dormant vitality of the seeds being revived under its powerful influence.

Ploughing also cleanses the soil from weeds and a substance noxious to vegetables; it penetrates in search of food—it also facilitates the absorption of rain water.

Many clays contain a quantity of iron in the form of the black rust of iron, a substance noxious to vegetables; in the presence of air it is converted into the red rust of iron a harmless compound. The change in the character of the iron rust destroys the stiffness and tenacity of the clays, and converts them into comparatively soft friable soils. Farmers frequently skim the surface of their fields with the plough. It is evident from the rationale of the operation that the deeper the plough penetrates, the greater benefit is likely to result.

The subsoil plough is much used in Great Britain—its purpose is to break up and loosen the earth 10 or 12 inches below the limit to which the common plough penetrates. Subsoil ploughing is of little avail on soils possessing a retentive bottom, without thorough draining.

Drainage.—The extensive introduction of a proper system of drainage, constitutes, unquestionably, the great modern improvement in the Art of Agriculture.

Its effects are due,
1st. To the greatly increased porosity of drained soils, allowing the circulation of air among their particles with every change of temperature.
2nd. To the rapid removal of superfluous and stagnant water, which on undrained soils fills the pores or small spaces between their solid particles and opposes the introduction of air into its place.
3rd. To the aeration which takes place in the mechanical composition of the soil, whereby it is rendered loose, friable, more easily worked, and an earlier period of the year than when undrained.

4th. To the great change it produces in the temperature of the soil.

Recent experiments have satisfactorily established that the evaporation of one pound of water, allows the surface of the soil, that is, of one pound of water, over, and above the quantity which a soil is capable of retaining by its power of attraction or absorption, lowers the temperature of the soil ten degrees. If the one pound of water passes off by the drains, and by evaporation, no reduction in temperature takes place.

The mean highest temperature of the air in March (the earliest agricultural month in Canada), is 54 degrees. The warm sun melts the snow and freezes surface of the soil. If the water is retained, it will slowly filter to the drain during some hours of the day, and air at the temperature of from 50 to 54 degrees will follow the water, thawing, before it is cooled to 32 degrees, much frozen soil. In April the mean highest temperature is 71 degrees, the mean temperature 42 degrees; during many hours of the day, warm air, on drained soils, will follow the water, and rapidly impart much of its warmth around and below the young roots of plants, thus indemnifying as early and rapid growth in the important part of the plant. Experiments have been made in England on the temperature of undrained soils; they exhibited the singular and very important facts, that the temperature of a wet soil never rose during many months above 47 degrees—seven inches below the surface, the same soil, when drained indicated a temperature, after a thunder storm, of 68 degrees at 7 inches below the surface, and at a depth of two feet seven inches, a temperature of 48 degrees. What could be the effect in this country where the temperature of air and rain is so much greater than in England?

[A very large number of solid bodies exhibit an attraction for water, iron, zinc, glass, iron, &c. All fatty bodies and oils, show a decided repulsion for the particles of water; they cannot be wetted by it. Water will remain attached to the surface of a clean piece of glass, even when turned upside down; common quicksilver would roll off from glass, but not from a clean piece of zinc. Zinc can be wetted by quicksilver when the surface is free from rust. Let us suppose that a thin and very narrow piece of glass be bent round, so as to form a long and exceedingly narrow tube; if the end of the tube be placed in water, the fluid will be drawn up rapidly, until the attraction of the glass for water is exactly counterbalanced by the weight drawn up. Such a tube is called a capillary tube, and the force exerted by the glass, as any other body having the form of a fine tube capillary attraction. The roots of plants consist of an assemblage of exceedingly fine tubes—all porous bodies, in fact, may be considered as bundles of small tubes their length and direction not affecting their attractive power for water. It is thus that soils which are very porous, absorb and retain water. The fluid absorbed is called their water of attraction. If a lump of clay be completely dried in an oven, afterwards dipped by a string and water poured slowly upon it, a large quantity will be absorbed.

Thus from 100 lbs. of dry soil, which will begin to drop, if it be a quartz sand,

35 lbs.	25 lbs.
Calcareous sand (lime sand)	40 do
Limey Soil	45 do
Chalk	50 do
Clay Loam	50 do
Pure Clay	70 do

(Johnston)

CURRAN'S GRATITUDE.

"All you gentlemen," said Curran one evening, to a large party, "to give you an idea of the value of a good education, I will play in the village of Ballinacorney, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The pipe and gait went gladly round, when suddenly among us appeared a stranger of a remarkable and very cheerful aspect; his instrument was not the least restrained upon my merry little assemblage. He was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all the happiest we ever see) perhaps rose upon his memory. Heaven bless him! I see his fine form at the distance of half a century, as he stood before me in the Ballinacorney, in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyce; he was the Rector of Novembury. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of wagery, thinking everything that was occurring, and by no means a miser of my contributions; every one was welcome to a share of them, and I had plenty to spare after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from Boyce my alphabet and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught me all he could, and thus sent me to school at middleton. In short he made me a man I recollect it was about thirty-five years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and I had a seat in Parliament, on my return one day from Court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my drawing room, his feet familiarly placed each side of the Italian chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home.—He greeted me with a friendly nod, and said, 'I recollect you, you were a boy at Ballinacorney, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed. 'You are right, Sir, you are right; the chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have—my friends are your friends.' He dried my eyes, and in the evening I caught the great glint-glint in his fine blue eye, when he saw poor little Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons, to reply to a bill of honorability. Poor Boyce is gone; no one to suit him had a longer deposit of practical knowledge in the Court above. This is wine—let us drink to his memory."

DEGRADATION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

This fact of degradation, strangely indicated in geological history, with reference to the greater divisions of the animal kingdom, has often appeared to me a surprisingly wonderful one. We can see but imperfectly, to those twilight depths to which each subject necessarily belongs; and at times enough does appear to show us what a very superficial thing intellectuality has been. The general advances in creation have been incalculably great. The lower divisions of the vegetable and animal kingdoms quadrupeds, and the mammiferous quadrupeds preceded man. And yet, in these one prominent feature, the present, through the mysterious element of degradation, is not inferior to the past? There was a time in which the inferior form constituted the highest example of life; but the sea during that period did not swarm with fish of the degraded type. There was, in like manner, a time when all the carnivora, and all the herbivorous quadrupeds, were represented by inferior forms. The present is the high placed human form, and the inferior reptiles on the earth now so reigned over them. There was an after time, when birds seem to have been the sole representatives of the warm-blooded animals; but we find, from the prints of their feet left in mudstones, that the tallest men might be "Walked under their huge legs, and peep'd about."

Further, there was an age, when the quadrupedal mammals were the magnates of creation, but it was an age in which the sagacious elephant, now extinct, save in the comparatively small Asiatic and African circles, any creature as large as we find, was the inhabitant of every country of the Old World, from its southern extremity to the frozen shores of the northern ocean; and equally colossal genius occupied its place in the New. And now, in the times of the high placed human form, of those formerly designated monarchs of creation, whose nature is to look behind them upon the past and before them, with mingled fear and hope upon the future,—do we not as certainly see the elements of a state of ever-increasing degradation, which is to exist for ever, as that of an ever-increasing perfection, to which there is to be no end? Nay, of a higher race, of which we know but little, this much we at least know, that they long since separated into two great classes,—that of the "effect angels," and the "angels that kept not their first estate."—Hugh Miller's "Footprints of the Creator," reviewed in the North British Quarterly.

its leading advocates, is doing much toward restraining the propensity for alcoholic indulgence, but the deeper ground we take, the more complete the removal of the causes of the morbid appetite.—The Peace reform is doing humanity good service in attracting the attention of benevolent minds away from the horrid scenes of the streets to the hellish lust. There is the Army and Navy reform. "He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside."

Then there are moral, social, political, legal, church, state, and national reforms. We are the "heralds" of them all. We would lay the foundation of them all in reforming the whole man.

Medical or health reform is our more peculiar field. The delusions of the world in the matter of food, drink, and medicine, and in the employment of all the hygienic agencies, we regard as the greatest stumbling block in the way of human progress. These delusions cause three-quarters of human talent—energies of mind and body—to be either wasted or misapplied, and against these delusions we shall still wage "offensive and defensive war." With "simple nature" as our only authoritative teacher, we shall combat all the errors of the learned, the teachings and theories of the learned, called science, and the sayings and doings of the learned and unlearned, called experience. As ever, we shall combat to the death, and we shall combat on all points in issue. Personally we will treat all our opponents respectfully; but notions, dogmas, and opinions, we shall handle without conditions.

The learned may talk and write so profoundly that nobody but the learned can understand them. But, *qui loquitur*. The learned in medicine are too content to be understood, and remain in accumulating ignorance. It is much easier to turn their whims, conceits, caprices and errors, to a good business account, than to instruct them in the most common sense of the word. They will not be taught, and we will not teach them. We will leave "common sense" to do the best they can with the people, the rabble if you please. They will soon become thinkers, and the co-workers and then a generation of men and women shall arise and replenish the earth, neither cradled in sin nor brought up in iniquity, in the physical sense, but with healthy bodies, pure hearts, and clear heads, honest in strength, yet lamb in gentleness. Give us readers and subscribers. Help us to intercoure with as much human mind as possible, and the consummation of the especial reform we labor for, will be proportionately hastened.—N. Y. Weekly Tribune.

NOTICE

To the Clerks and Bailiffs of the Division Courts.

THE increased demand for Summons and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Division Courts in the District, has warranted us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently enables us to sell them much cheaper. Therefore we intimate to the several Officers requiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summons and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be sold at the Signal Office at the reduced price of Two Shillings and Sixpence per Hundred.

Blank Deeds and Memorials.

AND ALL KINDS OF DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every description of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

SONG

BY HENRY KEMMEL.

Pass thy hand through my hair, love;
One little year ago,
In a certain, bright and rare, love,
It fell golden o'er my brow.

But the gold has passed away, love,
And the diamonds are all gone,
And cold threads of wintry gray, love,
Obliterate their folds within.

How should this be, in one short year?
It is not age—can it be care?

Fasten thine eyes on mine, love;
One little year ago,
Midsummer's sunny shine, love,
I had a warmer glow.

But the sun has passed away, love,
Saw in melancholy gleams,
Like was moonlight wandering o'er, love,
Dim lands in troubled dreams.

How should this be, in one short year?
It is not age—can it be care?

Lay thy cheek to my cheek, love;
One little year ago,
We were young, and rosy, and sleek, love,
As the autumn pines grow.

But the rosy hue has fled, love,
Save a flush that has gone and come,
Like a flow'ry horn from the dead, love,
And a bloom'er o'er the tomb.

How should this be, in one short year?
It is not age—can it be care?

THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRY.

From the New York Tribune.

That great changes in the practical relations of Wealth to Want, of Capital to Labor, and of Land to its Cultivators, are predicted and insured by the progress of events, and especially by the strides of Invention and of Physical Science in our day is well known to earnest inquirers and thinkers of all parties, including those of the most Conservative leaning. Already we share and frequently avow those convictions. A remarkable instance of such avowal is given in the last North British Review, a new and vigorous quarterly established at Edinburgh in consequence of the failure of the Edinburgh Review. The article in this number treats of "The Agricultural Crisis," and is a most skillful and able vindication of the Abolition of the Corn-Laws against several recent arrangements of the policy and justice of that measure. The writer dwells on the fact that throughout the ground that said repeal does not involve an Industrial and Social Revolution, which we insist that it does, and for that reason reject it. He closes, however, with the following significant paragraphs, to which we could give the amplest diffusion and the fullest emphasis. Depend on it, the far-reaching truths they embody have a significance for America as well as Europe:

"But indeed, the horoscope of the agricultural classes is by no means so difficult to read. On the contrary, the maximum of the present state of agriculture, and the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by no means necessary that the whole population of such an establishment should be devoted to agriculture. On the contrary, the maximum of sewage-manure being the condition of the fertility, it would be advantageous to admit a proportion of artisans, who might send their goods up to the metropolis, as the watch-makers of Penzance do now and while sharing in the blessings of country life, be themselves a benefit to the soil. The government of such a corporation, even if every member possessed votes in proportion to his capital, would always remain in the hands of the most wealthy and skillful, while the very poorest would acquire self-respect, independence, self-restraint, chivalry, and the highest diligence, under the ennobling consciousness of corporate life and permanent interest, and under the wholesome pressure of the public opinion of the community. The division of labor might be carried out to an extent as yet unknown in agriculture, and yet combined with a civilizing variety of occupation. The sales and purchases of the establishment might be conducted by a single salesman, who could visit markets now inaccessible to most farmers, with an enormous saving of that time, trouble and horse expenses which are now wasted in border journeys by isolated farmers. At the same time, it is by