

and especially in Canada. Mr. Henry Lister, a member of the New England Company, visited the Tuscarora reserve in 1868, and reported of the Six Nations Indians that their chief crops were "wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay." Most of the Indian houses in this reserve, Mr. Lister described as "cottages of one or two rooms, built of boards or logs, and usually heated by a stove. There is not a single village," Mr. Lister remarks, "on the reserve; each house stands in its own lot of about 50 acres." An agricultural society was formed in 1868, among the Six Nations Indians of the Grand River, at an annual subscription of one dollar (about four shillings), for each member, and their first show was held on the 15th of October, 1868, on a farm within the reserve. The policy hitherto pursued in Canada, with regard to Indians, has been to induce them by means of small annuities to remain to a great extent, as residents in the Indian reservations of the Dominion to which their lands or settlements may respectively belong. According to the Rev. Edward R. Roberts, missionary to the New England Company at Chemong, near Peterborough, in Canada, the Province of Ontario was "divided into districts, with reference to the Indians. The land of each district was valued at a certain rate per acre, and the interest of the aggregate sum was paid half-yearly to the Indians included in that district, which constituted their annuity. And, in addition, each band of Indians had a reserve of land in a particular locality for their settlement. The aggregate annuity of the several bands," Mr. Roberts observes, "remains the same, whatever changes by death, birth, or emigration may take place. If a band of Indians becomes less in number, those who remain receive proportionably more annuity. While, however, an individual Indian (or family) ceases to receive his annuity from the fund appropriated to the band he leaves, he may be received into another band, by application, and a vote of the people; but as such an accession to their numbers diminishes their individual annuity by allowing others to share it, an application of this sort is seldom acceded to, as might be expected."

### 3. HON. D. CHRISTIE'S ADDRESS ON AGRICULTURE.

At the recent Provincial Exhibition the Hon. David Christie, the President, delivered an excellent address, from which we make the following extracts:—

"We have great cause for thankfulness to God for sending us a fruitful season, affording enough for man and beast. During the early part of the summer there was much dry weather, which in some parts of the country curtailed the crops more seriously than in others; still, taking the Province as a whole, the return is somewhat near an average in the various kinds of grain.

"We have also reason to thank the Giver of all good for the peace which we enjoy. Beyond the annoyance and expense caused by the incursion of a few deluded and misguided men, we have been at rest; and certainly, when we think of the devastation and bloodshed which have taken place in Europe, we ought to estimate very highly the blessings of peace. We cannot be too grateful for immunity from the horrors of war. Let us unite our prayers with those of all good men throughout the world, that the sword may soon be sheathed, and that henceforth nations may refer their differences to another arbitrament than that of the sword. May the day soon come when the principle of universal benevolence shall prevail, when 'men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall there be war any more.'

"After reading the narratives of the terrible scenes which have lately transpired in France, one feels constrained to echo the words of the Quaker poet:—

"I hate the drum's discordant sound,  
Parading round, and round, and round;  
To me it talks of ravaged plains,  
And burning towns and ruined swains,  
And widows' tears and orphans' moans,  
And mangled limbs and dying groans;  
And all that misery's hand bestows  
To fill the catalogue of human woes.'

"When we recount such horrors, we have also reason to thank God for the institutions under which we have the happiness to live. They are such as to produce contentment and loyal attachment. The love of peace prevails among the people of Great Britain and her colonies. And there is no surer test of a high state of civilization than this. Where you find a nation whose policy is to make every man a soldier, it is either for the purpose of sustaining despotism at home or for restraining it from abroad. It was well said by Lord Derby at the meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society the other day, that our Queen is the 'one

Sovereign in Europe whose throne is undoubtedly and absolute'y secure.' The reason is not alone to be found in the fact that she has never transcended the strict limit of constitutional duty, but also because, in the language of England's foremost statesman—Mr. Gladstone—it has been providentially allotted to this favored isle that it should show to all the world how freedom and authority, in their due and wise developments, not only may co-exist in the same body, but may, instead of impairing, sustain and strengthen one another. Among Britons, it is the extent and security of freedom which renders it safe to entrust large powers to Government, and it is the very largeness of those powers, and the vigour of their exercise, which constitute to each individual of the community the great practical safeguard of his liberties in return. The free expression of opinion, as our experience has taught us, is the safety-valve of passion. That noise, when the steam escapes, alarms the timid, but it is the sign that we are safe. The concession of reasonable privilege anticipates the growth of furious appetite. Regularity, combination, and order, especially when joined with publicity, have of themselves a marvellous virtue—they tend to subordinate the individual to the mass, enlarge by healthy exercise the better and nobler parts of our nature, and depress the poorer and meaner. They make man more a creature of habit, and less of mere impulse; they weaken the relative influence of the present by strengthening his hold on the future and the past, and their hold on him. It is a great and noble secret, that of constitutional freedom, which has given to us the largest liberties, with the steadiest throne, and the most vigorous Executive in Christendom.'

#### NECESSITY FOR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

"Great as has been the benefit resulting from our Agricultural Societies in all parts of the country, we have much work yet to do. So long as there is waste land to be reclaimed, or any portion of the country badly farmed, or there are neighbourhoods with poor, ill-provided stock—and how many such there are? we shall still have an unaccomplished mission. Besides, we need constantly the stimulus to continued improvement which these exhibitions afford; and we are all apt to have high notions of our doings and attainments. Contact with others at these exhibitions will have the effect of modifying them. Then we must not flag in our progress; we must aspire to higher attainments. Love to our profession, and just views of its dignity and importance, are the basis of progress and success.

#### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

"The love of farming which prevails in many of the rural districts of France and Germany is due to the many agricultural schools and colleges which flourish there.

#### THE DIGNITY AND CONTENTMENT OF FARM LIFE.

"Country life has real and substantial charms. There is in it a peacefulness and calm contentment which is welcome to every well-regulated mind. Horace, in one of his odes, says of it,

"Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,  
Ut prisca gens mortalium,  
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,  
Solutus omni penore.'

It does present the same attractions still; yes, far greater are its allurements now. The Roman farmer groped in the dark; he had not the light of science to guide him, and his implements for tillage were of the rudest and most imperfect character. Above all, he wanted the benign influences of Christianity to give him cheering promise of the life that now is, and high hope for the future. His religion was such as lust makes welcome; of his religious services it is a shame even to speak. How elevating and ennobling are ours! There is too much reason to suspect that by many the life of a farmer is regarded as an unceasing round of dull toil, in its most repulsive forms, which must be endured because it cannot be dispensed with. A great living philosopher, McCosh, eloquently gives the true estimate—'When God gave the earth to the children, He meant it to be to them a source of something more than mere sustenance. There are scenes spread all over its surface which have delighted or roused the soul of man, and helped to shape his character and his history. The fertile field, the pleasant dale, the murmuring rill, the gentle flowing stream, the rugged mountains, the bold headland, the thundering cataracts, these have all been the means of soothing, of exciting, or awing the spirit of man. The vegetable productions embrace and vary the effect by the lightness and gracefulness of their forms and harmony of their colours, by their tangled luxuriance in our meadows and by our rivers' banks, or by the sombreness of their hue and depth of shade