

In raising a structure it is of great importance to lay a good foundation, and as there will be many corners in a National Bank, I would like to throw in a few boulders for the chief corner, by which I mean a National Savings Bank.

First.—To enable parents to provide a sum when a child, if a male, reaches 21 years of age, or any other time specified, or if a female, payable at a given time, or on marriage, if the time has not elapsed. Payable to themselves and to no one else, and not transferable or liable to seizure.

Let us suppose a case for illustration. Say a father at the birth of a female child gives \$50, the mother \$50 and after the christening the mother opens the tocher box, and instead of getting \$50 worth of continental foderals, she finds \$50 in gold. This would give the girl over \$500 at her marriage, if she had patience to wait till she was turned off 21. If she was a thrifty girl she might have added something to the heap herself, and if she wasn't it was all the better that she had not the control of it till she had somebody to advise her.

Let us look at the last item of \$50, instead of draining that amount in gold it would add some \$150 or more to the Banking capital of the nation.

Second.—To provide for every man and woman in old age, whereby they may at any time convert their savings into an annuity or draw the yearly interests on their deposit, payable to themselves and to no one else, and not liable to seizure or transferable.

Every deposit made by any man under this branch to be accompanied by an affidavit whether depositing for himself or his wife, or jointly, that the sum so deposited he has over and above all his debts.

Every married woman may deposit what she may get by gift (otherwise than from or through her husband) or by inheritance, or her own savings, of which she shall have the whole control, to dispose of by will if not converted into an annuity.

Third.—To grant immediate annuities. There are some other heads and particulars, but these are the principal, and enough to illustrate what I mean.

There are hundreds of thousands spent annually by the young men of the Dominion, and on articles that drain the country of gold that would go into this fund, and all for the want of a place to put it, where it would require no further care. I believe that the honest, industrious savings of youth ought to be preserved inviolate for the vicissitudes of old age.

The advantages arising from such a scheme are so many and multifarious that I will leave their illustration to my family, who are numerous, as they will be found in every grade from the pulpit to the press.

In process of time a limit would have to be put to this, but in the meantime we want funds for a National Bank, and we also want our hundred millions of debt owned within the Dominion.

We live alongside of powerful neighbors. We are right loyal now, but I do not think that our loyalty to the constitution would be diminished if there was a metallic attachment. It is good for individuals to be out of debt, but it is a nation's salvation to be in debt within herself.

When one wants, there are thousands who make themselves miserable with the fear of

it. Let us pave the way for all to make themselves happy if they choose. There are many professing Christians, but find the man whose actions tend to show that he loves his fellow man, and we may put his name in the Book. I leave the matter with you.

Scheme after scheme had been proposed for the more equal distribution of wealth; plan after plan has been advocated for the partition of land, but none of them stood the test of application. It is with money as with medicine. A man discovers some compound that will prove a specific for a depleted system, and another a panacea for a depleted pocket. But all fail. Every now and then a bright star shines in the financial horizon, and we are told that its rays are to pierce the dark abodes of poverty, and all men are to be happy. But stern fact soon snuffs out this meteor, and we find our pockets lighter and our eyes blinded. We admit with our correspondent that a radical change is required in our financial system, respecting farmers and their interests, but fail to perceive how a National Bank will effect it. The habits of the farming community hinders them from taking an active part in its management. They have not the time to devote, and would stand a poor show in the struggle with corrupt politicians and speculative merchants. If we wish to see the fearful results of an intimate connection between governments and banks, we need only look at the law scheme in France—remember the South Sea scheme—and how soon the American government severed the connection, only to revive it under extraordinary circumstances. Look at its depreciated value now. Look at the Austrian currency and Italian, and ask yourself, in view of these facts, it is not the part of wisdom to act with caution. The government of the country at present is not in the hands of farmers. They do not seem to be willing to take that interest in political matters that they should. Glance at the long list of highly paid officials who fatten at the public expense. Look at the increasing magnitude of our debt, and the extravagant plans proposed for the future, and what man can say in reason, that we should give them the control of the bank capital of the country. Would they steal less in the future because they took so much in the past. No! We believe with Sir Edgerton Brydges, that they are like the hound, "when they taste one drop, will not cease till they have drained the whole." We advocate, and will as far as in our power a more strict accountability on the part of public servants, and would curtail their power of expenditure, instead of permitting them to place their hands at will in the public money chest. Farmers must help themselves. Let them provide their own banks. Let the landed interest take stock in an institution of their own. But we are told that they are incompetent to manage it. There is no mystery in it. Practical common sense and honesty would carry it on successfully. An institution of this kind would not be liable to the losses that attend other banks, if they confined their advances to farmers. This duty has become imperative. What

is the conduct of the banks towards farmers. A merchant or speculator can secure money by simple note, endorsed by some man who perhaps has no capital but a brassy countenance and a glib tongue. But let a farmer owning broad acres come and state his requirements, and the Manager draws himself proudly up, and says, that they do not lend money on such security, but recommends him to the tender mercies of some money lender, whose rate of interest in three years will give him an interest in the soil below the depth of the subsoil plough. Look at the Banks that have failed in Canada. Have they failed through advances made to farmers? By no means. They have lost by favoritism and attempting to sustain men without real capital who live by their wits, and draw on their imaginations and the future for current expenses. What have the banks done for the advancement of agriculture? Nothing of importance. They have always pandered to the mercantile interest and scoffed at the claims of agriculture. They work, cheek, and jowl with that race of extortioners—money lenders. A farmers Bank is a necessity, and we trust before long it may be in successful operation. One that will confine its operations to advances to farmers, and for the furtherance of their interests. We propose speaking of this in a future number. If we have taken a wrong view, our columns are open to brief pointed articles on the subject.

MR. SNELL'S SALE.

LIST OF PRICES AND PURCHASERS NAMES.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

ALMA \$115—Robert Craig, Burnhamthorpe; BESSIE BELL, \$150—Geo. Anderson, Stanley; BRACELET \$150—Col Taylor, London; MODESTY \$159—Col Taylor, London; FORGET-ME-NOT \$98—T Porter, Vaughan; HELEN, \$101—F O Martin, Cayuga; FANCY, \$145—Col Taylor, London; PEACE, \$71—R Kenny, Ottawa; CORA, \$72—G McGillivray, Whitby; ELSIE, \$60—F O Martin, Cayuga; CANTILENA, \$80—R Kenny, Ottawa; WEDORA, \$72—R Kenny, Ottawa; MEDORA, \$81—Hon D Christie, Paris;

BULLS.

NOBLE DUKE, \$90—W Tindale, Peel; DUKE OF GOODNESS,—Lame, not sold; DIXIE DUKE, \$147—H Snell, Clinton; LYNDEN DUKE, \$101—T R Smith, Wilmot; CAMERONIAN, \$100—E Crawford, County Peel.

SHEEP.

One pair Leicester Ewes, from \$12 to \$36 a pair; One pair Leicester Ewe Lambs, from \$14 to \$32 a pair; One pair Cotswold Ewes, from \$24 to \$52 a pair; One pair Cotswold Ewe Lambs, from \$26 to \$44; One pair South Down Ewes \$12 a pair; One two year old Ram, \$24; Ram Lambs \$10 to \$15 each;

RAMS.

Eight Cotswold Rams and Ram Lambs \$20 to \$60.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

A Number of Young Boars, \$3 to \$5.