

Profit on Sewing Machines.

According to sworn statements, brought forth in the great Howe vs. Singer machine monopolies suit, it was proved that an ordinary \$60 machine cost the manufacturer \$14. Add \$5 royalty, and we have \$19, the first cost. An eighty dollar machine cost about \$25, including royalty. Now let us see where that \$55 goes, and who pays it. The manufacturer, in order to properly build up a trade, and advertise his machine in first-class style, appoints an agent in each County. This agent takes the eighty dollar machine at about \$40. The manufacturer must have at least that profit in order to insure him against all losses and to build up a big trade, and to put on as much style as the "other company." The State agents give heavy bonds, and live in fine style. In order to do this they must have a profit of \$15 on each machine, making the \$25 machine cost \$55 to the ordinary sewing machine agent, which we have in every town. The State agent appoints country agents, and makes them the very liberal offer of 30 per cent. off, or about \$56 for the \$25 or the eighty dollar machine. The retail agent starts out among the farmers with his eighty dollar machine, and his expenses are so heavy that he never gets rich at even 30 per cent. off. Now, the farmer pays the manufacturer \$15 profit, the State agent \$16 profit, and the ordinary sewing machine agent \$24 profit; and here you have it in a nutshell—\$55 profits on \$25 first cost.

The Farmer in Politics.

When the Grange movement was started a few years ago, there was a great hue and cry up and down the land among frightened politicians that it was a political movement. And it was not till a long time after that these fears became quieted. Grangers were warned by all that was good not to harbor a political aspiration in their organization. There seems to be a chronic dread at times among certain classes, as shown in political newspapers, that the great agricultural community will take an active interest in public affairs. For awhile the farmers will be cajoled and their votes sought, and then they become the laughing stock of their former patronizing friends for their credulity and dullness, and we are sorry to say not wholly without cause. We have seen good farmers even half ashamed of their calling when in company. How can farmers expect others to respect their occupation unless they respect it themselves? And in no way can the farmer show such respect, or command the respect of others, than by evincing a knowledge of the importance of his profession to society, and of its requirements, and by demanding a representation in public affairs, that the claims of his calling may receive due recognition.

Literary Exercises in the Grange.

Every Grange should have literary exercises at each meeting, and these exercises should be performed with care and judgement. Excuses for failing to prepare for or perform them, discussions by persons who have no knowledge of the subjects which they discuss and essays scribbled off during the ten minutes that the writers had just before starting to the meeting, are, indeed, not calculated to increase the pleasure of a Grange meeting. If such exhibitions were a necessary concomitant of literary exercises, Grange meetings would be more attractive without literary exercises. But they are not. It is possible, and, in fact, not difficult, to have a system of literary exercises that shall instruct and entertain both performers and listeners; and such a system, with laws fittingly administered and a ritual feelingly rendered, will make Grange meetings so attractive that they will not have to be made less frequent in order to be well attended.

London Division Grange meets in Morrill Temple, Richmond street, London, on January 6th. As the officers are elected at this meeting, let every delegate be present. The Executive Committee of this Division meets on Saturday, Dec. 16th, at the office of this paper, next to Molsons Bank, Market Square.

The Insurance Committee, appointed at the last meeting of Dominion Grange, meet at Toronto, Nov. 14th.

The Executive Committee meet at Toronto, Nov. 15.

We recently paid a visit to the London Commercial College, under the management of Mr. R. N. Curry, aided by a staff of able and experienced teachers. This institution offers every facility for a first-class education to our farmers' sons. The winter is coming on, when a great number will have leisure time; and now is the time for our young members to improve themselves. There are two Departments connected with the College, one expressly devoted to a first-class commercial education, and the other to the training of teachers. In both these the College shows a highly flattering record. The commercial students have been successful in the mercantile world; and sixteen pupils who took the teacher's course in 1876 passed at the recent examination for teacher's certificates. The full commercial course is put so low (\$25) that it is within the reach of all; or \$15 for three months, which is the usual time for graduating. The teacher's course is the same.

We beg to refer our subscribers and readers to the advertisement of Mr. John Lumbers, of Toronto, the only dealer in the celebrated "Devonshire Cattle Food." We have taken pains to investigate the claims of this article, and fully recommend its use.—Ed.

Business Directory.

Officers of Dominion Grange for 1877.

Worthy Master, S. W. Hill, Ridgeville; Overseer, Stephen White, Charing Cross; Lecturer, E. H. Hilborne, Uxbridge; Steward, Levi R. Whitman, Knowlton, Que.; Assistant Steward, C. McGibbon, Douglas, N. B.; Chaplain, J. Manning, Schomberg; Treasurer, J. P. Bull, Downsview; Secretary, W. P. Page, Fonthill; Gate Keeper, J. A. Dixon, Central Onslow, N. S.; Ceres, Mrs. Jessie Trull, Oshawa; Pomona, Miss Whitelaw, Meaford; Flora, Mrs. Lossee, Norwich; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. J. T. Gould, Foley. Executive Committee—Messrs. Daly, Newburg, Hughes, Sharon, Gifford, Meaford; Cole, Cole's Corners, and Drury, Barrie. Auditors—Messrs. Cheyne, Brampton, and Lossee, Norwich.

List of Deputies.

The following are the Deputies in the different Divisions in Canada with their P. O. address. Parties wishing any information or desiring to organize will communicate with the nearest Deputy.

London Division, No. 1.—F. Anderson, London; B. Payne, Delaware; W. L. Brown, Hyde Park; H. Bruce, London; E. K. Talbot, Arva; J. Ferguson, Birr; E. T. Jarvis, Nilestown; D. Baskerville, Evelyn.

Grey Division, No. 2.—A. Clifford, Meaford; Alex. Webster, Jackson.

Niagara District Division No. 3.—D. W. Metler, North Pelham; Robt. Green, Attercliffe Station; A. H. Pettit, Grimsby.

Simcoe Division Grange, No. 4.—Thos. Parker, Joy P. O.; Thomas Smith, Bramley P. O.; Thos. Duff, Cookstown P. O.; Richard Manning, Schomberg P. O.; Timothy Connel, Stroud P. O.

Lambton Division, No. 5 (West Riding).—Wm. Cole, Cole's Corners; Peter Smith, Colville.

Halton Division, No. 6.—Hiram Albertson, Trafalgar.

Lucknow Division, No. 7.—P. McKenzie, Lucknow; J. Tolmie, Tiverton; J. S. Varcoe, Carlow.

Brantford Division, No. 8.—J. S. Thompson, Brantford; W. B. Underhill, Burford; J. Willson, Galt; Henry Tutt, Kelvin.

York Division No. 9.—Robt. Clark, Downsview; S. Duncan, Richmond Hill; S. E. Phillips, Schomberg; J. Hagarty, Agincourt; Thos. Webster, Coleraine; A. J. Hughes, Sharon.

Peel Division, No. 10.—Francis Slightholm, Humber; Eli Crawford, Brampton; Guy Bell, Brampton; N. Steen, Streetsville; W. J. Oliver, Derry West; R. Dick, Cheltenham.

Kent Division, No. 11.—A. McCormac, Morpeth; J. Wright, Chatham; J. Mann, Vallaeta; R. Wilkie, Rond Eau; A. W. Crow, Kent Bridge; D. H. Everett, Dresden.

North Middlesex Division, No. 12.—John Levi, Fernhill P. O.

Durham Division, No. 14.—Wm. Hall, Oshawa; J. T. Gould Foley; R. D. Foley, Bowmanville.

East Lambton, No. 15.—Thomas Doherty, Uttoxeter; John Dallas, Thedford; J. McDonald, Alvinston.

East Lambton Division, No. 15.—Francis Kearney, Watford.

Orangeville Division, No. 16.—J. K. Decatur, Camille.

West Middlesex Division, No. 17.—S. W. Dell, Strathroy.

Elgin Division, No. 18.—Jabel Robinson, Hathorley.

Lennox and Addington Division, No. 19.—W. N. Harris, Napanee; M. Neville, Napanee; Uriah Sills, Napanee.

N. Simcoe Division, No. 20.—Charles Drury, Barrie; E. Archer, Hillsdale; H. G. Lister, Rugby; R. Dixon, Ninonising.

Belmore Division, No. 21.—Henry Smith, Gorie.

Oxford Division, No. 22.—G. E. Harris, Ingersoll.

Beaver Valley Division, No. 23.—Neil McCollman, Clarksburg; Wm. Hewgill, Heathcote.

Prince Albert Division, No. 24.—Robert McMorde, Kippen.

Ontario Division, No. 25.—Andrew Orvis, Whitby; J. Haight, Pickering.

Wentworth Division, No. 26.—M. J. Olmstead, Ancaster; P. S. Van Wagner, Stoney Creek; D. Patterson, Copetown; G. Gastle, Carlisle.

Huron Division, No. 27.—J. Smith, Newry.

County Huron.—James Livingston, Moncrief.

Norfolk Division, No. 28.—Isaac Austin, Port Dover; Levi R. Whitman, Knowlton, Que.

Kent Co.—Robt. Wilkie, Rond Eau; Charles McGibben, Douglas, N. B.

Bruce Co.—Thos. Blair, Kincardine; John Biggar, Burgoyne; Thos. Houston.

Wellington Co.—Wm. Woodsworth, Bowling Green.

Stormont Co.—J. J. Adams, Wales.

Wellington County.—Robt. Cromar, Salem.

Belleville District.—W. J. Massey, Belleville.

New Granges.

531, Avonmore—J. McLaughlin, M., Avonmore; D. McDermid, S., Avonmore.

Exportation of Cattle to England.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. JOHN LUMBERS.

DEAR SIR,—Those twelve boxes of Devonshire Cattle Food that I purchased from you previous to crossing the Atlantic were certainly the means of taking three hundred head of cattle to Liverpool in good shape. We mixed a little every day in the water and also in their food; the consequence was, they improved every day.

I am satisfied the Great DEVONSHIRE CATTLE FOOD only requires to be known to be appreciated.

G. F. FRANKLAND,

No. 24 St. Lawrence Market, Toronto.

—From the Globe.

The Farm.

Eggs versus Meat.

The nutritive value of eggs, and the cheapness of their production, is scarcely realized by the public. It may seem rather improbable to state that when meat is 25 cents a pound, the food value of eggs is about 37½ cents a dozen; yet this seems to be the fact.

A dozen of average sized eggs may be assumed to weigh a pound and a half. If we calculate the food values of meat and eggs as force producers, i. e., the amount of work the pound oxidized in the body is theoretically capable of producing, we have 990 foot tons for the pound of lean meat, and 1,584 foot tons for the pound of eggs. As flesh producers, a pound of eggs is about equal to a pound of meat, as the following analysis will show:

1 POUND OF EGGS.

Water,	12 oz., 36 grs.
Albumen,	2 oz.
Extractive,	130 grs.
Oil of fat,	1 oz., 214 grs.
Ash,	28 grs.

Will produce on the maximum 2 oz. of dry muscle or flesh.

1 POUND OF BEEF.

Water,	8 oz.
Fibrin and Albumen,	1 oz., 122 grs.
Gelatin,	1 oz., 62 grs.
Fat,	4 oz., 340 grs.
Mineral,	350 grs.

—Kensington Museum Catalogue.

A hen may be calculated to consume 1 bushel of corn yearly, and to lay 12 dozen or 18 pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that 3.1 pounds of corn will produce, when fed to this hen, 1 pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the contrary, requires about 5 1-3 pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are 24 cents a dozen, and pork is 10 cents a pound, we have the bushel of corn fed producing \$2.88 worth of eggs, and but \$1.05 worth of pork.

Judging from these facts, eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fitted for the laboring man in replacing meat.

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

The Farmers' Home Journal says:—When you see his barn larger than his house, it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

When you see him driving his work, instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When you always see in his wood-house a sufficiency for three months or more, it shows that he will be a more than ninety-days' wonder in farming operations, and that he is not sleeping in his house after a drunken frolic.

When he has a house separate from the main building for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling to be a funeral pile for his family, and perhaps himself.

When his sled is housed in summer, and his farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life, and the winter of old age.

When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter, it evidences that he is acting according to scripture, which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast."

When he is seen subscribing for a newspaper, and paying in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest improvements in agriculture, and that he never gets his walking papers to the land of poverty.

Farmer Slack.

I have a few words to say to you, Farmer Slack. I hear that you are considerable in debt, that some of the storekeepers refuse to trust you any more, and generally that your credit is at a very low ebb. I have noticed the way you manage your farm, and I hope you will take it kindly if I give you a little good advice, and show you in what some of your greatest faults consist. In the first place, you do not attend to your business thoroughly. You lie in bed too late in the morning. Good farmers are the first up, then they see that their hired men get up and do their part of the "chores" in good season. I have noticed also that you will stand by the road side and talk with anybody who comes along by the hour, if they would wait to hear your "yarns," while your crops are suffering for the want of being cultivated. Then you are in the habit of leaving your men to work by themselves while you go to the village "to hear the news." You are generally ten days too late in getting in your crops, and you don't half attend to them when up, and all are badly neglected. Not long ago your neighbor's cattle got into your corn, because you had neglected to repair your half of the fence. You say "the times are hard," but you have made them hard, so far as your case is concerned, by the shiftless manner in which you manage your farm. Your barnyard is on a side hill, and one-half the manure you make is washed down in the brook. I could tell you of many other faults, but the cases I have cited will suffice for the present.

Fattening Ducks and Turkeys.

In preparing poultry for either the table or market, says the Rural Home, it must be remembered that their flesh will be found to partake, to a great extent, of the flavor of the food on which they have been fattened; and as they are naturally quite indiscriminate feeders, care should be taken, for at least a week or so before killing, to confine them on select food. Boiled potatoes are very good feeding, and still better is ground corn and oats cooked with potatoes, and fed warm. This feed gives the skin a golden hue, and the flesh a sweet, juicy and nutritious taste.

Palsy in Sheep.

T. W. Mendota, Ill.—Query: One of my ewes is down with inability to move her hind parts; her hind limbs seem to be powerless. Her appetite continues good, and she does not evince any great pain. What is the ailment, its cause, and treatment?

Answer: The cause of palsy in sheep is generally cold combined with moisture. Though more frequently affecting lambs, it may also attack sheep of all ages and particularly the ewe that has aborted or produced her lamb with difficulty, and after a tedious labor in cold weather. The disease is often confounded, and not unfrequently connected, with rheumatism. It is sometimes produced by an excess of nutriment or other variety in the food. Sometimes the animal is totally helpless, every limb being affected; at others it is principally confined to the loins. The treatment of the disease consists in the application of warmth externally, but moderate at first, and gradually increase. A stimulant should be given internally in warm gruel. A drachm each of powdered ginger and gentian, with two drachms of spirits of nitrous ether, is a dose for a sheep, and may be given once or twice a day; and from one quarter to one-half the above will be sufficient for a lamb. If symptoms of purging should appear, the following astringent medicine should be given: Powdered chalk, one ounce; powdered catechu, half an ounce; powdered ginger, two drachms; powdered opium, half a drachm. To be mixed carefully with half a pint of peppermint water, and two or three table-spoons given morning and night to a sheep, and half this quantity to a lamb. If the palsy continues obstinate, a minute dose of strychnia may be tried, which is one of the most powerful of stimulants to the nervous system; a quarter of a grain diffused in gruel will be sufficient for a sheep, at first, but it may be afterwards slightly increased. It has been administered successfully to other animals in this disease, but should be employed with great caution, being remarkably potent.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Singular Influence of Breeding.

We have recently had a striking illustration of the influence of inheritance in developing the milking tendency. We have a heifer, now two years old, which is descended from some of the most persistent milking stock of the herd. On the 11th of June last she was observed in the pasture to have developed a full bag, and to be leaking her milk. It was supposed, of course, although she was full in the flank, that she had aborted her calf at about seven months. She was taken to the stable and milked regularly, giving from two to four quarts a day. I might have sold her for a fair price at the time, but owing to the value of her family, determined to keep her over, let her miss a year, and trust that she would come out all right after that. Two months later it became evident that she was carrying a living calf, and on the 27th of August she produced a perfectly-formed and healthy, though very small, heifer calf, which is now thrifty and promising. She has increased materially in her yield of milk, and her udder has become very much developed. This is an almost unique instance in my experience, but I believe that it may be sufficiently accounted for by the fact of the accumulation in her ancestry (long bred with much care for milking qualities) of a tendency to the production of milk, which has finally overleaped its natural bounds, and has attained a considerable development at an unusually early period of pregnancy.—*Rev. E. Waring, Jr., in American Agriculturist.*

Preserving Eggs.

We quote the following methods of preserving eggs from the Bulletin:—

First method:—Take a butter firkin or any tight package, and place a layer of fine salt over the bottom; into this sett the eggs, large end down, as closely as possible without touching each other; fill with salt until the layer is covered, and then proceed as before. Care must be taken that the salt is dry and that it be kept so, else it will cake and make it very troublesome to get the eggs out without breaking.

Second method:—Take a vessel of any kind so long as it is tight. The bottom should be covered with slaked lime wetted to a consistency that will allow anything put into it to stand upright. The bottom layers of lime will be two inches thick. The eggs are stuck in this, small end downwards, close together, but not touching. When the bottom layer is full, then a fresh mixture of slaked lime is poured, till thick enough for the eggs to stand up in it, and so on till the pan is full. The eggs should be perfectly sound in the shell, not cracked or in any way injured, and they must not touch each other.

Eggs packed in either of the above ways will keep for twelve months or longer, and will be nearly as good as fresh for all culinary purposes.

Fattening Poultry.

The Poultry Nation says:—Fowls that are killed directly from a free range, where they have been bountifully fed for some time previously, but having taken plenty of exercise are in perfect health, are to be preferred for the table to those that have been kept in a close coop. True, a greater amount of flesh can be produced, in proportion to the grain fed, when confinement is resorted to; and, if the prisoners are well attended and the term of incarceration does not last too long, there is not much danger of disease. Still, we prefer (as who does not?) the flesh of poultry that has always been allowed their liberty, and air and sunshine without stint.