

ing on the subject brought forward. Such a club can be made of great benefit to a neighbourhood in many ways. Among others, they can put each other on their guard against any patent right swindler, and tricksters of every sort who may come into the neighbourhood, and who often succeed in their designs through falsely using the name of one neighbour to another as having purchased, or subscribed for their worthless trash. They can also gain much information from one another's experience in growing new sorts of grain, breeding and feeding stock, and the practical working of implements of husbandry of different patterns. When the club becomes large and influential it may prove both useful and desirable to have a secretary to report discussions, and forward notes of the most important ones to the local paper of the district, or the agricultural press.

Let the thing be tried, and persevered in, and by means of so simple and inexpensive a course of procedure, it will be found that a vast amount of practically useful information might be given to the country.

Re-organizing Farm Life.

One of the very best and most practical addresses ever delivered was given by Prof. A. A. Hopkins, of Rochester, N. Y., before the people at the Western New York Fair. From it we make a few somewhat lengthy extracts which ought to be read and acted upon by every farmer throughout the land.

"Farmers' homes are boarding-houses for hired help, and Farmers' wives are almost bond-women. The larger the farm, the worse the servitude."

"Look about you, everywhere, and see if the facts do not corroborate this statement. 'Boarding-houses for hired help' accurately describes the generality of farmers' homes. On a farm of two hundred acres, more or less, there are usually two or three labourers by the month, and as many more by the day, perhaps, in the busiest season. These, as a rule, board with their employer. That his wife is almost a bond-woman follows, as a matter of course.

"How can she well be otherwise? From March to December any way—very likely the whole year round—there is the hired help tying her at home. Her good man goes off the farm every day nearly—to the mill or the post-office—and feels a lessening of the burden in social intercourse with his fellows; she labours on, day in and day out, week in and week out, fortunate even if she get to church on a Sunday; the hardest worked person in the whole family; the one whose labour is never done; the one whose toil has smallest compensation.

"There is no sadder picture anywhere than some farmers' wives I have seen. The look of weariness on their faces is eloquent of sighs—sighs for a happy girlhood gone, for a life

with somewhat in it sweeter than drudgery. Do they complain? Rarely, to their husbands. They are good wives, as the term goes; they accept their burden, and bear it bravely as they may, with no loud-voiced lamentings.

"We whose work is for the public, and whose duty it is to help right every wrong, get letters from them, sometimes, that are full of the heartache. They write to us what they seldom give utterance to otherwise—their discouragement, almost their despair.

"They tell us how, in the years intervening since their marriage morn, Toil and his twin-brother Care have held them captive continually; how their husbands, by constant contact with the outer world, have grown into a broader life, while theirs has narrowed down to the kitchen's confines; how they feel themselves becoming a less and less fraction of the married unit, instead of keeping even growth with their companions; how they long for a wider outreach, and a nobler, more satisfying life.

"And these are not the women whose desired broadening of being takes in the pulpit, the platform, or the polls. Their aspirations are not of that character, at all. What they do wish, what their patient long-suffering should entitle them to, is such a reorganization of the home-life as will give them some leisure for personal comfort, personal culture, and personal growth.

"Is it possible? comes the question. It is proved so, in many instances. 'I have always boarded my help until the present season,' said a farmer to me early this summer, 'but I shall never do it again. I built a tenant house yonder,' and he pointed to a neat little domicile twenty rods from his own, 'and it has paid its cost already in the added privacy and quiet it has enabled me to enjoy, and in the great lessening of work for the women folks.'

"Tenant houses will pay their cost always—will pay it directly, in dollars and cents, in the long run; will pay it indirectly, in the manner my friend indicated, within the first year. Every farm, large enough to require help the season through, should possess one.

"It is not quite clear to me that woman's millenium is coming through the ballot, but I am morally certain that something very like a millenium will come to many women by the general erection of homes for hired help. The good time is coming, ladies; you must call upon your husbands to fix the date!

"I preach the sweet gospel of Hope to every troubled matron who, like Martha of old, is cumbered with much serving, and bid her take heart again. There is to be somewhat besides 'eternal dishwashing' in your future—somewhat besides the never-ending round of washing, baking, churning, ironing, mending, and the like. It may not be the suffrage—I almost hope it will not, for your sake, and for our sakes, to whom Ruth is

the sweetest type of womanhood, and who would have you remain a Ruth for ever—but it will be a somewhat better than suffrage, be that never so good. It will keep the light in your eyes and the love in your hearts, and under its kindly influence you shall grow younger, as the years go on, until, a happy girl once more, you sit beside your Boaz on life's harvest eve, glad with abundant gleanings, grateful for your being and its fruits, your home a pleasant foretaste of that heaven beyond the twilight.

"Such a reorganization of home-life on the farm as I could wish wrought out would comprehend much more than the building of tenant houses. While that might be the initial step in many cases, the work would extend further by far, and would touch very nearly the home's centre."

Diseases of the American Horse.

A new work, under this title, has been issued by R. McClure, V.S. It is a small octavo of over 400 pages, and contains in concise form a large amount of valuable information on the nature and treatment of equine ailments. There is also a short account of cattle diseases, and a brief notice of some of the more common disorders affecting sheep. The arrangement of the subject is novel, the various topics being taken up in alphabetical order, without any regard to their relations. We do not admire this feature of the work. An index of reference would have served all the useful purposes of such an allocation, without violating all the mutual bearings of diseases and their organs. The author is, however, well acquainted with his subject, and fully qualified to give instruction. The descriptions and directions are plain and brief, and the treatment recommended sound and practical. The work is published by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.

Constitution and Bylaws of a Farmers' Club

We have often received applications from Secretaries of Agricultural Societies and others, to furnish some guide or instructions for framing the rules of a farmers' club, and have replied to such correspondents that no special rules were necessary, that the organization was of the simplest, and that the circumstances of the locality would suggest the most feasible methods of carrying on the institution. The following specimen of the rules of a Farmers' Club actually in operation may, however, be of service to those about to form such a society. There is nothing worthy of note about them, and each club will make modifications from any set form to suit all its own requirements; and we publish these only because we have so often been consulted on the subject, and the fol-