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VOL. I.

## THE CANADIAN FARMER AND GRANGE RECORD, TUESDAY MORNING. AUGUST 20. 1878.

# THE "CANADIAN FARMER",

## GRANGE RECORD, The only Weekly Agricultural and Grange Paper, printed in Canada.

Published every Tuesday, by N. I COLCOCK, Welland, Ont.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE ADVERTISING RATES,

which are as follows, will be found moderate when circulation and class of readers are taken into account, as through the active supportand influence of Dominion Grange it will reach nearly every farmer in Canada, and this fact must be borne in mind by advertisers when estimating its value as an advertising medium. ordinary advertising is 6 cents per line of solid Nonpariel, (see accompanying scale). Special Notices, 8 cents per line. Notices among reading matter 12 cents per line.

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Contract rates per line—If inserted every
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Sale, Houses to Let, Property Wanted,
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Found, Personal, Farms to Rent or Sell.
Twenty words or less 25 cents each insertion,
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each additional word I cent.

Contracts will be made for condensed Advertisements at the following rates, for twenty words, inserted every issue, I year, \$10; 6 months, \$6, additional words in proportion.

As a medium of transfer of Real Estate the Canadian Farmer and Grange Record will be invaluable.

We shall esteem it a favor if Patrons re ceiving sample copies, will present them their neighbors and friends, soliciting the W. PEMBERTON PAGE,

SECRETARY DOM. GRANGE,

DOMINION GRANGE.

Officers. WORTHY MASTER-Bro. S. W. Hill,

Ridgeville, Ontario. OVERSEER - Bro. Stephen White, Charing Cross, Ontario.

bridge, Ontario. STEWARD-Bro. Levi R. Knowlton, Quebec. Assistant Steward-Bro. D. C.

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Parent, Upper Queensbury, N. B. CHAPLAIN-Bro. J. Manning, Schom berg, Ontario.

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Dominion Grange Mutaal Fire In-R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound, Managing Director and Secretary.

W. N. Harris, Napanee, General Purchasing Agent of Dominion Grange.

## THE GRANGE.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have established this paper in your interest, and purpose devoting its columns to matters of general information to farmers. With this view, we invite correspondence from you, particularly do we ask Secretaries of Granges to give us all the important news relative to their Grange, and on all subjects of agricultural interest. We venture to say, there is not a person among our readers but who might give us communications, that would be of advantage to us. We do not want long prosy articles, but letters full of life and information. The condition of the crops, grain and fruit prospects, your method of cultivating and preparing the soil for particular crops, it is by this general diffusion of knowledgegained by experience, we can learn from each other. None are so wise but they can learn. None are so ignorant but they can impart some knowledge; then let us have it. Don't hide | selves for public duties, the fact is not your light under a bushel but come likely to be long overlooked. They out with it; help us to make this a farmer's paper in earnest. With your assistance we are satisfied we can make this one of the most interesting and reliable papers in the Dominion.

THE GRANGE IN CANADA. The year 1873 saw the first Grange organized in Canada. During this year, chiefly because so few really fit men eight Granges were organized in Quebet: early in 1874 organization spread into Ontario, where its growth was more rapid and effective. Although a new such men should not do. It is the ed to feel her responsibility, and she many of the most prominent and en-

to the wants of the agriculturists here, by giving it a fair trial. On the 2nd of June, 1874, the Dominion Grange was established by 25 delegates from the then existing Granges in Ontario,-15 in number. Many were the expressions of distrust in the course taken, and in the action of those foremost in the movement, accepting what was termed by skeptics a humbug, calcu: lated to injure rather than benefit; others made very light of the instituamongst us, and now look with amaze-

developement of a strong healthy or- selves are rarely respected by others. ganization. From a small and not very | This will apply to trades and profespromising beginning less than five years ago, has grown an organization second to no other institution in size and influence in this country, gradually working its way up, growing in the esteem of its members and the respect of the whole people, numbering now 695 Subordinate Granges, 46 Division Grangescomposed of five or more Subordinates,—and a membership of over 25,000. Those whose active energy and zeal in the cause led them to take prominent part in the establishment and support of the order, now look with satisfaction and pride upon the result of their efforts, and although we have not yet reached the height of our expectations nor accomplished all the reforms looked for as the result of this movement, yet enough has been done to fully prove the utility of the Grange, that the elements of success to the farmer are in its principles, and all that remains to do is the proper carrying out of these principles by our members, all taking hold with a will, putting their shoulders to the wheel, remembering that "fortune helps those who help themselves." Steadily and surely a great reform is going on, and so gradual

is the growth that we scarcely realize the fact; a great awakening is apparent among farmers, they are beginning to think and act for themselves. Too much reliance has heretofore been change has taken place, the Grange is gradually lifting us out of that quagmire of thoughtless indolence, teaching us the necessity of using our brains, and the power there is in united and concerted action. We are mingling more with one another and becoming better acquainted with our neighbors and with ourselves. Through the medium of the Grange we are becoming acquainted with cur brother farmers in all parts of the Dominion, as the order is now established not only in Ontario. but in Quebec, Nova Sertia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, Leneral correspondence is going on among us, we are learning each others wants and wishes, and profiting by the knowledge

thus gained. "If we could work together we could protect ourselves," has for years been the remark of all; every one has at least a dim idea that there is strength in numbers and virtue in co-operation. If we succeed in uniting more closely the destinies of the farmers of the different Provinces, by showing them that the interest of one is the common interest of all, that it is for the general welfare of each and every one we are working, we will soon accomplish a great and good work. We in Ontario know but little concerning our brother farmers in the Lower Provinces, they but little of us. By means of the Grange, communication is established amongst us that will be the means of awakening new the hts and energies, and give us a more extended and enlightened knowledge of our duties and requirements as a class. Important questions of interest can be discussed, and a means thus found for disseminating useful instruction and information.

From every quarter of the Dominion the cry is coming for information regarding the Grange, and everywhere armers are enlisting under its banners as sure protection of their interests and mutual preservation. A grand future s before us, a noble institution is firmly planted which calls for the united efforts and hearty sympathy of agriculturrists, and with these we will place it among the greatest social, mental and material reform institutions the world

A SOCIAL STIMULUS THE FARMER'S "The Grange has dignified the farmer's calling, chiefly by arousing his social nature, stimulating his intellect, and thus making him more deserving of public approbation. It is idle to say that the people onght to seek their representatives in high official station. When farmers prepare themcan only do this by performing all the duties of their present position-nos only on the farm, but in society, in the church, and in the political assembly. Thus they will be men among men, and if they are qualified for public station. the fact will not long be overlooked That high offices are so poorly filled is present themselves. It does not dis-

ward, and if our farmers so educate and prepare themselves for positions of honor and place in the country, their abilities and worth will in time become appreciated and sought after. \*Education, discipline, thorough training for higher positions and a better appreciation of the importance of our occupation is what we want; this we will get through the medium and influence of the Grange, and with it will naturally follow the realization of our cherished

life and little weight, but these have well being of our class. The first ste been the worst disappointed people in this work is to learn to appreciate and honor our occupation as tillers of ment upon the rapid strides and early the soil. Men who do not respect themsions, as well as to individuals, and any business which has not the esteem and regard of those engaged in it will not be respected or honored by others. Labor is not necessarily a drudgery; farm life is not necessarily a life of hard and unremitting toil (although too frequently made such), but rightly managed and the work systematically and intelligently conducted, is made among the most agreeable, pleasant and ineresting of all occupations.

While guiding the plow, or handling the spade or the hoe, nature's broad field of research is continually opening before the eyes of the Husbandman new subjects for study, unfolding fresh beauties, filling the mind with reverence for Him who is the creator of all these blessings. "Then rejoice, oh, laboring man rejoice, Farmer and farmer's son, And toiling matrons keep brave hearts, All cheerfully perform their parts, And laurels will be won."

## THE GRANGE.

It is the most beautiful truth in morals, that we have no such thing as a distinct or divided interest from our race. In their welfare is ours, and by choosing the broadest paths to effect their happiness, we choose the surest and shortest to our own.

The question "am I my brother's tion to ascertain whether he ought to know something about his brother, not he, but to justify himself, to deny or coming in numerous forms? let and see whether their thoughts, if not words, do not run in the same channel that Cain's did. Doleful indeed, the answer which, if guilty we must receive. "The voice thy brother's blood cryeth to me from the ground" saith the Lord of all the earth." To my 'Father which art in Heaven,' I trustingly appeal for help, that my hands may be clear, in so far as heavenly guidance isvouchsafed to me.' If I cannot convince my brother and sister, I may at least counsel and warn

them, thus clearing myself. The first step then to be taken in this direction, is to help educate the public mind and elevate it to that standard, where it will acknowledge being convinced that men go wrong with an ingenious skill, or as the poet expresses it, "Bend the straight rule to their own crooked will," and though they are supplied with intuitive sense and conscience, like a clear and shining lamp, they first put it out and then make it their guide. Emphatically " I am my brother's keeper" may be proclaimed by every human voice, for we are as so many pebbles cast into the great sea of life, each pebble thrown into water making a circle wave, which if you observe closely, keeps widening and ever touching another circle wave outside of itself, until it has reached the shore or is lost in the broad expanse

of the ocean. Thus it is with personal influence, and none are so small or insignificant that they have no influence. Just go to the brink of some river, lake or pond, and cast in some tiny pebbles, also some very large ones and learn the lesson therefrom. No lesson is so well taught as that which nature teaches, if we can only read and understand.

In the Grange we meet as a band of brothers and sisters, and happy are we. if as Christian men and women, we exercise that benign influence which becomes the followers of Christ, not forgetting that good examples are like wers: though silent instructors, yet have their office as educators of the public mind. From a social stand point of view, I consider the Grange to be a good institution, for in this Order we have all that constitutes the family relations. All the influences for good Grove of Jacob Comfort, Esq. are brought into this particular organization, and very wisely too, for there is a dependence one upon another, the influence of which is not easy to escape, and while things may not be evil in themselves, nothing to condemn, yet not all may be allowed to indulge or consult their pleasure alone.

As a society, the Grange has not shut ou he important fact clearly shown us in the light of the Bible that woman lias, to say the least, her full share. under God, in moulding the destinies of prove this, that many able men keep the world. On the other hand her inin the background; that is just what fluence is acknowledged, and she is urgorganization, in existence but for a healthy communication within the should understand the extent of her short time in the United States, and Grange that brings such men to the influence, and thus be prepared to call

And a heart of kindness show, As down times flowing river, In the boat of life we row; For though rough may be the weather.

And the sky be overcast,

If we only pull together
We can brave the storm at last.
Living to some purpose, we have become an earnest, active, wide-awake band of brothers and sisters—testifying by our efforts that we do not live to rust out, slothfully standing aloof from the strife. Better, yes a thousand times better to wear out than to rust out, and far, far more noble to be battered and burned in the forge of life, like the poker in the fable which could not e spared from service even after it was burned to a mere stump, while the gentlemanly tongs were left to rust in he garret; because things seldom of use, or only to be looked at, may be entirely dispensed with and finally forgotten. Not so with the wise, the good and the useful their power over us renains even after they have gone from works to rewards-their influence still

abides with us.

Who can ignore the influence of hus band and wife, father and mother, son and daughter, brother and sister, friend and companion, or any other relation that brings men and women into communion: the Grange which ought therefore, from the combination of the ruling spirits of social life to be a vast source of good, especially to farmers and their sons, many of whom have imno dignity in labor that soils the hands, To the Secretary of Dominion Grange. or calls forth the full exercise of the the rule is to add dignity to laborjust as minds bend and grow in the palliate his horrible crime. How often direction and proportion, to noble inlo we hear that self-same interrogation pulses given by parents to children, so the moral force that builds noble each and all examine themselves characters gains an increased momentum every time it is put forth. If our ideal is high, our moral nature will climb; if low it will grovel. That the

> ed in the following stanza. "The noblest man I know on earth, Who backed by no ancestral grave, Hews down the woods and tills the soil, a force would be gained, an impetus given that no other could withstand, or overthrow. But alas! It seems to be the weakness of the present day for

somemen to ignore the spirit of selfreliance in themselves, as well as in women-and some women to scorn the society of men whose hands are brown with toil-though the sun-burnt brown may cover a whole soul and noble spirit. Self-helpers are the best helpers of humanity, because in helping themselves they help others by their influence to look upward and on ward besensible and recognize that true worth

worth or of classic lore-if these trappings which they love were fostered less. and honest worth clung to more, our position would be infinitely better than it is. Pride may spurn the toiling crowd, the faded home-spun garb, and the shapeless hat, but God and nature MRS. D. W. PAGE.

val on Friday the 30th inst., in the As the Great Harvest Home Excursion

of Patrons of Husbandry to Lake Superior will take place, next week, a full account will be given in our next number as also other interesting matter. Improvement will be our motto, and we hope to make each number superior to the preceding.

Manitoba, writing on the 13th says: "Having was delayed on account of very heavy rain

THE second number of the Canadian Farmer will appear about the 10th of September. Having sent out a sample number (20,000 copies) we will now wait, for a short-ime, the receipt of subscription lists. We ask all our friends to make an effort in our behalf. as with a little labor on your part we are satisfied a very large list can be obtained-Return the lists as soon as possible.

FINE APPLES AND TOMATOES .- Mr. G. W. Hansler, of Pelham, has left in our sanctum a number of very fine specimens of apples. The varieties are summer fruit, being Summer Queen, Oldenburghand Red Astracan. Some of the firt mamed weigh 111 oz. Mr. H. also has some extremely fine white tomatoes, which are of a very superior quality both as to size and flavor, many of them weighing about 20oz. Who can beat this?

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited. Letters will be iudged entirely upon the merits of the sub-ject. The name and address of the writer nust accompany all companies in

dence of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of our correspondents, except in cases where we expressly and unreservedly endorse their opinion.

Correspondents at a distance are especially requested only to use the telegraph wire when the subject of their communication is of such importance as to warrant the expense incurred.

bided the popular notion that there is From the Master of Dominion Grange. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,-I am in energetic force of the whole man. They receipt of your circular announcing this subject will be discussed in every keeper?" has been asked through all want to do something that does not call your intention of starting a weekly placed upon muscle alone, while others old, but by every man and woman is too much like work—forgetting that sufficiently responded to by members of ing class in the cities, so you can make ignorance. Cain did not ask the ques- honest labor is what you make it—and One object I have in writing you is to all farmers were to join us they would true dignity consists not in possessing stimulate you in the undertaking, for I do well. The body may look back with honors, but in deserving them; and believe it laudable and worthy your best pleasure and forward with hope. Let energies. I have long since seen the need of a paper printed in the interest of the Grange, for it would very materibers, besides being a medium through ideal of farmers and their wives has also be the means of imparting the real been low is too plainly seen : thus af- principles of the organization to those fording ground why the occupation of who are interested in the various occuagriculture has fallen to the scale of pations of our country, and do much I semi-degradation in the minds of many trust to convince all those who are out-

of a class whom I shall designate as be- side the "Gates" that the meming more nice than wise. It has been bers of the great agricultural class said that the hand that "rocks the of Canada have banded them cradle moulds the mind of the nation." selves together for a better and nobler Wives and mothers have it in their purpose than mere financial gain. I hope power to raise the standard of their you will be well sustained by members husbands, sons and daughter's minds of the Grange in your worthy underand none in the land. If all taking, and from their ranks be assisted women breathed the sentiment express- by able correspondents, nor do I believe they will be limited to Canada, but members of the fraternity will lend a helping hand both in Europe and America, thereby opening up avenues to valuable information.

I have no suggestions to make for your government, but will leave to your good sense the propriety of keeping your editorial column free from the discussion of party political questions. With deep solicitations for your success in the enterprise, and many kind wishes for the welfare of the Order,

I am fraternally yours, Ridgeville, August 17th, 1878.

The Duty of Farmers. Editor Canadian Farmer. DEAR SIR.-I am glad to find that you intend supplying a long felt want yond dependence upon others. It is a among the Patrons of Husbandry. pity men and women cannot be always. There are several reasons why an organ of our own is called for-by it we can is not a thing of dress, of splendor, show the outside world that there is such an organization in Canada—that it him to plow and sow and pay his porhas noble ends in view for the agricultural class, and therefore for the land of he by nature is unfitted to mentally our birth and adoption. It is organized not for the whole and sole purpose of cheapening a few articles of tration of justice, &c. This then being daily consumption, but rather to bind cry aloud, "The man is none the worse us together in a living and vital brotherhood, for self-improvement and self-HARVEST HOME.—The members of ourselves as others do. No doubt Maple Leaf Grange No. 29, North Pel- | a mighty trust has been commitham, in the County of Welland, are in- ted to us as individuals, and tending to hold a Harvest Home Festi- as a body, or has been selfimposed, and now that we have put our hand to the plow there must be and declaim against all other classes, as

no looking back-we must see that we being either intriguing and deceitful lay the furrow straight, and of a proper politicians, dishonest bankers, knavish width, depth and angle, no cut and tradesmen and manufacturers, over cover—let not the rising generation have | bearing and conceited public officials all the chance to say "our fathers' had one combining to oppress the Son of the Soil; of the biggest things possible to con- or shall we with earnest and commendceive, in their own hands, but they fail- able resolution go energetically to ed to succeed." Let ever Patron of work to remedy such a condition, and Husbandry try and make himself re- endeavour to improve those faculties spected by all classes, and his business given by an All Wise Providence to respected also, by the better system of mankind for his use and benefit. That doing his work. There are subjects that a great want of practical education exwould be well for all Subordinate storms, the barley was all cut and Granges to discuss, viz: Market tolls present day must be plain to every a considerable amount, of wheat. The and inspection, and when the right observing mind. Take for instance crops in that section are very good. time comes see that they are properly our public gatherings for municipal Reapers and Mowers are making their voted on. If a farmer has to pay a purposes, and what a small proportion market toll, would it no be fair to do we find capable of the

agitate and have it remedied, but if he and measures, but it would be well that so have some definite idea of judgingthe quality of firewood. The farmer has his hides inspected, and his grain, and the dealers in these articles are so obtuse that they are unable to grade them for themselves, and if the City Fathers, in the plenitude of their wisdom, think inspection the panacea for of the government of the state. But the cure of all ills, why not carry it out are we as farmers, at the present fairly ?-go to the cloth factory and | time prepared to assume and efficiently have every piece of cloth stamped, stat- perform those duties? Have we that ing the quantity of wool, shoddy, &c., | knowledge which is requisite for such and quantity of cotton mixed; grade all cotton goods; grade all teas, coffees, pep- training which will enable us to con-

per and spices. Go to the drug store and inspect all drugs used by physicians, the oils and everything of chalk. Go to the soda fountain and give the quantity of real fruit extract. Go to the wines and spirits and serve them the same, but don't intimate by your actions that the farmer is the only

rogue in Canada. Brother farmer, you have the powe in your own hands, use it beneficially for the public and yourselves. I hope Grange hall, and the result is certainthe Order, to warrant you doing so. the day your own. I think that if every member think of the care, the work, of both mind and body of those looking after their interest. They have ally enhance the interests of its mem- by Circular No. 22, Dominion Grange, more worth offered than all their fees which they would learn to know each for the year amount to. As an offset let other, although widely separated in this them see that they talk the subject over fair Dominion of ours—and it would with some neighbor who does not belong to the Order, for more good men iein the better.

The midge has been very so vere here in spring wheat. Fall wheat a large yield, but rather a poor sample. Hay not all housed. It would be well to call the attention of farmers to this subject; don't we, as a rule, procrastinate with this crop, and begin to cut just as the wheat begins to turn, instead of taking the hay in its prime. The wheat must be cut, so hay stands and the land is more heavily drawn on. and less good food for stock obtained. Enclosed find a list of names for your naper. All are speaking favorably, and vish you and it every success, in which F beg to join, and subscribe myself

Fraternally yours, T. H. WATT. Niagara, Aug. 13, 1878.

Education of Farmer's Sons.

Editor Canadian Farmer. That the farmers as a class are too care and careless instruction at 16 or 18 less in their education, compared with those of other professions, is a fact quite too apparent, and so generally does the world accept this as the case, that too frequently is he looked upon as a presumptuous individual if he dare to express an opinion or question the propriety of the acts of our public men, and should he, at the solicitation of his brother farmers, come forward for a public position, how soon is he told that he had better attend to his farm and let those born to higher spheres attend the affairs of state—sufficient for tion of taxes be they high or low, as grasp questions of such magnitude as laws of trade and commerce, administhe generally admitted condition of public sentiment, should it not lead us as thoughtful citizens and members of protection. This latter we claim for ourselves as others do. No doubt earnestly seek to find—as the Breans of old-if these things are so, and if so by what means can such a position of affairs be improved, and the impression removed. Whether shall we sit idly down

ists in the agricultural classes of the find him standing place ft'; the wagon derstanding township or county ac- we would ask again, has the farmer no would like however, to ask him for Uva Unst is the only great remedy.

sometimes been overlooked; but notwithstanding this fact, its extent is being and all powerful for good or evil.

Be exhorted then, eisters, high and low, rich and poor, to overcome all difficulties and obstacles that meet your pathway, by diligence and assiduity, lovingly giving the helping hand, wherever and whenever you can, ever manifesting the spirit contained in the lines:

And a belge of a part of the fact of the graph and the lines:

And a belge of a part of the graph and the lines:

And a belge of a part of the graph and the lines:

And a belge of a part of thinkings show,

The Grops in Stormont.

The Grops in Stormont. y should any one man have to pay a support the statements made; whether

tax that is not charged other it be of loss or gain to the country of tradesmen. If the butcher has any new loans negotiated for payment of old thing to complain of let him debts, of exports exceeding imports, and what effect and increased or decreased merely pays a rent for his market stand, tariff will have upon our revenue and built for his accommodation by the the general prosperity of the country. community, he has no reason to ask for | To these and many other like subjects protection against the farmer. No re- we all sit and listen as though they asonable man objects to proper weights | were matters foreign to ourselves and entirely devolved upon others; our nspectors should be able to measure part being merely to applaud or deand calculate by the cubic foot, and al- nounce, as it affects favorably or the reverse the party with which we are politically allied. Is this fulfilling our part of true citizenship, or are we evading and shrinking from that duty enjoined upon a free and enlightened community, that all classes shall have a voice in, and mutually bear the burden

labors, have our minds received that centrate our thoughts upon important subjects as they are presented, giving expression by tongue or pen as to the best course of action; if so, then may ed and give the quantity of lead and also | we successfully undertake the duties; but if not, let us endeavor to seek the cause and apply a remedy? Of the farmers of this age, what proportion have had the advantage of a

good education, experience and general testimony answer, "small indeed," and also urge that in their early days there were good and sufficient reasons for such a state of affairs; that the pioneer | ture.—Com. life with its hardships and privations, the wants of life, and the scattered position of settlers, all combined to form a barrier to mental improvement so strong that in but few instances was it overcome. But now another stage of life has been reached, when the log school houses wherein thirty or forty children were cramped, have given place to commodious structures, in many instances of high architecturaldesign giving comfortable accomodation to increased numbers. The places for giving instruction have also been doubled and trebled in the several sections, until good schools are now within the reach of every farmer in the land, and his condition is so improved that but a very slight percentage exists of those who are unable to give their

children the advantages of a good education at our public and high schools. The question now arises, are we availing ourselves of all these privileges, or have we not another barrier which is frequently as great an obstacle as those of the early days. Is there not too great an apathy existing in reference to our schools, an indifference as to the class of persons selected for trustees and teachers, and in many sections a prevailing opinion that economy is best served by cutting down the salary of the teacher, little thinking that in saving a few dollars we are losing years of valuable time, as the scholar properly instructed is farther advanced at 12 or 14 years of age than one with indifferent

The old saying that "she who rocks the cradle rules the world," is no more true than that the class of instructors for our youth exerts a greater or less influupon the character of those under their charge; either instilling high and noble aspirations, fostering and encouraging good resolutions and implanting a desire for a thorough knowledge of all tasks undertaken, thus fitting for useful and profitable labor through life, or on the contrary, by a listless and indifferent course of instruction, parrot-like recitations, want of system and energy, a habit of indolence and weariness is acquired, a desire to be relieved of all mental labor overcomes all other influences and we soon have a vouth ready to fill the empty street corner or bar-room after his days labor, and an ambition to do more than barely provide for his daily wants, while the other hand we might have one wisely improving his spare moments, storing his mind with profitable knowledge for future years and thus making the superior saying, that if a farmer can read and write and reckon the price of a load of boy to be a merchant must have much greater attainments, and the one for a awver or docter must be made proficient in all the higher branches and finally crowned with an M. A. or M.D. Now we would ask, does the lawyer

use his classics and the doctor his mathematics in the pursuit of their professions; all answer nay, but the reason assigned for such previous study is that it gives mental discipline, quickening the perceptive and developing the reasoning powers, enabling men to concentrate their thoughts upon a given subject or give attention to different will blight, and recommending the plaints to which males are not subject. many of the most prominent and enterprising expressed their determination, upon its fitted state support, judging of its adaptation in it. Merit will always find its re
The above article from the Farmer's servil. God and doing good to all in the market? and not compel him to occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would ask again, has the farmer no occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the state of New that would prevent diatown appropriate powers, we saw mm tor in the market? and not compel him to occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would ask again, has the farmer no occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would ask again, has the farmer no occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would ask again, has the farmer no occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would ask again, has the farmer no occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would ask again, has the farmer no occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would need in time would prevent diatheir support, judging of its adaptation in it. Merit will always find its re
The above article from the Farmer's and not compel him to occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the other sex, it has below to would need in time would prevent diathe market? and not compel him to occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would ask again, has the farmer no occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the we would ask again, has the farmer no occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the would need in time would prevent diathe market? and not compel him to occasion for thought, perception and in the street in front of the would need in time would need i

who are they which shall be the farmers of the future years? Are they not "The playful children just let loose from school ?" If so, then how are they being prepared for the Wheat may be considered as half a duties which must soon devolve upon them; are the principles of honesty and integrity, and a desire for usefulness in life being instilled and encouraged, and are we also endeavoring to buckwheat looks well, corn splendid, give our youth an advanced culture of and if the warm weather continues a few the highest degree? If so then may we look for a realization of our hopes; but frost. if not, then are we sadly neglecting a | The hay crop is good in the Townmost important duty, and are recreant ship of Osnabruck, in Finch poor, Roxto the trust reposed in us, and false to the instructions and principles of our Order, wherein it is set forth that we every Division Secretary would send shall see that the child is not banished in to you the true condition of the barfrom school, in its early days, to the lar ley crop, and you summarize these, bors of the field. According as we neglect to perform this duty, so shall we the columns of your paper. give to future years a generation which It would be a guide in selling. shall either reflect disgrace or honor The same might be done with other upon their ancestors; one which shall either fall below the ordinary standard undertake to send you a frequent reof civilization, or, one that shall rise to port of crops from this section, and a height above the highest standard of hope other sections of the country will intellectual greatness known to an ag- do the same. This being, done much ricultural community; a generation of valuable information will be dissemincultured sons of the soil, many of ated, such as will be interesting and whom shall earn the highest college profitable. honors, and then not be ashamed to follow the plow: men who can toil with their hands in the daily avocations of the Farmer's life, and when occasion calls forth, can with equal facility in-

Editor, Canadian Farmer.

telligently draft a bill or motion, and

successfully advocate its adopton in

DEAR SIR,-There is no branch of farming where more ignorance and carelessness exists than in that of Horticulture, and in order to assist in the correction of some of these evils, as well as to add my mite in making this department of your paper interous Pills we can confidently recomesting, I have concluded to comply with your solicitation and occasionally write a short article on that subject. If any ideas are advanced, differing from those entertained by brother fruit growers, they will kindly favour us with their views through the columns of The Canadian Farmer, believing that more information will be brought out by discussions in this way than any other. First then as to the cause of not succeeding in fruit raising, one very in time. prominent reason of failure among beginners is that of planting more land with trees, than they can, or and appetite, promoting sound and rewill, care for by keeping the ground planted with some hoed crop, or by another plan (not however so good as the former) by thorough mulching for the first few years after planting. From my own observation, I would say that only about one young orchard in ten gets proper culture. I wish Mr. Editor, that you would print in the largest and most conspicuous type in every issue of your paper, the following never to be forpaper, the following never to be for-gotten sentence, NEVER SOW GRAIN of their offer.

OR GRASS SEEDS IN YOUNG OR-CHARDS. One of the plans I propose as remedy, would be to plant the same quantity of fruit on less than half the land, on the following plan, say

48 standard apples, 30 feet apart, narked thus: O. 35 st'd pears, or cherries, marked thus: P.

x P x P x P x Saved that foot from amputation, in itself; but the timely application of Hagyard's Yellow Oil removed the pain The pear being a tall grower as if by magic, and its further use efacted a complete cure. trees do not interfere with each other. hesides I can affirm that pear trees lief Committee undertook to furnish suffer less from blight when partially shaded by other trees. The other varieties planted at X being short the applicant to select any make of machine she chose. What was the real lived trees will be mostly gone by the test of merit? These women were to time the apples commence to crowd. choose the machine upon which they man. But how often do we hear the On this plan we get 165 trees on one must earn their living, and were free on this plan we get 100 trees on one to select the machine that would do acre or as many as on three and one-them the best service. Now how did write and reckon the price of a load of grain, that is all he requires, while the many advantages gained by introducing the small trees, aside from the increased profit, is the shelter they chine, though the confinites were supgive each other, and then the farmer plying five other kinds besides the has no inducement to sow his orchard "Singer!" Need comment go further? down in grass as he cannot turn in The only office of the genuine "

> Ah! but I think I already hear Dr. compelled to practice the laws of health with the utmost care, particularly fe-W., W. L., N. D. D.-G.—say the pears

stage which requires less care; then the

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER -- I will give you in few words some idea of the crops in the County of Stormont. crop compared with last year, barley not so good as last year by one third. oats about the same reduction, potatoes, from appearances, will be fair. weeks longer it will be past danger of

burgh, middling.

I think it would be a good thing if giving a general statement through grons near the time of selling. I will

Yours fraternally,

H. W. Wood. Sec. Div. Grange No. 45. We heartily agree with the above, nd hope the hint given will be acted upon by Secretaries in general, not only Council or on the floor of the Legisla- Send in accounts of the state of crops, the future prospect, etc, and we will undertake to summarize and give you the benefit through the Canadian Farmr's columns.—ED.

## SCELLANFOUS.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS produce the most salutary effects. Hobson's Ague Cure and Anti-bili-

mend, having tried them. Mothers should use Freeman's Worm Powders for their children.

THE MAGNETICON advertised in an other column is no new invent It has been in use some time, and we have invariably heard it spoken of

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are a certain specific against worms, if given

THE VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES acts like magic, rapidly restoring the strength freshing sleep, and imparting tone, vigor and energy to the whole system. For consumption, weak lungs and chest, and throat diseases, it is the best and surest

erston & Co., Commission Merchants, their line cannot do better than give them a trial, as from their standing and business facilities they are prepared to

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are highly esteemed by all mothers who

DEEP rivers move with silent majesty; shallow brooks are noisy. Like the majestic river moves the man with good health—like the brook, the man with ill health, always hawking, pusiing, blowing, until he is repulsive even to his friends. Hoarseness, colds, coughs, 35 st'd pears, or cherries, marked thus: P.

82 dwarf pears, peaches, quinces, or cherries, marked thus: X.

83 st'd pears, or cherries, marked quinsy, influenza, asthma, bronchitis, and kindred complaints may be cured with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. For sale by all dealers; 25c. per bottle.

A short time ago, a young lad was to, when, by some carelessness, he got his foot severely injured—indeed, the x heel was almost torn off. All the O wealth of a Rothschild could not have WHEN Chicago lav in ashes, the Re-

sewing-machines to the poor, homeless. stock without the certainty of having them destroyed, bendes young fruit tress are not profitable food for stock. In five vears this lot will have reached a YORK.

THE average duration of life throughplanter may set out another lot as be out the globe is thirty three years, and TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20,'78

ENTRODUCTORY. In presenting our renders with the first number of the Canadian Farmer and Grange Record, we will adopt the course usually taken by journalists, to give you a synopsis of the course we intend to pursue in connection with this paper; the principles we shall advocate, and the objects we have in view in undertaking this work. The agricultural population of Canada embraces a large and intelligent class of people, the occupation they are engaged in stands first in importance among the many and varied callings of our pen. The prosperity of this country-as indeed every country-depends largely upon the success and prosperity of the farming comunity. It is a common theme for the postic imagination to dwell upon, and for ages has been sung the song of "honor to the tillers of the soil." Orators in their proudest eloquence have loudly praised the farmer's honesty, and in chosen words and well rounded sentences have repeated the oft told story of the independence of the farmers life. While acknowledging this as the true

position, which should honestly be accorded and enjoyed by those whose toil makes "the fields blossom as the rose," and whose industry furnishes bread for themselves and their fellow laborers in other fields, yet we venture to say that no fact in history is so much discredited, so poorly realized, so generally disbelieved and regarded as a pleasant fiction as this truth is. The world has learned to look with a degree of scorn upon the farmer and his occupation : his quiet and seeming .monotonous life is regarded as one of too little interest to be engaged in by those who aspire to honor and place in the country, and too frequently, it is so regarded by farmers themselves, and taught to their children, hence a lack of interest, a possible falling behind in the race of life was felt. Other occupations. were represented by their societies; com. bining for the welfare of their class and bringing into the common fund their united experience and influence. History teaches us the necessity of cooperation, and the result of combined effort is acknowledged as a power on every hand. The exigency of the times demanded organization among farmers for the purpose of educating, elevating and strengthening a class hitherto so much neglected. A country like ours, where the majority of the population is of the producing class, where agriculture is the leading business, the foundation of the social and financial structure, leads us to assert that our farmers should be among the most intelligent , the best educated and cultivated class of its people, and to assist in the ac-

At the present time there is not pointed in Canada such a thing as a weekly agricultural paper, and as our farmers are eminently a reading class of people, the demand has been steadily growing for such a paper. We now step in and offer to fill this unoccupied ground, which we believe a life of active employment on the farm, a thorough knowledge of the requirements of farm life general knowledge of our country business and present condition, together with the experience gained by the closest intimacy with the Grange since its introduction into Canada, prepares us to fill.

As a farmers' paper, we propose to devote a certain portion to agricultural and horticultural subjects, a portion to Grange matter and a portion to general news, adding other features in futureas necessity seems to demand:

Asan agicultural paper its columns will be devoted to the discussion of al matters pertaining to the farm, the growing of main, the raising of stock, the culture. fruit and yegetables. In each department we will be assisted by able writers and experienced men. We do not propose to treat you entirely our grganic haw, that the Grange is not with high sounding theoretical treatises | a political upon subjects speculative in their character, but give you the kperience of practical, intelligent men, such knowledge as will aid our farmers in applying to the work of the field the principles of good husbandry; a weekly and if properly carried out, will tend to journal full of interesting matter, gather purify the whole spolitical atmosphere ered from the experience of the best agriculturists in all parts of the country. and through this incliner made to do

service as an educator and description of the farm helper in the cultivation of the farm and garden. To the jointy farmer who lacks that experience and knowledge necessary to the successful carrying on of his business, it will offer a supply from week to week of useful information, applicable at all-times, and valuable in its season, keeping pace with the onward march of progress and imprevenent be prepared to treat new theories, advanced opinions, upon their merits giving prominence and advocating the adoption of those only that have stood the test of practical application. We shall not attempt to advecate what is usually termed "high farming," or "book farming," as this is associated with ideas of immense expenditure, and principles based upon abstract theories, yet we are not among those who sneer at this so called " book farming," ready only to accept those ideas which have been handed down from father to son for ages back, but own the fact that our present growing progress, and many modern improvements in the system of agriculture are due to the researches of scien-

tific men. The late Prof. Liebeg, one of the greatest philosophers and chemists the world has ever produced says:

" Perfect agriculture is the true foundation of all trade and industry; it is the foundation of the riches of states, but a rational system of agriculturican not be permed without the application of selectific principles; for such a sys-

manures upon them." Many former | we shall try to accommodate our readtheories now in common practice ers with literary matter, which shall among our farmers have ceased to be always be of a moral, elevating and regarded as scientific, from the fact refining character, such as can be read that the knowledge and practice of with profit and pleasure in every famthese has become so widely spread. What we shall attempt to advocate and supply will be such a knowledge of things, practical and theoretical, as will form a basis upon which to work out practical improvements, advantageous to us, and to give useful information applic-

able to the every day wants of life. As a GRANGE PAPER we shall take for our guide "The Declaration of Principles," adopted by the Dominion Grange, and our best efforts will be put forth in advocacy of these; believing that the broad, comprehensive, ably and well, thus making their busistatesman-like . views enunciated in ness prosperous and adding alike prosthem, are calculated by wise direction to work a great social and financial reform in the condition of the farmers of Canada. During the past few years the ten-

dency among farmers has been towards associated effort. The result of this tendency has been the formation of a society now numbering in this country over 25,000 members. has become an institution of the periods and even though yet comparatively in its infancy is accomplishing wonderful results beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who are engaged in it, and if properly utilized and conducted, will continue to accomplish results beneficial to farmers and their families both socially and financially. The Grange acknowledges the fact, that education, moral status, and a higher culture are essential to its permanent success and usefulness. This sentiment we heartily endorse, and in our columns will give full support and advocacy of all true reforms in support of a higher education among farmers. and in advocacy of tempetanae and good norals amongst our niembers, endeavouring to carry out the specific objects of our Order, "To develop a higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves," "To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits," and " to foster mutual understanding and cooperation." While always giving chief prominence to the social and educational features of the society, yet we are in full sympathy with the effort to correct the many and growing evils in our business relations with the world, among which is the credit system, an evil acknowledged by all business men, and one which is largely productive,directly or indirectly-of the numerous failures and embarrassments so common at the present time. Co-operation in the purchase of supplies and the sale of produce is a subject of importance, and the principle upon which this can best be carried out demands cornest attention, and will receive from us that consideration due to its importance. That all the reforms looked complishment of this desirable result is for as the result of organization have our object in placing before you an not yet been realized, is a fact the but rather timulate to further and re-

> things this could not be expected. It was all "newground" that we were working at, and the best way had to be sought out step by step, yet we should be greatly encouraged by what has been already accomplished, through co-operative effort, and in our paper we shall endeavor to discuss the subject of our "business relations" fairly and freely, in hopes of thus assisting to hasten the time when agriculture and the interests of agriculture and its followers, shall receive a just recognition in all the land; when labor shall receive its just reward, keeping in view the asser- ly won. Improvement and advance tion that "we desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate In politics we will-take no party side.

ewed action, as in the very nature of

but leave ourselves free to discuss quostions of political bearing' upon their merits, adopting as our guide the sentiments so plainly expressed in the "Declaration of Principles" under the head of political relations:

"8. We emphatically and sincerely assemble oft-repeated truth taught in a political or party, organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their

merits, in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true polities; all true statesmanship, f our country.

For we seek the greatest good to the

greatest number. But we must always rear in mind that no one by becoming a grange member, gives up that in alienable right and duty, which belongs one pane regue and duty, which belongs to every citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is the right of every member to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which

he belongs.
It is his duby to do all he can for his ewn party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; and see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinehingly stand by our interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member, that, THE OFFICE SHOULD ADWAYS SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OF-

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference af opinion is no crime, is made by difference of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of

controversy." It is reserved by every Patron, as his right as a freeman, to affiliate with any

tical party, as this would inevitably paid particular attention to bookish indestroy its usefulness and influence, struction in their work, and yet who in At the same time there are funds actual practice put into operation much mental questions—political in their that scientific research declares necescharacter affecting our interest as a stry for the successful cultivation of affecting every person and are quest different times of the year, and of varially think was furnished in generous tions we believe it will be our duty to ous kinds of treatment in preparing it abundance on a soil where previous

As a farmer's paper we shall endeaver at all times to serve your interests first, advocating earnestly the farmer's rights; not losing sight, however, of the broad and honest principle of "equal rights to all." We acknowledge all to be workers, each class dependent upon the other, and that the safety and progress of humanity depends upon each and all filling their appointed places well. Our object shall be to encourage farmers to fill their place honorperity to the country.

#### AGRICULTURE. Much has been written and spoken

must we omit reference to the renowned

George Hope, of Fentenburns, Scot-

and, a very prince of Agriculturists,

whose able and skilful management of

his Lothian's farm attracted annually

cientists and practical men from home

and abroad. Glancing at our own

country, we cannot but congratulate

urselves on the immense strides agri

culture has made in its various branch-

this Canada of ours during the last 25

years. We must not, however, remain

content with the progress already at-

tained or the laurels hitherto deserved-

must be the motto of every farmer's

though the march of advancement la

still remains to be done. A more in-

telligent cultivation of the soil, the

introduction of better classes of stock,

a more intimate acquaintance with the

theory and practice of mechanics, a

practical acquaintance with agri-

pride in the pursuits and profession of

noblest as well as the most fundament-

al of all our occupations from the

quaginire of sloth, extravagance, inca-

pacity and ruin into which it has too

frequently been thrown by the indol-

agricultural myddlers. We summor

every true hearted son of the soil to

the rescue, and join hands with our

circleavours to empoble the dignity of

this most worthy calling, to extirpate

every evil from the farmer's home

and the farmer's fields : and aid in

transforming the discontent and disaster

FARMING AS A BUINESS

enjoyment and profit.

on this all-important subject, and yet servation. Great energy is as absoluteo xtensive is the field and so diverse ly necessary to the agriculturist who multifarious the topics to be treatwishes to be successful, as to the lawthat one returns to their discussion ver, physician or merchant. To keep the ever-recurring ardour and perenahead of his work requires labor which freshness. The practice and only the man who has made a life busiscience of agriculture are matters universal interest the wide world We find men of distinguished wer. We find men of distinguished gifted, sincerely and enthusiastically degirous of ascertaining the how, why and which gives ability to shake off the tenwherefore of results in the culture of the dency to "give up," which all men feel soil. Royalty itself does not disdain to more or less, and which is the great follow the occupation of the agriculturmunchiment in the way of comist, our Gracious Queen being the lete accomplishment. The man who successful cultivator of extensive broad has this quality, which makes the sucacres in Merry Old England as well as a essful farmer, would succed in any distinguished exhibitor at the Royal ousiness he might undertake. The Agricultural Society's Shows of valufarmer requires to know the markets able classes of stock. The Agricultural well, to watch prices for all kinds of College, Guelph, has the honor of posfarm produce and stock, in order that sessing some of the best strains of Her he may be prepared to sell to the best Majesty's short-horn and other stock, advantage. He needs to know well selected by Professor Brown of that inwhat he requires in his business, and stitution. The progeny of these valuwhat he can do without. Like the able importations are annually distrisuccessful merchant, he wants to avoid buted by auction every fall. The Heir getting on his farm what would be so Apparent also indulges a taste for farmmuch dead stock, which he has to pay ng pursuits, whilst many of Britain's for, but which give him no return, benobility and landed classes have done cause he cannot turn them to any promuch to advance the best interests of fitable use. Enough machinery and of agriculture whether as regards the the right kind, enough stock and that ultivation of the soil or the improve of the best sort is what the farm ment of stock. Prominent in these needs, to enable the owner to carry on respects may be mentioned the late and his business in such a manner as to give present Duke of Richmond, Earls him the largest interest on his invest-Spencer, Leicester and Durie, Lords ment. To avoid useless expenditure, Bateman, Kinnaird and Walsingham, to be liberal where economy would be Colonels Tourley and Kingscote, with unwise, (which is often the truest econmany others that space will not admit omy), to have enough knowledge of of mentioning, whilst among farmers character to manage farm hands to the proper the names of Bakewell, Bates, best advantage, to be able to buy well Booth, Jones, Webb, McCombie and and sell well, to hold his own in the race others will stand out pre-eminently for wealth or a competency, require, in among their peers as having contributed the agriculturist, shrewdness, judgto that purity and excellence which ment, patience and intelligence in as secures for the Short-horn, and Polled great or even a greater degree than for Cattle, and Leicester, and Southdown the successful carrying on of any other Sheep of Britain the premier place in business in which the world engages. the judgment and estimation of stock To the man who has these qualities, sucand took masters everywhere. Nor as the ards the cultivation of the soil, cess is pretty certain, and when we find a farmer failing to make his farm pay, with all the modern improved appliwe may quite safely conclude, that like the merchant, lawyer and doctor, who

SPRING WHEAT AND CLIMATIC

his position or calling.

are failures in their professions and

business, the fault lies with the one as

with the other, in a lack of those in-

herent conditions of the mind which go

to make the man of mark whatever be

about which they may know nothing,

recommends. Judgment isen essential

grain to put in certain soils, the decid-

ing on the variety of crops, amount of

stock necessary for the farm, whether

character for a stock, or grain farm

principally, what variety of grain,

looking to the probable market, will

likely pay best in certain years, these and a score of other things are only

wisely done by the exercise of good

CONDITIONS. It seems a mere superfluity to exes throughout the respective districts of press the deep regret with which we learn that spring wheat throughout the Province has suffered very materially, both from the ravages of the Hessian fly, and the extraordinary heat with which we, were visited some weeks ago, at a hearth throughout the land. Ch grain. This will prove not merely a serious loss to the finances of the farmer, been in the years that are gone, much and other produce interest of Ontario, wheel on the horse power. though perhaps not quite so disastrously as would have been the case, had the wheat crop of our United States neighbors been less abundant than it is.

The writer has long felt, that producwith agricultural book keeping, a more tion of spring wheat in our older settled exacting, interest and unquestionable counties is, on the average, both hazardfarmers are urgently required in many this cereal liable to the ills that have instances in many districts, to lift the unitedly attacked it this season, and ence, inexperience and recklessness of dwindling down from 25 hishels to 8 years. We speak of districts admirably of profices and degenerate tillage soil, and who now-a-days cast many a into culture, teening with satisfaction, wistful sorrewing glance at the good old times of 1853, and thereabouts. when spring wheat came to reward their culture, in abundant harvests of from A great want of thought is displayed 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. We have requently by people regarding farming, then as a matter of fact, decrease of pro- following: In Britain, the son who would not do for duction going on side by side with inany active life was formerly held to he craise of skill and experience on the good enough for the church, and in this part; of the grower. The writer's country, many have the idea that any theory of explanation is this, Canada kind of interest is sufficient to make a is by nature a densely wooded

good farmer. That this is a inistake is country, and contemporaneous with proven every day in many and various the introduction and activity ways. Now farming is a business the settler, we see the rapid and which requires more general informa- amazing disappearance of the forest and hold that " Progress towards truth tion, more particular acquirement of carried out with pitiless disregard, in knowledge of scientific kind, more most instances, to the requirements of far future planning more care in car-the soil. By this denuding and impov-rying out every distail, and more pati-erishing process, our country is practically transformed into a prairie one. ence than almost any other business carried on by men. When we speak of causing diminished rain falls, and inparty that will best carry out his pring scientific knowledge, we do not mean creased evaporation. The mighty winds that knowledge simply which is acquirof heaven come rushing unobstructed We are decided in our opinion that ed by a study of books. There are on these arable plains, and who can the grange should never become a poli- many excellent farmers who never tell the occult influences of an exhaustive character they exert upon soils destined for the propogation of spring wheat. We incline to the belief that spring is more exacting in its. demands on the soil than fall wheat, owing to its class, which can only be reached by to the soil. Experience, the result of care shorter lived existence. The comparagialation questions of finance, of tax- fall attention to the effect of different tive rapidity of its growth requires a ation, of corruption in public places | killes of treatment on the soil, of more liberal and assimilative profusion execute as come home to our pockets, watching the result of working it at of plant food, which one would natur-

many other things which the careful quently the painful eye witness, to the observing farmer notes, give to him the fact of successive crops of spring wheat practical knowledge which very few resulting profitlessly to the careful farwould ever attain by years of study of mer, in spite of apparently visible elebooks merely, scientific though they be 1 ments of success.

Quebec, and the Genesse Valley We do not wish it to be understood that we undrvalue these works, all we in the State of New York. were wish to convey is that many farmers in originally, we understand thickly woodthe carrying on of their farms, taught | ed like Ontario, in its primeval condiby experience, use means to increase tion, and bore a reputation for wheat production of the highest order. their yields of products, which science, That reputation, however, is no longer warranted by the results of the present day, and we doubt not, that the utility quality in the farmer. What kinds of of the soils of those districts has been destroyed by the same weakening process, due to the destruction of the forest. However, we merely state it is best adapted from its situation and our theory, though not in a spirit of dogmatism. We launch our speculative idea in the hope that our remarks will attract the attention of thoughtful minds amongst us, that they may arouse themselves to combat and indgment, aided by experience and obovercome the difficulties attendant on the successful cultivation of this most important cereal. We rejoice to think that our Agricultural College is ever widening the basis of its experiments in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, only the man who has made a life busi-ness of not failing, can properly ap-confidently so, to the professional staff preciate. It is not the quality which of that institution, for the solution of results in spasmodic fitful efforts which many problems and litture, that to will accomplish this. It is that deep the individual farmer are beset with fountain of inherent working power almost insuperable difficulties. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where formerly there was only one, is called and justly called a public benefactor, now much more the man who can so revolutionize an important product of our agricultural industry as to double treble or quadruple it. And yet, to do so, would be merely a return to our nominial condition of 25 years ago, the period of luxuriant crops and abundant harvests.

BENEFITS OF THE GRANGE. Whatever of grander opportunity, or loftier possibility, or more practical work the future may have in store for the farmer, the American Cultivat or says one thing is certain—the grange system is really the first attempt at organized effort, and for the present at east is the best channel for immediate and constant labor. It is pre-eminenty a farmer's institution; it affords the busy toilers the opportunity of meeting their neighbors in friendly council and debate, in such small assemblies and gatherings as shall encourage and facilitate the expression of individual sentiment. Grand conventions, immense mass meetings, loudly heralded political 'pow-wows," are fruitless in the advancement of farmers' interest, simply because the farmer has been bred to cultivate the soil instead of cultivating the tongue, and the consequence is the lawyers and politicians control the

A man may overflow with wisdom, but it will never benefit the world unless he gives it expression. Herein lies grange clubs and farmers' clubs, in drawng out the well-considered views of many sound, practical farmers, who, while stimulated to help on the great work of progress, overcome their natural diffidence in the pleasant village meeting, as he could not be induced to attempt in a more pretentious gathering.

Threshing Wheat.

Employ old and experienced threshers, who are shrewd enough to sell their old machines to experienced boys and men, and hasten to purchase new machines having all the latest improvements. Put the best men on the stack or in the mow, and see that the band cutter understands his business also. critical period in the maturing of the And lastly, only employ as threshers, those who are mechanics enough to know the difference between the bevelbut will sensibly affect the milling and wheel on the cylinder and the bull-

In conclusion, it will not be out of place to suggest that experienced threshers should be employed, in order that the machine be properly adjusted so that wheat that is designed for seeding purposes be not cracked or injured. Instances are frequently given where separately in some seasons, but there are the germ broken in several places. unfavorable to the regulation of the should the gleanings (rakings) be on its arrival at the large cities, do it

Another thing in connection with threshing machines, which is worthy of

As soon as a job of threshing is finished, the screenings box should be emptied, and the machine swept from top to bottom before moving it to the next farm. Canada thistle seeds, cockle and many other seeds of noxious weeds are carried from farm to farm-a practice which often results in great damage to the tidy and industrious farmer.-Farm

WE WOULD call attention to the adwhich appears in another column. Par-

pertunities offered by this college to obf sails, and the action of to must the wants of different minds, or hay and other products, these, and yard, and yet we have been too fre- ful one for them.

GRAND HARVEST HOME **EXCURSION** 

Of the Farmers of Ontario. The above excursion has been fully retary of Dominion Grange. We hope as many of our friends as can conveniportunity for a pleasant and agreeable trip. Every necessary arrangement has een made for your accommodation, both on the boat and at the several stopping places on the route. Good music will accompany the excursion to enliven and add to its attraction.

Iu addition to rates of fare quoted in circular, arrangements have been made with Great Western Railway to furnish tickets at reduced rates at any station on the line as far west as London, and east to Suspension Bridge; and on the Grand Trunk as far west as St. Marys, and east to Kingston. Tickets can be procured at any station on these lines for the round trip.

Boats will leave Collingwood on the evening of 27th and 30th August, on arrival of train on N. R., from the south, calling at Meaford, also at Owen Sound, to take up passengers on the T., G. & B. R. Railway. A good time is anticipated.

How many and how varied are the faces which nature has imprinted on our fellow-creatures! The human face with its different features and many cxpressions, is truly a study none are sufficients wise to read and fathern entirely and distinctly.

Often merely an expression keeps an otherwise perfect face from being beaniful; and again, one containing hardly regular feature has been rendered almost divine by its extremely lovely expression. Hence, to a true reader of human nature, beauty consists not only in perfectly chiselled features, but the lisposition, character, and feelings are helping elements; for has it not been said the "eyes are the index of the

soul ?" How quick we are to notice one's face, and how ready and lavish with our criticisms and judgments, and how wrong and harsh these judgments are many times! There is nothing which has so great an influence over us for a time as a truly beautiful face. It was no marvel that Mark Antony with such lofty scorn did cast a world away for Cleopatra's lips!" It was a strange enchantment that held his great heart with Circean bands stronger than life itself.

There is as much difference existing between two pretty faces as between an ugly and pretty one; and the impression made on us is as great. There are some faces we gaze on as we would a beautiful picture, with faultless features and dazzling complexions, but soulless; which fade from our memory when removed from our sight. There are faces too, which are, at a glance, pronounced the great power and efficacy of the | cold, cynical, and proud; then passed by. Stop and study such. Note the pallor of that classic brow, radiant with the light of genius; drink deep from the depths of those large mid-night eyes, for they are the well-springs of nobility of soul. A face of this kind takes its destined place in the gallery of life's pictures, whose likeness, though

shadowy, will never entirely fade away. Warm hearts, bearing their heavy burdens behind gilded and costly masks, often produce harsh faces; while many a fair face has been the mask behind which foul play and many dark deeds have been carried on. Would that the world be more careful, and draw a line of discrimination between the features and expression of the human face ; more would be read rightly, and fewer worthy souls would go down to their graves misunderstood and appre-

British Columbia and the Mother

Old Mother England will have some thing to say about the conduct of her far-away daughter, British Columbia, toward the Chinese. That remote colony has, by her local Parliament, excluded the Chirese from employment on public works. It may be said that ous and unprofitable. Not merely is the plumpest wheat would be found this is the business of the colony only, when placed under the microscope, and that if her tax-payers want to pay with the coating full of cracks, and fancy prices for work to gratify their hate of the Chinese, they have a right other causes at work deeply inimical to Wheat injured in this way cannot be to do so. But this is only a small part the full development of the car, and classed as prime seed wheat. Nor of the question. British Columbia belongs to England. England is now try just expectations of the agriculturists. threshed with seed wheat. The rain, ing to extend her prestige and trade in We have witnessed this grain sown on dews, and sunshine injure the germ. China. For this purpose she is treata well cultured soil, with all the Thegleanings should not only be threshing a Chinese Embassy-just like the elements of success in its favor, and yet | ed last, but kept apart from the one hoofed at by San Francisco "hoodfind that the results have been growing other grain. A little of it will lower lunus" and unnoticed by our Governsmall by degrees, and beautifully less, the grade of the whent when inspected, ment-with profound courtesy. Should more than enough to make up the dif- she permit such anti-Chinese legisla-12 per acre, during the last 15 or 20 ference that would come from selling it tion in British Columbia, including alseparately, for feeding purposes. Those so a proposed measure for taxing every farmed by shrewd practical tillers of the who inspect and grade the wheat crop | Chinese resident of the Province \$60 a year, she would lose the friendship of upon the real marketable conditon of the Celestials. Therefore we expect the British Columbians will soon hear something they don't like from the Colonial Office, and be required to repeal more attention than it receives, is the following:

that un-English act. To the credit of England be it said, that she does stand up for the equal rights of all men on her soil and under her laws. As a champion of such equality, if for no other reason, she has no choice but to

Companions for Life.

-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

prohibit such bad laws in her colonies.

When does a daughter appear so attractive as when showing her love to father or mother—as when employed in lightening their cares or relieving their burdens? It would not be far vertisement of Mr. Edward Lawson, from wrong to say to a young man who is looking with some degree of inties patronizing the "Victoria" may terest for a life companion : Would rely on getting good value for their you know what kind of a wife she will fore." make upon whom now you have your eye? Ask what kind of a daughter In our advertising colums will be she is now. If she is indolently selfish, found an advertisement of the Ontario leaving care and work to her mother of your farms as well as yourself. School of Agriculture, at Guelph. We especially if she is unloving or unduti- Nature has provided a means to restore are glad to say, that under its present ful-beware of her; she is not likely to lost strength. The farmer needs to management it has become one of the make you happy. If she is an affec- study and keep apace with the progress most successful instituions of the coun- tionate and self-denying daughter, if of the times. The Grange furnishes try. We think it is well that our peo- she is intimate and confidential with him with the opportunity. Through ple should take advantage of the op- her parents, you have in that the best it an interchange of valuable ideas promise of happiness in the future. takes place. The value of a live, actain for their sons that acientific and The eye of mother or father beaming active, Grange cannot be overestimated. practical training, which will if proper- with delight as it rests upon a daugh- Its usefulness is almost boundless. tion of untold value.

AFTER all that can be said of the advantages one man has over another there is still a wonderful equality in human fortunes. If the heiress has advertised by circular sent out by Sec- | booty for her dower, the penniless have beauty for theirs; if one man has cash, sthe other has credit; if one boasts of ently will avail themselves of this op- his income, the other can of his influence. No one is so miserable but that his neighbor wants something he possesses; and no one is so mighty but that he wants another's aid. There is no fortune so good but it may be reversed. The sun that rises in the clouds may set in splendour; and that which rise

> How shall we make our Homes Attractive.

lenizens of cities, however limited their resources or unpleasant their surroundings, to leave the stir and bustle of the town for a quiet home in the bountry. To overcome this repugnance to farm life, seould be an especial object of all good Patrons-and indeed every class; for on the cultivation of the soil depends the drosperity of all trades and professions.

merchant sells for all, the lawyer pleads for all, the priest prays for all, the farmer pays for all. The truth of this is een when drouth, freshets, grasshoppers r any other calamity falls upon the farming community. And how the timely rains bring liget and sunshine to the faces of city people, although they have no crops to feel its life giving influence, or lanb to till.

Country homes should not be tolerat-

among us? is a problem not yet rosolvtiful earth.

ness from small means is one of the fine arts, and should be carefully cultivated in a farming community as fields of cern or orchad of fruit trees.

Luxuries rnd elegancies may be cheap s well as expensive, and in a climate so genial as ours, we have only to steal few hours each week form less important duties to give a tropical greenness to the graden, and embellish the humblest cottage. Nature has scattered her bounties with a lavish hand, and us the choice to make paradise of our Califorrepel those who come among us.

In getting a living and laying up to make those of their own home look

more bare and unattractive. "Trifles light as air" make the sum glow all these changed years.

Men and wome should work together in this important cause that each department over which they preside may 240 Acres Devoted to Nurreceive the care so important to accomplish the great end-a beautiful home. In my next I will tell you how a whole neighborhood has been improved and benefited by one cheap, vet priceless blessing .- Flora M. Kimball, in Cal-

ifornia Patron. Eggs for Colts. Mr. Rowe Emery tells, in the Maine armer, how he raised a premium coltafter weaning time, as follows: "I took him to the stable October 24, 1877, and commenced to give him grain. I gave him one quart per day for the first month. I increased the oats each month so that in March 1 was giving him eight | Grape Vines, Raspberry Plants, Cuiquarts every day. The third month I commenced to give him six eggs per day, two mixed with each feed. He weighed October 24, 1877, 300 pounds. This morning, June 3, 1878, he weighed 587 pounds, and stands 14 hands high. I took the eggs away from him the first day of April, and commenced to cut his oats down the first of May. I am now giving him four quarts of oats per day and all the grass he will eat. I keep him in a room ten feet square, cut his grass for him and give him halter exercise twice a day, and I think he is now growing faster than ever before. He has consumed since October 24, 1877, to June 1, 1878, 321 bushels of oats, 45 dozen eggs, 3 busnels of potatoes, and 1,200 pounds of ay.

NEIIGHBORS whose "line-fences" were impassable barriers before the institution of the Grange, now meet in the home and in the Grange, rejoicing in the fact that they "have become acquainted at last," and only regret that they "did not know each other be-LET the farmers see that they work their land scientifically, intelligently, and profitrbly. Time saps the strength

quaintence with the means of nutri- the means ences spell-bound with interest,

in splendour may set in gloom.

There is a general distaste among the

It is truthfully said that although the

ed simply, but made so attractive that the din and dazzle of the town will have no powea to charm those who tasted their sweets, and breathed the puge air of the fields and mountains. "How shall we keep the young

ed by many hard, working, self-denying farmers. The editor of Stribner once aptly said: "If the American farmer wishes to keep his children near him, he must learn the fürence between living, and getting a living." It would seem to a farmer of small means and large responsibilities that living and getting all ving are too nearly synonymous to allow much margin for the plesures of life. Yet how rarely do we find one too poor to afford his family some of the attractions that render home the dearest place of all the been-

Extracting a large amount of happi-

money for the future, we are too apt to overlook the importance of present enjoyment. The last earned hundred dollars goes to buy more land, when we have already too much, as the young people well know, as their longing eyes feast on the rows of books and piles of magazines when they take an anunal holiday in town. And if at a friend's house they look with delight on the pictures that adorn the walls, it is only

of human existence, in proof of which let us turn to our own childhood's home, whose cheap, bright pictures and sweetscented lilacs have tinged with a sunset



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE Winter Session of the Fourth Schol
astic Year of this Institute

Opens on the 3rd of October,

Forty Additional Resident Pupils

The Institution is thoroughly organize

FOUR COMPETENT MASTERS

Inside for each of the four departments of

Agriculture, Veterinary, Art

Science, English and

And three experienced instructors outside and with all the necessary appliances in the School and on the Farm—

ROOMS. MUSEUM;

A model and Experimental

FARM OF 550 ACRES

3 of Pigs and 8 of Poultry,

Mathematics.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST AND CHEAPES BLACK, GREEN, JAPAN and MIXED TEAS

SOLD IN CANADA, CALL OR SEND YOU

VICTORIA Tea Warehouse, THE OLDEST AND



KING ST. EAST.

(SIGN OF THE QUEEN.) HIS ONLY PLACE Where you can select from the largest, best and cheapest stock of New Seasons (crop 1878) pure uncolored unadniess. and cheapest stock of New Seasons (crop 1878) pure uncolored unadulterated Teas ever offered in the city comprising over fifty varieties; gas each state of the carries and cattles, at the prices given in Lists; and also in the original packages of 20, 40 and 60 lbs. at the Lowest Wholesale Prices. GREEN TEAS. 1 Nanking Young Hyson...... 2 Fine Moyune Young Hyson.

2 Fine Myune You 3 Superior " 4 Extra Fine " 5 Curious " 6 Extra " 7 Fine Old Hyson...." LIBRARY, LABORATORY, CLASS-Superior " Extra Fine " 9 Extra Fine
11 Superior Gunpowder...
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13 Extra Curions
14 Fine Imperial
15 Superior
16 Extra Moyune Imperial
17 Very Superior 7 Very Superior 8 Superior Natural Leaf Japan 9 Fine Cultivated Japan Rapidly getting into order, the latest im-

Superior Extra Fine 6 Breeds of Cattle, 5 of Sheep, BLACK AND MIXED TEAS. 26 Fine Breakfast Congcu.

of Teas...... 31 Good Souchong Breakfast

Finest Imported "..... Fine Houghas Cur. Mixed.

Choice " " "
Choice upon Choice which has no

E. LAWSON would call special attention

SOLUBLE COFFEE.

Made in one minute without boiling, put up in 2, 5, 10, and 20lb. tins, at 30c, and 35c.

all others.

All orders by mail or otherwise punctually attended to. La On 25ths. of tea and upwards shipped to one address to any Station in Ontario, carriage prepaid, when on one line of road.

N. B.—A discount of ten percent. from the above List on 5lbs. and upwards.

EDWARD LAWSON,

42 Superior " 43 Extra " 44 Extra Fine"

Yards, Shops and Gardens—the Institute is well prepared to give

Thorough Education In the theory and practice of agriculture.

FOLLOWING EXTRACT From one of the regulations : "Farmer's sons, 'or others following the occupation of farming, will be allowed to attend classes during the winter session of six months, which shall count as a regular year under the conditions hereinafter specified."

Attention is specially asked to the

-TERMS.

TUITION FREE-Board and washing harged at cost. Imbor credited at certain rates per hour.

For full particulars send for circular containing terms of admission, forms of application, &c., to WM. JOHNSTON.

and Most Complete Assortment of

any Nursery in the Dominion.

sery Purposes.

Present Stock for Sale:

25,000 Deciduous Ornanicatal Trees,

Besides an immense quantity of

rants, Strawberries,

AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS

SEND FOR OUR

General Catalogue for Varieties.

We also have a fine stock in Standards and

"Noohead," "Pewankee," "Plumbs,"

"Wallbridge," and "Hastings,"

all known as the

"Iron - Clads,"

being extremely hardy), and now offered for the first time by American agents at from

50 to 75 Cents Each.

Special Price List Furnished

ON APPLICATION.

E. MORRIS & CO..

Fonthill, Welland Co., Ont

S. W. BILL: R. BALFOUR.

"Haas," "Lawyer,"

225,000 Apple Trees,

33,000 Standard Pear, 15,000 Dwarf Pear,

50,000 Plum,

100,000 Peach,

ealthy,"

20,000 Cherry, 🧆

70,000 Evergreens.

PELHAM & FONTHILL NURSERIES.

THE NORWICH IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS

ECLIPSE

The Largest Stock, Best Quality,

AHEAD

OF ALL OTHER GANG PLOWS.

Owing to the rapid increase of our sales we have still further enlarged our plantin grounds and now have about

It is the Most Perfect Implement of its Class Manufactured in the Dominion, and has Advan-

HAS IN EVERY INSTANCE TAKEN

A FIRST PRIZE

Never Been Beaten

IN ANY FIELD TEST

BY COMPETITORS.

Best and Most Useful Implement

The fact is rapidly gaining ground among the farmers, that the Norwich Eclipse Gang Plow is the

IN THE DOMINION.

THE ADVANTAGES WE CLAIM OVER ALL OTHER MANUFAC TURIES ARE THESE

1.—The Plows are adjustable and can be changed to plow furrows of different widths, from six to ten inches. 2.—You can arrange the plow to suit the soil; also the team. 3.—You can plow an even depth furrow through hard places. 4.—You can raise it higher from the ground, as well as to plow deeper. 5.—You can plow from two to seven inches in depth. 6.—Its lever apparatus is the most perfect. 7.—As it can be raised higher from the ground you can move it from one field to another without the trouble of loading on a wagon. 8.—The Mould-hoards are made of Steel, and of the most perfect shape. 9.—The Norwich Eelipse Gang Plow is all made of Iron and Steel. 10.—It is finished up in a workmanike manner by the very best of mechanics.

ALL PLOWS WARRANTED.

BUNGAY & MERRITT.

NORWICH, CHT.

#### LADIES DEPARTMENT.

TO OUR LADYREADERS. There is no branch of business in which the ladies are so intimately concerned as in farming. The farmer's wife and daughters have their part of the duties upon the farm to perform,

which is quite as important as that of their husbands and brothers. acknowledge this in our Grange law, placing them upon an equality, allowing them equal rights and privileges Now we propose to give you equal attention and allow you space in our columns for discussion of the various subjects pertaining chiefly to the household; to woman's work, duties and pleasure. This we desire to make a pleasing feature of the paper, and we see no better way to accomplish it than to invite correspondence from our lady friends. We are fully aware of your ability to do the matter justice, if you can be induced to take hold of it with a will. Devoting some of your time and attention in this direction, will not only be of personal advantage to yourselves, but interesting to others. Then send on your communications, choose your own subjects and use your own language, let the ladies' department be equal in interest to others, and made so by

Short Walking Dresses It is said that the fashion of short walking dresses was revived in Paris by Worth in answer to the prayers of a number of his American Patronesses. Discussing this subject, a correspondent of London Truth says that what with long dresses, which they clutch with one hand, making one-sided bundles of themselves-what with Louis Quinze

heels and almost entire want of tact in

the ladies themselves.

dressing-perambulating women are a spectacle to howl at. than many flowers of superior beauty; With a neat boot nothing can be this little plant has drifted to us from prettier than short skirts for the street. far Egypt, where, as some writer grace-It is almost impossible to induce Engfully remarks, "it may have wafted lish women to adopt this benefaction sweet odours from the banks of the Consumers tell me that they cannot sell short skirts, so they never keep them in by in his ark of bulrushes." We are alum. In two days they are ready stock, but occasionally make them to order. Isn't this extraordinary? I somelittle plant more sacredly, if we knew times think that women prefer slavery truly it had performed this office of to freedom, for there is no greater phylove to the sweet babe in his loneliness. sical slavery than long walking-skirts. We shrink from the tamarisk, though feel like a bird, in a short gymnastic so quiet and graceful, with a feelific of costume. One reason for this singular dread, probably because we have assoprejudice may be that the average Engciated in our minds the use it was put lish woman is less careful in dressing to in olden times of crowning Roman her feet than French or American wocriminals, which has left a taint the wind men, but if she only knew it, by dragof centuries cannot dispel. ging up a long dress on one side, she displays her boots quite as much as she oretaste we have on earth of elysium. would in a short skirt which leaves the How fascinating is the simple descrip-

arms free. Mrs. Langtry's Clothes.

The carriage rolled round with classical female figure in canary and black. It was Mrs. Langtry, the daughter of the dean of Jersey. Her dress was of very delicate canary, exquisitely fitting, without other color or trimming except kilting of the same. The hat was a black velvet turban, with a canary feather; not a soft, drooping feather, but a stiff wing of a large bird, which stood up in the air in a striking way. This coquetish hat, tipped slightly on the side of the head over wavy brown hair and Grecian coil, with black four-buttoned gloves, completed the costume. There was nothing else like it in the park, and no costume so striking in its simplicity. Mrs. Laugtry looked like a canary bird, and was a noticeable figure out in the sunlight. At the Ascot races the other day she was clothed throughout in "white samite, mystic, wonderful;" white gloves, white hat, white feathers, but she had a black silk parasol, lately made to order in Paris, with two L's embroidered in gold on each of the breadths, which interpreted means. "I am Lilly Langtry, and wish you all to know it." -Hartford Courant, London Letter.

Miss Beckwith's Twenty-Mile Swim. Miss Beckwith accomplished the task yesterday of swimming twenty miles in the Thames, and it was stated that the feat was not performed for a wager. but to encourage ladies in the art of natation. The start from Westminster was fixed for noon, but it did not take place until twenty-six minutes later, by which time several thousand spectators had gathered on the bridge and the Victoria embankment. As soon as the young lady, attired in an orange-colored costume, appeared on the steamer which was to accompany her, she was greeted with cheers, and the cheering was repeated when she dived into the water. She was followed on her journey by a boat containing Professor Beckwith and jarring the trees to catch the cureulios. his son Willie, the champion of Lon-He who plants a tree is not necessarily don. She swam in the middle of the stream with a long, powerful breast stroke, and reached Lambeth bridge in he may deserve curses rather than bless-9m. Battersea bridge was passed in 34m., and Chelsea in 47m., while the distance covered in the first hour was and grub-hook. Lord Palmerstonr suce about three and a quarter miles. Going merrily along, the swimmer was off Walsworth in 1h 15m., and Putney, five and a half miles from home, in 1h there there is no variety, however beau-36m. She continued the same measurtiful or usefull, which may not by ined stroke, and in 2h 45m. passed Hammersmith bridge, where a large crowd encouraged her efforts with a cheer. The Ship at Mortlake being reached,

London Telegraph. New umbrellas have a scent bottle hidden in the handle In Paris mitts are not worn

nearly half the journey was performed

in a little less than three hours. Kew

bridge, eleven miles, was shot under in

3h 28m. from the start, and then, for

the first time, some refreshment was

partaken of. At 5 o'clock Richmond

was sighted, and a short distance be-

yond this pleasant resort, a turn was

made for home, the young lady not ex-

hibiting the slightest symptom of fa-

teague. The journey back to Barker's

rails. Mortlake, where the twenty miles

were completed, was accomplished with-

out mishap, and Miss Beckwith, far

from being exhausted, was taken into

the steamer with hearty manifestations

of satisfaction, having been in the water

six hours and twenty-five minutes .-

street, but only in the house. Two ladies created a sensation at the Eaton and Harrow cricket match at London a fortnight ago by walking about in white satin costumes, covered with white lace, the short petticoats reyealing intensely black silk stockings. | that is given.

HORTICULTURE.

FLOWERS. Can anyone on reading this title exclaim, "How hackneyed and tiresome?" Surely not. Flowers come under the head of the few things of which one never becomes weary, that is, if they of sugar, two of flour, one of salt and loved once they are likely to love them a teaspoonful of ginger. Let it all always, and wish ever to have them in scald. When cool add a cup of yeast. sight and drink in draughts-the larger the better-their balmy breath, the sweetest of all fragrance.

A love of flowers shows a refinemen of nature, no matter how rough and uncouth the exterior of the being who possesses this fondness for Heaven's gift! What a strong influence they exert over us in silent modesty! How often will the sight of one of these little blossoms of the field carry us back leagues of life long since swept over by the wing of time, and how plainly do we see again the loved one who gave us one of these when parting, and whom

single one, for while we gaze on and

the Fall which lead us up to a glimpse

without money and without price;"

and the careworn may bend, and hold-

Tree Planting.

It is not well to have a deep shade

around the house. Keep the large trees

at a suitable distance, and let a little

unshine. Have some regard, also, to

keeping an open view from the house to

the highway. Time and again your ap-

ple orchard have been so planted that as

soon as they become large the family

home will bee compleetly hidden. There

is no excuse for this. If the farm be not

large enough to furnish a good location

for an apple orchard away from the

house, it is not large enough to grow ap-

ples profitably. Smaller trees and

shrubs only should be tolerated near

and in front of a dweiling. I make an

exception in favor of the cherry, which

often grows so beautiful that it will or-

nament rather than disfigure the front

vard. Plums, may also, may be kept near

the house for convenience in frequently

benefactor: unless he use good judg-

ment in selecting variety and lecation

ings. Injudicious planting is only mak-

ing more work for the forester's axe

defined dirt as a good thing in the wrong

likewise an intolerable nuisance, and

KEEP the hoe and the spade bright

by use, it is better that these took h

on the outer cuticle, or rind. These

fruit matures. A ripe melon will show

them thickly sown over the surface, A

worn out than allowed to rust,

rom grass and weeds.

place. A tree where it should not be

this description.

for the lovers of the beautiful.

the yolk of one egg. Put the yolk of egg into a bottle with a little of the we never see again! water, then slowly add the other in-The significance that Heaven has gredients, shaking it well until it is as given to each of the blossoms it has thick as rich cream. This a most valugenerously scattered around us is truly able embrocation for rheumatism, or beautiful and wonderful. There is an any pains proceeding from cold. Eastern fable to the effect that each CARAMELS.—One cup of molasses, 2 flower is consecrated to a particular cups of brown sugar, I cup of milk or angel, while the peculiarly delicate and cream, a piece of butter the size of an lovely tea-rose, the fairy of roses, is consecrated to an archangel of the egg, and lb. of chocolate grated fine. Boil half an hour, stirring hard all the highest order, A lover of flowers time: if boiling hard, 20 minutes is could not well select as his, one any

decide it the most beautiful, another of Pour into pans, and when cool cut into equal beauty and sweeter fragance will appear. Alas! like the human race, the most beautiful are not always the SHAKER'S PICKLES TO KEEP TEN purest and sweetest. The mignonette, YEARS.—Half-grown cucumbers fresh which holds within its tiny heart a gathered; wash clean and pack in jars. fragrance that should be known in Make a pickle of salt and water that every collection, is much more popular will bear an egg, put in a piece of alum size of a nutmeg to a gallon of brine; boil and skim it, and pour hot over the cucumbers; let it stand till cool, then pour off. Boil enough vinegar to cover your pickles, spice it to taste, pour it over hot, first adding a small piece of Nile to the infant Moses, as he floated sure we should only cherish this dear to eat.

long enough. When nearly done, put

in 3 teaspoonfuls of extract of vanilla.

A VERY GOOD YELLOW PICKLE may made by taking 1 lb. of ground nustard, I tablespoonful of turmeric, I ablespoonful of powdered mace, 1 tablespoonful of celery seed. Mix into a paste until quite smooth, and thin with good cider vinegar to the consistency of cream. Take cucumbers that have been pickled, cut into pieces and put into pickle bottles; cover these with Still, an affection for flowers is the the above mixture, and cork tightly. They will be fit for use in a week or ten days. tion which we find in Dickens and

FRUIT CAKE is made by taking 11 other authors of the love of the toiling lbs. of flour, 14 lbs. of sugar, 14 lbs. of millions for those bright gems of nature. butter, 4 lbs. currents, 4 lbs. raisins, 1 They are the compensations left us by b. citron, 18 eggs, the rind and juice of Blemons, 1 tablespoonful of powdered of that fair state of blissful innocence mace, 12 wine glasses of wine, and 1 of ip which our first parents dwelt in the brandy. Cream the butter and sugar, Garden or Gardens, and symbolize the add the eggs beaten light, the whites hope, wafted on balmy breezes, of the and yolks separate; then add the flour weet life reserved in the eternal and other ingredients, having the fruit well dredged with flour before putting How sweet to think the wildlings of it into the batter. 1 lb of blanched nature are free to all! On the hill-side almonds, cut into small pieces, is a great and in the meadow fresh flowers await improvement. Bake in a slow oven.

is. The babe may cull and crush, the happy child gather and twine them in BLACKBERRY CORDIAL One quart garlands for May-day's merry queen, blackberry juice; one pound of white the same of powdered cinnamon ing them close to the bleeding heart, quarter of an ounce of allspice, the take comfort that we, too, like the flowers, may perish and pass out of sight for a little while, when the glorimuslin bags; boil juice, sugar and spice ous spring-time of life everlasting shall together for fifteen minutes, skimming cause us to blossom anew in the "sweet well: add the brandy, and set aside in a fields of Eden," where we shall never closely covered vessel to cool. When perish or fade away, but "grow bright cold, strain out the spices and bottle er and brighter throughout all etersealing the cork. This is an excellent remedy for diarrhea.

THE preserving of eggs in any man ner has met with but partial success and, in most instances, total failure up o the present time, but now Chicago takes the lead as usual, and is able with improved machinery that has been tested within the last few weeks, to desiccate from five to twenty thousand dozen eggs per day in a manner as to keep them for any number of years in any climate. The amount desiccated could be doubled with little expense. and, in this manner, immense quantities will be canned when the market is low The eggs are preserved simply by evapofating that portion which causes decomposition and, decay, leaving the yolk and albumen,or the egg itself, in a rich golden-colored granulation, which can be used in cooking at any fime by adding water or milk according to diection to the desicented egg, in which it readily dissolves, in from three to five minutes. The difference between this egg and a fresh egg cannot be detected. as it is nothing else than a fresh egg. By this method it is possible to preserve smed eggs or eggs that are even slightly tale. England and other countries moort millions of eggs annually, and their importations increase with each successive year. The shipping interests and the armies of the world will find one more luxury added to their bill of fare. The West now competes with udicious planting be made to answes the Eastern and Middle States and

> more article to the list .- Prairie Farmer. Mental Cultivation.

Europe in almost everything pertaining

to the table, and this will only add one

A correspondent of the Country Gen-What ploughing, digging and hartleman writes that he keeps his walks owing is to land, thinking, reflecting free from grass and weeds, &c., as foland examining is to the mind. Each lows: Put on the stove an old iron has its proper culture: and as the land tea-kettle, and nearly fill it with soft that is suffered to lie waste and wild water, put in a pint of rock salt and for a long time will be overspread with let it come to a boil. Then fill the brushwood, brambles, thorns and weeds. water-pot with it, and go over the which have neither use nor beauty, so walks twice. Having the grass cut away there will not fail to sprout up, in a from the borders, go over the edges neglected, uncultivated mind, a great once again, and thus the walks are free number of prejudices and absurd opinions, which owe their origin partly to SIGNS BY WHICH TO KNOW A FULLY the soil itself, and the passions and im-RIPENED WATER MELON.—When the Perfections of the mind of man, and melon begins to change color inside, partly to those seeds which chance to card has come, it should not be broken and its seeds turn to black, a small black speck scale or blister, begins to appear doctrine which the cunning of states-

are multiplied and enlarged as the the superstition of fools, raise. Coleman's World says : " No greatpartial developement, only indicates er mistake can be made than to culti-

HOUSEHOULD RECEIPTS THE DAIRY.

YEAST.—In one quart of water boi

a small handful of hops. Grate three

er closely.

large boiled potatoes. Strain the Journal says: A flying visit to .the water, add the grated potatoes to it, cheese factories in Canton shows it to set on the stove, add two tablespoonfuls be, in quantity of cheese made, probably the banner town in the county, and probably in the state. There are twelve cheese factories with a patronage of 5,450 cows. In the best of the MUSK-MELLON MANGOES .- Fill, after eason they receive 113,098 pounds of craping out the seeds, with a stuffing of milk daily, making just 200 cheese chopped union, scraped horseradish weighing from 52 to 68 pounds apiece mustard-seed, cloves, peppercorns and or averaging 604 pounds. Then the salt. Sew the piece in with needle and whole number of cows gave on an coarse thread, and pour boiling vinegar average 93 pounds of milk for one lightly salted over them in a stone jar. pound of cheese. The shrinkage to Do this two or three times, then put date has brought the daily amount of fresh vinegar over them, and then cov milk to 77,627 pounds, and the number of cheese to 128. Now the whole St. John Long's Liniment.—Six number of ows average each day close tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, to 14½ pounds. It takes now on an 4 tablespoonfuls of water, 2 of vinegar, everage 10.02 pounds of milk for one ound of cheese, showing that the milk s decidedly of a poorer quality, it taking over two-thirds of a pound of milk more for a pound of cheese. This is a great shrinkage for this time in the year, and is a fair guide to estimate the whole country with her hundred factories or more. With an early start, a smart horse, and short stories one can start from the South Canton factory and mee the tour in one day.

The Cheese Factories in Canton.

A TEST FOR THE CAPACITY OF COWS. commisioner has been appointed by the Governor of Pensylvania, to example ine and report on the merits of a systel which undertakes to determine in advance the probable yield of milk of cows, by certain marks upon the animals. The marks are chiefly in respect to the disposition and mode of growth of hair near the udder, and a predication can be made with certainty, it is said, as to whether the future cow will be a large producer of milk, if the observation is made of the young calf even shortly after the birth. The discoverer of this peculiarity was a French stock raiser, M. Francis Guenon; he first promulgated it about forty years ago. Since then the theory has found favor with several French agricultural societies. M. Guenon has received medals and pecuniary awards and many stock raisers in Europe are said to base their estimates of the value of cattle upon this system. The mark on the animal is called an escutcheon. The mode by which the value of the system will be tried in Pensylvania is, first to have the State Commissioners inspect the marks on a series of cows in several stables, and make a record of the indications without communicating any facts that they observe, to the owners o the animals. These records are to be sent to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The owners of the cows will make statistical records of the milk of each animal, and send them also to the State board. The two sets of records will then be compared and re ported upon. Some of this work has aleady been done, and it is said that ninety-five per cent, of the opinions formed by escutcheon observation, so far, proved correct.

All fowls like variety in food. So bread, dry, or soaked to be soft and sugar; half ounce grated nutmeg, and | pulpy; or bread and meal and cracked corn together; or potatoes mashed up with all or either, find ready market on same of powdered cloves, and a pint of | their feeding ground. Above all, every the best brandy. Tie the spice in thin fowl loves meat, raw or cooked-raw best. When you live near a city or large town it's easy to get the butcher's raw bone-scrap. Mash this up with a heavy stone sledge, on a sawed-off block of hard wood, and chop up the mashed mass fine with a hatchet. This is the cheapest food out, if you except scraps. Poultry relish fine-pounded raw bone better. It's egg food and shell material for laying fowls. It may be given quite largely with plenty of other food, though scraps are above all available for those distant from large marts, and tan be reached by all: Chop or pound them fine and soak : or soak them and then chop fine; or chop and pound fine and feed dry. Either way will do, as they

like the change. remember that soft food is their delight. around after it is in a thick soun-like They live by the sifting and search which they give to the mud-hole and the pool, and the soft food they there find. So give them soft food-meal and bread soaked in a little milk or the water in which meats have been boiled and the sundries of the swill-tub. Plain stale bread, meal and water mixed with boiled potatoes, will in either state meet

with welcome Another whim about young ducks, that they must not be allowed a bath till some weeks old. This is a mistake. It is indeed best, till they get strength and the growth of some weeks, not to let them wander around loose after it. or tramp with their mother duck or old hen, through the wet grass. But in the little pen, to which at first they should be confined, a sunken shallow pan or basin, or any reservoir out of which they can readily climb, will be their de-

STILTON CHEESE, -Stilton cheese acquired its name from Stilton, in Huntingdomhire, where it was first publicly sold. but it is said to have been made in Wymondham, near Melton Mowbray. At the Bell Inn. Stilton, it obtained such celebrity as to be sold by the landlord at half-a-crown a pound, and it was called the English Barmesan. The process of making it was long kept a secret. To the morning's new milk add the skimmed cream of the preceding evening's milking, with a proper quantity of rennet. When the be scattered in it by every kind of in the usual way, but should be taken off carefully and placed in a sieve to men, the singularity of pedants, and drain gradually. As it drains, gently press the cheese till it becomes firm and dry, and when taken from the vat repeatedly brush it. Great care is required to keep the cheese sweet and half ripened fruit. A full crop of vate more ground than can be cultivate good till fit for use; the time of keep- trees would turn black and peel off. blisters reveals its perfect riperess. The ed properly; and three-fourths of our blister is only to be seen upon a close farmers, and we think we cau safely say eighteen months. In order to eat a which worked between the bark and

but manage it well after it is made. To hasten the growth of green mould, several pieces of mouldy or over-A correspondent of the Ogdensburg cheese are inserted into holes made for

the purpose by a taster; wine or ale is then poured in. But the best Stiltons fection when the inside is soft and rich, like butter, without any appearance of mouldiness. In France, when the Stilton has become very dry, dealers wash it several times in soft water, and then lav it on a cloth moistened with wine or vinegar till it becomes soft and mellow, which it will inevitably do if it be a rich cheese. This simple method generally practised in Switzerland. where cheeses are kept stored for many years, and if they were not salt and dry they would soon be the prey of worms and mites. It is then put in shape in the form of a cylinder, eight or nine inches in diameter. When i s sufficiently firm a cloth or tape is wound round it to prevent its breaking, and it is then set on a shelf. It i ccasionally powdered with flour, and plunged into hot water. This hardens the outer coat and favors the internal fermentation which ripens it.

STOCK ITEMS.

A Discount of the Ox. Farmer" who wrote for The American Cultivator, this suggestive little lay sermon on Proverbs xiv. 4: "Where no exen are, the crib is clean; but much

increase is by the strength of the ox." On few of the many "run-down farms do we find any oxen, and, in fact little stock of any kind. In many towns where, thirty years ago, each 000. highway district could muster from thirty to fifty yoke of oxen, now the entime town cannot produce twenty voke. Here we find the cribs, and, in fact, the whole barn clean of food for man or beast. The great mistake of abandoning the use of oxen on our rough New-England farms has started a decline, which has finally compelled the owner to keep a less number of other cattle, soon reducing the fertility of his farm to a very low ebb. Sub stituting horses for oxen has not proved a success; it costs much more to narness horses for farm work than oxen and more to keep them. Horses soon depreciate in value with age, and beome a total loss; while the ox may be out to work lightly at two years of age, and pay his way until he is of mature age, when his careass is valuable for food. If properly cared for, the market value of the ox does not depreciate with age, while if any ordinary accident befalls him, he may be converted into beef at once without loss. Far different is the case with the horse, for if any accident befalls him he is a dead loss to the owner.

There are still some old fashioned farmers who have adhered to the old way, and have kept large ox teams. In stocks of cattle, and the barns overflow with plenty. If the worn-out farms of flicted with fever. the East are ever redeemed and made them carry more stock, and the recuperation must commence by keeping oxen. The high-pressure system of the modern Yankee, despising the patient ox for his servant, has run him into a dead calm of stagnant waters, from which our pushing friend cannot emerge without at once reversing his course, and coming-back to first principles. The sooner the average farmer becomes convinced of this departure from the true path of prosperity, and again uses oxen in the places of horse teams, the sooner he will cease to talk

A Swine Breeder says: "I have seen several articles on nows eating their pigs, and perhaps my experience may be o benefit. I have a sow three years old which has had three litters. After leav ing the first litter over night one of them was missing in the morning. The second morning on going to her pen l saw the head of one, the sow having eaten the rest. I then gave her one of But above all, about young ducks, two pounds of salt pork, and the rest of the pigs were saved. The second It rejoices their souls to muddle it litter she did not trouble at all. The third she commenced eating, and I lost liquid. "It's their nature to," Boiled two. I gave her the salt pork, and all potatoes are the one that leaveneth was right again. I shall watch in the lump to their hearts content. future and have the pork ready.—Bul-

of hard times.

NEWS ITEMS.

Capadian A sale of Canadian cattle has taken place at the Dundlee Auction Mart, when the animals realized from £27 to

£33 each. Hamilton receives \$10,000 from market fees, \$4,000 from stalls, \$18,000 from licenses. The total estimated receipts for 1879 are \$408,650.

The barns of James and David

been destroyed by fire. Upwards of 2,000 bushels of wheat, from 80 to 100 tons of hay and most of their implements were consumed. Loss about \$8,000; insurance in Brant Farmers Mutual, \$2,100. It is supposed that the fire was caused by tramps having gone into the barn to sleep.

We have received per parcel post from one of our subscribers in Colorado, a specimen of the native grasshoper of that State, and we cannot wonder after seeing this huge insect, at the ravages it is said to pernetrate, however disinclined to believe the alarming reports of its devastating work we might previously have been. The insect is fully six times as large as the grasshonpers seen in Canada. -St. Thomas Times.

Agriculture, in New York employs 251,628 persons.\* New York has 1,139 cheese and but-

ter factories. The High Court of Mexico has decided in favor of the extradition of murderers from the United States.

H. S. Toda confluron, O., having discovered that the bark of his apple not only have one made of rich milk his trees in May and September with love and beauty."

lve strong enough to bear up an egg, and he has not lost a tree since adopted this plan.

It is estimated that over 8,000,000 acres are annually cleared of timber in the United States, and as there are less do not require this for they are in per- than 400,000,000 acres covered with timber, it will require but fifty years, at this rate, to strip the country. The timber in fences is estimated to be worth \$1,800,000. Fifty million cords are burned for fuel every year, and nearly 800,000 cords are used for railroad ties. The chief industry of New Mexico

sheep-raising, and is highly profitable,

while in Colorado and Wyoming Ter-

ritory it is little less so, though by no means as fully developed. The number and value of the sheep in these three divisions are estimated as follows: New Mexico, 1,000,000 head, value, \$1,150, 000: Colorado, 950,000 head, value \$1. 000,000; Wyoming Territory, 225,000 head, of a value of \$450,000. GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 14.—Owing to the sickness of the Mayor and the councilmen, a committee has been appointed by the citizens to distribute pecu-

niary aid for those suffering from yellow fever. The disease is here in its so numerous and destitute, as to make it utterly impossible for Grenada unassisted to relieve or move them. The assistance of the charitable is earnestly Foreign. The phylloxera has made its appea-

The deaths from the recent famine in India are officially given at 1,850, The 18th of September has been fixed

cance in the Malaga vineyards in Spain.

for the distribution of awards at the Paris Exposition A Bill containing stringent provisions

against the Socialists has been submitted to the German Federal Council. The Porte has decided upon certain

tariff changes involving an increase of duties on salt, tobacco, and spirits, to of commerce. Nearly six hundred persons have

been arrested in Germany for disaffection, since Noeblings, attempt on the life of the Emperor. Of the whole number 521 have been convicted, their sentences aggregating 814 years. ----

mon Fruits. This is the season of certain useful

The Medical Properties of Some Com

fruits, and it is well that we know and appreciate their useful qualities. Currants—The fruit of both the black and red currant imparts its virtues to water. The juice of the red current contains citric acid, malic acid, sugar, vegetable jelly, gum-and the juice i said to be diuretic and diaphritic. The juice, when made into jelly or a jam or a paste, is very useful in febrile and inflammatory cases, and in hourseness such places we find, as Solomon says, and affections of the throat. No family of him to say that he will have to rely much inerease. Such farms carry large | should be without these jellies, so | for the greater part of his popularity, healthful and refreshing to those af-

The Raspberry, the Blackberry and Louise will exert. The princess is admirproductive, it must be through making | Dewberry—These plants possess similar medical properties, and may be substituted the one for the other, and belong to the same genus. The bark of dewberry and blackberry should be preferred, as the woody portion is inert; their odor and tastes are similar, and they impart their virtues to water, alcohol or port wine. We know of no accurate analysis of the bark, but it contains much tartaric acid, with bitter

The fruits of these summer plants are highly esteemed as an article of diet, and are made into cordiais, jams, jelly, syrup, and they contain citric and make acids, sugar, mucus, etc.

The fruit of the blackberry makes an excellent syrup, which is of much service in dysentery, being pleasant to the taste, mitigating the sufferings of the natient, and ultimately effecting a cure. It is within the reach of every family at this seamn of the year.

The raspherry affords an agreeable acid drink, rarely disturbing the stomach, and usefully promoting the action of the bowels. We have known fever patients to be agreeably refreshed with raspberry syrup added to water, and we also know it to be beneficial during convalescence.

A decoction of the leaves of the raspperry, or the bark of the roots, has been found an excellent remedy in diarrhea, dysentary, cholera infantum, and hemorrhage of the stomach or bowels. It is well to know that a decoction of the raspberry leaf, diluted with cream, will allay vomiting and the mere force of their position, to

Whortleberry-We have the blue whortleberry, the black whortleberry or huckleberry, the bush whortleberry and other varieties, possessing similar properties, common to the northern states, flowering in May and June and ripening their fruit in July and Aug-Brown, township of Brantford, have gust. We notice that they all yield their virtues to water, are strongly diuretic and astringent.

The fruit of the whortleberry is very useful when caten alone with milk or sugar, and is especially good in cases of scurvy, scrofula, dysentery and derangement of the urinary organs 'King's American Dispensary" mentions that a decoction of the leaves, or bark of the root, is astringent and may be used for diarrhoea or as a local apolication to ulcers. The berries and roots, bruised and steeped in Holland gin, afford a strong diuretic, active and aseful in cases of dropsy and gravel. When eaten in their season, with due regard to quantity, no fruit is more nealthful, refreshing or cooling than the black berries, raspberries and whortleberries. These fruits should be canned, as they are very useful in pies,

When people understand that these fruits, including the current, are among the most healthful articles of diet, they will not hesitate to use them very freely. We rank the current very near the strawberry in its medical qualities. - Detroit Post.

The Bland of Cyprus at one time ontained nine different kingdoms, and more than a million inhabitants. Owing eighteen months. In order to eat a which worked between the bark and to the alleged peculiar temperment of inspection, but is plainly visible when the trees to perfection you must the wood of the trees. He now washes its people, it was called "the home of

Postal Treaty On the 14th inst, the U.S. Cabinet approved of the new universal posta

treaty recently concluded at Paris. This is a revision of the treaty concluded at Berne on the 9th of October, 1874, and the parties to it, are the European nations, those of Turkey and Russia in Asia Egypt, Persia, British India, the United States of America, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republica Peru, Salvador, and all the colonies of France, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Denmark. The various British settlements which are parties to the Convention are Ceylon, the Straits settlements, Laubin, Hong Kong, the Mauritius, and the dependencies of Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad. The changes made in the Berne Treaty, so far as they affect postage rates, go into effect on April 1st next, and are restricted to articles of mail and printed matter, other than letters, the treaty of Berne in the latter respect remaining unchanged as to rates. Five cents are charged for letters and two cents for postal cards. Printed matter of every kind, patterns and samples of merchandise, books, conmercial paper, etc., 1c. for each pack age to one address, and for each weight most malignant form, and the sick are of two ounces, or fraction of two ounces, provided the charge on commercial paper shall not be less than the cents per package, and the charge on patterns and samples not less than two cents per package. Another change is that the maximum weight of commercial paper and printed papers of every kind is fixed at two kilogrammes, or four pounds six ounces. This is an increase from one to two kilogrammes, or from two pounds three ounces to four pounds six ounces. The maximum weight of packages and samples remains at 250 grammes, equal to 83 of an ounce. Under the new treaty both letters and printed matter can be forwarded on partial payment of postage, subject to a charge on delivery of double the deficiency, in the case of the United States. The provisions of the the full extent permitted by its treaties | Treaty of Berne are revised, so as to allow this Government to charge exceptional transit rates for closed mails transported across the continent between San Francisco and New York. The Cabinet has expressed much gratification at the changes in the Berne Treaty, and with the satisfactory manuer in which the U.S. Commissioner performed their duty.

The New Governor-General.

[From the London (Eng.) Standard. The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governor-Generalship, and the consequent transference of the Princess Louise to the chief place in Canadian society, will stimulate forces that are even now actively at work, The new Govenor-General is a man of capacity and culture, and he will know how to make use of his remarkable opportunities. But it is no disparagement and consequently of his power, upon the influence which the Princess ed and beloved wherever she is know and in the stately sphere to which she is about to be removed, she will, beyond all question, win the hearts of the people over whom she is to rule in her mother's name. No Prince or Princess of the Royal Family has ever failed to quicken the sense of loyalty which is never absent among our colonial fellow citizens, and even the Home Rule members of the House of Commons have been forced to confess, more or less reluctantly, that the Duke of Connaught made himself extremely popular during his recent residence in Ireland. We have therefore no fear that the experiment which the ministry have courageously attempted, will fail of success. It is, however, a novel, and we believe we may say, a quite un-0 precedented experiment. If it should CH succeed, there is no reason why it should not be extended further, and why the Princes of the Royal Family should not be relieved from the meriness of a life spent chiefly in amusements. Men of cultivated minds and high conceptions of public duty who happen to be born into a position such as that of a royal Prince, are precluded from exercising their powers, as noblemen and persons of wealth may do, in the field of political activity. Yet they do not feel the less that they owe something to their country, and to the Imperial ideal upon which their own rank and ease are after all dependent. It is in their power, without any remarkable exertion on their part, and by strengthen the unity of the empire, and if the dread of failure were taken away, we are satisfied that more than one would be found willing to undertake if the dread of failure were taken away, the responsibilities of Colonial Government. The result of the experiment which will be tried in Canada will be looked for on this account with the more anxiety, though we do not admit the slightest suggestion of a doubt that it can be other than successful.

Objects of Charity. In a room in Lisson Grove there welt, or seemed to dwell, a family ap-

parently in a pitiable degree of dis ress; the husband with a hand ough, the wife emaciated, the children in wretchedness. All these appearances were put on to extort charity, and were successful as a means of living. It turned out that the family had two nomes, one for day, the other for night. The night residence was in a treet leading out of Oxford street, and was a very comfortable abode. Hither the family repaired after the fatigues of the day, to enjoy the contributions of the charitable societies they preyed upon. No one seeing them in their evening dress, in their evening quarters could have imagined they were the ame beings who seemed so woe-begone during the day .- Chambers Journal. A sad accident occurred at Parkhill

on the 16th inst., by which a young boy, aged about six years, son of Mr. Martin Fogarty, of that place, was burned to death. He was in the act of building a fire, and in putting coal oil out the god and igniting it, when the can burst and the flames caught his clothes, and the poor child was so frightfully burned that death ensued a couple of hours afterwards.

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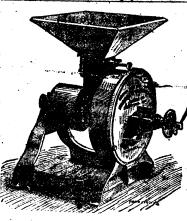
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that the only book giving the complete history of the travels, explorations, important discoveries, and thrilling adventures of Mr. Stanley in Africa during 1974-1977 is now published, under the title which appears at the head of this advertisement as the Canadian COPYRIGHT EDITION. COPYRIGHT EDITION.

Two spurious books, one entitled, "The Achievements of Stanley in Africa," and the other, "The complete Explorations and Adventures of Stanley "have been advertised. They are a rehash of Livingstone and other old books of African travel and of Stanley's letters. The First is the Original spurious book published in Philadelphia, written by T. J. Headley. The second is an interior copy of the first. Both nave mostly old flustrations. See that you get the genuine work written by Mr. Stanley. Each copy in cloth has a cut of the continent and the word "Africa" stamped on side.

Agents Wanted in Each Township

JOHN B. MAGURN. Publisher: Toronto THE FAST STAUNCH A 1

STEAMER PICTON Capt. W. H. Morden,

IN connection with the Welland Builway has commenced her regular trips for the TORONTO

PORT DALHOUSEE. Leaving Part Dalhousic every morning marrival of the morning train from Port Colhorno and other points, and arrives in Torocto at 11 A. M.

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THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE

Thorough-Bred

SURPLUS GRAINS

Ontario Experimental Farm GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Will be held on THURSDAY, SEPT. 12th, 278,

when a lew Short-Horn and Hersford Bull Callwes about 50 Rams and 30 Ewes of Obts-wold. Lestester, Southdown and Oxford Down Sheep, with 25 Berk, and Windsor Pigs, as also several pulls of various Pure Breeds of Poultry, willbe disposed of withreeds of routes, mit reserve.
Antibe same time several hundred business it the heaf Spring Wheats and Oats will be said, as likewise all surplus grain.
Catalogues on application to

WILLIAM BROWN, Ontario Experimental Farm Guelph, Aug. 1sth. 1878.

The Farmer. Il the sea tions here on earth, he farmer ranks the first, ugh some may reckon him debased a tolling in the dirt.

Tis nature's calling hopursues, As with seweaty brow He turns the sod all upside down, And guides the steady plow.

When spring with all its merriments, O'er spreads the field with green, And naught save notes of joy is heard And naught but smiles is seen.—

The farmer turns his tillage lands, And who so happy now. As he while whistling to his team He guides the shining plow.

For love of wealth some get ensuared to in speculation's toll, and others when disasters come are surambling for the spoil. Still does the prudent farmer pay To industry his yow, Nor heeds the struggle nor the strife, But steady guides the plow.

His wife doth deems it her concern To milk the bonny cow. And cheer her ruddy hasband, As he guides the steady plow.

Now to be ever thus content, Say wights would ye know how, "Tis but to mind your own affairs And steady guide the plow.

# FIVE THOUSAND A YEAR

HOW-I MADE IT. BY EDWARD MITCHELL.

The following is the beginning of an arti-la, which fourthally read will be found of much interest said full of valuable infor-mation. Too long to insert in one issue it will be continued through successive numhers until the whole is published. We have selected it as a serial from its aptability to the wants of our readers and the particular matter we intend to furnish.—ED. CHAPTER I.

In 1856, misfortune overtook my father in his mercantile pursuits, and avaricious creditors eagerly gathered up the very last item he had accumulated for years.

Consequently I was forced to give up the cherished idea of a college education, and go forth to grapple with the stern realities of life. I had been exceedingly fond of my books, and learned rapidly; this was all my stock in store, with which to go forth to make my way in the world.

Born and bred in a western country

my way in the world.

Born and bred in a western country town, I had large ideas of a city, and was convinced it was the great field into which one must only enter to come out well supplied with earthly goods.

Led by this vague guiding-star I went forth, believing the great city of New York should be the Mecca toward which I must increase and there and which I must journey, and there find my fortune. I arrived in New York, and found myself a stranger in a strange land. Without a trade, I had nothisnd. Without a trade, I had nothing to recommend me; no friends to intercede for me. Without any particular knowledge of anything whatsoever, and without any business experience, I was forced to withdraw as often as I applied. A cold and heartless world it appeared to me.—

Day after days I searched up and Day after day I searched up and down through the great city, to find night overtaking me, with nothing accomplished, without hope, and daily becoming more and more discouraged, until I found the little means, given me by my kind mother with her blessing, dwindling down. Poverty began to stare me in the face, and that matters would come to a crisis soon was ters would come to a crisis soon was very evident. Thus driven to the last extremity, I hired out as a boy to a broker, upon the magnificant sum of

one dollar and twenty-five cents a eral sequentances, and I found distribution, which paid me four dars

For some two years I roamed from one position to another, watching my opportunities to secure each year betrewarded by a position as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house, in which I soon became one of the ffxtures of the institution. After three years of devoted and

strict attention to business, I was peryear for my services. By purchase all my cothing at wholesale, I succeed ed in making all my points meet.

In this situation my hours were from eight to five, and my evenings were devoted to reading and improving my

This was a pleasant and cherished pastime, and my taste ran more to hispry, biography and the sciences than to

During this time I felt sorely the indage under which I was forced to ive for my necessary support. I tonged to be a free man, to be my own master, but in vain. Every avenue into which I might wish to enter, every opportunity whereby I might turn the now quality will be what was anticipated. It promised fair to be an abundant crop, but the smusually early and intense heat, follows. more vexed I became, and the more determined I was that I should fight my way into some business, for my own account. But alas! it was all in vain! I had no moneyed friends to help me, no rich relation to die and

leare an estate, however incommer-I had become fully convinced that no chance would be left for me as partner in the firm, however useful I might become, as my employers had large families, and sons just ready to come upon the scene of action. Other fields must be found, and the sooner a foundation was laid the better. By chance, I read one day an article on small-fruit sulture, which interested me, though some of the statements appeared rather some of the statements appeared rather possible of the markets, and was surprised the markets, and was surprised the lightest of than one at the immense amounts and profits of the lightest. I said at once, this is the work for me; why can I not raise fruit and bezries, and vegetables to sell as well as any one? Upon a more different myssigation I became more thoroughly convinced, and was not long in deciding that some such occupation that some such occupation that some such occupation that some such occupation and 640 grade Durham solved to spend my winter reading upsolved to spend my winter reading up-om agriculture and small fruits, to save om agriculture and small fruits, to save every penny to the utmost, and in the spring go into the suburbs, hire a small piece of ground, and spend my leasure better class of animals for stock raising better class of animals for stock raising hours cultivating it as an experiment. The more I studied the more I be-The more I studied the more I be-time interested and confident of suc-tests. In the meantime I was searching diligently for information from practi-ent trackers and fruit-growers, and visited many of those noted growers whose names are familiar to the agri-cultural press. I found them very clever, and willing to impart informa-tion, which was in striking contrast with the all-grasping and avaricious men of the city.

CHAPTER II.

Having prepared to enter upon a unption libre active than any of its rs, and a winter's reading and study having prepared me as far as theoretical knowledge could avail me, was almost a new man in all agri-I was almost a new man in all agricultural matters. Such had been the
increase in my goneratina formation, and
the great improved to be a file confident
month proceed without mouths, files re
continuous and het was before me.

Clary take me the was before me.

Clary take me the was before me.

Clary take me the was before me.

Conference

knowledge was small, compared with what I had yet to learn. Early spring came upon me before I realized the winter half gone, so deep had I been in-

By putting in practice the plans I had made the previous fall, I had accumulated in the savings bank the small sun of seventy dollars,—by laying aside ten dollars every month, no matter what were my necessities for using it otherwise. This was all I had in hand with which to commence operations. How to invest this amount to the

best advantage was now the great prob-lem I had to solve. In whatever I undertook I had determined it should be done without the necessity of ne-glecting my other duties appertaining to my business in New York, for the first year at least; for I could ill afford to throw up a sure and steady incom for an improbality of success. To a complish this it would be necessary for me to establish my basis of operation me to establish my basis of operations somewhere within easy access of New York. To think of buying with my small capital was entirely out of the question, and my only alternative was to rent a small piece of ground adapted to my requirements.

I had acquired many useful him from truckers, and also noticed the

the largest number of them came principally from different portions of Long Island, and not very far distant either.

I searched and advartised without any success. I tried another expedient, of taking short numbles into the country suburbs near the city and thereby was better informed of the general summendings of the city than ever before, witnessing many things and learning many facts which greatly surprised me. It is possible for people to live in the city a lifetime, and know nothing of their surroundings. So nothing of their surroundings. So much rock, and the great distance to the upper part of New York, or Manhat-tan Island, attended with the great inconvenience in travelling to and fro, was a great barrier to locating in that vicinity; while to New Jersey soil I was quite averse, although the sans of transit were much more frequent and

desirable than at any other place. There was no other point apparently more convenient or better adapted to more convenient or better adapted to my wants, which remained, than the Brooklyn or Long Island Shore. But even here I found trials and tribula-tions, though of a different nature. This city being spread over more ground though not so thickly built up, had the same deficiency in means of transit, and the distance across the city to its suburbs was nearly as great. The soil in the suburbs was light and loamy, and quite free from stones, and to my untutored mind had every appearance of what

The scarcity of houses left many lots in open ground, which were held principally by capitalists as a speculation, waiting for time and increase of inhabtants to raise the value of their lands. I picked out a nice plot of several lots adjoining, which I judged to be about half an acre, and made dilligent search for the owner thereof, whom I found to be not easily persuaded, not knowing when he should sell; but finally he agreed to a lease for one year for one hundred dollars. He assured me I would not succeed; if from no other cause, its proximity would lead some evil-minded persons to commit serious (TO BE CONTINUED)

Financial and Commercial.

The Harvest. It is fairly acknowledged that the abund ant harvest predicted in the glowing ac-Of course this did not pay very well, counts which poured in from overy section atthough here and there the yield per sore 000 bush; oats, 12,000 bush. of last year, yet, on the whole, we incline t the opinion that when harvesting operations are completed and the grain garnered, it will be found that the bulk is neither great ter pay and prospects, until at last I was er in quantity nor better in quality than the previous crop, and these remarks are equal-ly applicable to the United States in consection with their crops.

Returns from the States, comprising the great North-West, from which Europe draws reported transactions in new barley are for so much of her supplies, go to show that al fough there has been an increase in theaverage of spring wheat sown of nearly 35 | the actual consumers make their presence per bent., yet notwithstanding that, the ag- elt in the market. regate yield will be between six (6,000,000 and seven million (7,000,000) bushels less than last year, and the quality generally act as good. Canada spring wheat will make no better exhibit. There is no getting over the fact of our crop being a poor one, and the esti-mates so far made up of the quantity in this prevince give 8 to 10 bushels per agre as about the average yield, although in particular districts it may range as high as 15 bushels, whilst in others not more than 6

course of monageinto my pocket, seemed fair to be an abundant crop, but the thoused with the simple fact that the truncally early and intense heat, followed against these stern facts, the forced the growth, then suddenly checked it, the result being too much straw, and the wheat itself deteriorated in substance and weight. In contradistinction to this, reports from the Western States are encouraging, Their Winter wheat is of excellent quality, and it is estimated that in nine States the aggregate yield this year is forty million (40,000) bushels in excess of last year; and this is an important factor, which must not be overlooked, as it will have its effect in

> Has also been injuriously affected by the weather. It has lost substance through being ripaned too soon under the influent of the prematurely excessive heat, beside the recent heavy rains have made it darker in color. Altogether, our barriey crop is not likely to come up to the standard of last year either in weight, color, or quantity; and the United States in respect to this erreal

Care are an average grop Press, rather short. Dippress Come looks well all over; and Boo Crops give promise of an abundant yield, and an scarcely be injured now. The Cattle trade with Great Britain is as susping vast proportions. On Tuesday one Toronto firm shipped direct (via Grand Trunk) 1,500 Leicester and Cotswold sheep, and 640 grade Durhams. These animals were drawn chiefly from Wellington County,

WELLAND, Aug. 20 1878.

town:	
GBAI	
Red wheat, per bushel	
White wheat do	0 95 to 1 00
Corr	2 50 to 2 75
Cors a al	1 25 to 1 60
Chopped Feed	
Bran	0 60 60 0 00
Middlings	,
Corn	0 50 to 0 00
Oats	0 84 to 0 85
DATET AND VE	GETARLE.
Potetoes, per bush	0 50 to 0 60
Butter, per yound	0 10 to 0 15-
Reas	0 12 6 0 19
Cheese	6 19 to 0 00
Briter, per pound Eggs Cheese Lard	0 10 to 0 19
V 100 1	MA STATE OF THE ST
Beet, rossi, per lb	0.16 40 8 00
Beef, steak, perib	0 10 40 0 00
Montain was Dr	0.07 45 0 10
Kutten per 1b	0.04 40.0 10

Exvanerate. Aug. 20, 5 P. m.—Flour, 21s to a couldner wheat, 6e to be 8d; red winder, 8d to 10 fed; alub, 8d is 10 fed; white, 1m 3d to 10s 6d; alub, 8d is 10 fed; corn, 22s 6d to 25 fe; eate, 8d to 25 fed; past, 25; jerkey, 2s; perk, 46; is 15 fed; buson; 25 fed; to 25 fed; always, 15 fed; 25 fed; 25 fed; always, 27 5d; heel, 4s ch. 4s; 105 fer; and 10 f

Transactions in wheat and flour during the week have been very light, and stocks on hand remain about the same. The receipts have about balanced the shipments. Fall when has been nominal; but Spring has een in request by local millers, who are buying cautiously however, and only suffi-sient to fill orders in hand, as they regard the price too high yet for holding. There is a strong probability of a drop in price, when ever the new crop, is freely marketed.

Old Barley has been changing hands to a ousiderable extent, but in most cities, or private terms. It may be, however, consid ered firm at quotations. No new barley has been marketed yet. FLOUR.-Spring grades are in active de-

mand and searce; fall, although the supply in better, is not so much enquired for.

with last year.

demand for it all.

CARD.

General Commission.

Consignments or Orders.

Steadily Increased,

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

GRAIN, FLOUR

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Solicit Additional Business

Confident in our ability to give satisfaction

The prospects are favorable to a considerable reduction in the rate of insurance on the elevators, which will be an inducement to shippers to move Grain and Flour to To-

We Spare No Expense

GENERAL ORDER

BUSINESS.

This branch of our business is increasing sat-isfactorily, and with a view to its further ex-tension, we have completed arrangements with

MANUFACTURERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS

So that we can supply

Teas, Sugars.

General Groceries,

EVERYTHING THIS MARKET

Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Communications promptly an-

N. Weatherston & Co.,

WAREROOMS

ESPLANADE FOUNDRY

C. J. WHITEHEAD,

(RETAIL BRANCH,)

Stoves, Furnaces

Parlor Mantles & Grates,

120 KING ST. EAST,

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Head Quarters for HARTE &

McKILLOP'S Noted Goods.

THE CELEBRATED "CROWN JEWEL" Gven and Heating Stove. The "DUFFERIN" Range for Coal —ann specially for Farmers. The Splendid Wood Stoves

AND

In addition to a great variety of BOX and other HEATING STOVES, AGRICUL-TURAL FURNACES, &c.,

Very Liberal Rates to

Grangers.

Dr. William Gray's Specific Medicine

"Farmers' Friend."

"Iron Cross."

"Gold Finder,"

23 Church and 62 Front Sts.,

SUPPLIES, AT THE

be	The market closed firm.		
rd	PRICES AT FARMER'S W.	AGGONS.	
10	Wheat, fall, per bush	8 0 94	8 1 04
c-	Wheat, spring, do		1 08
	Barley, do		0 77
or	Oate, do		0 35
ns	Pess, do	0 60	0 62
w	Rye, do	0 60	0 00
• • •	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	5 50	6 00
y	Beef, hind are per 100 lbs	non	θ.
10	Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs	non	в.
88	Caickens, per pair	0.30	0 40
	Ducks, per brace	0.50	0 55
t-	Upese, each	none	в.
	LERUITAGY#	none	θ.
	Butter, ib rolls	0 18	0 20
ts	a large rolls	0 12	0 15
	F " Tub dairy	0 12	0 14
t	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 12	0 13
3-	Posasoes, per bush	0 60	0 70
	Apples, per bri	1 50	2 50
g	Prions, per bush Tomatoes, per bush	1 00	0 00
r.	Tomatoes, per bush	0 60	0 75
at	Filippo per dos	none	
			0 20
į-	Heets, perdes	0 25	0.30
e	Beets, per dez Parmips, per bag	0 40	0 25
4	Hay, per son	9 00	18 00
**	Hay, per ton	12 00	14 90

MONTREAL, August 20. FLOUR-Receipts, 3,200 bbls; sales, 200 mand light; quotations are—superior at \$5.05 to \$5.10; extras at \$4.95 to \$5; fancy at \$4.85 to \$4.90; spring extras at \$4.85 to \$4.90; superfine at \$4.50 to \$4.55; strong bakers at \$5 to \$5.25; fine at \$3.50 to \$3.60; middings at \$3.15 to \$3.25; Pollard's at \$2,90 \$6\$3; Ontario bags at \$2.85 to \$2.40; city do. at \$2.50; sales 100 bbls spring extra at \$4.90, and 100 bbls superfine at \$4.50. GRAIN-Nominally unchanged. Provisions-Nominally unchanged.

Asses-Nominally unchanged. Detroit Markets. DETROIT, Aug. 20, 12.50 p. m. WHEAT-Lower; extra white at \$1.082; No. 1 at 1.072 for cash; \$1.074 to \$1.072 for August

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 205,000 bush. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 160,000. Milwaukee Markets. WHEAT—At 99% for cash or August; 94% for September; 92% for October; No. 3 at

Oswego Markets. Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1 p. m.

WHEAT-Unchanged; new red State at \$1.03 to \$1.05; new white State at \$1 to \$1.10. CORN-Steady: No. 2 Toledo at 40c: re lected at 48c. OATS- Quiet; mixed State at 30c; white do

RYE-Inactive; Canada quoted at 63c in

Toledo Markets. Tol.BDo, Aug. 20, 12.10 p. m. WHEAT-Active; No. 2 white Wabash at \$1.08; No. 3 at \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 1 white Michigan at \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\); extra white Michigan at \$1.09 amber at 99½ to 99½ for cash and August. No. 2 red at 99¢ for cash; 98½ to 98½c for August; 97½c for September; No. 3 at 94c to 94½c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, at 99c; western amber at 98c.

Conn-Steady; high mixed at 42ic; No. 2 at 42 to 42 to; No.2 white at 45 to; rejected at 40ic; damaged at 35ic. TOLEDO, Aug. 20.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 830,000 bush corn, 70,-SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 158,000 bush; corn, 31,

Prices during the early part of the week were strong but have since declined, and are now lower and weak for wheats, future delivery. New barley will be very scarce in the Western States, but California will have considerable surplus, and it must also be borne in mind there are large stocks of old barley in malt, as proof of which, brewers and malsters are not buying yet, and the future delivery, and purely speculative. All

English Market.

Aug. 20.

London Cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, quiet: corn, firmer. Idverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, quiet but steady; corn, atrong; American Western mixed corn, per qr of 504 lbs. 23s. 3d.

Canadian peas, per qr of 504 lbs. 3ds. 3d.

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Livarnool markets for each market day during armool markets for each market day during

e pass	Me	k :-	-	oac		mm	Ke	a	·y	auı
	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.		Aug. 16.		Aug. 17.		Aug. 19, 5 p.m.		Aug. 20,
100	D	. 5.	D,	8.	D,	8.	D.	в.	D.	8
lour24		24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24
wheat9		9	7	6	8	9	8	9	8	2/
wintr9		9	8	9	8	. 9	8	9	8	•
/hite 10	6	10	6	10		10	7	10	7	10
lub 10	9	. 10	9	ш	10	10	10	10	10	. 10
orn23	Å	23	Ó	23	8	23	3	23	3	23
			10	2	10	2	10		10	- 9
arley, 8	0	- 8	0	3	0	8	Ō	3	Õ	84
ee.se33	9	38	9	84	0	84	ŏ	34	ŏ	84
ork49	0	49	Ò	49	ō	49	Ŏ	49	Ō	. 49
ard48	9	39	Ō	38	Ð	38	ŏ	38	ŏ	37
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acon 82	6	36	o	37	Õ	37	ĕ	37	ě	87
allow87	8	37	.3	87	3	87	3	37	š	37
	~		~		_		_		•	٠,

Live Stock Markets EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 20, 9:20 a. m. CAPTLE—Receipts, 1,234; shipments, 1,717; few selling; 15 to 35 coff from last week.

Hose-Heceipts, 3,410; shipments, 4,510;
Yorkers, at \$4,10 to \$4,30; Philadelphia's at \$4,000 \$4,85.

Buller—Receipts, 2,640; shipments, 2,960; shilling slow at last week's prices; all very common. JERSEY CITY, Aug. 20, 10:30 a.m. SHEEF-Firm, at \$4 to \$4.50; receipts, 200. LAMBS-Firm, at \$.25 to \$5.75; receipts,

U. S. Tards, New York, Aug. 20, 10:35 s.m. Summ - \$4 to \$4.50; receipts, 511. CANY - At \$5 to \$6.50; receipts, 89. East Burrato, Aug. 20, 11:25 a.i Eart Burrato, Aug. 20, 11:25 a.m.
Carrine.—Receipts, 13 cars; 1 car through;
adments, 15 cars; nothing doing.
Biogs.—Bayerpts, 13 cars; 6 cars through;
adments, 15 cars; 2 cars to New York; mad
by quiet; bawy grades quotable 10c lower;
alia, York weights, at \$4.25 to \$4.50.
Barrine.—Bocapts, 94 cars; all sale; shipments, 10 cars; market dull; western at \$3.50
ab \$3.75; extra at \$4.05 \$4.00.
LAMMS.—At \$4.75 to \$5.194; ten loads unsold

Bit, Louis, Aug. 20, 11.20 a. m.

Phogs.—Eary: Yorkers at \$4.40 to 24.50.

Hogs Easy; Yorkers at \$4:10 to \$4:30; pasking at \$4:20 to \$4:40; butchers' to fancy at \$4.50 ty \$4:60; receipts, 2,500.

PROBLA, Aug. 90, 11:36 a. m.
Hogs Steady, at \$3:60 to \$4:30; receipts, \$75; shipments, \$60.

Boston Wool Market. Poston Wool Market.

los only redeeming feas in the wool market this week was the dend the combing and delaine fleeces at
adv and firm prices. All other kinds were
sedingly dail, and for clothing wools
scally the Market has a decided tendency
sand lower prices. It is now evident that
prices paid in the interior were too high,
unless the demand improves it will be dirt to place early purchases at cest, and the of prices paid in the interior were too high, if unless the demand improve it will be difficult to place early purchases at cost, and the sparthases in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsyanis can only be turned over at a loss, unfacturers appear as indifferent about pilles as at any time during the past sax mitis. Sales comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania loss. No. 1 X, XX, and above at 36c to 35c; anight We. 1 and X, at 36c to 36c; Wisconsin at 38c to 35c; low Sected to 36c; without the sales of the same and selected lots 30c to 35c; combinar and delaines. 35c to 36c; washed combines and delaines. 35c to 36c; washed combines and delaines. 35c to 36c; stan, 17c to 27c, Colorado, 20c to 25c; soured to 35c; tub-washed, 37c; super and X leaf, 35c to 35c; tub-washed, 37c; super and X leaf, 35c to 35c; tub-washed, 37c; super and X leaf, 35c to 35c; tub-washed, 37c; super and X leaf, 35c to 35c, california wools quiet; so affect, comprising for the week, only 30c los, at 30c to 35c demestic for the week, 5,450 lbs.

The Great English Remedy
is an unfailing enre for
Senional Weakness.
Sperma or shoot, Impotency, and all diseases
Before that follow as a seTaking quence of Self Abuse; Taking.
as Lose of Memory, Universel Lamburg.
Pois in the Back, Danness of Victors, Francisco del Api, and many other diseases that
lead to incomity or Consumption, and a Premature Greek. In Pate, 21 per package, or
nix postingue for 26, by mail free in postage.
Full particulars in our panumber, which we
desire to send tree by mail to every che.

Chicago Markets. CHICAGO, Aug. 20.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Dull and lower; No. 1 red winter at 98; to 98;c; spring at 93;c for cash; 96;c for Angust; 90; to 90;c for September.
Conw—Inactive and lower at 38;c for cash; 38;c for September.

The successful agriculturist FARMERS Sels for September:
BYE—Duli and lower at \$8.
BARLEY—Duli and lower at \$1.10 for cash;
\$1.11 saked for September.
PORE—Unsettled and active at \$9.40 to
\$9.50 for cash, \$9.42\frac{1}{2} to \$9.45 for September. must of necessity be a thorough business man. He The Quebec Gas Company has declared a 4 per cent. dividend for the current half needs to understand and ah= The traffic receipts of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the first week in August show a decrease of \$3,930 as compared hy not only the hunciples The total decrease in the spring wheat of business, but he will find crop of the Western States of about 6,000,000 bushels—caused by bad weather about har it very useful. to be a thorit very useful to be a thorvest time—is a good deal more than offet by an ingrease of 40,000,000 bushels in the winter ough accountant and fa= wheat erep which was safely harvested before the extreme heat and the storms arrived. The crop last year was the biggest ever miliar with the general forms raised and though this is much biggar there is a prospect that there will be a European

and methods of business. Returns of spring wheat have been received at Chicago, from 261 counties in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Dakota. The aggregate acerage reported is 6,334,000 against 4, Fatrons of Husbandry seeking to improve their con= dition and elevate agriculture 609,000 last year. The estimated accrace for these States on the basis of these returns is 9,930;000, against 7,158,000 last year. The to its proper rank, and to se= aggregate yield is estimated at 121,665,000 bushels, against 127,423,000 last year. Iowa, cure a fair proportion of the broates and advantages of Minnesota and Wisconsin show a decreased production of eighteen million bushels, at he same time showing an increased accrage of 2,058,000. The average yield per acre is re-ported at 12.25 buseels, against 17.80 last The quality in Wisconsin, Minnesota and society will find on the British lows is generally reported poorer, and about one grade lower, while that in other States exhibits little change from last ear. American Commercial Col= Millinery, Shawls, Mantles, Skirts, Etc. lege, Foronto, an opportu= nity to obtain valuable in= sight into the various branch= es of business and the princi= Grain, Flour and ples on which they are estab= lished and conducted.

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