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Farmer's want Protection

THE CANADIAN GRANGER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

"In Essentials, Unity; In Non-essentials, Liberty; In all things, Charity."

Vol. 2, No. 2.

LONDON, ONT., DECEMBER, 1876.

Price, 50 Cents per Annum.

Canadian Granger.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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Per line of solid Nonpareil . . .	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$0 75
1 inch, 12 lines, do.	1 00	0 80	8 00
2 inches	1 75	1 40	14 00
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1 column, 4 1/2 inch.	3 00	2 50	25 00
1 column, 9 inch.	5 50	4 50	45 00
1 column.	10 00	8 00	80 00

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Annual advertisements payable quarterly; or, if paid in advance in one sum, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed. Transient advertisement not cash.

The CANADIAN GRANGER is published in London, Ont. W. L. Brown, Secretary London Division Grange, Editor. All communications to be addressed to Box 91 F London, Ont.

Our Second Volume.

Last number commenced the second volume of THE CANADIAN GRANGER. During the past year, we have received an amount of encouragement, which, though not commensurate to the importance of our undertaking, invites us to another year's exertion in your behalf. Our aim from the commencement has been the advocacy of Grange views and principles. We have defended the Society from the false and erroneous charges which were laid against it by some of our prominent newspapers, and by the dissemination of our principles removed those prejudices to a great extent from the public mind. From the start of Grangeism in Canada we were fully convinced that the body should have an organ which they could call their own, and especially devoted to their interests. It was only through the press that a fair expression of our opinions could be made. It could hardly be expected that the general papers of the Country could devote enough of their space, even were they inclined, to meet the wants of this large body. From this consideration the CANADIAN GRANGER was started one year ago. Whilst being especially devoted to the interests of the Grange, it is also a general agricultural paper, and the advocate of farmers' rights, we may say that "every farmer is a Granger in reality," the only difference being that the one works systematically and together, and the other acts by himself. The stand our paper has taken on all questions of public interest has been purely to benefit of the agricultural class. If any question has been touched upon which would seem to savor of political bias, we may state that, as the GRANGER is non-political, any question treated in these columns will be from an abstract point of view, no matter from whence it arises. To recapitulate.—1st. The advocacy of Grange principles. 2nd. A thoroughly useful and intelligent paper for every farmer. 3rd. A due consideration of any public questions which affect our agricultural interests. We now offer to the Patrons of Husbandry and farmers of Canada our CANADIAN GRANGER, being the sole representative organ of so influential a society. We hope our members will render such support as its merits demand. The subscription (50 cents) is so low that no bar is raised against its being a monthly visitor to each member in Canada.

From time to time we desire our members will give us information for publication regarding progress in Grange matters, general information, and be quick to retaliate against adverse statements in local papers or otherwise. Don't leave all efforts to the editor. We not only require the support of our members financially, but their aid in contributions from their pens.

We offer to any one who will send us twelve new subscribers in one club, "The Patron's Mentor," bound in cloth—sold at Two Dollars. A book eminently fitted to assist and educate in our principles, edited by Bro. J. B. Grosh, an extensive writer on the benefits of our organization.

Co-Operation.

The Patrons of the U. S. are entering into an extensive scheme of co-operation with the similar Societies in England and France. The intention is to establish agents in the different commercial centres in Great Britain and France, under the patronage of the joint Societies. If needed, capital will be furnished by the English Societies at a small rate per cent. to Patrons in America. Negotiations are now pending to complete these arrangements. Would it not be well for our members to moot a co-operative scheme, and have an agency for Canadian produce, say in Liverpool or Glasgow. This would not only be beneficial to members of the Order, but farmers at large.

Business Relations.

Up to this time the whole energy of the Order has been directed towards organization. So rapidly have the Granges been formed, that but little time has been devoted to the legitimate objects of the Order—co-operation, and mental and social advancement. The amount of work that has been accomplished is unprecedented in the history of any Society. From a few scattering Granges here and there in 1874, it has now reached, in the Dominion, nearly 600; so that in reality no time has been allowed to perfect a co-operative system. The time, however, has arrived, when the welfare of the Society demands something more definite in their business relations. As yet we may say nothing has been done in the way of bringing producer and consumer into more direct contact, of dispensing with those surplus middlemen which the principles of the Society assert. Only in a few isolated cases have the members of the Society received any real benefit so far as the co-operative principles are concerned. The various manufacturers, for instance, who have made offers to the Society have not met with that encouragement which their offers demanded. Instead of bulking their orders and buying through a common head, they purchased singly, and the consequence was, had to pay the full price. If any advantage is to accrue to Patrons, it must be through a hearty co-operation in all their transactions. However desirable the social and intellectual aspects of the Order may be, yet unless the business part is attended to, members will soon commence to lack interest. During this winter let every subordinate Grange find out the wants of its respective members in implements, salt, plaster, &c., and have the orders ready to be filled by spring. Manufacturers can deal on much more favorable terms if they have their orders sent in a few months in advance, as they will thus know the number of any implements required, and avoid losses from dead stock. In conversing with a number of manufacturers we ascertained, although a good business had been done with Patrons, it had been in the old way—buying singly, and in some cases even giving their notes. We were told in one case that farmers were not ready yet to adopt a cash basis, and that was the reason our members had not acted on the co-operative principle. This is not the case, for if a life-time spent in farming, on an average say from 20 to 30 years, farmers are not now able to pay as they go, farming must either be a poor business, or Canadian agriculturists do not know how to farm. The real cause is, as we stated at first, employing too much time in spreading the Order, and again the difficulty experienced in adopting any new system. A scheme may be ever so plausible, yet it takes time for people to think before they are willing to change from the old to the new. Farmers, too, are suspicious, and not willing to trust their business to one of themselves. We hope our members will act up to the principles of the Society

in their business relations—unity and co-operation—as there is nothing will establish such confidence in the integrity of the Society as its members acting consistently in this respect. It is well known the Patrons of Husbandry are not looked upon in the most favorable light by either merchants or manufacturers. They are considered as reckless innovators on the usual way of doing business. Whilst manufacturers acknowledge the advantages of the Grange system, both to themselves and the farmer, they are loth to leave the agent system unless the Granges through their secretaries, will supply its place. We have frequently adverted to this point:—Manufacturers are *in the hands of their agents*. Farmer and manufacturer are equally responsible for this state of things. We hope our members will pay more attention to this business feature.

1877.

THIS PAPER.

The CANADIAN GRANGER is a monthly journal, edited and published in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the general agricultural public, at the extremely low price of fifty cents per annum in advance. We have continually during the past year mailed copies of our paper to the secretaries of Granges. Now as the time has arrived for making up clubs we earnestly ask all interested in the welfare of the Order to exert their utmost efforts in behalf of their organ. All of our readers have some influence; every one can at least procure one new subscriber; and it should be the ambition of every true farmer to give the paper which is battling in his behalf a circulation larger than any other. It should be his special care to put it into the hands of everybody, that it may advocate his cause with everybody.

Free Trade and Protection.

In our last we observed that the effect of increased duties was to prevent for a short time the usual amount of importations, until the prices of the taxed commodities increased sufficiently to cover the duty and to give a profit to the importer; afterwards the imports would come in as usual. At least, that was the experience of the United States.

In a previous article we instanced the silk manufactures, which are certainly far from being a necessary of life; and we should have thought on that account the import would have been affected by the high duty of sixty per cent; yet within a period of seven years the imports had more than quadrupled: starting, in round numbers, from eight millions of dollars in 1864, to thirty-six millions in 1871.

It was formerly the general opinion that trade between different countries could be prevented, or at least very much curtailed, by high protection duties. This however, has not been uniformly the case. Under this supposition, that high duties would prevent importation, and therefore decrease the revenue, great opposition has always been offered to every increase of the duties on imports in the United States. The late Mr. Horace Greely, however, the great protectionist, undertook to show that that had not been the case in the United States. That, in the course of three of four years after each increase of the tariff, both the imports and the revenue, had greatly increased. Though this appeared to be clearly proved by the statistics produced, as in the case we have stated above, it would not be safe to accept this effect as a true principle, or settled axiom of political economy, as the ability to pay taxes must always depend upon the comparative profits of the people; and the circumstances of one country may differ very materially from those of

another, and also may differ at different times, in the same country.

If a country like the United States, at the time we have been speaking of, was extremely prosperous, having great resources of capital in the shape of fertile and uncultivated land, with a constantly increasing population, it might be of very little consequence how the taxes were levied, so long as they did not overtake and prevent the increase of capital; as the resources under such circumstances would naturally increase with the increase of population. High duties, however, as all statesmen ought to be aware, cannot create, nor originate, the power to pay taxes; and protection duties, to some extent, must always curtail that power, as all taxes decrease profits. But notwithstanding, as we have intimated, the duties may at first prevent importation, they must shortly cease to favor the protected producer, as in the nature of things profits will be equalized through competition. Yet in the meantime the public will be defrauded by the increased price of the protected commodities, for the benefit alone of the manufacturer. Nevertheless, after the equalization of profits through the fall of prices, supposing the importations to cease, the extra expense of producing the articles in question must fall alike on the producer and the consumer. All taxes in time will regulate themselves, so that finally they will bear equally on the common rate of profit. Therefore no permanent benefit can be derived either by a class or a community, by what is called the protective system. All parties work for profit, and in a free country, no business will be allowed to long to obtain a greater rate than the rest. The tendency, therefore, of protection, is merely to induce a loss of profit to the community, and to produce fluctuations in commerce, and the demand for labor. Labor in conjunction with capital is the source of all profit; though the amount of profit to be derived from the application of a given amount of labor will always depend upon the quantity or the quality of the capital employed in the production. Labor itself can produce nothing: it only modifies and consumes. This doctrine may appear rather startling, but if it has not been hitherto taught, it is high time it was, as society can gain nothing by discussion except it lead to the exhibition of true principles. The profit of capital and labor applied to production is merely the excess of production over the cost, or expense of producing; that of commerce is the saving of labor by exchanging the skill and conveniences of one individual or community for the skill and conveniences of other individuals or communities. Therefore, whatever prevents or curtails a free exchange of commodities, foreign or domestic, reduces or prevents the increase of profits. Dr. Adam Smith, the founder of political economy though he was mistaken when he assumed "that the division of labor was the consequence of a propensity in human nature to truck and barter or exchange one thing for another." The cause was, in fact, the law of inequality that pervades the whole universe—the difference of tastes, climates, soils, products, &c. Without this law mankind must have continued in the lowest state of barbarism, and those who are foolish enough to transgress it must pay the inevitable penalty. Take for example the present condition of the United States. After a few years of seeming or fitful prosperity, bankruptcy and decline pervades every avenue of trade and production. The mercantile marine has for the most part gone by board; there are thousands of workmen out of employ, and the iron masters, the coal owners, and the railroads, are mostly bankrupt; and according to New York papers the estimated receipts of the revenue for the current

(Concluded next Month.)

The Grange.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Forget not the Dead, who have loved, who have left us."
 DIED, at his father's residence, on Nov. 23rd, Bro. Robert Thompson, member of Beaver Grange No. 38, aged 82 years. The funeral was largely attended, and the ceremonies of the Order were performed at the grave.

Prospectus of the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:—R. J. DOYLE, ESQ., (REEVE OF SARAWAK) CHAIRMAN, OWEN SOUND, P. O.; B. PAYNE, ESQ., DELAWARE P. O.; J. T. GOULD, ESQ., KEALY P. O.; J. W. FERGUSON, ESQ., BIRK P. O.; HENRY IVEY, ESQ., JARVIS P. O.

This Association is designed to supply to the "Patrons of Husbandry" in the Dominion of Canada, an Institution for the protection of their property against loss by Fire and Lightning, on an entirely New System, which is peculiarly adapted to the Grand Principles of the Order, namely: To secure the best possible protection at its true value, paying for the risk in cash, thus enabling sufferers to be paid promptly on adjustment of claims, avoiding the tedious delays often occurring, peculiar to the credit system on which insurance business is generally conducted.

This Association will only insure the real property of "Patrons of Husbandry," situated on farming lands and used solely for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and their ordinary contents; Grange Halls, and their ordinary contents; Churches and School Houses, and their ordinary contents, when recommended by the local officers of the Order.

Persons insuring in this Association will be required to sign an undertaking of liability to the Association, proportionate to the amount of his insurance and the character of the risk, thus—Insurers of first class property, undertaking 2 per cent.; Insurers of second class property, undertaking 2½ per cent.; Insurers of third class property, undertaking 3 per cent. for four years.

1st CLASS PROPERTY—Isolated brick and stone buildings, covered with metal, slate, or shingles laid in mortar, and ordinary contents thereof.

2nd CLASS PROPERTY—Isolated brick and stone buildings, covered with wood, and rough-cast buildings, and their ordinary contents.

3rd CLASS PROPERTY—Isolated buildings of wood, and their ordinary contents.

Eighty feet from all other buildings shall be considered isolated. A small additional rate charged for property not so isolated.

PLAN NO. 1.

The cash deposit will in all cases be 25 per cent. on the amount of the undertaking of liability, which payment will be considered as the premium for a four years' risk in the Association, and will be endorsed on the undertaking of liability as paid on such undertaking. The above deposits will be placed in some chartered Bank of the Dominion of Canada, to the credit of the Association, bearing interest, which will be credited to the assured in all cases.

EXAMPLE NO. 1:—

On a policy of \$1,000, on 3rd class property, the liability undertaking would be in all..... \$30 00
 And the Cash Deposit..... 7 50

Reduced Liability..... \$22 50
 Cash Deposit..... \$7 50
 1st year's Interest, at 6 per cent..... 0 45

To credit of Policy at end of first year..... \$7 95
 1st year's Assessment (estimated) 20 per cent. on deposit..... 1 50

2nd year's Interest, at 6 per cent..... 0 38

2nd year's Assessment (estimated) 27 per cent 2 00

3rd year's Interest, at 6 per cent..... 0 29

3rd year's Assessment (estimated) 23 per cent. 1 70

4th year's Interest, at 6 per cent..... 0 20

4th year's Assessment (estimated) 17 per cent. 1 25

Balance Profits..... \$2 37

Payable to assured at end of term, or applied on next renewal deposit. If so applied, then the new deposit account would stand thus—

Cash Deposit..... \$7 50
 Less Profits..... 2 37

Net Cash to pay at commencement of 2nd 4-year term..... \$5 13

PLAN NO. 2.

The Association may accept one-fourth of said deposit of 25 per cent. on undertaking annually in advance, during the term the Policy is in force, should it be found necessary so to do for the convenience of members of the Order who would not be prepared to make the whole deposit at one time; but in such cases the assured will not be entitled to interest.

EXAMPLE NO. 2:—

When the Cash Deposit is paid in annual instalments of one-fourth yearly in advance.

On a Policy of \$1,000, on 3rd class property, the liability undertaking would be..... \$30 00
 1st year's payment, ¼ of \$7.50..... 1 88

Reduced Liability..... \$28 12

1st year's payment..... \$1 88

1st year's Assessment, estimated 20 per cent. on \$7.50..... 1 50

0 3

2nd year's ¼ of Deposit.....	1 88	1 88
Reduced Liability.....	\$26 24	\$2 26
2nd year's Assessment, estimated 27 per cent. on \$7.50.....		2 00
3rd year's ¼ of Deposit.....	1 88	1 88
Reduced Liability.....	\$24 36	\$2 14
3rd year's Assessment, estimated 23 per cent. on \$7.50.....		1 70
4th year's ¼ of Deposit.....	1 88	1 88
Reduced Liability.....	\$22 48	\$2 32
4th year's Assessment, estimated 17 per cent. on \$7.50.....		1 25
Balance Profits.....	\$1 08	
Payable to assured at end of term, or applied on next renewal deposit. If so applied, then the new deposit account would stand thus—		
Cash Deposit on same system.....	\$1 88	
Less Profits.....	1 08	
Net Cash to pay at commencement of 2nd 4-year term.....	\$0 80	

All profits and savings of the Association shall be the property of the members of it, that is—all balances of deposits unexpended in losses and working expenses, together with accrued interest, shall be paid to the assured at the expiration of his Policy.

The above examples are designed to illustrate this system of insurance on the mutual principle, and there is no reason why the cost of insurance may not be reduced even below the estimated assessments given, if carefully conducted through the Grange organization. If the expectations of the Provisional Directors are realized, then the assured will receive five years' insurance in this Association for less than the cost of three years in companies doing a general farm business. By adopting this new feature in conducting mutual insurance, as applied to farm property, it will naturally be asked, What is to gain by so doing? Why adopt it in preference to the old plan of collecting the assessments at the end of the year?

The answer is—

1st—This plan gives the Association control of cash to meet losses as they occur, without borrowing money (often at high rates of interest) to pay claims made during the year.

2nd—It saves the vast expense for labor, postage, stationery and printing, connected with collecting so many small amounts so widely scattered, all of which comes out of the pockets of the insured.

3rd—It reduces the labor of keeping accounts to the lowest possible point.

4th—It prevents the assured from being in arrears to the Association at any time. Thus his Policy never becomes void from an oversight on his part to remit his assessment to the Association at the proper time.

5th—It enables every member to know at the end of each year, when he receives his annual report, how much of his deposit has been expended.

6th—It prevents any person from being insured without paying for it, as is often the case on the credit system, when members sell property and remove before the annual assessment is levied.

7th—It is the true Grange principle of doing business.

As soon as applications have been made to the Association for insurance to the amount of \$500,000, the Association will call the subscribers together to elect Directors of the Association.

This Association will thus commence business with a guarantee capital subscribed of about \$12,000, and a cash capital of about \$3,000 at interest, for benefit of insured.

The Association proposes to have the applications for policies made in duplicate—one copy being filed in the head office; the other sent back to the assured, attached to the policy, in order that he may at all times be able to refer to the particulars contained in his application.

The conditions of policies will be the statutory conditions contained in Cap. 24, 39 Vic., which all Insurance Companies doing business in Ontario shall have adopted on or before the first day of July, 1876.

All applications for insurance shall be received through one or more persons resident within the jurisdiction of each Division Grange, and nominated by such Division Grange by vote, at any regular meeting thereof, or by such other person or persons as the Directors may appoint from time to time. The fee to be paid to such agent by the person making the application to be one dollar and fifty cents.

The Acting Master of the Dominion Grange, and all Acting Masters of Division Granges throughout the Dominion, are, by virtue of their office, Honorary Directors of this Association.

The Worth of the Grange.

The Grange is worth to-day almost as much to agriculturists of the country as the common school. It is, in fact, the only primary school we have which is devoted to agricultural instruction; it is there where our sons and daughters are first taught the importance of agricultural instruction; it is there where they are taught to love and take pride in their calling; it is there where they are made to see possibilities in agricultural industry which past generations never dreamed of, and it is from thence, that an influence is to go out which in a few years will fill up our agricultural colleges with young men, and young ladies too, with a class of students that will not turn their backs on the farm or seek other respectability of utility.—Pacific Rural Press.

"What has the Grange Done?"

From the Patron of Husbandry:—
 This is a question we often hear asked by outsiders, sometimes with a sneer, or with a look and tone which imply that there can be but one answer. Not to answer the taunting querists—for fools should be answered according to their folly—but for the information of sincere inquirers, and to cheer our brethren and sisters in the good work, we will briefly reply to the query.

And, first, the Grange has done and it is doing all for which it was originally intended. The sole objects of the founders of the Grange, as those who are acquainted with its history well know, were to bring about a union—a sort of Masonry, if we may use the term—between agriculturists, and to promote, by such union and intimate association, their mental, moral and social advancement. Have not these objects been signally attained? Brief as is the past history of our Order, Subordinate Granges have been established in every part of the United States and the Canadas. By appointment a distinguished member of the Order—one to whose intellect and untiring labors it is indebted for much of its prosperity—has visited England and planted the Grange on the soil of the old motherland; and soon, we have reason to believe, the agriculturists of Great Britain and the Continent will be bound together by the chain whose golden links are wrought within the gates. Representatives of groups of Subordinate Granges constitute County Granges, and of yet larger groups, State Granges, and representatives of these constitute the National Grange which met at Chicago on the 15th inst., in its tenth annual session, and has subject to its jurisdiction more than a million of members. And all this vast organization has continued to move with the ease and accuracy of clock-work! Had the Grange done no more than the perfecting of its own organization, as we have described it, and of its *arcanæ*—the unseen soul within its visible body—of which we will not speak, it would yet have accomplished a great work, one without a parallel in modern times, and its founders and organizers, the men whose brains conceived and those whose zealous labors created and fashioned it, would be worthy to bear in history the cognomen, "Benefactors of Humanity." For the Order would, at least, be ready and mighty for great and useful work in the future.

But the Grange has been no less successful in the other objects of its founders, which were, indeed, their ultimate objects, for organization and association were but means to secure the social, mental, and moral advancement of farmers, their wives, daughters, and sons. The monthly assembling of old and young of both sexes for the transaction of business, the beautiful and instructive work of the ritual, the discussion of matters of peculiar interest to farmers, and conversation and recreation, has done wonders in the way of refining and polishing rural society, whose members had acquired, from the isolation incident to their calling, something too much of what their city cousins are wont to term "rusticity." Reading has been greatly encouraged, especially the reading of books, periodicals, and newspapers that treat of political economy and matters pertaining to agriculture; enlightened experiments have advanced agriculture in the scale of science; and the friction of mind on mind has brought out many thoughts that would never have been developed in solitude. Throughout the land, the Grange points with pride to an improved and fast improving system of tillage, to improvement in the breed of stock, and, not least, to the essays, lectures, addresses, and contributions to the press of farmers, and farmers' wives and daughters; many of which, besides containing the most useful suggestions, and evincing a thorough acquaintance with the subjects treated, are master-pieces of literary excellence. Who can tell how many young men have been held to farm life by learning through the Grange its real dignity, and the actual enjoyment it affords when mind is associated with muscle in the prosecution of the first and still the noblest occupation of men? Who can tell how many of them have been kept from the haunts of vice, and from habits of dissipation, by the provision of a resort where innocent recreation can be found, in the society of the old and their pure-minded daughters, and where the beautiful lessons of the ritual lead to a pure, useful, and noble life? To learn what the Grange has accomplished in these respects, let the enquirer go to a neighborhood where the local Grange has been alive and flourishing—where the zeal and labors of its members have not abated. He will find a degree of intelligence, morality, culture, and true refinement that would reflect the highest honor on any community.

A GRANGER INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a late meeting of the Dominion Executive, the Committee on Insurance appointed at the last annual meeting, having completed their scheme for conducting a fire insurance company under the auspices of the Dominion Grange, presented their report, which, after some slight revisions, was adopted, and the committee instructed to proceed with the organization of the company, in the manner and according to the Act governing mutual insurance companies in Ontario. While this will at first only give us the privilege of doing business in Ontario, further steps will be taken upon the completion of the organization to extend it to the other Provinces; thus placing before our members a means of protection against loss by fire, which will be safe, reliable and cheap, securing protection at its true value.

LECTURE ON THE GRANGE SYSTEM.—In the Town Hall, Mount Brydges, on Friday evening, Mr. W. L. Brown, editor of the Canadian Granger, delivered a lecture on the aims, objects and principles of the Grange system in Canada, and its influence on the general welfare of the community. Mr. Payne, of Delaware Lodge, occupied the chair. The lecture was attentively listened to by a large audience, the various good traits of the Order being excellently elucidated. At the close, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer.

What is the Grange?

The following extract from the National Granger is an excellent illustration of what the Grange is and what it accomplishes:

It is a moral organization—the virtues of honesty, integrity and frugality are taught and kept constantly before the minds of the members, and no one is entitled to membership who is dishonest, imperiative, vulgar or profane. It is a social organization, for the reason that the brothers and sisters meet in happy union, rejoicing together in that fraternal feeling which has a tendency to improve society and make us willing to listen to the wants and relieve the distress of poor unfortunate brothers and sisters. It is an intellectual organization, for in the Grange brother strikes hand with brother, and sister with sister, and each one strives to elucidate, enliven and invigorate each other.

It also helps to educate them in their house, home and field duties, as we will know that a good housewife will in the exemplification of her duty, stimulate her sisters to go and do likewise. Also, an attractive, pleasant and well-ordered home cannot fail to inspire an enthusiasm which cannot be resisted, and which must make an impression that cannot be easily erased. So also with the farm; the brother who raises two bushels of corn or other crops, when the other raises but one, and exemplifies it, must and will awaken a desire in others to obtain a similar result.

Direct Trade.

In general, all methods by which the farmer can sell most directly to the consumer give the best chance for profits, and so in all plans for exchange between consumers and producer—that plan which is most direct offers largest savings and profits. We, here, raise much which people in Europe must have; now we want to get these products to them directly and not afford so many and so large profits to middlemen, thus consuming profits and increasing prices. Reduce the number of handlers and save their profits. In Europe there are 400,000 men united in the various co-operation associations. They want to save as much as they can out of their hard earnings. They sympathize with us. They propose to establish depots and buy of our agents. So, through our mutual agents our products can get directly to the consumer with the least possible amount of them consumed in middlemen's profits. Each farmer who takes part in this scheme will be a sharer in the profits. Handlers do get rich. We think these profits can be saved and divided between producers and consumers. Again, the farmer must have his supplies—manufactured articles. By arrangements we have saved largely here. The European manufacturers are prepared to supply us and cheaply. We are not going to send all of our surplus products abroad, nor get all our supplies abroad; but, a little healthy competition between European manufacturers and American manufacturers will tend to our profit all round—better goods and lower prices, and more satisfaction to the farmers. An independent movement of the farmers of this kind will give us a better standing and more influence. The way is open. If we have the disposition we can do it.

Meeting of the Executive Committee, Dominion Grange.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange, held in Toronto, commencing November 15th, some important business was transacted, which will be looked upon with interest by many, and, we trust, will meet with the approval and hearty support of all our members everywhere. The secretary was instructed to advertise the application for incorporation of the Dominion Grange, which application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament. The advertisement was made a year ago, but the matter was not then proceeded with in consequence of its not being considered at the time prudent to do so, for reasons that will be understood by our Patrons. It will, however, now be forwarded, and we have no hesitation in believing will meet with success; being a society of farmers associated together for the purpose of advancing the cause of agriculture, to dignify the calling, to elevate and improve the standing and condition of the farming community, and place their profession among the first, in a social and intellectual, as well as financial standing. There can certainly be no objection to granting the Act of Incorporation, which will place us in a better position before the world, besides giving us the legal right to transact the business affairs of the Order, which will be of much advantage to us.

The Committee on Insurance appointed at the last annual meeting have completed their scheme for conducting a fire insurance company under the auspices of the Dominion Grange, presented their report, which, after some slight revisions, was adopted, and the Committee instructed to proceed with the organization of the company in the manner and according to the Act governing mutual insurance companies in Ontario. While this will at first only give us the privilege of doing business in Ontario, further steps will be taken upon the completion of the organization to extend it to the other Provinces; thus placing before our members a means of protection against loss by fire, which will be safe, reliable and cheap, securing protection at its true value.

The association will only insure property belonging to "Patrons of Husbandry," and confined to buildings and property situated on farming lands; which will secure a class of property the least liable to fires. The plan adopted, while being purely mutual, will require a small cash deposit with the application, in proportion to the amount insured, which deposit will be placed in some chartered bank on interest, to be used only (or such portions of it) as required for actual losses, the balance remaining on interest to the credit of the insurer, and be payable to him at the close of his term of insurance. This plan will give the association control of cash to meet losses as they occur, and save the vast expense of labor, postage, &c., &c., connected with collecting so many small amounts by the usual mode of assessment.

W. PEMBERTON PAGE, Dom. Secretary.

Grange Summary.

The number of paying members in the Order in the United States is 550,000.

Mr. Gilbert Elliott, of Nasik, Bombay Presidency, has recently written, asking for information respecting Granges. He is in the Civil Service in India, but has a farm in Tasmania. He considers the Grange just the thing to benefit the Tasmania farmers, and he is anxious to have it established among them.

J. P. Sheldon, Esq., of Sheen, Ashbourne, England, represented Great Britain at the recent session of the U. S. National Grange, held in Chicago, in behalf of the English Co-operative Societies; and M. Lamdusin, of France, in behalf of that country.

The English Grangers are to advance money at a small rate of interest to their American brethren.

The U. S. Grangers are moving for an Agricultural Bureau, to be presided over by a Cabinet officer.

Oak Grove Grange, Mount Brydges, held a public meeting in the Town Hall on Dec. 21st. The meeting was addressed by W. L. Brown, of this paper; Benj. Paine, Delaware; and W. Brett, Strathroy.

A number of prominent English papers are agitating the Grange movement.

The farmers of Lower Germany are organizing societies similar to the Patrons of Husbandry.

The tenants of Sir Clifford Constable, and the surrounding farmers in Holderness, Yorkshire, England, have written for information about the Grange.

A reporter of the Chicago Times has recently had a vision of the secret working of the Grange Society. He got it in a spiritual seance. The whole thing is produced in that paper. The Times ran ashore for matter that day.

A great amount of injury has been done to the Grange cause by too great haste in the establishment of Granges, which have been in some places needlessly multiplied, and two or three struggling Granges started with the material that would have made one good one. Where such is found to be the case no time should be lost in consolidating these weak and struggling Granges into one strong, efficient and successful Grange. Let this be done before the winter sets in, that the newly strengthened Grange may have ample time to do the work before it.

There is a pressing demand for the organization of a mutual fire insurance system. It is a well-known fact that the great majority of losses by fire are in towns and cities, and from this fact farmers who insure in the established companies are compelled to pay a much heavier per cent. for security than they would if they were insured by arrangement of their own. If a plan for a national co-operation should be adopted, a system of mutual fire insurance could be instituted and operated in connection with the same, and with no other expense than that made necessary by the additional clerical labor which would be required. We regard this plan perfectly practicable, and if put into execution will result in advantages of a very valuable character.

What is Co-Operation?

It is the great means by which the toiling class may raise themselves as a class out of the miseries into which they are plunged by the abuse of competition.

It is the great means by which the richer class may make their wealth produce more comfort to themselves, while they remove the causes of pauperism and wretchedness.

To the poor it is the self-help which is the only true help.

To the rich it is the uniter of interests, the healer of discords, the preventer of strikes, the safety-valve against explosion.

To all it is justice, wisdom, economy and morality; justice, by dividing profits equitably; wisdom, by showing how justice can be secured; economy, by preventing the waste of competition; morality, by discountenancing the frauds of trade.

It has proved itself to be a success.

There are in England and Scotland more than 400,000 registered members of co-operative societies.

Their subscribed capital exceeds \$60,000,000. It is conducted on principles fair to the honest trader whom it does not undersell, and most adapted to benefit the poor buyer, to whom it acts as a saving bank. Their clear profits at seven and a half per cent. only (and they often divide to the members ten per cent.) would be \$4,500,000.

Brethren in toil, will you join us to help yourselves?

Let the Ladies Work.

The Sisters can do much toward making the Grange meeting interesting and securing a full attendance, by the exercise of some of those little, womanly arts by which a bare log cabin is so often transformed into a haven of rest and comfort. Think of this matter, sisters, and see if you cannot make an entire change in the appearance of the Grange-room.

Indeed no one is more deeply interested in the success of the Grange than the sisters themselves. One of the great objects of the organization is the cultivation of the social qualities, and none have suffered so much from the need of this thing as the farmers' wives. Sisters, this is to a great extent your work. The future happiness of yourselves and the future social positions of your daughters depends much upon the prosperity of the Grange. Will you not throw your heart into the work, and say we shall have a Grange revival this winter such as has never before been seen.

Business Directory.

Officers of Dominion Grange for 1877.

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

List of Deputies.

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

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

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

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

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

Lambton Division, No. 5 (West Riding).—Wm. Cole, Cole's Corners; Peter Smith, Colville. Halton Division, No. 6.—Hiram Albertson, Trafalgar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

East Lambton, No. 15.—Thomas Doherty, Uttoxter; John Dallas, Theford; J. McDonald, Alvinston.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Huron Division, No. 27.—J. Smith, Newry, County Huron.—James Livingston, Moncrief.

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

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

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

Wellington Co.—Wm. Woodsworth, Bowling Green.

Stormont Co.—J. J. Adams, Wales.

Wellington County.—Robt. Cromar, Salem.

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

New Granges.

- 531. Avonmore—John McLaughlin, M., Avonmore; D. McDermid, S., Avonmore.
- 532. Cameron—Thos. Blezzard, M., Villiers; Jno. H. Cameron, S., Westwood.
- 533. Rochester, Jno. Smith, M., Camber; Geo. Smith, S., Camber.
- 534. Selwin, F. J. Bell, M., Selwin; W. C. Manning, S., Selwin.
- 535. Grantham, Chas. Stewart, M., St. Catharines; Thos. Keys, S., St. Catharines.
- 536. Harcourt—Geo. McCallum M., Lorne; Jno. McFaden, S., Lorne.
- 537. Centre—Robert Forest M., Newry Station; Jno. G. Robertson, S., Newry Station.

"Well, my son," said a Detroit father to his eight-year-old son the other night, "what have you done to-day that may be set down to a good deed?" "Gave a poor boy five cents," replied the hopeful. "Ah, ah! that was charity, and charity is always right. He was an orphan boy, was he?" "I didn't stop to ask," replied the boy; "I gave him the money for licking a boy who upset my dinner basket!"

The Farm.

Useful Rules For Farmers.

To find the contents of a barrel or cask—Multiply the square of the mean diameter (in inches) by the length of the barrel (also in inches), divide this product by 29.5 and point off one figure to the right; the result will be the answer in wine gallons. It may be necessary to add that to find the mean diameter we add together the greatest and least diameters and divide by 2.

To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, &c., in a box or bin.—Multiply the length, breadth and depth together (all in feet) and this product by 8, pointing off one figure in the product for decimal.

To find the number of bushels in a box of grain.—Multiply its inside length, breadth and height (in feet) together; multiply the product by 45 and divide by 56.

To find the number of shingles required in a roof.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4 1/2 inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches. To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters. To find the length of the rafters at one-fourth pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at one third pitch, multiply it by .6 (tenths); at two-fifths pitch, by .64 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever projects must be taken into consideration. By 1-4 or 1-3 pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be 1-4 or 1-3 the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

To ascertain the weight of cattle by measurement.—Measure the girth of the animal (in feet) by passing a cord around behind the shoulder-blade and under the fore-legs. Then measure the length along the back from the foremost part of the shoulder-blade to the hindmost part of the rump. Multiply the length by the girth, and if the animal measures less than 11 and more than 9 feet in girth, multiply the product of the length and girth by 32; this will give the weight in pounds. If it measures less than 9 and more than 7 feet in girth, multiply by 31; if less than 7 and more than 5, by 23; if less than 5 and more than 3, by 16; if less than 3 feet, by 11.

Gross and net weight and price of hogs.—A short and simple method for finding the net weight or price of hogs when the gross weight or price is given and vice versa. It is generally assumed that the gross weight of hogs, diminished by one-fifth or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by one-fourth 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight. To find the net weight, or gross price: Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths).

Example.—A hog weighing 365 lbs. 365 gross, will weigh 292 lbs. net, and pork at \$3.65 net, is equal to \$2.92 gross.

To find the gross weight, or net price: Divide the given number by .8 (tenths). Example.—A hog weighing 348 lbs. .8)348.0 net, weighs 435 lbs. gross; and pork at \$3.48 gross, is equal to \$4.35 net. 435

Number of trees, plants, &c., required to set an acre:—

1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560
1 1/2 feet " 1 1/2 feet.....	19,360
2 " " 2 ".....	10,890
2 1/2 " " 2 1/2 ".....	6,670
3 " " 1 foot.....	14,520
3 " " 2 feet.....	7,260
3 " " 3 ".....	4,840
4 " " 4 ".....	2,722
4 " " 5 ".....	1,742
5 " " 6 ".....	1,210
6 " " 9 ".....	.537
9 " " 12 ".....	.302
12 " " 15 ".....	.194
15 " " 20 ".....	.103
20 " " 30 ".....	.48
30 " " 40 ".....	.27

Rule:—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and divide this into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560).

Why Must Farmers Co-Operate.

Some of the reasons can be given in a very few words.

1st. No movement of any extent no matter how obscure the origin, ever succeeded without co-operation.

2nd. By co-operation the prices of producers are kept down by the purchasers; and only by co-operation can this oppression be offset.

3rd. To have a voice in the control of the produce market, farmers must reach out more—even to England, if necessary—for England and Europe control the markets of this country much more than some of our would-be-wise men are willing to admit.

4th. Isolation, and the living exclusively on their own farms, as it were, have brought the agricultural community of the greater part of this country into the "common property" condition they are in to-day—a condition which makes them the victims for everybody to pluck.

5th. If the farmers do not take advantage of the Grange, but allow it to die out, it is doubtful if agriculturists will ever have sufficient courage to co-operate again—and then their latter condition will be worse than the first.

Therefore, farmers everywhere, co-operate. Don't be put off by your village store-keeper, or anybody else, unless you find it to be your own sober, sensible judgment. But as they must say "Join the Grange," unless you are already in, there is no fear, if you act according to your judgment at all, that you will find your best position to be, and to remain in the farmers' grand and mighty arms of reform.—E.E.

Amount of Dung Voided by Different Animals.

How much manure is voided by our farm animals is an interesting point for the farmer to know. As much depends on the size of the cow, and the character of the food, we should expect estimates and even actual weightings to show different results. It may be useful to bring together, however, such results as we have for comparison.

In Morton's Cyclopedia, we find it stated that a cow furnished annually 20,000 lbs. solid excrement, and 8,000 lbs. urine. This is about 55 lbs. of dung and 22 lbs. of urine daily.

HORSE.

Morton, in his Cyclopedia of Agriculture, gives the total dung evacuated by a horse as 12,000 lbs. yearly, and the urine as 3,000 lbs.

SHEEP.

According to Morton, a sheep furnishes annually 750 lbs. solid excrement, and 380 lbs. of urine, while Boussingault states that a sheep weighing 135 lbs. consumed in 24 hours 1.9 lbs. of hay, and evacuated 5.08 lbs of dung.

SWINE.

A pig furnishes annually, says Morton, 1,800 lbs. of solid excrement, and 1,200 lbs. of urine, but he neglects to give the weight of the pig. Boussingault states that a pig weighing 135 lbs was fed on 14.6 lbs. of potatoes, and gave 9.79 lbs. of fresh excrement.

In order to understand these amounts more perfectly, we would desire to know the amount of solid matter in the various dungs. We may assume that average fresh cow dung contains from 86 to 88 per cent. of water; fresh horse dung about 77 per cent. of water; sheep dung about 56 per cent., and pig dung about 77 per cent.

The ordinary cow dung as found in the barn cellar, unmixed with litter, except a slight sprinkling of dirt, will weigh about 63 lbs. to the cubic foot. Horse manure from city stables weighs about 35 lbs. to the cubic foot.

Money in Poultry.

Any farmer or person owning from 10 to 20 acres of land can make considerable money in keeping poultry. But it requires some knowledge of the manner in which fowls should be managed to succeed well. Where there are no neighbors near to be molested, turkeys are profitable when allowed to roam over extensive fields, as they require no feeding when grass-hoppers are plenty. Geese are also very profitable where they can have a stream of water and low grass lands to feed on. In some places several thousand are owned by one person, and a living is made on the profits of geese alone. In regard to the profits of dunghill fowls, they produce from 125 to 175 eggs each per year, and a bushel of grain supplies for each fowl, costing from 30 to 75 cents, according to locality, while the eggs are worth from \$1.25 to \$3.00 each per annum. But certain rules must be observed, or a failure is certain, as follows:

1. Never crowd too many into their roosting house.
2. Give them ample grounds to run in.
3. See that they do not become infested with lice.
4. A large shed to be provided to run under in storm.
5. Fresh water daily, and plenty of it.
6. Roosting house to be well ventilated, summer and winter.
7. Not to feed too much corn, as it makes them too fat.
8. Provide plenty of gravel, etc., lime, to produce eggs.
9. Avoid low, wet grounds where your fowls congregate.
10. Obtain a good breed—good layers and hardy.

Running in Debt.

Horace Greeley remarks on running in debt as follows:—

I dwell on this point, for I would deter others from entering that place of torment. Half the young men in this country, with many old enough to know better, would go into business—that is, into debt—to-morrow, if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer, whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant "shining," and who from month to month, barely evades the insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that but one man in twenty of them achieve a pecuniary success. For my own part I would rather be a convict in a State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than all. And if it had pleased God to spare either or all my sons to be the support of my declining years, the lesson which I should most earnestly seek to impress on them is, "never run in debt." Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence and famine. If you have but fifty cents and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live on it, rather than owe a dollar! Of course I know that some men must do a business that involves risk, and must give notes or other obligations, and I do not consider him in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying, at some little sacrifice, all he owes; I speak of real debt—that which involves risk or sacrifice on one side, obligation and dependence on the other—and I say from all such, let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore.

Saving Weak Stocks of Bees.

Correspondence Michigan Farmer:

In preparing the apiary for the winter colonies are often found that have not the requisite number of bees. The old plan was to destroy all such with brimstone and take the honey—a murderous operation. Though the combs in box-hives cannot be readily transferred from one hive to another, the bees may be saved and given to stocks that need strengthening. The same thing may be done with weak colonies in moveable comb hives, and with more certainty as to the result. The stocks to be united should either be moved a distance of a half a mile or more at night and placed by the side of each other, or they can be moved about four feet each day until they stand near together. In the case of the box-hive all that can then be done is to drive the bees from the weak hive into the hive which contains the colony designed for wintering. For performing this operation select the middle of some pleasant day. Smoke both stocks, and wait a few minutes for the bees to gorge themselves with honey, then turn the hive containing the stock to be drummed upward; set the other hive on this so the openings of the two come together, and then rap with a light stick on the lower hive until all the bees have gone into the upper hive; this can be told by the loud buzzing, and by occasionally lifting the upper hive and looking in. The bees will generally be so gorged with honey as to be peaceable, especially if they were well smoked, and were given time to fill their sacs with honey before the hives were lifted from their stands, yet it is well to have the face protected by a veil of some sort. The hive containing the bees is now placed on a stand so that its entrance will be midway between the points where the entrances to the two hives were. The two hives, of course, having been previously moved until they were side by side. Within a few hours one of the queens will be killed, and the remaining queen, together with her strong colony of bees will, with plenty of honey, stand a good chance of wintering.

When stocks in movable comb hives are to be united, first get them moved together, then, on the day they are to be combined, remove enough combs from the two hives so that the remainder will just fill one hive, or will constitute the proper number to contain the winter supply of honey for the colony; at the same time remove one of the queens—the older or poorer one if there be any difference—and place the other in a little wire-cloth cage. (This cage is made by simply folding together the edges of a piece of wire-cloth about three inches wide by four long; ten or twelve meshes to the inch is the right size; stop the ends with bits of sponge.) Just at dusk smoke the bees in both hives pretty thoroughly, and, after letting them become filled with honey, remove the combs one after another and shake the bees into a third (empty) hive, placed just between the two; when this is accomplished, set the combs selected for the purpose into the new hive, slip the cage containing the queen down between the centre combs, and place the cover on the hive. The next day at dusk smoke them again, and release the queen, taking care to dab her well with honey, as well as to drizzle honey over the tops of the frames and down between the combs. *No honey should be left outside the hives where the bees can have access to it, for there is great danger in thus tempting the bees to commence robbing.*

Thus the bee-keeper possesses the ability to save all weak stocks, instead of resorting to the old plan of "murdering" them for the sake of what little honey they may have stored in the dark, tough brood-combs. Surely the saving, as well as the humane bee-keeper will at once recognize the advantages of uniting weak colonies in the fall of the year.

Curing Pork

W. B. Sayre, an old pork packer, in Elmira, New York, gives the following method:

I have packed a good deal of pork, but my experience in recent years has been confined to preserving it for family use. In packing pork I can not too strongly urge you to use an abundance of salt. I think a half bushel of good, pure salt would preserve a barrel of pork, but I would never use less than a bushel. My rule has been a barrel of salt to four barrels of pork. There may be some lime in the salt, but if plenty of salt is used no harm will be done by the lime. If you use more salt than the pork requires it will not injure the meat or effect it in any way, so be sure to have enough.

Pork should not be permitted to freeze before it is packed. It will rust if it does. I have lost it when I could trace the trouble clearly to freezing. Hogs should not be left over night after killing if the weather is very cold. It will pay to take them in and split them open to permit the animal heat to escape freely.

For preserving hams and beef my recipe is six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, three pounds of sugar, one gallon molasses, three ounces saltpetre and one ounce saleratus. I mix these ingredients and heat to a boiling point, skimming off all the impurities. When cold I pour it on the meat. I do not rate the amount of materials according to the amount of meat, but mix in the proportions given and use enough of the mixture to cover the meat I wish to preserve. I find that this method cures the hams and leaves them tender and juicy. They never get hard. I leave the hams in the pickle from four to six weeks, according to their size. It takes longer to cure large hams than it does small ones. I always move the hams after they have been in the pickle three days. Take them out and pack them over. This is necessary, for when they are closely packed together some parts of the hams do not have a chance to be penetrated by the pickle. I keep beef in the same way except that I would boil over the pickle before warm weather in the spring.

Pork and hams will gain in weight by salting, and the hams will lose again in smoking. One

hundred and eighty pounds of heavy fat pork packed will weigh out two hundred pounds after being cured.

For smoking hams I use green hickory or green maple wood. I have it secured on purpose to smoke my hams. It makes a very strong smoke, and you cannot color the hams much with it. It is better to have the fire outside of the smoke-house and let the smoke in through a fine. The cooler it is when it reaches the meat the better. I hang the hams high and build the fire as low as possible, having a cellar-like basement in my smoke-house, as I failed in my plan for a fire outside. I make a fire over a cast-iron plate.

A Wash for Fruit Trees.

The following is recommended by a commission of fruit growers, presided over by Prof. C. Thomas, State entomologist of Illinois, and is part of a very full report, embodying advice as to the best means of fighting the insects that infest the orchards in that State: "Insects and mildews injurious to the leaves of seedlings and root grafts can be kept in subjection or destroyed by a free use of a combination of lime and sulphur. Take of quick or unslacked lime four parts, and of common flowers of sulphur one part (four pounds of sulphur to one peck of lime;) break up the lime in small bits, then mixing the sulphur with it in a tight vessel (iron best), pour on them enough boiling water to slack the lime to a powder; cover in the vessel close as soon as the water is poured on. This makes also a most excellent whitewash for orchard trees, and is very useful as a preventive of blight on pear trees, to cover the wounds in the form of a paste when cutting away diseased parts; also for coating the trees in April. It may be considered as the one specific for many noxious insects and mildew in the orchard and nursery; its materials should always be ready at hand; it should be used quite fresh, as it would in time become sulphate of lime, and so lose its potency. Whatever dusting with lime is spoken of, this should be used. This preparation should be sprinkled over the young plant as soon as, or before, any trouble from aphides, thrips or mildew occurs, early in the morning, while the dew is on the trees. This lime and sulphur combination is destructive to these pests in this way: Firstly, by giving off sulphuric acid gas, which is deadly poison to minute life, both animal and fungoid; and the lime destroys by contact the same things; besides its presence is noxious to them; neither is it injurious to common vegetable life, except in excess, unless the lime to the foliage of evergreens."

Test your Cows.

C. C. A., in Mass. Plowman:—

An essay in a late agricultural report showed the importance of knowing what each cow in a herd was, by the illustration of a man having twenty cows, five of which paid a little beyond expenses, five a little less, and ten were profitable. He fed and cared for ten cows, with the loss of the value of his care of them, and he would have been much better off with only the ten good ones.

I am a person with enough land to keep two cows and a horse, and a disposition to take good care of them, and am equally disposed to have profitable cows. No. 1 is three years old, to calve in March, giving now, August 28, ten quarts of milk a day. No. 2 is five years old, to calve in January, giving now twelve quarts of milk a day. The butter from their mixed milk is of fair color and firm texture; and I have every reason to suppose each of them, independent of the other, good enough to suit an exacting person. Still, being of an inquiring turn of mind, I determined to test each cow. Last week I set three quarts of milk from each. No. 1 gave five and one half ounces of butter, equal to eight pounds a week. It was very firm and of very light color. No. 2 gave four ounces, equal to seven pounds a week. It was not hard, of very fair but not satisfactory color. I found that the better milk cow was the poorest butter cow; and as it was my object to dispose of surplus butter, I find I must get rid of No. 2 and replace her with one that will meet my demands. So, knowing from a similar test at the time, that a neighbor's cow is giving eight and three-fourth pounds a week, of the best color and firm texture, which cow can be bought, I intend to buy her, and then I will have two yielding a good quantity (at this season) both very firm, and the color of one sufficient to color the other.

If every farmer would carefully test each cow he would have the satisfaction, which my experiment gave me, and would know what to do for his own interest, as I know.

Boys Heed This.

Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on, ready-made with womanhood or manhood, but day by day, here a little and there a little, it grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost like a coat of mail. Look at a man of business, prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed these qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will likely make. The boy who is late at breakfast, and late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot! I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man, and the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a gentleman.

Hints to Farmers.

A bare pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner.

One animal well fed, is of more value than two poorly kept.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are—and all farmers work for profit.

Ground once well ploughed is better than thrice poorly.

Make the soil rich, pulverize it well, and keep it clean, and it will generally be productive.

Cows well fed in winter give more milk in summer. An ox that is in good condition in the spring will perform more labor, and stand the heat of summer much better than one that is poor.

When you see the fence down put it up—if it remains until to-morrow, the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

A strong horse will work all day without food, but keep him at it, and he will not last long.

A rich soil will produce good crops without manure, but will soon tire.

How House Air is Spoiled.

The following facts will show how the air in houses becomes contaminated:—

1. An adult person consumes 34 grammes of oxygen per hour, a gramme being equal to 15 grains.

2. A stearin candle consumes about one-half as much.

3. An adult gives off 40 grammes per hour of carbonic acid. A child of 50 lbs. weight gives off as much as an adult of 100 lbs. weight.

4. A schoolroom filled with children will, if not well ventilated at the beginning of the hour, contain 25 parts in 1,000 of carbonic acid, at the end of the first hour 41, and end of second hour 81.

5. The air is also spoiled by the perspiration of the body, and by the volatile oils given out through the skin. An adult gives off through the skin in 24 hours, from 500 to 800 grammes of water mixed with various excrements, poisonous if breathed.

6. A stearin candle gives off per hour 0.4 cubic feet of carbonic acid, and 0.03 lb. of water.

7. Carbonic oxide is a much more dangerous gas than carbonic acid, and this obtains entrance to our rooms in many ways, through cracks in stoves and defective stove pipes, or when the carbonic acid of the air comes in contact with a very hot stove, and is converted into carbonic oxide. The dust of the air may, on a hot stove, be burnt to produce it; or it may flow out from our gas pipes when the gas is not perfectly consumed.

8. Another form of air injury is the dust of a fungus growth which fills the air in damp warm places. We call it miasm from a want of a true knowledge of its character.

9. Accidental vapors are the crowning source of air poisoning. These are tobacco smoke, kitchen vapors, wash-room vapors, and the like.

10. When we heat our houses and close them from outside air, the heat turns the mixture into a vile mess unfit for breathing. The only remedy is ventilation. Now, that it is cold weather and our rooms are closed from free currents of outside air, let us look after the matter thoroughly and do our best to prevent injury to ourselves from polluted air.

Treatment of Young Hedges.

Of late years a discovery has been in the treatment of hedges, of supreme importance. It was the universal advice, and the general practice, to cut the plants to the ground at planting, and this part is still right. But the practice went further. The following summer the growth was cut back to make the shoots sprout, and perhaps the succeeding winter they are cut again, and next summer and winter, and so on; and this we know is all wrong. Not only is it wrong so far as the making of a good stout hedge is concerned, but it took a great deal of money and labour to attend to it; and it was very natural for the farmer to say that labour was his great bugaboo, and if he was to be continually bothered in this way, he would rather pay double or treble for a lumber fence, and be done with it.—*American Paper.*

Small Watches.

The smallest watches in the world are made at Besancon, a small city of France, in the department of Doubs. Two thousand persons are here engaged in the making of watches. A watch has lately been made by these watch-makers of Besancon and presented to Madame MacMahon, so small that it can only be read by a glass of very high magnifying power. The Duc d'Aumale, who was with the lady when she received her costly but tiny gift, related how his ancestor, the Duc d'Enthiebre, wore watches for his waistcoat buttons; and to keep up the good name of the family he, the Duc d'Aumale, bought sleeve links and shirt buttons, all of which were Liliputian watches. The smallest watch we have ever seen in this country was one of Tiffany's, in this city, fixed in the head of a gold pencil.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange intend applying for an Act of Incorporation at the next Session of the Ontario Parliament.

"What a nuisance!" exclaimed a gentleman at a concert where a youth in front of him kept talking in a loud voice to a fair companion seated in the next stall. "Do you mean me, sir?" threateningly demanded the youth. "Oh, dear no," was the prompt reply; "I mean the musicians there who keep up such a noise with their instruments that I cannot hear your conversation."

Veterinary.

Our Veterinary Department is under the charge of competent practitioners, who will answer all questions pertaining to diseases of horses and cattle. If you want any information write to the GRANGER.

"Navicular Disease"—"Called by the Farriers of Old Chest Founder."

It may be well to inform the readers of your valuable journal that this is the most peculiar as well as one of the most important joints in the animal economy, since it is formed by a tendon and a bone. The horse has seven flexor tendons for the flexion of each fore extremity, of which the flexor pedis perforans is the principal, and this is the one entering into the formation of this particular joint. The bone resembles in appearance a weaver's shuttle, and forms a point of leverage for the tendon to play over. The joint is, strictly speaking, situated within the hoof, and, consequently, in diagnosing lameness arising from this particular affection, we must rely principally on negative evidence. With these remarks we shall now proceed to consider the disease itself.

It has been adduced that navicular joint lameness is caused by rupture of some of the fibres of the perforans, afterwards extending to the bone cartilage and synovial membrane. With this theory we do not agree, and are of opinion that to commence with we get a congested state of the vessels of or supplying the bone, followed by inflammation. Of the many specimens we have examined we do not remember one instance where we could assert that the disease had its origin in any other structure than the bone. A horse may go dead lame, so to speak, and on post mortem examination we may find only slight discoloration of the bone, the cartilage being perfect. The disease generally comes on insidiously. It may run its course rapidly, especially when caused by a sudden jar when the hoof is in a hard, unyielding condition. Sometimes we have adhesion between the tendon and bone, and in some cases fracture of the bone. The affection is almost entirely confined to the fore feet. The class of horses most prone to become affected are those of the lighter breeds, with narrow chests, upright pasterns, and an inclination of the toe to turn outward, blocky upright walls and concave soles. Contraction or narrowing of the heels, with wasting of the muscles of the shoulder, is a result of the disease, and brought about by the animal not bearing upon the foot; for to insure the normal flow of blood through the foot it is necessary to have pressure. Again, it is supposed by some that we primarily get inflammation of the synovial membrane, and secondly, the joint itself; but this is negatived by fact. If such was the case it would show itself in the form of a disc around the joint when the capsular ligament lies reflecting itself upon the structure of the cartilage, and looking at the post mortem appearances we think that it invariably commences in the bone, for cartilage is non-vascular.

Causes.—Exciting causes, concussion, such as trotting on hard roads. Predisposing causes, a hard unyielding sole and frog, hereditary taint, keeping horses tied up for a long time without exercise. We seldom find it confined to one foot, though the animal is generally lammer in one foot than the other.

Symptoms.—Low action, pottering gait, endeavors to throw the whole weight on the fore part of the foot, goes better up hill than down, knuckles over going down hill when he is compelled to bring the heels to the ground, goes much better on soft than hard ground, for by removing the concussion influence the lameness in some degree passes off. As in spavin, he performs the latter part of his work better than the commencement; in the stable he points first one then the other foot, sometimes he points both feet alike, similar to a horse affected with laminitis, and by this general pressure affords himself relief; variable temperature of the feet, after exercise they are warm, but when allowed to stand for some time they become cold as pump water, thus proving the congested state of the vessels. This disease is not wholly referable to one cause; there is a constitutional tendency to become affected, it at times assuming a rheumatismal type, fitting from joint to joint with no evidence of acute inflammatory action, but rather congestion of the part.

Treatment.—Pare out the sole so as to get it to yield to the thumb, and rasp round the crest so as to relieve the diseased joint from pressure without withdrawing blood in the early stage, for by so doing you relieve the congested vessels; tack the shoe loosely on; poultice, and give low diet with laxative and diuretic medicine. Blistering round the coronet is of no use. Frog splinters are the best remedial measures to be adopted; they are inserted through the cleft of the frog, but they require an experienced hand, and one who knows the structure of the parts with which he is interfering; by this means suppurative action is set up and we have a drain from the affected parts. As a dernier resort, neurectomy, by which we divide the nerves of sensation, the nerves of motion being given off higher up to the muscles above the knee. This is a very nice operation, and when judiciously applied gives general satisfaction. As a rule, we never operate on aged horses, nor on young ones unless the condition of the foot warrants it. Every practitioner has got his own method of dividing the nerves, some preferring the low, while others prefer the high operation; however, we are more likely to do away with the lameness by the high. In a good many cases it proves a failure, but this is accounted for by the operator not keeping low enough on the outside, and, as a consequence, fails to divide the branch of nerve given off from the inner to the outer metacarpal pit nerve, which not being divided, the sensation remains all the same.

Results likely to follow.—Rupture of the perforans tendon, sloughing of the hoof, fracture of the pedal bone.

J. D. O'NEIL & CROTTY,
Veterinary Surgeons,
365 Talbot St., London.

Coleridge was once out on a ride. The horse and the rider were alike open to criticism. A low wag, appreciating the general effect, asked the poet if he had met a tailor just like himself. Yes, was the reply; and he said he had just lost his goose. After this lowly triumph his road brought him within hail of a more distinguished party of horsemen, one of whom, a sporting M. P., known to have been bribed by the Ministry, stopped him to enquire the price of horse and rider. The horse, was the answer, is a hundred guineas; as for the rider, as he is not in Parliament yet, I have not fixed his price.

The Household.

Recipes.

HOW TO MAKE TEA GO FURTHER.

A method has been discovered for making more than the usual quantity of tea from any given quantity of the leaf. The whole secret consists in steaming the leaf before steeping. By this process, it is said, 14 pints of good quality may be brewed from one ounce of tea.

LEMON PIE WITHOUT EGGS.

Take one lemon, one teacup of sugar; squeeze the juice of the lemon on the sugar; chop the pulp fine; add one tablespoonful of flour, and one teacup of water; mix altogether and bake with two crusts.

TO KEEP CORNED BEEF.

There is no little difficulty in keeping corned beef sweet, and also in a condition to be really good. G. W. K. sends the following directions:—To eight gallons of water add two pounds of brown sugar, one quart of molasses, four ounces of salt-petre, and fine salt until it will float an egg. This will keep your meat for months, and it will be tender and toothsome.

TO MAKE POTATO CAKES.

Prepare a sufficient quantity of thick mashed potatoes, lightly buttered and passed through a colander; add the yolks of four eggs, mingle well, and cook three minutes longer; put the whole in a dish and let cool; when wanted roll them down on a floured table, give them the size and shape of cod-fish balls, dip them in beaten eggs, then in a yellow-meal flour; fry them in hot lard; see that they are of a clear yellow color, and serve them on a folded napkin.

RECIPE FOR SAUSAGE.

To 80 lbs. of meat, take 1 1/2 lb. salt, 1/2 lb. black pepper, 1 oz. salt-petre, 1/2 lb. brown sugar. For those who may desire a highly seasoned article the following is recommended:—To 80 lbs. of meat add 2 1/2 oz. allspice, 20 oz. fine salt, 3 oz. black pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls cayenne pepper, 2 1/2 oz. salt-petre and 1 oz. sage.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.

Croup may be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. Take a knife or grater and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum, and mix it with about twice its quantity of sugar, to make palatable. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

ONIONS FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

Persons troubled with a want of sleep would do well to eat a raw onion or two before retiring. Everybody knows the taste of onions; this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil possesses soporific powers. If you are pressed with work and feel you shall not sleep, eat two or three small onions and the effect is magical. Onions are also excellent things to eat when exposed to intense cold.

SWALLOWING POISON.

If a person swallows a poison deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out in a multitude of incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for a physician: meanwhile, run to the kitchen, get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open, then pour down the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. If by this time the physician has not arrived, give the patient the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee.

CARROTS INSTEAD OF EGGS.

It is not generally known that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for eggs in pudding. They must, for this purpose, be boiled and-mashed, and passed through a coarse cloth or hair sieve strainer. The pulp is then introduced among the other ingredients of the pudding, to the total omission of eggs. A pudding made in this way is much lighter than where eggs are used, and is much more palatable. On the principle of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent housewife's attention.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.

Put half a teaspoonful of ammonia to half a tablespoonful of alcohol; wet a bit of woollen cloth or soft sponge in it, and the grease, if freshly dropped, will disappear. If the spot is of long standing it may require several applications. In woollen or cotton the spot may be rubbed when the liquid is applied, and also in black silk, though not hard. But with light, or colored silk, wet the spot with the cloth or sponge with which the ammonia is put on, putting it lightly. Rubbing silk, particularly colored silk, is apt to leave a whitish spot almost as disagreeable as the grease spot.

Humorous.

Where ten men will cheerfully lay down their lives for a woman, only one will carry her a scuttle of coal.

A captain caught an Irish boy in the middle watch frying some pork and eggs he had stolen from the ship's stores, to whom the captain called out:—"You lubber, you, I'll have none of that!" "Faith, captain, I've none for ye," replied the lad.

A young man asked his bachelor uncle:—"What advice would you give a young man who was contemplating matrimony?" "I should advise him to keep on contemplating it."

A Wisconsin paper having exulted over the fact of its coming out in a new dress, a rival sheet remarks:—"In this, as in everything else, they are an age behind our office, which was supplied with new material years ago."

A boy has written a composition on the turtle, in which he says:—"A turtle is not so frisky as a man, but he can stand a hot coal on his back longer without squalling."

Discussion between a wise child and its tutor:—"That star you see up there is bigger than this world." "No, it isn't." "Yes, it is." "Then why doesn't it keep the rain off?"

"Don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider," said a dentist to his patient, "I intend to stand outside to draw your tooth."

THE CANADIAN GRANGER for 1877.

The only paper devoted to the interests of Patrons of Husbandry in Canada, a large 8-sheet monthly, at the unparalleled low price of 50 cts. per annum in advance. Contains racy editorials on the principles of the Order, and general Grange news. It also contains able and well-selected articles on agricultural topics. The Household Department is replete with useful information for the guidance of the family. Every farmer should support it. Send for specimen copy. Address Box 91 F, London, Ontario.

Correspondence.

Agreeable Surprise and Presentation.

It appears that the members of Nanticoke Grange, No. 248, lately appointed a committee for a purpose quite unknown to their Secretary, the result of which was that on the evening of the 10th of November the following gentlemen, composing the deputation appointed for that purpose, called at the residence of Martin Buck, Esq., their Secretary, viz., John Jeffries, Valance C. Ward, George Walker and James Miller, Esqrs., when Mr. Jeffries, on behalf of the deputation, delivered a very kind and flattering address, and ended by pressing upon Mr. Buck the acceptance of a solid roll of bank bills, accompanied by the musical jingle of Canadian silver, both of which articles few would be loth to accept during the present hard times, when tendered in a legitimate way.

Mr. Buck, in reply, reminded the deputation that one of the leading principles of the Grange was "that each member, whatever his abilities might be, should freely contribute what he could for the general good, so long as he could do so without too much loss of time or injury to his own private business." As a consequence, he had felt well repaid for any service he might render them as their Secretary, by the knowledge acquired from associating with men many of whom were so much better versed than himself in the scientific, economical and practical parts of the farmer's business, in addition to his own individual profits in the various business transactions in which they had been engaged. If, however, they considered him entitled to extra compensation, he would not question the propriety of their offer, and he would be unwise indeed to refuse it, especially when tendered in a shape so Granger-like as the solid cash. He felt that they were entitled to his best thanks, not only for this favor, but for many other acts of courtesy and kindness during the year. After a pleasant social evening, the company separated.

We may mention that the business transactions of Nanticoke Grange during its one year's existence have been large, varied and generally satisfactory. —Com.

Presentation.

At a meeting of Hullett Grange No. 393, held in the Temperance Hall, Londonboro', on the 10th ult., Humphry Snell, Esq., in behalf of the officers and members, presented Mr. H. Baker, their respected secretary, with a beautiful Morocco pocket-book, on which was printed his name in gilt, containing \$31, accompanied by an address, as follows:—

Dear Sir and Brother,—It is with feelings of pleasure that I, on behalf of the members of this Grange, present you with this pocket-book and contents, hoping you will receive it, not only for its intrinsic value, but as a token of the respect and esteem in which you are held by your brother and sister Patrons, and the deep interest you have taken in, and also the very efficient manner in which you have transacted the business of our Grange. Allow us to tender you our best wishes, hoping you may be long spared to associate with us, and that you and yours may enjoy health and prosperity. Signed H. Snell, on behalf of the members of Hullett Grange No. 393, P. H.

REPLY.

Brother and Sister Patrons,—It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that I receive this valuable gift and address, expressive of your respect for and good-will toward me. As this comes wholly unexpected to me, I cannot command words on the present occasion to suitably acknowledge this valuable gift with which you have presented me. It affords me much pleasure to know that my humble efforts to serve you in the capacity of secretary of this society have been appreciated, and that you approve of my conduct. Much as I value the gift itself, I value still higher the respect and good-will of the members individually, and the motive that actuated the presentation. I also feel that you have presented me with a gift far in excess of my merits, for which I cannot sufficiently thank you, and in the future I shall look back to this time with pleasure, and feel that it was one of the pleasantest moments of my life.

H. A. BAKER.

Since the organization of the above Grange, in February last, its business transactions have amounted, in round numbers, to \$2,000.

The purchases thus far have given entire satisfaction, and everything connected therewith has been carried out with the most cordial good feeling, notwithstanding some have represented it to be otherwise.

This Grange is in a prosperous condition, numbering sixty-five; having more male members than any other Grange in the Division.

GRANGER.

Grimsby Grange.

EDITOR CANADIAN GRANGER,—

SIR,—I am a subscriber to your paper for nearly a year, and am much pleased with it. As I never saw anything about Grimsby Grange, 131, in it, I thought I would send you a few lines to let you know we have a large Grange down here, and pleasant meetings every month. We had a good time on the 31st of October; we invited several neighboring Granges to visit us on that evening, which invitation was accepted. By the way, they filled up our hall that evening. We had lots of speakers for the good of the Order, after which lunch was provided by us, and then music and songs by members of our Grange and sister Granges. The evening passed off pleasantly, more so than I am able to describe. Yours, &c., P. H.

[We should like to receive kindred reports from other Granges. Don't be afraid to publish what you are doing.—Ed.]

Literary.

The Game of Cards.

This life is but a game of cards,
Which mortals have to learn;
Each shuffles, cuts and deals the pack,
And each a trump doth turn;
Some bring a high card to the top,
And others bring a low,
Some hold a hand quite flush of trumps,
While others none can show.
Some shuffle with a practiced hand,
And pack their cards with care,
So they may know when they are dealt
Where all the leaders are,
Thus dupes are made the fools of rogues,
While rogues each other cheat,
And he is very wise indeed
Who never meets defeat.

When playing, some throw out the ace,
The counting cards to save,
Some play the deuce, and some the ten,
But many play the knave;
Some play for money, some for fun,
And some for worldly fame,
But not until the game's played out
Can they count up the game.

When hearts are trumps we play for love,
And pleasure rules the hour
No thoughts of sorrow check our joy
In beauty's rosy bower;
We sing, we dance, sweet verses make,
Our cards at random play,
And while our trumps remain on top,
Our game's a holiday.

When diamonds chance to crown the pack,
The players stake their gold,
And heavy stakes are lost and won
By gamblers young and old;
Intent on winning, each his game
Doth watch with eager eye
How he may see his neighbor's cards
And beat him on the sly.

When clubs are trumps, look out for war
On ocean and on land,
For bloody horrors always come
When clubs are held in hand;
Then lives are staked instead of gold,
The dogs of war are freed—
Across the broad Atlantic now,
See, clubs have got the lead!

Last game of all is when the spade
Is turned by hand of Time;
He always seals the closing game
In every age and clime,
No matter how much each man wins
Or how much each man saves,
The spade will finish up the game
And dig the players' graves.

A Quiet Evening.

Mr. Bodwell, of Nelson Street, sat down for a quiet communion with his family and the newspaper on Thursday evening. All the children but the eldest had eaten supper, and he was industriously engaged at that task. Mr. Bodwell drew up to the lamp, selected an interesting article that would undoubtedly engross his wife, and commenced to reproduce it, while she, patient woman, kept her eyes on the children, as the father was very sensitive to foreign noises when engaged in reading. Bodwell had got down the column some twelve lines, and was just laying himself out on the big words, when one of the girls while taking unusual precaution to step around a scuttle of coal, actually stepped into it, and a bewildering crash followed. "Merciful heaven!" shouted Bodwell, "what was that?" Mrs. Bodwell explained, the other children tittered, and the girl being a wise child, knew her own father, and sagaciously left. Again Bodwell picked up the paper, and giving it a spiteful twist, resumed the article. It was a moment or two before he regained his composure; but the author was a man acquainted with the business, and the skill with which he handled the subject soon conquered Bodwell's mind. He became wholly absorbed in the matter, and at one point he involuntarily brought down his clenched hand with a force that amply expressed his own feelings and very forcibly stirred up those of one of the children, who had caught the full effect of the descending fist.

"Will somebody cut me open?" pleaded the despairing man, as he caught up the shrieking offspring, and fell to rubbing its back, while the mother dashed after the campbor, and the other children, awe-struck by the affair, rushed into the hall to laugh. It was full five minutes before the injured one was quieted, and by that time Mrs. Bodwell expressed a desire to hear no more of the article; but Bodwell was determined then to finish it anyway, and he resumed the paper. During the progress of the next reading, a little girl came in to borrow a flat-iron, and the mother got up to give it to her, moving about so quietly that Bodwell was not interrupted. The eldest boy was still at his supper. He was a good boy. Whenever he wanted anything he stood up and reached for it himself, and did it very quietly. Just as the little girl departed with the flat-iron, the heir, who had his father's boots on, stood up to reach over the table for the sixth tart. The mother in returning detected the vacant chair, and fearing some one would fall over it and make another disturbance, she thoughtfully moved it back to the wall, and just got by, as the heir settled back with the coveted tart, and finding nothing but thin air to receive him, made a desperate effort to save himself, but was too late, and came down on the floor with a crash that made every timber in the house speak, and the horrified parent, on looking up, was nearly petrified with amazement to see his own boots clawing madly among the dishes, while the distracted occupant was vainly endeavoring to extricate himself from under the table. That wound up the evening's entertainment. The disgusted Bodwell put on his coat and fled down street, leaving the very sore and mortified heir to suppress the mirth indiscreetly displayed by the other children as he best could with the agencies at hand.

Commercial.

London Markets.

GRAIN.

Deihl wheat, \$1.95 to \$2; Treadwell, \$1.75 to \$1.95; Red winter, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Spring wheat, \$1.75 to \$1.90; Barley, \$1 to \$1.30; Peas, \$1.13 to \$1.17; Oats, \$1.15 to \$1.19; Corn, \$1 to \$1.10; Beans, \$1 to \$1.37 1/2; Rye, \$1 to \$1.10; Buckwheat, 50c to \$1.

The Produce Trade.

TORONTO.

The Liverpool market was firm, but Milwaukee fell one cent on wheat. Flour was quiet at Montreal, and in this market there was scarcely any change of feeling. Superior extra was worth \$6; extra, \$5.50, and fancy, \$5.25 f. o. c. Spring extra, sold to the extent of 100 barrels at \$5 f. o. c. Wheat was firm. No. 2 fall was worth \$1.22, and car lots of No. 1 spring \$1.19 f. o. c. No. 2 spring was quoted at \$1.17 to \$1.18 f. o. c. Several cars of No. 1 spring changed hands on private terms. The values of barley were unchanged, at 80c to 82c for No. 1, and 70c to 72c for No. 2. One lot of No. 1, amounting to 20,000 bushels, sold on private terms, and a number of cars of No. 3 brought 50c f. o. c. Peas are worth 74c f. o. c. One car of American oats realized 40c and another 50c, both sales being f. o. b. Hogs were plentiful in car lots, and the range of sales was \$6.25 to \$6.40.

Transactions on the street comprised 300 bushels of barley at 60c to 70c; 400 bushels of wheat at \$1.17 to \$1.27 for fall, and \$1.19 to \$1.20 for spring; 200 bushels peas at 74c to 77c; and 200 bushels of oats at 43c to 44c. Hay was sold to the extent of sixteen loads at \$10 to \$13, and seven loads of straw brought \$8.50 to \$10. Other products were unchanged.

The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week:—

	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 9.
Flour,	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Wheat, red 10 4	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 7	10 7	10 7
Red wint'r 10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3
White,	11 0	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 3	11 3
Club,	11 2	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 6	11 6
Corn, new, 27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 3	27 3	27 3
Peas,	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6
Pork,	70 0	70 0	70 6	70 0	70 0	70 0
Lard,	53 0	55 0	55 9	55 0	55 0	54 6
Beef,	82 6	82 6	82 6	82 6	82 6	82 5
Bacon,	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6
Tallow,	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9
Cheese,	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0

Buffalo Hog Market.

Hogs—Receipts, 16 cars; shipments, 12 cars. Market moderately active. Yorkers, good to best, \$5.50 to \$5.80; heavy, no demand; two cars only of good ones on sale; best Yorkers cleared up; common heavy and light, unsold; quoted at \$5.25, \$5.30 and \$5.35.

Chicago Hog and Cattle Market.

Hogs—Estimated receipts, 16,000; official yesterday, 31,292. Market quiet, but a shade easier on light grades; heavy grades steady and unchanged; quality of receipts good. Prices range \$5.60 to \$5.65 for light, \$5.75 to \$6.15 for common to choice heavy.

Cable Markets.

London.—Consols, 93 15-16 for both money and account; 65's, 104 1/2; 67's, 110 1/2; new fives, 106 1/2.
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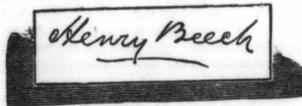
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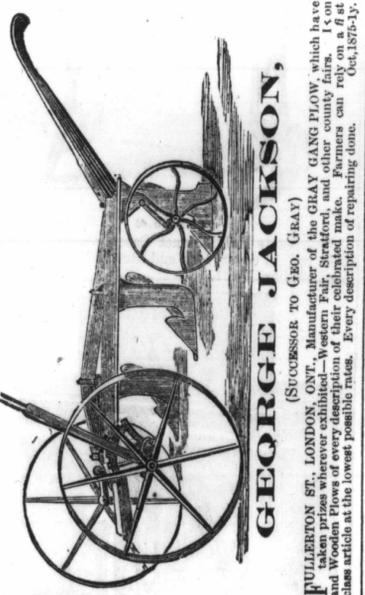
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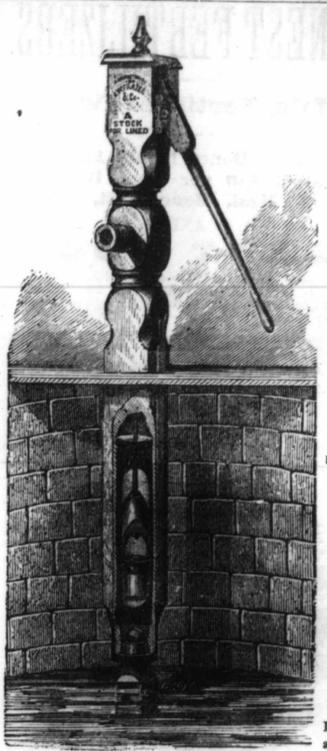
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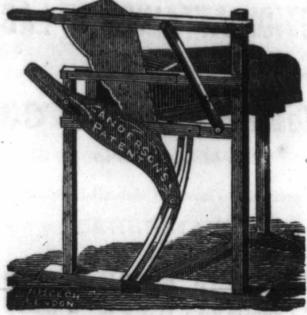
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CANADA.



CUT No. 1

Represents Plain Family Machine, with solid shuttle and adjustable feed. The stand has solid walnut table with drawer, brace, balance wheel guard, and well, working on hinges, in which the Machine is set—this well protects the clothes of the operator, and enables her to clean and oil the machine without changing her position, all of which makes it the most complete, simple, attractive and durable Family Machine in the market at the present time.



CUT No. 2

Represents Half Cabinet Case Family Machine with walnut cover, lock and hinges: in every other respects like No. 1.



CUT No. 3

Represents full Cabinet Case, solid walnut, machine inlaid with pearl, making a very handsome as well as a useful piece of furniture.



CUT No. 4

Represents our Hand Shuttle Machine; it is set into a beautiful light iron frame, the feet of which are covered with rubber, thereby preventing it from damaging any piece of furniture upon which it may be placed; it also prevents garments from coming in contact with the oily parts of the machine during the operation of sewing, and yet leaves every part of the machine easy of access which requires cleaning and oiling, making it complete and practical.

Wilson, Lockman & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,

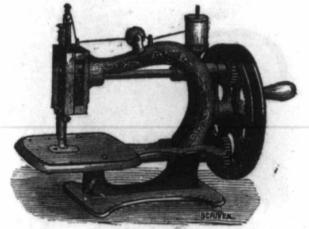
CANADA.

Wilson, Lockman & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,

CANADA.



CUT No. 5

Represents the Wilson Single Thread Machine. We, as manufacturers, having had unprecedented success with our Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine, and having extensive experience of the wants of every market in the world, have decided to introduce a Single Thread Sewing Machine with capacity sufficient for any kind of work that a First-Class Family Machine is able to perform. We will not hazard our already established character and reputation as manufacturers of first-class machines, but will make our Single Thread Machine another exponent of the character and confidence we now possess.



CUT No. 6

Represents our Heavy Manufacturing Machine, suitable for either cloth or leather. The Cloth Machine has a plain pressure-foot. The Leather Machine has a rolling pressure-foot. The difference in the feet adapts them, in a particular manner, for the performance of either cloth or leather work in the most efficient and durable manner. Its mechanical structure and workmanship is surpassed by none and equalled by few. It is also japanned and ornamented in first-class style. Tailors and shoemakers, also manufacturers of clothing and boots and shoes, would do well to examine and test our machine before purchasing any other. We are confident that a thorough test will satisfy all who are capable of judging that our machine is the best and cheapest in the market.

OUR LATEST

IMPROVEMENTS

—ARE—

- SOLID SHUTTLE
- ROLLING TABLE IN HEART MOTION
- ADJUSTABLE FEED
- ROLLING TABLE IN SHUTTLE DRIVER
- ROUNDED NEEDLE BAR
- SPLIT TENSION STUD
- BRACE IN STAND, AND
- BALANCE WHEEL GUARD

Parties desirous of procuring a good Sewing Machine, would save money by calling on or corresponding with us before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 70,000 of our Machines are now in use, and giving the very best satisfaction. We guarantee every machine we make.

Wilson, Lockman & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,

CANADA.

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