

THE CANADIAN GRANGER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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

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Our Second Volume.

This number commences 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 for the 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 useful 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.

Free Trade and Protection.

One of the foreign Commissioners at the Centennial Exposition, in speaking of the effect of the United States tariff upon the interests of the farmers, said:—"You make them buy high, and sell cheap—robbing them twice at once;" that is to say, in one operation. This is, indeed, a truth that would naturally strike the mind of any thoughtful foreigner. The operation of an extremely high tariff (take that of the United States) will necessarily produce high prices on the one hand, where the taxes are to be paid, and relatively depreciate the prices of the goods given in exchange. If this were not the case it would fail in the object intended, and be a mere nullity. But the protectionists claim that it will eventually conduce to low prices, or cheaper home-made goods. They seem to forget that such an admission must clearly countermand their principal position, which was chiefly to prevent the wages of the working man engaged in producing these favored commodities from the necessity of falling to so low a rate as the wages earned by the pauper laborers of Europe. But for the sake of argument, admitting the truth of their assumption that protective duties do protect, what, according to experience, does their contentment amount to?—merely to the operation of an *ignus fatuus*, or Will-o'-the-wisp: when you think you are the nearest to it, you are suddenly the farthest off. In other words, when you have just attained the highest prices, and consequently the greatest prosperity, through the treachery of the system, and the absolute necessity of foreign competition, the market is glutted, the master manufacturers fail, and the workmen are thrown out of employment. Thus, what has been gained by either, is undoubtedly lost by the fall of prices, and the waste of capital standing idle, as at present, in the United States, and the loss of wages to the workmen. But the question arises: By what process does all this come about? Is it the natural and inevitable consequence of the system, or is it merely the result of fortuitous circumstances? We answer that it is the inevitable consequence of the protective system. The first effect of an increase of duties is to prevent for a short time the usual importations; the correctness of which assumption may be easily proved by tracing the effect of the different alterations of the United States tariff for any period within the last half century. On the increase of duties, as a matter of course, foreign goods will not be sold at a loss; they therefore remain at home, or in bond, until one of two things shall occur. Either prices will rise sufficiently to pay the duty and to give a profit to the importer, or that foreign exchange on the protected country has risen to a premium sufficient with the rise in prices to cover the expense of the duty. When that has been achieved, the foreign and home manufacturer will be again on an equal footing, and foreign goods will be again imported as before, and even may be increased in quantity, as in the United States within the last fifteen years; but that, of course, would depend upon a variety of circumstances that space will not allow us to explain. In any conceivable case no profit can be obtained by a community through the practice of this modern Mercantile System, and certainly, in the end, none by individuals. If one class should happen to gain, some other class must lose. Profit to the community can only be gained by free and untrammelled industry, and not by restriction. But assuming the rôle of the protectionist for the moment, and admitting that the prices of

the protected goods remain permanently high, and the foreign goods that would compete with them could be kept out, it becomes important to enquire who would pay the duty? The ready answer would be, *the consumer*. This, however, would only be true to a certain extent. The manufacturer who profited by the extra price caused by the duty, could not be said to be taxed in the consumption of his own products; the tax must, therefore, fall wholly on the exporter, who would really get a less price for the produce he exported, on account of the discount on his bills if he sold it at home, or the risk and expense of the payment in gold, with the loss of the interest in the meantime. In the latter contingency no profit would be derived by the community from the transaction. The individual merchant might possibly gain, but it would be at the expense of the rest of the community. The community would lose the *whole* of the value of the commodity exported, which would otherwise have been consumed at home at a cheaper rate. This effect arises from the circumstance that the exchangeable value of money, or gold, will depreciate with every increase of its relative quantity. No trade can, therefore, be profitable to a community but what eventually brings a return of consumable commodities, and those commodities must be such as are not produced at home, or at least not in sufficient quantities for the demand. A round-about trade may, to some extent, be profitable, which protection duties have a tendency to create; but, as Adam Smith remarks, "a round-about trade of consumption will generally give less encouragement and support to the productive labor of a country than an equal capital employed in a more direct trade;" simply because in a round-about trade there would be two or three times the expense in the cost of carriage, interest of capital, &c., which must be paid out of the final profit. We see, then, that an indirect, or round-about trade—one in which a profitable return cargo cannot be obtained—is of very little consequence, and can hardly be profitable to any community. Instead of encouraging such kind of doubtful enterprise, the Government should open our own ports under the lowest revenue duties, which is the only effective protection that any Government can give to its own peculiar capital and industry, and that which will produce the most profit. Profits cannot be created by mere buying and selling, as witness the vast plethora of money at present in every mercantile city in the world; they must exist, or arise *naturally* out of the overplus, beyond the labor and capital expended; and a free exchange is the only method of securing the full advantage of your own facilities of production, by buying in the cheapest market, and therefore selling in the dearest. All protective duties are therefore evil, because they do not nor cannot produce profit; they only prevent a free exchange of commodities between different countries, and therefore tend to reduce them, and as far as they are effective for any purpose whatever, it is only to transfer the legitimate profits of one class of the community into the pockets of another, without the least compensation. Under these circumstances, it seems hardly necessary to say that, in our opinion, the interests of the farmers of the Dominion would be sacrificed by the enactment of a protective tariff.

Study Your Ritual.

We are afraid a great cause of the lack of interest in our Order is from a want of proper appreciation of the sublime teachings in our ritual. To appreciate them fully, they must be understood and studied. The want of effect is frequently destroyed by blundering and stammering reading, so that what would otherwise be

beautiful and instructive is rendered simply ridiculous. Granges are so quickly organized that really they have no time to get properly instructed in the working of the Order. It is not unfrequent to find during initiation of candidates a number of members who do not really know where to find their respective parts. Then a great number of our officers are not posted in the secret and unwritten work of the Order. This is a fatal mistake, and must certainly detract from the usefulness of the Order. What impression can candidates for initiation have of any secret society, when they find those who are to teach them the mysteries of their Order, as ignorant of its principles as they are themselves? and recollect, first impressions are lasting. We have noticed on the part of some Grangers an inclination to omit certain parts of the initiatory ceremonies and get through in a slipshod way—in fact, anything to push them through and get the money. This is wrong. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. We have noticed that wherever a Grange has pursued this course it soon became weakly and the members lack interest. It is an inherent principle in human nature to be fond of ceremonies in some form or other, and it is only through satisfying this inclination that societies have stood for centuries against all persecution and in all countries. There is nothing will perpetuate the Grange only a strict adherence to its ritual and secrecy. If this is tinkered with, the whole fabric falls, and we might as well go back to the old farmers' clubs, which we all know were never a success. We would suggest that new Granges should not attempt to initiate until they are organized a sufficient length of time for each officer to be well acquainted with the ritual and unwritten work of the Order; and that deputies in forming new Granges give thorough instruction, and not leave the Grange to itself, unless they are satisfied it is in good working order. Not having meetings oftener is a great drawback; a Grange at least should meet every three weeks, and during good roads, unless the members are very remote, once a week. Monthly meetings in rural districts will not work the same as in towns and cities, where the members are of easy access by post. Meetings are almost forgotten before a month elapses, unless notified a day or two before. Grange Halls, as far as possible, should be secured, and properly fitted up with convenience for the officers to discharge their duties during the different ceremonies of initiation and other business. We are glad to hear a number of halls are being erected and purchased through the country. Meeting in school-houses is a poor expedient, as there is really no means of accommodation, besides, being continually at the mercy of trustees to turn them out on any little pretence. We would also urge a proper and systematic way of keeping the finances. Nothing is more detrimental to the welfare of an institution, especially if it meets with opposition, than a doubtful or unintelligible sheet. Everything in this respect should be plain and clear—no bungling. Why we are so explicit on this point is, that outsiders are raising the cry that some day the society will be minus a lot of money through its officials. This, of course, is outside claptrap; but still every officer entrusted with money should show clean hands, and be even above the shadow of reproach.

Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF BROME AND SHEFFORD Co., QUEBEC.—The business of this society was carried on by private capital until Sept. 25th; then a company was formed with a capital of \$5,000. The following is the list of officers:—President, Wm. Pearsons; Vice-President, Levi R. Whitman; Secretary, S. H. Tibbits; Treasurer, E. M. Davis; Manager, E. Slack; Directors, J. Turner, E. Colwell, R. Ashton, N. D. Jenne. This store does a business of from \$50 to \$100 per day.

The Grange.

In Memoriam.

"Forget not the dead who have loved, who have left us."

Died suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence, Township of Chatham, Ontario, Bro. James Laferty, member of Grange No. 169. He retired to rest at 10 o'clock on the night of the 6th inst., in apparent good health, and was dead in three hours afterwards. Bro. Laferty was a faithful and zealous member of the Order and will be much missed in his locality. He was followed to the grave by a numerous cortege of brethren and friends, and interred with Grange ceremonies.

The following resolution of condolence was passed by his Grange:—

Moved by Bro. C. W. Knight, seconded by Bro. Joseph Black, and resolved—That we, the members of Chatham Centre Grange, hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to Sister Laferty on this the occasion of her sad bereavement, and express our hope that, although she has been deprived of a husband and a companion, she may realize the consoling promise that the widow and the fatherless have the special care of our Divine Master."

THOS. MCKERRALL,
Sec. Grange 169.

The Grange an Organization for Work.

The Patron's Helper says:—

The Grange should be a compact, well disciplined body. To this end the obligation of the members is important, and the passwords and other means of recognition between Patrons are of great utility. A fund is also necessary, so that all proper expenses may be met promptly. The fund is useful for another purpose, as well; to cultivate the habit of making regular contributions for the public good. There is no freer-hearted people in the world than Americans, and nowhere are such generous contributions made for churches, schools, and all other like institutions as among ourselves. That is right, and the spirit of public enterprise and public improvement is one ever to be encouraged. But all these things can be best done where there is organized effort, and men will contribute most freely when they know that their donations go into the hands of responsible men who will faithfully and wisely use them for the furtherance of the objects designed. The founders of our Order did well when they created a strong bond of union and provided for a perpetual fund to meet the expenses of the organization. A strong, compact body, always ready to foot the bills incurred, is a thing long needed among farmers, and just now, by our Order, for the first time provided. The discipline should be rigorously maintained, the dues all promptly paid and the work before us conscientiously and thoroughly done.

But it is always to be borne in mind that however perfect the machine is, the work it does, and not its perfection or beauty, is the measure of its utility. We wish to call the attention of the National Grange to this matter, to the end that they may not spend all their time praising the machine, or furnishing it up, or exalting the engineers, but may devise work for it and the right men to do that work.

And again we would impress upon the members of Subordinate Granges that with them rests the chief responsibility, and by them must the bulk of the work be done. Not by the office-holders, but by the whole body of Patrons, working together and each laboring in his own place and his own way, can the work be done.

We wish, particularly at this time, just as the National and most of the State Granges are about to hold their annual meetings, and just as the winter's leisure is to give time for the more frequent meetings of the Subordinate Granges, to impress upon the minds of all alike that there is work to do, important, pressing work, and that every Patron, man or woman, ought to have a part in that work. What we can accomplish will depend on our zeal, our wisdom and our fidelity. But we shall be strongly delinquent in our duty if we let these meetings and this winter pass without making our Order a far stronger and more efficient working organization than ever before.

Make the Grange Attractive.

However often a Grange may meet, if its meetings are not entertaining, members will early begin to neglect them. Hence it should be the aim of every Grange to please as well as benefit its members.

There may be here and there a peculiarly endowed individual who can live very comfortably without pleasure. But the majority of mankind, and, therefore, of Patrons, require amusement. Even instruction must come to them in a pleasing shape. They will not often endure something that is not enjoyable, because it may ultimately prove beneficial. Especially is this true where the character and extent of the expected benefit are uncertain. It is therefore especially the case with regard to Grange meetings. The advantages of these meetings are not at once apparent; the good to be derived from ritualistic ceremonies and literary exercises, has to be pointed out to most people, and even after it is pointed out they have but an indistinct conception of it.

Hence, if a Grange is to prosper it must be attractive as well as profitable. The extremely wise and prudent Patrons who realize that the profitable is above the attractive, must cater in some degree to the tastes of the Brothers and Sisters who are less prudent and wise. This latter class, and it is by far the larger, will not attend Grange meetings that are likely to weary them, no matter how much one talks to them of the improvement to be had at those meetings. —Grange Bulletin.

The Grange.

The Grange organization, which I believe to be most imperfectly comprehended by a large portion of the membership, has served to awaken interest on public matters, and has led farmers to think. The Grange in some localities is led into such picaresque bickerings that intelligent men become disgusted with it. But the difficulty is with the men, and not with the Order. There is nothing unreasonable or narrow in the true principles of the organization which you represent. It simply has the general purpose of furnishing the opportunity for co-operation in business matters, for social intercourse, for culture, and for creating a homogeneous sentiment among the great rural population. In many localities the business features receive little or no attention; in other localities they are run into the ground. In a social way, farmers and their families have found much pleasure and profit from the Grange meetings, and by building up a more friendly and independent feeling among the members its work has been especially fruitful. Farmers have been inclined to be jealous and shy of each other. I have often noticed that the farmer who had made a good bargain in purchase or sale would act as if he were afraid his neighbour would find out how and where to do equally well. In the Grange there is a tendency to cultivate such a mutual intercourse as will lead each to impart useful information to the others.

I have noticed, too, that farmers were least inclined to follow their own leadership. Men in other business pursuits and professions stand by each other. For instance, if a lawyer gets into legal trouble his brother lawyers come to his rescue, furnishing their advice and services free or for small reward. There is often sharp rivalry among merchants, but upon questions which affect the business interest of their calling they will be found shoulder to shoulder. Their boards of trade and similar organizations have given them opportunities for serving each other.

The same may be said of doctors, who may not always speak in complimentary terms of each other's professional skill, yet they are found consulting together on questions which concern the welfare of their profession.

Then, in my estimation at least, one of the greatest achievements of the Grange is the work it has accomplished in bringing farmers together for counsel on matters pertaining not only to practical agriculture, but to the public and political questions of the day which concern their business interests. Party politics is, of course, wisely excluded, from the Grange meetings, but questions like taxation, railroad management, &c., which are too imperfectly understood, are suitable subjects of inquiry now for farmers.—Correspondence "Husbandman."

London Division Grange—Education.

The London Division Grange, at its last meeting, entered extensively into the educational interests of the Order. The following delegates were present:—Henry and Frederick Anderson, Wilton Grove; Adam Nichol, late Dominion Treasurer, Westminster; Benjamin Paine, late member of Executive Committee, Dominion Grange; and Bruin Cornell, Delaware; Capt. Wood, Dr. Hanson, and W. L. Brown, Hyde Park; John Stevens, Byron; Joshua Jackson, Arva; Robert McGuffin and Thomas Fitzsimons, Thorndale; William L. Learn, Westminster; James Evans, James Fram, and Robt. Wood, Evelyn; Walter Brett, Strathroy; Jas. Ferguson and John S. Hodgins, Birt; M. Johnston, Bryanston, and a number of visitors.

The main part of the session was occupied in discussing the educational interests of the Order, especially with regard to rural schools, and a more general dissemination of agricultural knowledge amongst the members of the Order.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Brown, Hyde Park, considered although the questions with regard to general education were desirable, yet a more vital point was lectures on agricultural chemistry in the various subordinate Granges. He thought this was the essential part of a farmer's education, knowing the composition of his soil. As the Dominion Grange had especially recommended a course of lectures and essays on agricultural chemistry and entomology and the kindred sciences, he thought this Division should avail themselves of the services of Walter Brett, Esq., of 106 Grange, a practical chemist, who had taken the pains to import from England a complete apparatus for analyzing soil, etc., etc., and giving them practical illustrations on the science of chemistry. The way he proposed to do was to form classes in the different Granges and give so many lessons.

On motion, Mr. Brett was highly recommended to the various lodges.

London Division Grange meets on the 6th of January, 1877, in Morrell Temple, Richmond Street, at 10.30 a. m., for the election of officers. Delegates will please take notice.

A Word of Caution.

It frequently happens that men go around among the farmers to establish agencies for the sale of something pertaining to agriculture, or they offer to leave some implement on trial; but then they ask you to sign "a little paper, just to show where the article is." Or if you receive a consignment of something to sell as agent, you may be asked to "sign this little note," to show what has been done.

"It is understood, of course, that all not sold are to be taken back," says the traveling agent; but if you sign such a paper, see that it is only a receipt for the article received; adding, "it is agreed and understood that all not sold by me are to be taken back, paying only for what I sell." These sharpers sometimes get farmers to sign papers without reading them carefully, and they turn out to be valid promissory notes, that are sold in the vicinity, and that is the last you will hear from the traveling agent in that part of the country.

The Grange in England.

We find the following letter from J. P. Shelton, the only patron in England, to the Virginia Patron. It is written from Sheen, in the county of Surrey: "A certain feeling of loneliness of spirit had come over me since I became a member of your Order, for I feel the separation which exists between me and my millions of brothers and sisters on your side of the Atlantic. There is something odd in this relationship, and yet it is a beautiful one. It is a matter of just and generous pride to me to belong to so puissant, and at the same time benevolent an Order as that of the Grange, and therefore so as I am the first English Granger. At present, indeed, I am the only member of the Order in Europe, and I feel more as if I had been sent here from America as a permanent representative of the Order, than an Englishman bred and born. It is needless to say that I am thoroughly in love with the Order; I am so because of its effect on the daily life of farmers and also because of its benign and ennobling influence over the social intercourse of the people. In American papers which are devoted more or less to Grange interests, I have been struck with the moderate tone of justice between man and man which has characterized the utterances of the Granges. This reflects much credit and honor on the Order generally, and on its leaders particularly, who always counsel tolerance and moderation. The admission of women to full membership and to a participation in the highest honors and duties incidental to the Order has also had a powerful effect from the beginning on the success of the Grange as an institution.

In this country there is a great need of combination among farmers. Full of energy, industry and good sense as my countrymen generally are, they are suicidally and strangely blind to the blessings of intelligent co-operation. They are suspicious of each other and jealous, as men always are who take no pains to understand each other's wants. I am inclined to think that the old feudal tyranny to which our forefathers were subjected for many, many generations left on our race a mark of subservience which is not yet fully obliterated. The Grange would soon obliterate it if fair play were given to it and a fair trial. I hope to see the Grange become ere long a flourishing institution in this country. But it will not come yet—not for a time. It is, however, getting to be widely known in England. Some men pooh-pooh it, others say there is some good in it; in any case they are discussing it, and this is what I want. I care not how they regard it for a time, so long as they will talk about it. The great thing at first is to get our farmers familiar with the idea of the Grange. New ideas and innovations of all kinds are an abomination to the average English farmer—while they are new. If the Grange can once start fairly I venture to predict it will succeed well in England."

An American Opinion of the Grange in Canada.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has had as healthy a growth in Canada as in the United States. It has grown to be a power in the Dominion. Patrons mean business over the line. Their paper is not filled with urgings to "join the Grange," "to be faithful," to put the "shoulder to the wheel," or anything of the kind—they seem to have too much real solid work on hand for that. "Work!" is the motto there, not "groumble." Ninety-six deputies are in the field, and they, since October 27th, 1875, have increased the Granges from 246 to 530, over 100 per cent. This is not all. Instead of a membership of 6,500, as one year ago, they now have 17,500 in good standing, a growth of 11,000 in eleven months.

Patrons in Canada believe in printer's ink. Within eleven months there have been published 15,000 Constitutions of Dominion Grange, 10,000 Recommended Constitutions of Division and subordinate Granges, 4,000 Manuals, 2,000 Parliamentary Guides (or book of rulings), 2,000 song books, charters for Division and subordinate Granges, besides a quantity of blank forms and miscellaneous matter.

There is much about the movement in Canada we can well study; and we are rather pleased than otherwise that this is so now, as the mere mention of their excelling will be a fresh incentive for Patrons here to work to build up the Order as they have never worked before. Let us show Canada that we propose to emulate her good deeds and signal progress of the past year.

Get Posted in the Ritual.

The ritual could be made not simply attractive, but beautiful and instructive, if care were taken to apprehend its full meaning and then to render it significantly. In special ceremonies, such as the conferring of degrees and the dedication of halls, the charges and responses should be recited, not read. But, if for any sufficient reason it is necessary to read them, the reading should be expressive, not stumbling and destructive of the import of the text. In this respect, there is at present the greatest carelessness; and we believe that to it alone the small attendance at many of the Grange meetings is owing. People are, with few exceptions, fond of imposing ceremonies; and the only reason why many Patrons find nothing attractive in the ceremonies of the Order is that, while these ceremonies might always be, yet they very often are not made imposing. Indeed, they are sometimes performed in so bungling a manner as to appear little less than ridiculous. All officers should be as familiar with the portions of the ritual that pertain to their respective offices as a rector is with the Episcopalian service.—Grange Bulletin.

One of the offices of the Grange as an educator is to inculcate a spirit of benevolence.

Grange Summary.

The Granges of California and Oregon expect to ship this year 6,000,000 tons of wheat and barley.

The Brethren in the vicinity of Napanee have leased a large store house in that town and engaged a reliable agent to receive, sell, and look after the shipping of their grain. Some 5,000 bushels of grain have already been stored.

The first shipment of grain from Glencoe by the Patrons of Husbandry was made on Tuesday of last week. It consisted of three car-loads of barley grown in the township of Mossa, of superior sample. It was consigned to Toronto by Battle Hill Grange.

The Grange has financial, social and educational features, and in the Subordinate Granges these will be more or less marked according to the make-up of the Grange. So, according to the disposition, habits and tastes of the members will the characteristics of the Grange, as a body, be made prominent.

The Grange movement is securing the attention of Germany. America continues to teach the Old World new ideas. Meetings have been held in Berlin and other places in Germany to consider the practicability of organizing an Agricultural Order in Germany similar to the Patrons of Husbandry in the United States.

Our Order has raised the dignity of agricultural labor; it has set bounds to the grasping monopolies; it has engendered the free spirit of enquiry; it has caused the most potent class of our citizens to think and to devise better means for material, intellectual and social advancement; it is reforming not only agriculture, but public sentiment, and shaping towards better ends the course of a nation. The principles of our Order are the safeguard of our people.

The lack of information is the great lack, among farmers especially, but, thanks to the Grange, they are waking up, and eagerly seeking the knowledge which shall place them in the front ranks, and among the leading powers of this age. Farmers, as a class, are acknowledged to be temperate, industrious and economical; let them read good live agricultural and scientific papers, if but a few minutes each day; they will find that it lightens labor in more ways than one, and adds a constantly growing power to the "hand that holds the bread."

Meeting Oftener.

We heard recently of a Grange that, finding its members losing their interest and neglecting its meetings, sought to remedy the evil by making the meetings less frequent. The rule had been to meet once a fortnight, but it was so changed that a meeting was held only once a month. A very brief experience proved, however, that the change, instead of bettering, made matters worse. The attendance at the monthly meetings was smaller than it had been at the fortnightly meetings; and the Grange very soon re-adopted the old rule.

The result in this case was simply such as might reasonably have been anticipated, for attending Grange meetings is much like going to church; the more one stays away, the less inclined one is to go, and the more one goes, the more one likes to go. If, instead of making its meetings less frequent, the Grange had made them more frequent, if, instead of making them monthly, it had made them weekly, the probability is that the activity of its members would have been restored. At any rate, persons who have visited a great many and a great variety of Granges, say that the most flourishing and enterprising are those that meet oftener.

Aim High.

A correspondent of the *Dirigo Rural* says:—Be assured, friends, that a proper attention to the moral, social and intellectual features of the Grange idea will secure all the rest as a natural and legitimate result. But if we lose, or neglect to properly cultivate and develop these, all is lost; we shall at last fail, and a most disastrous failure it will be. Devoted to the business feature of our Order alone, we should soon be eaten up by sordid selfishness, and instead of being characterized by that broad, liberal charity, so necessary to our happiness, and usefulness to others, we should be in danger of becoming one of the greatest of the monopolies.

But if we keep this business feature in true subordination to the sublime features of our Order, future generations will bless our memory, and future historians will record our virtues in prose and verse, to be read by our posterity to the latest generations of the earth.

The Duty of the Hour.

The *New York World*, in its column of Grange news in issue of September 20th, says that "a paragraph wholly unjust or ungenerous is going the rounds of the agricultural press, declaring it to be a disgrace to American civilization that 8,000,000 farmers should have scarcely a representative in Congress, while 95 per cent. of the legislators of the nation are drawn from the numerically small class of lawyers." It says that "such talk as this may win a few subscribers, but it is an insult to the intelligence of those to whom it is addressed, and a libel on the honesty of those who utter it." It goes on and says: "As matters are, if a man desires to enter politics, his best road is through the bar or the editorial room."

Davids' Cough Balsam comes to us highly recommended for the complaint which its name signifies, and is suited to the infant as well as the aged. We advise our subscribers, when in need of such a medicine, to try this preparation, and assure them that, if used in time, a speedy cure will ensue. See advt.

Profit on Sewing Machines.

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

The Farmer in Politics.

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

Literary Exercises in the Grange.

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

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

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

The Executive Committee meet at Toronto, Nov. 15.

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

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

Business Directory.

Officers of Dominion Grange for 1877.

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

List of Deputies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lacknow Division, No. 7.—P. McKenzie, Lacknow; J. Tolmie, Tiverton; J. S. Varcow; 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 Slightolm, 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, Thedford; J. McDonald, Alvinston.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Stoney Creek; D. Patterson, Copetown; G. Gastle, Carlisle.

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

County Huron.—James Livingston, Moncrief.

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

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

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

Wellington Co.—Wm. Woodsworth, Bowling Green.

Stormont Co.—J. J. Adams, Wales.

Wellington County.—Robt. Cromar, Salem.

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

New Granges.

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

Exportation of Cattle to England.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. JOHN LUMBERS.

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

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

G. F. FRANKLAND,

No. 24 St. Lawrence Market, Toronto.

—From the Globe.

The Farm.

Eggs versus Meat.

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

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

1 POUND OF EGGS.

Water,	12 oz., 36 grs.
Albumen,	2 oz.
Extractive,	130 grs.
Oil of fat,	1 oz., 24 grs.
Ash,	28 grs.

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

1 POUND OF BEEF.

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

—Kensington Museum Catalogue.

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

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

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Farmer Slack.

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

Fattening Ducks and Turkeys.

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

Palsy in Sheep.

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

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

Singular Influence of Breeding.

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

Preserving Eggs.

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

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

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

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

Fattening Poultry.

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

Keep the Farm Well Stocked.

The Dirigo Rural says: the time is rapidly approaching when we farmers will have to decide what amount of stock we will winter. There is some danger, perhaps, on account of the scarcity of money in circulation, and general hardness of the times, that some may be induced to sell off more of their sheep and cattle than they really should for their permanent benefit. In the first place, in sympathy with everything else, farm stock is low now, and next year (unless there are a great many false prophets in the country) times will be better, and prices higher, and consequently the more stock we can keep through the winter, the better it will be for us.

Another important consideration is the advisability, and I might add, if we wish to keep up the fertility of our farms, the necessity of wintering all the stock we possibly can without being obliged to buy fodder. We ought to use up every forklful of hay and straw, with as much meal and roots as may be thought advisable. Even wheat straw may be used with provender to advantage. Some use their straw up for bedding, or throw it out of doors in piles to rot. Such practices may do very well on farms that yield fifty, seventy-five or a hundred tons of good English hay. Such, however, are exceptions, far above the average; and the owners of such farms can winter a large stock, independent of straw. With farmers who cut only from ten to twenty tons of hay, the case is very different. Weeds cut for the purpose, or orts have to suffice for bedding, everything eatable being called in requisition for the sustenance of life. Such a mode of husbandry cannot be termed very "high farming," and is anything but answering to our ideal of what farming should be; still, a great many have to grapple with undesirable realities, and have to take matters as they find them. Many have a large run of good pasture land, but do not cut much hay; who have to make their profits chiefly out of their stock's growth in summer. It is very desirable to keep stock growing as fast in the barn as in the pasture; but, to many who have not the material, it is pretty hard to do so. Every one has not the faith or courage to buy provender, and, perhaps, run in debt for it, although it may pay good interest. For such I think it is better to feed out all their straw, than to use it in any way. Straw eaten, makes better manure than if used for bedding, or thrown away to rot; and if cattle don't do so well on it as on hay, the farmer has a large herd in spring to turn off to grass in his ample pasture; from which source he will have to look chiefly for his stock profits. I say then, keep the farm stocked to its full capacity.

Foul Feeding of Swine.

If there is any one thing in rural practice which needs reforming more than another, it is the manner of raising and feeding swine. From the day they are large enough to eat, they are offered all manner of refuse about the place, such as rank weeds, filthy slops, spoiled vegetables, and meats, dead fowls, &c. They are allowed to rummage the dung yard, and glean the refuse of food in the faeces of cattle and horses, on the ground of economy. But we imagine that the quantity of food saved this way is very insignificant—not to exceed the value of a bushel of shelled corn a year among the whole stock on an ordinary sized farm. The objections to the practice of keeping swine in this way are so serious, however, that the reasons in favor of it have no force at all. The origin of Trichinosis in swine may always be traced to the consumption of vile stuffs in their food or to being housed and yarded amid filth and foul air. Every few months the press announces a case of Trichinosis in an individual or a whole family, with all the horrible details and sufferings which attend the parasitic attack. Only lately some new cases are reported here in the West which are alarming. We are quite sure that every farmer and every one who feeds and fattens a pig, will only need to have their attention called to so important and serious a matter, to secure a complete reform in the practice of feeding an animal which will take whatever is offered to it, and will live in the most filthy holes and yards. Interests as dear as health and life require a thorough reform in keeping and feeding swine. Let their food be as pure as that which other animals consume; let them be kept in clean quarters and have pure air; let diseased or unthrifty animals be separated from those in health, and we may have no fears of Trichinosis among either swine or human beings.

Give the Boys Something to Care for.

Let the boy have a calf or a yoke of steers to call his own, and let them be his, and when the calf becomes a cow, or the steers oxen, if the boy wishes to sell, let him, and use your influence to persuade him to invest the money received in something that will be remunerative; do not, as some farmers do, put that money into your own pocket, and tell the boy that it is all the same as though he had it to spend, as the farm will be his by and by. Very few boys understand such talk, and if they do, would rather have one dollar now than the prospect of having ten dollars in ten or fifteen years' time. If the boy wishes to purchase young stock with the money received for his cow, let him, and if need be, set apart an acre or two for him on which he can raise some of the feed required to keep his cattle through the winter. If thought best, let the boy pay a little in the way of rent for the land; give him a day now and then to properly work it; encourage him to raise what you know to be the most profitable; furnish the manure, give a cheering word, an improving nod (such things go a great way); do not act as though you begrudged him the land and the time; do not give him "that corner over there," that you know will not grow white beans, but let the land be good. You will never lose anything by it; on the contrary, you will be the gainer by so doing, for the boys will see that you wish them to succeed in their undertakings.

Honey, Honeycomb and Wax.

It is a mystery to many why honeycomb is worth from \$2 to \$4 per pound; and yet it is true, when we take into account that it is made from honey, of which it requires twenty-five pounds for a swarm of bees to make a pound and a quarter of nice honeycomb.

The Cincinnati Gazette explains the matter as follows:—The bee fills itself with honey, and when combs are to be made, the larger part of the swarm will farm or cluster themselves into a festoon or bunch in the hive, and by so doing they get up a proper temperature of heat, which causes the honey already in the bees to secrete into wax, and pass through the little flaps, or pockets, on the under side of the abdomen, in the shape of small, white scales, which we can often see quite plentiful on the alighting board. These scales are taken off of each other by the bees themselves, and while it is in a soft, pliant consistency, they make their combs, first forming the very thin sheet which serves as a partition between the two sets of cells.

If we would take the proper calculation of the value of honey, and the amount that a good busy swarm can gather daily, we will find it takes about twenty days for bees to fill their hives with the necessary amount of comb, which if clean will weigh one and one-quarter pounds. We have found, in some instances, when the honey harvest was good, that bees will collect and bring into their hives five to twenty pounds per day. I have often known a good strong stock to gather fifty pounds in the long days of August, when the white and Alsike clover were in full bloom.

Now, dear readers, let us make a fair calculation in this matter, and we will find that if five pounds per day the bees will gather and store one hundred pounds in twenty days. This, at 25 cents per pound, would be 25 dollars. Suppose we had plenty of nice combs in good movable frames, to have exchanged with our bees, as they filled up, in place of forcing them to build new, and using up the precious nectar in making combs, which, to say the least of it, would not be less than fifty pounds of honey. At the price above named it amounts to \$12.50; and now reduces this one-half, and we see very clearly that honeycombs are far more valuable than the wax that might be made from it, which sell at twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. The best yield that can be made from an ordinary class of old comb is a single pound of wax to one and one-fourth pounds of comb, which makes a difference against the wax of 6.25.

I have given you the facts in the case; if you study the matter over, dear reader, and forsake the old-time system of bee-keeping, and try to reform in this, the most pleasant, if understood, of all kinds of business, that an invalid especially, and ladies with small capital, might engage in with profit?

Bots in Horses.

Bots do not injure horses, but are a benefit. It is not unfrequent that I am called upon to relieve some horse said to be troubled with bots, but during my practice, which has been nearly twenty years, I have not found a case where a horse has suffered any inconvenience from this harmless parasite.

The masses have become honest in the belief of their supposed destructive habits, for the want of better knowledge of those supposed habits and purposes.

Veterinary science unfolds to us that nature has made this provision, and the only provision whereby the gad-fly (*Astrus equi*) is germinated by and in the stomach of the horse and those of his species, the mule, zebra, quagga, etc. What nature has made she has made perfect. I find no time in the horse's life when he is so healthy as when he runs to pasture. All horses that run in pasture during autumn have bots; all colts have them, and colthood is the healthiest part of their lives. These questions are often asked me, and their answers may be of practical utility to many farmers and horse owners: Does not the bot bore or gnaw through the stomach of the horse, and thereby cause death? My answer is, they do not; as they have no organ by which they can bore, neither do they have teeth whereby they may gnaw. For the coatings or membranes of the stomach would require teeth of the carnivora to gnaw them.

They have a mouth shaped for suction, and compelled themselves by sucking the mucous of the stomach. The next question in order is, how came the holes in the stomach which we often find when performing autopsy? These holes are produced by the action of the gastric juice upon the coatings of the stomach after death.

The Business of Sheep Breeding.

Although the price of wool is lower all over the world than it has been for many years, there is no evidence anywhere of any depression in the business of sheep-breeding. On the contrary, the demand for breeding sheep, ewes as well as rams, is very brisk, and we have more inquiries as to choice of locations for sheep farms in the West, and the purchase of good stock animals, than at any previous time. The same is noticeable in other countries. In one issue of the Mark Lane Express (London, England) we counted recently the sale of no less than 11,176 choice breeding ewes and rams, of various breeds, but chiefly of the more popular Shropshire sheep, of which one sale of 2,500, one of over 3,000, and another of 1,500, are from some of the first premium flocks in the county of Shropshire. The growing demand for good mutton and lambs is evidently making the growth of wool a secondary interest, as it ought properly to be with sheep-breeders.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against adventurous humbugs who may solicit advertisements or subscriptions on our behalf. We employ no traveling agents. This is our third time of asking.

How to Oil a Harness.

Wash the harness thoroughly with warm soft water and Castile soap, and brush out every particle of dust before putting on the oil. This is the important point. Better not oil at all than to apply it on dirty leather. The harness should be taken apart, and the pieces washed and oiled separately. Rub on the oil while the leather is softened with the water. It can be applied at once if the leather is rubbed with a dry cloth; it should be soft, but not too wet. After applying the oil, hang up to dry for a few hours till the oil is absorbed. Old harness that has been neglected and is dry and hard had better not be oiled; it will do no good; the evil is already done. The fibres of the leather have lost more or less of their tenacity, and oil will not restore it; in fact, by softening the leather it only weakens it, just as a wet sheet of paper will tear more easily than a dry one. Oil does not add to the strength of leather; it merely softens it and keeps it from cracking; it is a preventive of decay, not a restorer. Harnesses are now so high that it is more than ever important to take care of them. Never let them suffer for the want of oil; keep in good repair and they will last as long again.

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.

Roaring or Whistling.

The definition of the above is an abnormal sound produced in respiration, and is one of the few other diseases which, though not exactly cutting life short, proves extremely distasteful to the horseman, and may justly be denominated the bane of good horseflesh. This unnatural sound may be either a temporary or permanent obstruction to the free passage of air into the lungs. A variety of affections operate in impeding the free current of air through the respiratory tract. For instance, thickening of the nasal membrane as a result of catarrh, fracture of some of the bones entering into the formation of the nasal chamber, tumors, mal-formation of the nasal bones. An animal suffering from an acute fit of laryngitis is generally a roarer; the tumefaction attendant on strangle will produce it; ulceration of the lining membrane of the larynx will produce it; constriction of the superior portion of the trachea brought about by straps to prevent crib biting will produce it.

There is a variety of roaring met with produced by the formation of tumours in the loose connective tissue at the root of the epiglottis, which by falling into the passage aggravate the symptoms almost to suffocation, but the animal quickly recovers. In some parts of England such horses are called "Bellones," and when put to draught work show the deficiency existing in the respiratory apparatus by sometimes falling down. "High-blown" results from thickening of the nasal membrane, whilst whistling generally proceeds from chronic disease of the larynx. The fact of a horse being a roarer does not pre-suppose that he is suffering from a disease which is likely to be permanent, neither does it imply that the obstruction exists in any particular part. All animals, even man himself, is liable to become affected from similar causes, which are of a local and accidental character.

Of late years this disease appears to be on the increase, and we are led to reflect that there must be other causes than those mentioned; there must be some special cause to account for its greater frequency in horses than in other animals. The equine species breathe through their nostrils, receiving no assistance from the mouth, hence their greater susceptibility to become afflicted. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it depends upon a loss of motor power in the dilator muscle of the larynx, consequent upon loss of nerve force from the nerve supplying it.

The root of the right and left recurrent nerves is the pneumogastric; the right is given off as the pneumogastric, enters the chest and winds round the root of the cervical and dorsal arteries directly backwards; the left arises lower down, and winds round the posterior aorta; before it takes a recurrent course it intimately connects itself with the sympathetic, sending fibres to the heart and lungs. The fact that the paralysis of the nerve and atrophy of the muscle lie on the left side show at once that the source of roaring is down in the chest in the region of the heart and lungs.

Horses are sometimes put to over exertion and compelled to continue their efforts long after they have shown symptoms of exhaustion—a bad maxim for their owners. The late Professor Spooner, of London, under whom we studied, was conversant with two cases which came under his own observation, when it occurred as the result of sudden alarm; one of these eventually recovered, but the other was ever after a confirmed roarer.

The class of horses most liable to this disease are thoroughbreds and hunters. This is accounted for by their being put to severe and long continued exertion. This is especially the case with thoroughbreds, which are run when very young. We are of opinion that the heart is involved in many cases of roaring, and in some instances the lungs. If you dissect the heart of a roarer you will find the opening of the left auricle of a pallid hue. Sometimes in a slight attack he whistles when put to very little exertion, but if continued the nervous influence becomes aroused and the whistling passes off. Test.—If compelled to cough, the cough is of a rough, roaring sound, but this is not to be relied upon, as sometimes you cannot make him cough, sudden alarm by striking him or feigning to do so, but this is only to be taken as collateral evidence.

The test to be relied upon is that of submitting him to severe exertion, when if no abnormal sound or premature distress is evinced, though he may cough on pressure, or grunt on sudden alarm, he is a sound animal.

If no acute symptoms are present, and on examination you find no inflammatory disease of recent origin, it may be set down as a chronic case.

Treatment.—Confining our remarks to disease caused by paralysis of the left recurrent nerve, if of long standing it would be idle to attempt treatment. As regards the treatment of recent cases: Give succulent food, green food if possible, turn-

ing them out to grass, not allowing the stomach to become overloaded, counter irritants to the left side of the larynx and all the way down to the chest. In a few instances we have known decided benefit afforded by the actual cautery excitability by any means upon the peripheral extremity of a paralysed nerve may rouse it to action, and in early cases operate in a beneficial manner, but if structural derangement of the muscles has taken place it is of no use whatever.

As a last resource the operation called "Tracheotomy" may be performed.

Modus operandi.—Make an incision through the common integument and panniculus, dissect away; now make an opening into the trachea, either with the scalpel or with a pair of cutting compasses, taking care not to cut through the two rings of cartilage lest they may afterward turn inwards, rendering "confusion worse confounded," and also that the piece does not drop down the trachea. To avoid the latter result, a needle and thread should be passed through the part intended for extraction. Nothing further remains to be done but insert the tube. That roaring is hereditary there can be no doubt.

O'NEIL & CROTTY,
Veterinary Surgeons,
Talbot St., London, Ont.

The Household.

Recipes.

CORN-STARCH PUDDING.

Four tablespoonfuls of corn-starch to one quart of milk; dissolve the corn-starch in some of the milk, heat the remainder of the milk to near boiling, after putting in a little salt; then add the corn-starch, boil three minutes, stirring it briskly; allow it to cool, and thoroughly mix with it two or three eggs, well beaten, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar; flavor to taste, and bake half an hour.

DOUGHNUT OR FRIED CAKES.

Two cups of sugar, three of milk, one large teaspoon of soda and the same of salt, three table-spoons of melted lard; mix stiff, roll about a quarter of an inch thick, cut in small cakes, cut in the inside another smaller, and you can fry both in hot lard.

CHILDREN'S PUDDING.

Cut up a loaf of stale bread the day before it is required, put to soak in a pan of cold water; when going to mix, squeeze the water through a colander; put the bread in a pan, with two ounces of suet chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of flour, some grated ginger, a little mixed spice; beat well up with a fork; mix half a pound of treacle (not golden syrup) with a little warm milk, then stir all together, and boil three hours in cloth, basin or mold. This will make a large pudding, much liked by children; it is cheap and wholesome.

OATMEAL BREAKFAST CAKE.

Take one quart of Canada oatmeal, wet with cold water, and pour it into a baking-tin so that it will stand half an inch deep. Shake down level, and bake in a hot oven half an hour, or until it is crisp and brown on the surface. Cut quickly into two-inch squares and serve hot.

APPLE CUSTARD.

To one pint of good stewed apples add a quarter of a pound of butter, half a pint of sweet cream, three eggs beaten very light, sugar and flavoring to taste; mix these ingredients well together, and bake in an open crust.

HOW TO MAKE APPLE BUTTER.

If you have a barrel kettle, take thirty gallons of sweet cider—that just from the press is to be preferred; boil it down to one-third of the quantity then, add altogether about two bushels of pared, quartered and cored sweet apples, about one-third at a time, judging as to the quantity of apples; then stir the whole mass constantly with a long-handled wooden stirrer, reaching down to the bottom; this stirrer must be from four to five inches broad at the bottom, rounded a little to fit the bottom of the kettle, and have half-a-dozen or more half-inch holes bored through it. The mass must be kept boiling and stirred until the whole is reduced to say one-half the original quantity of cider, assumes a dark color, and is perfectly smooth and palatable. For this purpose samplers should be taken out and tasted. When done it should be put in jurs, well tied over with paper, and placed in a cool place. Otherwise it may "work" and lose a great deal of its value.

ON COOKING POTATOES.

Potatoes, and all vegetables, in place of boiling, should be cooked by steam, else they must be more or less water-soaked. The simplest and cheapest steamer is easily had by having a steamer made to fit the large iron kettle that every kitchen has. The steamer, of tin, made to fit the kettle, the sides fitting down, say one inch, a snug, perfect fit; one inch from this rim is a bottom with holes cut in it, half an inch in diameter and one inch apart. The steamer, like a basin with straight or perpendicular sides, nine inches deep, a tin cover to fit perfectly tight, the cover made to run up higher in the middle two or three inches. This steamer can be made for \$1.50 probably. When stewing fruit, put in an earthen dish; set dish and all in the steamer. The fruit then does not waste its flavor as when stewed with water. Steam puddings, instead of boiling, if you would retain the flavor. But few cooks put upon a table a plain boiled potato fit to be taken into the stomach. This rule, if followed, makes a potato not only palatable, but digestible.—Peel and put into cold water, say one dozen peachblow potatoes and let them stand an hour (longer will not hurt them); wash them out of the water and put them into boiling water enough to cover them in a saucepan with a close-fitting cover; throw in a tablespoonful of salt, and let them boil half an hour; turn off the water, and stand the saucepan on the back of the range or stove for five or ten minutes, keeping the cover tightly closed, as herein lies the secret of having a potato look like a snow-ball.

If you want to be miserable, think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which god sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth or in heaven either.—Kingsley.

Poetry.

A Golden Chain Whose Links are Love.

Contributed by Bro. B. Payne, Delaware.

There is a chain, a golden chain,
A chain whose links are love;
Annealed has been by hands unseen—
By Patrons' hands above.

This chain is long, its links are strong,
It binds fraternally
Each son of toil to strive and toil
To gain his liberty.

And daughters, too, there's room for you,
You seek the golden ring;
Then come along and join the song,
Make hills and valleys ring.

You are the life of every strife,
The victory lies with you;
Then haste, we pray, do not delay,
But claim your royal due.

No class, no creed, no race, no breed,
No interest we assail;
But we must fight to gain our right,
And may the right prevail.

Just only think how link by link
Its tortuous course has run,
O'er hill and dale resounds the tale,
And echo answers "Still begun."

Farmers all, obey the call,
At first you'll feel quite strange;
But once you're in, you soon begin
To admire and love the Grange.

God Bless Canada.

Contributed by J. K. Blogg, Toronto.

God bless Canada,
Our native land, our own,
Bound unto the British throne;
May our country be
A land of liberty,
And may our Queen
In peace serene
And glory reign.

Bind our hearts to Thee,
And keep them ever true
To our Queen, and country, too;
May we ever stand,
O God, at Thy right hand,
And to the skies
Our shouts arise—
God bless our land.

Should war call us forth,
Make each heart true as steel;
May we Thy presence feel;
Lend to us Thy power
In every trying hour;
To guard our land,
Firm may we stand
In Thee our God.

Literary.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Farm.

Mr. B.'s farm consists of thirty-six acres, and is carried on as strictly scientific principles. He never puts in any part of a crop without consulting his book. He ploughs and reaps and digs and sows according to the best authorities, and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do. As soon as the library is complete, the farm will begin to be a profitable investment. But book farming has its drawbacks. Upon one occasion, when it seemed morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, the hay-book could not be found, and before it was found it was too late, and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises some of the finest crops of the country, but the unfortunate difference between the cost of producing it and its market value after it is produced, has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs, however. He considers hogs the best game a farm produces. He buys the original pig for a dollar and a half, and feeds him forty dollars' worth of corn, and then sells him for about nine dollars. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but he makes seven dollars and a half on the hog. He does not mind this, because he never expects to make anything on corn, anyway. And any way it turns out, it has the excitement of raising the hog anyhow, whether he gets the worth of him or not. His strawberries would be a comfortable success if the robins would eat turnips, but they won't, and hence the difficulty.

One of Mr. Beecher's most harassing difficulties in his farming operations comes of the close resemblance of different sorts of seeds and plants to each other. Two years ago his farsightedness warned him that there was going to be a great scarcity of water melons, and therefore he put in a crop of seven acres of that fruit. But when they came up they turned out to be pumpkins, and a dead loss was the consequence. Sometimes a portion of his crop goes into the ground the most promising sweet potatoes, and comes up the most execrable carrots. When he bought his farm he found one egg in every hen's nest on the place. He said that here was just the reason why so many farmers failed—they scattered their forces too much—concentration was the idea. So he gathered those eggs together, and put them all under one experienced hen. That hen roosted over the contract night and day for many weeks, under Mr. Beecher's personal supervision, but she could not "phase" those eggs. Why? Because they were those shameful porcelain things which are used by modern farmers as "nest-eggs."

Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. It would be easier if he worked it on shares with some one; but he cannot find anybody who is willing to stand half the expense, and not many

that are able. Still, persistence in any cause is bound to succeed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but a prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultural difficulties has had its effect at last, and he is now fast rising from affluence to poverty.—Mark Twain.

Cultivation of the Mind.

Cultivate the power to fix the mind on any subject you please.

Fix in the mind the elementary principles of all that pertains to life; such as the principles of science, of business, of politics, of government, laws and religion.

Obtain the power of using language, and defining what you mean by such terms as are in common use when we speak or think.

Fill the mind with the materials of thought; such as the facts which we read, observe and hear.

Teach the mind where to go for information; that is, from what source to draw.

Teach the mind how to take up a subject, investigate it, and draw conclusions on which you may rely.

Cultivate the judgement as to what facts are worth preserving, and what are applicable in proving or illustrating a particular subject.

Cultivate the memory so that the materials which you gather may not be dissipated and lost as fast as gathered.

Education does not mean going to school in your boyhood, or going to college in your youth; but it means the power to take the mind and make it an instrument of conveying knowledge and good impressions upon other minds as well as being itself made happy. To cultivate the mind, then, does not mean to read much or little, to converse and to observe; but to discipline it in all ways in your power.

Impolite Things.

Loud and boisterous laughing.
Reading where there is talking.
Reading aloud in company without being asked.
Talking when others are reading.
Spitting about the house.
Cutting finger nails in company.
Leaving church before worship is closed.
Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
Gazing rudely at strangers.
Leaving a stranger without a seat.
A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.

Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.

Making yourself the hero of your own story.
Laughing at the mistakes of others.
Joking others in company.

Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.

Answering questions that have been put to others.

Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table; and

Not listening to what one is saying in company.

Humorous.

A Hartford preacher says: "Most Christians hate a contribution box worse than they do the devil."

"Sam, why don't you talk to your master and tell him to lay up treasure in heaven?" "What's de use ob him layin' up treasure dar? He never see um again."

The lawyer who came home late and told his wife that he was tired as a horse, said that he simply meant by it that he had been drawing conveyances all day.

It may be a libel, but an authority on the subject estimates that the number of ladies who cannot pass a mirror without glancing into it averages about twelve to every dozen.

A New York paper refers to the ladies' dresses as an example of delirium trimmings. No wonder! They're always tight, and never satisfied unless there's a fresh glass before them.

"Has the jury agreed?" asked the judge of a sheriff whom he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes, replied Patrick; 'they have agreed to send out for a half gallon."

He-haw!—Great Personage:—"My good man, is there a carriage road up the cliff anywhere around the point?" Man: "Naw! but there be a donkey path, if that'll suit 'ee!"

"Pompey, what am dat goes when de wagon goes, stops when de wagon stops; it am no use to de wagon, and de wagon can't go widout it?" "I gib it up, Clem." "Why, de nois, of course."

A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name anything surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred, and instanced a lady, who when young used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

The only way tew git the exact fitting weight ob the bee, is tew tutch him, let him hit you once with his javelin, and you will be willing tew testify in court that somebody run a one-tined pitch-fork into yer; and as for grit, i will state for the informashun ob those who havn't had a chance tew lay in their vermin wisdom as freely as i hav, that one single bee who feels well will brake up a large camp meeting.

"You must not smoke here, sir," said a captain of a North river steambot to a man who was smoking among the ladies on deck. "I mustn't! Ha! Why not?" replied the fellow, opening his capacious mouth, and allowing the smoke to escape slowly. "Didn't you see the notice—'Gentlemen are requested not to smoke abait the engine'?" "Bless your sofl, that doesn't mean me? I am no gentleman, never pretend to be; you can't make a gentleman of me anyhow you can fix it." So saying, he puffed away, and took the responsibility.

The drones seem always bizzzy, but what they are about the Lord only knows; they don't lay up enny honey, they seem tew be bizzzy only gist for the sake of eating all the time, they are always in as much ob a hurry az tho they was going for a docker. I suppose this uneasy world would grind around on its axletres onst in 24 hours, even if there want enny drones, but drones must be good for sumthing, but i kant think now what it iz. There haint been a bug made in vain, nor one that

want a good job; there iz ever lots ob human drones loafing around blacksmith shops, and cider mills, all over the country, that don't seem tew be necessary for enny thing but tew beg plug tobacco and swear, and steal watermelons, but you let the cholera brake out once, and then you will see the wisdom ob having jist sich men laying around loose: they help count.

An old lady and her daughter drove into the Gratiot road in a one-horse wagon, and the horse was secured in an alley near the lower park on Randolph street, while the woman went off in search of a dry goods store. Some boys wandered through the alley, saw a chance for a joke, and one of them borrowed a wrench, others got a pry, and in about five minutes they had placed the hind wheels of the vehicle where the fore wheels had been in the habit of running. By-and-by the woman and her daughter returned, untied the horse, led him out, and the mother looked at the vehicle and remarked: "Seems as if this darned old horse had been kicking in the dash-board." "Pile in mother," cried the girl, as she tied up the halter; but the mother couldn't. The pitch was so great that the seat slanted sky-ward, and the woman got off the hub and walked around the wagon and said, "I'll bet onions that this horse is hitched to the wrong end of the wagon! They were in a great puzzle, when a boy came along, saw the true state of affairs, and he leaned up against a store and laughed till tears came. A blacksmith was sent for, the wheels properly placed, and the old lady remarked as she climbed up: "Blamed if I wasn't afraid one spell that I'd either got cross-eyed or was losing my reason. I just want to get hold of some of these Detroit boys?"

Correspondence.

From an Old Settler.

EDITOR CANADIAN GRANGER,—

I was much pleased when I heard of the Grange movement, and went into it at once. I will always remember an incident that occurred about twenty years ago. I called on a friend whom I had not seen for a long time; he had just come in from the field at dark, in the fall of the year, and still had his chores to do. He said: "I believe the Canadian farmer is the greatest slave in the world," to which I heartily responded, "Yes." We, in our simple manner, discussed the chances for bettering our position, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, and until the Grange movement was started, I saw no way of emancipation. We have a good Grange hall, with a large and zealous membership. I am much pleased with our paper, and I think every Granger should subscribe and make it one of the most influential papers in the Dominion, as we have got a number of well written articles on various subjects in each number, affecting the farming community.

CHAS. McLACHLAN,
Erin Grange, 199.

Commercial.

London Markets.

London, Nov. 15.

GRAIN.

Deihl, \$1.90 to \$2.02; Treadwell, \$1.75 to \$1.95; Red Fall, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Spring Wheat, \$1.75 to \$2.00; Barley, 80c. to \$1.55; Peas, \$1.18 to \$1.22; Oats, \$1.12 to \$1.16; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.15; Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.37; Rye, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Buckwheat, 80c. to \$1.00.

MEATS.

Lamb, per lb., 7c. to 8c.; Beef, per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$6.00; Mutton, per lb., 7c. to 8c.; Dressed Hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.40; Dressed Hogs, live weight, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

PRODUCE.

Eggs, per dozen, 18c. to 20c.; Roll Butter, 20c. to 24c.; Keg Butter, 17c. to 22c.; Keg Butter, retail, 22c. to 25c.; Cheese, factory, 9c. to 10c.; Tallow, 6c.; Tallow, rough, 4c.; Lard per lb., 10c. to 12c.; Fleece Wool, 27c. to 28c.; Hay, \$8.00 to \$9.00; Straw, per load, \$2.00 to \$4.00; Turnips, 25c.; Carrots, 25c. to 30c.; Potatoes, per bag, 70c. to 90c.; Onions, per bushel, 75c. to 90c.; Cordwood, dry, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Cordwood, green, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

FRUIT.

Apples, per bushel, 25c. to 40c.

POULTRY.

Turkeys, each, 50c. to \$1.25; Chickens, per pair, 40c. to 55c.; Ducks, per brace, 60c. to 75c.; Geese, each, 50c. to 60c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, per 100 lbs., live weight, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Sheep, each, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Lambs, each, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Milch Cows, each, \$30.00 to \$40.00.

HIDES.

Sheep Skins, \$1.00 to \$1.60; Lamb Skins, 45c. to 60c.; Calf Skins, untrimmed, 8c. to 9c.; Calf Skins, trimmed, 10c. to 11c.; Calf Skins, dry, per skin, 12c. to 15c.; Hides, No. 1, 4c. to 4½c.; Hides, No. 2, 4c. to 5c.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese Feathers, per lb., 60c.; Live Geese and Ducks Feathers, per lb., 50c.; Duck Feathers, per lb., 40c. to 50c.; Hen Feathers, per lb., 12c.; Turkey Feathers, per lb., 5c.

Toronto Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 15.

THE PRODUCE TRADE.

There was no change in Liverpool, and New York was steady. The western wheat markets were higher. Chicago rose 1½c. and Milwaukee 2½c., and both were firm. There was a limited demand for flour in Montreal at steady prices. Here the flour trade underwent no change. Extra was worth \$5.30, and fancy \$5.05 to \$5.10 f. o. c. In spring extra 100 barrels changed hands at \$4.80 f. o. c., and other sales were reported at equal to that figure. Some buyers would have given \$4.85 f. o. c. Fall wheat was quiet and nominal. Holders of No. 1 spring were firmer in sympathy with the western markets, which are affected by the aspect of the Eastern question. There were buyers at

\$1.09 f. o. c., but no sales were made public. No. 2 was worth about \$1.07. Barley was much the same. No. 1 sold on Saturday evening in a favorite elevator at 83c., and from 82c. to 83c. would have been given to-day. The lower grades were offered, but were not wanted. One car of oats brought equal to 42½c., to arrive.

At the Farmers' Market one load of fall wheat brought \$1.11, and 200 bushels of spring changed hands at \$1.06 to \$1.08. About 400 bushels of barley sold at 60c. to 82c. Peas brought 71c. to 73c. In hay 22 loads changed hands at \$12 to \$15; pea straw sold at \$5, and sheaf at \$11.50 to \$12.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 15.

Flour—Receipts, 3,300 bbls.; sales, 800 bbls. Market quiet and steady, limited demand. Prices unchanged. Sales 100 superior extra \$5.70; 100 extra, \$5.50; 100 fancy, \$5.35; 200 strong bakers, \$5.45 to \$5.50; 300 spring extra, \$5.15 to \$5.20; lower grades neglected and unsalable.

Grain and provisions unchanged.

Ashes, quiet and steady.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Nov. 15.

Flour quiet and steady; spring extras \$4.50 to \$6.25; Minn. \$5.25 to \$7; extra winter \$5 to \$7.25.

Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring \$1.11½; No. 2 Chicago spring \$1.08½ cash, \$1.10½ Nov., \$1.11½ Dec., \$1.13 Jan.; No. 3 Chicago \$1.00½ to \$1.01; rejected 88c. to 91c.

Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 at 43½c. cash, 43½c. all the year.

Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 32½c. to 32½c. cash, 32c. Nov., 33½c. Dec.

Rye moderately active and higher; 60c. to 61c. Barley easier; 78c. cash, 80c. Dec.

Pork steady and firm. Lard firmer; \$9.75 to \$9.80.

Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders 6½c. to 6½c.; short rib sides 8½c. to 8½c.; short clear sides 8½c. to 8½c.

Whiskey dull and lower; \$1.07.

R. R. Freights unchanged.

Receipts.—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; wheat, 111,000 bush.; corn, 72,000 bush.; oats, 16,000 bush.; rye, 2,700 bush.; barley, 35,000 bush.

Shipments.—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; wheat, 163,000 bush.; corn, 134,000 bush.; oats, 20,000 bush.; rye, 4,500 bush.; barley, 16,000.

AFTERNOON CALL OF THE BOARD.

Wheat strong, at ½c. advance. Corn firmer; 43½c. cash. Oats higher; 33½c. Dec. Pork easier. Lard lower; \$9.70 to \$9.75.

Little Falls Cheese Market.

Albany, Nov. 15.

The Little Falls cheese market to-day was active, owing to favorable advices from New York. Six thousand cheeses offered, and about five thousand sold for 12½c. to 13½c.; farm cheese brought 11c. to 12½c., mostly going at 11½c. to 12½c.

Butter.—Ready sales at 28c. to 29c.; demand fully equaling the supply.

New York Markets.

New York, Nov. 15.

Cotton weak; 12½c. for middling uplands.

Flour without decided change; receipts, 30,000 bbls.; sales, 12,000 bbls.

Rye Flour unchanged.

Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 11,000 bush.; sales, 35,000 bush.; \$1.16 for old and new mixed No. 3 spring; \$1.20 new No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.28 new No. 2 Northwest; \$1.35 for white Western.

Rye steady; receipts, 7,000 bush.; sales, none.

Corn quiet and firm; receipts, 32,000 bush.; sales, 41,000 bush.; 59c. to 61c. for Western mixed.

Barley quiet and unchanged; receipts, 122,000 bush.; sales, none.

Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 51,000 bush.; sales, 31,000 bush., at 30c. to 48c. for mixed Western and State; 37c. to 51c. for white do.

Pork steady, at \$17.

Lard dull, at \$10.50.

Butter, 20c. to 35c. for State and Pennsylvania.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Cotton quieter; Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Orleans, 6 3/4d.

Corn, new, 26s.

Beef, 90s. per tierce for new winter cured.

A Book that Every Patron Should Read.

The "Mentor" in the Granges and homes of Patrons of Husbandry, by Rev. A. B. Grosh, First Chaplain of the National Grange; author of the "Odd Fellow's Improved Manual," &c.

The work is designed to explain the origin, aims and government of the Order, answer objections, advise candidates, teach the lessons of each degree and duties of officers and members, and thus aid Patrons to be better members of families of the Order and of society. Embellished with a portrait of the author and a large number of engravings of emblems, &c.

No Grange officer should be without it.

As the author truly says: There is great need of a work to instruct inquirers generally, direct how best to perform the rites and ceremonies of the Grange, how to make its meetings interesting and useful, and how to extend their educational influences into our homes and neighborhoods. For it is in the Home that the purifying and exalting power of our principles and precepts must be exerted—that cheerful thrift and domestic harmony and peace must be manifested as the results of the good and wise teachings of our Ritual.

Terms to Grangers and Patrons:—A single copy (sent by mail, post-paid) on receipt of the price, \$2.00. Twelve copies for \$19.

In all cases cash (in draft, post-office money order or registered letter) must accompany the order, and explicit directions be given when, how, and where to send the books. Cost of transportation to be paid by the purchaser.

Lady members in need of employment, Lecturers, Secretaries, etc., will find canvassing for the "Mentor" a pleasant means of serving the Order.

Address,—

"GRANGER" OFFICE, Box 91, F, London, Ont

Montreal Tea Company

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

**TEAS, COFFEES,
and SUGARS,**

115 and 117 KING-ST. EAST,

TORONTO, . . . ONTARIO

Special Notice.

The above Company have just received a Large Stock of the Finest New Season Japan, Young Hyson and Congou Teas, which purchasers will find to be the best value of any they ever bought.

Send for Samples.

MILLER & SYER,
Managers.**PIANOS**

Until further notice we are offering the

**Celebrated Mathushek, Fischer
and LaBelle Pianos,***Less than Wholesale Prices.***SQUARE GRAND,
\$700 } Going for } \$275****SQUARE PIANO,
Seven-octaves, Rosewood case, Serpentine Mouldings, and
Carved Legs,
\$350 } Going for } \$190****PRINCE ORGANS**

at Half-Price.

All instruments warranted for Five Years. Send for Price List.

NORRIS & SOPER,8 Adelaide-st. east, Toronto
Oct. '76-1 yr.**SUCCESS.****The Great Devonshire Cattle Food**

TAKES THE

FIRST PRIZE

—AND—

DIPLOMA

at the Crystal Palace, Toronto, 1876.

Any number of testimonials from Granges, Cattle Feeders and Breeders may be seen at my office.

Price of Large Box, \$1.00. Try it.Sole Manufacturer, 101 & 103 Adelaide-st., East,
TORONTO, ONT.
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COUGH BALSAM**

Is the best and most reliable Cough Remedy. Children like it; grown people find it most efficacious for harshness, tickling in the throat, difficulty of breathing, &c.

Price of 4 oz. bottle, 25c; 10 oz. bottle, 50c.

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SUFFOLK SWINE

Recent importations from Lord Fox, Tadcaster, England.

Prizes Reasonable.

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Suffolk and Yorkshire Swine
of the Leading Strains.

Also Land and Water Fowls from choice stock.

Address—BOYNE, ONT. oct'76-1 yr

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Breeders and Importers of**BERKSHIRE SWINE**

from the Leading Yards in England.

ROBERT KNOX. JOHN W. KNOX.
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Importer of
**Heavy Draught, General Purpose and
Coach Stallions.**
oct'76-1 yr**ENGINES
and BOILERS**

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**CUTTING & COOKING FOOD FOR CATTLE.
ALSO ADAPTTED FOR
CHEESE FACTORIES.**

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6-m London Iron and Engine Works

O'NEIL & CROTTY,**Veterinary Surgeons.**

Members of the Ontario and London, Eng., Royal Veterinary Colleges

Office and Residence, 365 Talbot Street, LONDON, ONT.,
Calls Promptly Attended to, Day or Night. Horses examined as to soundness. Bought and Sold on Commission.
J. D. O'NEIL J. CROTTY.
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BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF LINCOLN SHEEP

of the Best Strains in England.

My flock took the principal prizes at the various shows in Ontario last fall.
Address,
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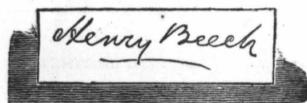
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—AND—

Wholesale Grocer

5, MANNING'S BLOCK,

Front Street, East,

Toronto, - - - Ontario.
1-y**ENGRAVER ON WOOD,**

AND

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

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MOUNT CRESCENT STOCK FARM

HYDE PARK,

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SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS, AND BERKSHIRES.

Some fine Young Stock for sale.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices of any House in the Trade.

Opp. Strong's Hotel, Dundas St., London.
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A list of the leading papers in America, with Club Prices, sent free to any Granger who sends us his address at once. Now is your time.

Address,
GEO. WRIGLEY & CO.,
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BREEDER OF

**Pure Bred Short Horn Cattle,
Leicester & Southdown Sheep,**

—AND—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

"Popula Lodge," KETTLEBY, ONT. 1-y

**TORONTO SCALE WORKS,****C. WILSON & SON, PROPS.,**All kinds of Scales and Weighing Machines manufactured at these works. Received the highest prizes at Provincial Exhibition in 1874 and 1875, and a Diploma from the Governor-General. Esplanade St., Toronto. Granges supplied at special rates.
oct'76-1 yr**PHENIX FOUNDRY.****JOHN ELLIOTT**

MANUFACTURER OF

MEADOW LARK & BALL BUCKEYE

SINGLE AND COMBINED

Reaping and Mowing**MACHINES.
DRILLS, HAY RAKES,
AND FODDER CUTTERS.**

Jobbing and Turning Done to Order.

Liberal Reductions Made to Patrons

For Large Orders and Cash.

Cor. of Wellington & Bathurst Sts.,

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE

—And Dealers in—

**Hardware, Stoves, Coal Oil, Lamps,
Nails, Screws, Cutlery, Glass, Putty, &c., cheap for cash.**Richmond St., Opp. the City Hall, LONDON, ONT.
Oct. 1875 1-y**MANVILLE & BROWN.****AUCTIONEERS,****REAL ESTATE AGENTS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS**Sales in the Country promptly attended to. Stock Sales a Specialty. 205 Dundas St., near Spettigue Hall,
Oct. 1875-1 yr LONDON, ONTARIO.**FARMER'S INSURANCE.**

THE

**AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital, - - - \$284,996.67.

The pioneer of cheap Farm Insurance in Canada. The first company that ever attempted successfully to place insurance on ordinary farm property at the rate of twenty-five cents for \$100 per annum.

This old reliable Company continues to take the lead of all others in the amount of business done; it has now, 1st Nov., 1875, nearly 40,000 members, chiefly of the Agricultural class, and is continually increasing.

The affairs of the Company are conducted on the purely mutual plan, by a Board of Directors, who are all themselves Farmers.

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Detached Private residences are taken at liberal rates.

For insurance apply to any of the agents, or address the Manager, London, Ontario.

1-y D. C. MACDONALD, Manager

**CAYUGA
IRON WORKS**

without doubt turns out the

Hardest Plow Castings

—AND THE—

Neatest Running & Lightest Draft PlowsWe sell for cash only, employ no pedlars, and give our customers the **Agent's and Collector's Fees, and a Large Cash Discount Besides.****FIRST CLASS****Wrought Iron Beam Plow,
FOR \$10.00.**

Send for Circulars and be convinced.

C. P. MALCOLM,Cayuga Iron Works, Cayuga, Ont.
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Import direct from the best manufacturers and employ no agents. For the next three months I shall be happy to sell any Granger, Teacher or Clergyman, a First-Class Piano or Organ at the following wholesale rates:—\$350 Piano for \$250; \$450 Piano for \$325; \$375 Piano for \$275; \$225 Organ for \$135; \$150 Organ for \$90; \$100 Melodeon for \$110; \$125 Melodeon for \$75. Terms—Five per cent. extra off for all cash—or part cash and notes at short dates for balance. Every instrument warranted for FIVE YEARS. Choice of six different makers. This offer is bona fide, and every one wishing to get a reliable Piano or Organ cheap should take advantage of it. Address for full particulars, &c., WHOLESALE MUSIC DEALER, P. O. Box 2207, Toronto, Ont.

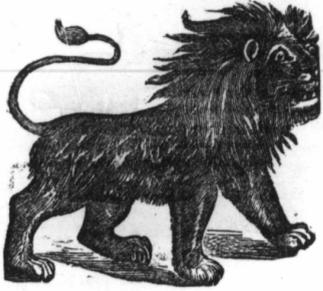
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Large Importing Houses of Foreign Dry Goods, owing to the Continued Dullness of Trade in the United States, are sacrificing their Dry Goods held in Bond.

**The Interests of Customers in West-
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Selling for at****Kingsmill's****15,000 Yards of New Dress Goods
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Colors, from 4c. upwards.****10 Cases Drab and Brown Ducks,
Various Makes.****2,000 Yards of Black Lyons
Silks, Desperately Cheap.****45,000 Yards of White Cottons.
3,500 Yards of French Ribbons.****Goods in All Departments Desperately
Cheap at****Kingsmill's****NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.**

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You will want to shed you Winter Clothing and fit yourself out in something **Nice, Good and Cheap.**



We have got the Goods to do it with **Dry Goods, Millinery, and Mantles** **CASH ONLY.**

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ON THE **Security of Real Estate,** ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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Interest allowed on Deposits at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum—payable half-yearly.
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The oldest and largest establishment in the Dominion, manufacturers of
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and every description of Wood-work for Carriages, Sleighs, and Wagons.

From our increased facilities and improvements in machinery, we are able to sell at **A Large Reduction on Usual Prices.**

Special Rates to Patrons for Cash and Large Orders
Send for our prices.

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Horses examined as to soundness; also bought and sold on commission.

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OFFICE—NO. 35 KING STREET EAST,
July-6 in HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

BAY HORSE HOTEL,

C. Brelsford, Proprietor,
137 and 139 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
\$1.00 PER DAY.
Good accommodation for Farmers. Excellent stabling.
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A. & A. STEWART, Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Herd headed by Udora, by 7th Earl of Oxford; dam, Udora 2nd.
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HATS!

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A LARGE STOCK



CHEAP for CASH

London Hat House,

Opposite Strong's Hotel,
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J. F. DOYLE,

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Sign of the Grey Horses, opp. the Market, King-St.
All Kinds of Interfering Boots Manufactured to Order.
We Make a Specialty of Farmers' Work—Repairing or Otherwise.
Special Rates to Patrons.
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FULLERTON ST., LONDON, ONT., Manufacturer of the GRAY GANG PLOW which has taken prizes wherever exhibited—Western Fair, Stratford, and other county fairs. Is on hand and ready to repair. Farmers can rely on a first-class article at the lowest possible rates. Every description of repairing done.
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FLOORING & SIDING DRESSED
An extensive stock on hand, the largest ever brought into the city; by the Car load or thousand to suit customers. The Lumber for quality and price cannot be beat.
PAUL'S OLD STAND, South Side of York Street, West of Tecumseh House.
October 1875.

L. G. JARVIS, Importer of all kinds of FINE BRED POULTRY.

All the leading varieties, Colored and White Dorkings, Partridges, Cochins, (the best stock in the Dominion), W. C. B. Polands, Silver & G. S. Polands, W. F. Spanish, L. Brahmans, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, all from winning strains. 1st prizes from all the leading shows in Canada; 24 prizes at Western Fair.
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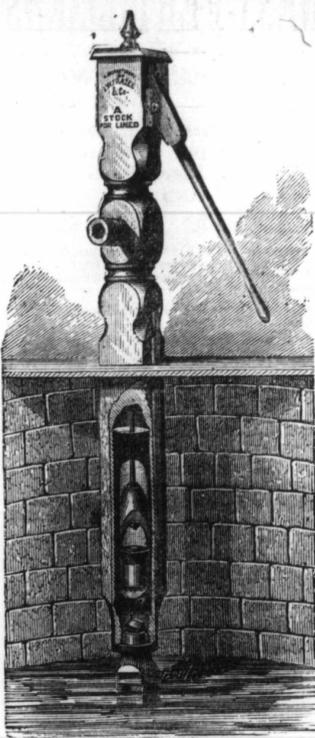
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Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs of winning strains. Makes a Specialty of all the LEADING VARIETIES OF SEED WHEAT & POTATOES.
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Monuments and Tombstones of the best material. All kinds of Marble & Stone Work executed with neatness and despatch.
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PORCELAIN-LINED

Iron-Cylinder Wood Pumps

ADAPTED TO WELLS OF ANY DEPTH.

These Pumps are made of the best quality of Southern Yellow Pine which is peculiarly suitable for the purpose, as it does not taint the water nor check from exposure to the weather.

These Goods are kept in Stock by the Leading Hardware Merchants in the Dominion.

Illustrated Catalogues, Price Lists, and all information, furnished on application.

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NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Will Re-open Monday, September 4th.

REDUCED TUITION RATES.—The College Scholarship or full Commercial course, \$25. Instruction in the same to Xmas (fall term) \$16; 3 months, \$15; one week, \$1.50. Phonography or Telegraphy to Xmas, \$12; 3 months, \$10.

TRAINING SCHOOL.—For the English Classical course to Xmas, \$16; 3 months, \$15. Teacher's Course or General English to Xmas, \$13; 3 months, \$12. Music, Painting, Drawing, French and German extra.

GENERAL INFORMATION.—The most favorable time to enter either the College or Training School is the above date, but students (both sexes) can purchase scholarship or enter for 3 months when most convenient. Those who fail to complete the Commercial Course in a term of 3 months can do so any time at the weekly rate. Commercial and other books, stationary, &c., supplied as required at retail prices. Board, \$2 1/2 to \$3 per week.

A GOOD RECORD.—110 day students attended the institution since January 1st, 1875; twenty-six graduated and secured their diplomas; sixteen candidates who took the teachers' course, under the principal, passed at the recent examination for 3rd class certificates; 2 purpose attending Cobourg University next session; 3 Ann Arbor Medical College, and 3 the Normal School. A large number wrote successfully at the late High School entrance examination. See names in College Journal. For further information call at the College Building, Wellington street, or 272, Talbot street. Address
R. N. CURRY,
Principal and Proprietor.

Aug-3m.

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J. McMECHAN,

Will supply first quality goods, of his own make, warranted, at the

Very Lowest Cash Prices,

AND

Will Fill Orders from Granges by the Half-dozen or Case, at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

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We beg to intimate to the Patrons of Husbandry, that we are purchasing for the above-named order exclusively, and that all communications must have the seal of the Grangr to insure attention. In Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Furniture, Paints, Oils and Building Materials of all kinds, we guarantee you the lowest wholesale prices, and shall be glad to furnish information or references at any time.

J. F. LESSLIE & Co.,

Managers.

CITY HOTEL,

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LONDON, ONTARIO.
RATE—\$1.00 PER DAY.
Good stabling and accommodation for farmers. 3 m

GRAND CLEARING SALE

Boots and Shoes

CRESSALL'S

Mammoth Boot Store.

The Whole of our Large Stock to be sold at **WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.**

All who want Cheap Boots and Shoes should take advantage of this Great Sale.

Wholesale & Retail.

THE PENITENTIARY STORE.

The Store Noted for Selling Cheap.

1, 2, & 3, New Arcade.

July-3 in.

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BREEDER OF **SHORTHORN CATTLE,** LEICESTER AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. **IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS.** "Highland View Farm," Kettleby, Ont.

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SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

THOMAS PEEL, Merchant Tailor

has purchased for cash a large stock of Cloth, which he will sell for cash, at

Prices which will Defy Competition.

Special Rates for Grangers.
THOS. PEEL,
Merchant Tailor, opp. Strong's Hotel, London.

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DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

Teas, Etc.,

Corner of Richmond and York-Sts.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Special Rates to Grangers for Cash

4,000 SOLD.
THE FUEL SAVER.



Can be Attached to any Stove or Pipe Easily, adding Fifty Per Cent. to its Heating Properties. There need be no more Cold Houses, Schools, Halls, Etc. Send for a Descriptive Circular—it will pay. Address,

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Wholesale Manufacturer of Tinware, Stoves, Scales, and Cheese Factory Apparatus, and Wholesale Dealer in Lamps, Coal Oil, &c.

For Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists, address as above.

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First Prize at the Centennial
Extra Prize at Western Fair.

ANDERSON'S
Straw Cutter,
Bread Knife,
and Hay Knife

In the Straw Cutter, cheapness of construction, minimum of power and rapidity of execution have been attained. Practical mechanics wonder that the principle has remained so long unrecognized, while farmers admire its utility. The diagonal feed, which is applicable to all straw cutters, and ragged-edged knife, solves the problem.

With the Hay Knife, less power is required, and one stroke will do the work of three knives constructed on the ordinary principle.

The Bread Knife is a startling innovation on the habits of our forefathers. Thin as a wafer—cuts hot bread as well as cold, and no crumbs. Indispensable to every household.

We are daily shipping orders to New Zealand, Australia and the U. S. A large reduction for cash and large order.

All applications for territory, or other information, address,

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PRODUCE FACTORS
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By special appointment to the Dominion Granges of Canada.

Produce Sold or Warehoused, and Advances Made on Consignments.

Oswego Grey Plaster in Bags or Barrels,
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At Wholesale Prices to Patrons.

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WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
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Opposite Market Lane.
**GRANGERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLE-
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WAGON & CARRIAGE MAKER
Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing in all its branches.
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HONEST FERTILIZERS.

Buffalo Fertilizer Works.

Dissolved Bones highly Ammoniated, \$40 per Ton. Bone Meal, Bone Dust, AND

PLANT FOOD.

All Manures made at these Works are produced from Bone only. No Mineral Phosphates used. Send for Circular and copy of a Letter from a leading Grange, giving exact results of their experiments.

Special terms made with Granges ordering direct from General Agent.

A few More Agents can be Appointed. For Circulars and Agencies, apply to

J. R. ADAMSON,
GENERAL AGENT FOR ONTARIO,
35 KING ST. EAST, HAMILTON,
July-1y



NITSCHKE'S PIANO MANUFACTORY,
and MUSIC STORE,

Corner of Dundas and Wellington Streets,
LONDON, ONT.

Great reduction in prices for Pianos. For parties in want of a fair Piano at a moderate price, we have added to our well-known



First-Class Home-made Pianos,
imported American Pianos, bought for cash, therefore we are able to sell them CHEAPER than agents who sell on commission.

GOTHIC HALL,
ESTABLISHED, 1846.

**Elastic Stockings,
Elastic Knee Caps,
Trusses,
Shoulder Braces, all sizes,
Surgical Appliances,
Every Appliance for the
sick room.**

B. A. MITCHELL & SON,
Dr. Mitchell, Manager.
Trusses fitted on without extra charge.
april'76-1y

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MANUFACTURER OF

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Wholesale and Retail.

**THE
Largest Establishment in the Trade
IN ONTARIO.**

Special Arrangements Made with Grangers.

1-y **GEO. BURNS.**

JOHN CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, ETC.,
King Street west,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

The subscriber has now on hand the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK in the Province, and will sell as greatly REDUCED RATES TO PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, and Cash Wholesale Customers.

King Street west, London, Ont
April 76. 1y

Wilson, Lockman & Co.

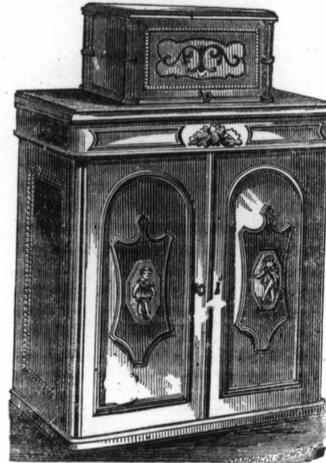
MANUFACTURERS,
HAMILTON, - ONT.,
CANADA.



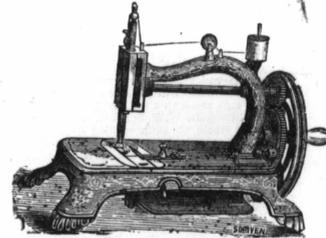
Represents Plain Family Machine, with solid shuttle and adjustable feed. The stand has solid walnut table with drawer, brace, balance wheel guard, and well, working on hinges, in which the Machine is set—this well protects the clothes of the operator, and enables her to clean and oil the machine without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



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



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

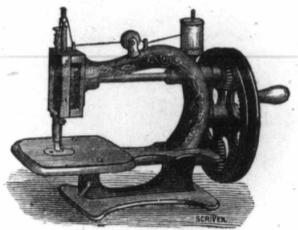


Represents our Hand Shuttle Machine; it is set into a beautiful light iron frame, the feet of which are covered with rubber, thereby preventing it from damaging any piece of furniture upon which it may be placed; it also prevents garments from coming in contact with the oily parts of the machine during 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.,
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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.



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**

- 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.

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