

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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Canadian Granger.

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1 inch, 12 lines, do. 1 00	0 80	0 80	8 00
2 inches 1 75	1 40	1 40	14 00
3 inches 2 50	2 00	2 00	20 00
4 column, 4 1/2 inch. 3 00	2 50	2 50	25 00
4 column, 9 inch. 5 50	4 50	4 50	45 00
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The Grange.

DOMINION GRANGE.

Important Reports and Addresses

FLATTERING FINANCIAL EXHIBIT

A Grange Manufacturing Company is Mooted

AND AN IMPORTING COMPANY ALSO CONSIDERED

THE STATE OF OUR RURAL SCHOOLS COMMENTED UPON, AND A SEMINARY FOR THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS DAUGHTERS PROPOSED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORDER.

The different delegates from the various Divisions in the Dominion met in Toronto, on the 3rd of October, in the Marlborough Hall. The session was of unusual interest, inasmuch as questions of vital importance, affecting the welfare of the farming community and the country at large, were to be brought before the Grange. The delegates arrived by railway and boat by Tuesday evening. The general railways, with one exception, made favorable reductions for return tickets. The delegates were composed of the prominent agriculturists in the several districts of the Dominion, and represented a body of men, which for physique and practical intelligence, could not be excelled. They were in every respect good specimens of the bone and sinew of Canada, from the hoary head of the oldest settler to the stalwart and manly form of the younger generation. Although mostly strangers to each other, from the social element that is so prominent amongst our members it was not long before they perfectly understood each other on the business to be brought before them. The first day's session was chiefly occupied in receiving credentials from the delegates and appointing committees for the work during the session. The delegates present were:

- Division No. 1.—James Evans, Joseph Ferguson.
- Division No. 2.—H. Palmer, H. F. Irwin, G. Harkness, R. J. Doyle.
- Division No. 3.—Robert Green, Jonas Steele, John D. Grow.
- Division No. 4.—Joseph Goodfellow, F. T. Strangeway, John McManus.
- Division No. 5.—Henry Ingram, Jas. Dunkin.
- Division No. 7.—J. McEwan, R. Murray, H. Snell, P. McKeagie.
- Division No. 8.—Henry Tutt, G. Tithure.
- Division No. 9.—J. Campbell, A. J. Hues, W. M. Clarke.
- Division No. 10.—Luther Cheyne, Eli Crawford, Guy Bell.
- Division No. 11.—D. Pickett, R. Wilkie, J. McLean.
- Division No. 12.—W. M. Brock, W. J. Anderson.
- Division No. 13.—W. M. Fetheringham, John Cameron, Robert Beatty.
- Division No. 14.—T. J. Staples, Shem Parsons, J. Falroy, Jesse Trull, J. T. Gould.
- Division No. 15.—W. M. Ault, John McDonald.
- Division No. 16.—J. R. Decatur, Thos. Durkin, Henry Scott, W. M. Clarke.
- Division No. 17.—Hector McFarland.
- Division No. 18.—S. Wade, J. Robinson, W. Michall.
- Division No. 19.—W. N. Harris, Elias Clapp, J. B. Aylsworth.
- Division No. 20.—D. Anderson, John Drury, Charles Drury, T. S. McLeod.
- Division No. 22.—M. Jarvis, D. R. Calder.
- Division No. 23.—D. Wright, Neil McColman.
- Division No. 24.—James Fyfe, Alex. Duncan.

- Division No. 25.—W. M. Forester.
 - Division No. 26.—T. S. Vanwagner.
 - Division No. 27.—John W. Walker, John Whitfield.
 - Division No. 28.—Isaac Austin, E. C. Carpenter.
 - Division No. 29.—James Wallace.
 - Division No. 30.—John Patterson.
 - Division No. 31.—C. McGibbon, New Brunswick.
 - Division No. 32.—S. Ballahey, Jas. McKee.
 - Division No. 33.—Mr. Ivy.
- There were present also from places where there are yet no Granges:

- John Jackson, Nova Scotia; Levi R. Whitman, Iton, Quebec.
- Following officers:
Master, S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont.; Overseer, E. A. Lett, Danville, Que.; Lecturer, S. White, Caring Cross, Ont.; Steward, D. Nixon, Grimsby, Ont.; Asst. Steward, H. S. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Chaplin, W. Cole, Sarnia, Ont.; Treasurer, J. P. Bull, Downsview, Ont.; Secretary, W. Pemberton Page, Fonthill, Ont.; Gate-keeper, J. Duncan, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Ceres, Mrs. Dyas, Toronto, Ont.; Pomona, Miss Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont.; Flora, Mrs. Phillips, Schomberg, Ont.; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Executive Committee, J. Manning, Schomberg, Ont.; B. Payne, Delaware, Ont.; W. S. Cambell, Brantford, Ont.; A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont.; Jas. Daly, Newburg, Ont.

W. L. Brown, of this paper; Wm. Weld, Farmers' Advocate, London; Thos. W. Dyas, late Secretary of Toronto, and a large number of lady visiting members from all parts of the Dominion.

The second day's *sedesunt* was principally occupied in receiving reports from the various committees and officers. Bro. J. P. Bull, Downsview, in behalf of the Manufacturing Committee, reported they had been offered the necessary buildings, machinery and stock on hand of a prominent manufacturer, Patterson & Co., at a fair valuation. He explained the company was intended to be a joint stock limited, the shares being \$10. He would now leave it with the Grange to deal with it as it deemed fit.

Bro. A. Gifford, Meaford, read the report of the Executive Committee, in which was recounted the various labors which had devolved upon the committee during the past year. The report gave an exhaustive and instructive resume of the business and working of the Order since the last Dominion Grange. The report was highly satisfactory and was received with approbation.

THE MASTER'S ADDRESS.

At the usual hour the Dominion Master, Bro. S. W. Hill, delivered his annual address, which is full of good advice to Patrons, clear, vigorous, terse, and nervous. He said:

Patrons.—The wheel of time, in its annual revolution, that carries with it all human acts to be recorded in the history of the past, brings the Dominion Grange to its annual session. The occasion is fraught with great interest, for in its deliberations it is to make for itself an important record of its proceedings to be placed in the archives of the Order, as historical facts for future inspection, and I trust the wisdom of our legislation will be such that the members of the Order will point with pride to the record thus made. And not the members only, but others will acknowledge that our efforts to benefit our fellow men are well directed. A spectacle like the one before me, of mind, order, and the peaceful virtues, can hardly be surpassed. And as "the gate" closes between ourselves and the outer world, the spirit of party is hushed, and its influences banished from this enclosure, which is consecrated to higher and holier things. We yield on this occasion to no narrower sentiments than the love of country, and of collective man, and we invoke the blessed influence of that universal Providence, which watches over the seed time, and matures the harvest.

Thrice am I before you with congratulations for our prosperity, and to mingle my joy with you for the rapid increase of our order. We no longer count our numbers by hundreds, but by thousands; which is convincing proof that the Grange in all Canada is no longer "a child in its swaddling clothes," but is assuming the strength of manhood, and with this rapid growth it requires wise legislation by ourselves and hearty co-operation by the subordinate Granges to mould and fashion, with just proportion, its symmetry. Who can tell the number of hearts that are gladdened, or the homes that have been cheered by the "tidal wave" of this great organization, and as it comes forth in its increased strength to take its place in the world of mankind, with the acknowledged fact that the farmer's occupation is the foundation upon which all other occupations rest, and the advantages offered us by the Grange, if sought for and obtained, there need be no hindrance to our placing the key-stone in the great archway of the sister interests of our country. Therefore, it is to be

hoped that members of subordinate Granges will not be lured by financial acquisitions from the real objects of our Order, and allow themselves to drift away with sentiments that cannot uphold or sustain them. I would not undervalue the advantages to be derived by the co-operative system in our business relations. But to make the Order perpetual, we must first educate ourselves, by making our Grange meetings places of intellectual acquisitions. Therefore, it requires the assistance of every member of the Grange to make our meetings a school for the education of both old and young.

I still hold that the Dominion Grange should extend a paternal care to its subordinates, and as the Division Grange is a medium between the Dominion and the subordinate Granges, a great responsibility rests upon them, to encourage and look after the interests of the Granges within their jurisdiction; by so doing much valuable information might be imparted. I would suggest the propriety of the Lecturer of each Division Grange taking upon himself the responsibility of visiting the subordinate Granges in his jurisdiction, and impart to them the progress and real object of the Order. I believe the benefit accruing from his labors would be invaluable.

Our relation with the National Grange of the United States is a subject of anxious consideration. Our desire for recognition has not diminished, but we hope, at no distant period, the wall that alienates us from the parent institution will be removed by a consummation of amicable relations. We heartily endorse the sentiments embodied in the preamble and resolutions on foreign relations, adopted at their ninth annual session, and would re-echo the motto:—"In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

I am glad to know, and am pleased to state, some of our lady members are taking initiatory steps to assist in the efforts for the improvement of the condition of farmers' wives and daughters; and it is to be hoped that all lady members will consider the advantages to be derived from the Grange of so great importance that they will lend their assistance to any scheme that will best carry the object to its ultimate success, by placing them in a better position in life; remembering that every member of the Grange has his or her work to do, and much depends upon the ladies in our work of reformation; for while man is employed in the sterner duties of life, it remains for woman, with her appreciation of refinement, to build up the social element in our rural districts to a higher standard than it has yet attained, and in directing the plan of adornment of her own home.

Much important work will be brought before you at this session by the several committees, and it is to be hoped your deliberations thereon will be marked with prudence, wisdom and zeal.

In conclusion, let me then urge you to renewed zeal and emulation in the discharge of duties to yourselves, your neighbor, and your country, which bring with them the blessings of God and the gratitude of men—as the dew from heaven refresh and fertilize the earth, and gladden the heart of the husbandman, so will your labors, steadily pursued, wisely directed, and liberally disseminating the seeds of intelligent observation, bring forth an abundant harvest.

At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered, and a copy ordered to be sent to different city papers for publication.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Another year of our existence has passed, and we have met here in the third annual meeting of the Dominion Grange.

One year has nearly elapsed since by you I was placed in the position of Secretary of this, now truly, great organization. In obedience to established custom, and in justice to you, as well as myself, it becomes my duty, and also my pleasure, to present to you a detailed report of the transactions of my office, and the general working of the Order in the past year. Before doing this, permit me to make a few general remarks, and also some suggestions, which are prompted by my past experience and observations made during a year of close relationship with the work of the Grange.

Although my duties have at times been somewhat arduous, in consequence of the great responsibility and continued increase in the amount of work required at my hands, yet it has been a pleasant task, affording me an opportunity—in my humble way—of assisting in the noble work of the Grange. In the discharge of these duties, I have endeavored to be faithful, and to so conduct the business of my office as will reflect credit upon the Order, as well as myself. How far I have succeeded in this I leave you to judge; this much I can truthfully say, that what I have done has been done under a feeling of love for, and with an earnest desire to further the general interests of the society. As an assurance of the meritorious objects of this Order, and the success that will attend well directed efforts, we have but to compare the present status of the society with that of a year ago. The rapid

growth and general good results already shown, are bringing the Grange into notice, creating favorable impressions, and calling forth the praise and esteem of many who were once our bitterest enemies, and causing farmers who a year ago looked with contempt upon our efforts, to now be knocking at our doors for admission. To merit a continuance as well as a growth in the esteem of our fellow men, should be the desire of every Patron, and to this end is required a watchful care, a respect for the rights of others, as we claim respect from them, basing our business, as well as social relations, upon the principle of "equal rights to all." That the present is a session of great importance, I need hardly tell you, as I feel that all present acknowledge the importance of the occasion, and the responsibility resting upon them as delegates to this meeting. Matters of vital interest to our present and future welfare will be brought before you, in dealing with which I trust you will exercise that fraternal spirit inculcated by our Order, and in your deliberations be governed by a liberality and an enlightened wisdom, worthy of the Grange and worthy of our calling as farmers.

Our business interest has grown to some magnitude and importance, and is one that requires serious consideration from you. I believe the time has come when it is necessary to inaugurate some permanent uniform business system, that will give assurance to our members of unfailing benefits, and assurance to those with whom we deal that our contracts will be carried out in good faith, and with a view of creating benefits alike to them, as well as ourselves. Our past and present business transactions, although resulting in considerable advantage to us, have not been entirely satisfactory, from a lack of some uniform system of co-operation, and in consequence of members not carrying out the principles we have adopted, of buying only from the manufacturers directly, and that for cash.

Many firms throughout the country have made liberal offers to us, and some are now complaining, and justly complaining, that we do not live up to the principles we profess, but that members are buying in the usual way from agents, thereby doing injustice to these manufacturers who have given up the old way of selling through agents, and placed their business in other hands, adopting the Grange principle of selling direct to farmers, and for cash only. We cannot expect men to give up any particular system of business they have been accustomed to, unless we can show them some better and more remunerative way (which we believe can be obtained by strict adherence to Grange principles of trade); nor can we expect these principles to work advantageously to us, unless we as a body carry them out in every respect. I therefore suggest that this meeting devise some plan whereby our principles in this particular may be more fully carried into effect.

I have been frequently solicited by Subordinate Granges, and also by parties outside the Order, who had the establishment of a Grange in view, to send or refer them to some person who would attend and address public meetings on the subject, giving explanations regarding its aims and purposes. I suggest the Worthy Lecturer of Dominion Grange be authorized, upon call (or some other person appointed by the Executive Committee), to attend and address such meetings; a reasonable remuneration be allowed him for services, and a stated portion of his expenses to be paid by Dominion Grange, the balance by the parties soliciting his services. I mention this at the urgent request of several Granges, and also from a belief on my own part that a portion of our funds could not be put to better use than by appropriating them to this service. That there exists a prejudice against our Order among some is certain, and it is none the less certain that this prejudice exists in consequence of an ignorance of our true principles; to disseminate and explain these principles will not only be the means of bringing many farmers into the fold who are now idle spectators, but will also be the means of forming more friendly feelings in the minds of those who now feel at enmity towards us.

Since the first of January last, the work of organizing has been mostly done by Deputies, and under the direct supervision of Division Granges. The work has proceeded rapidly and quite satisfactorily. There is, however, one objection to our present system of organizing I wish to draw your attention to. The plan usually adopted by Deputies of meeting, organizing and imparting the secret work at one time, and that to parties before authority had been given them to become a Grange, seems rather anomalous; besides, the work of instruction can not be thoroughly done in so short a time as is then at command. I have had numerous communications from members of new Granges, complaining they had not received sufficient instructions to guide them in the proper working of the Grange, which has been the cause of much embarrassment, and in some cases has led to contentions among the members. Would it not be better to require Deputies to attend, organize, and forward applications, and when Dispensation was granted (which should be sent to Deputy) again attend and impart the secret work, together with other general instructions?

There would necessarily require to be exceptions to this rule, as in case of Deputies having to travel long distances, but with the number of Deputies now in the field it might, in most cases (particularly in Ontario) be managed with good results.

I am also prompted to make a few suggestions in respect to Division Granges. The purpose of these is to unite Subordinate Granges in a county in a more compact, solid body, to enable Patrons to become better acquainted with one another, and to be able to co-operate more successfully. They also serve as a means of communication between the Dominion and Subordinate Granges, and for the purpose of representation. Good Division Granges, well managed, have a salutary influence over the Subordinate Granges in their jurisdiction, and are expected to exercise a general supervision over them. As these duties are thus prescribed, it is found equally necessary to prescribe the limits over which their authority or influence is expected to extend. Our By-Laws, although to a certain extent defining these limits, are not found to be sufficiently definite upon the matter, and require your attention to this end.

While referring to Division Granges, I wish to suggest a change in the ruling concerning the payment of quarterly dues. As at present, a Division Grange formed during a quarter cannot claim dues from Subordinate Granges for that quarter, which leaves the Division, in many cases, a long time without funds, and consequently in a helpless condition. I propose that all Subordinate Granges required to report for the quarter, shall report and pay the usual dues to Divisions, even though said Division be formed during the quarter for which report is made. In connection with the above I wish also to call your attention to the necessity of devising some means to ensure more promptness in quarterly reports. Many Granges are quite dilatory in this respect, causing much trouble and delay in the work of the Secretary's office.

I would not mention this matter here, as I have already referred to it several times in my circulars, did I not feel that duty compelled me to do so, and as I consider promptness in this as well as other respects necessary to our success, and the duty quite as easily accomplished at the proper time as a month or two months after.

In accordance with our present By-Laws, Deputies have been appointed in each Division, and also in counties where no Divisions exist. We have now 96 (ninety-six) Deputies; 84 were recommended by and received their appointments through Division Granges; 42 received their appointments direct from Master of Dominion Grange, upon recommendation of Subordinate Granges. By-Laws, general instructions, blank forms, &c., have been supplied gratuitously to them, and to their credit I am pleased to say that the work is much more satisfactorily done than under the old system.

At the time of our last annual meeting, Oct. 27th, 1875, we had 246 Subordinate Granges and 22 Division Granges, with a membership of about 6,500 (six thousand five hundred); during the winter the increase was very rapid, there being frequently six and seven applications per day, material for which was prepared and sent immediately (except in some instances where irregularities in organization occasioned delay). During the summer, as anticipated, the increase has not been so rapid, yet a steady growth has been going on until we now number 533 Subordinate Granges, 23 Division Granges and a membership of about 17,500, showing an increase of 284 Subordinate Granges, 11 Division Granges, and 11,000 members in about eleven months. Of these new Granges, 4 have been formed in Quebec, 6 in New Brunswick, 3 in Nova Scotia, and 271 in Ontario, which, with those previously formed, make 4 in Nova Scotia, 7 in New Brunswick, 16 in Quebec and 503 in Ontario.

The above record of the progress and condition of the society, shows an amount of prosperity and general good standing that speaks volumes for the real merit of the Grange, and the ability and energy of farmers, which must be alike pleasing and encouraging to us.

Respectfully submitted,
W. PEMBERTON PAGE,
Secretary.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Bro. Stephen White, Lecturer, reported verbally, and said he did not deem it necessary to make any lengthened statement of his stewardship for the past year; as they all well knew, no money had been appropriated to this office for travelling expenses, &c., the Grange considering at its last meeting in Toronto that local Deputies would perform this work, and thus save a large expense.

The Master at this time notified the members that the regular hour for the election of officers had arrived, and wished to know their pleasure. After various motions and amendments were submitted, and a desultory discussion entered into by nearly all the members, it was concluded to postpone the election until after the Report of the Finance Committee, on Thursday morning.

MEETING OF DEPUTIES.

The evening session was taken up by the Deputies discussing their work during the past year, and being instructed in more uniformity in the secret work of the Order. Worthy Master Hill and Deputy Jno. D. Grow assisted in going through the different degrees.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1877.

After the Report of the Finance Committee, the election of officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

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.

The Grange adjourned at twelve o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grange convened at two o'clock, and the election of officers was resumed. Mrs. J. T. Gould, Foley, was elected Lady Assistant Steward. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. Daly, Newburg; Hughes, Sharon; G. Ford, Meaford; Cole, Cole's Corners, and Drury, Barrie. Messrs. Cheyney, of Brampton, and Lossee, of Norwich, were elected Auditors.

The following report, by Bro. Drury, of the Committee on Suggestions for the Good of the Order, was considered and adopted:

THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

The Committee on Suggestions for the Good of the Order having given the matters brought before them their most careful consideration, beg to report as follows:

The Committee recommend that no change be made in the constitution so as to admit millers as members.

We recommend that the Executive Committee be empowered to procure essays on chemistry and entomology, and other subjects of practical importance to farmers, and that such essays be printed and distributed amongst the different Granges as often as deemed expedient, say once in three or four months.

We recommend the setting apart in each Subordinate Grange of at least one hour at each meeting for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement.

We recommend that the Executive Committee take steps to obtain an expression of opinion from Subordinate Granges as to the advisability of establishing an institution for the higher education of farmers' daughters, where such studies as the practical duties of the household and dairy, also a practical acquaintance with horticulture and floriculture, as well as the ordinary branches of education, could be taught.

During the remainder of the afternoon the report of the Committee on the Constitution was discussed. The discussion was continued during the evening session, and was resumed the following morning.

The Auditing Committee reported a balance in the Dominion treasury, stock and cash, of \$3,155.90.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Bro. Hughes, as chairman of this committee, read the report, suggesting a great number of alterations and amendments. The submitting of the report occupied part of Thursday, and Friday morning. At the conclusion, it was resolved not to adopt the report, but refer it back to the committee for further consideration.

THE STATE OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

Bro. Jos. Ferguson, Birr, said he wished to draw the attention of the members assembled to the state of our rural schools, as he considered the Grange eminently an educational society according to its declaration of principles. He contended that the standard for teachers was too high in certain branches to meet the requirements of country schools. He had taken pains to enumerate the various branches which a child was necessitated in learning, and they amounted to something like 21. He thought this was too much to attempt at once. He maintained that rural schools should be more practical, teaching the great essentials of a farmer's education.

After a short discussion on the subject, the Master appointed a committee on educational interests of the Order.

A report on the Executive Committee's report submitted various questions affecting the welfare of the Order, comprising the advisability of incorporation; they thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining a charter, and that the expense would be of the most trifling character. Some slight objections were made to the usual practice for obtaining the passage of a Bill through Parliament. The report further recommended that in the matter of aid sought by certain members who had suffered by fire, that no relief could constitutionally be given, and insurance was now so cheap that it would be mistaken charity.

RECIPROCAL RELATIONS.

The National Grange of the United States having extended the hand of fellowship to all countries, and advancing the idea of one general Order throughout the world, Bro. Chase, of the United States Grand Lodge, was appointed to represent the Dominion Grange.

It was also remarked that Bro. Wright, the foreign representative of the Order, who had lately attended the international co-operative convention in Glasgow, fully advises that steps be taken for an immediate working connection with kindred societies in England.

INSURANCE.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Life insurance was submitted, and gives the opinion that much more is paid as premium by the farmer than is necessary. The fire department seemed to be of paramount importance—the other being left over. A committee was ordered, subject to the appointment of the Grand Master, to report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

On Friday evening the officers were duly installed, thus winding up a most successful and interesting meeting.

Is the Grange Costing us too Much?

The Grange Visitor says:

The answer to this question will depend very largely upon the sentiments which the person endeavoring to answer it holds with regard to the object and value of money. We shall attempt to answer it by another which will in turn lead to others.

Is it or is it not a wise plan to "place your money where it will do the most good?"

If it is, where will it do the most good? Certainly not in the bank. While a bank deposit is very convenient to have, yet every one knows that money in bank does us no good. It must be drawn out and exchanged for something else before we derive any benefit from it. Money never benefits us in any way while we have it; it leaves its blessing as it takes its flight. No business man of ability, if he can avoid it, ever carries any more money in bank than is necessary to meet present contingencies. All surplus beyond is invested in some other manner, and when we say that money is invested we simply mean that it is spent. The great complaint of capitalists at the present day is the want of safe investments; that is, they have no opportunity for spending their money for anything of greater value, and so the money lays hoarded and the country suffers.

It may seem strange at first, this idea that the country is suffering because capitalists have nothing for which to spend their money, and yet we think some of those who complain that the Grange is costing too much, are troubled in a similar manner; but we have not reached this yet.

A farmer meets with success in farming; at the end of the year, when he has sold his wheat and his stock and his pork, he finds he has a surplus of a few hundred on hand. What shall he do with it? Well, he remembers that neighbor Jones has a "forty" joining his farm which he wishes to sell, so he spends his surplus in a first payment on this "forty," gives notes for the balance, and for the next few years he finds that every dollar he can make above what is required for food and clothes goes to pay the notes and the interest; and yet he calls it money well spent. "For," he reasons to himself, "when I get that 'forty' all paid for, it will be a source of continued revenue to me, while the money brought me nothing, besides which it has finished my farm, and I derive a large amount of pleasurable satisfaction in viewing my fine farm, all my own and all paid for, and beyond all this I am getting something of lasting value to leave my children."

And under some circumstances the farmer will have reasoned justly, but suppose he had taken his few hundred dollars and devoted a portion of it to pay his initiation fee and dues in the Grange, and invested another portion in shares of stock in a co-operative store, and invested about fifteen or twenty dollars in subscriptions to papers and magazines, and the balance in educating his children, what would be the result? What he would save financially through the Grange and the co-operative store would probably amount to more than the income from an extra "forty"; the new ideas, new thoughts, new processes that he would learn through the Grange, and the more extended intercourse with others that it brings about, would be a means of still further financial profit. Very probably he would learn enough to enable him to make as much profit off his old farm as he would otherwise have done on the farm and the new "forty" together. The pleasure of reading, of entering into a fuller knowledge of the world's work and the world's life, the broader views and more elevated subjects for thought, will give to him a degree of pleasurable satisfaction that is not to be obtained by viewing broad acres alone, and to his children he has given an inheritance more valuable than real estate, an inheritance that they can possess while he lives to enjoy it with them, an inheritance that neither time, nor change, nor fortune can take from them.

These are the two ways of investing a few hundred dollars. Not a fancy sketch, but a sketch of things that may be true, a sketch that hundreds and thousands of members of the Order all over the country are proving to be true.

In the light of this, is the Grange costing too much, or is it not financially, socially and intellectually the best investment that has ever been offered to the farmer?

Grange Picnics.

The first annual Picnic of Langstaff Grange took place as announced, on the 14th ult. At noon a large concourse of people had assembled. Several prominent members of the Order were bidden to give addresses. The Thornhill Brass Band added to the enjoyment of the occasion. After due consideration had been rendered the supply of excellent edibles provided by the ladies, the meeting was called to order under Bro. D. James, W. Master, he introducing Bro. Robt. Marsh, who spoke of the principles of the Order. Their objects were to encourage the communication of their thoughts and ideas to one another, and to improve themselves socially. They discussed subjects connected with the farm, and benefited by each other's experience. He spoke of the remarkable growth of the Order; and he advised the young men to stick to the farm.

Mr. A. J. Hughes spoke of the origin of the Order and its objects, and the necessity for concentrating their energies for doing away with the superfluity of agencies. He referred to the evils of the credit system, and spoke of the proposal to form a Grange Insurance Company. He believed they were right in forming a society for their mutual improvement and elevation, without going into politics, a society where they could extend the right hand of fellowship without any reference being made to political questions or private opinions.

Bro. J. G. Bull said that when it was known the farmers composed seven-tenths of the population of this country, it was not very extraordinary that the Order had increased rapidly. The farmers had other societies, such as the Agricultural, but they did not meet all requirements, and it was felt necessary to protect and promote their own interests. It had been said that they ought to have

a greater representation in the Legislature, too. As to the farmers' interests in trade, &c., how was it in the neighboring Republic? They could not send stock over there, or a bushel of grain, but they had to pay duty on them. But the Americans could send their produce here without paying one farthing of duty. There were higher motives than the pecuniary, which actuated the farmer; and one was the desire to elevate themselves in society.

Mr. Lane, M. P. P., said that while the agricultural interests were the greatest, they were not antagonistic to those of any other in the country, but the reverse. The farmers required men to make instruments and implements for their use. Mechanics were just as necessary, in his opinion, to the farmer, as the farmer was to the mechanic or manufacturer. He thought they would advance the country to a state of fruitfulness which was scarcely believed at the present time. He believed they should make an effort to get the best prices possible. He believed the agricultural calling was the best that any young man could enter into. They should say to their sons, learn. If young farmers do not attain to high position, it is for the want of industry or intellect. While he did not wish to pander to the prejudices of the farmer, he wished them to consider that they were members of the body politic; that member was necessary to the welfare of the community.

After some remarks by Messrs. Duncan and McConnell, and an invitation from the Chairman to those who differed from the objects of the Society to come forward and give expression to their opinions, the proceedings were brought to a close by the band playing "God Save the Queen."

VICTORIA SQUARE GRANGE held their Picnic at the Grove of Mr. Jas. Stovenburg, Victoria Square, under agreeable and pleasant weather. A sumptuous repast was provided by the ladies of the Order. The Band of the Tenth Royals from Toronto was present.

The afternoon proceedings were inaugurated by the appointment of Mr. H. B. Crosby to the chair, and after a few introductory remarks, in which he congratulated the Grangers on the success of their gathering, and complimented the ladies in a highly eulogistic manner for the taste and elegance displayed by them in the portion of the programme, he called on Col. W. M. Button, who said the Grangers were introduced into the States on account of various rings, such as the corn ring and others, which ground the farmers down so low that they had to burn their corn for fuel. He did not think it right that the American farmers should send their corn into this country free of duty, and the farmers of Canada, when they shipped barley to the United States, have to pay a duty of 15 per cent. He thought the Grange meetings very beneficial in instructing farmers' sons and daughters. He did wish the Grangers to crush out the retail store-keepers, but he wished to see their business conducted on cash principles.

Mr. Robt. Moss said the objects of the society were to bring farmers together for the purpose of communicating their thoughts and ideas to each other, and to elevate their standards. They also discussed all subjects connected with the farm. Another object was to teach their sons and daughters by example. If the latter saw their parents showing an interest in their calling they would no doubt learn to stick to the farm. The sum of \$60,000 in taxes was raised every year in the County of York, and the agricultural community paid it. They should therefore see that it was properly expended. He advised the young men to stick to the farm. If they did not attain to riches, they could at all events live in comfort. If the sons stuck to their calling they would be able to surpass their fathers.

Mr. James said objections had been raised against the movement by those who said the Grangers would ruin the retail trade, but that was not one of the principles of the Order. They desire that when they paid cash they should be allowed a discount, and not be taxed for the losses incurred on account of the credit system. There were benefits to be derived from belonging to the Grange Society. Farmers, by meeting in the Granges, got into each other's society, and were thereby improved. The movement was claiming the notice of politicians, whom they should judge on their merits, and not by what each party said. In conclusion, he advised them to be cautious in what they did. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Manning stated that he desired not to have anything to do with the Grange while it was under the protection of a foreign country; but on the establishment of the Dominion Grange he was made a member, the first north of Toronto. The Society gained in members very rapidly, and he was very anxious for the honor of the agricultural class. Look at their relation with, and the position they occupied to the Government. When Dr. Orton brought up a resolution for a committee to be appointed to inquire into the agricultural state of the country, it was laughed at. He did not believe in the opinion that farmers would never be largely represented in the Legislature. He was looking forward with delight, old as he was (seventy years) to see a number of their young men in Parliament to represent them. They (the farmers) had made the country what it was now, building and blossoming as the rose. They did not move from place to place the same as others, but had their property in a settled place, and it was their's to control its destiny. The farmers were the bone and sinew of the land, and the backbone of the country. He knew that the theory of Free Trade was a very pretty one, and it was nice to talk of Free Trade. He thought that as soon as another nation compelled them to pay duties, of a necessity, they must for their own protection compel that nation to pay duties also. If they could get reciprocity from any country, they would give them reciprocity in return. He did not think that the United States did right in imposing a duty of twenty-five cents for a bushel of wheat, and fifteen cents for barley, their being imported into this country free of duty, and he asked his hearers whether they believed it right or not (Cries of no, no). They would compel the Government to give them Protection, because they were able to demand it at the polls. He was astonished that every farmer of the country did not ally himself with the Grange movement. Their interests were identified. The country would be safe in their hands, because they made the country, and it was their interest to preserve it. It could not rise without raising them, or sink without sinking them. The Grange movement was causing a mighty revolution. In conclusion, the speaker referred to the social benefits derived from, and the rapid growth of, the movement.

Mr. Hughes then made a few remarks upon the necessity of concentrating their forces and doing away with a superfluity of agents.

Social Life Among Farmers.

The social life of a people is the best index of their advancement in civilization and refinement. Those classes most closely allied, socially, are the most influential in any country. Farmers have been the prey of most other classes, because these other classes were organized, socially and potentially, while the farmers had no intimate social or business relations. The mechanics, who are much more social as a class, were led many years ago to form co-operative associations, and the consequence is, a more rapid advancement in the knowledge of their art, with adequate protection for all their interests. This social life has also led to political influence, which has given them all the legal protection and advantages their interests require. From the mechanical and mercantile classes, inferior in numbers to the agricultural, have risen the largest proportion of professional men who have wielded the political power of the country. The great bulk of all the property in the country belongs to the agricultural class, and yet this class wields less power in levying taxes than even the handful of lawyers, numbering not more than one in a thousand. The farming class is granted the great privilege of paying the taxes.

The farmer's son, when he fortunately finds his way to the academy or college, and gets a taste of higher social life, is led to change the farm as the cause of repressing all the aspirations of his social nature, and he abandons it without further consideration. The daughter also finds in the associations of schools, or even a visit to the city, perhaps in the family of a laboring mechanic or a merchant, so different a social atmosphere, that she forms a resolution not to spend her life where all her social faculties are repressed, and the loneliness of isolation freezes her heart. She has seen how little the sunshine and quickening influence of society have cheered the life of her mother, and she charges it all to the situation. She does not see that the country, with all its natural beauty, is well calculated to draw out and develop the social feelings—that farming life as it should be, and in the good time coming will be, is admirably adapted to the highest social and intellectual refinement. True farm life has always been pictured by the poet as the paradise of social refinement; Virgil, the most polished of Romans, dwells lovingly upon it. What, then, is the cause of this shriveling of the social nature upon the farm? It is simply the lack of education to appreciate the higher life which the situation naturally invites. Give the farmer the same education, the same enterprise, the same social stimulus, and he will not be behind the most favored class.

Woman Needs the Order.

Rev. A. B. Grosh, in Mentor in the Grange, says:—Woman needs our Order far more than does the sterner, harder sex; and the Order needs her for man's improvement. Her gentle influence, her innate tact in matters of good taste and propriety, her instinctive perceptions of righteousness and purity—all these are needed in the Grange, and also in society at large, from which she is now so much secluded, but into which our Order would introduce her. The unkindness is therefore extended to the community—especially to the rising generation, who are to be moulded and furnished for usefulness by her instructions and example. How shall she be the proper and efficient educator of the young, without being liberated in part from her confining pursuits? how teach unless herself instructed by some such institution as ours? For it is noteworthy, that, while the man generally improves in general knowledge and business ability after he enters active life, woman too frequently retrogrades. When she reaches the period at which her children need her home-instructions most, she has nearly forgotten the lessons of her school days and the acquisition of her girlhood reading, and finds that the children of twelve years old have outstripped the mother of thirty or forty; or, rather, that she has receded from her twenty-year-old attainments, until she is unable to recall the lessons that were familiar during her teens. There is no necessity, no just reason, for such a state of things. Side by side with her husband, should she advance in knowledge and wisdom, that she may be his helpmate in all things. Onward and yet onward, before her advancing children, should she be enabled to progress in useful knowledge, that she may guide their tender feet in the ways of literature and science, while she trains them to lives of virtue, usefulness and peace.

Advantages of Being a Patron.

Besides teaching the farmer how to practice agriculture after the most improved methods, they, likewise, protect him in the act. They are ever on the watch to detect and warn him of impositions, to prevent his intrusting his products to fraudulent agents, and to bring about a reduction of high freights for his benefit. They enable him to purchase his supplies cheaper, and his tools and machinery at from ten to twenty-five per cent. less than he can by any other means. They prevent cruelty to animals, nurse the sick, assist the poor, instruct the youth, establish libraries and reading rooms, and aim at elevating all classes, both socially and morally. And while agricultural societies in general possess no common bond of union, each one being wholly independent of the other, the Grangers are but so many "parts of one stupendous whole," which whole is a body firmly united in substance and intent, guided by one head, striving for the achievement of one end, namely, the general good of the agriculturist at large. And this is how I came to be a Patron.

We beg to refer our subscribers and readers to the advertisement of Mr. Jno. 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.

Prove Your Faith by Your Works.

If your Grange or the Granges of your county have undertaken business co-operation, stand by your organization. Don't let it fail because you take no interest in its success. Don't stand back waiting for it to become a success before you risk a dollar, but show faith in your Grange principles by putting your shoulder to the wheel when it needs your help and support. If you are turned from the support of your own organization by the sneers and jokes and jibes of those whose interest it is to break your organization down, of what avail is your great organization? Have the courage to look sarcasm and ridicule in the face and sustain your organization.

It means self-help to the farmers of the country; it means progress, mentally and socially, and is worth many times what it has cost the Patrons. Whatever the object in view is, building a hall, gathering a library, starting an insurance company, a commercial agency, or building an elevator, stand by your organization, it is worth your heartiest support.—Kansas Farmer.

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. Cheyney, 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, Lucknow; 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, Morpheth, 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 Docherty, Uttoxter; John Dallas, Thedford; J. McDonald, Alvington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Albert Division, No. 24.—Robert 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.

Abingdon, 630.—Wm. Jackson, M., Abingdon; L. Williams, S., Abingdon.

The Farm.

Epizootic.

The Scientific Farmer says:

There seems to be amongst the community an odd but wide-spread misapprehension regarding the significance of this word, "epizootic," so that it is now commonly considered to describe and define a certain disease amongst horses, whilst its real significance is entirely lost sight of; hardly a week passes that we are not asked to look at a horse which the owner thinks must have the "epizootic." It really denotes the prevalence of any one disease amongst animals, corresponding to an epidemic amongst people; thus there may be an epizootic of pleura-pneumonia amongst cows, of cholera amongst hogs, of abortion amongst ewes, or of influenza amongst horses, just as there may be an epidemic of small pox, measles or scarlet fever amongst humans. The disease with which our horses have so generally been affected at two different periods within the past four years, is, then, influenza or catarrhal fever, and not "epizootic." As we are again approaching the fall of the year, at which time this disease has heretofore made its general and remarkable appearances, a little about the histories of similar outbreaks in this and other countries, and the general causes of influenza, may not be uninteresting or inopportune. It has a very early history. In 1299 it appeared in Seville, where "it killed more than one thousand horses and seemed to be incurable." In 1648 it broke out amongst the horses of the French army in Germany. In 1658 it was prevalent over the whole of Europe, affecting both men and horses; in 1699 Europe and America suffered from the disease, and again in 1732; in 1767 it once more appeared in both hemispheres, when it is recorded that both horses and dogs suffered from it. "In 1776, after a very severe winter and warm summer, influenza spread over Europe, attacking horses and dogs first and human beings after. Poultry died in great numbers; it was very severe in New York and caused great mortality amongst the horses of Maryland." During the present century it has raged with varying degrees of virulence; in 1849-50 and 1863-4 and 1871-2 in London, and in 1872-3 in this country, when it broke out in Toronto, Canada, on Oct. 1, 1872. In nine days it had attacked nearly all the horses in the city. On Oct. 18th it reached Montreal; on the 14th, Buffalo; 17th, Rochester; 22nd, Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City; 27th, Philadelphia; 28th, Washington; and again in October, 1875, there was an outbreak which, however, was much less intense and wide-spread than the one of '72 just referred to. It is singularly prevalent in some seasons, and although it will exhibit general characteristics in common, yet the epizootic of one year will be marked by some particular symptom or symptoms which will be entirely wanting in the outbreak of the following year. Horses of large cities and crowded towns are more obnoxious to it than those of the country; and in the country those are most liable to it that are the most confined. The attack is attended with great and early loss of strength and with early inflammation of the membrane lining; the nose and throat and the digestive organs are irritable.

Systems of Farming.

Mixed Husbandry.—This system of farming affords opportunities for utilizing products that would otherwise be wasted, reduces the cost of marketing by concentrating values, tends to increase the productiveness of the farm, and guards against the disasters to which special farming is exposed from fluctuations in the market.

Dairying requires but a small amount of capital, demands less labor, teams and machinery than most branches, provides profitable employment for both the male and female members of the family, keeps up the fertility of the land, concentrates the value of other farm products, and its products can be put in market at favorable seasons and comparatively small cost.

Stock Raising.—This business, as is claimed, brings the most money for the least work; obviates the difficulties of scarcity and unreliability of labor; does not wear out, but enriches the land; turns grass into money without the cost of making it into hay; can be sent to market on foot, independent of railroads; induces a better tillage of smaller areas so as to get larger crops, and leave other land for the grazing, and generally allows of a ready realization of profits.

Market Gardening.—This system is limited to agricultural localities which have quick and easy access to market. Under the proper facilities it pays a good profit, but it requires much knowledge of special subjects, and of the necessities of the markets.

Fruit Growing requires less labor and machinery than other kinds of farming, exhausts the soil but little, and usually pays well. It however requires special knowledge, and constant attention to minutiae, that the best results may be realized.

Influential Farmers.

Rural World.—The only way that farmers can become intelligent, influential, progressive men, is to read, listen, observe and reflect. They must keep their eyes and ears open. They must acquire knowledge, as other professional men do. They must have friendly discussions with their neighbors. They must attend the Grange meetings, and do all they can to enhance the interests of the Order. They must attend debating societies and other public gatherings, and take part in the proceedings. If they have information, they can make it available. From nothing nothing can come. It is only from well-stored minds that valuable information can be derived. All men who aspire to become public men, should remember this. All farm-

ers, therefore, who wish to aid in the upbuilding of their class, however good their intentions may be, will fail without large intellectual resources. These they must acquire before they can be of great service.

What Kind of Barns.

The old method of making hay was to let it lay out several days and keep it continually stirring until it was thoroughly dry, and had more the semblance of chips than grass. The improved practice is to cut with a machine, ted it a few times, and draw it to the barn the same day. If such wilted grass is not allowed to get wet, it is found to keep quite as well as the former dried hay, especially in this the case where the barns are comparatively tight. Recent experiments are reported, in which the freshly cut grass—cut after the dew was off—was allowed the sun but a couple of hours, during which the tedder went over it once, and was then raked up and housed in a building, clap-boarded, tight beneath, plastered inside, and with slight ventilation, which was at once closed tight and not opened till winter, when the grass came out fresh and bright as the day it was put in. A farmer on the Berkshire hills had a short hay crop which he determined to make go as far as possible. His barn was well sheathed, without cracks. The grass was all cut early, just before blossoming, and housed the same day as cut. While carting the hay the barn doors were kept closed, save to admit the teams, which were unloaded with the doors shut. Access of air was prevented so far as possible thenceforth. The hay was closely packed in the mows. The testimony of the farmer and all his neighbors is that this crop of hay was brighter and fresher the next winter, and was more nutritious—the cattle eating less of it—than any previous crop. We might cite numerous similar examples. There is nothing in this contrary to science or sense. The over-heating of hay will only take place by the action of the oxygen of the air in the presence of moisture. Remove either and the heating will not occur. Remove the moisture and the grass becomes dry hay, less digestible, and minus some of its nutritive and aromatic qualities. It is better economy to keep out excess of oxygen, and have cured grass for fodder. There is a great saving of labor too in housing hay the same day as cut, which of itself is a strong argument of the system. Every wetting by dew, every hour's sun after the grass is wilted, lessens the value of the fodder. We can take advantage of the idea by providing tight barns, and keeping them closed until the hay has gone through its "sweat," which is a slight fermentation which drives off excess of moisture without injury to the hay, if excess of oxygen is not permitted in the meantime.—Scientific Farmer.

Care of Horses in Winter.

A bank or basement stable is a hot-bed to produce glanders and other diseases in the horse. The following is my plan of wintering horses:

My stable is at the south end of the barn, with half doors in the south to let the rays of the sun in for ventilation. The stable floor is two feet above ground, and is kept clean, with plenty of straw for bedding. The manure heap is not allowed to decay near the stable. It is not only a piece of cruelty to compel a horse to stand on a hard wooden floor for a great length of time, but it stiffens his legs, and injures him for service.

I feed my horses what hay or fodder they will eat clean twice a day. I feed them two ears of corn twice a day, except when at work. I feed them four ears three times a day until spring work commences. I then increase the feed a little, but never feed a horse more than nine ears of corn. Some horses are like some men—they will make gluttons of themselves if allowed to do so.

I never give a horse more than a tablespoonful of salt at a time, and then on his feed in early spring. Feed cut hay or straw wet and mixed with bran. I never give my horses condition powders, or any other drugs. If my horses are warm when I unhitch, I leave the harness on until they cool off; but, if the weather is very cold, I cover them with a blanket.

I keep from ten to twenty head of horses, and have never given one condition powder, or any other poison; and never has one of them been sick, or refused to eat.

My horses are always in good condition, most of the time rather fleshy. I have one mare that I have worked hard for eighteen years; and she now has the use of herself as well as she ever had. A stranger was here the other day, and, seeing her plugging in the barnyard, asked how old that colt was.

In cold weather I warm the bridle-bits before putting them in the horse's mouth. If you think the bits are not cold enough to hurt the horse's mouth, touch them to your tongue, and this will satisfy you.—Ohio Farmer.

The Plague of Insects.

A little while ago we had to call attention to the condition of the Brazilian exhibit of seeds and grains. The moths and weevils had made sad havoc of grains and seeds. Since then we have had a chance to examine the beautiful exhibit of wheat which the Australian colonies make. It is remarkably fine—over sixty bushels to the acre—but does not come up to our Oregon or Colorado grain. It is clear that the weevil is a fearful plague; but they have had more inventive genius than the Brazilians, and have mixed through the grain large quantities of camphor, which enables them to produce enough for exhibition in pretty fair order.

How different is all this to the wheat exhibits of our own people! Who would expect to see our grain in the condition of the Brazilian, or feel the necessity of protecting it as the Australian does? Surely we have cause to be thankful, and in all thankfulness go on our improving course rejoicing!

Draining.

Select early fall for the purpose, when harvesting is over and you have some leisure time on your hands, also when any extra assistance may be procured at reasonable wages. The investment will soon repay itself in larger crops of better quality, and a generally healthier tone throughout the land. Like most everything else, the best method, viz., tile-draining, though dearest at first, is the least expensive in the long run. Place the tiles at a depth of from three to five feet below the surface. Four feet is a very good average. The deeper the drain, within certain limits of course, the greater range of surface will be affected, and consequently the fewer and farther apart the drains to be dug. At the depth mentioned, in ordinary soil, not too muggy or damp, twenty to forty feet may intervene between drains. If tiles are considered too expensive, or if they cannot be procured, stone may be used with great advantage; indeed a little care in construction will render a stone drain quite as durable as our mode of tiles. Observe simply that a clear channel, straight as possible, be left through the drain, and that the stones be very compactly adjusted so as not to slip or give way before top or side pressure; also that the crevices be sufficiently close to exclude the surrounding soil. When neither tiles nor stone can be readily obtained, use wood—anything sooner than nothing. Cedar or hemlock is the best material for this purpose, either of which will well repay itself ere it decays. Inch boards will be found amply sufficient, and the drain may be made either square or V shaped. If the boards receive a slight coating of coal-tar before being covered, they will last considerably longer. Of all three systems of course boards are cheapest and tiles dearest, temporarily speaking, but in the end this order will just be reversed.

Marketing Grain.

No. 1 wheat should be bright and clean, and should weigh the required number of standard pounds per bushel. No. 2 is grain that from imperfect cleaning, or other causes, does not come up to the standard of No. 1. No. 3 is still more dirty and light, and "Rejected" is such grain as from dampness, thrash, and other causes, will not grade as No. 3.

A part of the profits of warehousemen and dealers comes from raising the grade of the grain they buy or receive, by careful drying and recleaning. Prices this season must rule low. Advices from all parts of the world report the wheat crop as being excellent. California and Oregon has an immense surplus, and from most of the great wheat growing districts, and particularly European points, the return will be large; hence there will not be a great demand for American wheat for export. Thus it behooves the western farmer especially that no grain be sent to market but that in the best possible condition.

Every bushel of grain, of whatever kind, sent forward from the farm in anything but the most merchantable condition, costs the farmer a loss precisely in accordance with the freight on and the handling of the trash contained, the cost of recleaning, and the added depreciation in value from reduction in the weight of the standard bushel; added to this the lower price obtained, from the general inferior appearance of the grain from all these causes combined. Add together, the whole amounts to three or four times the cost of careful recleaning at home.

Threshers, who in fair to good grain, always work by the bushel, of course wish to make as much measure as possible, by rushing the grain through, often imperfectly threshed, and of course full of dust, dirt, straw and light grain. The first four causes constitute a dead loss to the farmer, whether he recleans or not. The light grain, if sold with the good, always causes depreciation in quality more than enough to counterbalance its weight. Thus the farmer really has no one to blame if he allows it to be so. A little intelligent supervision will obviate all but the latter evil of light grain. This may be made right by recleaning; for, if the grain be conscientiously threshed and cleaned, still a dead loss must ensue to the farmer if he allows the grain to go from him without recleaning, since all the light grain and trash, inseparable from the best machine work, counts as nothing to the miller who makes the flour. Retained at home, this is all available as feed in some shape, and will pay the cost of recleaning with a heavy percentage added. It will indeed pay alone in the freightage of the trash, since this never realizes the transportation charges; these charges are no inconsiderable item, when thousands of miles are estimated. Thus he saves in the light grain, and consequent freights, which light grain counts for nothing in the markets of the world. So he saves in the enhanced value of clean grain—the most important of all. Last, but by no means least, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is reaping enhanced profits honestly earned, by sending his produce to market in the best possible condition.

Care of Poultry.

W. B. Bentley, in the *Western Poultry Journal*, says:—The success or failure of a breeder of poultry depends more on this point than all others. In all lines of business we know it is he who applies himself that succeeds, and certainly poultry raising is no exception to the rule.

We also find that those persons who have a strong liking for a particular trade or business, are the ones who take the lead in their line, and I believe this to be especially the case with poultry breeding, and that a person who thinks it hard work to care for his fowls, had better "sell out," as he can find more profitable investment for his money.

In order to obtain the best results in raising chicks it is necessary to feed at least four or five times a day for the first few weeks, and never less than three times during the first year. The old stock do not usually need feeding over twice

a day, though this will depend much on the range they have, at this time of the year—during the moult—they need extra care.

I might itemize by giving an account of just how I feed, but I do not think it necessary, as what is the best and most economical in one section of the country might be out of the question in another, and then, too, I believe that the man who tries to raise chickens by rule—following some other person's plan—shows that he does not understand his business. Of course we can help each other by giving the results of experiments, &c., and we can all learn much by reading the experiences of others, but it is from our own observation and by our own experiments that we are best educated.

One thing that cannot be reiterated too often is the necessity of giving fowls plenty of pure water—there is no doubt that the lack of this is frequently the cause of cholera—and keep their houses clean. Don't let their droppings accumulate week after week, and month after month, under the roosts, but clean them out daily. You will find it but a small job if you have a wide board about six or eight inches below the roosts. The greatest pleasure to me in keeping rows is to have them look nicely, and by keeping them clean and feeding and watering regularly, you can always have them in good condition. It is said that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," so let us to obtain the most pleasure (to say nothing of profit) give our chickens the best care, and we shall find ourselves amply repaid for our trouble.

Why the Wheat Crop Failed.

About the last of June reports were frequent of the failure of the wheat crop in parts of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, but they were very contradictory as to the cause of the failure. A number of dispatches published in the *St. Paul and Milwaukee papers*, and now collected before me, show that the damage was very great, especially in Western Minnesota, and that many fields were ploughed under before harvest time. The drouth which was so noted in the early summer in the Eastern States prevailed more or less in this section of country, and had much to do with the unfavorable reports; while later when rains came there was a good deal of rust; but it is also very evident, from the dispatches, that wheat insects did an unusual amount of harm. The *Cinch Bug* prevailed, as it generally does during a drouth; but the less known and less easily observed work of three other insects was even more disastrous, as my own correspondence shows. The stalks were sapped and weakened—First, by the *Hessian Fly* (*Cecidomyia destructor*), which works at the lower joints and forms its flaxseed-like pupae in furrows on the outside of the stalk, generally within the sheath; second, by the *American Meromyza* (*Meromyza Americana*), a little greenish maggot, which bores inside the stalk and generally causes it either to break or to wither or weaken near the head. The ears were also bleached and shriveled by the orange maggots of the *Wheat Midge* (*Cecidomyia tritici*), also often misnamed "weevil." All these insects were more disastrous than usual in that region, and I may send you something more detail concerning them.—C. V. Riley, *Racine, Wis., Aug. 14.*

Sheep in the Fall.

Old, experienced sheep men will not need the advice which follows, unless they have gone through life with their eyes shut; but young farmers, who are not yet too old to learn, may profit by it. Keep your sheep in good condition during the fall. If pasture has been good, they will now be in good condition, generally, and the owner must keep them there if he would profit by the business of sheep raising. I know by experience, that after killing frosts come and wither the grass, sheep will decline unless fed a little something extra. The grass, after frost, is not nearly as nutritious as before. Give a little grain once a day, feed pumpkins, turnips, or any other green food at command—anything to keep up the growing thrifty vegetable season. I cannot impress this point too closely. Sheep must be kept up during the fall months, in order to winter well and easily, and become a source of profit to the owner. Especially does this advice apply to breeding ewes. If they are permitted to run down until they are coupled with the ram, they are hard to serve, and not by any means sure. Then the progeny are, evidently greatly influenced by the condition of the ewes at and succeeding impregnation. Every careful sheep owner will adopt such methods as will improve his flock. Some men will spare no expense in procuring a ram, but at the same time pay no attention to improve through the ewes. One is just as important as the other. Indeed, I prefer the sheep reared by a careful man who keeps them at all seasons in the most vigorous condition, even though the blood on the male side may be inferior.

Sheep do not pay very well now unless they are good. Poor sheep are a loss any time, and especially at this time. Common sense prompts every man, then, to cull his flock. Take out the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind, and Spartan-like, sacrifice them to the good of the commonwealth. Those that from some cause or other have dropped back a little in condition, should be separated from the flock and especial care given them. Dispose in some way of all that are not worth taking especial pains with, and thus have your flock at the beginning of winter, composed only of the best, and they in the best possible condition. Take the word of an old sheep man, who assures you that the next crop of wool and the lambs will fully demonstrate the wisdom of such a course.—Ohio Farmer.

The *New York Graphic* says the display of fruit by the Dominion of Canada, at the Centennial, was the best in the whole Exhibition.

Stock Items.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* sends that paper the following recipe for preparing a mixture to kill ticks on lambs:—One lb. of arsenic, 1 lb. of sulphur, 1 lb. of potash. Take a boiler large enough to hold six pailfuls of soft water; heat to a boil with the above mixture; add one gallon of soft soap, then stir until all is dissolved, when it is ready for use. To apply, I use a pint oiling can with a spout; put carefully on by opening the wool around the whole body. The operator's hands should be free from cuts. I have used the above for many years with success for a flock of 100 sheep.

For the benefit of hog traders, we give the following table, showing the quantity of corn required to produce a pound of pork, and the price of pork, which seems to be governed by the relative price of corn:—When corn costs 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1½¢ per pound; corn 17¢ per bushel, pork 2¢ per pound; corn 25¢ per bushel, pork 3¢ per pound; corn 35¢ per bushel, pork 4¢ per pound; corn 50¢ per bushel, pork 6¢ per pound. Whether these figures are approximately correct or not, they will serve as a basis, at least for careful calculations.

A correspondent of the *London Agricultural Gazette* traces the change of opinion with regard to hay in his own neighborhood:—Years ago the practice here was almost invariably to feed the milking cow on hay alone; then some few dairymen began to give those cows that had lately calved two or three pounds of linseed cake per day; then some of the poor grass land on the dairy farms began to be broken up, and some mangles were grown. Now the rule is often to cut up straw and partly hay, and mix with pulped mangles, and give each cow four or five pounds of cake or meal, or both.

Pork.

The *American Agriculturist* has the following:—How many people inveigh against pork! "As unfit for a Christian to eat as it is for a Jew." "The source of all the scrofula in the country." "Unhealthy in every form, and promotive of all sorts of diseases." Forty years of pork-eating has led me to a very different view of the matter. No form of animal food, except locusts or grasshoppers, is so easily reared. No flesh of any domesticated animal is so flavoured, none so rich, none so delicate, none so white and beautiful, and none takes salt and smoke so well. The fat can well be substituted for lard for most uses. Fresh, or salted, or smoked, or rendered, it is unequalled. Pork is no food for babes—that I admit, nor for sedentary dyspeptics. It may be too hearty for delicate females, but it is real men's meat. There is no disagreement between salt pork and hard work; if anything goes wrong, depend upon it, the pork is not seasoned with sweat enough.

The Centennial Canadian Horses—List of Prizes Awarded.

The Judge was Mr. Farrington, the English Judge, a Yorkshire Squire, who was deputed to inspect the Canadian animals, and to award one gold medal to the best light horse and one to the best heavy horse, and as many silver and bronze medals as he judged the merits of the animals would warrant. The following is the list:

GOLD MEDALS.

William Clarke, Greenwood, Ont., Warmambie, 15 yrs.; thoroughbred stallion. T. & J. Little, Sandhill, Ont., Young Wonder, 5 yrs.; agricultural stallion.

SILVER MEDALS.

John White, Milton, Ont., Terror, 10 yrs.; thoroughbred stallion. Chas. Ealison, Clinton, Ont., Glenelg, 4 yrs.; thoroughbred stallion. Jas. & David Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., an agricultural mare. Jas. McDonough, Carlross, Ont., Fanny, 7 yrs.; agricultural mare. William Long, Lansing, Ont., Royal Tom, 4½ yrs.; heavy draught stallion. M. A. Burgess, Weston, Ont., Honest Sandy, 4 yrs.; heavy draught stallion. Jas. & David Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., Jean, 7 yrs.; heavy draught mare. Jos. P. Fisher, Benmillar, Ont., Pat Malloy, 6 yrs.; agricultural stallion. J. C. Sanderson, Galt, Ont., Duke of Newcastle, 5 yrs.; agricultural stallion. Jas. Somerton, Exeter, Ont., Glory of the Dominion; agricultural stallion. Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon, Que., British Splendor, 12 yrs.; agricultural stallion.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Jas. McSorley, Jarvis, Ont., Young Cumberland. A. Somerville, Huntingdon, Que., Gladstone, 6 yrs.; heavy draught stallion. Chas. J. Douglas, Oak Ridges, Ont., Marquis, 6 yrs.; heavy draught stallion. Jas. & David Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., Dun Donald, 3 yrs.; heavy draught stallion. Jas. McDonough, Carlross, Ont., Scotsman, 4 yrs.; heavy draught stallion. Edmondson & Snyder, Brantford, Ont., Lord Fergus, 2½ yrs.; heavy draught stallion. Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont., Dash, 4 yrs.; heavy draught stallion. W. H. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont., Black Bess, 9 yrs.; heavy draught mare. John Snell, Raglan, Ont., Dash, 2 yrs.; George Doidge, Columbus, Ont., Empress, 4 yrs.; heavy draught stallion. Alex. McEwan, Ashton, Ont.; a black mare, 5 yrs. Wm. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont., Farmer's Fancy, 3 yrs. T. K. Hicks, Mitchell, Ont., Lord Logan. Wm. Long, Lansing, Ont., Emperor and Lord Zeland; carriage stallions, matched team. Wm. Boyd, Toronto, Ont., Tom and Bill. William Gerrie, Dundas, Ont., Polly and Fan. H. Kennedy, Birr, Ont., mare and gelding. George Currie, Ingersoll, Ont., mare and gelding.

Bro. Walter Brett, secretary of Grange 106, intends delivering the first of a series of winter lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, at Grove Grange, No. 353, in School House 27, London township, on Tuesday, 24th October, at 7 p. m. Subject—Oxygen. The public are invited to attend. A collection will be taken up to defray necessary expenses. We hope that members of the Order and farmers generally will give Bro. Brett, who is unquestionably deserving, a hearty support.

Ladies' Department.

Household Economy.

AN ESSAY BY SISTER ISABELLA LANDRUM, AILSA CRAIG.

The true economy of housekeeping is simply the art of gathering up the fragments so that nothing be lost—I mean fragments of time as well as material. Nothing should be thrown away as long as it is possible to make use of it, however trifling that use may be; and whatever be the size of the family, every member should be employed either in earning or saving money. Every moment of time should be improved, for time is money. When there is no labor for our hands, literature, in the shape of books, or magazines, is so cheap that we can gain valuable information to help us in practising economy and carrying out our plans.

Every young lady should know how to sew and knit; stockings are cheap, but it is good economy to knit them. Cotton and woolen yarn are both cheap, and stockings knit will last twice as long as a great many cheap articles purchased.

It is wise to keep an exact account of all you expend, even of a paper of pins. This answers two purposes: it makes you more careful in spending it, and it enables you to judge precisely whether you are living within your income or not. No false pride or foolish ambition to appear as well as others should ever induce a person to live one cent beyond the income of which he is certain.

If you have two dollars a day wages, if possible let nothing but sickness induce you to spend more than one. If you are about to furnish a house do not spend all your money, be it much or little, in doing so. Let not the beauty of one thing, or the cheapness of another, tempt you to buy unnecessary articles; nothing is cheap which we do not want. It is only by experience you can tell what will be the wants of your family. Next to the knowledge of what we must get is how to keep it. That house only is well conducted where there is a strict attention paid to order and regularity, to do everything in its proper time, to keep everything in its proper place, and use everything for its proper end; a place for everything, and everything in its proper place. Neatness, tastefulness and good sense may be shown in the management of a small house as well as in a palace. Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish; this is not true. The man who is economical is laying up for himself the permanent power of being useful and generous. True economy is a careful treasure in the service of benevolence, and where they are united respectability, prosperity and peace will follow.

How Girls Can Learn to be House-keepers.

Begin with your own things and your own place. That is what your mother will tell you if you rush to her, enthusiastic with great intentions, and offer to relieve her of half her housekeeping. Don't draw that little bucket of cold water to have it poured back upon your early zeal. Reform your upper bureau-drawer; relieve your closet pegs of their accumulation of garments out of use a month or two ago. Institute a clear and cheerful order in the midst of which you can daily move, and learn to keep it. Use yourself to the beautiful—which is the right—disposing of things as you handle them; so that it will be a part of your toilet to dress your room and its arrangements while you dress yourself, leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artistically hung or as delicately folded and placed as the skirts you loop carefully to wear or the ribbon and lace you put into a soft neatness about your throat. Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing that you have about you. Let it grow impossible to you to put down so much as a pin-box where it will disturb the orderly and pleasant grouping upon your dressing table; or to stick your pins in your cushion, even, at all sorts of tipsy and uncomfortable inclinations. This will not make you "fussy"—it is the other thing that does that; the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the intangible grace of relation. Once get your knowledge beyond study, and turn it into fact—which is literally having it at your fingers' ends, as I told you—and order will breathe about you, and grace evolve from commonest things and uses and belongings, wherever you may be; and "putting things to rights" will not be separate task-work and trouble any more than it is in the working of the solar system. It will go on all the time, and with a continual pleasure. Take upon yourself gradually—for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need—all the cares that belong to your own small territory at home. Get together things for use in these cases. Have your little wash cloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture brush and your feather dusters, and your light little broom, and your whisk and pan; your bottle of sweet oil and your spirits of turpentine, and piece of flannel to preserve the polish, or restore the gloss, where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out by your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness the best and readiest ways of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes; they will come to you. I shall not lay down rules or a system for you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone, so that you don't count the time it takes any more than that which you have to give to your own bathing and hair-dressing, then you have learned enough to keep a whole house, so far as the cleanly ordering is concerned.—St. Nicholas.

If industry is no more than a habit, it is at least an excellent one. If you ask which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine we shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No; we shall say indolence. Who conceives indolence will conquer all the rest. Indeed, all good principles must stagnate without mental activity.

Poetry.

The Farmer Feedeth All.

BY CHARLES G. LALAND, IN "GOLDEN RULE."

My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor ploughs the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without e'en fear;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word,
Dame Alice worketh broodery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap-wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher ruffeth in the mere,
And courtiers ruffle, strut and shine,
While pages bring the gascon wine;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castle fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by,
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers,
Great work is done, be't here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The Household.

Recipes.

CURING HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

Lay them on a board, sprinkle them lightly with fine salt; let them lie two days before putting in the tub. Cover the bottom of the tub with fine salt. Lay in the hams and cover them with the following:—1½ lb. salt, ½ lb. sugar, ¼ oz. salt-petre, to a gallon of water. Keep them in eight weeks if large ones, six weeks if small; when they may be taken out and smoked. For dried beef, use the same recipe, leaving it in the brine about three weeks.

DRY-SALTING HAMS.

The proper mixture for 100 pounds of meat is 4 lbs. fine salt, 4 oz. brown sugar, and 2 oz. of salt-petre. Mix these ingredients, and spread over the flesh surface of the meat. The mixture must be kept evenly distributed over the surface.

QUEEN PUDDING.

Take one pint fine bread crumbs (or their equivalent in bread soaked and rubbed through a colander), one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs beaten, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and the grated rind of one lemon; beat the bread, milk and eggs light, then beat in the other ingredients, and bake until done, but not watery; whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with a cup of sugar and the juice of one lemon; on top of the pudding spread a layer of jelly or jam; then the whites of the eggs; brown slightly and serve hot. It may be made without jelly, and eaten with hard sauce.

APPLE JELLY.

One peck of sharp green apples, pare them and core them, put them into a well tinned sauce pan, pour on them one quart of spring water, put them over a slow fire till all of a wash, pour through a new flannel bag, when cold to every pint of juice add a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar, boil fast and skim it well until it jellies, pour it into moulds for dessert, double the quantity of sugar if wanted to keep all year.

TO KEEP MINCE-MEAT.

Mince-meat, prepared at any time of the year, may be kept perfectly sweet for months by packing it in stone jars and covering the surface with an inch of molasses, or with a layer of lard.

CHOW-CHOW.

Half a bushel green tomatoes, 1 doz. onions, 1 doz. green peppers, all chopped fine; sprinkle over them a pint of salt; let it stand over night, pour off the brine, and cover with good vinegar. Cook slowly 1 hour, drain and pack in a jar. Take 2 lbs. sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls cinnamon, 1 each of allspice, cloves, and pepper, ¼ tea-cup ground mustard, 1 pint hor. radish; mix the spice, mustard, and horseradish, with vinegar, make boiling hot and pour over the other ingredients. Pack in a jar, cover and set in a cool place.

A DURABLE WHITEWASH.

For a good out-door whitewash, that will not rub off, mix unslaked lime with about as much water as will be required in use, and add about half a pound of tallow for each peck of lime. The heat of the lime in slaking melts the tallow, which should be thoroughly stirred in and the stirring be continued while using. Spoiled lard, or other grease, will answer in place of the tallow.

GOOD CEMENT.

A good cement to mend broken china is made by mixing a thick solution of gum Arabic with plaster of Paris, until it becomes a sticky paste. Stick the broken edges together with this, and let them remain three days.

Plaster of Paris, mixed with water to the consistency of cream, forms an excellent article for mending lamps that have become loose, for covering cracks and holes in white walls, &c.

CEMENT FOR IRONWARE.

Beat the whites of eggs to a froth, and stir into them enough quick lime to make a paste, and add iron file dust to make it thick. The quick lime should be reduced to fine powder before mixing with the egg. Fill the cracks in ironware with this cement, and let it remain several weeks before using.

WATER-PROOF GREASE FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Linseed oil, 1 pint; oil of turpentine or camphene, ½ pint; yellow wax, ¼ pound; Burgundy pitch, ¼ pound. Melt together with a gentle heat, and when required for use warm and rub it in well before a fire or in a hot sun.

Humorous.

A good suggestion is like a crying baby at a concert—it ought to be carried out.

"We prey for meat," as the foxes remarked when they jumped into the poultry yard.

"What is that man yelling at?" asked a farmer of his boy. "Why," chuckled the urchin, "he's—he's yelling at the top of his voice!"

The latest advance in refining the English language is, instead of saying he "is raising the old Harry," to remark that he "is elevating the ancient Henry."

An eccentric clergyman lately said in one of his sermons that "about the commonest proof we have that man is made of clay is the brick so often found in his hat."

We wonder if there is a woman living who ever got a new carpet of which she didn't grab up a handful and hold it to her waist, to see what the effect would be if worn as a skirt.

While an Iowa woman was struggling in the water, and likely to drown, her husband yelled out: "New bonnet—swim for life!" and she kicked out and safely reached the shore.

A Scotchman asked an Irishman: "Why were half farthings coined in England?" Pat's answer was, "To give Scotchmen an opportunity of subscribing to charitable institutions."

An old minister once said to a young preacher, who was complaining of a small congregation: "It's as large a congregation, perhaps, as you will want to account for at the day of judgment."

A young Highlander, on taking leave of his sweetheart, a short time back, remarked, "I'll see ye at the Kirk the morn, Maggie, if we're spared, and if we're no spared I'll see ye on Monday."

A man never really understands the doctrine of total depravity until he has worn a pair of white pantaloons to a picnic and sat down on a plate of custard pie. An event of this kind will simplify a whole system of theology.

"Maria," said the pious husband, "them wicked Smiths are allowing their children to play in the yard on Sunday. To-morrow I'll sick the dog on their chickens. The judgment of heaven must be visited on 'em in some way."

"The sun is all very well," said an Irishman, "but the moon is worth two of it; for the moon affords us light in the night-time, when we want it, whereas the sun's with us in the day-time when we have no occasion for it."

A negro about dying was told by his minister that he must forgive a certain darky against whom seemed to entertain very bitter feelings. "Yes, sah," he replied, "if I dies I forgib dat nigga; but if gets well dat nigga must take care!"

There is nothing so tends to shorten the lives of old people, and to injure their health, as the practice of sitting up late, especially the case when there is a grown up daughter in the family. We publish this item at the earnest request of several young men.

"Any children?" said the proprietor of the house, a gaunt, harsh woman, with a voice who could grate a nutmeg on, to the proposing tenant of her building. "Yes, ma'am," meekly replied the tenant; "but, if you desire it, of course I can drown them."

New Reading.—"Dennis, my boy," said a school-master to his Hibernian pupil, "I fear I shall make nothing of you—you've no application." "An', sure enough sir," said the quick-witted lad, "isn't it myself that's being told there's no occasion for it? Don't I see every day in the newspapers that 'No Irish need apply,' at all, at all!"

Napier.—"What are they ga'en ta dae wi' Sir Robert the noo, for a' his gran' doin's in Abyssinia?" "Troth, John, I canna jist say; aiblins they'll mak' him a peer." "A peer! Hout, mun, they canna dae that." "An' what for no? Sure the Queen can mak' any one a lord." "Ah, weel a wot she can; but if she war to mak' him a' the lords that ever was, still he'd be nae-peer!"

Alarming.—During a steam voyage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinery, considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? What is the matter? For heaven's sake tell me the worst!" exclaimed one, more anxious than the rest. After a short pause, a hoarse voice replied, "Nothing, ma'am, nothing! Only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."

A Knowing Trick.—An Italian innkeeper confessed to a priest, who asked him if he never greased the teeth of his guests' horses to prevent their eating. He replied that he had never done so. The next time he confessed that he had committed the act several times. "Why," said the priest, "you told me last time that you had never done it." "Holy father," replied the innkeeper, "I did not know the trick then."

Impropriety.—"Madam," said a polite traveller to an eccentric old, "if I see fit to help myself to this milk, is there any impropriety in it?" "I do not know what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything nasty in that milk, I'll give you to understand you've struck the wrong house. There ain't the first hair in it, for as soon as Dorothy told me the cat was drowned in the milk, I went and strained it right over."

Plain English.—A hungry countryman was exploring one of the quiet lanes in the city for a dinner, when his ears were saluted by a shrill voice from an eating-house, which uttered, in rapid tones, the following incomprehensible jargon: "Bledlam-ancapersons—Rosebedfrogeogoes—Rosemutton-taters—Biledamancabbagevegetables—Walkinsirtaleasatsir!" The astonished man hastened his pace, in order to find a house where they spoke plain English.

Josh Billings visits a skating pond.—Having heard so much said about skatin' parks, and the grate amount of health and nussel they impart to the present generation at a slight advance on fust cost, I hawt a ticket, and went within the fence. I found the ice in a slippery condition, covering five ackers of artifihsul water, which is owned by stock kumpany, friz to order. Upon one side of the pond was erected a little grocery buildin', where the wimmin sot on benches, while the fellers, kivered with blushes, hitched the irons to their pheet. It was an exciting scene. I was ready to

holler bully, or lay down and roll over. But I kept in and aked with glory. Helth was pictured on many a knobble brow. As the female angels put out on the pond, side by side with the male angels, it was the most powerful scene I ever stood behind. The long red tapes from their nex swam in the breeze, and the feathers in their jockey caps fluttered in the breeze, and other things (too much to mention) fluttered in the breeze. I don't think I was ever more crazy in mi life on ice. I felt like a canal hoss turned suddenly out to grass.

Mark Twain's Hotel.—Having lately opened an hotel, I send you these, my rules and regulations: This house shall be considered strictly inn-temperate. None but the brave deserve the fare. Persons owing bills for board will be bored for bills. Boarders who do not wish to pay in advance are requested to advance and pay. Boarders are expected to wait on the cook—for meals. Sheets will be nightly changed once in six months, or more if necessary. Double boarders can have two beds with a room in it, or two rooms with a bed in it, as they choose. Boarders are requested to pull off their boots before retiring, if they can conveniently do so. All moneys and other valuables are to be left in care of the proprietor. This is insisted on, as he will be responsible for no other losses. Relatives coming to make a six months' visit will be welcomed; but when they bring their household furniture, virtue will cease to be a for-beance. Dreams will be charged for by the dozen. Stone vaults will be furnished to snoring boarders, as the proprietor will in no wise be responsible for the broken tin-pan ums of other ears.

Commercial.

LONDON MARKET.

London, October 14.
GRAIN.
Deihl Wheat, \$1.85 to \$1.95; Treadwell, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Red Winter, \$1.70 to \$1.80; Spring, \$1.70 to \$1.80; Barley, 90c. to \$1.50; Peas, \$1.16 to \$1.18; Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.05; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Rye, 80c to \$1.00; Buckwheat, 80c to \$1.00.

MEATS.
Lamb, per lb., 7c to 8c; Beef, per 100 lbs., \$5.50; Mutton, per lb., 6c to 7c; Veal, 4c to 6c. Dressed hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.25; Live weight, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

PRODUCE.
Eggs, per doz., 20c to 22c; Keg butter, 18c to 20c; Keg butter, retail 22c to 25c; Roll butter, 20c to 22c; Cheese, factory, 7½c to 8c; Tallow, 6c; Tallow, rough, 4c; Lard, per pound, 15c to 17c; Fleece wool, 27c to 28c; Hay, \$8 to \$9; Straw, per load, \$2 to \$4; Turnips, 25c; Carrots, 25c to 30c; Potatoes, per bag, 80c to \$1.00; Onions, per bush., 75c to \$1.00; Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Cordwood, dry, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Cordwood, green, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

FRUIT.
Apples, per bushel, 40c.

LIVE STOCK.
Cattle, per 100 pounds, live weight, \$3 to \$4; Sheep, each, \$4 to \$5; Lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3; Milch cows, each, \$30 to \$40.

POULTRY.
Turkeys, each, 75c to \$1.50; Chickens, per pair, 40c to 50c; Ducks, per brace, 60c to 75c; Geese, each, 50c to 60c.

HIDES.
Sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50; Lamb skins, 45c to 60c; Calf skins, untrimmed, 8c to 9c; Calf skins, trimmed, 10c to 11c; Calf skins, dry, per skins, 12c to 14c; Hides, No. 1, 4c to 4½c; Hides, No. 2, 4c to 5c.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 14
Wheat, fall, per bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.14; Wheat, spring, per bushel, \$1.04 to \$1.07; Barley, per bushel, 72c to 85c; Oats, per bushel, 39c to 40c; Peas, per bushel, 73c to 75c; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$6 to \$7; Chickens, per pair, 30c to 45c; Fowls, 40c to 50c; Ducks, per brace, 40c to 60c; Geese, each, 50c to 60c; Turkeys, 60c to \$1.25; Butter, lb. rolls, 24c to 26c; Butter, large rolls, 21c to 23c; Butter, tub dairy, 20c to 22c; Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 19c to 20c; Apples, per bbl., 75c to \$1.50; Potatoes, per bush., 40c to 50c; Onions, per bush., 90c to \$1; Tomatoes, per bush., 40c to 60c; Turnips, per bush., 40c to 50c; Carrots, per bush., 35c to 40c; Cabbage, per dozen, 50c to 60c; Hay, \$9 to \$14; Straw, \$9 to \$11.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 14.
Flour—Receipts, 8,700 bbls. Market quiet and weak, buyers sellers apart. Prices without any decided change. Sales of 100 bbls. superior extra at \$5.75; extra at \$5.60 to \$5.65; 400 bbls. spring extra at \$5.15; and 100 bbls. fancy at \$5.40. Grain—Unchanged. Butter—Sales of choice dairy at 24c to 25c. Ashes—Fots easier, firsts \$4.50 to \$4.60; pearls steady, firsts held at \$6.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Buffalo, Oct. 14.
Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,275 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,860 head. The market was moderately active, and fresh arrivals being mainly consigned through. All good stock was disposed of at full strong yesterday's rates. Sales of 100 cars.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head. The market was fairly active. Sales of 13 cars at full strong opening prices of the week. The yards are bare of stock.
Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,000 head. All good offerings were disposed of. Yorkers sold at \$6.05 to \$6.15; heavy at \$6.20 to \$6.30. About 9 cars of common remain unsold.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.—Robt. Knox & Son, one of the chief exhibitors of Berkshire at the Western Fair, sold from the pens there, Col. Wyndham, of Sambo strain, for \$350, to Mr. Smith, of Detroit; also two young sows at a corresponding price; a litter of nine, of four days' old, were sold at \$10 each. Messrs. Knox realized in the sale \$1,350.

A Book that Every Patron Should Read.

The "Mentor" in the Granges and homes of Patrons of Husbandry, by Rev. A. E. 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.

NO MIDDLEMEN!

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:—\$550 Piano for \$390; \$450 Piano for \$325; \$375 Piano for \$275; \$225 Organ for \$135; \$150 Organ for \$90; \$100 Melodeon for \$70; \$125 Melodeon for \$85. 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.

DAVIDS' 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. J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists, &c., 171 King-st. east, TORONTO.

BAY HORSE HOTEL,

C. Brelsford, Proprietor,

137 and 139 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

23¢ \$1.00 PER DAY.

Good accommodation for Farmers. Excellent stabling. oct76-ly

JAS. MAIN, BOYNE, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of

Suffolk and Yorkshire Swine

of the Leading Strains.

Also Land and Water Fowls from choice stock. Address—BOYNE, ONT. oct76-ly

ROBERT KNOX & SON,

Thornhill Farm, London Tp., Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

BERKSHIRE SWINE

from the Leading Yards in England.

ROBERT KNOX. JOHN W. KNOX. oct76-ly P. O. Address—LONDON, ONT.

JOHN LONG, LANSING, ONTARIO,

Importer of

Heavy Draught, General Purpose and Coach Stallions.

oct76-ly

ALFRED HEBBLETHWAITE,

LONDON, ONTARIO,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SUFFOLK SWINE

Recent importations from Lord Fox, Tadcaster, England.

Prices Reasonable.

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 in.**

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.
**JOHN LUMBERS,
Sole Manufacturer, 101 & 103 Adelaide-st., East,
TORONTO, ONT.
May '76-1 yr**

CAYUGA IRON WORKS

without doubt turns out the
Hardest Plow Castings

—AND THE—
Neatest Running & Lightest Draft Plows

We sell for cash only, employ no peddlars, 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.**

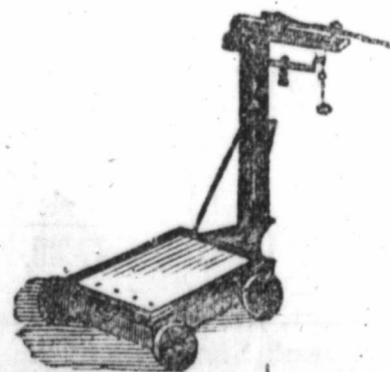
Send for Circulars and be convinced.

**C. P. MALCOLM,
Cayuga Iron Works, Cayuga, Ont.
sept'76-1 yr**

TYTLER & ROSE, Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Wine Merchants.

Particular attention paid to Grangers, when they buy in quantities.

**157 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, ONTARIO.**



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 1876, and a Diploma from the Governor-General. Esplanade St., Toronto. Granges supplied at special rates. Oct '76-1 yr

ENGINES and BOILERS

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

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
**E. LEONARD & SONS,
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.
Oct. 1875-1 yr**

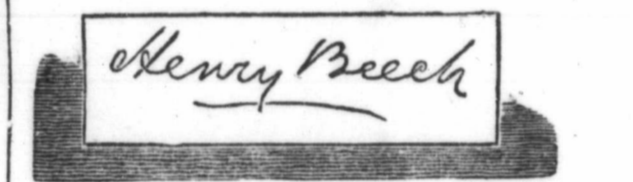
**T. THOMPSON,
LONDON, ONT.,
BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF LINCOLN SHEEP
of the Best Strains in England.
My flock took the principal prizes at the various shows in Ontario last fall.
Address, Box 88 D, London, Ont.**

**JAS. LUMBERS,
IMPORTER**

Wholesale Grocer

**5, MANNING'S BLOCK,
Front Street, East,**

Toronto, - - - Ontario.



**ENGRAVER ON WOOD,
AND
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
92 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.**

**MOUNT CRESCENT STOCK FARM
HYDE PARK,
D. MACKENZIE, - - PROPRIETOR
SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS, AND BERKSHIRES.
Some fine Young Stock for sale.**

**D. REGAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices of any House in the Trade.
Opp. Strong's Hotel, Dundas St., London,
Oct. 1875-1 yr**

**PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES
—AT—
CLUB RATES TO ALL.
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.,
Publishers, London, Ont.**

**GRANGE SADDLERY.
HARNESS.
Saddles, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.
Special Terms to Grangers.
William Scarrow, 235 Dundas Street,
LONDON, ONT.**

**W. H. TROTT,
EXETER, ONTARIO,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER
All work done with Neatness and Dispatch.
Terms—Cheap for Cash.**

**SIMON LEMON,
BREEDER OF
Pure Bred Short Horn Cattle,
Leicester & Southdown Sheep,
—AND—
IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
"Poplar Lodge," KETTLEBY, ONT. 1-y**

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MANUFACTURER OF
MEADOW LARK & BALL BUCKEYE
SINGLE AND COMBINED

Reaping and Mowing

**MACHINES.
DRILLS, HAY RAKES,
AND FODDER CUTTERS.**

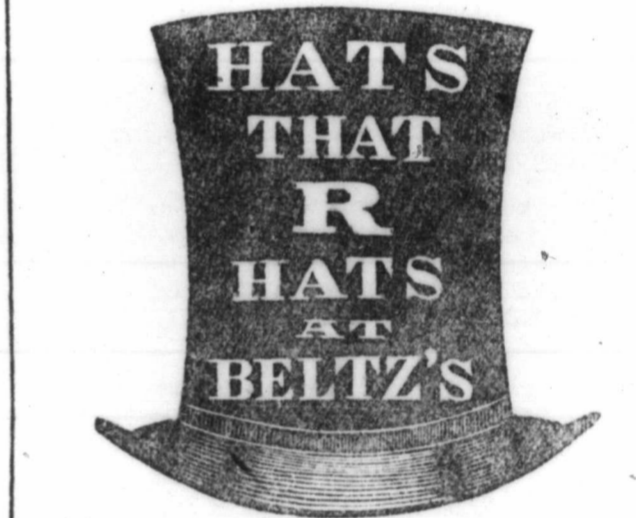
Jobbing and Turning Done to Order.

**Liberal Reductions Made to Patrons
For Large Orders and Cash.**

Cor. of Wellington & Bathurst Sts.,
**London, - - - Ontario.
Oct. 1875-1 yr**

**JAMES DUNN,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER
Cor. King and Talbot Sts.,
LONDON, - - - ONT.
The best of Materials and Workmanship. Cheap for Cash.
Oct. 1875-1 yr**

**S. & A. McBRIDE,
—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 yr**



Inducements for Cash,
AT
**BELTZ'S
THE HATTER & FURRIER.**

HATS, CAPS, FURS, TRUNKS, &c., &c.
ROBES, &c., &c.
HATS THAT ARE HATS.
Sign of Black Bear and Large Hat. 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.**

**JOS. LAMB, LONDON, ONT., CHOICE
Buff, White and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark
Brahmas, Silver, Colored and White Dorkins; Bronze Turkeys, Aylesbury Ducks. Berkshire Pigs from the celebrated yards of Joseph Stewart, Gloucester, England. Fine young stock for sale, of all ages. Mar. 5. -3m**

**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 o 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.

Since the formation of the Company over half a million of dollars have been distributed in the payment of losses.

Detached Private residences are taken at liberal rates.

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

D. C. MACDONALD, Manager

TO THE PEOPLE

Great Break in Prices of all Kinds of Dry Goods.

**AMERICAN DOMESTIC
Goods Slaughtered.**

By Manufacturers at Auction.

**Twelve Thousand Packages
Sold in Two Days.**

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 Western Ontario Protected.

**KINGSMILL
Purchased over \$25,000 Worth
at about Half their Value.**

Come and See the Prices Goods are Selling for at

Kingsmill's

15,000 Yards of New Dress Goods
all at Half Price.

3,500 Yards of Beautiful Tassos,
at Less than Half Price.

65,000 Yards of Print, all Fast
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.

CENTENNIAL EXCURSIONISTS

Will, of course, wish to see all the sights comfortably and cheaply. To this end the **Canada Southern Railway Company** has, through its connections in the West and Northwest, placed on sale a large number of **TOURISTS' EXCURSION TICKETS** at greatly reduced rates, by which passengers can not only visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition, visit the principal eastern cities, with an opportunity of stopping at any of the great number of famous resorts in New York and Pennsylvania. The **Canada Southern** is the only line from the west running directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the **Mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids**, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the **Canada Southern** is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades; wood is used for fuel; Coaches are furnished with the **Winchell Patent Ventilator**, ensuring perfect freedom from dust. With its complete system of magnificent **Parlor, Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars** from **Chicago, Detroit and Toledo**, and its admirable connections at **Niagara Falls and Buffalo** with the **New York Central and Erie Railways**, the **Canada Southern** is fast becoming the **favorite line to the East**. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the Company's own offices.

Any information can be obtained by addressing
FRANK E. SNOW
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't,
DETROIT.

Aug-14

MONEY to LEND

THE AGRICULTURAL

Investment Soc'y & Savings Bank.
OFFICE:
Agricultural Buildings, Cor. of Dundas and Talbot-Sts., London, Ont.

MONEY LOANED
ON THE
Security of Real Estate,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.

Savings Bank Branch:
Interest allowed on Deposits at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum—payable half-yearly.
WM. GLASS, ESQ., Pres.
ADAM MURRAY, Esq., Vice-President.
JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

PLUMMER & SON, MIDDLESEX WORKS,

476 & 482 Ridout St., London, Ont.

The oldest and largest establishment in the Dominion, manufacturers of

Wagons, Sleighs, Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, Shafts, Poles,

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.

Address, PLUMMER & SON, London, Ont.

WILSON & TENNENT,

VETERINARY SURGEONS,

(Members of the Ontario Veterinary College.)

Office:—New Arcade, between Dundas Street and Market Square.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Residence:—Richmond Street, Opposite Mount Hope Orphan Asylum.

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

GALLERY OF ART.

BENNETT & CHESTER,

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURERS

also Patent Washable

GILT, OAK, WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD MOUNDINGS.

Farmers—Your work will be done at Grangers' prices.

BENNETT & CHESTER,
Smith's Block, Dundas St., East, London, Ont.

S. E. GREGORY,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION, SHIPPING, and Insurance Agent.

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

HATS! HATS! HATS!



London Hat House,

Opposite Strong's Hotel,
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

June-6m

J. F. DOYLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER

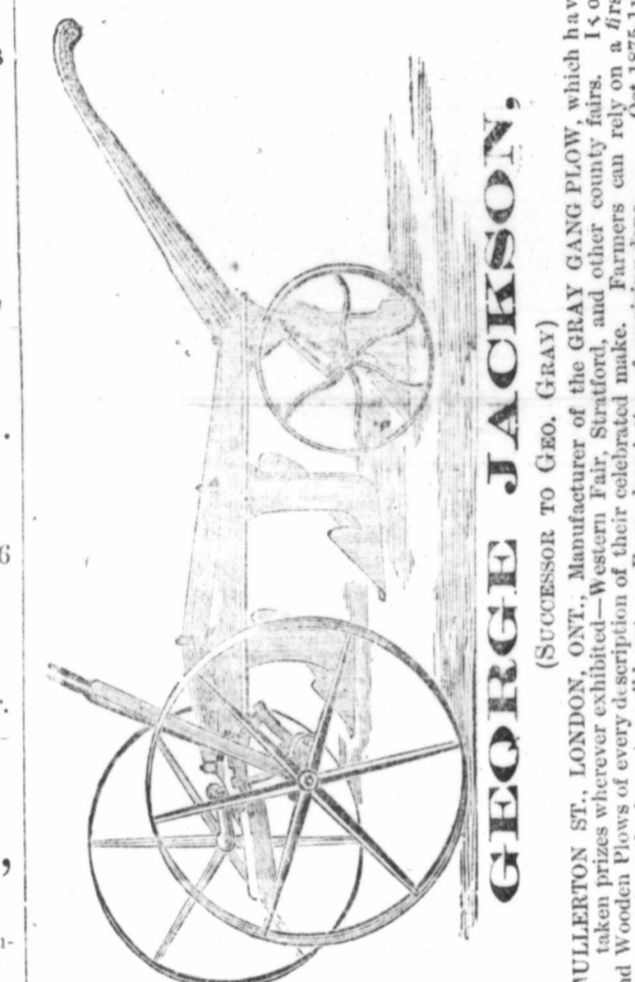
Sign of the Grey Horses, opp. the Market, King-St.

All Kinds of Interfiring Boots Manufactured to Order.

We Make a Specialty of Farmers' Work—Repairing or Otherwise.

Special Rates to Patrons.

P. O. BOX 39 C., LONDON, ONT.



M. KNOWLTON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH AND CEDAR POSTS.

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.

PAULS OLD STAND, South Side of York Street, West of Tecumseh House.

Oct. 1875-1y

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. Poland, Silver & G. S. Poland, W. F. Spanish, L. Brauns, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, all from winning strains. 1st prizes from all the leading shows in Canada; 24 prizes at Western Fair.

P.O. Address, LONDON, ONT. Oct. 1875-1y

C. D. HOLMES,

Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery,

CONVEYANCER, Etc.,

99 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

GEORGE JARVIS,

BYRON, ONTARIO.

Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs

of winning strains. Makes a Specialty of all the LEADING VARIETIES OF SEED WHEAT & POTATOES.

Oct. 1875-1y Send for his Prices.

HOOPER & THOMSON,

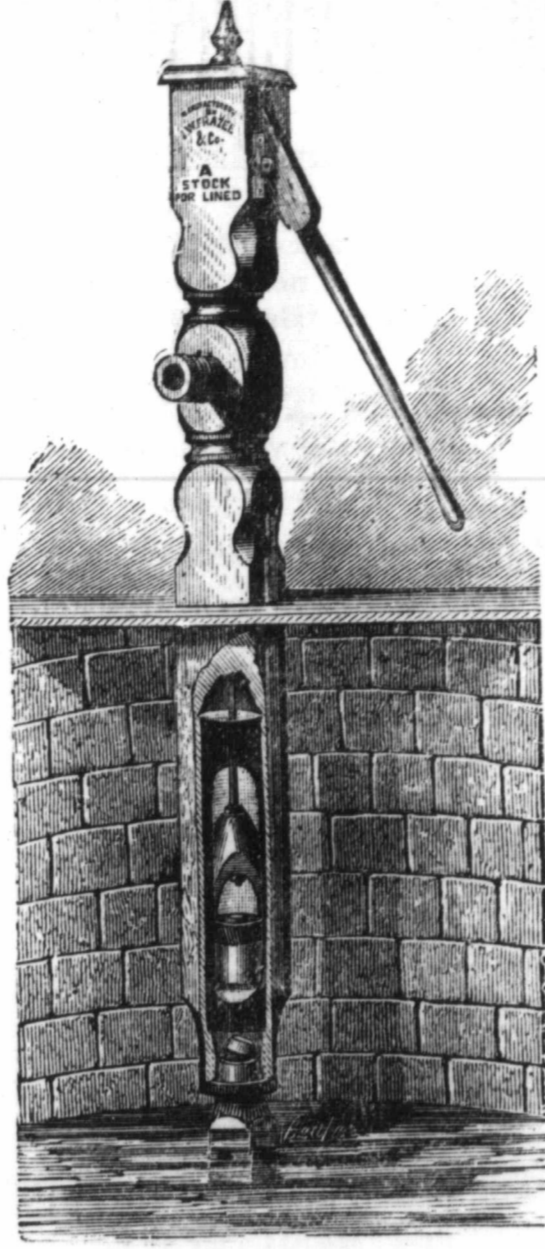
MARBLE WORKS,

Opposite Western Hotel,

RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Monuments and Tombstones of the best material. All kinds of Marble & Stone Work executed with neatness and despatch.

Oct. 1875-1y



PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST

G. McFARLAND & CO.

Thorold, Ontario

Sole Agents for Frazee's Celebrated Patent

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 chock 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.

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

—AND—

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, stationery, &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, 1876; twenty-six graduated and secured their diplomas; sixteen candidates who took the teacher's 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.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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.

J. McMECHAN,

186 Dundas Street.

(CIRCULAR.)

The Grangers' Supply Co.,

Office—98 Adelaide St.,

TORONTO.

We beg to intimate to the Patrons

of Husbandry, that we are purchasing

for the above-named order exclusively, and that all communica-

tions must have the seal of the

Grangr to insure attention. In Dry

Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crock-

ery, 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.

June-14

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Dundas and Talbot Sts.,

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.

123, Dundas St.

1, 2, & 3, New Arcade.

July-3 in.

CALVIN DAVIS,

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE,

LEICESTER AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

"Highland View Farm," Kettleby, Ont.

SECOND ARRIVAL

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.

HARDY & ROWNTREE,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. McCORMICK)

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

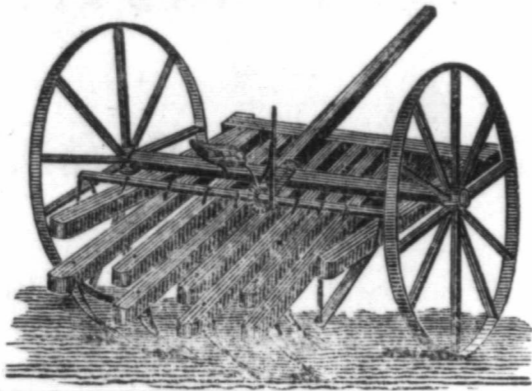
Teas, Etc.,

Corner of Richmond and York-Sts.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Special Rates to Grangers for Cash

Perfection Attained at Last!



Centennial Cultivator

John Wade, Hyde Park, Ont.

This invention meets a demand long wanted in this class of agricultural implements; namely, uniformity of depth on any ground, no matter at what angle it is placed; lightness of draught, and convenience in driving—a seat being attached for the driver, the same as in a Reaper. The lever for elevation can be adjusted without the driver leaving his seat. The teeth are wrought iron, laid with steel. At a trial of this Cultivator, it was found it did more work in a given time than any other. The proprietor is prepared to offer favorable terms to manufacturers for making this Cultivator. The price is less than the ordinary machines in use.

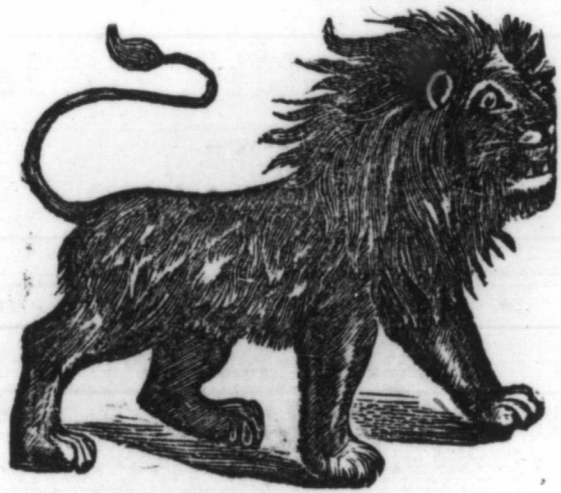
Address, JOHN WADE, Hyde Park, Ont. sept'76-tf

PETER GRANT, PETERSVILLE, ONT., (LATE FOREMAN AT McKEELAN'S) WAGON & CARRIAGE MAKER

Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing in all its branches. sept'76-tf

SPRING TIME COME AGAIN!

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.

R. WALKER & SONS, Dundas Street, LONDON AND TORONTO.

GEORGE BURNS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boys' & Youths' Clothing

Wholesale and Retail.

THE

Largest Establishment in the Trade

IN ONTARIO.

Special Arrangements Made with Grangers.

GEO. BURNS.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF FRESH TEAS,

will be sold at the following prices

At T. E. O'Callaghan's:

\$1.00 Tea for	65c
75c Tea for	50c
3 lbs. Tea for	\$1 00
4 lbs. Tea for	1 00
5 lbs. Tea for	1 00

Sugars, &c., Equally Low.

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN.

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,

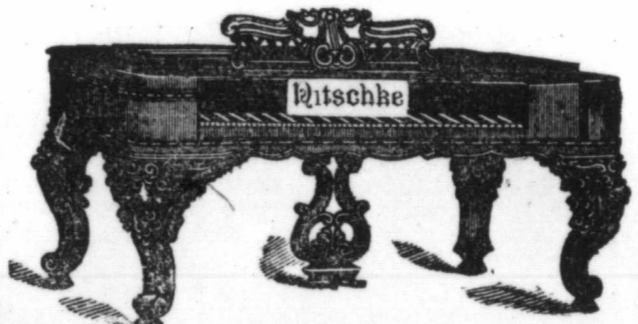
GENERAL AGENT FOR ONTARIO, 35 KING ST. EAST, HAMILTON.



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

A. & A. STEWART, Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Stock of the celebrated Seraphina and other strains.—Herd headed by Udon, by 7th Earl of Oxford; dam, Udon 2nd. Lobo P. O., Ont. Jan 76 ly

JOHN CAMPBELL,

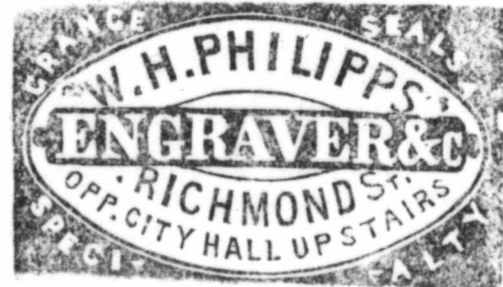
MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES, BUCCIES, SLEIGHS, ETC.,

King Street west, LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

King Street west, London, Ont April 76 1y



LONDON, ONTARIO. Oct., 1875-1y

JOSEPH O'HIGGINS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCCERS

WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

146 Dundas Street, London

Opposite Market Lane.

GRANGERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLE-SALE RATES. 1-y

Wilson, Lockman & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,

CANADA.



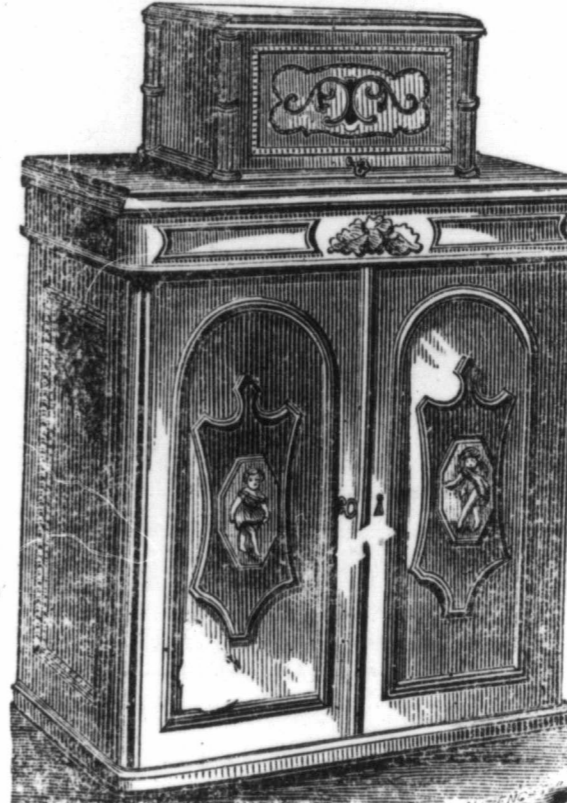
CUT No. 1

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



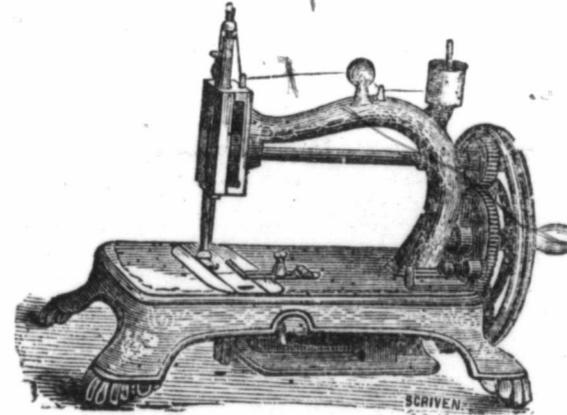
CUT No. 2

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



CUT No. 3

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



CUT No. 4

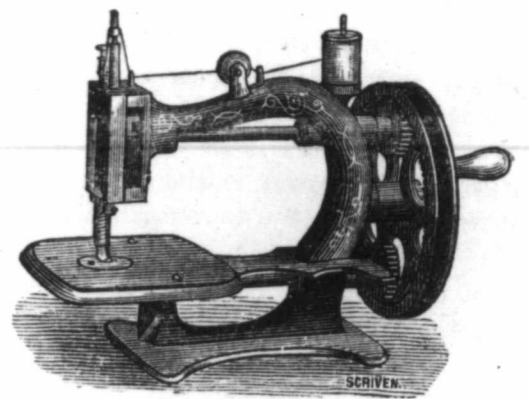
Represents our Hand Shuttle Machine; it is set into a beautiful light iron frame, the feet of which are covered with rubber, thereby preventing it from damaging any piece of furniture upon which it may be placed; it also prevents garments from coming in contact with the oily parts of the machine during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

Wilson, Lockman & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,

CANADA.



CUT No. 5

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



CUT No. 6

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

OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

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

Wilson, Lockman & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,

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