

THE GRANGER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

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

No: 1, Vol. 1.

LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1875.

Price, 50 Cents per Annum

The Granger.

ADVERTISING RATES

Spec.	1st insertion	Subsequent insertion	Annua.
Per line of solid Nonpareil	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$ 0 75
1 inch, 12 lines, do.	1 00	0 80	8 00
2 inches	1 75	1 40	14 00
3 inches	2 50	2 00	20 00
1/2 column, 4 1/2 inch	3 00	2 50	25 00
1/2 column, 9 inch	5 00	4 50	45 00
1 column	10 00	8 00	80 00

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THE GRANGERS' AND FARMERS' GAZETTE.

In September last we submitted a prospectus to the various Granges composing the Order in Canada, proposing to start a paper in their interests, and asking for their opinion or advice. In that we said we were actuated by a sense of the necessity of having a medium of communication between the various Granges composing the Order in Canada, consisting as it did of upwards of 230 Lodges, with a membership of over 10,000, and daily increasing in all parts of the Dominion. We intimated this large body had no means of corresponding with each other on the various questions which affected the welfare of the Order; and it was proposed that this paper should be the exponent of their views and wishes. We have heard the most flattering accounts from all parts of the Dominion, encouraging the project and sending in hearty support. One of our objects will be to explain what the Grange system is, and we may say here a great deal of misunderstanding exists among merchants and manufacturers on this subject. They look on the Grangers as a body of reckless innovators trying, for a little gain to themselves, to usurp the established rules of trade, and make all other interests subservient to their own. Farmers, on the other hand, are equally in error, and ignorant of the general mode of doing business, and expect too much from merchants and manufacturers. Consequently there is great need of a paper to stand independently and unbiassed between the two parties; to give to the farmers, on one side, a correct idea of the principles of trade, and to give to the merchants and manufacturers, on the other, reliable information about the strength and importance of the Grange, the objects it intends to accomplish, and the means by which it proposes to attain them.

GRANGE MATTERS.

Our reading space will be devoted to the publication of such Grange news as may be judiciously published without trenching on the rules of the Order. We intend to choose from our contemporaries articles on subjects which are calculated to benefit and instruct patrons in the principles of the Order.

OUR CROP REPORTS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW will be a specialty. Farmers require more information than they generally receive on this point. From our varied and unlimited resources, we shall be able to supply them, through our secretaries, with reliable reports from all parts of America. To tell our readers when and how to buy and sell to the best advantage; the value of money and stocks in various parts of the world.

LIVE STOCK.

In cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, breeders will find this a valuable medium, giving sales, importations of thoroughbred stock, the names and residences of principal breeders in Canada and the United States.

OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT

will be furnished with original articles from members of the American and

Canadian Poultry Associations. The standard of excellence for each variety will be given from the latest authorities. Fanciers may rely on this as supplying everything they desire.

HORTICULTURE

for every season, such as planting, grafting, pruning and the general management of the garden and orchard. This will receive attention from an experienced nurseryman.

THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

will consist of valuable and useful reading of direct interest to the ladies in the various branches of household economy. We shall spare no pains to make this a leading feature.

LITERATURE

This part of the paper will supply original and selected stories interesting and instructing. This is under the charge of a distinguished *litterateur*, who presents a serial expressly written for the paper, called "At Death's Door."

EDUCATION.

Although all the foregoing subjects are instructive in the general sense, yet we intend to devote a special column to discussing educational matters, and especially those connected with farmers, as this is part of our constitution.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

will receive our best attention, and we invite our readers to ask anything they wish to know.

The paper is now before you, and we hope the friends of the cause will accord it that support they deem its merits demand. It has been put so low (50 cents) that it can be placed in the hands of every farmer and patron in the country. And we say, not boastfully, it is a large paper: for the money, both in quality and style.

But it is not in subscriptions alone we ask support. We want our subscribers to take an active interest in the GRANGER. To send us reports of meetings and the progress of the Order in their respective neighborhoods, what their Grange is doing to aid the good work of progress, and to post us on any matters beneficial to the Order.

It is only by editor and subscriber working harmoniously for a common object, with full trust in each other, that a living paper can be produced. Not only subscribe, but write and inform us. Do these, and, as we have said before, it being an exponent of your views and wishes, it will not be long before you will realize in the GRANGER a triumph for the principles of our Order, unity and co-operation. In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things charity.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Scarcely two years have elapsed since this Order was introduced into Canada. From that time the movement has spread like a tidal wave from one end of the Dominion to the other. The rapid and astounding growth of this movement, and the remarkable success which has attended every step of the Order, has made it the object of close and anxious scrutiny by all classes. Dealing, as it does, with the agricultural population, with the immense power and strength they may exert as a compact body to accomplish any desired object, it is a natural desire to know whether this powerful element is to exert its influence for good or evil in our public affairs; whether it is to work for the general good of the country, or simply seek for the advancement of its own interests, without any regard to the welfare of other classes and national prosperity. People who laughed at the movement when it was introduced two years ago, are now compelled to acknowledge that the Grangers in Canada at present are a power that no political party dare to ignore.

The principles they advocate are built on a sound foundation—that the pr

luce of the soil is the source of all national wealth; and that the farmer's cause is that of the whole people; that in fighting for their own rights they are battling for the country at large; that there is no wealth but the labor of man; that were the mountains of gold and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of wheat the richer. This is what the body claims as the true system of political economy for all countries and all ages. That this cannot be denied by the greatest opponents of the Society, is evident. Also to put the country on a better financial basis by dealing on the cash principle, is one which should receive the approbation of all classes.

The Patrons say, to carry out their principles, the proposition should come from the farmers. Wholesale merchants bought on credit, and sold to retailers on credit, and they in turn deal out to farmers in the same way. Through all this chain the farmer is the last link, and bears all the burdens of this system. The country has groaned under its weight, and merchants and manufacturers know it as well as Grangers. Individual merchants and other business men have tried, "No Credit!" "Cash!" but their efforts were futile. If they did not give credit, somebody else would.

This has arisen from there being too much merchandise for the actual wants of the people; and the country has been, and is now, burdened with an excess of goods. A proposition from such an important body as the farming community, to control their wants by their means, by paying cash, is a measure that should receive the hearty support of all classes.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

A number of our members, who were but imperfectly acquainted with the principles of the Order, have tried to deal with manufacturers and merchants, supposing they would make the same reduction for a single purchase that they had offered at wholesale—just because they were Patrons. Some manufacturers have taken up the indiscretion of a few and applied it to the whole Society. Now, it ought to be plain to our members, that manufacturers are not going to give up the agency system and their business, on which they depend upon for their support, unless Patrons will offer them a custom equally as profitable in exchange, by the Order supplying the place of agents. This is really the philosophy of the Order—to bring producer and consumer, manufacturer and farmer, into more direct contact. The Declaration of Principles clearly defines this:—

3. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relation possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, as far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact.

The various manufacturers and dealers have made liberal reductions for cash and orders in bulk; but no appreciable benefit has accrued from the co-operative system yet. Manufacturers, as well as farmers, have been the cause. Manufacturers were so eager to get the patronage of the Society, that single machines were sold at prices which could not really remunerate them unless large orders were given. Then Patrons, in a great many cases, anxious to get their neighbors to join the Society, divulged the prices paid. These same parties not belonging to the Order, would go and demand the same reduction, and, if refused, would retort with, "Well, our money is as good as anybody's else." We think manufacturers themselves are as much to blame as farmers, in not dealing according to promise

TAKING UP NATIONAL QUESTIONS

AT A FARMER'S CLUB IN ENGLAND.

"At a meeting of the Midland Farmer's Club on the 1st inst., at the Great Western Hotel, Professor Gamgee read an elaborate paper on 'The High Price of Meat.' He said if he had been asked the question recently put to Mr. Bright, he would have replied, 'that the import of meat as meat can only benefit us, that the import of live cattle destroyed our live stock, led us to have useless inland trade restrictions, and was the fundamental cause of the high price of meat, which commenced when our ports were thrown open to foreign animals.' The import of contagion destroyed more home-grown animal food than the live animals imported ever could yield. The high price of meat was entirely due to these foreign plagues. Prohibit the import of live stock and the prices would come down; but one great obstacle to this was the stupidity and stubbornness of the advisers to the Privy Council. There was not a redeeming feature to the present cruel, vicious and plague-engendering practice of importing live cattle, and were it abolished, not one ounce of foreign animal food would be lost to the country. The remedy was not to be found in the Australian tinned meat system, and Professor Gamgee proceeded to advocate an invention of his own, in which, by the use of artificial cold, dead meat could be safely and cheaply shipped. If the Privy Council would not take the question up, he suggested it should be left with the Chamber of Agriculture. He had devoted ten years' work and many thousands of pounds to carrying out his scheme, and he would now like that the Government should aid him to build a model steamer for conveying dead meat, and if they reduced the price of meat, and exterminated plague, it would not be lost money. A resolution was passed adopting many of the points advocated by Professor Gamgee.

From the foregoing we see farmers exert a large influence in directing national affairs, and take up questions which not only affect themselves but the country at large. The weight of their deliberations is felt and recognized.

They have a Chamber of Agriculture, like a Chamber of Commerce, composed of the prominent agriculturists of the country. By the combination of these organized elements, commerce and agriculture, a healthy legislation is produced. Where is our Chamber of Agriculture in Canada? and what means have farmers of presenting to the country their views on any question, as we find is done through a Chamber of Agriculture in England? Boards of Trade in Canada, hitherto—and we say it to their credit—have performed a good part in presenting to legislators their opinions on financial questions, which they could collect from their varied connections. Farmers, up to this, have taken "back seats," and never considered they were entitled to an opinion as a body, irrespective of Grit and Tory at the polls. Broad questions of national polity which were freely discussed by all shades in Boards of Trade and agreed upon, never entered the heads of farmers. They have, however, organized in the Grange to have their voice heard as farmers and not as politicians. We hope our members will not lose sight of the fact.

WORK TOO MUCH AND THINK TOO LITTLE.

"Oh, we farmers have to work hard. We can't get along as mechanics in town do with ten hours work. We can't afford to hire help. We can't afford to have holidays. We can't get time to make a vegetable, flower and fruit garden, and supply our wants with vegetables, flowers and fruits. We can't get time to make a lawn and plant trees around the house." You can't! You can't! Then what are you farming for? As men, as citizens, as fathers, as husbands, you have no right to engage in a business which will condemn yourself and your dependents to a life of unrewarded toil. If the calling of agriculture will not enable you and yours to escape physical degradation, and mental and social starvation; if it does not enable you to enjoy the amenities, pleasures, comforts, and necessities of life, as well as other branches of business, it is your duty to abandon it at once, and not drag down in misery your dependent family. But I do not believe we need be driven to this alternative. I do believe that agriculture, followed as a business, with a reasonable regard to business principles, can be made a business success. I believe that by keeping steadily in view the primary end of life—our happiness, our comfort, our bodily health, our mental improvement and growth—they can be as well attained or better than in any other calling. Right here is the great difficulty; right here with ourselves is the remedy: We work too much and think too little. —Speech by Master Adams, U. S.

Essays and Lectures.

This column will be devoted to the publication of Essays, Lectures and Papers given on various subjects in our Grange.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL MANURES

(Reported for the Grange)

Dr. H. H. H. of No. 20 Grange, Hydo Park, delivered an able address on this subject recently. In introducing the lecture he said the Patrons of Husbandry considered the disseminating of agricultural knowledge and the improvement of the mind their main object. This lodge had taken the initiative in trying to establish a regular series of lectures on subjects directly connected with agriculture, and he had been chosen to make a start. The range of subjects which presented themselves for consideration extended over the whole domain of the natural science. The knowledge requisite for a successful farmer had always been undervalued, nearly everybody thought he could farm without any particular knowledge of chemistry, botany and the kindred sciences.

His remarks were about the constituents or elements of vegetation. The principal parts of all soils were alumina (clay), silica (sand), and calcareous or limey, and as one or the other of these predominated, they were called clay soil, clay loam, sandy loam, sand, &c. Besides, there were other elements, such as salts and acids, in all amounting to 11 inorganic parts of which the food of plants and the soil was composed, and these were absolutely necessary for the growth of plants.

The lecturer here showed how to detect the presence of these in the soil. In a hundred parts of dried soil the proportion of sand and clay might be easily obtained by shaking the contents in a bottle, when the sand or silica would settle to the bottom, and the clayey portion be dissolved in the water. The presence of lime might be detected by muriatic acid. A soil that contained 90 per cent. of silica, was called a sandy soil; from 60 to 90, sandy loam, from 30 to 60, loamy soil; clay loam 15 to 30; tile clay, five per cent; pure clay none. Besides the support supplied by the 11 inorganic elements mentioned, it should not be forgotten that about 90 per cent. was received from the atmosphere in the shape of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. Plants had to be fed like animals, but there was this difference, one had locomotive powers and the other had not, one could go from place to place and get the food necessary for its support, whilst the plant was stationary and its supply had to be brought to it. Of course, different plants and soils required various supplies and proportions of plant food, contained in the 11 inorganic elements.

In an able analysis, the lecturer showed that white and red clover, Lucerne and Sainfoin, were more exhaustive of the different salts than anything else, they stood the highest, ranging respectively 74, 91, 95 and 60 in 1,000 parts. Lucerne drew on the land by requiring so much support for its roots. It might not be generally known, but it was the case, that for every 100 lbs. of hay cut it required 400 lbs. of roots to support it. The quantities of organic and inorganic matter contained in any plant may be easily ascertained by simply burning wood or plants; only from 1 to 12 per cent. of ashes is found after burning wood and plants, the other elements, as was said before, being made up from the atmosphere of gases.

Beech supplied the greatest amount of ashes, and this compared with the bulk, was very small. This brought him to an important part of his address—the best way of supplying these wasted elements. Ashes were to him a mine of wealth as a fertilizer, containing magnesia, phosphate of lime, silica, and all the other inorganic elements. He was sorry to say ashes were allowed to lay around farms and put to no other use than selling for a small consideration to soap peddlers. Lime as a manure acted chemically by forming a flux with silica and potash. These two might live neighbors together for a long time and be of no use; but lime united them and formed silicate of potash, which entered largely into the composition of straw, producing stiffness and strength. Lime had the effect of making clay soil lighter and sandy soil heavier. It was like the wand of Midas, which converted everything into gold, it was the key to the strong box of the farmer, which he could open at any time. It had been said of lime that it enriched the father and impoverished the son. The reason of this was plain—it produced so much extra crop that you had to supply a corresponding quantity of manure to keep up the strength of the land; 50 to 120 bushels per acre was recommended.

Gypsum was mainly beneficial in producing moisture and acting chemically on the soil. He had heard a very erroneous idea amongst farmers that Paris plaster, or gypsum, exhausted the soil and produced injurious effects, where the real trouble was they had not supplied the land with other food necessary for its support, such as barn-yard manure and bones. These supply an important element to the soil, being mainly composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime. This principle was taken from the land in the shape of bones, wool, hair, milk, &c. Pasturing (especially with young animals) land to enrich it was indeed a poor expedient, as the wool, bones, &c. taken away was more than was returned. Liebig had demonstrated that this was the reason guano had proved so beneficial in the old lands of England and Germany, and he was confident, unless some better system of farming was adopted in Canada, we should have to resort to a more general application here of artificial manures.

Salt did not enter very largely into the composition of plants; its main use was to attract

moisture and destroy certain obnoxious worms and insects. Guano was formed from the excrement, decayed flesh and eggs of birds, it was largely composed of phosphate of lime and ammonia. As a top-dresser for roots it had no equal. Its chemical effect on the plant was powerful. Two hundred to four hundred pounds per acre was sufficient. Barnyard manure was next referred to, and the question answered which was the best form to apply it in the long or short state, or, rather, in the fermented or unfermented state? In crops that had to be hoed, such as turnips, potatoes, &c., long manure was preferable, as the seed of any noxious weeds which might be retained could be eradicated by hoeing; besides, certain gases were generated in fermentation highly beneficial to the soil. The action of fermentation destroyed the vegetating power of seeds, and thus it would be seen that short or fermented manure was preferable in grain crops where the weeds could not be easily destroyed. The value of manure varied considerably with the animal that produced it. Horse manure was much richer than that of cows, because horses were generally fed better than cattle. Besides, ruminant animals extracted more nutriment from plants than those who did not chew their cud. Poudrette again was much more valuable than any other manure. The relative values were: cow manure, 7; horse, 10; human, 14. Roots made a poor manure, being composed principally of water. Hay and straw were a little better, but the manure that farmers really benefited from was by feeding more grain than Canadian farmers generally did. There was another fact about the application of manure he would like to impress on their minds—that was the use of urine as a manure. In one year the quantity of urine passed by a cow was equal to 900 lbs. of solid matter, and its value as a fertilizer was as 7 to 6 compared with solid manure. This was sufficient to manure 1½ acres.

In speaking of summer fallowing he contended that farmers sadly over-rated its benefits. True, it might destroy the noxious weeds, and disintegrate the sub-soil by exposure to the atmosphere; but it added nothing to the wealth of the land. The lecturer gave the analysis of a soil in Belgium that had been cultivated for 150 years without being fallowed or manured, and raising excellent crops. Draining accomplished two objects—taking away surplus water aerating the soil. The land imbibed much moisture and this retarded the current of air which should permeate the soil and supply the root of the plant with food. The lecturer urged the necessity of draining more by our farmers. The Dr. concluded an exhaustive address by saying the main object he had in appearing before them tonight, was to stimulate others who belonged to the Grange to give addresses or essays on some subject connected with agriculture. No class had more time for mental improvement than farmers' boys. In winter times especially, the farmers had a great amount of leisure time at their disposal. Libraries and newspapers were of easy access, and could be had for a very small cost. There was no reason why farmers' boys should not be the most intelligent class in the community. As far as their physical condition was concerned, it could be said of them *sani mens in sano corpore*. They had every requisite in their daily avocations to make a sound body. Young farmers were apt to envy clerks, etc. but he could assure them their's was a happier lot. The repose of body and mind so necessary to the enjoyment of life, was a blessing enjoyed by no other in so high a degree as by the farmer. While he was sleeping soundly in his bed, depending on the giver of all good for his support, the merchant was toiling hard at his desk, trying how to make his next payment. Let every farmer read more, and devote more of their spare time to mental improvement. They had ten times more capital than any other class, and, by intelligence and unity, they could rule the country. He invited all present to join the Patrons of Husbandry, as it was a true friend to the farmer.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer at the close.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

BY WORTHY MANAGER A. R. SMEDLEY.

While much in the direction of a more complete organization remains to be done, yet we may take it for granted that sufficient advancement has been made to warrant a united effort for the purpose of perfecting the business arrangements already so well begun. To insure that success which alone will satisfy, certain conditions are requisite which we will now proceed to consider—

Commencing at the base, the first is, *unity of action and confidence*. It is evident there must be unity of action on the part of the members of the Order to inaugurate such important reforms as we have under consideration. While a few earnest men can do much, yet, to make these benefits widespread and far reaching, there must be a general effort extending to each county, and to each subordinate grange and its individual members, an effort which shall make the moral strength of the effort potent in its influence and power. The very want of this oneness of purpose among the laboring classes engaged in agricultural pursuits, is the reason why avocations long since inaugurated this most essential reform, while the farmers were engaged in individual effort alone. Each man was paddling his own personal canoe, and it was the old fable of the bundle of sticks, over and over again, singly a child might break them all, together a strong man was powerless to bend. Experience has shown others before us, and us as well, that while a single subordinate, grange can scarcely make a beginning, a county organization can do more, but to reap the most complete all the granges of the state, working together for a common purpose, may bring to their aid an influence which will be irresistible in its power, and which shall, in the general success, bring to each individual member a benefit

commensurate with the united effort. Had only twenty mechanics associated together in M. Godin's manufactory, their wages and income would be much less than with the greater number, while their expenses would be much more. With the lesser number they could neither buy nor sell in the most advantageous markets, because neither purchases nor sales would command the attention of that class of dealers who could give them the best of terms. Hence, one may safely conclude that the measure of success will be in proportion to the widespread union of action.

Confidence in the principles on which co-operation is based, and confidence in the men selected by the Order for conducting their affairs, is a requisite as unity of effort. When officers and agents, after due care, have been selected, the moral strength of the Order should be brought to their aid to strengthen and make effective their efforts. I am fully of the opinion that all public servants should be held to a careful and rigid accountability in the discharge of duty, and that any departure from the highest integrity should be visited with severe moral condemnation, but there is, unquestionably, too great a willingness to criticize public servants, and too often to impute matters entirely foreign to the thought or design of the accused. To make any great and important movement successful, to have it reach the end and aim for which it was instituted, somebody must be trusted. Each family in a school district sends its children to one teacher. Why does not each parent teach his own children? Simply because their families are much better educated, and at much less expense, by adopting the co-operative method, and all joining to hire a teacher for a whole neighborhood. But to make this plan effective, even in the small school district, there must be a certain degree of trust in the teacher employed by the officers, and confidence in the faithfulness and purpose of the school directors. It has always seemed to me that patrons, of all other persons, should grow out of this narrow, carping spirit, this readiness to believe evil rather than good, so prevalent in the world. This should be so, first because their closer fraternal relations naturally produce trust and faith in each other, and, secondly, because the principles taught in the Order tend to a broader faith in our fellow men.

"But have we not a better law? are we not all brethren?" "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering. Whosoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

THE GRANGE NOT A POLITICAL OR PARTY ORGANIZATION.

In answer to numerous inquiries on this subject, we give the following from the Declaration of Principles—

We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Grange member, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is the right of every member to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can, in his own party, to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, and see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which always characterizes every Grange member, that THE OFFICE SHALL SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and in that "Progress towards truth is made by difference of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

It is reserved by every Patron, as his right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES AND FACTORIES.

The success of the co-operative stores of England is due to the fact that they were established in manufacturing countries by a class who have no other means of investing their surplus money. The condition of the English operatives was just suited to the development of this plan, but it will not work out the same results in a farming country, as the farm improvements need all the surplus capital of the farmer. It is the best bank in which to invest his extra funds, this bank never fails, and the thrifty farmer knows it, while he has learned another very important fact, which is, that there is too great an expense attending the transportation of his crude products over a distance of two or more thousand miles, just to have them manufactured. Hence he wants, instead of foreign co-operative stores, home factories. These factories will induce a deserving and industrious population. This population will save the percentage that is now lost, and eventually co-operative stores, established upon our own resources, will spring up. The hue and cry about the English societies is a "catch," a scheme to frustrate our own co-operative institution, the Patrons of Husbandry. The warm reception of the English delegates by the commercial exchanges in all of our large cities is the best evidence of the drift of this wonderful plan. Trade, and not industry, will receive the benefits and pocket the profits.—*Son of the Soil.*

WE CAN BUY AS CHEAP AS YOU CAN

We find all through the country farmers who still stay out of the Grange. Among the common reasons they give for their course is, that they cannot see that they can gain anything by becoming members, they can buy their supplies just as cheap as the members can, and save the expense of becoming members and the time of attending meetings of the Grange.

Now, let us examine this reason a little. Granting your statement that you can buy as cheap as the members (which is not by any means true in all cases), why is this so? Who brought about this state of things? Why is it that you buy all your implements cheaper today than you could one or two years ago? Why is it that a combination of manufacturers of these implements that had resolved that they would not sell to farmers, only at retail prices, have had to break their own resolves, and are now more than willing to contract to sell us directly at lowest wholesale rates at their factories? Can you answer these questions? We can if you can't. We want you to consider whether the answer reflects any credit to your heads or hearts. The Grange did this. And many that were in the combination frankly acknowledge the truth of this. You are, to a very large extent, enjoying the benefits. But what have you contributed to bring about this profitable result? You can answer that. So can we—nothing. Worse than this. You have encouraged and strengthened those who were trying to break down our agency system by putting prices lower than they could be sold by our agents, even though they lost money by doing so. But they did not expect to have to do this long, for if they could succeed in destroying confidence in our system and breaking down our agents, they could soon make up all their losses by putting prices up again. The contest is not so much between the manufacturers and farmers as between these agents and drummers of the manufacturers, and our system of agency. One or the other of these must fail. If our agents fail then prices go up again. If the drummers fail, prices will go still lower. Which side of this question are you on? You can answer that, but your true answer will be in your acts, not so much, perhaps your words.

This much may be attributed to your sound sense and good judgment, perhaps. Now let us look at the subject from a moral standpoint. You have evaded the burdens and responsibilities of membership, though you profess to have received benefits, you have entertained and encouraged unfriendly suspicions and jealousies towards the best friends of the Order; joined with its adversaries to throw obstacles in the way of its progress by unfriendly criticism, instead of helping forward the great movement. This may be credited, perhaps, to your high ramol sense of propriety.

To own a horse of brute-breaking, get a piece of bed-cord, four times the length of the horse, and double it in the middle, and at the doubled end make a loop, through which pass the animal's tail. Then cross the cord over his back, and pass both ends through the halter ring under his chin and to both ends of the cord to the through ring through which the halter strap plays, the end of the halter being attached to a billet of wood. Should the horse attempt to pull back, the strain will all be on the root of his tail before the halter strap will become tightened, and he will at once step forward to avoid it. After so fixing him a few times in the stable, he will abandon any such propensity.

A NEW PLAN OF CO-OPERATION.

A correspondent in one of our exchanges suggests the following plan—

Instead of co-operative stores on the Rochdale plan, why not on the regular mercantile, with the fixed and published per cent. over the first cost? Then every one who has the money to pay for what he wants or needs, has the privilege to buy at these stores at the same price as the Patrons, the difference being that the Patrons get back the per cent. in a dividend, while non-members do not. I would have none but a Patron to share in the stock. Is not the Order bound by its symbols and emblems to establish these stores? Can it better carry out the precept of charity to all mankind in any other way? I would ask the question of any fair or square minded Patron, how he can go into a mechanic's shop, and ask him to reduce his price 25 per cent., because the Patron will pay him the cash, and, at the same time, leave him (the mechanic) at the tender mercies of this class of middlemen who are worse on the farmers and their employes than the most ravenous dogs on a flock of sheep.

WHICH SHALL RULE—NINE TENTHS OR ONE TENTH?

About one-half of our population belong to the farming class. About one quarter of our population belong to the mechanical class. And about fifteen per cent. of our population are laborers who make their living by their muscle. Has any one ever asked himself how much legislation is done by this ninety per cent. of our population? The truth is, the legislation of the country is shaped and controlled by less than one-tenth of the population. It is made in the interest of capital, instead of the interest of the people. And this is the reason there is so much suffering among the industrial classes to-day. There has never been such a concentration of capital going on as within the past few years, and a concentration of capital brings a concentration of political law-making power. Capital has got the people within its coils. Can they release themselves? This is an important question. This must form a great political issue. If one-tenth of the people are to govern nine-tenths, and make them subservient to their peculiar interests, it is time we were awakening to that fact. It can be no harm to bestow a little thought upon this matter.—*Rural World.*

WHAT CO-OPERATION IS DOING IN ENGLAND.

The co-operative manufacturing companies of Lancashire are doing a very remarkable sort of business. A large part of these enterprises, owned in £10 or £5 shares, chiefly by the workmen to whom the cotton factories give employment, has sprung up all through the central and eastern districts of Lancashire. In Oldham alone there are some eighty of such establishments, principally engaged in the cotton manufacture. Up to the present the profits appear to be both large and secure, but whether the concerns would weather the storm if another period of disaster were to open for the trade has been questioned. These enterprises, at any rate, have added enormously to the income, as well as to the independence of the working man, and the dividends are astonishingly large. The way in which these dividends are obtained is simple. A number of working men take £30,000 worth of shares, and the remainder of the necessary capital—say £80,000—is borrowed on loan at 6 per cent, other co-operative societies being always ready to lend the money. If 15 per cent profit be made upon the whole capital, and 5 per cent only paid on the loan, the shareholders can divide 35 per cent. The risk that darkens this agreeable prospect is, that much of the loan capital is held at call, or at very short notice, and in a time of panic would be suddenly withdrawn, to the ruin of the concern. The workmen ought to arrange for increasing the proportion of shares and for extending the notice of the loans, even if they have to give up some part of their profits.—English Ex.

Now, we have somewhat to say to some of our own members. You have been pursuing a very similar course (doubtless for want of proper consideration) to these unfriendly outsiders. You have not entered heartily into our business system of co-operation in sustaining our agencies. When, after a hard struggle, we had secured great advantages for you through our agency system, and when our adversaries determined to break down that system by cutting prices and underselling them, even at a loss, in order to destroy confidence in them, for the saving a few dimes you pass by our agents and encourage and strengthen the opposition by purchasing of them. Is this right? Is this the way to break combinations against us? No! You must see, if you think at all, that it is a suicidal policy; a policy that will soon break down our agency system, and again place us in the power of the combinations against us. No true patron will do this, if he considers what he is doing, even if the opposition offered him goods for nothing. Why did not those men offer us cheap goods before we had agents? Ah! because we had no agents. Why do they offer us goods now cheaper than we can get them through our agents? Ah! because it is their interest to break down these agents. Will you help them to do it? Surely no true patron will thus war against his own interests. If we are to maintain our vantage ground, and make our Order a success, we must perfect and strengthen and build up our co-operative system. Our agents are men of our own selection, and as a rule we have been very fortunate in the selection of good and true men. We place them under bonds, and if we make any mistakes we can correct them without loss. As a rule, we have not sustained them as we should, but allowed some of them to suffer loss in our service. Yet they have been faithful to us, toiled on under adverse circumstances and discouragements, and with a patience and forbearance that does honor to them, but is not creditable to us. Let us change all this, and stand by our friends. Our enemies can look out for themselves.—T. R. Allen, N. J. Mo. S. G., in Monthly Talk.

WILL CANADIAN PATRONS COMBINE WITH THE ORDER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. John T. Gould, of Oshawa, Ontario, writes to the American Patron that there is a general desire among Canadian Patrons to "haul with pleasure any movement that would bring about a fraternal union with the Order in the United States. From what source has Brother Gould obtained this expression of Canadian feeling? The Canada Farmer is right in saying that they have nothing to gain by subjecting themselves to the National Grange, and thinks that the Order is more firmly established in Canada than in many States of the Union.

It continues thus.—"If the Canada Patrons go under the National Grange, this will necessitate the sending out of the country some \$22,500 for charters alone, and the annual payment (presuming that some day we shall have 150,000 Patrons) of \$15,000. In return for this vast sum Canadian Patrons would receive the pass word from the National Grange, and that is about all they would get, for we should necessarily get no benefit from business contracts made by the National Grange, our chief articles of consumption being either our own produce or else much cheaper here than any contract price that could be honestly asked on the other side."

NEGLIGENT MEMBERS.

It is too common with recently organized Granges, that the members become negligent. After the excitement is over, and the novelty of the thing dies away, they lose their interest in the matter and quit attending, if not entirely, their attendance is so irregular that they are not able to keep pace with the workings of the Order either at home or abroad, while their more zealous brothers and sisters are in full enjoyment of all the advantages, and reaping the benefits thereof, they, by staying away and neglecting to put forth their hand to receive what is already prepared for them, receive very little or nothing at all, and are ready to find fault with the Grange.

TO OUR READERS.

ONLY 50 CENTS FOR THIS PAPER FOR A YEAR.

We hope the various Granges in Canada who receive this paper, will use prompt exertions to extend its circulation. Not only amongst members of the Grange, but also amongst farmers generally. It is put so low (50 cents) that it is within the reach of every family, and the size and quality of the paper will convince every one that it is good value for the money. Members do not fail to send us a few subscribers and we will forward you a first-class Grange paper.

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Let us make two or three suggestions to the officers and members of subordinate granges, all of whom, we believe, are anxious to make their meetings interesting and profitable.—

Be prompt and regular in your attendance.

Provide for the entertainment, as well as instruction, for all, particularly of the younger members.

Commit to memory those portions of the ritual which you may have to repeat, so that you may do your part readily, nicely and understandingly. There is nothing destroys interest like a badly performed ceremony, and nothing adds so much to its beauty and effectiveness as ready and feeling delivery.

Have something thought to say on the questions proposed for discussion.

Be gentle minded and gentle mannered, so that no harshness on your part may repel or discourage a timid brother or sister, or offend an opposing speaker. It is very likely that others are as discerning as yourself, as honest and as faithful.

While you present your own views, fully, freely, fearlessly and with all the ability you possess, be prepared to weigh the arguments of others impartially, and be ready to yield gracefully if you are in error.

Pay your dues promptly.

Give each member some part to perform.

Study the platform of principles, the constitution and the by-laws of the Order industriously.

Work!

—Patron's Helper.

FEEDING PIGS FOR MARKET.

Farmers who design to feed either pigs or cattle for market or home consumption are reminded that a bushel of meal fed before the weather is uncomfortably cold is worth two fed after that time for putting on fat. Now is the time to begin. Feed moderately and regularly, and keep the animals as comfortable as possible, and quiet. A hundred pounds of meat will cost a great deal less money. A steer or cow intended for the shambles can digest more food than it is likely to get in the pasture now. There are various sources from which supplementary feed may be procured without the use of grain. Fodder corn, fresh mow, turnips or other roots may be used to good advantage. If nothing else is available, it is better to begin feeding meal.—Vt. Farmer.

WHAT THE PATRONS ARE DOING.

In educating the farmer for his true position, in elevating the standard of his aims and life, and in opening up new avenues to material, social and political progress and development, the Patrons of Husbandry have brought on a revolution as grand in its conception as it will be illustrious in the splendor and utility of results. When the fruits of Grange work have become a little more ripened, and when the teachings in the grange room are a little better understood, then it will be seen that there is virtue in the country sufficient to redeem it, and resources enough left in our soil to enrich and bless our people. Every day brings forth some new development. Every day displays the awakening of a more collied and utilizing spirit, and every day the views of the Patrons, farmers and, we may say, all classes of people, are getting more and more in harmony with the principles inculcated by the Order of Patrons.—Southern Rural Gentleman.

HOW THE RAILWAY COMPANIES DO WITH FARMERS.

The companies are ever ready to receive the farmers' assistance in building their roads, and gladly accept a gift of the right of way through their farms, or arrogantly force them through without the farmers' consent, but when the toll is to be fixed for transportation over the roads, in which the farmers and the companies have the relation of part owners, the companies get wholly that relation and fix the rates alone.

What is the remedy? The farmers must not give up the thinking part of their business, either as citizens or as farmers, they must stiffen up their back bones, and they must combine for mutual help and protection.

A PROPOSAL.

Send on the names as fast as you can, but you need not remit any money until you receive the second issue, which will be much superior in mechanical execution and style. But work on in the meantime.

—Ayr has a new lodge of Oddfellows—Dolan Lodge, No. 175.

London Division Grange.

CO-OPERATION AND BUSINESS RELATIONS OF THE ORDER.

HOW THE GRANGE SHOULD BE WORKING.

The delegates from the different subordinate Granges in Middlesex and the surrounding counties met in this city on Monday. After opening with formal proceedings by Worthy Master Bro. Fred. Anderson, the minutes of the September meeting were read and signed, after which the secretary, Mr. Brown, submitted his report on the state of the Order, which resulted in a lengthy discussion on the BUSINESS RELATIONS OF THE ORDER AND CO-OPERATION.

The report, and other minor details, said that the membership had increased so rapidly during the last six months in the counties of Middlesex, Perth, Oxford and Elgin, which recently formed the London Division, that there were now four other District Granges besides the North Middlesex, South Perth and West Elgin, with a large number of subordinate Granges. A large business had been done on the co-operative and cash principle by the different lodges. The heat of feeling existed between the various manufacturers and dealers who had made offers to the society. He had received communications from the several Secretaries with regard to the question. What intellectual advancement had been made and the reports were flattering in the extreme. A system of essays and lectures have been adopted by the Granges, on the various subjects of rural economy. The subjects treated of have been of a high order of literary merit, and have received due attention at the hands of the press.

Before moving the adoption, a desultory discussion ensued on the various clauses relating to new divisions, co-operation and intellectual results.

Mr. McKenzie, Hyde Park, remarked that the system of dealing through the central agent, the secretary of the division, had not been done so satisfactorily as he wished to see it. It appeared to him the different subordinate Granges, instead of dealing in bulk, had done business as an independent lodge. He thought if a little more of the social element prevailed, the different members would know each other's wants better.

J. Birtwhistle, Lambeth, concurred with the last speaker, and considered the amount of business done by subordinate Granges would have great weight if put in one order.

Mr. Brown, Hyde Park, contended if co-operation was the basis of order, it was absurd for Patrons to ask for a single purchase by ticket what manufacturers intended for a bulk order. Manufacturers were in the hands of their agents, and it was not very likely they would give up a system and business on which they depended for support, unless the Grange would show them a better way of doing it, and do the business of middle men.

L. Walley maintained that the system of tickets was premature, and would only be appropriate when the system was more perfect.

M. J. Jarvis, of Ingersoll, thought if tickets meant anything at all it was to show manufacturers who were dealing with them, and to aid in carrying out the promises made to the society. If the men who made the liberal offers were not prepared to carry them out in good faith, they had no business to tender. This speaker detailed the system of co-operation adopted by his Grange in purchasing groceries. They had dealt to the extent of \$3,000 during the last two quarters. The orders were sent to a wholesale firm and the distribution made to each member by the Secretary of the Grange. They had saved a great amount of money, and had given good satisfaction to all parties.

W. Weld, London, urged stronger co-operation, especially with manufacturers.

W. Elliott and Joshua Jackson, of St. John's, could see no appreciable benefit unless they dealt on the wholesale system now.

Jas. K. Little did not coincide with some of the remarks made by Mr. Weld with regard to manufacturers, he considered farmers had made good proposals to them, and were willing to carry out their pledges to pay cash and do away with agents, and he thought farmers were entitled to a larger consideration than had been offered yet in trade.

John Cameron, St. Mary's, showed to the meeting a scale of prices that had been adopted by the Gananoque Agricultural Works for cash to the society.

E. Hegler spoke a considerable length on the social and intellectual aspects of the Society in connection with co-operation.

After various other opinions were given on the business relations of the Grange, it was moved by J. H. Elliott, Wilton Grove, and resolved, that trading tickets be done away with, and if subordinate Granges do not wish to transact business on wholesale principles altogether, that the secretaries of sub Granges make out alphabetical lists, with columns for the different articles and patron's wants.

ELECTING A REPRESENTATIVE.

was next proceeded with, and an animated discussion took place on Article II. of the Dominion By-laws. Some contended that according to the usual rendering two delegates more to the Dominion should be elected, whilst others maintained that only one was intended. The decision was left to the chair, and the Master, concurred in the last opinion. John H. Little was unanimously chosen.

CHANGING THE RITUAL.

Samuel Hunt, Lambeth, said he wished to bring before the meeting a question of vital importance to the Order. He considered the ritual was considerably complicated and needed simplifying, the better to adapt it to the spirit and genius of farmers in general. He moved, and Jos. Ferguson, Brix, seconded, that this division recommend to the Dominion Grange the advisability of revising the present ritual and presenting it in a simpler and shorter form.

The motion was unanimously carried.

A NEW PAPER FOR THE GRANGE.

Joseph Ferguson, Brix, wished to offer a suggestion for the good of the Order. The necessity of having a paper devoted to their interests, and he was glad to say they had one in view, a prospectus of which had been issued to all the Granges, called the Granger and Gazette, to be published in London. He had no doubt it would perform a good part. John H. Little, John Cameron, and others, urged the necessity of having an organ of their own, when the meeting unanimously tendered a hearty support to the publishers. The Grange adjourned, to meet on the first Thursday in January, 1876.

OUR CROP REVIEW.

EIGHTY-EIGHT MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT REQUIRED IN GREAT BRITAIN ALONE, FROM FOREIGN SOURCES.

James Caird, whom the Times considers high authority, writes that journal as follows.—"The publication of the returns of acreage exhibits the smallest breadth of wheat we have since the returns have been taken, and half a million acres less than the average extent previous to 1860, when we had four millions fewer people. The decrease in Ireland has been 14 per cent from 1874, and in Great Britain the decrease has been nearly 2 per cent. He estimates the amount of wheat required from abroad at 11,000,000 quarters.

The requirements of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from foreign countries in a very great measure determine the price the grower of wheat in the interior, or the manufacturer of flour, can obtain for his product. The price in Great Britain, and the rate of exchange and ocean transportation determine the export price at the port of export, and the export price, less the charges for transportation from the interior, determine the price the grower of wheat or the manufacturer of flour will receive for his wheat or flour. Speculation, and the operation of stocks for advancing or depressing the price, may, however, occasionally change these relations.

The crop of 1875 in the United States is considerably below last year. California which is a large wheat producing state is behind some 7,000,000 bushels.

In the Western States which supply about one-third of the wheat grown in the United States, owing to the winter kill and heavy rains are behind 25,000,000 bushels or 25 per cent.

In Germany it has already been determined that the wheat harvest of 1875 will not reach an average, and that the quality of the grain has been deteriorated by too much moisture.

In France the wheat crop of 1875 will not probably exceed an average, and may possibly be below an average, with the quality of the new crop leaving something to be desired. The wheat crop of France in 1874 was the largest ever grown in that country, and it is estimated that there are about 100,000,000 bushels of old wheat to be supplemented to the new crop.

In Roumania abundant rain-falls during harvest had seriously injured the uncarried cereal produce, which will be in a defective condition and hazardous even by steamer shipment.

In Hungary the wheat harvest did not turn out in accordance with the earlier expectations. It is reported to be a good average in quantity but the quality leaves much to be desired, the great heat causing too rapid maturity, and the rains during harvest gave too much moisture, injuring the quality.

In Austria the wheat crop of 1875 is believed to be below an average, the drought early in the season, and later, the rain, deteriorated the quality of the crop.

In Russia the wheat crop will probably be considerably below an average. Her maximum export has been 73,000,000 bushels; her average export for ten years 49,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels, and her maximum export 23,000,000 to 32,000,000 bushels. The average export of wheat from Russia to the United Kingdom for ten years has been about 20,000,000 bushels, leaving an average of 29,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels for her average annual exports to other countries than the United Kingdom.

Belgium and Holland are to a greater or lesser amount always importers of foreign wheat to the extent of about 12,000,000 bushels per annum.

Switzerland is almost always an importer of foreign wheat, which reaches her territory through France by the way of Marseilles. Her annual requirements of foreign wheat aggregate several million bushels.

Italy, Spain and Portugal are almost always importers of foreign wheat to a moderate extent.

Algeria this year has a considerable surplus from her wheat crop of 1875 to ship to France. Egypt has usually a moderate surplus of wheat for export.

Australia for the last two years has had a surplus of wheat for export aggregating 20,000 tons per annum, the larger portion of which goes to neighboring colonies.

Van Diemen's Land has this year a surplus of about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. Two cargoes of wheat are now on passage for England from New Zealand, and several small shipments from Calcutta and Bombay are also on passage for the destination.

The crop of Chili will not be harvested till December or January and remains to be determined what surplus she may have for export.

The wants of Great Britain annually, including home grown and foreign wheat, are estimated at 22,000,000 quarters or 168,000,000 bushels. If her crop shall be no more than 8,600,000 to 9,000,000 quarters less, seed, she will require to import of foreign wheat and flour equal to 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 quarters, 100,000,000 bushels. There has been wheat enough grown in the world to supply its wants, but it has been unequally distributed.

It is extremely doubtful if Russia has much more than the 30,000,000 bushels surplus that for ten years she made an average export to other countries of Europe than the United Kingdom.

France will rather be an importer than an exporter. She will be both, but will probably import foreign wheat to an amount equal to her export.

If the United States shall have a surplus of 50,000,000 about 10,000,000 of it will be taken for the West Indies, South and Central America, and the British North American Colonies in the form of flour, and considerable flour will be taken from California and Oregon for the East Indies, and no more than 40,000,000 for Europe, including Great Britain and the Continent. The question remains, where will the United Kingdom obtain her remaining 60,000,000 bushels? Her crop may turn out a million or more quarters more than has been estimated, but if it does, where can she obtain from remaining exporting countries 60,000,000 bushels of wheat?

There is more than the usual amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom, and her new crop will soon be commenced to be drawn upon.

If shipments from exporting countries shall be hard pressed, and too free, keeping up a supply more than the intermediate requirements, values will necessarily be depressed; although, later in the harvest year of 1875-6, there may be a very decided advance on the present ruling prices.

In Canada the yield of wheat from the best sources we have at hand is considerably above the average. In fact all crops are greatly in excess. We intend to present to our readers in the next number a general summary of our crops.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE GRANGERS.

From the Manchester Examiner.

We have heard a good deal, and are likely to hear a great deal more, of certain associations which have sprung up in the wheat-growing districts of the United States and Canada. They are called granges, and the members belonging to them are called grangers, names suggestive respectively of places where grain is stored, and persons whose business lies in producing and selling grain. According to the new significance it has received, a grange is a farmers' union or club. Its object is to promote the interests of agriculture, and more especially on their commercial side, by obtaining on the cheapest terms the various machines and implements used in the cultivation of the soil, and by devising the cheapest means for getting the produce of the soil into the hands of the actual consumers. This two-fold object will be found in the last resort to touch upon two large questions—the fiscal policy of the United States, which makes so many things dearer than they otherwise would be, and the existing system for the conveyance of heavy goods from the interior to the Atlantic seaboard. These are the questions which sooner or later will have to be taken up, but the farmers at present are only feeling their way to them. They have been calling out for an increase of the currency, and for lower railway freights, but their outcries are only to be regarded as symptoms of general discontent. The farmers have arrived at the conviction that they are the victims of an artificial system of commerce. They complain that it costs them the price of three bushels of wheat to get one bushel conveyed to Liverpool, and that, what with the charges of railway transit and the exorbitant commissions of the brokers and other middlemen at New York, they are robbed of a large proportion of the profits which ought to accrue to them. They have a suspicion that the clever men "down east" have managed things for their own advantage, and that the result is to impose upon the agricultural States an intolerable yoke, which must be broken at all hazards before the farmer of the Mississippi Valley can get his own, or the resources of the interior be properly developed. It is not very long since the movement began, but it has overspread the country like a tidal wave. The Mississippi States are filled with granges, and the number of members is estimated at two millions and a half. Without being political, they, nevertheless, look to legislation for the attainment of some of the ends they have in view. They are neither Republicans nor Democrats in the old sense of those party names, but a new party seeking to fix a basis for itself in an intelligent recognition of the material interests of the country. Their influence was paramount in the elections of last autumn, and their leaders promise themselves to have the legislature wholly under their control within the next three years.

Regarded from a commercial point of view, the new movement is a rebellion against the autocracy of New York, and the pretensions generally of the Eastern States, and an assertion of the agricultural interests of the West as those which are naturally and rightfully supreme. The first sore point is the cost of conveying goods across the continent to and from New York, and a demand has sprung up for direct trade with Europe by the Mississippi River and New Orleans. The Mississippi Valley is certainly one of the most remarkable regions in the world. The area drained by itself and its tributary streams is equal to two millions of square miles, and is inhabited by twenty-three millions of people. The Mississippi pours along like a great highway right in the midst of this large and rapidly growing population, already equal to that of England and Wales. From the point where it begins to be navigable, at St. Paul, Minn., to the Gulf, is a distance of a thousand miles, and on either side of it are great navigable streams, giving access to the adjacent districts for hundreds of miles. It is estimated that there are from twenty thousand to thirty thousand miles of river communication in the Mississippi Valley, the most gigantic system of ready-made water conveyance to be found on the globe. The advocates of "direct trade" ask whether it is not absurd to send the agricultural products of the West to New York, when it could be carried down to New Orleans at a tithe of the cost. By availing themselves of this cheap route which nature has made for them, they say it would be in their power to offer their wheat at Liverpool eight shillings a quarter less than they can do now. The whole of this saving would not be effected solely in the cost of transit, but the farmers imagine that by trading "direct" with Europe they would escape the mercantile burdens thrown upon them at New York. In this part of their reckoning they are perhaps too sanguine.

But cheaper means of transit is only a small matter compared with the burdens thrown upon American producers by a protectionist tariff. This is the real slavery in which the West is held by the East, and it is as much opposed to the spirit of the constitution as it is to the welfare of the people. There is five times more of capital invested in farms than in manufactures of all kinds, and it is only a part of these manufactures that can be supposed to derive any benefit from protection, yet to hamper and bolster up this small sectional interest, the whole of the population is made to pay twice as much as they need to pay for almost everything they use or wear. The Western farmers are beginning to see really how matters stand. Their prejudices have been enlisted against free trade by the sophistical teaching of the New York Tribune in the days of Horace Greeley, but facts are stubborn things, and the extent to which the agricultural interests are victimized and defrauded by the protectionist system now in force is too palpable a fact to be questioned when people look at it with their own eyes. The case is stated with great ability and abundant plainness in a lecture delivered a few

months ago to the New Orleans Grange by the Hon. T. D. Worrall, Secretary of the Louisiana Academy of Arts and Sciences. "When," says Dr. Worrall, "you send your grain, pork, flour or cotton to England, the Government throws wide open its ports and bids you welcome, no duties are imposed, and no customs-house official obstructs your course. How is it with British manufactures sent to this country? They are burdened with excessive tariffs, which frequently amount to more than the first cost of the article, and as these are the goods that the British people desire to exchange for our grain, produce and staples, we do not sell to them one bushel of grain or one pound of staples where we should sell ten if our ports were free to their manufactures as their are to our products." Dr. Worrall tells his hearers of good union broadcloth which would be in vogue at New Orleans at a dollar a yard, but after passing through the custom-house its price is two dollars, therefore, "should the 2,000,000 more than was necessary. If the duties keep these goods out of the market the farmers lose \$5,000,000 that would otherwise be invested in produce. It is thus that your tariffs drive away your best customers." We quote these extracts to show the sound doctrine which finds apostles on American soil. As it is with the farmer's coat, so is it with every article into which iron enters—even chain, every plough, every article of hardware. He pays through the nose for everything, in order that a few manufacturers in the eastern states may make large fortunes.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

There seems to be on the part of many newspaper writers and stump orators a disposition to persuade the industrial classes that there is real antagonism between capital and labor, the former endeavoring to make unjust exactions of the latter. The most obtuse questions of political economy are involved in the relations of capital to labor, hence there is always danger that superficial thinkers will fail to comprehend their true relations and purposes, and when such thinkers fancy they have grasped the whole matter and straightway set themselves to the task of enlightening mankind, there is sure disturbance to all industries—damaging alike to capital and to labor.

We are not at present endeavoring to show what should be the management of capital nor what should be the application of labor. But we set forth this principle—that when freed from the disturbing influences used by demagogues and the well meaning but intemperate discussions by honest men who do not understand their theme, there is no antagonism between capital and labor. There is in fact a mutual dependence, each tending by its active employment to strengthen and benefit the other. An erroneous idea seems to prevail in this matter regarding the aims and desires of the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry, that it is to assert the supremacy of labor and make it, if possible, independent of capital, or even its master. Certainly there is no such purpose nor desire. The impression has been created by the intemperate zeal of a few men who are smitten with visionary theories regarding the great wickedness of wealth. Capital is created by labor, hence the people who can apply the most labor may always, if wise management be employed, create and hold the most capital. At this moment the class from which all the recruits to the great order of Patrons of Husbandry are drawn, farmers, managers and controls not only more of capital than is held by any other class, but actually more than all other classes in the country. How absurd, then, to charge that it is hostile to capital. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

We deprecate the tendency on the part of many journals, professing to serve the granges, to discuss questions in a spirit which seems desirous of provoking discussion, especially at this time when all that is desired to bring the greatest prosperity to all our people is harmony, and confidence among all laborers and employes. With such confidence it would matter not a farthing whether our money were rag or bullion. There would be behind it such solid faith, such high honor, such firm integrity that every interest in all the land would spring into the greatest activity, and with that there would be continued prosperity. With the grand resources of this country there is no possible calamity short of war or pestilence, which would serve to depress business, nor would any so operate if confidence could be maintained.

It is futile to charge the present dullness upon the timidity of capitalists alone. There are causes behind that. We have indicated them in a general way, and we have now to add that if the farmers of this country will act wisely they can compel good times within a few months in spite of all human influence which may be supposed to be adverse. Of course there must be a stop to stealing by public servants, although a return to properer times does not depend on that. The public morals must be improved, and the beginning must be with private morals. Every man has his duty. He has even a political duty which he may not put off or neglect without damage somewhere. It will not avail to say the times are out of joint and some mysterious turn must come before capital and labor can move harmoniously together and general prosperity be returned. There is no mystery in the matter. As we will, so shall we be. Shall we be prosperous?—Husbandman.

WHAT THE GRANGE IS NOT!

"Its object is not to place the people at the command of any set of politicians, but to enable them to combine and take counsel together, for the promotion of their own interests and the improvement of their own condition. Party politics are entirely excluded; the imaginary lines which have hitherto divided men engaged in the same industry, and whose interests are perfectly now identical, are in these societies swept away; neighbor grasps the hand of

neighbor in the fellowship of mutual help, without distinction of Grit or Tory. Real and substantial objects take the place of fictitious principles and fantastic names. Union takes the place of divisions created mainly for the purposes of designing men. So far, at all events, the granges seem to be a gain to the country. Nor, while we await further developments, do we as yet see anything in their objects or their action which should lead us to regard them with suspicion. They act as co-operative associations, like those which have been so extensively developed, and have so much promoted thrift as well as cheapness in England, supplying the farmers with articles of better quality and at reduced cost. They are organs ready for any work of mutual help and improvement, not excluding perhaps the social intercourse so acceptable to the dweller on the lonely farm. They will enable the farmers to take counsel together on questions of fiscal legislation affecting them, as well as all other questions concerning them as a body, and to act in union for their common interest, thus doing for the farmer something like what is done for the commercial class by the board of trade. The principle of association is of course always liable to misuse, and those who enter into any bond of union less broad than the country, have always need to bear in mind that the country is above all. We trust that this will not be forgotten by the grangers, and that they will never allow any influence which they may possess, or the sight of their increasing numbers and growing organization, to tempt them to sully, by any measure of selfish injustice towards their citizens, the honor of the Plough.—Toronto Nation.

A SOUND FOUNDATION.

The history of institutions which have had a short and transient existence, when studied, will show that they originated in the whim or fancy of individuals, or were founded for some specific purpose ephemeral in its character. While, on the other hand, institutions or organizations having their foundation in human needs, and demanded by the new conditions and advancement of the age, are permanent and lasting. Among those of the latter class may be placed the organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry. The dignity of labor and the noble calling of the Husbandman had long been a pleasant fiction of the poets and orators, lacking a practical knowledge of the stern realities of agricultural life. Periodically the politician, desiring to serve the people in the halls of legislation, and the capitalist, who wished the votes or the moral support of the agricultural citizens, talked of the independence and nobility of the farmer's life. But the unfortunate fact remained behind all this service rendered, that the producing classes did not fill the places in the public economy of our nation to which they were entitled, and which was as necessary to its purity and dignity as to their welfare.

A country like this, eminently a producing one, where agriculture in its different forms is the foundation of the social and financial structure, needs a class of farmers as wise, intelligent and cultivated as any part of its people. Agricultural prosperity, not to speak of the safety of our institutions, depends upon this. The farmer must not only know how to reach the highest and most intelligent results in the way of production, but he must also add to this wide range of knowledge the education of the merchant, to enable him to buy and sell; of the statesman, that he may vote wisely; of the lawyer, that he may both criticize and use the law.—Smalley's Manual.

THE GLORIOUS ENGLISH WORKERS

To show what the English societies, with their millions of capital, are now doing, I give here an extract from an article in the "London Contemporary Review." "Who would have thought that flannel weavers and tinkers, shoemakers and cotton spinners of Rochdale, nor some with wax and carbon and oil, who began their petty, absurd stores in 1844, were founding a movement the voice of which would pass like a cry of deliverance into the camps of industry throughout the English speaking people. Who dreamed that these obscure mechanics, who had no means but peace and no sense but common sense, would in 1872 cause every shop-keeper in every high street in every town and city of the British Empire to scream with an unknown dread, and to try to member of Parliament, and crowd the offices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying to be delivered from the deluge of co-operation which they suppose threatens to submerge them!"

Let us set this same class on that same scream here! Not a tenth part of the middlemen are necessary. They are men and brothers, but they need to be "converted," changed into producers.

NOTES ON CANADA.—Winter is setting in earlier than usual in Canada, sharp frosts and heavy snowfalls having occurred at quite a number of places, a month before the date of similar events last year.—The Government of New Brunswick is importing thoroughbred live stock for the purpose of improving the cattle of the province, and held last week an auction sale of a lot costing \$21,000, which realized over \$15,000.—It is feared that much distress will be experienced among the mining districts of Cape Breton the coming winter, owing to the large number of unemployed men. The miners are awaiting for Government aid.—It is expected that 19,000 acres of marsh will be reclaimed by a change which has just been made in the course of the Aux Sauble River, between Lambton and Middlesex, Ontario, the stream having been turned into a new channel cut for the purpose.—The Canadian Fisheries Department has received from Prof. Baird, of Washington, the gift of 100,000 eggs of the California salmon, from the State hatching house at Sacramento.—Hay is being shipped from Montreal to Great Britain.

Stock.

THE COACH OR CARRIAGE HORSE.

It is astonishing to us why some of our breeders do not breed the old time coach or carriage horse that we used to see twenty-five years ago. We can recollect when it was little or no trouble to pick up a lot of splendid geldings which could be mated and matched within a fortnight. This is almost an impossibility now. You very rarely see a fine stepping matched team of coach or carriage horses. Why this great change? Because the desire to breed fast trotters from all sorts and conditions of horses has nearly made extinct the old beautiful high-stepping coach horses. Stallions and mares of this kind are rarely seen now. The country is full of cheap trotting sires that are ready to serve mares at any price. In some cases they have a fair pedigree, but have other gross defects in action, make and temper. Some of them have fictitious pedigrees, and many farmers are tempted by the low fee to breed from them. The produce may turn out well by some accident, perhaps, because the mare in a measure overcomes some of the bad qualities of the horse. But if they fail to get a trotter, the horse is generally worth little or nothing, whereas in breeding fine, stylish coach horses, they can always be sold for good prices.

Our farmers run a great risk in breeding good sound handsome mares to indifferent sires, because if a mare is put to a bad stallion, she is almost certain to throw back (in her produce) the bad qualities of the former sire, and perhaps some of her own defects.

There is no more remunerative enterprise that a farmer could enter upon than to breed first class coach or carriage stock, such as we used to see before speed became all the rage. We want the old style coach horse of high repute, possessing substance well placed, deep and well proportioned body, strong, and clean bone under the knee, open, sound and tough feet, with fine knee action, lifting his feet high, ranging in height from fifteen and a half to sixteen and a half hands high. Ned Forrest was the best specimen of this class of horse that we have had for years, and he was a great loss to the country. Such a sire imported to Kentucky would not only do well, but be a decided improvement on our coach and carriage stock.—Kentucky Live Stock Record.

CROSS BRED SHEEP.

The cross bred races of sheep are the most popular breeds with those who look to the wool and mutton for their profit. The pure bred sheep, so called, or those which go back to a long distant ancestry for their origin, are chiefly bred not for their value in wool and mutton, but for the purposes of crossing upon other races for the production of a really profitable market sheep. The pure South Down, the Cotswold and especially the Leicesters, are found to be less profitable sheep for the farmer than the Oxford, the Hampshire and the Shropshire sheep. These last are cross bred sheep, and amongst English farmers go by the significant name of "rent-payers." In Germany and France the pure breeds have been found less profitable than cross-breeds, and we are making the same discovery in this country. There is a popular need of sheep which produce a large carcass of choice mutton, along with a fleece of wool which bears as high a price per pound as that of any of the pure races, and which can be brought to early maturity and made to weigh heavily at less expenditure than the pure bred sheep. At the same time we need a sheep of hardy constitution, which can stand the rough usage of the farm better than the high bred races. We know of no farmer, unless he has been favorably situated, who has been able to keep a flock of pure bred sheep of the kinds mentioned up to their original standard. It does not pay a farmer to keep pure breeds for the production of mutton at 6 to 8 cents a pound. But he can produce half-bred sheep by the use of pure bred rams, whose mutton will be worth the highest price of the market, from ewes whose mutton would not bring over 4 cents a pound. Thus the business of breeding pure bred sheep, to supply rams to farmers for the purpose of improving their flocks, has reached to great proportions, and must still increase. But the English bred sheep are not exactly what we want. We want some native breeds, which shall not need to go through a course of acclimation, nor to be periodically reinforced by new blood imported for the purpose, thus making us dependent on foreign breeders for our stock.—Am Ag.

CANADIAN PURCHASERS OF STOCK.

Mr. F. W. Stone, Guelph, Canada, has just received the following Shorthorns, purchased at recent sales in England.—Bull Baron Berkeley, roan, 9 mos., bred by the Earl of Rectife, Underley Hall, Westmoreland, got by the 3rd Duke of Gloster (a son of 10th Duke of Thorsdale, 23,458, and 8th Duchess of Aldrie), dam Baroness Bates by Baron Oxford 5th (27,938), g d Lady Bates 7th by 3rd Duke of Geneva (23,753). Cow Jessica, red, 3 years, bred by F. Leup, Wateringbury, Kent, got by 16th Grand Duke (21,852), out of Purity by Lord Wallace (24,473), and her red b. c. by 8th Duke of Geneva. Heifer Formosa, red roan, 18 mos., bred by Lord Skelmersdale, Lancashire, got by Cherry Grand Duke 5th (23,753), dam Farewell's White Rose by Earl of Eglinton (23,832).

KEROSENE TEST.—Good kerosene should be colorless or light yellow, or with the faintest tint of violet. It should have no unpleasant odor, and at 15° should have a specific gravity not exceeding 0.804, or not less than 0.795. When shaken with a sulphuric acid diluted with its own bulk of water, it should only color the acid a light yellow, becoming itself lighter in color by the treatment.

Garden and Orchard.

SEASONABLE HINTS ON PLANTING.

We are now at a season when and which is uppermost in all our minds is planting.

Planting suggests arrangement, and how much that is novel might be said on this point! We have "Principles of Landscape Gardening," published continually. Such works are in every well ordered library. But true taste we seldom see. The fact is, true taste is a native fact. A lady might read about art all her life, and yet never arrange a tasteful bonnet; while one who knows nothing of the why and wherefore will turn out the elegant thing at any time. If people were to try more what they could do with their little door yards and gardens, we should soon see some pretty styles. If only people could be made to understand how cheaply gardens could be made pretty, we should have millions of beauties, where we have not but a few score. The trouble is that so many think art and taste means expense. True it can be made to cost, but this is by no means essential.

In planting, for instance, if we have not money to spare to buy good nursery trees or plants, get them from the woods. They will grow as well, if they are more severely pruned than nursery trees. That is the whole secret. Trees supposed to be hard to move from their native places, grow beautifully if one half or two thirds be cut away. If taken from a shaded wood it may also be necessary to shade a little gradually from hot sun. Rare trees will always of course please more than common things. Idealists may preach as they may. They may tell us that beauty is beauty wherever seen, and rail against foreign rarities, when there are things at home as pretty as they. But somehow familiarity breeds contempt, and beauty which it seldom seen is admired the most. Granted that it should not be so, but yet so it is, and facts are what we deal with.

One great want of American gardening is good roads in winter. It is next to impossible to have them of gravel or other material without great expense. In many suburban places it is now customary not to spend much on foot paths, filling up with sand or any light material which will make good walking for ordinary weather, and to depend on broad walks, or permanent paved ways for wet times.

Tender flower roots should not be left out too long.

Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, and other plants that require winter protection for their roots in cellars, should be taken up at once on their leaves getting injured by the first white frosts. The two latter should be pretty well dried before storing away, for they may rot. Dahlias may be put away at once.

Chrysanthemums now in flower should have their names and colors rectified, against the time when in spring they may have to be re-planted, when they can be re-arranged with accuracy and satisfaction, according to the owner's taste.

Few things are more valued in winter than a bunch of Sweet violets. A few may now be potted, and they will flower in the window toward spring; or a small bed of them may be made in a frame, which should be protected by a mat from severe frost. To have Fancies flower early and profusely in spring, they may be planted out in a frame, as recommended for the Violet.

Many kinds of hardy annuals flower much better next spring, when sown at this season of the year. A warm, rich border should be chosen, and the seeds put in at once. Early in Spring they must be transplanted to the desired position in the flower-border.

THE PROPORTIONS OF SUPPLY OF WHEAT FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom in the year 1874 may be stated in round numbers at 100,000,000 hundred weights, in the following order of supply:—Home growth, 50.7, United States and Canada, 31.5, Russia, 5.8, Germany, 4, Chili, 2.2, Franco, 1.1, other countries, 4.7, total, 100. This is subject to considerable fluctuation, Russia sometimes rising 18 per cent., and America so recently as 1872 falling to twelve. But on the average of the last six years, the United States and Canada have taken the leading place, and Russia the second. War seems to have exercised a marked effect on the two countries, upon which previous to 1870 we were in the next degree dependant. Germany for five years previous to the war with France, gave us over seven per cent., and Franco nearly four per cent. In the last five years, with the higher range of prices, Germany could spare us little more than four, and Franco only two per cent. Chili comes next to Franco in average of recent years, and smaller quantities arrive in varying proportions from other countries. Taking a period of the last fifteen years, I find that the countries of Western Europe—Germany, France, Denmark, and Spain—show a declining export, either from a greater home consumption or lessened production. Our mainstays are the United States and Canada and the Black Sea ports of Russia, whose rich and unexhausted lands, with a comparatively sparse population, will, we may hope, find for many their utmost profitable outlet for an abundant surplus in the United Kingdom.

A prize is offered by a Canadian Agricultural Society for the best bread made and baked by bachelors. And the bachelors naturally wonder why the society doesn't offer a premium for the best well dug by old maids.

First-class Chinese hotel have raised the price of board to twenty-eight cents per day, and you either have to submit to the exorbitant rates, or do without fricasseed rats and snail pudding.

Bees.

BEST METHOD OF WINTERING BEES.

A. Solisburg, of Camargo, Ill., who has been unusually successful in wintering bees, contributes his method in the *American Bee Journal*.

The practical feature in successfully wintering bees is to so pack them for winter quarters that there will be no conflict with nature's laws, or in other words, that a dry, warm temperature be secured.

How can this be done?

1. By placing the hive in a good, warm, dry cellar, or a house built exclusively for that purpose. And when deposited, I always raise the lid a quarter of an inch on one side or end of the hive, partially closing the fly-hole so as to exclude mice. The mercury should range at about 45° Fahrenheit. When the proper season rolls around, put them up immediately after they have flown out, or in a very few days after, and leave them undisturbed in midnight darkness, and all will be right in the spring.

2. To secure the desired end in out-door winter, if the hive is large, holding more than the requisite amount of winter stores, it must be contracted to a proper size and ventilated at the top, so as to let the surplus moisture escape and yet secure the animal heat of the bees. This is easily done. Remove the surplus frames from one side of the hive, slipping in a dividing board, filling in between it and the outer wall with leaves or straw. Cover the frames with a piece of cloth of any description, first laying a few small strips of board across the frames to give the bees a pass or passes over the tops of the frames under the cloth. Now put the second story on and fill it with leaves, straw, or some other fine, warm material, and place the lid on, contracting the fly-hole to about one inch, and if the swarm is very strong, raise the lid one-fourth inch on one side to dry up the moisture that collects rapidly on the top of the straw.

Hives should be placed near the ground and underpinned with straw, to secure the heat of the earth. Bees cannot be successfully wintered, or out-door and empty combs prevented from moulding, where the hives are not contracted to a proper size. The arrangement is in conflict with the laws of success, and disastrous results must follow. The moisture thrown off in animal respiration is in fine particles like steam when exhaled from the lungs, and never will condense into drops until it reaches a stratum of atmosphere colder than the blood. When it cannot escape at the top of the hive, it settles in drops at the furthest and coldest part of the hive, and when lodging on empty combs they are blighted with mildew and in a few years are worthless, whereas they should last good ten or fifteen years. When the size of the hive corresponds with the size of the swarm, the whole internal air of the hive is kept warm, and the particles of moisture are borne upon the atmosphere and condense in the top of the hive above the straw, where they will never get back, leaving the bees dry and warm, in which condition cold seldom affects a good swarm.

The Household.

LADIES, MAKE YOUR OWN RECIPE BOOKS.

Allow me to suggest to H.N.A., and all other thrifty housekeepers, that they make their own receipt books. A blank book, having its pages numbered, can be obtained for a small sum off any dealer in stationery. Do not write any receipts save those that have been tried by yourself or friends. Have it arranged systematically, by being divided into different departments, as one for meats, another for vegetables, breads, pies, puddings, &c. Have an index, and allow space at the end of every different department, both there and in the body of the book, in which to make entries at future times. Any obliging housekeeper will be not only willing but glad to give you her receipts and rules for making different dishes, then write them out definitely, for it is of fully as much importance that a dish be properly mixed and cooked, as that the proper proportions be used. It may, at first thought, look like a hard task, but by having it lying handy and write in it at odd moments, you will be greatly surprised at the progress you will make, and then, when made, you will have such a feeling of reliability about it, for you will know what it is—no experimenting there. I have one which I commenced fifteen years ago, and I would not give it for any one I have ever seen published. And what a treasure such a book would be to a daughter commencing housekeeping—all written in mother's hand writing, and tested by her good judgment and mature wisdom!—*Aunt Kattie in Country Gentleman*.

APPLE PIE.

F. G. tells how to bake an apple pie. I will tell how to make one—plain, simple, yet wholesome and toothsome. In the first place I give a recipe for the crust. Many a mother makes her pie crust by her own judgment, but a recipe will aid her daughter greatly when she wishes to learn the art.

Five cups of sifted flour, one cup of lard worked in slightly, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, one cup of water. Mix quick and work very little. This is just enough for three large pies. Quarter the apples and lay them evenly, rounded side up. Lay the top crust on, and cut off the edge without pressing together, so that it will be easily removed when baked by passing a knife around between the crusts. Then sweeten with half a cup of dry sugar, grate in a little nutmeg, and a little pinch of salt. Mix with a knife, and turn your crust back again. Apple pie made in the manner described above, will rescue this article of American cookery from disgrace. H. A. L.

SELECTED RECIPES.

DRYING CORN.—Corn, when at its best for eating, will shrink little when boiled, and when cold will shell easily with the hand. Boil fifteen minutes, cool or nearly cool it, shell it from the cob; mingle a large quantity of fine salt—the moisture from the corn will dissolve it; place in a shallow pan; the salt extracts the water from the corn, it shrinks, and a short time in the sun finishes it. Hang it in paper bags. When used, wash off the salt and let it stand on a hot stove all night; then change the water and heat again. Corn treated in this way is as sweet as if fresh from the field. Lovers of sweet corn, try it, and you will never buy the slop they call "canned corn."

FRENCH CREAM CAKE.—Beat three eggs and one cup of sugar together thoroughly; add two tablespoonfuls of cold water, stir a teaspoonful of baking powder into a cup and a half of flour, sift the flour in, stirring all the time in one direction. Bake in two thin cakes; split the cakes while hot, and fill in the cream prepared in the following manner:—To a pint of new milk add two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, one beaten egg, one-half cup of sugar; stir while cooking, and, when hot, put in a piece of butter the size of an egg; flavor the cream slightly with lemon, vanilla or pineapple.

RASPBERRY CREAM.—Rub a quart of raspberries, or raspberry jam, through a hair sieve, to take out the seeds, then mix it well with cream and sweeten with sugar to taste; but it into a stone jug and raise a froth with a chocolate mill. As the froth rises take it off with a spoon and lay it upon a hair sieve. When you have got as much froth as you want, put which cream remains into a deep china dish, or punch bowl, and pour frothed cream upon it as high as it will lie on.

COFFEE CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of strong coffee, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, five and a half cups of flour, raisins, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. The raisins to be stoned and rubbed in a little of the flour before being added to the mixture.

TO REMOVE FLY-SPRINGS.—Boil some onion skins, and use the water in which they are boiled to wash off the fly-specks. It will save more than half the labor, particularly on mouldings and other uneven surfaces.

NEW USE FOR TURPENTINE.—It has been discovered in Paris that spirits of turpentine is very effective in removing the offensive odor and fatty emanations of bones or ivory, while it also leaves the latter materials beautifully bleached. The best result is secured by exposing the articles in the fluid for three or four days in the sun, or a little longer if in the shade, allowing them also to rest upon strips of zinc, so as to be a fraction of an inch above the bottom of the glass vessel employed. The turpentine acts as an oxidizing agent, and the product of the combustion is an acid liquor which sinks to the bottom and strongly attacks the bones if these be allowed to touch it. It is also ascertained that this peculiar action of the turpentine is not confined exclusively to bones and ivory, but extends, likewise, to wood of various kinds, especially beach, maple, elm and cork.

MANAGEMENT OF POT PLANTS.—Amateurs are apt, in repotting plants, to make the soil too rich, under the impression that, because the roots are confined within a small compass, necessarily the soil must be very fat. Such is not the fact. Flowering plants should not have the soil over rich. They do better in pure soil free from an excessive quantity of manure. What is used should be the most thoroughly digested compost. The successful florist understands that the soil requires only to be in that normal state to insure perfect and continuous growth; and, therefore, instead of making the soil in the pots over rich, depends upon stimulating, when wanted, by means of liquid manure.

A mistake generally made in shifting from one pot to another, is the use of too large pots as the plants increase in size. In changing, use pots only one size larger than the plant was in before. To do this in the best manner, put some drainage in the bottom of the pots, say half an inch of broken flower pots for four-inch size, being careful to close the hole in the bottom by laying a piece thereon; on this place a little rich compost mixed with one-half its bulk of sharp sand. Then place a pot one size less than the one containing the plant to be moved. Fill in around this with the same material pretty finely packed. Lift out the pot and fill with soil, just so that the ball of earth in which the plant is contained will reach about half an inch of the rim of the new pot. Now set the plant in and care the earth about it from the sides, and fill up level with more soil.

TO GIVE IRON WIRE A SILVERY LOOK.—According to a German recipe, the iron wire is first placed into a hydrochloric acid, in which is suspended a piece of zinc. It is afterwards placed in contact with a strip of zinc, in a bath of two parts of tartaric acid dissolved in 100 parts of water, to which is added three parts of tin salts and three parts of soda. The wire should remain about two hours in the bath and is then made bright by polishing or drawing through a drawing iron. The process can also be used for whitening other forms of iron.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM CLOTHING.—Benzine, or essence of petroleum, is commonly used for removing grease-spots; but these liquids present the inconvenience of leaving, in most cases, a brownish aureole. To avoid this, it is necessary, whilst the fabric is still saturated, and immediately the stain has disappeared, to sprinkle gypsum, or lycopodium, over the whole of the moistened surface. When dry, the powder is brushed away. Stains of oil paint may be removed with bisulphate of carbon, many by means of spirits of turpentine; if dry and old, with chloroform. For these last, as well as for tar-spots, the best way is to cover them with olive oil, or butter. When the paint is softened, the whole may be removed by treatment, first, with spirits of turpentine, then with benzine.

SALT WATER FOR THE EYES.—Many persons are suffering pain from weakness of the eyes. This, sometimes, proceeds from local inflammation, sometimes from other causes. Several persons who have derived almost immediate, and, in some cases, permanent relief from the application of salt water as a bath; and, when the pain has been aggravated, from a compress saturated with salt water laid on the eyes, and renewed at frequent intervals. Opening the eyes and submerging them in clean salt water has been found beneficial to those whose eyesight begins to fail.

DEAD BLACK VARNISH.—The preparation for blacking the brass work of lenses, etc., etc., is made as follows:—Four drachms of bi-chloride of platinum and one grain of nitrate of silver in six ounces of water. The brass work is to be made quite clean, and the preparation must be applied with camel's hair pencil. When the right depth is attained, wash with clean water, dry, and finish with black lead.

Educational.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits.—*Declaration of Principles.*

It is often the practice of farmers to think too much of the farm and too little of the farm house; to spend too much time and labor on the general farm and on the barn, and too little on the garden and home mansion; to give too much attention to the hogs, cattle and horses, and too little to the wife and children. There is a feeling of dissatisfaction too generally noticeable with life on the farm, not only among the sons and daughters, but the wives of farmers. It is too often the case that while the farmer himself and his wife are struggling from year to year to make money and improve the farm, their sons and daughters are constantly learning to dislike and absolutely hate the occupation and all the surroundings of their parents. They are constantly pointing to themselves the less laborious and more profitable occupations, and the more cheerful and happy homes of their comrades and acquaintances in the neighboring towns and cities, and longing for the day to come when they can throw off a life of drudging and unsatisfying servitude, and go to the store or counting house, the factory, or to some of the over-crowded professions, where they can enjoy more leisure and more privileges than they know how to find on the farm. Now, the only way to remedy this state of things, this great evil of rural life, is to make home on the farm more attractive and enjoyable.

The door yard; the flower and vegetable garden; the house, both outside and in, should be rendered objects of interest and affection to the children from the very moment they are old enough to feel that interest and exercise affection. In the house let them have their playrooms, their toys and pictures, their sewing and patchwork, their slates and pencils, their saws and hammers. Let them be taught that these things are all their own; that they are articles of real value, to be handled and used with care, and for a valuable purpose; always being careful to explain, in an interesting manner, their uses and their objects. In the garden and around the house let each child, as soon as he or she is old enough, help in planting a fruit-bearing tree, or a vine as well as a tree, or a vine for ornament. Let these also be their own in name and in fact. Teach them how to cultivate and prune them, and the reason of each particular operation.

Begin when the children are small to treat them as reasonable beings, and as soon as they can read and understand, furnish them with books and explain in a simple and interesting manner the very things it will be of the most value for them, as sons and daughters of a farmer, to know when they are larger. Make the boy a man and the girl a woman, and let them feel that they are responsible for their acts as such, as soon as practicable. Let them feel that, while they are working for your good, it is not for yours alone, but for their own as well. Do not compel, but induce them to work. Have always in the house a family room. Make it attractive to each and all the family. Have stated, or at least frequent, meetings of the whole family in this room, and at each of such meetings be sure to be provided with something of interest to communicate—some practical lesson of the farm or garden or kitchen, or of the virtues, to attract the attention, brighten the intellect or temper, and direct the affections. Study, above all things, to remember for yourself that the farmer's life is only a monotonous life of drudgery to him that makes it so; that it is for your interest, as well as your duty, that your mind, that your social and moral duties, and those of your children, should be cultivated as well as your farm. Think more; work less hours, but to greater advantage. Cultivate kindly feelings towards your neighbors; meet often with them in the Grange by sending it to the GAZETTE. Give others the benefit of your knowledge, and in return learn something from your fellow-members. In short, break up the erroneous idea that you have imbibed in some improper manner, and which, by your own acts, you have been teaching your children, that the farmer's life is the life of a drudge, a hermit, and determine that you will make your home attractive and happy, and go about it and make your determination a reality.

PICKLED PEACHES.

One peck of peaches, 3 pounds of sugar, and 3 pints of cider vinegar. Stick a piece of cinnamon and a clove or two into each peach; cook the peaches in the syrup until they are heated through. Boil the syrup a little longer, but not enough to make it as rich as for cured peaches; then add when cold. J. L. M.

PEKIN DUCKS IN AMERICA.

The first successful effort to import these rare birds was made by James E. Palmer, of Stou-

Only a drake and three ducks were brought to Mr. Palmer's farm in March, 1873. They soon recovered from the effects of the voyage, and, before he suspected, they had begun to lay in the pasture where they were kept.

We have in this remarkable duck the results of long years of thorough breeding for economical purposes. Where the population is so dense as in China they are compelled to economize in the use of animal food, and much more attention is paid to the breeding of fish and of poultry than in this country.

In the experience of the last two years the Pekin have shown themselves to be far superior to the Rouens and Aylesbury's in size, vigor and fecundity. We claim for the Pekins a comely form of snowy whiteness, that makes them very desirable pets for the lawn or for small bodies of water in cultivated grounds.

They are a very hardy bird, and easily raised in yards, without more water than hens require. The eggs hatch in warm weather in about twenty-five days, coming out two or three days sooner than common ducks.

They seem larger and stronger at birth, and, after a week with the hen, may safely be put in flocks of about fifteen, and, with a barrel or box for shelter, will take care of themselves.

They can be raised in any place where chickens can be, and do not need any more water than chickens until they are two or three months old.

We have had much better success with them than with either Rouens or Aylesbury's in an experience of six years. We raised last year, in the small back yard of a village lot, 23 birds, removing them to a larger lot when about ten weeks old.

We have a flock on a half acre, and the only fence on one side is a board a foot high. They have never offered to pass this barrier, and probably could not if they tried.

The qualities in which the Pekins are strong are their capacity to produce flesh and eggs. They mature very early, and, in the vicinity of cities and places of summer resort, they can be marketed in July and August, at very high prices.

Fourteen to eighteen pounds a pair are not uncommon weight for them during the first year.

As egg producers, their record has been very remarkable. Two of the imported birds laid the first year, the one one hundred and twenty-five eggs, the other one hundred and thirty-one. Last year one of them laid on the 27th of February, and missed but four days during the season, making 201 eggs. Mr. Palmer's flock of seven ducks laid over 900 eggs. This included two old birds and five young ones.

The two-year-old birds are more prolific than the young ones. What is more remarkable still, one of the young ducks hatched in the spring began to lay in August. This we have since learned is not unfrequent with these birds. A neighbor raised a flock of nine, from eggs of spring birds, hatched in October. These birds were kept under a shed during the winter, and are apparently as fine birds this summer as the spring hatch of last year.

We have never been able to get more than 50 or 60 eggs out of a Rouen or Aylesbury, with the best of care.

We think the Pekins are entitled to the front rank among our useful aquatic fowls. There are probably not over 300 female Pekins in the country this spring, and they must necessarily be in great demand for several years.

A NOTED LOCAL HERD.

Situated 16 miles from London and 7 from Lucan Station, G. T. R., in the northwestern end of London township, near Alderton, which is to be a station on the London, Huron and Bruce R. R. (now in course of construction and nearly completed), lies the farm of Belvoir, belonging to Rich'd Gibson, formerly manager for Hon. S. Campbell, New-York Mills, and well known as leading importer and breeder of Lincoln sheep. The farm contains 300 acres of a rich clay loam soil, with considerable acreage of rich alluvial meadow land. The farm is mainly in grass, and such thick, soft, rich pasture we have not seen anywhere else in Canada. One field of 29 acres is set in natural grasses of old growth, interspersed with large patches of Kentucky blue grass, showing quite a thick green mat at the time of my visit, Sept. 25.—Country Gent.

Some workmen occupied at the Ohateau of Conde, in Normandy, have just found some cannon-balls of granite, probably thrown by the English when that castle was taken by them in 1417. In 1429 a stone-cannon, discharged from the tower of Notre Dame, at Orleans, killed the Earl of Salisbury on the opposite side of the Loire. Some of those projectiles used during one memorable occasion are still preserved in the same city, two of them measure over thirteen inches in diameter, and their weight exceeds 200 pounds. The journal of the siege of that place relates that on the first of December, 1428, the English batteries threw against the town walls weighting nearly 200 pounds. On 29 of January, 1429, Lancelot de Lile who commanded the English, had his head carried off by a stone shot from the walls.

FARMERS! THIS IS YOUR PAPER.

THE GRANGER WILL ADVOCATE YOUR RIGHTS

Urge all your neighbors who have not subscribed for it to do so at once. It is exclusively yours, and should be upheld and encouraged. The price is within the reach of all. The cheapest paper published.

Send address to

W. L. BROWN & Co., Box 38, E., London, Ont.

THE CORRECT WAY TO FEED STRAW AND ROOTS.

The North British Agriculturalist, in reply to a correspondent, thus describes the proper method of feeding straw and roots together.—The straw should be cut one and one half inches long, and a heaped teaspoonful of salt mixed to each beast per day. The mixing process should be accomplished the day before the stuff is to be used, and water must be within the animal's reach. Hay for the horses should be cut three-quarters of an inch long and put into deep boxes before the animals. We prefer giving the bruised oats and a good Swiss turnip or two daily, separate from the cut hay. Rather less than an ounce of salt daily is plenty for a horse. They should get an ounce of niter every Saturday night. As to the question of pulping or straw-cutting (using a good deal will depend on the power available. If water-power can be obtained, so much the better, but if animal or steam power is employed the expense of the system will be increased. We should be surprised to find that our correspondent can keep nearly one-fourth more of cattle on his farm by means of pulping and straw cutting. If the animals get what they can eat they will consume more turnips pulped with safety than in any other way. The great advantages of pulping are that there is no choking or blowing, that feeders are enabled to have turnips, though in a mixed state, continually before cattle, and that cattle will consume more roots and, we think, take on fat and flesh rather quicker than with any other system of feeding. Deeper troughs will be required with pulped roots and cut straw than for the ordinary system practiced in the district in which our correspondent farms. We would not advise the addition of cake to the mixture, as it is, we think, too costly to be mixed up in such a heap, and is more satisfactorily given by itself. It is a decided improvement, as preventing waste, to cut the hay given to horses, and yet more desirable is it to bruise the oats, but we would give the hay and oats separately.

DRY EARTH IN STABLES.

I am asking about the use of dry earth in a cow stable. The writer has seen it stated that earth which has been used in an earth-closet, is less valuable for manural purposes than the manure itself would have been without the admixture, he has planned to use the dry earth in his cow stable, but does not wish to do it to the detriment of his manure heap. I have tried to keep a watch of the discussion here and in England, on this subject, and have never seen anything tending to so strong an argument against the use of earth closet earth as the objection also indicated. Dr. Voelcker, who is a very high authority, published the results of his investigation as to the value of the earth closet manure, showing that it was very much less than the advocates of the system had claimed. When I saw him in London, I asked him how he accounted for the small amount of fertilizing matter in the samples analyzed. His reply was that there is but a small amount in the manure itself, nearly the whole of all animal faeces consisting of water and refuse matter of little fertilizing value, the nitrogen and fertilizing manural matter, though large in the aggregate when large populations are considered, are small when compared with the large amount of earth used in the closet. I especially asked him whether there was through oxidation or otherwise, any actual destruction of fertilizing parts, this is distinctly disclaimed, and said that the only bearing of his criticism was, that his analysis showed the same small proportion of manural, that a mathematical calculation of the quantity and character of the faeces, and the quantity of the earth would indicate. I shall say that, unquestionably, the use of earth in a cow stable must be productive of the very best results, not only as saving all the fertilizing matter present, but also, and very largely, by reason of the development of available plant food in the earth itself, in consequence of the chemical action going on in the manure it contains. In addition to this, the increase of bulk, enabling us to spread the manure more evenly over the ground, and the increased effect of the manure as mulch or covering, when used as a top-dressing, constitute a sufficient reason for the use of earth in very liberal quantities. I have little doubt that my correspondent's experiment in this direction, will result satisfactorily.—American Agriculturalist

CURE FOR THE EPIZOOTIC.—The indications are that this epidemic, in a milder form, however, than any in the past, has already attacked the Quebec horses, many of which are to be noticed in the streets sneezing and coughing, or with their muzzles covered with mucous matter. European servants have predicted that there will be trouble with horses from now to the middle of May next, such as we have never before had. They assert that there are now found in the atmosphere particles of the dust, red in appearance like cayenne, tasteless, but which induce sneezing, followed by the well known epizootic. Owners of horse flesh are cautioned not to use their horses roughly, or at all, during an attack. Keep them well blanketed, and rub lard or olive oil on the throat morning, noon, and night. In Paris, Major Bayley, the famous French horseman, says out of scores and scores of diseased horses he did not lose three cases. He used medicine but he followed this treatment, and said good grooming was the secret of his success. The fact is, in this country, we overworked and overstrained our horses. You might as well undertake to work a man when suffering from typhoid fever as to work a horse with this often fatal disease.

HUMOROUS.

An Indiana man could not understand what benefit his wife derived from wearing false teeth, until in the course of an altercation she hung on his left ear for a few brief seconds, during which he executed a mazourka around his bed-room, and called all the "bald-headed angels" to witness that he would go to Utah the next day and become a Mormon.

The epizootic is around again, and the horaces are running up enormous laundry bills, by using from five to ten pocket-handkerchiefs a day. Most of these creatures get not pay aside from their board, and are obliged to reach a good way to meet this extra expense.

An Oswego bully-goat broke up a base ball match by butting both sides off the field. And so it seems that goats are good for something besides eating old brooms and fruit cans, and knocking little children over endways. That Oswego goat is now valued at four hundred and fifty dollars.

When an amateur farmer in Delaware county read in his local paper that the neighborhood was full of rail hunters, he took a shot gun and sat up three successive nights watching his rail fence. He knows the difference now between a rail bird and a furo rail.

"Are you registered, Jemmy?" asked one Irish voter of another, whom he met on Tompkins Square. "Faith, an' I am. Sure the census man came round to me house two months ago, and tuck me wid the childer an' the old woman. Sure, we're all registered loike decent people, so we are," replied the proud citizen.

Some weeks ago a Detroit wife disguised her chirography and wrote her husband a love letter under an assumed name. He answered it very promptly, and a correspondent ensued which lasted for six weeks. He finally threatened to commit suicide in case his unknown correspondent did not meet him, and his wife then had a parlor seizure and exhibited the letters. The attempts of the husband to laugh and declare that he knew her handwriting all the time, and wanted to see how far she would go, were among the most lamentable failures of the present and year.

Anna Dickinson says she does not see any sense in pull back dresses. This is very true, but it isn't sense that men are looking for when they gaze on a travelling pull-back.

There is an animal in Pennsylvania that knows how to run a camp meeting. It is the skunk. Five of these little animals ran a camp meeting out of a village recently.

A HUSKING BEE.

Did you ever see one? You may have heard of them, but that counts nothing, did you ever take part in one? Well, you have missed a treat if you never did, that let us tell you.

We speak of a real old-fashioned husking bee, none of your half-and-half affairs. Of a gathering of the young folks for miles around, with a sprinkling of middle-aged ones for ballast; of a barn floor heaped high with yellow-husked corn, bursting to be stripped, of youth and maiden paired off and anxious to heap the rustling husks high around them. Where song, joke, laughter, repartee and jollity hold high carnival, and where every youth seeks for the red ear of corn as earnestly as ever alchemist sought for the philosopher's stone.

All this and more that pen can not portray, the little bits of color and incident which compose the picture, is there to be seen. And then, when the corn has all been undressed and put away in its little bin, then comes the good old-fashioned supper, spiced with blushing cheeks and homely gallantry, a supper of round substantial, pork and beans and pumpkin pies, then to be shook down with a boisterous, good-natured dance and frolic, after which "waiting" upon the girls home, frames the picture and tunes up every heart.

We don't see them very often now-a-days, these glorious husking bees. Like quilting bees and apple parings they have grown out of date, and in their stead we have corn-husking machines at which an over-fed booby will stand and disrobe more corn ears in an hour than a good-sized husking bee could do in a night. But there isn't half the fun, for the machine never stops to kiss anybody when a red ear is found, and nobody dances but the man who feeds it. It may be more rapid, but, like the old woman, we like the good old-fashioned way the best.

—Blenheim, 10th con., has an excellent Literary Society.

—The Holman Opera Troupe have been on a tour through the Province.

—Mr. McIntosh is the name of the newly appointed Collector of Customs at Kincardine.

—A new Grange of the Ontario Patrons of Husbandry has been organized in School Section No. 8, Township of Grey.

—Arkona people need not despair for want of secret societies. They have lodges of Free Masons, Oddfellows, Orangemen, Templars and Grangers.

—The foreman of the Grand Jury, at the Kent Assizes in Chatham, became severely ill on Friday morning, and the Judge swore in Mr. Moore in his stead.

—Farmers are busily engaged in securing the turnip crop at present. The crop, generally speaking, is good. Potatoes have mostly been taken up and housed, and are a good yield.

—Seaford Council has passed a by-law granting a bonus of \$10,000 to Dr. Coleman, on condition of his establishing a machine shop. It is said the people will vote the by-law down.

—Mr. Allan Blair, Lake Shore, Pico River, threshed 100 bushels of Scotch wheat off two and one-half acres, the average number of sheaves it took to make a bushel was twenty, this does not look like the Scotch wheat being run out.

Commercial Intelligence.

CHEESE MARKET.

INGERSOLL.

Oct. 12, 1875. — Fifteen factories registered 7,065 boxes. One sale recorded of 900 boxes, of Sept. and Oct. make, at 11c. One buyer reports having bought 6,000 boxes during market hours, most of which were not placed on the bulletin board. Eleven cents is freely offered for Sept and Oct make, and holders are firm in asking an advance on these figures.

Oct. 5, 1875. — 14 factories offered 9,150 boxes. 3,850 boxes were sold. 900 boxes, August make, at 10c; 1,750 Sept. and Oct., at 10c; 500 do, at 10c; and 700 do, at 11c. Market dull. Several thousand boxes were sold since last Market day at 9c to 10c for August, 10c to 10c for Sept. and Oct., and 11c. offered for balance of season, but manufacturers want 12c.

LONDON, ONT.

Oct. 10, 1875. — The market on this date was thinly attended. Some 750 boxes were offered for sale, and a good portion sold at 10c and 11c.

LITTLE FALLS.

Oct. 11, 1875. — 10,000 boxes offered and 8,000 boxes were sold at 13c. Five lots were offered 13c., but were held at 14c.

These prices are equal in gold as follows: — 13c U. S. is 11 50 gold; 13c is 11 50; 14c is 12 02 Market firm.

New York market, 11c. is the outside figure. Exports since 1st January to October 1st, is 1,293,851 boxes. Same time last year, 1,350,644 boxes.

Table with columns for New York, Liverpool, and London quotations for week ending Oct 12, 1875. Includes rows for Gold, Exchange, Prime, Receipts, Exports, Cable, and Telegram.

HARD TIMES.

THE FARMER'S WON'T BRING IN THEIR GRAIN. Several complaints are made about farmers not bringing in their produce, and this is the reason our towns are suffering. We may say, from the lateness of the harvest, and the amount of work to be performed in the way of fall ploughing and other work, have prevented them from making our markets as lively as they should be at this time of the year.

LONDON MARKET.

Dehl Wheat, \$1.60 to \$1.73; Treadwell, \$1.55 to \$1.67; Red Winter, \$1.55 to \$1.60; Spring, 1.60 to 1.75; Barley, per 100, \$1.20 to \$1.60; Peas, \$1.08 to \$1.13; Oats, 90c. to 94c.; Corn, \$1.20; Beans, Dec. to \$1.21; Rye, \$1.05 to \$1.10; Buckwheat, \$1.

MONTEAL MARKET.

Montreal, Oct. 23. — Flour receipts 8,000 bbls.; sales 4,000 bbls. Market dull and prices nominally unchanged, but tending in buyers favor. Sales of \$1 100 extras \$3 25; to \$5.25; 100 fancy \$5.10; 200 spring extra \$4.35, 2500 Welland Casual spring extra on private terms, said to be about \$4.87; 300 strong bakers \$5.10, and 600 city bags at \$2.

Grain nominal. Provisions unchanged. Ashes—Pots auct.; firas, \$4.55 to \$4.95; pearls nominal.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Buffalo, Oct. 22. — Cattle—receipts 935 head, making the total supply for the week, 11,101 head. The market was dull and slow. Only 17 cars of fresh arrivals on sale, the balance were shipped out, leaving the yards bare of stock.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts to-day 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week, 18,500 head. The market was flat, dealers refusing to sell at the prices offered, shipping East in preference. Those not shipped to day will be to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. The only transactions were 213 Illinois sheep, averaging 93 lbs. at \$5.10. All fresh arrivals were through consignment.

Hogs.—Receipts 5,200 head, making the total for the week 29,100 head. The market was dull and heavy, receipts and prices lower. Yorkers at \$7 to \$7.75 for fair to good quality; heavy hogs at \$8.12 for good to choice.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 23. — Cotton steady; 14 3/16 for middling uplands. Flour reported dull and declining to-day; receipts 17,000 bbls., sales 11,000 bbls.; \$3.50 to \$5.60 for superfine state, \$5.65 to \$7.50 for common to choice extra state and western. Rye flour is quiet, \$3.25 to \$5.60.

Wheat dull and heavy; 1c to 2c lower; receipts 147,000 bushels; sales 40,000 bushels; \$1.03 to \$1.12 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.23 to \$1.26 for new and old No. 2 do; \$1.30 to \$1.31 for No. 2 Milwaukee.

Wheat: \$1.31 to \$1.36 for No. 1 spring, \$1.23 to \$1.41 for round new and old winter red western; \$1.21 to \$1.45 for amber do; \$1.32 to \$1.52 for white western.
 Bye quiet; receipts 3,000 bushels; sales none.
 Corn, the market is reported heavy; receipts 67,000 bushels; sales 51,000 bushels; 60c. to 70c. for steamer western mixed; 70c. to 70½c. for sail do; 71c. to 72c. for high mixed and yellow.
 Barley: dull, drooping; receipts \$56,000 bushels; sales 20,000; \$1 to \$1.15 common to prime 4 rowed state.
 Oats quiet; receipts 113,000 bushels, sales 36,000 bushels; 37c. to 47½c. for new mixed and white; 15c. to 52 for white.
 Pork firm: \$21.75 to \$21.85.
 Lard 14c. to 14½c. for steam.
 Butter 22c. to 31c. state and Pa.
 Cheese 6½c. to 13c. for common to prime.

Business Directory.

OFFICERS OF DOMINION GRANGE.

Worthy Master — Bro. S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ontario.
 Overseer — Bro. H. Leet, Danville, Quebec.
 Lecturer — Bro. A. Gilford, Meaford, Ontario.
 Steward — Bro. S. E. Phillips, Schomberg, Ontario.
 Assistant Steward — Bro. H. S. Loscoe, Norwich, Ontario.
 Chaplain — Bro. Wm. Cole, Sarnia, Ontario.
 Treasurer — Bro. Adam Nichol, London, Ontario.
 Secretary — Bro. Thomas W. Dyas, Toronto, Ontario.
 Gatekeeper — Bro. R. I. Galer, Dunham, Quebec.
 Ceres — Sister Eaton, Napance.
 Pomona — Sister Whittlaw, Meaford.
 Flora — Sister Palmer, New Durham.
 Lady Assistant Steward — Sister Loscoe, Norwich, Ontario.
 Executive Committee — Bros. W. F. Campbell, Brantford; J. Manning, Schomberg; Capt. J. Burgess, Masonville; C. C. Abbott, Abbott's Corners; P. Q. B. Payne, Delaware.

OFFICERS OF LONDON DIVISION GRANGE.

Master — Fred'k Anderson, Wilton Grove, Ont.
 Overseer — Jonathan Jarvis, Ingersoll.
 Lecturer — Wm. Weld, "Farmer's Advocate," London.
 Steward — W. J. Anderson, Fernhill.
 Assistant Steward — Duncan McLean, St. Thomas.
 Chaplain — Sam'l Hunt, Lambeth.
 Treasurer — Benj. Payne, Delaware.
 Secretary — Wm. L. Brown, Hylo Park.
 Gatekeeper — Geo. E. Jarvis, Byron.
 Ceres — Mrs. Jarvis, Byron.
 Pomona — Mrs. Choate, Ingersoll.
 Flora — Mrs. Brown, Hylo Park.
 Lady Assistant Steward — Miss Jarvis, Ingersoll.
 Executive Committee — D. McKenzie, Hylo Park; Sam'l Hunt, Lambeth; Thos. Choate, Ingersoll.
 Will Secretaries of other Divisions please furnish us with a list of their officers for publication.

NEW GRANGES.

Masters and Deputies who organize Granges will confer a favor on us, and likewise be a benefit to the Order at large, by sending the name of the Grange, officers, &c., as soon as possible.

DIVISION GRANGES.

19 Lennox and Addington — James Daily, Master, Newburgh; W. N. Harris, Secretary, Napance.
 20 Simcoe, County of Simcoe — Charles Drury, Master, John Darby, Secretary, Barrie.
SUBORDINATE GRANGES.
 233. Moncreiff — James Livingston, Master, Moncreiff; Alex. Stewart, Secretary, Grey.
 234. Newry, County of Huron — Henry Smith, Master, Newry; G. Richmond, Secretary, Newry.
 235. Town Line, Amaranth, County of Dufferin — Thomas W. Myers, Master, Shelbourne; John W. Stone, Secretary, Shelbourne.
 236. Flower of the Forest, County of Huron — D. McDonald, Master, Molsworth; Arch. McDonald, Secretary, Molsworth.
 237. Archerton, County of Simcoe — Wm. Kerr, Master, Elmvald; John Barnett, Secretary, Elmvald.
 238. Liskard, County of Durham — Thomas Staples, Master, Liskard; R. Staples, Secretary, Liskard.
 A new Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized at the residence of Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons, Thornedale, on Tuesday last, by Mr. J. Brown, Master of Cherry Grove Lodge assisted by Mr. Forsythe. The following officers were elected:
 Master, Mr. Robert McGuffin; Overseer, Mr. Robert Fitzsimons; Lecturer, Mr. Solomon Vining; Steward, Mr. Thomas Hogg; Assistant Steward, Mr. George Holland; Chaplain, Mr. Edward Largo; Treasurer, Mr. Richard Logan, Secretary, Mr. George Bryan. Gate Keeper, Mr. Thomas Chalmers, Pomona, Mrs. Robert McGuffin, Ceres, Mrs. Thomas Fitzsimons, Flora, Miss Annie McGuffin, Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Mary A. Bryan.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. — About the candidate you mention who was reported unfavorable by the committee, you were perfectly right in demanding a ballot. If the reception or rejection of a candidate rested with the committee, a ballot would be no use at all; on the contrary, if the candidate is found unworthy by the committee, they have the rejection in their own hands when balloting.
 M. S. T. — The election would be illegal and also the rejection, so that the candidate could again apply for admission.
 DEAR GRANGER. — Would you kindly inform me if our Society or any Grange is entitled to be incorporated under the general act and o' lige Toronto, Oct. 4, 1875. G.F.S.
 [No. We do not think it could come under the provisions of the Act (Con. Stat. Canada, Cap. 71) Respecting Charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations, nor of 37th Vic., Cap. 34. It has always been the wish of the writer to see our Association incorporated, and it will be one of the objects of the GRANGER to advocate the obtaining a special Act for that purpose. — Ed. GRANGER.]

NEW NEIGHBORS.

Within the window's scant recess,
 Behind a pink geranium flower,
 She sits and sews, and sews and sits,
 From patient hour to patient hour
 As woman-like as marble is,
 As woman-like as death might be —
 A terrible death condemned to make
 A feat at life perpetually
 Wondering, I watch to pity her,
 Wondering, I go my restless ways,
 Content, I think the untamed thoughts
 Of free and solitary days.
 Until the mournful dusk begins
 To drop upon the quiet street,
 Until upon the pavement far
 There falls the sound of coming feet —
 The sound of happy, hastening feet,
 Tender as kisses on the air —
 Quick as if touched by unseen lips,
 Blushes the little statue there,
 And woman-like as young life is,
 And woman-like as joy may be,
 Tender with color, litho with love,
 She starts, transfigured gloriously,
 Superb in one transcendent glance —
 Her eyes, I see, are burning black —
 My little neighbor, smiling, turns
 And throws my unasked pity back.
 I wonder is it worth the while
 To sit and sew from hour to hour,
 To sit and sew with eyes of black
 Behind a pink geranium flower?
 — Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in Harper.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

(Written Specially for the Granger.)

BY R. F. B.

Second class to Carlisle, night express, I took my ticket, and, hurrying down the platform, secured my place just as the train was moving out of the station.

Now, amongst my numerous faults, and failings, I possess a bearish unsocial proclivity for traveling alone, and when I perceived that, in the hurry of the moment, I had unwittingly become the fellow traveller of another man, my first impulse was to change into another carriage, but the now rapid rate of the train nipped my unsocial project in the bud.

As I was fairly "looked for it," like a philosopher as I am, I accepted the inevitable, and, wrapping myself in my travelling rug with a haughty reserve, stretched myself for a sleep on the opposite seat, determining to ignore as far as possible the existence of a second person in the compartment. Naturally, before closing in slumber, my eyes wandered over in the direction of my fellow traveller, as the only object of languid interest that presented itself.

A closer scrutiny of his face revealed to me a man of striking appearance and expression, and, to judge from his shoulders, of large and powerful frame. His features, embosomed as they were in a mass of coal black hair, were invisible, with the exception of a well formed but somewhat pronounced aquiline nose, while his eyes, jet black, bright and piercing, at once struck an observer as indicative of nervous energy and resolute determination.

As I lay, glancing at him from time to time, the impression began to steal over me that somewhere and at some bygone time we had met. Where and when was it I had seen him before? I raked up all the prominent events and incidents of my past life for the last few years, but to no purpose. Still, memory, like a will of the wisp, would keep flashing before my mind's eye — treacherous jabs that she is — the hazy conviction that, at some time and on some occasion we had met, but to identify him with anyone that I had previously known was impossible. At last I gave up the attempt and put down the idea as one of the tricks of fancy.

Just as I had come to this conclusion, the subject of my observation, after taking a brief and apparently unconcerned survey of me, spoke.

"Going far?"
 "To Carlisle," I answered.
 Directly he spoke, my impression of a prior acquaintance vanished like mist before the gale. The voice I certainly had never heard, and the face — well, when I began to examine it more closely, had deceived me.

He did not renew this brief attempt at conversation, and, left again to my own thoughts, I shut my eyes and commenced to wander through other fields and avenues of thought.

This time my cogitations took a more pleasing and tangible complexion. I thought of a pair of brown eyes, whose natural brightness would be enhanced about seven hours hence, and, with very pardonable "spooniness" of a married man of one year's standing, commenced to wonder what my wife — delightful idea of proprietorship to the newly married mind — would be doing without me. A few glasses of good "October," which I had imbibed with sundry friends before starting, were not bad physical accompaniments to such soothing and pleasant thoughts, and, ere long, under the combined influence of the "nut-brown" eyes (pardon me for using such a simile) and ale, I gradually sunk into sleep.

I awoke up with a start after one of those disturbed, dreamful, broken railway sleeps, just as we glided into a station, and stopped at the platform. I rose to my feet, and, looking at my watch, ascertained that I had slept more than five hours, and that, consequently, we were nearing the end of our journey.

My fellow traveller was still sitting in almost exactly the same place as when I went to sleep, and as I rose to look at my watch by the light of the lamp, looked up from some brochure he had been perusing, and spoke.

"What station is this?"
 "Lancaster, I believe," I replied.
 "We are not far from Carlisle, I suppose," he asked.
 "An hour and a half will take us to Carlisle," I answered.
 "An hour and a half," he repeated absently to himself. "It is so long since I have travelled this road that I have almost forgotten the stations."

"Indeed," I replied, "I suppose you have been abroad?"

"No, I have been out of the world," answered my fellow-traveller, in a solemn and sepulchral voice. "Yes, buried alive in a living tomb," he continued, as if speaking to himself.

"I liberty is awed," I replied, at a loss to account for this strange outburst.

"Yes, doubtly so, eye a thousandfold so when one has been denied it for years," he replied with increasing vehemence. "Imprisoned, cabled and confined within four bare walls, denied almost the blessed light of heaven."

"You have been unfortunate," I answered, wondering whether I was travelling with an ex-convict or an escaped lunatic.

This latter surmise received an unpleasantly strong confirmation when, after a short pause, he suddenly commenced, in a calm and argumentative voice.

"Now, what is your opinion of a lunatic. I suppose you hold the usual mistaken idea that they are dangerous to society, and should be deprived of their liberty. For my part, I consider them, in nine cases out of ten, to be most estimable people, overruled by a tyrannical majority.

He paused for an answer and looked at me with what I thought a peculiarly wild expression. Knowing the importance of humoring him, I answered.

"I thoroughly agree with you. I consider many persons have been most unjustly deprived of their liberty. I verily believe many private asylums to be nothing else but hells on earth, to use strong language.

This answer appeared to awaken a new train of thought in his mind, for he answered in a vehement and excited tone.

"Yes, you hit the right nail on the head there. Dens of infamy that they are, and it is I that know it to my bitter cost. Thank God! I have broken the bonds and burst the fetters. Yes," he continued, suddenly becoming calm again, "I suppose, according to the orthodox term, I am an escaped lunatic."

All remaining doubt as to the real character of my fellow traveller now vanished. His last statement confirmed what his wild look and incoherent jargon indicated. I was in the same compartment with an escaped, and, in all probability, dangerous lunatic. I knew my best plan was to humor him by appearing to agree with everything he said, and, at the same time, keep his mind engaged by argument, so I replied.

"Very true; it is my opinion that many of such places are a disgrace to our civilization. But, after all, who is to decide when a man is a lunatic, how can you define the term?"

"That is just what I say," he answered, apparently quite taken up with the new idea; "every man may be said, more or less, to be a lunatic, according to the strict meaning of the term. I look at it in this way. It simply goes by numbers. The so-called sane people are in the majority, they imprison and deprive their insane fellow-creatures of their liberty. If we were in the majority, and vice versa, our masters in a minority, we would be sane and they the lunatics.

"I consider that many very estimable persons have been deprived of their liberty simply from being slightly peculiar in their manner of living," I answered, but resuming my plan of argument, "what is your opinion of eccentricity?"

"Well, I consider it, in many cases, to be a sign of superior strength of mind. A man scorns to jog along in the old beaten track, like a beast of burden, and has sufficient strength of mind to step out of it and let his actions be guided by independence and freedom of thought."

"I quite agree with you," I replied. "After all, what slaves we all are to custom."

To this my fellow-traveller did not answer, but remained silent for a few minutes, and then recommenced, but on a totally different subject. Looking up from the floor, where he had been gazing and muttering to himself, he suddenly blurted out without any preface,

"Can you lend me a razor?"

"Now for what legitimate purpose a man could want with such an article, under the present circumstances and in that place, did not appear very plain to me, and I naturally concluded that, to accede to his request, would be exceedingly unadvisable, so I commenced,

"I beg your pardon, but I really have not got one with me."

"But he was not thus to be put off."

"Have no razor, and shave, do you scrape yourself with a pen-knife?"

My first fib, tottering to its fall, naturally required another to pick it up.

"Well, I am very sorry, but I believe I have forgotten it."

"Come now, no prevarication; you are lying. I want that razor and I intend to have it," he said, roughly. He had risen in a threatening manner to his feet, and I saw, for the first time, that he was a big powerful man, half a head taller than me, to make a struggle would have been madness. My only plan was to give it him.

"Well, I can look," I said.

I reluctantly opened my carpet bag, and, as all luck would have it, the topmost article was my dressing case.

"Try that," he said, with a sardonic grin, pointing to the article in question, and still standing over me.

Of course the razor was in its place when I opened the case. He stretched out his hand eagerly for it, and, discarding a hastily formed idea of throwing it out of the window, I handed it to him.

"Now that's what I call common sense on your part," he said, re-acting himself and handling the razor like a child playing with a toy; then opening it he felt the edge critically.

"Mind don't spoil the edge," I said, anxious to resume a conversation.

"Now confess," he said, suddenly, fixing his piercing eyes full upon me, "ain't you half scared to death?"

"Why should I be? What is there to be frightened of?" I replied, with an assumed carelessness of tone I was far from feeling.

"I suppose you think I am going to take a dry shave?" he replied, sarcastically.

"Something of that sort, I suppose."

"Would to God it were only that," he answered, excitedly and earnestly, "oh that an inexorable destiny did not impel me to use this razor upon you in the way it has been foreordained."

My blood curdled. I was horror struck. His rhapsody pointed me out as the victim of some murderous action. My head swam, a sickening sensation came over me, and all my schemes for keeping him engaged in conversation were dashed to the winds. I sat in a kind of stupor.

"Well, after all," he continued, again drifting away into speculation, "what is this life to a man of reflection? A weary, dreary, dismal, monotonous round of care and trouble, just turning a crank of hateful drudgery; a mere mill horse existence, round and round, till one drops down, worn out with the so-called duties of life."

(To be Continued.)

VALUE OF SHORTHORN BULLS.

The following extract from an address by Chas. Lowder written in the Iowa Live Stock Gazette —

Bulls are valuable only as they are capable of producing uniform good stock. The progressive farmer having come to a correct conclusion as to what constitutes excellence in a good steer, and knowing what kind of cows he has to breed from, would naturally inquire, "How shall I know a good bull?" And what are the characteristics of a good breeding bull? As a law of nature, "like tends to produce like." A bull tends to breed like himself. He transmits to his offspring that only which he has himself. If his ancestors, both male and female, were uniform in all that constitutes excellence, and he is individually good, he may be depended upon for producing good stock. But if part of his ancestors only were good, and the others bad, he may transmit to his offspring bad qualities as well as good. He can transmit to his offspring only what he has himself. What he has is mainly derived from his ancestors, yet he may have lost or gained by a good or bad system of breeding, feeding and training. Hence the pedigree of a bull should be good. This is of first importance. That is, as nearly all the blood in his veins as possible should be derived from good ancestors. A short pedigree, with only five or six sires, if they were all good, may be worth more than a long pedigree descended from Favorite, if the last five or six sires were inferior bulls. A long pedigree is not necessarily a good one, nor a short pedigree absolutely a bad one. The value of a pedigree is estimated not only by its length but also by its quality. In selecting a bull to breed from, the value of his dam should be taken into consideration as well as that of the sire; her milking qualities should not be overlooked. A bull from a cow that is a good milker is worth more, other things being equal, than one from a poor milker. As hinted above, the value of a bull depends upon his power to produce uniform good calves. Some bulls, of great individual merit, lack this power, while other bulls throw calves better than themselves or the cows to which they are bred. This latter is one of the characteristics of a good bull.

It is impossible for any one to always tell how bulls will breed until they are tested; yet the intelligent and careful farmer or herdman can guess, with approximate certainty, as to the general character of the get. A good breeding bull must not only be like a bull, but he must look like a bull; that is, he must not look like a cow; he must be masculine in appearance. And this holds good as well in the pure Shorthorn as in the scrub or any other breed. A good bull is as much entitled to the peculiar eye, head, horn, neck, shoulders and chest that it characterizes him as a male, as a man is entitled to his beard and the peculiar expression of the countenance. A bull with light jaws, narrow face and forehead, slim horns, thin neck and shoulders, is seldom an impressive sire of good things. He must be masculine in appearance. This does not imply that he must be coarse; on the contrary, he should be fine. Coarseness may be defined as unevenness, while fineness is the result of uniformity. Each part should be such that it fits smoothly and evenly to those adjoining it.

As has been said above, a bull is valuable only as his breeding is valuable. This depends, of course, to some extent, upon the cows to which he is used. Great extremes between sire and dam seldom match well together. The intelligent breeder, in making selections of his breeding bull, will have regard to the cows with which he is to be coupled. If they are under size, he will select a bull of good size, one that is not too large. Great extremes don't mix well. If his cows are very large and inclined to breed too much bone for the amount of flesh, he will select a bull of rather compact form and good fleshy qualities, but one that is not too much under size. The skillful breeder, before selecting his bull, should determine what he wants, and should be able to give an intelligent reason why he wants him; and, after having made his purchase, should know how to use him. The ability to answer intelligently to what, why and how, is as indispensable to the successful breeder of neat cattle, as it is to the man in any other profession.

RETIREMENT OF BRO. DYAS.

Bro. Dyas, in his last circular to Granges, intimates his intention of retiring from the Secretaryship of the Dominion Grange, a position which he has held since its organization. In his valedictory he says:—

"On the 2nd day of June, 1874, when, with a handful of members and an empty exchequer, we organized our Dominion Grange, I accepted the position of Secretary. Since that date we have had many troublesome times; but we made a good fight, and have come through conquerors. The Dominion Grange is now morally, numerically, and financially, a success, and as it was with the idea of aiding it to become so that I accepted office, now that the fact is accomplished, I feel that I have a right to retire, and allow some other brother to go on with the work. This will be my last circular to you as Secretary of the Dominion Grange, as I feel compelled to decline re-election. The Grange is now such a success in Canada that the work in connection with the Secretary's office is more than I can do justice to, and I wish to see the position held by some one who can give it more time and attention than I possibly can. I thank you all for the many kind words and friendly letters of which I have from time to time been the recipient, and I especially thank you for the patience with which you have rested under the many delays which are inseparable from the working of a new organization by new hands."

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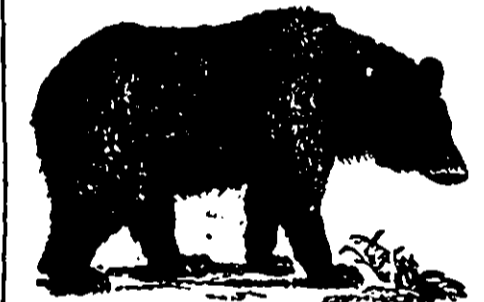
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