

# THE CANADIAN GRANGER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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

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## Canadian Granger.

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### Poetry.

#### The Highway Cow.

The hue of her hide was a dusky brown,  
Her body was lean and her neck was slim,  
One horn turned up and the other down,  
She was green of vision and long of limb;  
With a Roman nose and a short stump tail,  
And ribs like the hoops on a home-made pail.

Many a mark did her body bear;  
She had been a target for all things known;  
On many a scar the dusky hair  
Would grow no more where it once had grown;  
Many a passionate, parting shout  
Had left upon her a lasting spot.

Many and many a well-aimed stone,  
Many a brickbat of goodly size,  
And many a cudgel, swiftly thrown,  
Had brought the tears to her bovine eyes;  
Or had bounded off from her bony back,  
With a noise like the sound of a rifle crack.

Many a day had she passed in the pound,  
For helping herself to her neighbor's corn;  
Many a cowardly cur and hound  
Had been transfixed on her crumpled horn;  
Many a teapot and old tin pail  
Had the farmer boys tied to her time-worn tail.

Old Deacon Gray was a pious man,  
Though sometimes tempted to be profane,  
When many a weary mile he ran  
To drive her out of the growing grain.  
Sharp were the pranks she used to play  
To get her fill and to get away.

She knew when the Deacon went to town;  
She wisely watched him when he went by;  
He never passed her without a frown  
And an evil gleam in each angry eye;  
He would crack his whip in a surly way,  
And drive along in his "one-hoss shay."

Then at his homestead she loved to call,  
Lifting his bars with crumpled horn;  
Nimbly scaling his garden wall,  
Helping herself to his standing corn;  
Eating his cabbages, one by one,  
Hurrying home when her work was done.

Often the Deacon homeward came,  
Humming a hymn from the house of prayer,  
His hopeful heart in a tranquil frame,  
His soul as calm as the evening air;  
His forehead smooth as a well-worn plow,  
To find in his garden that highway cow.

His human passions were quick to rise,  
And striding forth with a savage cry,  
With fury blazing from both his eyes,  
As lightnings flash in a summer sky,  
Redder and redder his face would grow,  
And after that creature he would go.

Over the garden, round and round,  
Breaking his pear and apple trees;  
Trampling his melons into the ground,  
Overturning his hives of bees;  
Leaving him angry and badly stung,  
Wishing the old cow's neck was wrung.

The mosses grew on the garden wall;  
The years went by with their work and play;  
The boys of the village grew strong and tall,  
And the gray-haired farmers passed away;  
One by one, as the red leaves fall,  
But the highway cow outlived them all.

All earthly creatures must have their day,  
And some must have their months and years,  
Some in dying will long delay;  
There is a climax to all careers;  
And the highway cow at last was slain  
In running a race with a railway train.

All into pieces at once she went,  
Just like the savings banks when they fail;  
Out of the world she was swiftly sent;  
Little was left but her old stump tail.  
The farmers' cornfields and gardens now  
Are haunted no more by the highway cow.

—Cal. Agriculturist.

EGENE J. HAYS.

### Purchasing Implements.

The season of the year has arrived when our members will be necessitated in purchasing a great quantity of different kinds of machinery and implements. A number of manufacturers have made liberal offers for large orders and cash; they, with the society, have seen the evils of a system which is alike detrimental to both farmer and manufacturer, and have readily availed themselves of the principles advocated by the society—to do away with agents and deal for cash directly with the manufacturer. Very few of them but have more or less suffered from this pernicious system of long credit and agent's fees. It is quite evident there is no advantage to any manufacturer to continue longer in this way of doing business.

What they want is for the society to sell on the Grange principle. At present the manufacturer is in the hands of his agents, and depends on them to make his sales. The farmer is just as responsible for the employment of agents by manufacturers as they are themselves; they have been mutually fostered and encouraged by both, and they have become so used to this system that it appears to be hard to give it up. Nor can the principles of the Grangers on this question be carried out in a day; time will be required. To start with, all farmers are not members of the organization, nor are all manufacturers agreed to abolish agents and adopt a cash system, not but they (the manufacturers) are fully convinced that the Grange system is right, but they are afraid to trust their sales in the hands of the society until it becomes more general. Manufacturers complain that it is impossible to deal with farmers otherwise than drawing an article to their doors and pressing them to purchase—in fact, that they never knew their wants until told by some agent. Agents are no more acceptable to manufacturers than to the farmers. What the manufacturer looks at is how to abolish agents and not injure his sales. He must depend solely upon the Grange society for this, as he has to a certain extent thrown himself into their hands. Why we urge this so strongly, we understand a number of members are purchasing from agents in the usual way, paying their 25 per cent. for agent's fees, &c. This is a direct violation of the spirit of our Order; although the principles do not dictate when and how to purchase, yet it looks for members to be consistent. Manufacturers are willing to deal with the Order for cash and a respectable order, but they complain that the Grangers do not carry out their part of the bargain. With the offers made, we fail to see why not only members of the Order, but also every farmer, cannot see the gain by dealing on Grange principles. The assertion that everybody can buy as cheap as Grangers for cash is not true, for the one is supposed to buy in a body and the other as an individual. The various circulars sent by manufacturers and dealers, headed "private and confidential," does not show that manufacturers and dealers wish to entrust their prices only to an organization which will not expose them. In conclusion, we hope our members and manufacturers will work mutually for each others' interests.

### Protection to Agriculture, &c.

So much has been said of late upon this subject, and the matter is of such vital importance to the well-being of the community, the farmers included, that we make no apology for recurring to it. Our neighbors of the States appear to have had enough of protection for the present. They have thoroughly tried the system, in the full belief of its beneficial operation, and we need hardly say how utterly it has failed and broken down. They have imposed duties of thirty, forty and sixty per

cent. on every commodity that was at all likely to compete with their own labor; and it is a notorious fact that these high duties have not prevented the importation of any one commodity, be it a necessary or a luxury, that has been thus heavily taxed. In proof of this, we may refer to a paper read at the "Social Science Conference," held at Philadelphia in June of the present year, by Mr. Lorin Blogett, Commissioner of Customs in that city. Speaking of the ineffectiveness of high duties to protect the manufacturer, or to prevent importation, he said:—"Perhaps the silk importations into the United States is the best single illustration. For twelve years past, under the Act of June 30, 1864, manufacturers of silk have paid the heavy duty of sixty per cent. *ad valorem*; yet the manufacture of silks has flourished greatly in France, and the values imported—starting at \$8,936,182, rose steadily to \$36,448,628 in 1871-2, which was the highest to which they attained; and even under the present great general depression, they remain at \$24,516,415 for the fiscal year 1874-5, with almost exactly the same proportion for the present year." Here, then, we have a distinct and clear view of the operation of a protective tariff; the importation of a luxury, which started in the year 1864 under a duty of sixty per cent., at, say in round numbers, nine millions of dollars, reaching in the course of seven years to four times the amount, or to thirty-seven millions of dollars. Of course the Government got the taxes, and spent them extravagantly, which no doubt assisted to bring on the depression that has lasted ever since 1873. And yet this luxurious commodity still continues to be imported to three times the amount at which it started in 1864, under the present duty. The same progress was made in the importation of iron, under what was assumed to be a protective duty, which we could easily show if space would permit, as well as in many other commodities, which finally brought on the *glut*—impoverishing the country by the destruction of unused capital and the loss of the labor of tens of thousands of workmen. If it be necessary further to show the evils of our neighbors' experience of the protective system, and the prospective condition in which it is likely to land them, according to their own opinions, we may quote a sentence or two from the New York Times of September last, to the following effect. The writer says:—"The principal danger which now threatens our export trade, and especially our exports of manufactured articles, is the severity of the taxation which is imposed on our imports. In the long run the imports must pay for the exports. When the foreigner is reduced to the alternative of paying gold in large quantities for our commodities, or of doing without them, he must do without them. We may buy back our bonds, and pay our debts, but we shall never have the full benefit of our natural advantages until consumers are permitted to buy in whatever markets they please, without submitting to taxation for the benefit of selected industries." This is plain free trade doctrine, which has been evolved by the twelve years experience of the United States, under the strictest system of protection, and yet it does not intimate the most important evil of the system. In a speech of Governor Tilden lately delivered at Saratoga, he brought prominently forward the dependence of society on the operation of demand and supply. He said "In the great metropolis in which his home was situated, and its immediate suburbs, there was something like 500,000 families, and probably none of those families would know what food they would have on their tables to-morrow, yet they would all go to market without the least concern, with the expectation of finding what they required to consume." Now

following out the train of thought apparently indicated by these words, it is manifestly important that these masses of people, nine-tenths of whom all the world over, belong to the working classes, should be at all times employed, so that they might always have the necessary cash to purchase the supplies they might require. Any system, therefore, of trade or commerce that prevents the continuance of the demand for labor, not only injures and demoralizes the people wherever it takes place, but in the present state of the world it injures, more or less, every other community. It is notorious that this general depression of trade has brought on a general lowness of prices, not only of manufactures, but of food and raw material, which can only be accounted for, as the crops have not been excessive, by the slackness in the demand for labor at present in all countries. Upon the permanent employment of the people must depend the prosperity of a country. It should, therefore, be the first care of statesmen to promote it, as whatever injures so large a number of the people as comprise the working classes of any country must inevitably injure the whole community; and this has always been the case with all protective systems, and always will be. Yet this is the system of commerce that at the next general election the farmers of the Dominion are invited to vote for, under the pretense that their interests are sacrificed by the imposition of a duty on grain by the United States. We have previously pointed out the absurdity of this pretense. The market of England is always open to us free, besides those of several other countries in Europe, which pay the greatest prices for all kinds of raw produce, and to which the United States have also to export some of their surplus grain. It is a mere hollow pretense to assume that the farmers are injured by this duty on grain, as in spite of it, as we have before stated, we constantly export all kinds of agricultural produce to the States, which we should not do unless the price was sufficient to cover the duty as well as the necessary profit. It is an unaccountable delusion to suppose that any country or people can be benefited by imposing burdens upon themselves, by increasing the prices of goods by taxation, of which they are themselves to be the consumers. The Government may gain, but the consumer must pay all taxes, all expenses, and all profits.

### Politeness at Home.

The Christian Union says:—

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your best—your very best,—and by accident tear it, how profuse you are with your "never mind—don't think of it—I don't care at all." If a husband does it he gets a frown; if a child he is chastised.

"Ah! these are little things," say you. They tell mightily on the heart, be assured, little as they are.

A gentleman stops a friend's house and finds it in confusion. "He don't see anything to apologize for; never thinks of such matter; everything is all right," cold supper, cold room, crying children, "perfectly comfortable."

He goes home; his wife has taken care of the sick ones, and worked her life almost out. "Don't see why things can't be kept in order; there never were such cross children." No apologies except away from home.

Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely the golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound, those little words, "I thank you," or "you are very kind." Doubly, yes, trebly sweet from the lips we love, when heart-smiles make the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare, to grow glad at your approach, to bound away to do your pleasure before your request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority mingle politeness. Give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have the true secret of sending out into the world really finished gentlemen and ladies.

## The Farm.

### Hints, About Work for September.

**Threshing.**—The dry weather of July and August over a large portion of the East, has brought the wheat and rye into a condition of ripeness that will much facilitate early threshing. A large proportion of the grain was in the best condition for threshing as it came from the field. Many of the best farmers now haul their grain direct from the field to the machine. A second handling is thus avoided, and the straw may go into the stack in a better condition, or into the barn direct. With our usually dry harvest season there seems to be no reason for this double handling, and none to prevent the threshing of wheat, rye or oats directly from the field. Our own experience is decidedly in favor of this practice.

**Wheat or Rye.**—Rye is a little more than half the price of wheat. The chief reason why this crop is grown is that the soil is too poor to bring a crop of wheat. To grow a bushel of rye costs just as much as to produce a bushel of wheat. Either the rye is grown at a loss, or the wheat at a large profit. The former is the fact. Why then should rye be grown, excepting in those rare cases in which the straw is in demand for various purposes, and in which the profit of the crop thus lies? Only because the method of farming is poor, and therefore unprofitable. As a help to change the system, we might suggest that the manure used to grow a few acres of rye be used on half the number of acres of wheat, and the rest of the land be fallowed or sown to clover in the spring, as a means of renovation. But in some way wheat ought to take the place of rye in many districts where that is generally grown.

**Seed Wheat.**—To procure the largest, ripest grains for seed, some sheaves may be thrown upon the barn floor in a deep bed, and partly threshed with the flail, or by driving a pair of horses over them, without untying them. They may then be returned to the mow. This may seem like going back on machinery, and returning to by-gone fashions, but there are some things which can, and perhaps always will, be done best by hand, and this is one of them. Machine threshed grain is so much cracked or broken, that a large proportion is unfit for seed, and especially when we have to buy seed at double prices, or even more, much is saved by procuring hand threshed seed. In the way pointed out we get the ripest and largest grain, which makes the best seed.

**Sowing the Seed.**—How much seed per acre should be sown, is a question about which there are various opinions. It depends upon the kind of seed and the richness of the soil. It is pretty certain that a great deal of seed is wasted by over thick sowing. We have found one bushel per acre to produce more than five or six pecks upon similar ground, when sown early this month. But the soil was rich enough to yield 30 bushels per acre. Upon poorer ground this sowing would be too thin. If later sown more seed is needed. There is no question about the advantage of drill sowing over broadcast. To cover the seed by a common cultivator is a good substitute for drill sowing. Where the ground is at all cloddy, rolling after sowing will be of advantage; otherwise we leave the surface rough.

**Smut.**—As a preventive against smut, it will pay to "pickle" the seed. Steeping in strong brine, lime water, or stale urine, for three hours, are found effective in many cases. Perhaps the best method of pickling seed is to dissolve four ounces of blue stone (sulphate of copper) in one gallon of water, for every two bushels of seed. Heap the seed upon the barn floor, and sprinkle the solution over it; then mix thoroughly with the shovel until the moisture is spread evenly through the heap. Let it remain twelve hours, when the pickle will be absorbed, and the seed may be sown at once.

**Fertilizers.**—Where the soil has not been well dressed with rich, rotted manure, some active fertilizer will be useful. Now that we can procure guano guaranteed as to quality, we would choose this for fall use before any other purchased fertilizer. Superphosphate is generally most effective when used in the spring; 150 lbs. of guano, costing about \$4.50 per acre, would make a good dressing, to be harrowed in before sowing, or with the seed if it is sown broadcast.

**Surface Draining.**—When they are necessary, surface drains should be made as soon as the fields are sown, and not left until fall rains have come. Generally, to clear out the dead furrows on the higher parts of the field, and to make outlets from the lower parts, where surface water might accumulate, will be sufficient.

**Grass Seed.**—Timothy or orchard grass are better to be sown as soon as the wheat is drilled or covered than in the spring. A peck of the former, or six pecks of the latter, is not too much if the grass alone is to be sown. If clover is to be sown in the spring, four to six quarts of the former, or a bushel of the latter, would be a proper quantity per acre.

**Grasslands.**—Meadows and pastures may be top-dressed with advantage at any spare time during the month. Coarse manure had better be left in the yard to rot, but if any well rotted manure is on hand, it may be evenly spread, and the lumps broken by drawing a dull harrow or a log clod-crusher over it.

**Clover Seed.**—The high price of clover seed makes of advantage to save all that can be gathered. Five bushels of clover seed per acre may be saved, if it is made an object to do it. This is worth as much as an average crop of hay. The ground is not exhausted by it. By attaching a sheet-iron apron behind the cutter-bar, so that the rear part drags upon the ground, the heads may be gathered and raked into heaps by a boy following the machine. As the stalks are of little account for fodder, the clover may be exposed to the rain and wind without dam-

age, and with advantage, as the seed will hull out better for it. It may be raked up when perfectly dry, and put under cover to be thrashed in the winter. It is difficult to keep it dry by any way of stacking it out of doors.

**Cutting Corn.**—The value of corn-stalks for fodder is too often lost sight of in harvesting. To save the fodder as much as possible, the crop should be harvested as soon as the corn is glazed. After that nothing is gained by letting the crop stand, but much loss is risked by reason of storms or frosts. When the whole stalks are not cut, but only the tops above the ears, the fodder may be gathered soon after the first of this month. Binding in small sheaves is a good plan.

**Root Crops.**—Forward crops of mangels or beets may be thinned now to help out the fall feed. The more room the leaves have to spread, the riper and more nutritious the roots will be.

**Sheep.**—The whole flock should now be well looked after. Sheep intended for market should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Ewes intended to produce early lambs should not be stinted upon stubbles and bare pastures, but should be supplied liberally with all the food they can digest. They may now be coupled with the ram. For market lambs the Merino ewe crossed with a Cotswold ram is perhaps the best choice, giving large and rapidly grown lambs, which are easily fed and fattened. Experienced breeders have found no difficulty on account of the ram, nevertheless a moderate sized, compact, heavy bodied ram is preferable to a lanky rangy animal.

**Young Stock** of all kinds should be prepared for winter. Get them in good condition before the cold weather arrives, or all is lost now that has been gained by the summer's feed. To keep them steadily growing at all seasons is the secret of raising profitable animals.

**Swine.**—More improvement is noticeable in swine than in any other stock, but unless improvement is kept up by the use of thoroughbred males, the stock will go back. As a primary principle in breeding it may be said that a half-bred or grade male should never be used to produce stock. For a sow that produces ten young at once it is the very poorest economy to breed her to a poor male, no stock pays better to improve than swine, on account of the rapid increase.

**Agricultural Fairs.**—Every farmer should make a point of attending his County Fair and the State Fair that he can most conveniently reach. It matters little whether it is that of his own or an adjoining State. When there the most of his time should be given to examining the stock and implements as a study. Their valuable points should be found and contrasted, and notes made of these with the names of the breeders or the manufacturers. To study the various things exhibited, as though every visitor was a judge, and was expected to render a decision, would be time well employed.—American Agriculturist.

### Crops in England and Scotland.

#### IN ENGLAND.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.—A leading grain circular says: "Since Tuesday the weather has been very broken, with heavy gales and almost incessant rain. The progress of the harvest has been materially interrupted. Taking the kingdom generally, a large proportion of the wheat remains exposed in the fields. The home supply at the same time being limited, the demands of consumers have again been freely directed to foreign stocks, and these, as well as home grown, have further advanced in most markets, the latter as much as 1s. to 2s. per quarter. There was a moderate attendance at this market today, and a continued good demand, especially for white wheats, which improved 1d. to 2d., and red American 1d. per cental, but the latter was not in active request. Flour was 6d. per sack higher. Corn was in fair demand at 3d. per quarter above Tuesday's prices."

#### IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland this year intense heat and drought have had a decidedly injurious effect on cereals. Wheat, it is reckoned, will scarcely reach the average yield, though the quality is excellent. Straw will be very scant on most farms. Barley is an exceedingly light crop, that is, in quantity, not in weight per bushel, for the berry is large and plump. Oats are fair, in some instances good after lea, but thin and short after turnips. Harvest has been hastened on by at least a week, and a large quantity of the grain crops were prematurely ready for the reaper. The hay crop is, like our own, extraordinary both in quality and quantity, and has been well preserved. During the early part of July pastures were much improved by a few showers of rain, but drought followed, checking vegetation, and the grass season is, on the whole, poor, if we except mountain and hill grazings, which are reported in good trim. Turnips are suffering greatly for want of moisture. Potatoes look well, but are quite late. Beans are favorably reported from all quarters. Owing to the abundance of hill pasture, the fleecy flocks have largely improved in condition, but the heavy mortality in spring is manifest in the quantity of sheep that comes to market. Prices for mutton, though not for wool, are consequently higher than last year's by several shillings per head.

### Profitable Farming.

American Agriculturist: Cheap production is now the chief necessity of our agriculture. American farmers have now to compete with the whole world, and many of our competitors live very poorly and cheaply, and have land as cheap as ours. To compete with these we are under the disadvantage that we cannot live as poorly or as cheaply as they do, our higher civilization not admitting of it. We must, then, raise larger crops with the same labor that they do, or use our labor more effectively. Many

persons would have us believe that we must necessarily produce as high an average per acre as the English farmers do, or fail in our competition with them. There is no necessity for this. There is a point in production beyond which we cannot go with profit. The Kansas or Nebraska farmer, who grows 25 bushels of wheat every other year for 20 years upon his rich, cheap soil, without manure, and with a minimum of labor and cost, can easily compete with the English farmer, who pays an annual rent equal to the whole purchase money of his competitor's farm, and has to spend ten or twelve dollars per acre in manure. But if the western farmer should, by fertilizing his land, double its yield, the extra 25 bushels would not be grown at a profit. Here is a principle which affects our whole agriculture, and no rules can be safely laid down for us which violate this principle. We must discover the limit of the profitable production of our farms, each farmer for himself, and avoid any attempts to pass that limit. The whole secret of good and profitable farming is to extend the limit as far as possible; it is bad and unprofitable farming to either fall below that limit or to go beyond it. There are instances in which an extremely large yield is grown at a positive loss, as was the case of that farmer who raised 100 bushels of corn per acre with the expenditure of \$102 worth of manure and labor, while he raised 60 bushels without the manure and with less than half the labor. This may be called "high farming," but it is not profitable.

### Profits of Mutton Sheep.

A correspondent of the Practical Farmer, residing within twenty miles of Philadelphia, states that one of his certain and reliable sources of profits from year to year is keeping sheep. When I first began farming twenty years ago, he writes, I depended entirely upon Southdowns. They have always proved with me prolific breeders, capital nurses, hardy and good feeders, and my Southdown mutton ranks in the market with "gilt-edge" butter. Inform my regular customers when I am going to have a fine leg or loin of pure Southdown, and they go off fast at three to five cents above the market price. In fact, Southdown mutton is the best mutton in the world.

If quality of meat was the only desideratum I would make no change, but as coarser wools now bring the highest price, and as perhaps I gain a little in the weight (of which I am not altogether certain, but do not lose any), I have made one cross on my flock of one hundred ewes with the Cotswold. The best result and the finest carcass have resulted when the Southdown buck was used on the Cotswold ewe. I do not want any finer sheep than this makes, and I try to keep them for my purpose one-half Southdown and one-half Cotswold. What lambs I have to spare are all sold in advance to your butchers at about \$8 per head. I raise roots, which I consider are indispensable in the sheep business, and with good management I have the lambs in the market in March and April. I consider the roots make a good substitute for grass, keep them in good heart and with fine health for early pasture. It promotes the flow of milk appetites. I have always followed the advice in your paper to keep all my animals healthy and thriving. If they once go down or become stunted, much of one's feed is thrown away. Two-thirds of my ewes usually have twins.

With lambs at \$8 to \$9 each, and wool fifty cents per pound, your readers can figure up my profits on 100 ewes.

### A Weeding Machine.

The Rural Press has the following:—"Our English exchanges contain accounts of a trial of a weed eradicator, which took place under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The object of the machine is to remove the weeds which grow among corn crops. A drum, about 42 inches in diameter, is placed between two carrying wheels. Three sets of projecting teeth or iron combs run horizontally along the drum. This, when the machine is in operation, revolves by the action of the gearing, the combs at the same time working in and out of the slits, and over and along the top of the crop. Supposing the ground to be soft, the teeth catch the weeds and pull them fairly out of the soil; but should the soil be hard, as was the case at the trial, and thus have a firm grip of the roots of the weeds, the combs tear off the heads, so that they are prevented from "seeding," leaving the stem in the soil. As the drum revolves and the teeth are drawn in towards the centre, the weeds or their heads come in contact with the circumference of the drum, and not being pulled in at the slits, are allowed to drop to the ground. The teeth exert little or no action upon the crops, the blades passing between teeth.

### Improved Swine.

My neighbor bought a trio of fine pigs, paying therefore the reasonable sum of \$120. The male was valued at \$60, and the females at \$30 each. In the short space of two years my neighbor had sold at prices much less than he had paid, pure bred pigs to the amount of \$600; still had the original stock, and had paid for all his feed and labor by the use of the male on his and other stock. To say nothing of his enjoyment in the possession of the best, and of the increased respect of his neighbors, of his own culture growing out of the thought he gave to his pursuit, he had a clear return of \$1,300 on an investment of \$120, and all in two short years. Allowing one half for contingencies, who has done as well as this with low-priced stock?

If a boar will get one hundred pigs in a year, and each of the pigs are worth \$2 more than those from a common sire, what is he really worth? If we use him but three years, at this rate, he will earn us six hundred dollars. Is it not plain that such an animal has a real value far beyond the terrible \$100 for which he sells?

### Care of Farm Machinery.

By this time the mowers and reapers will have been laid away for the season. But how? In the old-fashioned manner of leaving them where the horses have been last unhitched, or have they been simply dragged to the fence side, or some field corner, to be out of the way until next needed? We should hope not. We have seen them so left; we know of instances in which they receive the same treatment still, and yet the owners, season after season, berate the manufacturers for cheating them with comparatively worthless articles of no enduring qualities whatever, while the fault is wholly and solely their own. It is not enough that a machine should be merely kept under cover. An open shed has generally a roof over it, yet to "house a machine in such a place during winter would be little better than to leave it altogether out of doors. Not only should the reaper and mower be protected from the alterations of weather, that is, kept in an enclosed place, the barn, shed, or better still, an implement house erected for the purpose, but the manner and condition in which they are laid away must be carefully attended to as well, if their future usefulness is expected or desired. First of all, then, let them be well cleaned and dried, observing to pick away all tufts or blades of grass that may have become entangled amid the iron gearing; for wherever these are found, moisture is not far off; and moisture, iron, and air in contact, mean simply oxidation or rust.

Remove the cutter bar. This is by far the better plan, for it obviates the sagging and twisting which usually follow either a folding up of the bar, or the more common practise of letting it lie in cutting order on the ground. Wipe every portion of the iron-work perfectly clean. For this purpose common coal oil is very serviceable to loosen and dissolve any oil that may have caked about the joints or axles. Dry thoroughly, and give the whole a light coat of good sweet oil. The wood-work may be treated in the same manner with the best results. The whole job may be accomplished in an hour or so, and at an expense of about ten cents, yet by this hour's labor and insignificant expenditure at the proper time, you do more to preserve your machine in good order than could be secured for twenty times the amount had it been left, as so many are, uncared for and exposed.—Canada Farmer.

### Brown Leghorns.

The Southern Poultry Journal has the following:—"Of all the domestic fowls I think there are none at the present time attracting more attention than this variety. In style and general appearance they resemble the white variety, but are shorter in the leg, heavier in body, and of a more contented disposition, bearing confinement exceedingly well.

In color Brown Leghorns have a decided advantage over the White Leghorns, where they are to be kept in town or small yards, as white fowls soon become dingy and discolored. The rich plumage of the Brown Leghorn cock more nearly approaches that of the black red game than that of any other fowl, and the hen is a beautiful penciled partridge brown with salmon breast.

They are layers of beautiful eggs of about medium size, and are non-setters; the young feather very fast and mature early, and, like all quick-fledging birds, require considerable animal food, as the process of fledging is a great drain upon the system.

As a farmer's fowl I should consider Brown Leghorns as first-class, being hardy, easy to rear, prolific layers, and coming to maturity early. Of course, some variety of setters must also be kept, which would possibly be an objection where but one variety was desired; still, if only a limited number of chicks were desired, enough setters could be bought or borrowed from neighbors to rear all the fowls that would be required.

### Balky Horses.

The Kentucky Home Journal gives the following directions for breaking up the balking of a vicious stubborn horse:—"Put on your harness and hitch him to anything you desire, either single or double, as you feel disposed, and give him the commanding word to go ahead. If he goes, you have nothing to do or say but let him go on and do your work; but if he refuses to go, take him out immediately, take all the harness off except the bridle, and take a small rope the size of a plow line, and tie one end to the bit on the right hand side, and pull it through the ring of the left under the chop, pull his head around to the left side, and slip the rope under his tail like a crupper and make it fast, keeping his head tolerably close to his side. Now all is ready, so let him go, and take a good long whip and make him go, talking kindly to him all the time. He will travel like a dog after his tail, for he can travel no other way, but after a while he will fall down, when you will immediately let loose the rope and let him get up; now talk kindly to him and caress him. Your work is now half done, for you have only to tie the rope to the other side of the bit, and pull his head around the other way, and make it fast like a crupper, the same as before, and start him off again and let him go till he falls down a second time; let him get up immediately and hitch him up, and you will probably never have any more trouble with him."

Socrates: Agriculture is an employment the most worthy the application of man; the most ancient and the most suitable to his nature. It is the common nurse of all persons in every age and condition of life; it is the source of health, strength, plenty and richness, and of a thousand sober delights and honest pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and, in short, of all virtues, civil and military.

**Wastes on the Farm.**

The greatest of wastes on the farm is in the not using of our brains; the greatest, because at the bottom of all the other wastes. A little thinking often saves much labor. After accomplishing almost any piece of work, the most of us can look back, and see how we could have improved on it, if we had only thought. As we review our crops of this year, we see how they could have been easily increased, had we only thought. The ditch we dug through our meadow, was not done in the most economical way. We dug too deeply at first, and did not allow for the settling of the land. Hence a waste of labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved nearly its cost in this year's use, until we had spent much in trying to accomplish our work without it. Here was another waste. We carry a water pipe too near the surface, to save the expense of digging a trench of a safe depth, and the winter's frost necessitates a replacement of the pipe, and an additional digging. Certainly, a waste here. We allowed the weeds to grow on one piece of land, not thinking to what proportions they would grow by the time the crops were too far advanced to admit the hoe. A waste here, which might have been obviated. And so on, wastes, little and big everywhere, all arising from not thinking sufficiently—waste, because not necessary and easily obviated. We omit the ordinary wastes from neglect, from laziness, from want of appreciation of cleanliness and thoroughness—the wastes from our stock, from our manure heap, from our household. Verily a little thought will save the farmer much, and the saving, through this means, even on a small farm, will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The wastes arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and are in large part inexcusable; those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer, as well as the business man, must use business principles to secure the largest success, and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other.

**Protect the Birds.**

The swallow, swift and nighthawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Black-birds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil, snipe and woodcock the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that if the birds were all swept away from the face of the earth, man could not live upon it, vegetation would wither and die; insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by the grasshoppers, which have lately devastated the West, is undoubtedly caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener and florist is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds, and save your fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the vast quantities of noxious insects destroyed. The long-persecuted crow has been found by actual experiment to do more good by the vast amount of grubs and insects he devours, than the little harm he does in the few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends.

**Lice on Colts.**

Lice may accumulate in great numbers before they are discovered. Sometimes they are diffused all over the skin; at other times they are confined to the mane, the tail and parts adjacent. The horse is frequently rubbing himself, and often the hair falls out in large patches. There are many lotions, powders and ointments for destroying lice. Mercurial ointments, lotions of corrosive sublimate, and decoctions of tobacco, are so dangerous that they never should be used. Refuse oil or lard, rubbed on a lousy beast of any kind, immediately destroys the vermin, and there is no danger to be apprehended from this application. It merely occasions the hair being shed earlier in the spring, and requires a little extra attention in housing such animals as have been affected. Vinegar mixed with three times its bulk of water, is also a good application, and not dangerous. It is most irritating, but the irritation soon subsides, and does not sicken the horse; tobacco often will. Next day the skin should be examined, and wherever there is any sign of living vermin, another application should be made. Two days afterwards the horse should be washed with soapy water, warm, and applied with a brush that will reach the skin without irritating it.—Golden Rule.

**How to Keep Apples.**

Mr. Ratliff, an old fruit-grower of Wayne county, gives us his method for keeping winter apples as follows:—At the proper season, before they are fully ripe, in the fall, he picks them carefully from the tree and buries them in shallow pits in the ground, covering them over with three or four inches of earth over that. He assures us that he takes them out the next spring, as late as May, perfectly sound, nice and plump. He is particularly successful in this method with the Russet. The freezing in the winter seems to be a benefit instead of an injury to them. When good apples will bring from one to two dollars per bushel in May, it pays well to take this trouble in preserving them. It certainly is a less expensive plan for keeping a few hundred bushels than building a fruit house, and according to our friend's experience, it is quite as safe and successful.

It is well enough to say, "take things as they come," but suppose they don't come.

**Beef and Pork.**

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on hoof and in fleece is one of the articles of our declaration of principles. Now, a few sows will soon stock a farm with hogs enough to consume all the surplus corn, and if they are good grade stock, thorough-breds crossed with the common hogs, the corn so fed will yield the farmer nearly double the price he gets for it when sold to the grain buyers. Such a plain and easy way of nearly doubling the value of corn should certainly command the attention of all. The reason it is not done is simply neglect. That is the whole story. When they see that this can be done, it is just at the time they haven't the hogs to do it with, and so year after year some neglect their opportunities, never providing themselves with stock to consume their surplus corn. This is all plain enough to them, but they venture on experiments, continue to fritter away their opportunities, and are forced to sell their surplus grain at starvation prices. Resolve to breed some good grade stock, feed the surplus and you will never regret it.

The same is true of beef cattle. We refer to hogs specially because farmers with small means can soon stock their farms with them, and do it with less money. Besides, there are some who have not farms suited to cattle growing. The fact should be kept in mind as one well settled, that the money in grain is made in converting it into beef and pork. All know how well the prices of hogs have been sustained in the past fifteen years, notwithstanding the increase.

**Supply of Hogs for 1876.**

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Price Current, writing from Wapello county, Iowa, says that all the shippers and feeders in that State, with whom he has conversed, unite in the opinion that there will be a less number of hogs than for the last four years. They base their opinion on the fact that the high prices of the last month or six weeks, together with the fear of disease, have induced growers and feeders to sell their brood sows and all pigs that would weigh 180 pounds gross and upward. In this and adjoining counties I know many farmers who usually have ten to fifteen brood pigs, that tell me they have not a hog or a pig of any kind; have lost part by disease and sold the balance, and don't intend to stock up again until they feel sure that their lots and pens are cleared of all taint from disease. Others who have a fair stock on hand say they intend to let them run at large and not attempt to fatten before fall, as they find they are much more likely to die when confined in pens or small lots of ground. \* \* \* Having watched the hog crop and its movements pretty closely for a number of years, and being personally acquainted with many of the hog raisers and nearly all the large feeders and shippers, and having seen and conversed with them frequently of late, I am firmly convinced that the supply of hogs in Chicago, for 1876, will be small, as compared with that of the last three years.

**Waste of Land.**

If a farm of 160 acres it divided by fences into fields of ten acres each, there are five miles of fences. If each fence, now, is one rod wide, no less than 10 acres of land are occupied by them. This is equal to 6 1-4 per cent. of the farm, and the loss of the land is exactly equal to a charge of 6 1-4 per cent. on the whole value of the farm. But nearly every fence-row in the country is made a nursery for weeds, which stock the whole farm, and make an immense amount of labor necessary to keep them from smothering the crops. Much damage always results to the crop from these weeds, and if these expenses are added to the first one, the whole will easily sum up to 20 per cent., or a tax of one-fifth of the value of the farm. To remedy this, we would have fewer fences, or we would clean and sow down the fence-rows to grass or clover, and mow them twice a year. Ten acres of clover or timothy would at least supply a farm with seed and a few tons of hay every year. We would, in short, consider the fence-rows as a valuable part of the farm, and use them as such.—American Agriculturist.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labors, it is his part to create. All trade rests at last on his primitive activity. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The food which was not, he causes to be. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. Men do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage, and a feeling that this is the original calling of his race; that he himself is only excused from it by some circumstance which made him delegate it for a time to other hands.

**How to Put an Egg in a Small Bottle.**

To accomplish this seemingly impossible act, requires the following preparation: You must take an egg and soak it in vinegar, and in process of time its shell will become quite soft, so that it may be extended lengthways without breaking. Then insert it into the neck of a small bottle, and by pouring cold water upon it, it will resume its former figure and hardness. This is really a complete curiosity, and baffles those who are not in the secret to find out how it is accomplished. If the vinegar used is not sufficiently strong to produce the required softness of the shell, add one tablespoonful of strong acetic acid to every two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. This will render the egg perfectly flexible, and easy of insertion into the bottle, which must then be filled with cold water.

A good wife is a good thing, but a bad husband beats her.

**The Grange.****Let Every Member Work.**

The Grange Bulletin says:—Most of the troubles and hinderances with which subordinate Granges have to contend, arise from the failure of members to co-operate in small matters. We hear the complaint from subordinate Granges almost daily, that a few members, two or three, have to take the lead in almost everything; and we may add that we occasionally receive complaints from those who take the lead in nothing that they who take it in everything "are running things to suit themselves." So we should naturally expect them to do. Most men, when they wish to do a thing well, endeavor to do it in a manner that pleases themselves. And this is perhaps the best general rule that one can adopt for doing good work. But when it falls in the Grange, as it sometimes must, both there and elsewhere, the critical looker-on have a speedy remedy in taking hold themselves. If the Grange has debates, two or three men have to do all the debating; if it has essays, two or three have to write all the essays; if it has readings, two or three have to do all the reading. Its business is transacted by a few energetic brothers; and its feasts prepared by a few enterprising sisters.

Now, what is the result of such a state of things? Simply this: The work of the Grange is unnecessarily burdensome to the few working members, and it is not so well performed as it would be if all co-operated in it. We mean, of course, the work of the Grange so far as it depends on those subordinate societies in which the above described condition of affairs exists. In many, we are glad to say, all the members unite in doing whatever is to be done. In this way no one of them is compelled to neglect his private duties, and each one is more interested in the Order and more anxious to do what will tend to its highest success. It is, therefore, desirable that we should have more co-operation among the members of subordinate Granges in conducting the meetings, performing the exercises, getting up the picnics, building the halls, etc. The slowness and lack of interest in a Grange is sometimes attributed to the fact that the Master is incompetent. Any Grange whose Master is inefficient has, undoubtedly, to contend with a serious drawback, but it should not be so dependent on any one member, whether an officer or not, as to become entirely useless when he proves incapable. If the principles of co-operation were adopted by the members with that heartiness and entirety that they should be, it would not be so.

**Be Encouraged and Falter Not.**

The Southern Rural Gentleman has the following:—If so much has been accomplished by the farmers' movement in so short a time, what may we not expect from it with age and a more enlarged experience? No Patron should suffer himself to abate in the least in effort to perfect the work of the Order, or complete the reform so happily begun and which is making such rapid progress. Evidences of progress and improvement are seen everywhere, and when the question is asked from where this new state of things come, we are constrained to answer, through the workings of the principles of the Patrons of Husbandry. By their work inside of the gate, a cheerful and hopeful aspect is made to pervade everything without, and an animation exists which could not have been brought about by any other means, or drawn from any other source. With a realization of these industrial and improving signs, should we not be more persevering and more determined to prosecute our work, until the country is not only relieved from debt and rendered independent, but our social and educational system perfected? It appears to us that the Patrons have everything to encourage them. If that which was expected at the beginning has not been as fully realized as was desirable, enough has been done to enlist our confidence in ultimate results, and excite a spirit of resolute perseverance. Through the instrumentality of our teachings and practice, hundreds of thousands have already been saved to the country, and the industrial skies are brightening in a most marvelous manner. The principle of economy taught in the Grange manifests itself in every day life, and the confidence that has been so long lost, or held in abeyance, is being rapidly restored. Some important and advanced steps have been taken in the improvement of our labor system, and work is more generally and thoroughly prompt than for very many years past. These healthy influences are not only at work upon Patrons, but they are operating upon farmers generally, and, indeed, upon all departments of business, and upon all classes of people. Be encouraged, therefore, Patrons, by the good you have already done through your organization, and be stimulated to renewed effort, and a more enlivened interest and a more determined purpose to advance in Grange meetings and Grange interests.

**The Higher Work of the Order.**

By the higher work of the Order is meant all that is not commercial, all that has not money-making for its immediate object. It is educational; and the purpose of it is to make farmers more scientific in their agriculture, to refine their taste, to broaden their sympathies and to extend their knowledge. The accomplishment of this purpose will enable farmers to labor intelligently and so increase their power for production. Their efforts will be made more wisely, and will be less frequently fruitless. Their exertions will be more uniformly and, on the whole, more largely rewarded. Hence, while the higher work of the Order is not directly concerned in money-making, is one of its remote objects. So the accomplishment of the higher work will, by making them more productive, make them wealthier.

Another indirect purpose of the higher work of the Order is the wise spending of money. If that intellectual and moral improvement, the effecting of which is the higher work, ever takes place, farmers as a class will have broader views regarding the use of money. They will get more, and a better kind of, enjoyment, than they do now, from such portions of their wealth as they devote to pleasure. They will realize more fully, than they do now, that recreation and idleness are not synonymous terms, and that money spent in pleasure is not necessarily wasted. Their highest amusement will not then be a county fair, or a visit to a neighbor. They will then have learned to enjoy the reading of a good book and the contemplation of a fine picture; and they will appreciate the wisdom of purchasing books and pictures. A beautiful home will then be recognized as a profitable investment; and the test of a profitable investment will not so frequently be the per cent. per annum it yields.

In one of its indirect purposes, the increase of the farmers' wealth, the educational is the same as the commercial; in the other it is supplementary. Moreover, the successful accomplishment of the one is dependent on the successful accomplishments of the others. To extend and carry out the business work of the Order as we expect to, there will have to be some education; and to succeed in this educational work as largely as we hope to do, Patrons will need to make more money.

The two branches of the work of the Order being thus closely related and thus mutually dependent, we cannot safely neglect either. Both must be prosecuted vigorously. There is, however, a tendency in some quarters to allow the commercial to override the educational work. Too much attention is paid to the business feature. If either must receive more attention than the other, it should be the educational, for it is much more difficult of accomplishment. It is easy enough to preach good doctrines, but to get people to practise them is always a slow and, oftentimes, a hopeless task. For this reason we cannot be too persistent and persevering in the educational work of the Order. Some critics have scouted at the idea that an organization could, by inculcating moral precepts, make farmers as a class more honest and just in their dealings with others and among themselves, could lead them to surround themselves with refining comforts; and could induce them to be more systematic and thorough in their farming. Whether the sneer shall prove to be profound wisdom or extravagant folly, is for us to say. If we devote ourselves to both branches of the work, neglecting neither the educational nor the commercial, there can be but one result. If we do not allow our energy in the organization and running of co-operative stores and in the carrying out of our other business enterprises, to abate, and if we display an equal amount of energy in keeping up our grange meetings and in making them a source of improvement to mind and heart, the noble Order of Patrons will be abundantly successful, educationally and commercially; and more successful in both respects than it could have been in either, if one had been neglected.

**Non-Political.**

There is yet a lingering belief in the minds of some well-meaning persons that the Grange movement is a political one, notwithstanding the pointed declarations to the contrary in its platform of principles, and the frequent assertions of its leaders. There is not a single act from its origin to the present time that can be construed into anything political, or even squinting in that direction; not one. Every Grange eschews the whole thing, and will not allow the question of politics to come up in any shape.

We do not disguise the fact that we are extremely anxious to disabuse the public mind on this subject, for we dislike to see so worthy an institution crippled and retarded by these false accusations. Its aims are too valuable to be damaged after this fashion. If those who are constantly flaunting these things into our teeth would take the trouble and pains to study its genius, and to comprehend its widely published creed, they would soon discover their error, and if they were honest and disposed to do the fair thing, they would cease their snarling opposition on this account.

To-day we have every shade and color of political sentiment in our Order, and, up to this time, there has not been a jar in our ranks. And why? Because it is so well known among us that we will not tolerate the agitation of politics, and that we will promptly expel a man who would dare to do it. We are not blind to the stubborn fact, so full of significance, that our organization, now so strong and powerful, could not survive one twelve months if this apple of discord were thrown into our midst. It would ruin it. Besides, there is no desire to make the concern a political machine. We are too anxious to ameliorate the intellectual, moral, social and financial well being of the agricultural world to embark in such folly.—Living Age and Outlook.

Philadelphia Press: It seems that though not one person educated at an agricultural college took up with agriculture directly as a profession, yet the branches of art and sciences connected with agriculture, which the students learn, must influence their subsequent career as citizens in whatever position of life they may occupy, and this influence will of course be favorable to the interests of the class among whom they were educated.

A female witness in a court in Plumas county, California, asked permission to return to the stand for a moment, and this was her additional testimony: "Well, what I wanted to say is, that the complainant's wife had the reputation of wearing false teeth and doing her hair up in paper to make it curl. I forgot to swear to it when I was up here before."

### Stinginess in Farmers.

The charge frequently brought against farmers, that they are "close," and even "stingy," is shallow and unjust. Those who make it fail to consider that the agricultural class can be prosperous only by being frugal. Their calling furnishes no opportunities for the speedy accumulation of large fortunes. Each increase of the farmer's capital is a small one. And yet those farmers who by prudence and hard work have become wealthy, many of them, fail to improve their manner of life, and so give a coloring of truth to the charge of closeness.

We do not say that all wealthy farmers have this fault. Fortunately they have not. Nor do we assert that the fault is peculiar to farmers. Unfortunately it is one to which all men who in a struggle with poverty have come out victorious, are prone. The habit of economy, like other habits, becomes more firmly fixed the longer it is practiced, and the desire to save, like other desires, is apt to become a passion. Hence men who have been compelled, in order to provide for the future wants of themselves and their families, to economize and save, frequently come to look upon accumulation as the highest aim in life, and the one most fraught with pleasure. They forget that money is only a means to something better, and that one might as well remain poor as to use his wealth only in getting more wealth.

### The Grangers.

We clip the following from the Patron of Husbandry:—

The social feature of the farmers' Grangers is in our opinion a valuable thing. The farmer, his wife, sons and daughters, all meet the fathers, wives, sons and daughters of their neighbors, on an equality. All, as we understand it, are qualified to hold official positions in the Grange. Their Grange associations are carried on in a regular and systematic order. They are thus educated in parliamentary rules.

They investigate the nature, powers and doings of monopolies and corporations. These institutions all affecting the business of the farmer more or less directly, are investigated by farmers, as farmers. This enables them, in a great measure, to look into the question free from partisan prejudice. It gives them a much better opportunity to arrive at a true solution of the questions presented.

### A Book that Every Patron Should Read.

The "Mentor" in the Granges and homes of Patrons of Husbandry, by Rev. A. B. Grosh, First Chaplain of the National Grange; author of the "Odd Fellow's Improved Manual," &c. The work is designed to explain the origin, aims and government of the Order, answer objections, advise candidates, teach the lessons of each degree and duties of officers and members, and thus aid Patrons to be better members of families of the Order and of society. Embellished with a portrait of the author and a large number of engravings of emblems, &c.

No Grange officer should be without it. As the author truly says: There is great need of a work to instruct inquirers generally, direct how best to perform the rites and ceremonies of the Grange, how to make its meetings interesting and useful, and how to extend their educational influences into our homes and neighborhoods. For it is in the Home that the purifying and exalting power of our principles and precepts must be exerted—that cheerful thrift and domestic harmony and peace must be manifested as the results of the good and wise teachings of our Ritual.

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

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

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

Address:—  
"GRANGER" OFFICE, Box 91, F, London, Ont.

GRANGE PIC-NIC AT BRANT HOUSE, HAMILTON.—The various Lodges composing the Wentworth Division P. of H., held a gala day at Brant House, Wellington Square, on Sept. 1st. About 4000 were present. Bro. Olmstead occupied the chair; interesting addresses were delivered by Pemberton Page, Dominion Sec.; W. S. Brown, Ed. Granger; S. W. Hill, Master Dominion Grange; Bro. Sexton and Spahn, Joseph Rymal, M. P. and Sheriff McKellar.

### Interesting Experiments.

In an interesting series of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England the manurial value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with three hundred pounds of common salt yielded thirty-nine bushels of grain, with a proportionate amount of straw, while an adjoining acre, left unmanured, produced only twenty-nine bushels per acre, with the straw imperfectly developed, showing an increase of ten bushels per acre. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but this experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were produced at a cost of thirty cents each.

In another case a piece of ground intended for wheat was plowed the preceding fall, and again in May, when it was sowed with salt, and afterwards plowed before seeding. On the 1st and 2nd of September wheat was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop, when harvested, yielded, according to the estimate of the owner, Mr. John Parke, not less than forty bushels of grain to the acre, with a luxuriant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases the inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw.

## Business Directory.

### Dominion Grange.

Master, S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont.; Overseer, H. Leet, Danville, Que.; Lecturer, S. White, Charing Cross, Ont.; Steward, D. Nixon, Grimsby, Ont.; Asst. Steward, H. S. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Chaplin, W. Cole, Sarnia, Ont.; Treasurer, J. P. Bull, Downsview, Ont.; Secretary, W. Pemberton Page, Fonthill, Ont.; Gate-keeper, J. Duncan, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Ceres, Mrs. Dyas, Toronto, Ont.; Pomona, Miss Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont.; Flora, Mrs. Phillips, Schomberg, Ont.; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Executive Committee, J. Manning, Schomberg, Ont., B. Pavne, Delaware, Ont., W. S. Campbell, Brantford, Ont., A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont., Jas. Daly, Newburg, Ont.

### List of Deputies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

East Lambton, No. 15.—Thomas Doherty, Uttoxeter; John Dallas, Thedford; J. McDonald, Alvinston.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Albert Division, No. 24.—Robert Mc-Mordie, Kippen.

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

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

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

County Huron.—James Livingston, Moncrief.

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

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

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

Wellington Co.—Wm. Woodsworth, Bowling Green.

Stormont Co.—J. J. Adams, Wales.

Wellington County.—Robt. Cromar, Salem.

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

### List of New Granges.

522 Willow—Wm. H. Kent, M., Medonte P. O.; Wm. Murray, S., Medonte P. O.

523 Rothsay—H. H. Eaton, M., Truro, N. S.; Jno. S. Miller, S., Truro, N. S.

524 Vachell—Wm. Henry, M., Georgiana; R. A. Riddle, S., Vachell.

525 Bee Hive—Robt. Murray, M., Balantyre, Donald Robertson, S., Balantyre.

526 Eden Grove—Jas. McBeath, M., Eden Grove; M. Atkins, S., Ellengowan.

257 Sombra—John Cunningham, M., Wilkesport; Wm. Fader, S., Bradshaw.

528 Sheppard—S. S. Martin, M., Warden, Q.; C. B. Martin, S., Warden, Q.

529 Hereward—John Cowan, M., Hereward; Wm. Hamilton, S., Hereward.

### DIVISION GRANGES.

31 York—Chas. McGibben, M., Douglas, N. B.; J. H. Murch, S., Bear Island.

32 North Bruce—John Biggar, M., Burgoyne; A. Shell, S., Burgoyne.

33 Haldimand—Henry Ivey, M., Jarvis P. O.; Jesse Forster, S., Rainham Centre.

## Veterinary.

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

### Acute Indigestion.

Acute indigestion is very common in this Province, especially in the spring, from the continuous hard work and necessarily liberal feeding. It is usually induced by over feeding, that is, eating too much at a time, more especially when the animal has been fatigued and hungry. It sometimes occurs from his breaking loose in the night and gorging himself at the corn-bin. Another frequent cause is overloading the stomach with clover or green feed when wet; this often induces violent and fatal indigestion.

SYMPTOMS.—Digestion may be arrested either by "the food undergoing no change, forming a dangerous load, or running rapidly to frightful fermentation." In the former case the animal is dull and stupid, the pulse is slow and breathing oppressed, he is stiff and inflammation of the feet (or acute founder) is apt to set in. If he have access to water, it speedily sets up fermentation, gas being rapidly evolved; the stomach is greatly distended, the belly swollen, colicky pains set in, he rolls about in great agony looking wistfully to his flank, kicking his belly with his feet, he tosses about in despair, the bowels being unmovable, he gets up and down frequently, the sweat rolls off him in streams and in many cases death puts an end to his sufferings in from four to eight hours, caused by rupture of the stomach or bowels, or by violent inflammation of the intestines.

TREATMENT.—It is more easily prevented than cured, by simply attending to the following rules: Never let a horse get too hungry; never give him too much at a time; never put him to severe exercise on a full stomach; and never let him drink too freely after eating, and we seldom see this fatal disease.

Treatment to be effectual must be prompt. The following drench will be found useful:—Aloes barb., 6 dr.; liquor amm., 1 fluid ounce, or spirits of turpentine, 2 fluid ounce; the aloes dissolved with a little soda in nearly a quart of warm water and the others added.

Rub the belly well and apply cloths rung out of boiling water diligently to it. Give copious injections of water every half hour.

If no relief is given in an hour or two, give at intervals of an hour, carb of ammonia, 2 drachms; common ginger, ½ ounce, in one pint of gruel. Sometimes giving copious drenches of fluids will assist in liquifying the contents of the stomach and remove it.

J. D. O'NEIL,  
365 Talbot St., London.

## The Household.

### Recipes.

Mr. J. P. Barnes, of London, found that 20 minims (a minim about equals a drop) of chloroform to eight ounces of milk, kept it fresh and sweet for five days. If boiled before using, no injury need be feared from milk thus treated.

Scorchers made by overheated flatirons can be removed from linen by spreading over the cloth a paste made of the juice pressed from two onions, one-half ounce white soap, two ounces fuller's earth, and one-half pint vinegar. Mix, boil well and cook before using.

PLAIN PLUM PUDDING.—Three teacups of flour, one of milk, one of molasses, one of chopped suet, one of raisins, and a little salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one of cinnamon, one of nutmegs, and one of cloves. Boil or steam three or four hours. Excellent.

The Scientific American, which is good authority, says that if 2 oz. powdered alum and 2 oz. borax be put into a 20 barrel cistern of rain water that is blackened or oily, in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing, and even for cooking purposes.

FOR SCARLET FEVER.—An eminent physician of Chicago says he cures ninety-nine out of every one hundred cases of scarlet fever, by giving the patient warm lemonade with gum arabic dissolved in it. A cloth wrung out in hot water and laid upon the stomach should be removed as rapidly as it becomes cold.

To wash blankets, have an abundance of hot water in which borax has been dissolved, and soap without a bit of rosin in it, as rosin always hardens the fibre of wool. Put the suits into the washer or pounding barrel, and then put in the blanket; after all the dirt has been removed, wring through the wringer, and then put into a tub of scalding hot water with a little bluing in it. Wring from this and hang at once into the open air to dry.

Many housekeepers make a mistake in having no established system of doing their work. They worry and are wearied far more than is necessary, because they do not plan the work of the week judiciously, when, if each day had its allotted duties—washing, ironing, cleaning, mending, sweeping, cooking, and then the rest on the Lord's day—they would be astonished at the amount of leisure they would find for sewing, reading, writing and the music, which so many often neglect when the days seem full of other work.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S TABLE.—The following is a very valuable housewife's table, by which persons not having scales and weights on hand may readily measure the article wanted from any recipe without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for any extraordinary dryness or moisture of the articles weighed or measured:

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.  
Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.  
Butter, when soft, 1 pound is 1 quart.  
Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.  
Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.  
Ten eggs are 1 pound.  
Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are 1 pint.  
Eight large tablespoonfuls are ½ pint.  
Four large tablespoonfuls are ¼ pint.  
Two gills are ¼ pint.  
A common-sized tumbler holds ½ pint.  
An ordinary tea-cup is 1 gill.  
A large wine glass is 1 gill.  
A large tablespoonful is ½ oz.  
Forty drops are equal to 1 teaspoonful.  
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

TOMATOES.—In order to preserve tomatoes through the year, it is not necessary to resort to the expense of canning them. If stewed in the ordinary manner, but without butter or crackers, only a little salt and sugar, they can be put into jugs—two quart or gallon, according to the size of the family—and if corked up tightly they will keep for a year. To make assurance doubly sure, some melted wax may be poured around the cork. Tomatoes may also be dried easily. Skinned and prepared with a little sugar, they make a good substitute for figs, and are sold under the name of tomato figs.

## Humorous.

An Essex farmer is obliged to chalk his nose very time he takes a walk round the farm, to save himself from an old bull which has a strong antipathy to red.

This is the season of the year when undertakers have "spotters" stationed at the corners of the streets, taking down the names of men who lug home watermelons.

A modern philosopher thinks it a mistake to suppose women have stronger attachments than men. A man is often attached to an old hat; "but," he asks, "who ever heard of a woman being attached to an old bonnet?"

An Irish guide told Dr. James Johnson, who wished for a reason why Echo was always in the feminine gender, "that maybe it was because she always had the last word."

A person was boasting that he had sprung from a high family. "Yes," said a by-stander, "I have seen some of the same family so high that their feet could not touch the ground."

An English lady, visiting the Philadelphia Exhibition, saw a "Great Sale of Domestic" advertised in the newspaper. "Bless my 'eart," said she, "hi thought they'd habolished slavery 'ere, you know."

A Glasgow antiquary recently visited an old castle, and asked one of the villagers if he knew anything of an old story about the building. "Ay," said the rustic, "there was anither auld story, but it fell down lang syne."

An Irish drummer, who now and then indulged in a noggin of right good poteen, was accosted by the reviewing General: "What makes your nose so red?" "Plase, your honor," replied Pat, "I always blush when I speak to a general officer."

"Is it not time that you paid me that \$5?" said the farmer to his neighbor. "Taint due," was the reply. "But," said the farmer, "you promised to pay when you got back from New York." "Well, I hain't been there yet," was the reply.

"Say, country, have you got any hay-seed in your hair?" cried a city chap, who was walking with his companions down West street, just behind a farmer. "Waal I guess there's lots of it there, seein' how the calves run after me," was the satisfactory answer.

"Whaur's yer awksent?" bawled a brany Scot to a Cockney who was murdering the Scotch dialect in some public readings. The reader's wit was better than his elocution, for he immediately rejoined, "Why, you've got it," and the audience roared.

A woman cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the keyhole, "Is that you, Willie?" Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now, and sleeps with one eye open and a revolver under his pillow.

An attorney in Dean Swift's company took great liberties in conversation with him. At length this impudent limb of the law asked the Dean, "Supposing, doctor, that the parsons and the devil should litigate a cause, which party do you think would gain it?" "The devil, no doubt," replied the Dean, "as he would have all the lawyers on his side."

A lady in Bedford, who lived near a church, was sitting by the window listening to the crickets which were loudly chirping, and the music from the choir rehearsal being faintly audible, when a gentleman dropped in familiarly, who had just passed the church and had the music full in his mind. What a noise they are making to-night, said he. Yes, said the lady, and it is said they do it with their hind legs!

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.—Deacon Brown lately took occasion to administer a reproof to old Joe for swearing. Joe listened attentively to his words, seemed to appreciate the exhortation, and when he had concluded, replied as follows: "The fact is, Deacon, that I may swear a great deal and you may pray a great deal, but neither of us mean anything by it." The Deacon alludes to Joe as an instance of total depravity.

A demure-looking chap hailed a charcoal pedlar with the query, "Have you got charcoal in your wagon?" "Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horse. "That's right," observed the demure chap, with an approving nod; "always tell the truth, and people will respect you!" and he hurried on, much to the great regret of the pedlar, who was getting out of the wagon to look for a brick.

A young man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures," not "men." He promised to do so; and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at his voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired the reason for doing so. "Surely, father," said the son, "you told me to vote for measures, and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

At a church in Scotland, where there was a popular call, two candidates offered to preach, of the names of Adam and Low. The latter preached in the morning, and took for his text, "Adam, where art thou?" He made a most excellent discourse, and the congregation were much edified. In the evening Mr. Adam preached, and took for his text, "Lo, here am I!" The impromptu and his sermon gained him the church.

A little girl braids the hair of one who sits in front of her, instead of studying, when the teacher remarks: "Home is the place for arranging the hair, not here. What would you think of my braiding my hair in school?" Presently Susan's hand is raised, and the teacher, supposing she wishes to ask some question about the lesson, nods, when she hears the following: "Mary says your hair is false and that you wouldn't dare do it here."

Literary.

"Oh, He's Nothing But a Farmer."

BY W. D. L.

He's nothing but a farmer  
All that is true enough,  
His step is slow and steady  
His hands are soiled and rough!

He's nothing but a farmer,  
His frock is woven yarn,  
And then for musk delightful  
He's fragrant of the barn!

He's nothing but a farmer,  
His boys are even so—  
They're green, uncouth, unhandy,  
How little do they know!

He's nothing but a farmer,  
His girls are void of grace;  
They'er neither sweet, or pretty,  
They hardly keep their place.

And daughters of a farmer  
Be sure, can never know,  
To thumb piano music,  
Or make attractive show.

He's nothing but a farmer;  
His wife is cook and waiter—  
At home with pots and kettles—  
How can his girls be greater?

He's but a menial farmer  
With nothing like ambition;  
Content with plow and harrow,  
Content with his condition!

The bread that feeds the Monarch—  
The bread of every state;  
The purple robes of Princes—  
The costumes of the great—

From whence these daily rations,  
From whence such fabrics rare?  
Who sheared the snowy fleeces,  
Who raised the cotton fair?

Oh, 'twas the patient farmer  
So soiled with dust and clay,  
Though he be shunned to-day,  
Be sure his work "will pay."

He's sure a toiling farmer—  
Admit that if you will,  
He's proof against all cavail—  
He's great and noble still.

He's nothing but a farmer;  
And yet the fields have known him  
From days of father Adam,  
Nor will refuse to own him!

He's nothing but a farmer,  
And yet when Rome's Dictator  
Resigned the power he wielded,  
He was a "ploughman"—greater.

He's nothing but a farmer—  
Ha-ha, ye gents of leisure,  
While you with life are burdened  
His toiling hours give pleasure!

New Ipswich, N. H., May 5th, 1876.

Tom Sawyer.

The minister gave out his text, droned along monotonously through an argument which was so prosy that many a head by and began to nod—and yet it was an argument that dealt in limitless fire and brimstone, and thinned the predestined elect down to a company so small as to be hardly worth the saying. Tom counted the pages of the sermon; after church he always knew how many pages there had been, but he seldom knew anything else about the discourse. However, this time he was really interested for a little while.

The minister made a grand and moving picture of the assembling together of the world's hosts at the Millennium, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together and a little child should lead them. But the pathos, the lesson, the moral of the great spectacle were lost upon the boy; he only thought of the conspicuousness of the principal character before the on-looking nations; his face lit up with the thought, and he said to himself that he wished he could be that child, if it was a tame lion.

Now he lapsed into suffering again as the dry argument was resumed. Presently he bethought himself of a treasure he had, and got it out. It was a large black beetle with formidable laws—a "pinch-bug," he called it. It was in a percussion cap box. The first thing the beetle did was to take him by the finger. A natural filip followed, the beetle went floundering into the aisle, and lit on its back, and the hurt finger went into the boy's mouth. The beetle lay there working its helpless legs, unable to turn over. Tom eyed it, and longed for it, but was safe out of his reach. Other people, uninterested in the sermon, found relief in the beetle, and they eyed it too.

Presently a vagrant poodle dog came idling along, sad at heart, lazy with the summer softness and the quiet, weary of captivity, sighing for change. He spied the beetle; the drooping tail lifted and wagged. He surveyed the prize; walked around it; smelt of it from a safe distance; walked around it again; grew bolder, and took a closer smell; then lifted his lip and made a sniggering snatch at it, just missing it; made another and another; subsided to his stomach with the beetle between his paws, and continued his experiments; grew weary at last, and then indifferent and absent-minded.

His head nodded, and little by little his chin descended and touched the enemy, who seized it. There was a sharp yelp, a flirt of the poodle's head and the beetle fell a couple of yards away, and lit on its back once more. The neighboring spectators shook with a gentle inward joy, several faces went behind fans and handkerchiefs, and Tom was entirely happy.

The dog looked foolish, and probably felt so; but there was resentment in his heart, too, and a craving for revenge. So he went to the beetle and began a wary attack on it again, jumping at it from every point of a circle, leaping with his forepaws within an inch of the creature, making even closer snatches at it with his teeth, and jerking his head till his ears flapped again. But he grew tired once more, after a while; tried to amuse himself with a

fly, but found no relief; followed an ant around with his nose close to the floor, and quickly wearied of that; yawned, sighed, forgot the beetle entirely and sat down on it!

Then there was a wild yelp of agony, and the poodle went sailing up the aisle; the yelps continued, and so did the dog; he crossed the house in front of the altar; he flew down the other aisle; he crossed before the doors; he clamored up the home-stretch; his anguish grew with his progress, till presently he was a woolly comet, moving in its orbit with the gleam and speed of light. At last the frantic sufferer sheered from its course and sprang into its master's lap; he flung it out of the window, and the voice of distress quickly thinned away and died in the distance. Tom Sawyer went home quite cheerful, thinking to himself that there was some satisfaction about divine service when there was a bit of variety in it. He had but one marring thought; he was willing that the dog should play with his pinch-bug, but he did not think it was upright to carry it off.—Mark Twain.

Miscellaneous.

Life.

Dr. Hall, in his excellent Journal of Health, gave the following rules:

1. Cultivate an equable temper; many have fallen dead in a fit of passion.
2. Eat regularly, not over thrice a day, and nothing between meals.
3. Go to bed at regular hours. Get up as soon as you wake of yourself, and do not sleep in the day time—at least not longer than ten minutes before noon.
4. Work always by the day, and not by the job.
5. Stop working before you are very much tired—before you are "fagged out."
6. Cultivate a generous and accommodating temper.
7. Never cross a bridge before you come to it; this will save you half the troubles of life.
8. Never eat when you are not hungry, nor drink when you are not thirsty.
9. Let your appetite always come uninvited.
10. Cool off in a place greatly warmer than the one in which you have been exercising. This simple rule would prevent incalculable sickness and save millions of lives every year.
11. Never resist a call of nature for a single moment.
12. Never allow yourself to be chilled through and through; it is this which destroys so many every year, in a few days' sickness, from pneumonia—called by some lung fever—or inflammation of the lungs.
13. Whoever drinks no liquids at meals will add years of pleasurable existence to his life. Of cold or warm drinks, the former are the most pernicious. Drinking at meals induces persons to eat more than they otherwise would, and it is excess in eating which devastates the land with sickness, suffering and death.

Millionaires' Maxims.

The world renowned Rothschilds ascribe their success to the following rules:—Be an off-handed man; make a bargain at once. Never have anything to do with an unlucky man or plain. Be cautious and bold.

John Jacob Astor, when requested to furnish incidents of his life, replied:—"My actions must make my life."

Stephen Girard's fundamental maxim was:—Take good care of the cents; the dollars will take care of themselves.

Robert Bonner, who made a fortune in four years out of the New York Ledger, attributed his success entirely to his persistent, repeated and generous advertising.

Nicholas Longworth, the Cincinnati millionaire, says:—"I have always had these two things before me: Do what you undertake thoroughly. Be faithful in all accepted trusts."

A. T. Stewart, merchant prince, of New York, says:—"No abilities, however splendid, can command with success, without intense labor, and persevering application."

GARDEN PESTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—By a late issue of the Monitor, I was sorry to learn that the caterpillars have committed great depredations on the orchards in Annapolis County, this season. In the city of Boston a few years ago, caterpillars made sad havoc among the trees, particularly among the public parks, gardens and on the common. The City Council, or some public spirited citizen (I do not remember which), imported a number of sparrows from England and placed them on the common; they increased in number immensely, and are now the means of keeping the trees completely clear of destructive insects. I think it would be impossible now to find a caterpillar or grub in or near any of the beautiful parks in Boston. The citizens take great delight in feeding the pretty and useful little birds; they are about as tame as chickens. Now, sir, I would suggest, as a remedy for the caterpillar pest in Annapolis County, that a small sum of money be raised by subscription among the farmers—say \$100; the amount would be sufficient to pay for and import a large number. They are perfectly hardy and will stand our winters like snow-birds, and they multiply so rapidly that, in a year or two, from a commencement of a couple of hundreds, their number would be so great that a caterpillar or cabbage worm would be certain death to many thousands of insects in a season. I am not now a resident of the county, but I take, and have always taken, a great interest in its welfare, and if my suggestion should be carried out, I hope I may be allowed to become a subscriber to the fund.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.—The shipment to France from Prince Edward Island, during the past twelve months, are valued at \$166,623. The principal export to that country was oats. Of these were sent 386,584 bushels, worth here \$164,690. Besides oats, they sent to France preserved lobsters, bacon and hams, and undressed furs.

The Dominion Grange will meet in Toronto, Tuesday, Oct. 3rd. Open to all fourth degree members. Arrangements have been made with the American Hotel to accommodate those who attend.

Commercial.

LONDON MARKET.

London, September 12.  
Deihl Wheat, \$1.86 to \$1.86; Treadwell, \$1.70 to \$1.82; Red Winter, \$1.65 to \$1.75; Spring, \$1.68 to \$1.78; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Peas, \$1.08 to \$1.11; Oats, 90c to 97c; Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Rye, 80c to \$1.00; Buckwheat, 80c to \$1.00. Lamb, per lb., 9c to 10c; Beef, per 100 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00; Mutton, per lb., 7c to 8c; Veal, 4c to 6c.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, September 12.  
Wheat, fall, per bush., \$1.00 to \$1.09; wheat, spring, \$1.04; Barley, 65c to 68c; Oats, 34c to 36c; Peas, 72c to 73c; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.50; Ducks, per brace, 40c to 60; Geese, each, \$60 to 90c; Turkeys, 75c to \$1.60; Butter, lb. rolls, 24c to 27c; Butter, large rolls, 20c to 21c; Butter, tub dairy, 20c to 22c; Butter, store packed, 16c to 18c; Eggs, fresh, per doz., 13c to 16c; Eggs, packed, 12c to 13c; Apples, per bbl., \$1.75 to \$2.25; Potatoes, per bush., 45c to 90c; Onions, 95c to \$1.00; Tomatoes, 75c to \$1.00; Turnips, 25c to 35c; Carrots, 35c to 50c; Cabbage, per doz., 50c to 76c; Hay, \$9.00 to \$12.00.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, September 12, 2 p. m.  
Breadstuffs firm; Wheat 9s 6d to 9s 9d per cental for average California white; 8s to 9s 4d for red western spring; 9s 9d to 10s 1d for club; Cheese, 52s 6d per cwt. for best grades of American; Pork, 82s per bbl. for prime mess; Bacon 48s per cwt. for short clear middles; Tallow 43s per cwt.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, September 12.  
Flour is a shade firmer and in moderate demand; receipts, 16,000 bbls.; sales, 14,000 bbls.  
Rye flour steady, at \$4.65 to \$5.10 for superfine.  
Wheat—The market is 2c to 3c higher to-day; receipts, 6,000 bush.; sales 52,000 bush. at \$1.05 to \$1.15 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.12 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.28 to \$1.30 3/4 amber winter western; \$1.25 amber state; \$1.30 for white Michigan.  
Rye firm; receipts, 4,000 bush.; sales none.  
Corn is a shade firmer; receipts, 166,000 bush.; sales, 34,000 bush. at 54c to 57c for western mixed.  
Barley quiet and firm.  
Oats—The market was firm to-day; receipts, 48,000 bush.; sales, 26,000 bush. at 37c to 46c for mixed western and State; 42c to 50c for white do.  
Pork heavy, at \$17.50.  
Lard heavy, at \$11.25.  
Butter, 20c to 32c for State and Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, September 12.  
Flour quiet and unchanged.  
Wheat irregular, opened strong and higher; closed inside prices, No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.02 1/2 bid cash; \$1.00 to \$1.00 1/2 Oct.; \$1.02 Nov.; No. 3 Chicago spring 91 to 92c; rejected 72c.  
Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2, 44 1/2c cash, 44 1/2c Sept., 43 1/2c Oct., 43c Nov., rejected 42 1/2c.  
Oats fair demand and lower; No. 2 33 1/2c cash; 33c Oct.; 33c to 33 1/2c Nov.; rejected at 28 1/2c.  
Rye strong and higher, at 64c to 65c.  
Barley unsettled and lower at 72c to 74 1/2c cash, 74 1/2c Oct.  
Pork dull, weak and lower at \$16.65.  
Lard dull, weak and lower at \$10.60.  
Bulk meats steady and unchanged.  
Whiskey steady and unchanged.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Montreal, September 12.  
Dispatches were received to-day to the effect that cheese had advanced 1c per pound in Little Falls, and about 3/4c in Ingersoll, in sympathy with advance in Liverpool. The price here is now from 11 to 11c, and the market is active. A large business is being done in the country at 11c.

Ingersoll, September 13.  
In sympathy with Little Falls, the cheese market here to-day displays considerable activity. Factorymen feel better than at any time during this season, and once more prices bounced to 12 1/2c per pound, at which rate about 3,000 September, October and November cheese were sold, some few medium August which went at 10 1/2c to 11c, and the remainder of the offerings were snapped at 11 1/2c to 12c; about 8,000 boxes changes bond cable at 52s. Weather cool and dry.

At the close of a concert, while a young gentleman was struggling with his hat, cane, overcoat, opera glass and his young lady's fan, all of which he was trying to retain on his lap, a suspicious-looking black bottle fell on the floor with a thud. "There," he exclaimed to his companion, "I shall lose my cough medicine." That was presence of mind for you.

Sale and Purchase Column.

Any of our subscribers having stock, seeds or other produce, to sell, or who want to purchase such, will please write to us, giving full particulars. Regular advertisers will be noticed here free—to others, 50 cents.

Alexander Leslie, Petersville Nursery, has for sale all new varieties of seed potatoes, including Snowflake, Extra Early Vermont, Brownell Beauty, Compton's Surprise, and Late Rose, grown on sandy loam.

Thomas Guy, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont., breeder and importer of Yorkshire Cattle, has three young bulls for sale.

D. Mackenzie, Hyde Park, young thoroughbred bulls and Berkshire swine, both sexes; eight months old.

J. McMechan, London, several choice tricos of white Leghorn fowls.

Geo. Jarvis, Byron, all the leading and latest varieties of potatoes.

W. L. Brown, Hyde Park, eggs for hatching from choice brown Leghorns, imported this spring from the leading yards in America.

S. G. Jarvis, London, all the leading varieties of fowls. Eggs for hatching securely packed.

T. Thompson, Box 88, London, Ontario, a few Lincoln sheep, both sexes in prime condition.

Joseph Lamb, London, imported Berkshire pigs, different ages, for sale.

WESTERN FAIR, 1876

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

\$12,000 Offered in Prizes. \$12,000

Will be held in the CITY OF LONDON,

Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29

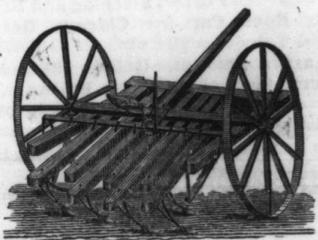
Prize Lists and Entry Papers may be had at the Secretary's office. All entries are requested to be made on or before 16th SEPTEMBER.

Railway arrangements have been made for ONE FARE to London and return.

WM. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Western Fair Office, London, Sept., 1876. sept-1in

Perfection Attained at Last!



Centennial Cultivator

John Wade, Hyde Park, Ont.

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

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

CAYUGA IRON WORKS

without doubt turns out the Hardest Plow Castings

Neatest Running & Lightest Draft Plows

We sell for cash only, employ no pedlars, and give our customers the Agent's and Collector's Fees, and a Large Cash Discount Besides.

FIRST CLASS Wrought Iron Beam Plow, FOR \$10.00.

Send for Circulars and be convinced.

C. P. MALCOLM, Cayuga Iron Works, Cayuga, Ont. sept'76-ly

PETER GRANT, PETERSVILLE, ONT., (LATE FOREMAN AT M'KELLAN'S)

WAGON & CARRIAGE MAKER

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

## LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

—AND—  
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Will Re-open Monday, September 4th.

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

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

**GENERAL INFORMATION.**—The most favorable time to enter either the College or Training School is the above date, but students (both sexes) can purchase scholarship or enter for 3 months when most convenient. Those who fail to complete the Commercial Course in a term of 3 months can do so any time at the weekly rate. Commercial and other books, stationary, &c., supplied as required at retail prices. Board, \$2½ to \$3 per week.

**A GOOD RECORD.**—110 day students attended the institution since January 1st, 1876; twenty-six graduated and secured their diplomas; sixteen candidates who took the teacher's course, under the principal, passed at the recent examination for 3rd class certificates; 2 purpose attending Cobourg University next session; 3 Ann Arbor Medical College, and 3 the Normal School. A large number wrote successfully at the late High School entrance examination. See names in College Journal. For further information call at the College Building, Wellington street, or 272, Talbot street. Address

R. N. CURRY,

Aug-3m.

Principal and Proprietor.

## CENTENNIAL EXCURSIONISTS

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

Any information can be obtained by addressing

FRANK E. SNOW

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't,

Aug-tf.

DETROIT.

## STORAGE

WOOL,  
BUTTER, CHEESE, GRAIN, &c.,  
can be Stored at

Benner's Stone Warehouses and Cellars, in Hamilton,

Low Rates for Storage,  
AND INSURANCE, IF REQUIRED.

Farmers would find it to their advantage to have their products in the market ready for delivery when prices advance.

W. BENNER,

July-3 in

Warehouseman.

## GRAND CLEARING SALE

## Boots and Shoes

—AT—  
GRESSALL'S

Mammoth Boot Store.

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

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

Wholesale &amp; Retail.

THE PENITENTIARY STORE.

The Store Noted for Selling Cheap.  
123, Dundas St.

1, 2, &amp; 3, New Arcade.

July-3 in.

S. E. GREGORY,  
PRODUCE, COMMISSION, SHIPPING,  
and Insurance Agent.

OFFICE—NO. 35 KING STREET EAST.

July-6 in

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

## HATS!

HATS!

HATS!

A LARGE STOCK



CHEAP for CASH

## London Hat House,

Opposite Strong's Hotel,

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

June-6m

J. F. DOYLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## SADDLE &amp; HARNESS MAKER

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

All Kinds of Interfering Boots Manufactured to Order.

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

Special Rates to Patrons.

P. O. BOX 29 C.,

LONDON, ONT.



GEORGE JACKSON,  
(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. GRAY)

MULLERTON ST. LONDON, ONT. Manufacturers of the GRAY GANG PLOW, which have  
been exhibited at the Western Fair, Stratford, and other county fairs. I & Co.  
are the only ones who ever exhibited this celebrated make. Farmers can rely on a first-  
and Wooden Plows of every description of their celebrated make. Every description of repairing done.  
Oct. 1875-1y.

M. KNOWLTON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH  
AND CEDAR POSTS.

FLOORING &amp; SIDING DRESSED

An extensive stock on hand, the largest ever brought into  
the city: by the Car load or thousand to suit customers. The  
Lumber for quality and price cannot be beat.

PAUL'S OLD STAND, South Side of York Street, West  
of Tecumseh House.  
October 1875.

L. G. JARVIS,

Importer of all kinds of

FINE BRED POULTRY.

All the leading varieties, Colored and White Dorkings, Part-  
ridges, Cochins, (the best stock in the Dominion), W. C. B.  
Polands, Silver & G. S. Polands, W. F. Spanish, L. Brahmas,  
Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, all from winning strains. 1st  
prizes from all the leading shows in Canada: 24 prizes at  
Western Fair.  
Oct. 1875-1y P.O. Address, LONDON, ONT.

C. D. HOLMES,

Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery,

CONVEYANCER, Etc.,

99 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, ONT.

GEORGE JARVIS,

BYRON, ONTARIO.

Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs

of winning strains. Makes a Specialty of all the

LEADING VARIETIES OF SEED WHEAT &amp; POTATOES.

Oct. 1875-1y

Send for his Prices.

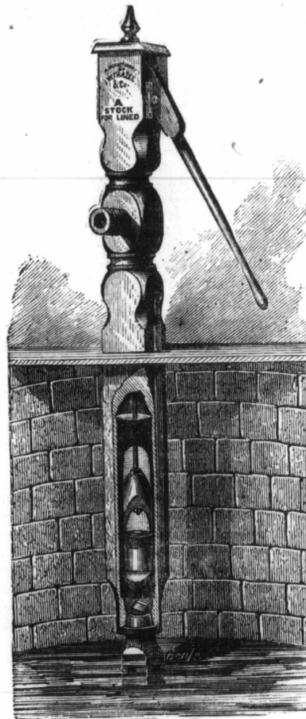
HOOPER &amp; THOMSON,

MARBLE WORKS,

Opposite Western Hotel,

RICHMOND STREET,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Monuments and Tombstones of the best material. All kinds  
of Marble & Stone Work executed with neatness and despatch.  
Oct. 1875-1y

## PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST

G. McFARLAND &amp; CO.,

Thorold, Ontario

Sole Agents for Frazee's Celebrated Patent

PORCELAIN-LINED

## Iron-Cylinder Wood Pumps

ADAPTED TO WELLS OF ANY DEPTH.

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

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

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

1-y

THE  
National Granger,Published weekly at Louisville, Ky., filled with choice reading for  
the farmer and his family.

It is the Cheapest and Best.

It has all the Grange news, the general news of the country,  
the markets of leading cities, choice family reading, Agriculture,  
Horticulture, Bee Culture, Fish Culture, Live Stock and  
Crop News, Scientific and General Information, discusses  
Grange co-operative stores, and every subject of interest to  
the farmer. The National Granger has more reading matter  
than any other agricultural paper, furnished at \$1.50. Furnished  
to clubs of four at \$1.35, and to Grangers at lower and special  
rates when a large club subscribes. Sent four months on  
trial for 50 cents.  
No farmer can afford to do without the National Granger.  
Our circulation is now in the thousands, and we want it  
ten times as large.

## PRESS NOTICES.

"The National Granger is the best Grange paper in the  
United States."—Selma, Ala., Argus.

"Neatly printed and full of well arranged interesting mat-  
ter."—Daily Commercial, Louisville, Ky.

"The paper is handsomely made up and filled with a good  
variety of farm and fireside reading."—Daily Ledger, Louisville

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well filled with useful and entertaining articles, which will  
commend it to every intelligent farmer."—Courier-Journal.

Samples free. Agents wanted. Address,  
National Granger Publishing Co.,  
Louisville, Ky.

## ROOTS AND SHOES.

J. McMECHAN,

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

Very Lowest Cash Prices.

AND

Will Fill Orders from Granges by the

Half-do. or Case, at the Lowest

Wholesale Prices.

J. McMECHAN,

186 Dundas Street.

## (CIRCULAR.)

The Grangers' Supply Co.,

Office—98 Adelaide St.,

TORONTO.

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

J. F. LESSLIE &amp; Co.,

June-tf

Managers.

## CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Dundas and Talbot Sts.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

RATE—\$1.00 PER DAY.

Good stabling and accommodation for farmers. 3 m

## PARIS GREEN

—AND—

HELLEBORE.

I will be glad to send samples and price on ap-  
plication.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,

Wholesale Druggist,

June-3m

168 King-st. East, TORONTO.

## REMEMBER

GREAT DEVONSHIRE CATTLE FOOD  
The Best in the Dominion.

Ask for it and Take no Other.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price—One Dollar per Box.

Prepared in Canada Only by

JOHN LUMBERS,

101 and 103 Adelaide Street, East,

ly TORONTO, ONT.

CALVIN DAVIS,

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE,

LEICESTER and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

"Highland View Farm," Kettleby, Ont.

## SECOND ARRIVAL

—OF—  
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

THOMAS PEEL,

## Merchant Tailor

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

Prices which will Defy Competition.

Special Rates for Grangers.

THOS. PEEL,

Merchant Tailor, opp. Strong's Hotel, London.

HARDY &amp; ROWNTREE,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. McCORMICK)

DEALERS IN

## GROCERIES

Teas, Etc.,

Corner of Richmond and York-Sts.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Special Rates to Grangers for Cash

# MONEY to LEND

## THE AGRICULTURAL

Investment Soc'y & Savings Bank.  
OFFICE:  
Agricultural Buildings, Cor. of Dundas  
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### MONEY LOANED

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

### MORTGAGES PURCHASED.

#### Savings Bank Branch:

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

## PLUMMER & SON, MIDDLESEX WORKS,

476 & 482 Ridout St., London, Ont.  
The oldest and largest establishment in the Dominion, manu-  
facturers of

Wagons, Sleighs, Hubs, Spokes,  
Felloes, Shafts, Poles,  
and every description of Wood-work for Carriages, Sleighs,  
and Wagons.

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

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

Address:  
PLUMMER & SON,  
London, Ont.

## FINI YOUNG HYSON TEA

Five lbs. for One Dolla

AT THE

CASH STORE, . . . ST. JOHN'S,  
3, 5, & 7, Main Street.

NOTE  
THE ADDRESS, T. C. KEARNS,  
1-y ARVA P. O.

### WILSON & TENNENT,

### VETERINARY SURGEONS,

(Members of the Ontario Veterinary College.)

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

LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

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

### GALLERY OF ART.

#### BENNETT & CHESTER,

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURERS

also Patent Washable

GILT, OAK, WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD MOUNTINGS.

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

BENNETT & CHESTER,  
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Wholesale and Retail

## Grocers and Wine Merchants.

Particular attention paid to Grang-  
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A list of the leading papers in America, with Club Prices, sent  
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your time.  
Address,  
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## ALFRED HEBBLETHWAITE,

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## IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SUFFOLK SWINE

Recent importations from Lord Fox, Tadcaster, England.

Prices Reasonable.

## ENGINES and BOILERS

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

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. LEONARD & SONS,

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## Veterinary Surgeons.

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

Office and Residence, 365 Talbot Street, LONDON ONT.,  
Calls Promptly Attended to, Day or Night. Horses exam-  
ined as to soundness. Bought and Sold on Commission.

J. D. O'NEIL J. CROTTY.

Oct. 1875-1y

### T. THOMPSON,

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## BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF LINCOLN SHEEP

of the Best Strains in England.

My flock took the principal prizes at the various shows  
in Ontario last fall.

Address,  
Box 88 D, London, Ont.

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IMPORTER

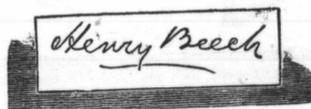
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## Wholesale Grocer

5, MANNING'S BLOCK,

Front Street, East,

Toronto, - - - Ontario.  
1-y



## ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

AND

### SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

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### MOUNT CRESCENT STOCK FARM

HYDE PARK,

### D. MACKENZIE, - - PROPRIETOR

SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS, AND BERKSHIRES.

Some fine Young Stock for sale.

### D. REGAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

Opp. Strong's Hotel, Dundas St., London.  
Oct. 1875-1y

PLATED  
SILVER  
LATEST & BEST

**J.H. JEWELS**  
THE MOST COMPLETE SET  
(JEWELS & PENDANTS)  
36 WORKING TOOLS  
PIECES (STAFF MOUNTING)  
EVER OFFERED THE PATRONS

Lever Seal, Standard Design, \$3.  
To order, under Seal of Grange, I will  
send a set for examination. Address,  
JAS. MURDOCK, JR.,  
265 Race St., Cincinnati, O.  
Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

**GRANGE SADDLERY.**  
HARNESS.  
Saddles, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.,  
constantly on hand.  
Special Terms to Grangers.

William Scarrow, 235 Dundas Street,  
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## FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER

All work done with Neatness and Dispatch.  
Terms—Cheap for Cash.

### SIMON LEMON,

BREEDER OF

## Pure Bred Short Horn Cattle,

Leicester & Southdown Sheep,

## IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

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

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## JOHN ELLIOTT

MANUFACTURER OF

## MEDOW CLARK & BALL BUCKEYE

SINGLE AND COMBINED

## Reaping and Mowing

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

Jobbing and Turning Done to Order.

## Liberal Reductions Made to Patrons

For Large Orders and Cash.

Cor. of Wellington & Bathurst Sts.,

London, - - - Ontario.

Oct. 1875-1y

### JAMES DUNN,

## SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER

Cor. King and Talbot Sts.,

LONDON, - - - ONT.

The best of Materials and Workmanship. Cheap for Cash.

Oct. 1875-1y

### S. & A. MCBRIDE,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

## TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE

—And Dealers in—

Hardware, Stoves, Coal Oil, Lamps,  
Nails, Screws, Cutlery, Glass, Putty, &c., cheap for cash.

Richmond St., Opp. the City Hall, LONDON, ONT.  
Oct. 1875 1-y



Inducements for Cash,

## BELTZ'S

THE HATTER & FURRIER.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, TRUNKS, ROBES, &c., &c.

HATS THAT ARE HATS.

Sign of Black Bear and Large Hat. 1-y

### MANVILLE & BROWN,

## AUCTIONEERS,

## REAL ESTATE AG'TS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Sales in the Country promptly attended to—Stock Sales a  
Specialty. 205-Dundas St., near Spettigue Hall,  
Oct. 1875-1y LONDON, ONTARIO.

### JOS. LAMB, LONDON, ONT., CHOICE

Buff, White and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark  
Brahmas, Silver, Colored and White Dorkins; Bronze Tur-  
keys, Aylesbury Ducks, Berkshire Pigs from the celebrated  
yards of Joseph Stewart, Gloucester, England. Fine young  
stock for sale, of all ages. March—3m

### FARMER'S INSURANCE.

## THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital, . . . \$284,996.67.

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

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

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

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

Detached Private residences are taken at liberal rates.

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

D. C. MACDONALD, Manage

## TO THE PEOPLE

Great Break in Prices of all Kinds of  
Dry Goods.

### AMERICAN DOMESTIC

## Goods Slaughtered

By Manufacturers at Auction.

Twelve Thousand Packages

Sold in Two Days.

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

The Interests of Customers in West-  
ern Ontario Protected.

### KINGSMILL

Purchased over \$25,000 Worth

at about Half their Value.

Come and See the Prices Goods are  
Selling for at

## Kingsmill's

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

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

65,000 Yards of Print, all Fast  
Colors, from 4c. upwards.

10 Cases Drab and Brown Ducks,  
Various Makes.

2,000 Yards of Black Lyons  
Silks, Desperately Cheap.

45,000 Yards of White Cottons.

3,500 Yards of French Ribbons.

Goods in All Departments Desperately  
Cheap at

## Kingsmill's

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

**PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS**

complete in the  
**Latest Novelties of the Art.**  
**SATISFACTION WARRANTED**  
 TO ALL PATRONS.

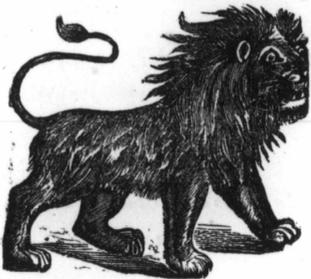
The Studio is situated in a beautiful part of the city, and free from the bustle and turmoil of its main business part, and has been built expressly for the purpose.

No stairs to climb.

JOHN COOPER,  
 Cor. Queen's Ave. and Clarence St.  
 July-3 in. Opp. W. M. Church.

**SPRING TIME COME AGAIN!**

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



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

CASH ONLY.

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

**GEORGE BURNS,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Boys' & Youths' Clothing**

Wholesale and Retail.

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

Special Arrangements Made with  
 Grangers.

GEO. BURNS.

**BANKRUPT STOCK**  
 OF  
**FRESH TEAS,**

will be sold at the following prices

**At T. E. O'Callaghan's:**

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

Sugars, &c., Equally Low.

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN.

THE  
**Canadian Granger**

—ONLY—

50 cents per annum.

W. L. BROWN & CO.,  
 Publishers, London.

**HONEST FERTILIZERS.**

**Buffalo Fertilizer Works.**

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

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

Special terms made with Granges ordering direct from General Agent.

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

J. R. ADAMSON,

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

July-1y



**NITSCHKE'S PIANO MANUFACTORY,**  
 and MUSIC STORE,

Corner of Dundas and Wellington Streets,  
 LONDON, ONT.

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



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

**GOTHIC HALL,**

ESTABLISHED, 1846.

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

**B. A. MITCHELL & SON,**  
 Dr. Mitchell, Manager.

Trusses fitted on without extra charge.  
 April 76-1y

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

**JOHN CAMPBELL,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, ETC.,**  
 King Street west,  
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The subscriber has now on hand the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK in the Province, and will sell at greatly  
**REDUCED RATES TO PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,**  
 and Cash Wholesale Customers.

King Street west, London, Ont  
 April 76 1y



LONDON, ONTARIO.  
 Oct., 1875-1y

**JOSEPH O'HIGGINS & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail

**GROCCERS**  
 WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

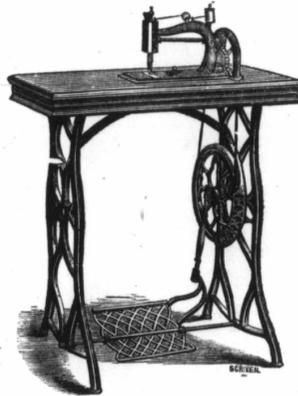
146 Dundas Street, London  
 Opposite Market Lane.

GRANGERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLE-SALE RATES.  
 1-y

**Wilson, Lockman & Co.**

MANUFACTURERS,

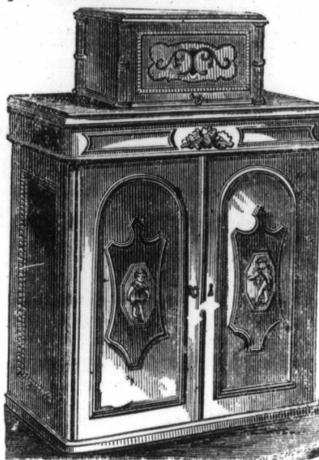
HAMILTON, - ONT.,  
 CANADA.



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



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



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



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

**Wilson, Lockman & Co.,**

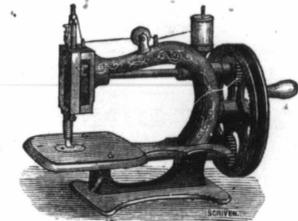
MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,  
 CANADA.

**Wilson, Lockman & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,  
 CANADA.



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



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

OUR LATEST  
**IMPROVEMENTS**

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

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

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

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 CANADA.