

# THE GRANGER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

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

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## The Granger.

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### THE GRANGER AND GAZETTE FOR 1875-76.

Grangers! this is the only paper devoted to our interests in Canada. It is the paper that advocates your principles and rights. It will give no uncertain sound. We have nothing but your interests and advancement at heart. Some papers who gave you the cold shoulder before are trying to bolster up their reputation with the Society by giving a few scanty Grange quotations. Grangers! you have been treated with contempt and neglect. Parties who claimed to be champions of your rights shamefully deserted you in the time and hour of need, because a little more money could be made out of your opponents than you.

We have put our paper so low—50 cts.—that there is really no profit when it is considered the publishers have to pay the postage.

The various flattering notices that we have received from the press, both in Canada and the U. S., and also from private individuals, satisfies us our supplying this need to our members is duly appreciated.

We hope our members will not forget we depend on their prompt action and support. A small number of subscribers from each Grange will make a handsome subscription list for the GRANGER. Through its columns the various Lodges will see what each other is doing, and the progress made in their respective neighborhoods. We are sure there is a great need felt of knowing this.

The various Granges writing their opinions and views on the great questions with which our order is concerned, will mutually help in instructing the members. We hope our friends will not be backward. Jot down something you think will be of interest. Don't wait to see what other Granges are doing before you say anything. Do not be afraid to speak out fearlessly and maintain your principles. Do not confine your exertions to merely members of the Grange in procuring subscribers, but ask your neighbors who do not belong; it is equally interesting to every farmer; they are all one in substance. What is beneficial to a Patron is equally advantageous to every farmer.

Every person who is capable of taking a rational view of matters knows that the press is the prop that holds up every organization that has any permanency or claim to respectability of size; if this be removed the foundation is gone and the structure, no matter how magnificent its form or proportions, is soon only a mass of ruins.

The conclusion of many of the most observant members of our Order is that the great lever of the Grange movement in America has been the press. Our enemies are not unaware of this and are calling to their aid any means that can be employed to hedge this great influence and neutralize the power it is acquiring. They fully understand that without the agency of the press we are at their mercy; and they as fully realize the importance to them of breaking it down at whatever

cost, and to this end are exerting all the power of which they are capable.

If the Grange is to be a live institution, Grange papers must be circulated and read, and a little prompt and well-directed effort in this direction on the part of each Patron would do wonders for the Order. But as our duties are ignored, or their performance postponed, so in proportion will the interest of the Order languish.

So, Patrons, support the GRANGER.

### OPPOSITION TO THE GRANGE.

We have heard complaints from different parts of the country stating that there is great opposition to the movement by prominent merchants and manufacturers, and that this opposition is looked upon as injurious and detrimental to its progress. Our members are but imperfectly acquainted with the growth of institutions and human progress if they think anything can exist without opposition. Principles and ideas that are accepted and received by everybody as true are only axioms and do not need any exercise of the judgment to perceive their truth. Did any of our members ever know of a system or theory that had no opponents. Dispute is what generally establishes and roots any new doctrine. That opposition is the life of institutions is just as true as that opposition is the life of trade.

Institutions that have gained the greatest foothold in society have been well opposed. We need hardly allude to different permanent institutions at the present time to show this.

Men, as a general thing, do not make a noise until they are hurt. If men whom the Order naturally expect, from their interests, oppose the Order, it is a good sign. Probably the Society has not met with that opposition that its increased numbers and influence demand. Criticism would tend to make the policy of the Order more thorough and efficient, and its members better posted in the principles.

The rapid growth of the Grange system in the U. S. has rather retarded than increased its usefulness. The originators of the Order had not the slightest conception it would assume such dimensions in so short a time. The Canadian Order should be guarded by this and proceed slowly and cautiously, and not look so much to increased numbers for strength as systematic and uniform working. Granges that are but improperly taught, and do not understand the correct working of the ritual, and do not fully comprehend the basis on which the Order is built, are a source of weakness instead of strength. However, it would be most unreasonable to expect that an institution, such as the Patrons of Husbandry, which has so recently sprung into existence, which has increased with such remarkable rapidity, should have come into existence or reached its present gigantic proportions without many mistakes both in plan and execution.

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### MIDDLEMEN.

This word has been bandied around in connection with the Grange Society without any thought as to its meaning or adaptation. It is well known that as far as mere words are concerned, that some have a variety of meanings, and also the same meaning in different degrees, that is in a particular or general sense. For instance, the word man may mean a single individual, or as a general term may mean the whole human race. Now, the word middleman has been seized upon by the opponents of the Order to show the absurdity of accomplishing what the Grangers claim to do away with—middlemen in its extended sense. Of course in its strict application it would imply no medium between two nations or even in-

dividuals. The commerce between the various nations in the world would be totally done away with, and men live in a state of primitive barbarism. Then of course they say if you don't want middlemen, farmers must fetch their spices from Ceylon, their tea from China, and go to England for their hardware, broadcloth and cottons. Now this would be too absurd to be entertained by any other than a set of fanatics. But this nonsense is paraded with great pomp and show as a conclusive argument against Grange principles. Now Patrons contend that intelligent and honest middlemen are as requisite to the welfare of Society as lawyers, doctors and other professions. What they disclaim against is the surplus, or that portion which is not requisite and necessary to the well-being of the community. "Their surplus and their exaction diminish our profits."

The bitterest enemies of the Grange system cannot deny but farmers are daily preyed upon by men who thus insist upon doing their business whether they want them to do so or not. We contend that Canadian farmers are, or should be, sufficiently intelligent to know their own wants and means without hiring anybody to instruct them. They have enough to do with their hard earnings without supporting a number of agents and peddlers at the price they have to pay. Our farmers often grumble about the legitimate taxes laid on their land for municipal and government purposes, but if they only considered the tax paid by them on every hundred acres of land to support a host of surplus middlemen, they would not grumble much. At a low calculation an average farmer pays \$100 a year to clothe and feed this numerous class of gentry. In this sense the Grangers say they don't want middlemen. Periodically there are turned loose on the farming community hordes of this class for some new enterprise or article. The swindles are so glaring and palpable in many cases that it is strange the good sense of our farmers do not detect them. But it will be recollected they are trained swindlers—men who understand human nature. They are in fact a vast improvement on Sam Slick in understanding "Soft Sawder and Human Natur." They have been schooled in talk and trickery the same as the Artful Dodger and other pupils of old Fagin, the Jew, and have gone through the same mental manipulation as those apt scholars did in abstracting a handkerchief without being detected. It is not generally known that such agent schools are in operation, and applicants for situations are put through a regular course of training. They are thus more than a match for the generality of our farmers.

The operations of some of those gentlemen last winter and spring were really alarming. At a low calculation, and this is from the men themselves, \$60,000 were taken out of Ontario alone, on bogus fruit trees and "High Bush" strawberries.

So perfect were those fellows in this business, that they deceived the shrewdest of our farmers, and even members of the Grange who were especially cautioned against their wiles, were mulcted into large sums. Their plans are laid with mathematical precision and order. When they call at a house they say they have been recommended by Squire —, or Dr. —, or Rev. Mr. —. He or they have invested, and certainly they must follow their influential neighbors. In fact, we have said before, they work systematically on the principles of Soft Sawder and Human Nature.

The first instruction, and one of the elements of success, is by no means, or on any account, to let the price of the article be known. This, of course, is the basis of the agency system and monopoly: Don't let the farmers know anything about the original cost.

A further reference to this system may not be uninteresting, and will be finished in our next.

### GRANGE INSURANCE.

We have received two communications on this subject, asking for information, and proposing that this question should be thoroughly discussed in our columns.

The question as to whether the insurance companies are receiving more or less than an equitable return, we do not propose to discuss; but it will not be denied that the expense of insurance is largely increased by the number of salaried officers and soliciting agencies which they support.

Any plan, consequently, that will do away with this large item of expense, and at the same time allow the assured to retain for his own use the money needed for this purpose, is worthy of consideration. Our correspondent from St. Mary's has put it in a very fair light when he says, "Insurance at present is cheap, but can it not be cheaper?"

While mutual companies have been reasonably successful and safe in the business, it would seem that they have had drawbacks. The first is the large number of high salaried officers and the army of soliciting agents, which have increased the expense and eaten up the profits.

The only plan which could be adopted would be for the officers of the Lodges to do the local work themselves at a small expense. But if the rod be bent too much one way, and you bend it as much the other in order to get it straight, you avoid on the one hand the wasteful and expensive old system, but run to the opposite extreme and adopt a policy penurious, mean and ineffective. Between these extremes we must choose our system.

Broeders will find the Granger an excellent medium for advertising. Look at our rates.

### BANKING THEIR MONEY.

#### BUYING ON CREDIT.

We hear considerable complaints from our merchants that farmers bank their money and come and buy from them on credit. Did it never occur to them that they have been the means of driving the farmers to this? Farmers know well their neighbors buy on credit at as cheap a rate as they do for cash. When this is the case it is very natural they should make the most out of their money they could.

The cash customers have hitherto been paying the bills of all the dead beats our merchants have. The per cent. laid on for bad debts amounts to no small item under the present credit system. Let the merchants bring their business to a cash basis, as the Grangers propose, and they will have no reason to complain that farmers bank their money and buy on credit.

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

A correspondent from Lambton states the farmers of Plympton have lost a number of cattle by what they call Black Foot. Malcolm Dewar, Uttoxeter, having some days ago lost 5 head of his best steers and cows. This is the only case we have heard of, although we have made diligent enquiry from our prominent breeders and drovers, and we have heard of nothing to warrant the rumor that the disease is prevalent through the country only from this correspondent. However, if cases do happen they should be promptly reported by our farmers. An article will be found in another column by Drs. Wilson & Teuant, of London, on this disease.

The first number of the Granger lies on our table. From an oversight we have not noticed it earlier. The Granger is an eight-paged quarto journal, devoted to the interests of the Grangers, and is published monthly in London, at the low price of 50 cents a year. The number before us is printed in large, clear type, and is creditably got up, and if the first number is a sample of those to come, the paper is cheap.—*Strathroy Democrat.*

## NATIONAL GRANGE, U. S.

This body met in Louisville, Kentucky, last week, and passed some prominent measures in connection with the Order. The Order in Canada was specially mentioned, and a committee on foreign relations appointed to bring about reciprocal relations.

Judge Jones, of Illinois, was elected Master, and Mr. Smedley, of Ohio, Lecturer—two of the most prominent Grangers in America.

Stock Sales are reported regularly in the Granger.

## THE GRANGE—WHAT IS IT.

This question is frequently asked by those seeking information for their own guidance, whilst others ask it derisively. We would answer that the Grange embraces in its scope of action all that its most interested friends or ardent admirers could wish or expect, and is dependent only upon the good faith and zeal of each and every member to enable it to astonish the most sanguine in its results upon the social, intellectual, moral, frugal and industrial habits of the great agricultural body of this vast nation, yea, more, its reformatory aims are such as to commend themselves to every honorable, honest and just man and woman in our land. Socially, it brings together all on terms of equality, restricted only by that civility which characterizes the most refined society and dispenses its charities without ostentation, throwing around the unfortunate the sustaining arm of support and relief. Morally, it requires great probity and circumspection in the conduct, dealings and actions of its members. Intellectually, it commends and cultivates the highest order of discipline and mental training, regarding rural life and agricultural pursuits—the normal condition of mankind—as best suited to the vigorous and healthful developments of manhood and womanhood. It detects in the book of Nature pure, refined and inspiring lessons, independent and ennobling in their influence, and which draw around them the halo of virtue and divine wisdom. Frugality is an essential to the thrift and success of the husbandman, it is fostered by the domestic economy, and realized in the co-operative system of the Grange. Industry, energy and push are recommended as the instrumentalities to wealth, position and influence. Labor, yes, honest toil is ennobling, it carries with it the freshness of the primitive calling of man, and although it hardens the muscles, browns the skin and tires the body, 'tis compensated by the sweet consciousness of obeying the behest of man's Creator, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Its reformatory objects are aimed at monopolies, extortioners, dishonest and incompetent officials, expensive forms of general, State and local governments, equality in the blessings, as well as the burdens of State; the abolition of courts, so far as compatible with the public safety.

With the foregoing frank and plain statement of what the Grange is, its aims and objects, who can demur at its proceedings? The question has been asked, how can these reforms be brought about? The answer is brief and simple: let every one who approves of the elevation of society and the perpetuity of good government unite with us in our efforts to establish the one and purify the other. Its membership eschew partisan slavery, criticize old party dogmas, finding that class legislation such as subsidies of public lands to railroad monopolies, high tariffs, high rates of interest (as are induced by the present national bond system), heavy taxation with a depreciated currency, all work a depletion to the value of property and labor, and sure ruin to the masses. Surely these are mammoth considerations calling for the giant hand of reform, and none have a deeper interest, or as well qualified for the work, as the thoughtful, sturdy, productive farmer.—*P. of H., Halltown, W. Va., in Farmer's Friend.*

## GOOD WORDS FOR THE GRANGE.

Nothing is more true than that Agriculture is the nursing mother of all the arts, and nothing is more untrue than the equally trite saying: "Agriculture is the most independent of all the industrial callings." But the last is only untrue because the farmers, oblivious of their own interests, have suffered themselves to become, through the omnipotent powers of combination, the slaves of political demagogues, and the victims of capitalists, corporations, middlemen and traders—mere vassals upon the lion's mane of agriculture—and each of which, collectively and individually, are indebted to the cultivator of the soil for the food which nourishes and the raiment which clothes their bodies. How common it is for farmers to neglect their business to enlist, body and soul, in ignoble party and local politics! How many plows are left to rust in the furrow, while the team is worn out in galloping through the country in the interest of some petty local, non-producing demagogue! The farmers, after ages of submission, intend in turn to wield in their own interests the powers of combination, and to become, what of right they ought to be, the real rulers of the land. The handwriting is on the wall—the days of monopoly are numbered.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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We are in receipt of the Granger, from London, Canada. Very interesting and very welcome. It must be a great help to our brethren in that section.—*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.*

## FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!!

## A MANUFACTURER TESTIFIES.

The great fight in the West between certain dealers, agents, manufacturers and the Grange, brought out some facts showing the cost of manufactured articles. McCormick, one of the largest manufacturers of the West, testified in relation to the cost of many articles which he manufactured and the price they were sold to farmer. Some of the articles are here enumerated:—

	Cost.	Paid.
One McCormick reaper.....	\$45	\$217
One DeLott reaper.....	45	180
Vanbrunt seeder.....	25	75
Owattona seeder.....	25	70
Sulky rake.....	20	45
Fanning mill.....	10	25
Plows.....	10	21½
Total.....	\$180	\$833½

Which gives a profit of \$463.50 on \$180 worth of machinery. As we have taken the above figures from the sworn testimony of McCormick himself, they are entitled to the fullest credence. If one of those large reapers used in the West costs only \$45 to manufacture, the cost of a mowing machine such as is used in New England must be much less. Exclusive of the royalty upon the patents, they should not cost to manufacture over one-half as much as those large reapers used in the West.

The *Scientific American*, in an article upon the "Profits We Pay," gives the cost of manufacture of each part of a sewing machine, and sums up the result of its investigations with this statement, "That the sewing machines that are usually sold from \$65 to \$125, cost from seven to fifteen dollars to manufacture, the average cost being eleven dollars and eighty-two cents." Three manufacturers of sewing machines in 1873 netting \$6,000,000 profits each, and the agents receiving over a greater profit than the manufacturers, making over \$40,000,000 of profits drawn from the farmers and mechanics of the country in a single year, by three sewing machine companies and their agents. Hundreds and thousands, even, of other articles, are paying similar profits to agents, dealers and manufacturers. Hundreds of millions of dollars are thus taken from the producers of the country annually. Can we wonder then that farmers do not pay better, and that laborers and mechanics cannot live at the prices they receive for their labor, which even are claimed to be excessive? Cut off those profits and the laborer can lay by money upon one half his present salary. Could the consumers buy direct at the mills or manufactory, and at the price agreed upon by the broker or agent, by far the greater portion of the excessive margin of profit would remain in the pocket of the consumers. This is impracticable and impossible as business has been heretofore conducted. Farmers and mechanics were isolated, without union, no concert of action and no means of communication with the manufacturers. The plan and purpose of the Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry secures this object. Saving to the consumers the excesses which arise from tolls charged by middlemen, the various parties who stand between the manufacturers and the producers of the raw material to supply his establishment, and the food for his laborers, and those who stand between the manufacturer and the consumer.—*D. E. Boydlett, Vermont Farmer.*

## CO OPERATION.

A co-operative society commences in persuasion; it proceeds by consent, it accomplishes its end by common efforts, it incurs mutual risks, intending that all its members shall mutually and proportionately share the benefits secured. The equality sought is not a mad equality of equal division of unequal earnings, but that just award of gains which is proportionate to work executed, to capital subscribed, or custom given. There is equality under the law when every man can obtain justice, however low his condition or small his means, there is equality when none may assault or kill the humblest person without being made accountable, there is equality when the evidence of all is valid in a justice court, irrespective of speculative opinion, there is equality of citizenship when all offices and honors are open to merit, there is equality of taxation when all are made to contribute to the support of the State according to their means, and there is equality in a co-operative society when the right of every worker is recognized to a share in the common gain in the proportion to which he contributes to it, in capital, or labor, or trade—by hand or head, and this is the only co-operation that is meant, and there is none when this is not secured.

Co-operation has turned toil into industry, which is labor working willingly, busily, knowing the reason why. Co-operation proposes that in all new combinations of labor leader and capital leader the produce of profits shall be distributed, in agreed proportions, over all engaged in creating the profit.

It touches no man's fortune, seeks no plunder, causes no disturbance in society, gives no trouble to statesmen, needs no trade's union to protect its interests, contemplates no violence, subverts no order, accepts no gifts, nor asks any favor, keeps no terms with the idle, and breaks no faith with the industrious. It is neither mendicant, servile, nor offensive, has its hands in no man's pocket, and does not mean that any hands shall remain comfortably in its own, it means self help, self independence, and such share in the common competence as labor can earn and thought can win. And this is the reason that that silent march of co-operation which few have noticed and whose future progress none can measure.—*By the author of "Logic of Co-operation."*

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## THE RITUAL AND SECRECY

## NECESSARY FOR THE PERMANENCE OF THE ORDER.

We find a good many asking, What do farmers want with a Ritual and a secret society? If there is anything good about the Grange what do they want to keep it a secret for? Bro Jno D. Wallis, of Illinois, in answering a similar question, says—

What would we have left if all of the Grange features were abolished? Nothing but a club meeting, which would not amount to much—not saying anything detrimental to clubs existing, yet they soon lose the interest. I claim that the Ritual, with the secrecy of the Order, are the very elements of success. When we reflect upon the fact that there are orders which have existed for ages amid wars and persecutions, when the members dare not let it be known that they belonged to the fraternity, when their meetings were not in the towns and cities as at present, but on the mountain tops and in the valleys, with pickets thrown out to guard against the approach of enemies—I say when we reflect on these facts, we may well pause and ask, why such permanency and success? The only solution we have is the secrecy, fraternity and mutual benefits. If, then, these elements are so effectual in securing success, permanency and prosperity in other orders, why not effectual in promoting the same interests in the Grange?

## WHAT THE GRANGE DESIRES.

"The desire of the Grange is direct business intercourse with the consumer, whose co-operation he seeks that reciprocal advantages may follow. So far as the middleman can aid and is indispensable to such intercourse, he is welcome. It is not intended to supplant him. But the business appears to be overgrown, and may require pruning. Too many men prefer to handle goods and products instead of manufacturing and producing them. This excess of labor power cannot and ought not to be spared from the ranks of production. No other argument is necessary to prove that the business of production is unremunerative than the fact that the business of distribution, including what are called the "professors," is so over crowded. When production becomes profitable it will become respectable. It ought always to be sufficiently profitable to induce the surplus labor from all other pursuits to engage in it. Perhaps this may happen when it is no longer obliged to support such surplus unproductive labor from its earnings. No class observer will deny that there is a superfluity of merchants and middlemen. It is evident there are not enough producers to supply distributors with business, hence the smaller amount done by each necessitates larger profits to afford them support. We would prefer to be one of a crowd of customers to support a merchant than to be a merchant of a small squad. We should expect to pay less tolls. We hold to the doctrine that customers have a right to insist upon reasonable tolls."

## GRANGE EDUCATION.

We organize for educational purposes. Our agricultural and other industrial classes are ignorant, and hence easily deceived. If we can become wiser who will be less deceived? We want to hear speeches, essays and discussions on farming, on finance, or transportation, on taxation and the various other topics that directly and indirectly affect us.

We organize for practical purposes, for selling our produce together, for buying our supplies in common, and other co-operative purposes that it may take long to learn and involve many failures, but which will make us freemen eventually; if in no other way by teaching us to deal for cash, and not pay huge profits to the middleman.

These organizations, especially the subordinate Grange and the farmers' club, will need earnest, practical and persevering men and women to make them succeed. They will not run themselves. They must be made attractive places to young and old, and they can be.—Three men in every club or Grange who will attend all the meetings, devise ways and means to make it attractive and interesting, a good secretary, who will make a good report of what is done to the local newspaper, regular and not too frequent meetings, open sessions in the cause of the Grange to which those who are friendly but not members can be invited, occasional and even frequent sociable meetings at the houses of members, would be my prescription for the success of a local Grange, or club.—*Hon. C. Flogg.*

Breeders will find the Granger an excellent medium for advertising. Look at our rates

## THE SOCIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE GRANGE.

A farmer recently remarked that worthy men who had lived for years within a mile or two of him, he never knew until he met them in the Grange, and that it had made for him many new and pleasant friends. No doubt every Granger has had the same experience. The members of every club or association find that it always enlarges the range of the acquaintance, and often of their friendship, and probably no one will deny that a man, by becoming a Granger, will increase the number of associates, and the opportunities for meeting with them. Therefore the low esteem in which many persons hold the social advantages of the Grange arises, we imagine, not so much from a disbelief in their existence as from a want of faith in their utility. In other words they do not so much dispute the Grange's capability for furnishing what are commonly called social advantages, as that such things are in any respect really advantageous.

## GRANGERS VS. MIDDLEMEN.

A correspondent of the *Brampton Conservator* puts it in this way in answer to a previous writer in that paper against the Grange system:

DEAR CONSERVATOR.—The success of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is evidently stirring up the bile of some of the middlemen. I noticed in your issue of October 20th, a communication over the signature "Consumer," judging from the spleen and spirit of the article, the signature is a misnomer, the writer must surely belong to a class which the farmers can dispense with, viz, the Middlemen. He reminds me of the fable of the mountain in labor, and let it brought forth a mouse. All men are consumers to a greater or less extent, yet if your correspondent "Consumer's" generalizing capacity is no greater than his intellectual, he will not materially affect the demand. With the consumer, in the proper sense of the term, farmers wish to cultivate the most friendly business relations, and are of opinion that they themselves are competent to negotiate without the assistance of middlemen. What wonderful philanthropy on the part of "Consumer"—"when the grain does not pay, the Middleman is the loser." Why, sir, if the grain does not pay, the farmer can but afford, and has the best right, to be the loser, and our monetary institutions are less likely to suffer. The farmer need not take his "slate and pencil" to ascertain that the whole sum received for his grain is not net profit; such sheer nonsense is contemptible and an insult to common sense; there are expenses over and above those named by Consumer, which the farmers can calculate and provide for as well as Mr. Middleman. Hear him again. "The farmer has no need for complaint, he gets a fair price for his grain." That is, reviewed from Mr. Middleman's standpoint, "let him go home with his money in his pocket, ask no questions, he has not sufficient intelligence or education to sell more than a load at a time, knows nothing about home or foreign markets or probable demand, cannot classify grain according to quality. All wisdom dwells with us!" Such is the legitimate influence from Consumer's epistle. With regard to classification of grain and injustice done to farmers, I will give one instance, related to me by a respectable farmer a few days ago: "Two farmers drove into market with their respective loads of barley (for convenience sake we'll call them A. and B.) A. sold for 86 cents per bushel. B., to test the judgment (or something else), of the buyer, took a sample from the mouth of A.'s bag, and on presenting it to the same man, was offered 76 cents a bushel." Surely such a buyer deserves the highest chair in the Middlemen's Association. Will Consumer show a "sufficient reason" for a downfall of 11 cts. per bushel in less than five minutes? Circumstances akin to the above have facilitated the Grange movement, and caused farmers collectively to do what many of them have been doing individually only on a larger scale—selling in bulk. The Worthy Master of a subordinate Grange (a character for whom Consumer seems to have a holy honor), publicly stated that their Grange, by so doing the present season, pocketed between five and six hundred dollars more in the sale of their barley alone than they should have done had Middlemen handled it. Both producer and consumer were better satisfied.

If farmers are such a class of swindlers as Consumer describes them, and would fain make the public believe, why not cut connection with them at once? "Selling musty barley, a firkin of salt for a firkin of butter, wheat not according to sample, and a thousand other convenient tricks." Now, Mr. Editor, I see nothing wrong in selling musty barley, if sold for what it is. As for selling a firkin of salt for a firkin of butter, I do not believe it ever was attempted in Canada; for delivering grain contra to sample, the law is short, sharp and decisive, and for the offence I would recommend its enforcement. The thousand other tricks exist only in the firmament of Consumer's diseased and prejudiced brain.

Nov. 9, 1875. Yours, etc., PATON.

## HOW THE ROCHEDEALE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION WAS STARTED.

In 1842, twenty-eight weavers formed this company. They were so poor that they could pay into the capital only four cents apiece per week. It took them two years to accumulate a capital of \$140. On a December evening in 1844, Todd Lane, a dingy little street in Rochdale, was crowded with a hooping, rable, gathering to see the opening of the weavers' shop. When the shutters of the little room the society had rented were taken down, the jeering crowd screamed with laughter at the almost empty shelves within. For a long time the 28 weavers were the only customers. They could not afford to hire a clerk, so they took turn to "keep the store" in the evenings. It was shut during the day. The scanty stock of groceries was soon sold. The proceeds bought a larger stock. This went, and the next, and the next, and so on. By buying their goods directly from the producers, they got them so cheaply that they could sell them below the usual prices, pay all the store expenses, and declare a small dividend on the capital. In 1845 their capital fund was \$910. Their membership was 74. Soon they rented a larger room and hired a manager. In 1846 they began to sell meat; in 1847, dry goods; in 1852, boots, shoes and clothing. In 1852 they opened a wholesale department. From the start the weavers have kept on weaving. This co-operative store is managed by persons they employ, but it does not interfere with their work.

One of our proudest achievements is to stop strife and lawsuits among the farmers. Where Granges flourish lawsuits diminish, and the little breaches that arise between brethren are healed without litigation.



Meeting of Dominion Grange.

BRO. HILL'S ADDRESS.

BRO. CHASE, U. S. GRAND LODGE, SPEAKS ON RECIPROCAL RELATIONS.

The Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, consisting of representatives of all the Division Granges in the Dominion, that is, at present, all the Division Granges in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, met on the 27th of October, at 2 p. m., in the Lecture Room of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, Toronto, Ont. The following officers and delegates were in attendance at the Convention.—

Delegates—Hector McFarlane, Glenora; F. Anderson, Wilton Grove; J. H. Little, Lambeth; Dr. Hanson, Hyde Park; A. H. Hughes, Sharon; Wm. Hewitt, H. thecote; Robt. Green, Attercliffe; Edward Morris, Ridgeville; John McGlashan, North Pelham; D. Nixon, Grimsby; F. Strangway, Penville; John McManus, Schomberg; John Hutchinson, Sarna; R. F. Marshall, C. P. Preston, Hiram Albertson, Matthew Clements, Trafalgar; W. Patterson, Lucknow; James Hamilton, Lucknow; J. K. Wyo, Avon; W. J. Beel, Brampton; J. P. Bull, Downsview; A. J. Hughes, Sharon; J. Duncan, Richmond Hill; El. Crawford, Brampton; Luther Cheyne, Brampton; John McLean; Steph. White, Charing Cross; W. J. Fred, Anderson, Fernhill; David Brock, Arkona; John Cameron, St. Mary's; D. Sinclair, Anderson; Robt. Beatty, Kirkton; Jesse Trull, Oshawa; J. F. Gould, John Dallas, Widder Station; D. Ferguson, Wyoming; Wm. Clark, Caledon; Hugh Inpsitt, Laurel; Richard Coado, Strathburn; Hector McFarlane, Stephen Wado, Jas. Glen, Glanworth; Capt. J. Burgess, London; John John McLean, Chatham; Jas. Daly, Newburg; W. Harris, Napanee; O. Drury, Barrie; E. Hegler, J. Jarvis, Ingersoll; S. W. Hill, Ridgeville; H. Leet, Danville, Quebec; H. S. Isaac, Norwich; W. Pemberton Page, Fonthill; T. W. Dyas, Toronto; J. Manning, Schomberg; W. S. Campbell, Brantford; B. Payne, Delaware; A. Gifford, Meaford; Mrs. Dyas, Toronto; Miss Whitlaw, Meaford; Mrs. Lossee, Norwich; Mrs. Phillips, Schomberg; Mrs. Jesse Trull, Oshawa; Mrs. J. T. Gould, Foley.

Worthy Master S. W. Hill, after opening the Grange, gave a short address congratulating the members on the great progress the Order had made during the past year, there being 247 Subordinate Granges, comprising upwards of twelve thousand members, compared with forty-four last year, of thirteen hundred members.

During the evening session, W. T. Chase, Master of the New Hampshire State Grange, and member of the Executive Committee of the United States National Grange, was introduced and fraternally received, and, being asked to address the Grange, did so in a very forcible and instructive manner, expressing the wish that the Dominion and National Granges might co-operate for the good of the Order.

Worthy Master S. W. Hill then delivered his annual address, as follows:—

Patrons.—We have left the busy and varied scenes of our homes, and have laid aside for a while the implements of our occupation, to congregate here in a representative capacity to legislate for the interest of our Order; and in congratulating you on the happy results of our organization in Canada, I can do no less than call your attention to the many blessings that have been bestowed upon us in life and in health as well as in basket and in store; for all which the heart's deepest devotion is due to Him who can bless or blight our prospects.

In my address at our last annual meeting I called attention in an especial manner to our surroundings, and I still wish to impress upon the members of the Grange the importance of enhancing the appearance and pleasures of their homes, for in that I believe depends many of our happy successes in life, and it is a powerful instrument placed in our hands to strengthen our attachments to our occupation and the attachment of our children to the occupation of their father, and if any were led by ambition or otherwise to leave their homes, their reflections would be associated with the days of their youth, and would prevent them from falling into error; for what is there a man looks back to from the scenes of struggling life with purer and holier feelings than the happy home of his childhood.

As has been stated by our worthy Secretary in his circular to Subordinate Granges, the Dominion Grange is morally, numerically and financially a success, and with his statements I can but compare the present with the past. At the last meeting of the Dominion Grange we had but forty-five Subordinate Granges in our jurisdiction, we now have two hundred and forty-seven Subordinate Granges, twenty-two Division Granges, with a manifest increase of interest among the farmers throughout the country, to enlist in the cause that so immediately affect their occupation. Granges have recently been established in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, thus enlisting in our jurisdiction the Grange interest of the four Provinces. The order has now arrived at an important point in its history in this country. We will find many who are opposed to us putting forth every effort to stay our progress, and as soon as we are deemed of sufficient strength by others to be made available, we will be sought after, to gain for themselves influence and position; therefore, it becomes each member to guard every avenue of the Grange against all such intruders, where it is prompted by selfish motives, keeping in view the fact that we are banded together for a higher and holier purpose than to be the instrument in the hands of designing men. The Grange has its work to do. We shall eventually ask for the protection of our interest, equal to other interests of the country; as well as to elevate the farmer's occupation

and lead his mind to a different train of thought. Many questions of importance will be brought before you, and I trust your deliberations thereon will be marked with dignity and justice, and I would call your attention to the importance of devising some plan to assist and intercorporate Granges, believing it to be a duty incumbent upon this Grange to extend that paternal care as far as possible. It would not only add strength to the Order, but it would beget a uniformity in sentiment, and place the organization upon a sound working basis. And I would recommend to all members of the Order a close adherence to our declaration of principles. The desire is still apparent in all our Subordinate Granges, for a recognition by the National Grange of the United States, and as delegated members from those Granges, we acknowledge said National Grange as the parent institution, and will use all honorable means for amicable and fraternal relations. As that Grange has been successful in binding more closely the agricultural interests of the country, so the fraternal union of the two Granges might be instrumental in more closely uniting the well known dependent relations existing between the two countries.

In thus reviewing the happy success of the Grange, we may rejoice in our strength, but temper it with gentleness, and a spirit of love for all mankind, a love that shall perpetuate tranquility, and leave the boundless and rapidly-increasing resources of the country at liberty for its future development. Then let no man laud his occupation above another. Still, if one occupation or mode of life is superior to another it is that which in its very nature furnishes the motive power that gives impetus to all others—and this one we must accord to the rural life. I admonish you to cherish the highest regard for the other arts and sciences, as well as legitimate trade, remembering we are all parts of a great whole, weak when taken alone, strong when united in the bonds of social brotherhood. We are dependent upon each other; for, as the "sons" of science are now scouring every heath and prairie and wilderness to see if some new grass lies hidden in an unexplored glade, if some rude stalk of the forest can offer a new fruit to the hand of culture I speak of those things not only to assure those who are opposed to this organization that we wage no aggressive warfare upon their interests, but to incite an interest in the members of the Grange, as well as the farmers of Canada, to a better production of their rural life, in itself peaceful and happy—free from the corroding cares and anxieties of trade and commerce, free from the harassing toils of professional life—conducive in itself to virtue and religion, containing in itself the germ of usefulness, that gives an impulse to all other interests. Shall we not then strive to elevate it to the high position which its merits entitle it? How shall it be done? I answer, by adhering to our principles, "and laboring to develop a better and higher manhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation." We may meet with difficulties and disappointments. These are but impediments thrown in the pathway of life. Yet none respond, but toil on, and, as we gain knowledge, we will gain power to triumph over the physical difficulties that lie in their path.

"Pause not to fear; Fear no depending, servile view— What'er thou wilt thy will may do; Strengthen each manly nerve to bend Truth's bow and bid its shaft ascend! Toll on!"

"Be firm of heart, By fusion of unnumbered years, A Continent its vastness rears! A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear; Toll on, and Nature's conquest share! Toll on!"

GRANGE ITEMS.

The farmers of Iowa are now engaged in the construction of a new and important line of narrow gauge railroad to run from Johnport, in Alleman county, to Waukon, Iowa, a distance of twenty-one miles.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Granger's Bank (Cal.), which took place on the 12th ult., a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. was declared payable January, 1878. Such a dividend, after the financial tornado through which the State has just passed, shows the sound manner in which the business of the bank has been conducted, and justifies the confidence of its supporters. The authorized capital is \$5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each, number of stockholders, 1,578, number of shares subscribed, 56,172, capital paid up, \$497,420; number of current accounts, 256, amount of commercial deposits, \$1,504,957, amount of notes discounted, \$1,100,474.40, amount of earnings and interest, \$56,701.

A Grange cotton factory, in or near Natchez, Miss., is proposed, with a capital of \$60,000, in \$25 shares.

In the U. S. Grand Lodge, lately in session the Master appointed Mr. J. R. Thomson, of District of Columbia, Rev. John Trimble, of District of Columbia, and Mr. Moore, of Maryland, a committee to prepare and report a Grange Marriage Ceremony. On motion of Mr. Chase, Mrs. White, of Virginia, Mrs. Rosa, of Delaware, and Mrs. Whitehead, of New Jersey, were appointed on this committee.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia, returned a communication from Miss Thurman, of Kentucky, a lady member of the Order, in regard to dress reform, and asked that it be referred to a committee consisting of every lady member on the floor. Various suggestions were offered as to its reference.

Mrs. Adams moved that the report of the committee be laid on the table, which was lost.

An open meeting of Favorite Grange, No. 106, Strathroy, will be held on Friday evening, December 17th. The meeting will be addressed by Bro. W. Murdock, Napperton; Bro. James

Ferguson, Strathroy, Bro. Hanson, M. D., Hyde Park, and W. L. Brown, editor of this Journal, and a number of others.

On Thursday, Dec. 16, a public meeting will be held at Tamlyn's School House. The meeting will be addressed by prominent members of the Order.

Brooders will find the Granger an excellent medium for advertising. Look at our rates.

Correspondence.

PRESENT SUCCESS OF THE ORDER

IT IS BUILT UPON A ROCK!

ITS PERMANENCE ESTABLISHED!

EDITOR GRANGER.—

The unprecedented success of our Order which now numbers two hundred and fifty Granges, with a membership of nearly fourteen thousand, is such that must inspire in the mind of every Patron feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

We are now standing upon a firm foundation—a foundation supported by fourteen thousand of the agriculturists of Canada, whose hearts are in the cause. Our principles are before the people, we ask for them a careful examination. We are established for a purpose, and that purpose is to advance our interests, and at the same time the interests of all mankind. As agriculture is the rock on which the business of the country is built, it requires no argument to prove that whatever will be of advantage to the agricultural class will be of equal advantage to all others.

The farmers of Canada are now on trial. The question is now to be solved. Are we able to discuss and master the questions which are so closely connected with our social and material advancement? Can we as tillers of the soil increase our profits and multiply the rewards of labor by organization and co-operation? Can we improve our social and intellectual condition by the opportunities offered for a more frequent interchange of ideas and the salutary influence of a fraternal organization? These are questions the future will settle; and under such favorable auspices as are now before us, the experiment cannot fail, must not fail. The noble structure that we have reared will stand for ages, and under its shadow will be seen the ripened fruits of our labors. But to accomplish these great results we need the untiring energy, the unabated zeal, the hearty co-operation of all our members, and with these the Grange will be a power to be felt.

The past we will leave; the future is in our hands. Let us now look about and see what we want, and then work together to accomplish the end. We require nothing unreasonable; we ask for the legitimate fruits of our labors; we ask to be relieved from burthens that tax our energies and earnings without compensation, we ask to be protected from the unsparring hands of monopolists, and we ask for equal protection to our interests that is awarded to others.

Patrons, in view of the impartial subjects before us, permit me to impress upon your minds the necessity of pressing forward with energy to the ultimate success of our work.

W. PEMBERTON PAGE,  
Secretary Dominion Grange.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

EDITOR GRANGER.—

In answer to certain questions by a correspondent, I might just give a short description of the foot and mouth disease. It is an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane, showing itself by the appearance of blisters on the inside of the mouth—also affecting the feet. The leading symptoms of the disease are the discharge of saliva from the mouth and lameness in the feet. In some cases the feet are affected for considerable time before there is anything wrong noticed in the mouth. At other times the mouth seems only affected. There will be great heat in the mouth, the animal quids the food, in moving he is stiff and sore; in milk cows the udder is inflamed and painful to the touch. By examining more closely, the tongue, roof of the mouth, and lips are covered with blisters; the feet will be hot and swelled, soon forming ulcers with a foetid discharge. The pain of the feet, with the difficulty in masticating the food, soon reduces the poor animal to a miserable spectacle. The cause of this disease cannot be well accounted for. The food, situation, &c., do not seem to affect it—it prevails alike in clean, dry and comfortable stables as in the cold, wet and badly-ventilated stable. It attacks animals in poor condition as well as those that are high fed.

If the correspondent would please explain the symptoms of the disease that he terms "black foot," that those cows died from, such as how long the disease lasted, the first symptoms, the progress of the disease, the parts affected, and to what way, the kind of pasture they had been kept on, whether wet or dry; if there was a creek running through the pasture with a muddy bottom, then we might be able to suggest some mode of treatment or, perhaps, some prevention.

WILSON & TENANT,  
Veterinary Surgeons,  
London, Ont.

[Will our correspondents send us any information they may have on this subject.—Ed.]

EDITOR GRANGER.—

The Order is progressing rather slowly in this locality, as there is a great deal of opposition to contend against. Some of our public men and merchants are denouncing the Grange, calling it a "speculating machine," and trying to persuade farmers to have nothing to do with it. Some Christian denominations are also opposed to the Order, but in spite of all opposition our ranks are gradually becoming more densely thronged. In my opinion the Grange is a noble organization, and if farmers know the good that can and will be accomplished by it, if properly conducted, but very few would remain outside the Order.

I think we should have Grange Fire and Life Insurance Companies in Canada. The subject was introduced at a meeting of the Niagara District Division Grange last summer, but I believe nothing

definite has been done towards organizing a company. There are a great many such companies in operation in the United States, and I cannot see why we should not be able to support several in Canada.

Why not also build Grange stores, Patrons taking \$10 or \$25 shares to furnish the same. I notice in the last issue of "The Farmer's Friend" that a Grange store has recently been started at Lebanon, Illinois, with a capital of \$4,000, held by persons in shares of \$10 each. Of course we have merchants who deal with us on excellent terms; still I believe if we had an extensive Grange store of our own, the saving would be much more than at present.

I should be pleased to see the foregoing questions discussed through the columns of the GRANGER, as I consider them to be of great importance to the Patrons of Ontario.

Our little Grange is not yet a year old, and does not increase very rapidly, still we expect a considerable addition to our numbers during the coming winter. We have purchased at Grange prices groceries and dry goods to the amount of about \$500 during the past summer.

I am very well pleased with the GRANGER for November, and think it deserves the support of every Grange in Canada. Long may it wait, being, I believe, the first and only organ of the Order in the Dominion.

Yours fraternally,  
JACOB M. SHERK,  
Sec'y Grange No. 95

Sherkston, Ont., Nov. 22nd, 1875.

We hope our Brethren at Sherkston will not be discouraged at a little opposition. As we have said in another article, it will only tend to strengthen the order by animating the zeal of its members and binding them more closely to their principles.

If these principles will not bear a fair and impartial criticism, by the standard of truth and reason, their own weight will crush them. If, on the contrary, the basis is sound and the principles right, opposition will only help to develop and bring them out.

Why any religious denomination should speak against the Grange, we are at a loss to know, as the Order does not touch either on sectarianism in religion or politics. It holds the hand of fellowship to all as tillers of the soil. Its Ritual is based on the teachings of Holy Writ, and its lessons are all intended to inculcate the virtues of a higher manhood.

We hope the various questions of insurance and Grange stores proposed by Bro. Sherk will be discussed calmly and deliberately. We would like to hear the opinions of our readers, pro and con on these important questions, as we acknowledge the broad principle that progress towards truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We hope others will follow our esteemed correspondent on this matter.—Ed.

EDITOR GRANGER.—

Now that arrangements have been made for the economizing of our expenditures and their consequent good results, had we not better attempt still further by carrying our principles into other channels of restriction? I would like if some of our brethren would say how they would receive the idea of cheaper insurance. No doubt, as it goes now, insurance is cheap. But it strikes me we might be exempt from agents' fees and whatever was not actually required to pay losses of members.

Hoping to hear from others on this subject, and congratulating you on the excellence of the first issue of our paper.—THE GRANGER.

I am fraternally,  
PATRON.

St. Mary's, 25th Nov., 1875.

Answers to Correspondents.

EDITOR GRANGER.—

Providing all the delegates from a Subordinate Grange to a Division Grange are elected to office, can said Subordinate Grange elect other members of their Grange to represent them in the Division Grange, and by so doing have a larger representation than other Subordinate Granges?

Will you be kind enough to give the answer to this space in the GRANGER for December. I think your paper will meet with good success in our Grange. It is a paper we needed much in the Order. P. S.

Parkhill, Nov. 23, 1875.

[Delegates to Division Granges can only be elected every two years (See Article I of By-laws of Division Granges). Subordinate Granges have no right to any more than two delegates and their Master, no matter what position they may hold in the Division Grange.—Ed.]

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Any parties who have not received their papers will communicate with us immediately, sending names of subscribers, post office, &c., By all means Register your money letters. Write the names of subscribers and post office distinctly. If the names come from a Grange, in all cases send the number of the Lodge. Let the Secretaries of Division Granges send us their officers elect for the ensuing year in time for the January number. Do not fail to send us some news about the progress of the Order in your respective neighborhoods.

Address,—

GRANGER & GAZETTE,  
P.O. Box 91, F., London, Ont.

Business Directory.

DOMINION GRANGE.

S. W. Hill, Master, Ridgeville, H. Toet Overseer, Danville, P. Q., Stephen White, Lecturer, Charing Cross, D. Nixon, Steward, Grimsby, H. S. Loasee, Assistant Steward, Norwich, Wm Cole, Chaplain, Sarnia, J. P. Bull, Treasurer, Downview, W. Pemberton Page Secretary, Fonthill, J. Duncan, Gatekeeper, Richmond Hill, Sister Dvas, Ceres, Toronto; Sister Whitelaw, Pomona, Meaford; Sister Phillips, Flora, Schomberg; Sister Loasee, Lady Assistant Steward, Norwich

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—J Manning, Schomberg, W. S. Campbell, Brantford, R. Payne, Delaware; A. Giffard, Meaford, Jas. Daly New

WEST LAMBTON DIVISION GRANGE.

At the last regular meeting of the West Riding of Lambton Division Grange, No. 6, the following officers were elected for the year 1876, viz. Master, Bro. Wm. Cole, Protective Grange, Overseer, John Hutchinson Western Star Grange, Lecturer, John Waddell, Western Star Grange; Steward, R. F. Marshall, Albert Grange, Assistant Steward, John Campbell, Colville Grange, Treasurer, James Alexander, Smith Grange, Secretary, Silas Mills, Protective Grange; Chaplain, James Duncan, Osborne Grange, Gate Keeper, Benjamin Morgan, Western Star Grange, L. Assistant Steward, Sister Campbell, Colville Grange, Ceres, Sister Hutchinson, Western Star Grange; Flora, Sister C. Waddell, Western Star Grange; Pomona, Sister J. Cole, Protective Grange.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN WALLACETOWN.

Wallacetown, Nov 29.—A Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is forming to-night in the Town Hall in this place. There is a good attendance of the boys and snow, and a prosperous lodge will no doubt be formed.

NEW GRANGES.

- 243. Sausley—Master, David Spence, Whittington, Secretary, James A. Spence, Whittington
244. Thorndale—Master, Robert McEuffer, Thorndale, Secretary, George F. Bryan, Thorndale.
245. Mount Pleasant—Master, Henry Crows, Napanco, Secretary, Ira E. Grooms, Napanco.
246. Union—Master, Henry Wilcox, Selby, Secretary, Ira Higgins, Selby.
247. West Zora—Master, James Smith, Embro P O., Secretary, James A. Ross, Embro.
248. Manticook—Master, John Lindsey, Manticook; Secretary, Martin Buck, Jarvis.
249. Mitchell Road—Master, Wm. Sterritt, St. Mary's, Secretary, Thomas Epplet, St. Mary's.
250. Elm Leaf—Master, Robert Coplin, Teeswater, Secretary, Robert Hutton, Teeswater.
251. Duffin's Creek—Master, John Height, Pickering; Secretary, Enos Ruamer, Pickering.
252. Thistle—Master, Robert Jamieson, West Lorne, Secretary, D. Carmichael, West Lorne.
253. Victoria—Master, Robert Wilkie, Rond Eau, Secretary, Oliver Ransom, Rond Eau.
254. Crystal Stream—Master, John Grearson, Ravenna, Secretary, James Lotter, Ravenna.
255. Rose of the West—A. A. Campbell, Lawrence Station, Secretary, Mungo McNabb, Cowal.
256. Mountain View—Master, W. J. Black, Epping, Secretary, Wm. Drunkall, Epping.
257. Simcoe—Master, Wm. Todd, Simcoe; Secretary, E. C. Carpenter, Simcoe.
258. Union—Master, George Wood, Sebringville, Secretary, Peter Smith, Sebringville.
259. Artemesia—Master, Jacob Leets, Vandelewe, Secretary, John Weber, Vandelewe.
260. Gordon—Master, John Kerr, Campbleton, Secretary, A. McIntyre, Campbleton.
261. Islington—Master, Wm. Montgomery, Islington, Secretary, A. F. Thompson, Islington.
262. Collingwood—Master, Martin Bellerby, Thornbury; Secretary, Charles Hunt, Thornbury.
263. Low Banks—Master, Wm. Ayers, Low Banks; Secretary, John Root, Low Banks.
264. Mayflower—Master, D. Ferguson, Port Stanley; Secretary, Robert Jelley, Port Stanley.
265. Mount Hope—Master, David Deer, Collingwood, Secretary, Alex. Malcolm, Collingwood.
266. Maple Grove—Master, John Sharon, Wardsville, Secretary, David Gibb, Wardsville.
267. Agincourt—Master, Adam Eell, Agincourt, Secretary, George Elliott, Agincourt.
268. Charlotteville—Master, J. W. Shearer, Walsh; Secretary, Ira Maboc, Walsh.
269. Unionville—Master, H. P. Crosby, Unionville; Secretary, Wm. Robinson, Unionville.
270. Magar—Master, Wm. Magar, Whitevale, Secretary, D. S. Turner, Whitevale.
271. Mount Zion—Master, Hugh Mobray, Kinsale, Secretary, J. E. Jones, Balsam.
272. Milford—Master, C. McCutney, Milford, Secretary, J. Ackerman, Milford.
273. Walacetown—Master, John Galbraith, Iona Station; Secretary, J. R. Gore, Walacetown.
274. Argyle—Master, J. P. McIntyre, Tiverton; Secretary, J. McNoughton, Tiverton.

DIVISION GRANGE.

- 22. Oxford—Master, Jonathan Jarvis, Ingersoll; Thos. Choate, Sec., Ingersoll.

The Farm.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF STOCK IN WINTER.

Whatever our differences of opinion in regard to the advantages of close and nearly air tight quarters for stock, there is, among intelligent and practical men, no dispute as to the great economy of providing proper shelter from storms. As lumber is now very cheap, this may be done at very trifling expense by using pine boards for roofing, and by setting posts in the ground and boarding up the sides. Very comfortable stables and sheep houses may be constructed of plank. It would seem as if this cheap and convenient shelter was within the reach of all, as the expense would be saved in feed the first winter. There is, we think, very little economy in allowing cattle to run loose in open sheds. We waste too much room. If cattle are kept in doors they should be tied up. We use double stails, about seven feet wide, with manger large enough to feed shock corn, hay, etc. (say two feet high and twenty inches wide), and tie with chains.

Some of our Shorthorn breeders, we observe, have low mangers—low enough for cattle to get their feet into them. This is following the English practice, which, where the cattle were confined in stanchions, or tied, with a large ring to slide up and down on a round pole or iron rod, may have been proper. But where a chain is used with three branches, one of which (say twenty-two inches long) is attached to the manger, there is no excuse for these low English structures for feeding. An earth floor answers for cows, with a flat piece of timber at the rear set in the earth, behind which there should be a depression for the droppings. For bulls there should be a plank floor, or stone or brick pavement.

Having provided proper shelter, we should feed with a view to keeping up the condition of our stock through the winter. The practice which often prevails of allowing cattle that are in high condition in the fall to lose from one to three hundred pounds during the winter, is not only the loss of this quantity of beef, but of all the feed consumed during the winter, besides the great disadvantage of starting on grass in the spring with a thin and unthrifty lot of cattle. In our opinion this is the principal reason for the impression that breeding and raising steers is unprofitable.

All young stock, colts, calves and lambs should have meal or grain the first winter, for this is the time to lay the foundation for future excellence and profit. For calves and lambs there is no feed that pays better than shorts and bran—we mean the old-fashioned shorts or middlings; with this we may profitably mix shelled corn for calves, and oats for lambs. For colts nothing can take the place of oats.

We wish to impress upon the inexperienced breeder the great importance of keeping up the best possible condition in the young stock during the first winter, here is where poor keeping never fails to prove disastrous, and where the more liberal expenditure for nutritious food makes the most profitable return. It is also most important that suitable shelter should be provided for stock at this age. There is the same necessity for nutritious food and proper shelter for cows in milk, and it is as cruel as it is unprofitable to allow these useful and most profitable animals to run out exposed to the storms of winter, with a poor or scanty supply of food. The young stock over one year old, with the dry cows, will do very well.

The Granger is the only paper devoted to the interests of Patrons in Canada. Only 50 cents per annum. Full of Grange news. Every Patron should subscribe.

THE GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSE.

In the prize lists of all our State and local agricultural exhibitions we find in the horse department a class for general purpose horses, and by farmers this is regarded as the most important class in this division.

In our last number it was noted that the "horse of all work" was a myth that could not be realized—which, in one sense, is true. The heavy draft horse used in drays in some of our cities, and about coal and iron mines, etc., is of little value for any other service, and we cannot breed horses with proper action for what we require in the general purpose class with sufficient weight and strength for the work of a regular draft horse.

What, then, is intended in the American classification of horses for general purposes? According to our understanding, such a horse is required to have sufficient action for a pace of six or eight miles per hour on the road, in carriage or buggy, and to make a fair riding nag. He must, moreover, have weight and strength enough for the ordinary work of the farm; should be 15 1/2 to 16 hands high, and of—say 1,200 lbs. weight. He should be of a strong, low, bony and muscular frame. He ought to be intelligent and of good temper, clever and tractable.

This class, or horses that are used for these general purposes, constitute the great majority, perhaps nine-tenths of all the horses in the United States, and yet, strange as it may seem, there is less attention paid to the breeding of this class than any other.

How should these animals be bred? Or, to put the question in a more practical form, what system should be adopted by American breeders to improve our general stock with a view to producing the highest excellence in this class?

The late Edward Harris, of Morristown, N. J., an excellent authority, and the earliest importer of the Percheron breed, when asked if a cross of that blood would not give us the ani-

mal we wanted for a general purpose horse, answered that, "So far from considering these horses capable, by any crossing, of producing the very best horse for all purposes—that is to say, the best horse for all work—I believe if I had my time to live over again, and had a very large landed estate, and unlimited supply of the 'dust' I could produce that horse by breeding from the English thoroughbred racer."

In Great Britain carriage or coach horses were bred by breeding the thoroughbred stallion to the Cleveland bay mare, and in some cases to the Clydesdales. The weight-carrying English hunter—now thoroughbred usually, and always nearly so—is frequently a model of what a horse of all work ought to be. Sometimes these horses, when of faultless pedigree, are nearly seventeen hands high, and yet on short legs, and therefore of extraordinary strength. We mentioned having seen, last year, a thoroughbred horse of this description in the possession of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Canada, weighing, if we are not mistaken, over 1,200 lbs. when scarce three years old. This wonderful colt was bred by Mr. Grimstead, Lexington, Ky. Such a horse, if his progeny should inherit his stoutness, would be of incalculable value as a sire. And yet we suppose that, owing to the fact that but little interest is taken in breeding stock of this useful class, stallions of this description can be purchased at very low rates.

It is obvious that the great difficulty in the way of improving our stock of general-purpose horses is the want of proper sires. In cattle, sheep and swine, we have established breeds, producing the very type we wish to produce, and so it is with the class of draft horses and thoroughbred racers, but none of these present exactly the type we want for the horse of all work. As we have said, we sometimes have a thoroughbred horse of sufficient size and strength to answer the purpose. But the question is, will they get a progeny possessing the same desirable qualities? In some instances, we know they have, and that their peculiarities have been inherited by the offspring to the second and third generations.

We appeal to intelligent and public-spirited breeders to give more attention to breeding stallions of this class, by crossing stout thoroughbred horses on large mares that are well bred. Certainly the benefit conferred upon the public will be great, and we are of opinion that it would not be unprofitable.—T. C. J., in National Live Stock Journal.

Breeders will find the Granger an excellent medium for advertising. Look at our rates.

GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORNS AT TORONTO.

\$90,780 REALIZED.

The Convention of Shorthorn Breeders in Toronto was suitably wound up on Friday by a great sale of shorthorn cattle at the Crystal Palace grounds. Previous to the sale, luncheon was partaken of, on the invitation of Colonel Taylor, of London, Mr. J. R. Craig and General Sumner, of Cincinnati. Hon. Geo. Brown presided, and the report was attended by nearly all the distinguished American and Canadian Shorthorn breeders, who have been present at the Convention, as well as the Mayor and a number of Aldermen, &c. The usual toasts were given, and the sale commenced, bidding being lively. Mr. J. R. Page, of Sennett, N. J., was auctioneer, and the following were the purchasers and prices of

COL. TAYLOR'S HERD.
Peri Oxford, T. L. McKeen \$1,700
Bonnie Red Rose 2nd, E. L. Harrison, Morley, N. Y. 1,150
Rose Sharon 1st, Hon. G. Brown 450
Rose Sharon 3rd, same 350
Rose Sharon 4th, same 310
Tuberoso 12th, A. M. Winslow & Sons, Putney, Vt. 1,000
Lady Barrington 2nd, B. B. Groom & Son, Winchester, Ky. 925
Lady Barrington 3rd, Hon. G. Brown 600

SUMMARY.
8 females, av. \$904.37. Total \$3,435
The following were amongst the higher prices of the other animals:—

14th Medora, Mr. Slater, moss 1,650
2nd Lady Barrington, G. B. Groom, Ky. 925
5th Cambridge Queen, Mr. Grigsby, Ky. 560
3rd Constance of Lyndale, Mr. Pond, C. 1,500
7th Constance of Lyndale, Mr. Barbee, Ky. 1,600
Lady Francie, Mr. Boulton, Cobourg 200
Moselle, Mr. Saell, Edmonton 1,225
Ruby Duchess, Mr. Grigsby, Ky. 9,075
Saurise, Mr. Terril, Conn. 1,400
6th Lady Scaphina, Mr. Snell 1,800
Kirklevin ton Duchess, Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Montreal 4,000
Duchess of Huron, Mr. Grigsby, Ky. 2,900
Duchess of Cambridge, A. L. Phillips, Mich. 2,750
11th Duchess of Springwood, John Snell, Edmonton 2,000
5th Duchess of Springwood, Hon. Geo. Brown 2,050
12th Duchess of Springwood, W. E. Symmes, Ky. 2,210
13th Duchess of Springwood, E. L. McKay, Penn. 1,600
Corless, Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Montreal 2,400
Alice Mand, Hon. G. Brown 250
12th Tuberoso, Mr. Winslow, Vermont 1,000
Nelly Gwynne, Mr. Slater, Mass. 750
3rd Oxford Gwynne, Mr. Slater, Mass. 750

The Granger is the name of a new periodical printed monthly in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada. It is issued by Messrs. W. L. Brown & Co. London, Ontario, Canada, and is a very solid paper.—Farmer's Friend, Mechanicsburg, Penn.

DON'T ROB THE SOIL.

HISTORICAL WARNINGS.

Centuries ago the Valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates were the granaries of the world, a vast fertile plain supporting millions of people, the seat of the most renowned cities of the world, enriched by the waters and alluvial deposits of two great rivers, it seemed that its soil was inexhaustible. But twenty centuries have rolled away since its exhausted fields have been forsaken, and those bleak and barren fields still lie un reclaimed. Europe, too, patronized experience's dear school, and now she searches every nook and corner of the earth, from the Catacombs of Egypt to the phosphate beds of America, to recruit her exhausted soil. We, as a people, are young, but we, too, have had our experience.

Old Virginia raised tobacco, and for three hundred years the world chewed and spit, chewed and spit of old Virginia, till her once fertile soil became too poor to even produce a negro. Ohio, too, she once won the harvests golden crown; that golden sheaf for many years adorned her brow. But years told, and a fair sister seized the golden grain, and proudly, in defiance, wore it. Her triumph was short, that golden star moves to its setting, and one by one her younger sisters wear it.

History tells it, experience proves it, the chemist shows it that to the soil we must return the elements we take. These returned, nature, free from cost, supplies the vivifying powers that yield the bounteous crops.

Then these two twin rules of nature's decalogue, we read,—

"Thou must not steal my soil, Thou must not steal my children's bread."

Farmers, are we guiltless! Have we not taken from the soil what we cannot repay? Have we not taken the life and substance of our land to the cities, and sold it for a whistle, true a golden whistle, but a whistle still! Did we make those cities return to us the debris of that crop, that we might repay to nature what she loaned? Do we not take our lands to the market and sell them by the cart load? I fear too truly that we do. But now comes home the inquiry, what is the remedy? I see but one, and the day of that, I fear, afar off. Food must command such prices as to secure the labor necessary to maintain the farm in all its fertility. Better all the machinery and contrivances of man, all the cities of his folly go to destruction than that the earth be robbed of her life giving elements. Let those remain and all the rest can be restored. But twenty centuries have passed and Babylon and Nimvah have not rebuilt themselves. Then comes the question have we not overbuilt our cities? have we not gathered around the densely crowded cities, towns and villages unnecessarily? What business calls so many of us there? Economy demands that the products of the farm should be consumed upon or near the farm, if possible.

Two legitimate objects congregate men together the one to manufacture, the other to transact the business of exchange and commerce. The manufacturer can now command the raw material at the place he chooses, and often finds the densely populated city a poor locality. But Barter and Traffic have piled high the bricks and mortar, and ensconced themselves in cosy palaces; yet you or I can sit in your little depot, and in one week buy and sell, receive and pay for, more than your township uses in a year.

Then why the folly of these cities? They are costly toys, I fear more costly than we would think. Upon our cities the labor of millions are spent, to build, and to pull down, and to rebuild. That labor is taken from the farm and factory, and what have we in return? Some hundred thousand reveling in wealth and luxury, millions who know not where to earn their bread, pride and poverty side by side, idleness and folly strutting hand and hand, debauchery and vice in all their forms, a seething cauldron of contagious and loathsome diseases; millions of human forms wasted away in their foul and polluted atmospheres, a decimated phalanx that demands constant recruits from the country, and all this to transact for our country what less than a hundred thousand men might do.

They have drawn from the farm its wealth and its youth, and not resting here, those yawning gulfs of destruction are exhausting the soil of its elements of fertility.

We can boast of no lands more fertile than once were those of the Tigris and Euphrates; but their cities drew from them their last elements of fertility, and they, with their pride and their folly, lie buried in the desolate lands that they wasted.—Cincinnati Bulletin.

The Granger is the only paper devoted to the interests of Patrons in Canada. Only 50 cents per annum. Full of Grange news. Every Patron should subscribe.

KEEPING EGGS FRESH.

The most convenient and satisfactory way to keep eggs fresh is to take an old tin pail and punch numerous holes in its bottom and sides, and, after filling it with fresh eggs, lower it into a kettle of melted tallow as hot as can be without burning one's finger when thrust into it, then lift the pail out quickly, and the tallow will flow out, leaving a thin coating on every egg. Remove the eggs from the pail, and pack them on their ends in a keg or barrel. Place in a cool cellar until wanted for use. Eggs have been kept thus for more than six months—so fresh that expert judges supposed they were fresh. The eggs being so much colder than the melted tallow, a thin covering of cold tallow will be formed almost instantly, which will render the shell impervious to the air.

Stock Sales are reported regularly in the Granger.



HINTS ABOUT WORK.

**THE WINTER'S STUDY.**—Now that the season for active labor is over for 1875, the farmer has leisure before him that may be turned to good account. With the general spread of information, the farmer cannot afford to be behind his fellow citizens in the knowledge of common things. Every farmer should club with his neighbors to form a library of at least one hundred well-selected, standard, practical books, relating, first to his own profession, agriculture, and the sciences connected with it; there are now many excellent, plainly written manuals upon all the collateral sciences; then there should be works on American and general history, on political economy, and lastly in general literature.

**FEEDING STOCK.**—There is opportunity now for those who desire—and every one should—to try some of the experiments in feeding, referred to in the articles by Prof. Atwater, which have been published in the *American Agriculturist* during the past year. These articles are worthy of close and careful study, for they put many things in quite a new and different light from that in which most farmers have hitherto viewed them. Economy demands that every ounce of nutriment should be got out of the fodder we feed. There is no doubt that some of it is lost in our usual methods of feeding stock.

**HORSES.**—Care is required in grooming and cleaning horses. No gathering of scurf, or waste of the skin, or of dried perspiration, should be permitted to collect beneath the coat. But this should not in every case be torn away with sharp curry-combs. A tender skin is injured by rough currying. A moderately stiff brush, made with an uneven surface, is sufficient in nearly every case. But labor must not be stinted in keeping horses clean.

**COWS.**—Fresh cows need a large quantity of water at this time, and this is best given in the shape of warm slops of bran, or a mixture of corn-meal and middlings. Our milking cows have done very well on finely cut, well cured corn fodder, wetted and mixed with corn and middlings ground together very fine. One bushel of cut fodder and 3 quarts, or 4½ pounds of the meal, is the daily allowance. A sheaf of oats, or a small feed of good clover hay, is given at noon. In the case of some very large milkers and butter-makers, this allowance of meal may be sometimes doubled with good effect. Cleanliness is of the greatest importance in the winter time. The cows and calves should be carded every day, and their coats kept free from filth. Lice will never be found upon stock thus managed.

**CALVES** may be kept loose in a shed by themselves, with an open yard in which they may run in the day time. They should be kept well littered, and the litter need not be removed until spring. If the litter is short, the manure will be fine and in excellent condition for use. If whole corn stalks are used for litter, this plan will not answer.

**BEDDING** in the stables is of great importance, both as regards the comfort of the stock and the condition of the manure heap. It will pay to cut all the litter with a fodder cutter, when it can be done by horse-power. Where leaves or sawdust can be procured for bedding, every pound of straw should be used for feed. Otherwise cut straw, when used for bedding, is more absorbent than long straw, and more quickly rots in the manure heap. The stock can be kept very clean with short bedding.

**SHEEP.**—The sheep sheds and yards should be kept well bedded with short litter. This may be shaken up every day to keep the surface clean, and if it is not removed at all until spring, the sheep will do as well or better than if the manure is disturbed. The litter and droppings become firmly packed until two feet thick, without any evil or disagreeable effects. The feed racks should be arranged so that the sheep can not thrust their heads between the bars and tear the wool from their necks, or scatter dust, etc., amongst the wool.

**SWINE.**—There is a good prospect for high prices for pork for some time yet. Pork and corn generally bear relative values, and whatever the price of corn, it can be turned into pork with profit. But the better the machine (or the pig) for working up the corn, the greater is the profit. There has been a vast change for the better in the stock of pigs and hogs, but there is room for further improvement. The aim should be to reduce the offal and produce a pig or hog as nearly as possible all bacon and hams, and one that will come to market without being wintered over.

**PURE WATER** is as necessary for stock in the winter time as in the summer. There is much suffering and consequent loss amongst stock for want of water. Ice cold water is injurious, and animals will not drink enough of it to supply their wants, unless sufficient is supplied, digestion cannot go on properly. Water should be given in the yards three times a day. It should be drawn from wells or cisterns. The trough should be emptied into a drain as soon as the animals have drunk, so that ice does not gather in it.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

PROFIT FROM GOOD STOCK.

Mr. Warnock, a well-known breeder of Short-horns, reports the produce from "Easter Day," a cow nine years old, and costing \$350 in 1868, as follows:—"Airdrie Belle" sold for \$1,700; "Airdrie Belle 2nd," \$900; "Airdrie Belle 3rd," \$940; "Rosette," \$750; "Cambridge Rose," \$800; "O. Rose 2nd," \$1,000; "C. Rose, 4th," \$350; and three bulls sold for \$1,150. Another cow, "Miss Jackson," purchased with her calf, "Rose Jackson," for \$600, in about the same length of time produced stock which sold for \$6,488. The total profit on the two cows amounted to \$13,470, for which the cost of their food, care, and the interest on the money, would have to be deducted. Although this stock is what is called fancy stock, yet the result in the

case of ordinary good stock would be the same, but in a less degree. There are cows, sheep, and pigs which are worth, for actual marketable material, many times as much as common poor animals would be. Yet they cost no more to keep. It is this fact which makes the basis of the value of the better class of pure-bred stock. There will always be a demand for good breeding animals, at a price far above their value as dead meat, because the value of the produce increases in such an enlarged ratio. If we double \$20 and the product, four times, we have \$320. But if we take \$100 and do the same, we have \$3,200. The difference is \$2,580, or 30 times the first difference, instead of 4 times. This gain in the value of the produce is the secret of the high value set on improved stock, which costs no more to keep—often, in fact, it costs less—but which makes a vastly greater profit in proportion to its first cost, than ordinary stock. And the demand for good stock can not be supplied in our day.—*American Agriculturist.*

STOCK SALES.

**LINCOLN SHEEP.**—The fine flock of Lincoln sheep formerly owned by Mr. Richard Gibson, of Canada, has been purchased by Col. W. S. King, of Minneapolis, Minn. Col. King's stock of Lincolns is now the largest and finest in America. If his Lincolns thrive as well as his Shorthorns and Ayrshires, they will soon acquire the high reputation in this country, which this fine breed of sheep deserves.

Messrs. A. & A. Stewart, the large cattle-breeding firm of Lobo, have sold a herd of Durhams, consisting of four females, to Mr. Terrill, of Middlefield, Conn., for \$3,000. The cattle that brought this handsome figure are of what is termed the Seraphina strain, and a two-year-old of the same family was sold by them last year for \$1,000. At a recent sale in Kentucky, an animal of the same family sold for \$2,600 and another for \$1,600. The last-named came to Canada. The same breed of cattle is also very popular in England. The Messrs. Stewart deserve credit for their enterprise, and it is to be hoped that the venture will be one of continued profit to them.

John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Ont., report sales of 25 Cotswolds at the St. Louis, Mo., Fair, 13 of them lambs, at an average of \$85 each, thirty Cotswold ram lambs, in the last three months, at an average of \$55 each, five of these sold at \$100 each—lowest price, \$25. Six imported shearing rams at \$200 each. Imported ram Palmer, three years old, to W. W. Thornton, Shelbyville, Ill., \$225.

Sixty-five Berkshire pigs, in the six months, at an average of \$43 each; lowest price, \$16; highest, \$300.

Received from England, Oct. 26, four Berkshire sows and one young boar. Sold one of the sows to M. F. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ill., for \$300 gold.

Demand for good Berkshires and Cotswolds unusually good, and prices very satisfactory. F. W. Stone, Guilford, Ont., has made the following sales.—To Hon. F. Stump, Cecil Co., Md., a Shorthorn bull calf, to Hon. A. McQueen, Frederickton, N. B., the Hereford bull Chieftain, winner of the first prize at Ottawa, 1875.

Wm. M. Miller, Brougham, reports having just received from Messrs. Cole and Walker, Gloucestershire, Eng., about eighty Cotswold shearing ewes, and a number of shearing rams and ram lambs. They were selected by Mr. S. Beattie in person and brought over by him. They are said to be the best lot yet imported. Mr. Miller also reports that all his stock are doing well, and that he has four young calves, all red, which are also doing well.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q., effected some important sales of Shorthorns while in England, among them the Booth bull Royal Commander to Hugh Aylmer, Esq., for 1,150 guineas, and to A. H. Brown, Esq., the two-year-old cow Forget-me-not, and four of Royal Commander's heifers, receiving 3,500 guineas for the five.

Hugh Thompson, Kineller Farm, St. Mary's, reports having lately made sales to M. W. Serrell, of Middlefield, Conn., of the following Shorthorn cattle, viz. Matchless 17th, three years old, \$800; Orange Blossom 25th, one year old, \$1,000; Village Lass, calf, \$600; Mylio 38th, calf, \$500. All to be paid in gold.

**WELL-BRED SHEEP.**—Mr. Wm. Boulton, of Mount Pleasant, township of Mara, Ont., has just purchased an imported thorough-bred Leicester ram three years old. It was bred by James Stewart, Esq., Shepherd Park, Yorkshire, England. The ram was imported by the celebrated breeder and importer of Lincolns and Leicesters, John Darling, Esq., of London township. The animal took three silver cups, at different exhibitions, in Great Britain, and these honors were awarded when he was only one year old.

PREVENTION OF SWARMING.

I had a little experience in trying to prevent swarming by clipping the queen's wings, as Mr. Langstroth suggests in a recent article. The queen would come out and try to travel to the swarm; but never tried to crawl back into the hive. Part of the swarm would find and cluster round her on the grass, after clustering on an apple tree. I returned her to the hive every day for about a week, when one morning I found her dead. The whole swarm hung round the hive all this time, and got so used to hanging round that they continued to do so until the young queen had hatched. When the honey season was over they had less honey than they would have had if the swarm had been hived at first.—J. L. Hubbard, in *American Bee Journal.*

Stock Sales are reported regularly in the Granger.

BROWN LEGHORN.

The Leghorns have a high reputation as layers. Of those Italian fowls the brown variety has recently become very popular. It was introduced by Mr. F. J. Kinney, of Worcester, Mass., who bought the first trio that was imported, in 1853, from on board a ship in Boston harbor. Since then Mr. Kinney has made several importations from Leghorn, in Italy. The character of these birds is of the very best. They are yellow-skinned, and excellent table fowls, are extremely hardy, and enormous layers. Mr. Kinney reports that his hens lay on the average 210 eggs in the year. They are heavier birds than the White Leghorns, and are much harder and precocious; pullets often begin to lay before they are two months old, and continue laying during the whole winter. They are gay plumed birds, and have become very popular of late amongst fanciers, as they must also soon become amongst farmers, if they have not become so already. The Brown Leghorns are described as having the comb of the Black Spanish fowl, with its head and body, and the plumage or color of the Black red Game. The Brown Leghorn cock is black-breasted, with hackles of orange-red, striped with black, the ear-lobes are white. The hen is salmon-color on the breast, with the rest of the plumage similar to that of the partridge, or brown, finely penciled with dark markings. They thrive in confinement well, and Mr. Kinney informs us that he has raised a thousand healthy birds in ten yards only. We are not informed as to the size of these yards, but if they are more than usually spacious, this fact is proof of the hardiness of this breed. A prominent English poultry fancier is of the decided opinion that this breed is the best of all our American breeds, when size and product of eggs is taken into consideration. A pair of fowls which Mr. Kinney has in possession descended from Brown Prince, a noted premium bird, which is three years old, and weighs seven pounds, and from two hens which are of the Signora strain. The hen Signora is eight years old, and weighs six and a quarter pounds. She has laid in all 1,530 eggs, and is still laying as well as ever. This fact is remarkable, and shows the value of this breed, and especially of this strain, which has been carefully bred from the best selected stock, with a view to the production of flesh and eggs. There is scarcely any stock of the farm which is so poorly managed as the poultry, yet there is none that may be made more productive. A yield of two or three dozen eggs, and a brood of three or four chickens, is generally considered a fair season's production from a hen. This is the consequence of keeping poor stock, or neglecting that which is better, and capable of doing better with proper treatment. Poultry may be improved by careful breeding as well as a pig or a cow. An infusion of new blood should be procured every year or two, and a bird of undoubted excellence should be bought.—*American Agriculturist.*

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WINTERING BEES.

By the beginning of December, according to the weather, and time varying of course with the locality, bees must be put into winter quarters and protected on their summer stands. It is not well to house them too early.

A cold time should be chosen to take them in, and they should be moved easily, so as not to stir them up. We have carried fifty hives into a cellar without a buzz from a bee, and then again, by an unlucky jar, a colony had been stirred up so that it did not quiet down for hours.

Under favorable conditions bees, in the winter, remain very quiet. A noise from the hive is evidence of discomfort. As long as you do not hear from them you may be sure all is well, but if a constant noise is heard be sure something is wrong.

Much has been said about ventilation in the winter. We have found that very little is necessary where the bee quilts are kept on. These absorb the moisture as it passes off from the cluster, and yet prevents all draughts through the hive.

After your bees are put away for the winter let them alone. To those who winter them out of doors we can only say: be sure that they have plenty of honey in the hive, while, at the same time, they have empty comb, in which to cluster. It will require much more honey for these left out of doors, and they should, by all means, be sheltered from the rays of the sun upon the entrances. This is more dangerous than cold or snow, as it tempts the bees to activity in weather too chilly for them to fly. We have all seen bee hives covered with a snow bank for weeks without injury. Whether bees are in houses, cellars, or out of doors, a quilt, carpet or mat over the tops of the frames, is a great protection worth many times the cost and trouble.—*E.S.T., in American Bee Journal.*

INSISTENT OF THE BEE.

In building combs bees make them a certain distance apart, and they should be kept frame to frame, just as the bees construct them. If artificial combs are mismatched, and not kept a uniform distance apart, such colonies will not do as well. For instance, if we take out one frame and move the rest to make equal distances, they will be about three eighths of an inch wider apart than the bees would naturally build, and the bees and queen could not readily pass from comb to comb. Bees go by instinct, and hence we should mark each frame, and place it back just as arranged by the bees.—*Aaron Benedict, in American Bee Journal.*

FEEDING vs. PLOWING UNDER CLOVER.

A farmer, in a late number of the *Rural New Yorker*, savagely objects to plowing under green clover. He prefers feeding it, and plowing under the dung and urine. He says:—

If professors of chemistry would tell us whether a crop of clover plowed under would be of more value treated in that way than if sheep were folded over the land and daily fed with it in racks, it would be of more service than making statements every practical stock farmer knows to be erroneous (such as, for instance, potatoes not being good for animals, unless in such small proportions as to be of little use) by giving good and correct reasons for the raw herbage giving more fertility to the soil than it would after passing through the sheep, and being added to the earth as dung and urine.

In England sheep are kept in what would be called here very large flocks, and on the farms occupied by the best tenant farmers they are used to eating green crops, by being hurried over the ground day by day, as much for the benefit of the ensuing crops as for the profit derived from the flesh and wool gained. Thus hundreds of sheep lie in pens in the fields all winter without shelter, having fresh bits of ground given them every day, and in summer the same plan is carried on by first eating vetches, and then clover or rape until the turnips are ready again. Many good farmers keep hundreds of sheep without adding any food to the produce of the farm, but there are more who, finding how the land is enriched and the crops increased by giving oil cake, use great quantities, and find it pays very handsomely. These are genuine "farmers looking ahead," and the continued universal custom in England shows it pays generally. Therefore, if farmers in America would keep sheep, and use them to eat their green crops, instead of plowing them under, and give them some of the grain and corn that has to pay exorbitant freight, they would not "run down" their land, and if college professors would go into these subjects, giving chemical reasons for the advantages obtained by sheep husbandry, it would enlighten the pupil and be interesting to practical flock masters, although they would know from experience how the sheep increased the crops by enriching the soil, and how it added to their yearly income by having so much wool and mutton to sell.

Plowing one crop into the ground to force the next one is expensive work, especially when manure is used to get something to plow in, and it would be much cheaper and show more clearness of brain in looking ahead, if the growing of every crop was with the view of consumption, so that while making wool, mutton, etc., to sell, the food consumed would all return to the farm to double and treble the crops. When every respectable farm has a shepherd upon it, prosperity will reign over the agriculture of America, and it seems extraordinary that clover and other good crops should be plowed under, and shepherds be unknown in whole districts, when in reading old history, and the Bible, too, there is proof of there being shepherds and flocks everywhere. At the present day the best farmers in the best agricultural communities in the old world owe everything to sheep and other live stock. Growing wool upon an intelligent system of rotation, cropping in the South would eventually pay far better than raising cotton, or both of those staples might be grown with much better results than cotton alone.

Where there is a will there is a way, for though shade is seldom required in England, and would be essential in the South, movable shade frames could be used which could be shifted daily, the same as the mowing of hurdles or whatever was used to make the division from the food to be eaten one day and for future days. In short, it is a shameful pity that wool has to be imported into a country that plows under good food for sheep.

DIARRHOEA IN YOUNG PIGS.

An eminent writer on this subject, M. D. Mulford, M. D., in the *American Science and Poultry Journal*, says:—"Many of our swine-breeders in the West sustain considerable losses annually by their pigs dying from the effects of what is commonly called scours, caused by the bad quality of the sow's milk. The disease is more apt to make its appearance when the sow has been fed upon dry corn or musty food. It generally attacks them within one or two days after their birth, and seldom after eight or ten days. I have never failed to cure this disease by giving the sow as much sulphur of the third decimal trituration as will stand on a nickel five-cent piece, once a day. It may be given in a little sweet milk or upon a small piece of bread, and should be given one hour before feeding. The medicine can be procured of any homoeopathic physician. I have cured many cases with common sulphur, but prefer the above."

Brooders will find the Granger an excellent medium for advertising. Look at our rates.

FARMERS' PAPERS.

The efforts of some to destroy the influence of the agricultural press and create distrust in the minds of the members of the Grange, will, of course, prove futile, as all such narrow-minded and selfish or jealous efforts deserve to do. You may separate the Grange from the farm possibly, but never can the farm be separated from the Grange. The house may be separated from the foundation, but not the foundation from the house. The agricultural paper is the dependence of the farmer, whether he is a Granger or not; and if friendly to the Order, he has a double motive for patronizing it. This the Grangers are beginning to understand, just as churches, masons, merchants, iron dealers, carriage makers, leather merchants, and, in fact, all other classes, understand the importance of patronizing papers devoted to their interests.—*Journal and Farmer.*

Do Not Meddle with Other Questions.—The future of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry depends greatly for results upon the wisdom it displays in acting upon the real questions that belonged to it, and of steering clear of those in which they are not concerned.

## THE OLD FARM-GATE.

BY SUSAN IL BLAINDELL.

The old farm-gate—a thousand years  
Might slowly dwindle and decay,  
Yet show no scene so fair as those  
That childhood's season bore away.  
A time of laughter and of song,  
Where grief might never linger long;  
As midnight yields its short-lived away,  
And flies before the advancing day.

And this, the merriest scene of all,  
An artist's hand hath bent to trace;  
Potraying well the reigning thought  
That beautified each happy face.  
The careless look in every eye,  
As staying for some loitering mate;  
The children saunter tily by,  
And gather round the old farm-gate.

Thick foliage shadowing either side,  
A mossy carpet spread below;  
And further on the smiling fields,  
Thro' whose long grass the soft winds flow.  
The range of hills along the west—  
A very fairy land to gain  
The latest sunbeams lingered there,  
While shadows crossed the lower plain.

Against each worm, yet sturdy post,  
A little, graceful maiden leans,  
With plans to pass their afternoon,  
Debating on the ways and means;  
One moment for the forest path,  
Another for some far off glen,  
Till, half perplexed, their pleasant laugh  
Makes the sweet echoes ring again.

And higher, on the topmost bar,  
A silent, thoughtful urchin sits,  
With jack-knife working in the wood,  
As if to find his absent wits;  
Perchance they are on mischief bent,  
For round his mouth the dimples play;  
And in his eye there lurks a smile—  
The merriest it has known to-day.

And just beneath the sweeping elm  
That overshades the old farm-gate,  
A busy group discuss at length  
Their miniature affairs of state,  
Anon there comes a look profound,  
With now and then a knowing nod;  
They tread, though with uneven pace,  
The path that wisser ones have trod.

With shaggy coat of night-black hue,  
Beside their feet the house-dog lies,  
A look of almost human love  
At rest within his large brown eyes,  
That seek his master's kindly smile—  
The gentle word, the dear caress,  
The language of those loving hearts,  
Their silent glances well express.

A pleasant group—a pleasant scene—  
And well the passing eye may rest  
One moment's space on what hath been  
And is no more. With freshest zest  
I turn me from the outer world,  
To that sweet time undimmed by fate,  
And, sweeping back the mists of years,  
I stand beside the old farm-gate.

## The Household.

## BE ECONOMICAL.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a large barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw, the thatch goes off the cottage; and drop by drop, the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; if many thieves pass down the red lane, the ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it takes a wise man to spend it. Remember that it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

## DO IT NOW.

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and go straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study—whatever it is—take hold at once and finish it up squarely and cleanly, and then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the drawers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know where to begin, let me tell you a secret—take hold of the first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest fall into file and all follow after like a company of well drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word, now.

The Granger is the only paper devoted to the interests of Patrons in Canada. Only 50 cents per annum. Full of Grange news. Every Patron should subscribe.

## SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Several years since I was very much afflicted with salt rheum. I procured such roots as dandelion, burdock, red clover—both root and tops, a little blood root, a very little mandrake, sarsaparilla, some black maple leaves and a little prickly ash bark. These were boiled until the strength was extracted, and then the liquor was boiled down so as to be quite a strong syrup. It was then sweetened with loaf sugar, and enough Bourbon whiskey added to keep it from getting sour.

This taken three times a day, a teaspoonful before each meal, effectually cured me, and I have never had salt rheum since. One need not have all the above named ingredients unless convenient; the sarsaparilla and red clover, with burdock and dandelion, would alone make a good syrup.—*Farmer's Wife, in Rural New Yorker.*

## TO PURIFY THE HAIR.

An excellent means of keeping the hair sweet, clean, glossy and curly, is to brush it with a rather hard brush, dipped by the surface only in Eau de Portugal (Portugal water). In order to have it fresh and of fine quality, take a pint of orange flower water, a pint of rose water, and half a pint of myrtle water. To these put a quarter of an ounce of distilled spirit of musk, and an ounce of spirit of ambergris. Shake the whole well together, and the water will be ready for use. Only a little should be made at a time, as it keeps only in moderate weather, being apt to spoil either with cold or heat.

For the Granger

## CHRISTMAS CAKE.

One pound of flour, one of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, two pounds of seeded raisins, two of currants, one of citron, a quarter of a pound of almonds, half an ounce of mace, a teaspoonful of rose water, a wine-glass of brandy, one of wine and two eggs. Stir the sugar and butter to a cream, then add the whites and yolks of the eggs, beaten separately to a froth. Stir in the flour gradually, then the wine and brandy and spice. Add the fruit just before it is put into the pans. It takes over two hours to bake.

## NEW YEAR'S COOKIES.

Weight out a pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, stir them to a cream. Then add three beaten eggs, a grated nutmeg, two table-spoonfuls of caraway seed, and a pint of flour. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a cup of milk, and mix it with half a cup of cider; stir it into the cookies. Then add flour to make them stiff to roll out. Bake in a quick oven till a light brown.

## A LADY CONTRIBUTOR.

## TO COOK CORNED BEEF.

Don't boil it, for corned beef should never be boiled. It should only simmer, being placed on a part of the stove where it may simmer uninterruptedly from four to six hours, according to the size of the piece. Let the meat remain in the liquid until it is cold, if it is to be served cold, or, if you want the meat tender, let it remain in the liquid until next day, and then bring it to the boiling point just before serving.

## BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.

Spread bread and butter, put a layer in a pudding dish, then a layer of apples, pared and cored, then another layer of bread, and so on till the dish is filled, having bread on the top. Prepare a custard with four eggs to a quart of milk and season to taste. Pour into your dish and bake. Beat the whites of two or three eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten and spread on the top before taking to the table.

## FOR TAKING OUT GREASE SPOTS.

Take an ounce of ammonia and put it in a pail of clean water. Put the cloth in and let it soak five minutes, and then wash it in soap-suds and rinse. Iron it when damp. Another recipe is: Take magnita and sprinkle it on the cloth and put a piece of brown paper on it. Then put a warm iron on the paper, and let it stand a while.

## DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

Camomile flowers, one ounce, one quart cold water; put in at night and let it sit for use in the morning. Dose, one wine glass a day. When the bottle is about half used, fill it up again. The patient will be cured before he has used many bottles.—*Home and Health.*

## STARCH POLISH.

White wax 1 oz, spermaceti 2 oz melted together with a gentle heat. Prepare your starch in the usual way. Drop in a piece of the preparation about the size of a pea, say for a dozen articles, more or less.

To be a perfect farmer, a man should combine reading, observation and practice. A man may work in the fields all his life and be a poor farmer. We should gain knowledge by reading and study, and also by what we see around us, and then this knowledge must be put in practice. Our views, if they will not stand the test of actual experiments, are worthless. All sound theory is based upon practice, and all sensible practice is the result of well grounded information, whether learned by our own observation or from the experience of others. That theory which will not stand the test of experience is worthless, and that practice which is not based upon sound theory is equally worthless.

## WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF US—WORDS OF WELCOME.

From the Woodstock Times.

**PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**—We have received the first number of a new paper, THE GRANGER, printed at London, and devoted to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry throughout the Dominion. It is an eight-page, thirty-two column journal, neatly printed, and furnished at the very low price of fifty cents per year. We wish it every success.

From the Essex Record.

**THE GRANGER.**—We have received the initial number of a new eight-page paper bearing the above title, established for the purpose of supplying a means of communication between the 230 lodges, embracing 10,000 grangers, established in Canada and printed at Loudou (whom we failed to discover). Subscription price fifty cents per annum. Taking the single issue as a guide, we are disposed to say pleasant words of this enterprise in journalism, alike as to the contents and the letter press. Its motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity," foreshadows a policy that ought to mark the career of political and religious organs, as well as that of the champions of the peculiar interests of associations; but, alas, how few obey its requirements. If THE GRANGER does, no fear need be entertained for its future. We hope its publisher may realize that measure of warm support from the farmers that the enterprise merits.

From the Paris Star.

**THE GRANGER** is the title of a journal devoted to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada. The first number, published in London, Ont., is before us. It is well got up, and promises to be a useful paper for agriculturists—more particularly for those who attach so much importance to the new institution. We wish it all success in its professed aim, "to bring producer and consumer, manufacturer and farmer, into more direct and friendly contact." The price is only 50 cents.

From the London Free Press.

**THE GRANGER.**—There is a new candidate for public favor issued in this city by W. L. Brown & Co. As its name imports, it will be devoted to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada; will be the official organ of that rapidly increasing body, and form a medium of communication between its members. In addition to this special object, its columns will be provided with information, original and select, bearing upon agriculture and its kindred arts. The initial number, for November, gives promise of good things. The original matter is plain and to the point, while the Grangers find the objects of their association specially attended to. The selected matter is made with care and judgment, each department finding itself aptly attended to. The typography is bright and clear, and the material of the paper stout and good color. The price is but 50 cents per annum, including postage.

From the British Whig

**THE GRANGER.**—To-day we received the initial number of THE GRANGER, the character of which is implied by its title. It is a farmer's gazette, made up of markets, trade advices, farm hints, etc., and is issued as the official organ of the Grangers—that American order which has gained a foothold in Canada by the establishment, within a year past, of 230 lodges, composed of 10,000 members. It has a useful career before it.

From the Owen Sound Times.

We have received the first number of an eight-page monthly paper, just started in London, Ont., entitled THE GRANGER. It is devoted to the interests of Patrons of Husbandry, and is intended to be a means of communication between the various Granges composing that order. One of its objects will be to explain the Grange system, and clear up much misunderstanding which exists on the subject. To the members of Granges, and to farmers generally, it will be a valuable acquisition, treating, as it does, on subjects which cannot fail to be of interest to them.

From the Patron's Helper (U.S.)

**THE GRANGER** comes to hand from London, Canada, devoted to the interests of the Order in Canada, and well filled with interesting Grange matters. Stand up in the line, brother; you're welcome. Pull off your coat and get ready for a fight. We haven't done much yet; but we hope to by and by. Bear a hand.

From the London Evening Herald.

**THE GRANGER.**—No 1 of this publication, devoted to the interests of Patrons of Husbandry in Canada, has been laid upon our table by Mr. W. L. Brown, the editor. It is an eight-page paper, and its "get up" reflects great credit upon its managers. The reading matter is very appropriate—such as to recommend it to all classes of the farming community. The Granger will no doubt eventually be the organ of the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada. At the recent meeting of the Dominion Grange it was unanimously approved of—recommended as a medium of communication between the various Granges and its members. Therefore, we hope to see all Patrons take kindly to it and make it a power among them.

## HOW TO COUNT INTEREST.

Five per cent. Multiply by number of days and divide by seventy-two.

Six per cent. Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure and divide by six.

Eight per cent. Multiply by number of days and divide by forty five.

Nine per cent. Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure and divide by four.

## JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

## KARAKTERISTIKS.

**Job Pierson.** Job Pierson was born in East Portland, Pa., on the 9th day of June, 1819, in a two-story wooden building, with a gambol roof to it, and brick chimney at least eight foot square, and a fire-place at the bottom of it big enuff to carry on a good old-fashioned sparking bee in each corner of it.

When a babe in swaddling, he put on airs, taking his rashes regular, and often, and no one supposed he would amount to much when he overtook manhood, and the fact was a kredit to their judgment, for Job didn't pan out heavy.

The nearest he ever cum to being a grato man, and have his name make a disturbance down amongst the dri bones of posterity, was to run for the legislature of Pa., and git badly beat.

This phenomena in Job Pierson's career was lookt upon by him, and his wife and children as a regular bonanza act bak, but the knowing ones all sed freely that it was the luckiest thing that could happen to him.

Job wasn't fit for the legislature enny how, he couldn't play draw poker worth a cuss, he was inkorruptable, and sutch a man couldn't hav made only one day wages, if he had gone thare, and would hav been suspected by everybody besides.

But his objekt in writing the obituary notice of Job Pierson is not to untangle his political worth, but simply to portray, in an honest and limber way, the leading artikle in his natral moral build.

Virtuously considered, Job was az free from guilo az spring lamb and peas; in fakt, if i may be allowen the expreshun, he had almost too little deviltry for profit.

If a man had struk Job on one of his checks, and then refused to strike him on the other, Job would have felt unhappy about it, and probably would never hav forgiv the man for leaving the job half done.

Job followed farming for a living, and he followed it cluss too, for but very fu men of his day could coax more potatoze to grow on an aker than he could, or could seduce more oats into the haff bushell from a given piece of sile. Nuturing pigs was also one of Job's best holts, and when yu cum to bringing up a caff in the way he should go, Job Pierson was a very missionary in the bizness.

But Job has settled up here belo, and gone, and if it shall turn out that he is lost, it aint safe to brag on ennybody.

But the partikular streak in Jop's karakter that i want to illuminate iz this—he was one of them kind of fellows who allwuss charged for tune with all his bad luk, and giv himself kred-it for all his good luk.

If Job, when he was in a grato hurry, and had left down a pair of bars, or left a gate open, and the kattle had got into his yung oats and eat them down short, he would lay the damage down to fortune, and mourn copiously over his misfortune.

But if it happened, az it iz almost sure to do that the eating off of the yung oats had been the very best thing that cud have happend to them, thickening them up, and giving them an immense yield, then Job would tell his naturs that the only sure way to git a big yield of oats was to leave a gate open, or the bars down, and let the kattle git in and eat the oats down.

He would tell his nabors that he tried it last year, and never had bigger oats.

Now Job didn't lie about this out of enny mallice, he only forgot about it out of his excessive vanity.

Job's vanity was just like most other men's—too much for enny of his attributes, except perhaps his honesty, and would often give oven that a credful sharp punch in the ribs.

Joe fed a fine yung pig of the berkshiro persushun one fall, and the pig grew like a pea, and the nabors all sed az they lookt at the pig would wa full 300 pounds, and Job thought that it wud wa more than that even.

When the pig was lled it wayd 238 pounds, and Job almost shed tears over his misfortune.

Job took the pig to market, and pork fell that day 2 dollars on a hundred, and when the innocent and terribly vain fellow came back home he undertook to prove to his nabors how much less he had lost on the pig than he should have lost if he had weighed 300.

The original Joe Pierson is now ded and gon, az i hinted before, but there iz a grato menny the same breed lelt.

**Frank Davis.** Frank Davis iz a life-long intance of mine; i kant say he iz a frend, for he haz so much karakter, so volatile, so aqua kontradictory, and without being kriminal, so very treccerous, that he couldn't be a tru frend to enny man.

He iz what the world calls a clever fellow, and had managed to earn a very fair reputation, without having one positive virtue.

He has a good karakter for honesty, which he haz earned by simply borrowing munny or all ov acquaintances, and allwuss promptly paying it when it was due.

He iz a fellow of the most exhaulted ambishun, and at the same time of the gratest modesty, but his modesty iz simply the result of having found out that he kant gratify his ambishun. His charity iz ov that kind that iz redly to pity everybody, and help nobody.

Without intending it, or even suspecting it, he iz the most errant hypokrit, and haz so much vanity in his natur that rather than not brag on himself at all, he will tell you what a wicked cuss he haz allwuss been.

Frank Davis haz got karakter enuff to make a dozen respectable saints and az menny clever devils, if it could only be sorted out.

Frank thinks he has got a grato deal of moral, az well az fizikal currage, and i think he haz, too; but it iz ov that kind that must have plenty of witnes—you kant bet on it in the dark.



The grato trouble with Frank is, he dont kno himself—if he only knew his own karakter fully, he might correct it.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

(Written Specially for the Granger.)

BY R. F. D.

He seemed calmer again, and in an argumentative mood; to keep him so till we got to the next station was my only chance.

"You don't believe, then, with Longfellow, that life is earnest, life real," I replied.

"No; nobody but a moonstruck poet would believe such rubbish as that," he answered, contemptuously. "I've read that wishy-washy piece called the Psalm of Life, that so many persons rant and roar about—but we are running away from the subject, the fact of the matter is simply this: your destiny and mine are inextricably linked together. It has been irrevocably fore-ordained that I am to be the means, in the hands of a kind Providence, of ridding you of the intolerable burden of life, and then to be myself relieved of existence for the act. One good turn deserves another you know," he added, with a grim attempt at a jest.

He rose to his feet. I instinctively jumped up to defend myself. Dashing down the razor on the seat, he rushed on me and we closed. His appearance certainly did not belie him, and in a moment, I felt I was in the embrace of a man of extraordinary strength. Lifting me up like a child, and, despite my frantic struggles, he deposited me on the seat. Holding me with one hand, he seized a large muffler which I had removed previously from my neck, and, in a trice, my legs and arms were securely bound, and I was as helpless as a child.

"You had better take it quietly," he said, as he completed his job and sat down on the opposite seat, and surveyed me complacently, as if gloating over my helplessness.

I was so completely stunned and bewildered that I did not at first answer, and he proceeded, handling the razor, while his eyes glittered like a tiger's preparing to spring.

"I have a morbid—so the doctors call it—love of seeing blood, warm, red and ruby, spouting up like a fountain. They called it homicide mania, and tried to cage me, but I gave them the slip."

By this time I had, to a certain extent, recovered my presence of mind and collected my scattered ideas. With a desperate attempt at a laugh, I said:

"Well, I suppose you are enjoying the fun of seeing me lying here scared to death, and not able to stir hand or foot. You are surely a most erratic genius. But I am sorry to inform you that you have quite failed in scaring me one bit."

He shook his head mournfully and slowly as he replied:

"Would to God it were but a joke, and that I had not been assigned this task."

Just as he said this the train whistled the approach to another station, and its speed began sensibly to slacken. I prepared myself for a desperate attempt to regain my liberty when we stopped, by shouting out and attracting the attention of someone on the platform.

"How few it is that can read the book of fate," continued my fellow-traveller. "That is one of the faculties which an unappreciative state of society calls madness."

I was just about to make an argumentative answer, that would occupy his mind to the exclusion of more dangerous subjects, when, with the inexplicable cunning of a madman, he divined my purpose.

"Ha! I'll stop your little game," and in another minute he had gagged me effectually with a large pocket-handkerchief, preventing the slightest sound from escaping my mouth, adding, with a most malicious and sarcastic grin, "now, there is a case in point. See my forethought! and still a thick-headed public will call such men as me mad!"

A few minutes more and we glided into the station.

I will never forget the aforesaid state of my mind as I lay there, bound hand, foot and mouth, in the power of such a person, within a few feet of help, and still unable to make the slightest sound to attract attention. I have often since wondered that I did not faint under the ordeal; but there I lay, half stupified by my position.

My last remaining shred of hope—that a chance porter might look in and discover me—was dispelled when my captor leaned out of the window, completely blocking it up with his burley frame, and, with the most provoking nonchalance, lighted a cigar and commenced smoking. But a worse disappointment was in store for me.

Just as the locomotive was commencing to blow off, and we were preparing to start, I heard the following colloquy outside.

"Get into that carriage as quick as you can, Julia, while I run and see after the luggage," said a man's voice on the platform. Then I heard my fellow-traveller speak, in answer to a question as to whether there was room for any more. "Oh, yes, ma'am, but I must inform you that I have a dangerous lunatic in charge, conveying him to an asylum, and I don't think you would like to be in the same compartment with him. I assure you I have had a very rough time with him," continued the audacious liar.

It is needless to say that this had the desired effect, and that our privacy was not invaded.

In another minute we were speeding on our way north. My fellow traveller remained for some time at the open window after the train commenced to move. Then he resumed his seat opposite me.

He seemed to have taken a merciful fit, for he reached over and unloosed the gag that bound my mouth, saying, at the same time, "Well, as I don't intend to suffocate you, I suppose I'd better unloose this."

Carlisle was our next station, and as the carriage would then be entered by a porter, I was safe if I could keep him engaged until we got there.

"Now, I'll just trouble you next to loose my hands and arms like a good fellow, and then we'll

fight our pipes and have a chat; you have no idea how my legs and arms ache," I said.

For some moments he seemed to be the prey of contending emotions. He looked down on the floor, and his features, as far as I could judge of them under the mass of concealing hair, seemed to be working convulsively.

But my appeal was in vain. "No, no," he replied, mournfully shaking his head, "that cannot be. I cannot run counter to fate. Prepare for your end!" He took up the open razor that lay on the seat beside him and rose to his feet, while his eyes glittered with maniacal lightness. He bent down over me, as I lay in a horrid stupor of agony and apprehension, and went on, "I will endeavor to do it as quickly and scientifically as possible, and give you as little pain as I can help."

I gave myself up for lost, and never uttered a word, and as I lay there, at what was apparently death's door, I never, till then, realized what I had so often read about and heard of before, viz., that, at an hour of eternal and eminent danger, a person's mind reverts to his previous life and reviews all its events with a flash of lightning like retrospection.

Infancy, childhood, boyhood and manhood's scenes rushed before my mind's eye in panorama succession, and my past life seemed condensed into a brief minute of time.

The glittering blade of the razor approached my throat, and I could almost feel it severing my flesh, when suddenly my intended murderer dashed the weapon out of the window, and, throwing himself on the opposite seat, burst into a paroxysm of uncontrolled laughter.

Thinking that this might be another form of his madness, and thankful, at least, that the dangerous weapon was out of his reach (a pearl-handled, monogram worked, crest-engraved article, by the way), I lay, with a throbbing heart, watching his next move.

"Ha! ha!" laughed my would-be murderer, "to see you lying there, momentarily expecting death, saying your prayers and giving up yourself for lost. That beats all your tricks at Queen's, Oxon, old boy."

"Queen's College, Oxford," I repeated to myself. "Good Gracious! Jack Kalligh," I exclaimed, as the conviction flashed upon me. "Well, who on earth would have ever expected to see you here! I thought you had been devoured and digested by grizzlies, or scalped by Indians long ago."

"You old thick-head," he replied, when his bursts of laughter would allow him to speak; "Why, I know you in two minutes, but I saw you did not know me, although you looked at me so hard, so I thought I'd have a lark with you. Do you remember the dead pig in my room! but I have taken the rise out of you this time."

Jack referred to some silly practical joke I had once played upon him during our college days, which had consisted in dressing up a pig's carcass (borrowed for the occasion from a butcher) and placing it, attired as a respectable old lady, in an arm chair in his rooms, which apparition Jack had pointedly addressed as "madam" on coming back late one evening from a wine party, and not finding out the deception played upon him for a long time.

This time, however, he had certainly turned the tables on me with a vengeance.

"Why I have been laughing at you all along," continued my erratic friend, "but I suppose you were too scared to notice it," continued Jack, still exploding with bursts of laughter.

"Well, unless me at any rate," I said, too thankful at what had appeared my narrow escape to be angry at the trick, and really glad to meet with a very old and dear friend, rose, as it were, from the grave.

With another roar at my forlorn condition, he untied my arms and legs, and I was again free. A few minutes more and we were chatting over old times as if nothing had happened.

Jack and I had been schoolfellows together at the same public school, college chums at Oxford, and had been the Jonathan and David of our college. We had parted with mutual sorrow years before, he going to try his luck in California, and I settling down to the hum-drum life of lawyer. For some time we had corresponded, then came unanswered letters, and we had not heard of him for years, and finally concluded that poor Jack had gone the way of all flesh. His reappearance under such strange circumstances was, consequently, a most unlooked-for event.

He had always been a strange harum-scarum, hair-brained individual, and the trick he played on me was in every way worthy of him.

I have, ever since that night, had a morbid aversion to razors, and, I like King James and the sword, can never look on one without blinking. But I have grown my beard, which now flows over my "manly bosom" in patriarchal luxuriance.

Moral—Never carry a razor with you unless you know whom you are travelling with.

THE END.

Stock Sales are reported regularly in the Granger.

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Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND MONEY

New York, Dec. 10.—Money easy, 4 to 5. Sterling firm, \$1.84 1/2 to \$1.85. Gold opened at 114 1/2, closed at 114 1/2. Governments firm and in good demand. State bonds dull. Railroads firm. Stocks were irregular, but in the main firm in early dealings; but during last hour strong and higher; improvement ranging from 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Stocks quiet, but pretty firm. Sales—Montreal 179 1/2 to 180; Jacques Cartier 17 to 20; Commerce closing at 121 1/2 to 122 1/2; Merchants 95 to 96; Telegraph 161 1/2 to 162; closing at 162.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand and lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring \$1.04 to \$1.05, No. 2 do. 99 1/2c. spot, 99 1/2c. seller January; \$1.00 seller February; No. 3 do. 79 1/2c. to 80c; rejected 66c. Corn stronger and higher, No. 2 mixed 51c spot; 49 1/2c. bid seller Dec.; 45c to 45 1/2c. seller Jan.; 44 1/2c. bid seller Feb.; new, No. 2 mixed 49 1/2c. to 50c; old, 47c to 48c. Oats quiet and steady, but unchanged. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye dull. Pork irregular, but fairly active at \$10.20. Lard quiet and steady at \$12.30. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Whiskey dull at \$1.11. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; wheat, 60,000 bush.; corn, 9,000 bush.; oats, 12,000 bush.; barley, 20,000 bush.; rye, 3,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; wheat, 16,000 bush.; corn, 37,000 bush.; oats, 7,000 bush.; barley, 3,000 bush.; rye, 785 bush.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Flour receipts, 1,200 bbls.; sales, 600 bbls. Market dull, transactions limited, buyers holding off, anticipating lower rates. Sales—100 extra \$3.60, 100 do. \$4.30, 100 super \$4.50; and 1,200 city bags \$2.47 1/2 to \$2.60. Grain—10,000 bushels two rowed barley sold at \$5.60. Provisions nominal; mess pork dull at 22 1/2c. to 22 3/4c. Ashes—Pots and pearls unchanged.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 10, 1.30 p.m., 1875.

Flour..... 24s 6d to 25s 6d
Red Wheat..... 9s 4d to 10s 0d
Red Winter..... 9s 10d to 10s 4d
White..... 10s 9d to 11s 1d
Club..... 11s 2d to 11s 7d
Corn..... 33s 0d to 33s 6d
Barley..... 3s 6d to 3s 9d
Oats..... 7s 4d to 7s 6d
Peas..... 41s 0d to 41s 6d
Pork..... 90s 0d to 90s 6d
Lard..... 59s 6d to 60s 0d
Beef..... 92s 6d to 93s 0d
Bacon..... 54s 6d to 55s 6d
Tallow..... 47s 0d to 47s 6d
Cheese..... 54s 0d to 54s 6d
Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 25,000 quarters; American, 17,000.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Buffalo, Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 374 head, making the total supply for the week, 9,150. The market is over for the week, and all lots unsold were shipped East. The market closed dull, with yards about bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head. No market to-day. Prices were 25c. to 37 1/2c. in advance of last week's quotations. Hogs—Receipts to day, 6,300 head, making the total for the week, 29,800 head. The market was very dull. The yards are full of unsold stock. Yorkers at \$6.70 to \$6.90, with the majority of sales at \$6.75 to \$6.80; heavy hogs \$7 to \$7.15.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Friday, Dec. 10, 1875.

The market receipts were comparatively small to-day, as they usually are on this day of the week. In grain, no change to note, only peas were rather easier, and are likely to decline from present figures. Dressed hogs—a few carcasses coming in, finding ready sale at \$6.25 to \$6.75. In other articles very little of anything offering, hay excepted, which was rather liberal in supply, selling at \$12 to \$14.

Grain.

Dec'd Wheat..... \$ 1.00 to \$ 1.70
Treadwell..... 1.55 to 1.67
Red Winter..... 1.55 to 1.60
Spring..... 1.50 to 1.62
Barley, per 100..... 1.15 to 1.50
Peas..... 1.15 to 1.19
Oats..... .86 to .90
Corn..... 1.10 to 1.20
Beans..... .90 to 1.21
Rye..... 1.05 to 1.10
Buckwheat..... 1.00 to 1.10

Produce.

Hay..... \$12.00 to \$14.00
Straw, per load..... 4.00 to 5.00
Fleeco Wool..... 30 to 35

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel..... \$ 40 to \$ 75
Pears..... 1.50 to 1.75
Tomatoes, per bushel..... 30 to 40

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