CRANCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

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

No: 3, Vol. 1.

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LONDON, ONT., JANUARY, 1876.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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The Garress are Garres is published in London, Ont. W. L. Brown, Secretary London Division Grange, Editor, All communications to be addressed to Pox 91 F, London, Ont.

THE GRANGER AND GAZETTE FOR 1876.

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, in proof whereof it is placed at the extraordinary low sum of 50 cents per annum. Wo hope our members will not forget we depend on their prompt action for support.

OUR INCREASING NUMBERS.

Every mail we receive brings news of some new Granges being formed in different parts of the Dominion In the year 1875, 230 Lodges were organized, and the coming year promises to double that number. The progress of the society has been most remarkable. From a few straggling Granges two years ago, we number 318 Lodges in all parts of the the Dominion.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER Without entering into the details of its origin and progress in the U.S., besides merely stating the order started there in 1867, during the administration of Andrew Johnson, O. H. Kelly, the present Secretary of the Order in the U.S., was one of the original founders Being appointed by the Government as a Commissioner to report on the state of agriculture in the different States, on his return to Washington, he and other members of the Agricultural Department conceived the idea of forming a Protective Society for the agriculturists of the country, to be secret in its nature and to be known as the "Grangers" or Patrons of Husbandry. Its operation at first was confined to the Western States, but it soon
spread to every State in the Union, from
Maine to California, with a membership
at present of nearly 2,000,000, comprising
the principal agriculturists of the soun.

Its operation at first was constituted in the union in the principal agriculturists of the sound work well, but they themselves in purchasing ontside of that
the principal agriculturists of the sound work well inhead with the tyronomical and grain-buyer at one of our
stations will buy no grain from Patrons,
because they dared to think and act for
the more light. We want a staff of thoroughpart of merchants is as peurile as it is the principal agriculturists of the coun-

ITS INTRODUCTION INTO CANADA was not until five years later, in 1873 and beginning of 1874. The first lodges formed were in the Province of Quebec. The next were formed in the Niagara district, and the vicinity of London, Ont., Westminster, was not far behind with the 11th established in the Dominion. The movement rapidly spread in this vicinity, and on the 2nd of June, 1874, the first

DOMINION GRANGE was formed in London, Ont. At this time only 22 Granges were in existence in all Canada, and these were under the jurisdiction of the U S. Grand Lodge. Wisely its promoters determined to have it purely a Canadian institution and under Canadian jurisdiction. The first session severed all connexion with the U. S. as a body, other than a fraternal union.

Divisions were formed, to be composed of members of the various Subordinate Granges. These Divisions again were to

Perth. formed from the various centres through the Dominion what at present they num-

The Maritime Provinces are well represented in the Order. In the vicinity of Truro, Nova Scotia, some very strong Granges exist. The movement there is of more recent date than in Ontario and Quebec.

From this brief sketch it will be seen the Order is not confined to any particular locality, but extends to all parts of they are building cities up at the expense

MORE LIGHT.

about its principles or what its object is, We want more public meetings, at which every farmer can throw in his voice, pro. of the people, and establishing its perdisparagingly of their own society. We a foreign market, they buy there say their own society, because every do we find they have gained their intormation of what the Grange is! Not from ly posted men, well imbued with the tyrannical and intolerant. principles of the Order, to give public lectures and help now Granges to work systematically.

CORN VERSUS COAL FOR FUEL IN KANSAS

The railway companies charge such exhorbitant freights for shipping coal that farmers find it more profitable to burn corn than buy coal. Coal is worth from 25c, to 40c, per bushel of 80lbs, delivered it the station, and corn 15c. to 22c. per bushel of 70lbs. Steam mills are run with corn instead of coal.

MISSING PAPERS.

Many of our subscribers complain that their paper does not reach them We beg to assure them that all are duly mailed from this office, and would urge special inquiry for the GRANGER at the lecal post offices. We hope no postmaster will intentionally retain our paper from the address All missing numbers will be

From this other Divisions were COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE GRANGERS.

During the past year a great quantity of the various goods required by farmers have been purchased in some of the large commercial centres in bulk. This has given rise, as would naturally be expected, to a good many complaints and a strong opposition on the part of storekeepers to the movement. The argument used is, that by Grangers sending their money away from home to these large centres, the Dominion. A continuation of its of small towns and villages through the origin and progress will be given in the country. This argument is of a very next number. second thought to see its fallacy. The merchant who makes his purchases, say We want to throw more light on the Grange question. Members appear to money to build up these cities that the want to hide their light under a bushel. Grange society does; the only difference Numbers of good men, living in the very is the profits on a given quantity of goods centro of a Grange district, know nothing is in the pockets of a dozen men instead of one; so that the wealth which the opponents of the Grange system claim has been taken away from any particular or con., on the important questions which locality to build up large centres is just the Grange Society proposes to deal with, as it was before—but distributed. Gran-Airing the Grange question well will be gers seeking to buy in the cheapest marof great service in gaining the confidence ket they can, is only what all other classes do. Merchants do not buy the produce of manence. A good many of the opinions farmers in their locality because they have of what the Grange is, abroad in the in that particular neighborhood, but country, have been gleaned from any-thing but a reliable source. You will find where else. When merchants and profarmers through the country who speak duce dealers find they can buy cheaper in Take, for instance, potatoes last spring; as soon farmer, in reality, is a Granger; but where as it was found they could be bought to advantage in the Lower Provinces and one of their honest neighbors, but from here by our merchants Now the Grange afraid a great number are but imperfectly liberal inducements for cash and large posted in the ritual and principles of the orders, Patrons will buy from them, but Order The rapidity with which the Or- until they do they must expect farmers to der has spread has been anything but a make the most out of their money. hinderance to the theroughness and efficiency of its members. The general mode subject is from the fact that combinations of procedure has been for a deputy or of merchants in the small towns in the master to go to some neighborhood for an evening and give some vague generalities object of which is, not to purchase any of of what the Grange was. If everything else failed in inducing the meeting to form themselves into a Grange, the representation that they were all likely to become rich, by buying everything at less than it cost, was sufficient. Thus Granges have been formed and left with the meagre instruction imported in one night. meagre instruction imparted in one night. | merchant and grain-buyer at one of our

Farmers hitherto, to a certain extent, have been under the influence and thumbscrews of merchants and money-loaners, especially in some back localities. Their crops were swallowed up in the merchant's books before it was reaped. The remark is often made—"But look how many merchants break down, if they have large Time, but those who propose this do not know there are hordes of farmers every year who become bankrupt, but they are not brought so prominently before the public as merchants are by

being gazetted. chagrined merchants and dealers considembly, and that is to find farmers who hitherto knew comparatively nothing about their business relations with the rest of the world, are as well posted as they This feature alone are themselves. should recommend the Grange Society to every farmer in the country

Granges. These Divisions again were to form the Grand or Dominion Grange

THE FIRST DIVISION GRANGE

The Granger is the name of a paper started was formed in London, Ont., on July 21st, in London. It is published monthly at 50 cents per annum, in the interest of Grangers, by ent parts of Middlesex, Oxford, Elgin and celled.—Er.

The December No. of the Granger, the new farmers' monthly, is to hand. It presents a fine appearance, both in point of workmanship and quality of realing matter. Published mouthly by W. L. Brown, box 91, London. Only 50 cents per annum. As it is the only journal in the Grange interests in Canada, it should be liberally supported by farmers.—Er.

THE UNPRODUCTIVE CLASS.

WHO SUPPORTS THEM.—ADAM SMITH ON THE SUIDECT.

This profound thinker, in his "Wealth of Nations," in speaking of the agricul-tural systems of political economy ad-vanced by the French School of Economists says -The unproductive class, that of merchants, artificers, and manufacturers, is maintained and employed altogether at the expense of the two other classes—that of proprietors and that of cultivators.

They furnish it both with the materials of its work and with the fund of its substance; with the corn and cake which it consumes while it is employed about that work. The proprietors and cultivators finally pay both the wages of all the workmen of the unproducing class, and the profits of all their employers. Those workmen and their employers are properly the servants of the proprietors and cultivators. They are only servants who work without doors, as menial servants work within Both the one and the other are, however, equally maintained at the expense of the same masters. The labor of both is equally unproductive. It adds nothing to the value of the sum total of the rude produce of the land. Intotal of the rade produce of the rand. Inetead of increasing the value of that sum
total, it is a charge and expense
which must be paid out of it.—Smith's
Wealth of Nations, Book II., Chap. IX.
The Patrons of Husbandry enunciate

the same doctrino that is thus promulgated by our old standard writers on political economy. In the same chapter, in Michigan, they were immediately brought speaking of manufacturing and mercantile monopolies, he says: " By giving a sort of some persons whose interests conflicted society claims this same privilege of buywith the society. We want more light, ing in the best markets. If the various it mises the rate of mercantile and manufacturers, too, amongst our own members—we are merchants in our small towns can offer as facturing profit in proportion to that of monopoly of the home markets to its own facturing profit in proportion to that of agricultural profit, and, as a result, either draws from agriculture a part of the capital which had before been employed m it, or hinders from going to it a part of what would otherwise have gone to it. This policy, therefore, discourages agriculture in two different ways-first, by sinking the real value of its produce, and thereby lowering the rate of its profits; and, secondly, by raising the rate of profit in all other employments. Agriculture is rendered less advantageous, and trade and manufactures more advantageous than they otherwise would be, and every man is tempted by his own interest to turn as much as he can, both his capital and his industry, from the former to the latter employments." That this is the case at present is quite evident with our Canadian industry. Capital will pay better in any other investment than armın; Renting farm property at present will realize only, at the outside, 3 per cent., whilst money in any other business, even an ordinary bank interest, is 8 per cent.

It is no wonder so much capital is drawn away from developing the agricultural interests of the country, when so many better channels of investment are open. The present high price of farm property, connected with the low rate of interest realized, will shut out the proper amount of capital that should be invest-

There is, no doubt one thing which has THE GRANGE ENCAMPMENT AT THE CENTENNIAL

This promises to be one of the principal features of the Exhibition. A plot of ground has been secured on a great leading line of railway, within three miles of the Exhibition grounds, where tents, furnished with beds, chairs, tables, and other articles, will be erected. The price of lodging will be only 50 cents per day

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE 4 out of the soil. Just think of this. This EXCITEMENT.

this dire disease existing in this country a riculture to a higher state of perfection than is totally unfounded. The tumor arosa from a case of cattle standing in a pool of rantages, the greater said the formers should be mud for a number of days and freezing. The disease was merely a local affection, and has existed in this country for years, in an endemic form in badly arranged The reason that the mouth is in any way affected arises from some local cause likewise, such as eating improper food in some shape, such as straw when it did it would be more respected. Young poisoned with rust, we The climatic men had left the farm in hordes to become influence in Canada would prevent its spread even if it did exist.

Strathroy Grange Meeting.

ADDRESS BY THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

The meeting was called to order by W. M. Bro. Ferguson, and the object of the meeting explained.

The first speaker called was the Secretary of the London Division Grange, W. L. Brown, who, after a few preliminary remarks, said he had been requested to give the origin of the Order and its progress, and the aims it intended to accomplish.

The speaker said this society was formed and expressly designed for the benefit of the agricultural class. As this was an age of secret societies of every description, this was one, and just enough so to make it efficient in its operano matter was nothing political or sectarian; no matter what you belonged to, the hand of fellowship was extended as a tiller of the soil. It embraced, at prosent, all classer and all creeds from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The society at the present, numbered, in America, upwards of 2,000,000 of the agricultural population, which, as a compact whole, must exert a great influence on the future of this country. The speaker said, after this introduction, he would state three specific objects the society had in view —First, financially; second, socially and intellectually; and third, the power which is thus gained by association to the farming conmunity. Financially, the system of sale and purchase hitherto pursued between manufacturers and farmers was one which, by its very nature, must incur a heavy drain on farmers pockets. He referred to the number of men engaged in the sale of machinery, which formed a large part of their yearly expenses. In order to effect the sale of any of those articles, it was necessary to employ at least two more men than was actually necessary for its sale. The agency system and credit, of course was, the cause This brought him to the middleman question, or the agent. The wages paid by manufacturers to make sales was very large—sometimes 25 per cent, or one-quarter of the whole. But probably this was not all. According to the system of credit which was pursued, a second man had to be employed to collect the note; this was another item in the expense. Then when a manufacturer or merchant does a large business on the credit system ho is sure to accumulate some bad debts, and a little margin must be allowed for this. And when these numerous per cents, were put together the farmer paid dear for his whistle. The Grange Society proposed to abolish agents and deal directly with manufacturers, and pay cash. If there was one movement above another that should be bailed with delight, not only by manufacturers and dealers, but every class in the community, it was the Grange. It was trying to remove a burden the country had groaned under for years—credit; and from the numerous large reductions made by dealers to the society, it was evident it was as much appreciated by them as by tarmers. He had heard it objected to that farmers who had not the money would not be able to make a purchase, when they actually needed an imturer, he is good for the same amount of money, and at about half the rate of interest charged on the credit system. Then manufacturers, in a great many ceses, turned these same notes into cash by discounting them at the bank, and he thought the farmer might have done it in the first place, and paid the cash. The foregoing reference to agents had only been to those who did a legitimate business, and he might here say that the society was not unfriendly to them, but it did not need them. There was another class, however, which had been a source of depletion to farmers' pockets. He alluded to the various swindles perpetrated upon farmers every year Hordes of agents for some new article or enterprise were periodically turned loose upon the farming community, and in some cases their operations was alarming. The farming com-munity has always been laid out as a fertile field for this class of gentry. He considered farm-ers, on the whole, paid a rate much above their government and municipal taxes to support these swindles. After particularizing some of them, the speaker said he had often heard the remark since this movement commenced, "Well, what more do farmers want! They are all rich. He acknowledged some farmers had laid by money, but take the average farmer of a hundred acres, and what wealth has he accumulated, besides living and building a house and a barn. If he had increased at all in wealth it was because his property had grown in value, not that he had made it out of the soil. Look at the price of money and land at the present time, and then contrast with this what is made out of the soil; barely 4 per cent. can be made out of land investment, whilst 8, 9, 10 and 12

too, has had the tendency to withdraw capital from the soil that should be applied to develop-We are happy to state the mention of ing the resources of the country, and to bring

owner In this country farmers had been looked down upon; in fact, had looked down upon them selves. Every position in life had been thought respectable but this-and he believed one rea son was that it did not pay; he was of opinion when it did it would be more respected. Young merchants and professional men, because they thought it was elevating them in the social scale and advancing their fortune, it might be said, on this account, these calling have been crowded, and the farm deprived of the talent and education which it should have. As soon as a young Canadian farmer obtained an educalife, he commenced to think the farm was too limited a sphere to exercise his talents in. Ho never considered, as a successful farmer, he re quired a knowledge of nearly all the natural sciences. The social condition of farmers had been a great cause of driving a number to what they thought a more congenial atmosphere of social life. These young men had probably found nothing in a country home worth living for. Farmers, as a class, are isolated, and do not enjoy the social advantages which others have. The Grange, in its declaration of principles, states the social condition of the farming community is one of its main objects.

We propose meeting together, talking to gether, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as association may require.

This is what the Grange says, and he thought this feature alone should recommend it to every farmer in the country After referring at length to this part of the subject, its intellectual and social advantages, he said the third was the power which, by association, they could exercise, as a body, to advance the agricultural in-terests and welfa: of the country. All other classes knew the power they (the farmers) had, but the farmers appeared to be unconscious of this their own strength. According to their wealth and numbers, farmers should have a majority of their class in the Legislative halls, but they all know this was not the case. They, however, were responsible for this themselves and be thought it arose from this that the farm ers had no confidence in themselves. It was very natural that representatives of the people should use their influence and extend their sympathy to the class to which they belong, and if more farmers were elected we should find a greater interest manifested in the agricultural development of the country. As far as political parties were concerned, the Grangers did not interfere they were neither Conservatives nor Reformers; their aim was to keep in reserve a power that they could fall back on at any time to further the principles which the Grangers advocate—the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country.

Why Farmers Must Co-Operate. A CONTRAST BETWEEN MANUFACTURERS AND PARMERS.

The price of our agricultural products is regulated almost entirely by the English market. Our production is so much beyond what is necessary for home consumption, that the prices in our home markets are naturally adapted to the prices in our foreign markets, and always a little lower. The regulating influence of the foreign market upon the price of agricultural products in this country, is not such as to over come the natural effects of an increase or falling off of the supply. If, through a partial failure of our crops we can furnish England with only plement, and under the credit system they could. half the amount of grain that we have usually Well, we will put it like this to such—It a sent her, and if her supply from other sources farmer is good for the machine to a manufacture is not increased, the price of grain in England. and then in this country, rises. It, on the other hand, a favorable season enables us to sell to England more than the usual amount of grain, while her supply from other sources is undimin.

The possent position has been that been had counted had cost him much labor; and, whatever may have been the case in former years, he could safely say that now the c was no while her supply from other sources is undimin. Royal read to the Bench. At one time patronand then in this country, rises. ished, the price will fall. But we cannot in any other way influence this foreign influence. We cannot affect the foreign market by any change in the cost of production, so long as the amount produced remains the same. If we have ordinarrly exported to England 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, while we continue to export that amount, and while she receives an unchanged quantity from other quarters, the price will not be increased, unless the demand should increase, no to produce wheat. Often, from the scarcity of try were more likely to ensure such abor, or from a rise in the rates of freight, or much genius and little industry. Every read from some other cause, the cost of production had its milestone of 'abor, and carnet work, in this country is temporarily increased, while above all things, was needed. He trusted that matter what additional expense we may be at in this country is temporarily increased, while the relation of the demand for products to the supply of them remains unchanged. But we cannot, in such a case, effect a rise in prices proportionate to the additional cost of production. The reason of this is not far to seek. Tho American farmer has to compete chiefly with the European farmer, and the circumstances which make the growing and marketing of grain temporarily more expensive to the former are not likely to affect the latter. The grain which our farmers produce at an unusual cost has to compete with that which the fcreign farmers produce at their usual cost. The result is, not a rise in prices, but a diminution in the American farmer's profits.

It follows, then, that the American farmer has little or no control over the price of his products, and that he cannot increase the price to

is by lessening the expense of it. In this respect he affurds a striking contrast to the man ufacturer. The latter sells his products, for the most part, at home The home market absorbs most of his commodities. He avoids foreign competition by not having to go abroad with his goods, and he is largely protected by the festering care, to call it by no harsher term, of the government. He does not have to go where foreign competition is, and foreign competition is and foreign competition. is not permitted to come where he is. Home competition is always more surmountable than The circumstances which aid or impedo our manufacturer, or dealer, or producer of any kind, are likely to similarly affect other dealers or producers of the same kind through out the country. And when all are similarly affected, all will not from the same impulse, and will prohably act alike. Thus when one manu-facturer of agricultural implements has a tem-porary difficulty in supplying himself with labor, and finds his expenses increased on that account, other manufacturers of agricultural implements experience the same thing. And all will have the same desire to increase the price of their goods sufficiently to keep the profits of their business what they were before. Since they do not have to compete with any one who has not suffered the same increase in the cost of production, they will have no difficulty in effecting the desired increase in prices. The only competition to which manufacturers have to submit, is a competition among themselves. And they are all similarly situated and surrounded by much the same influences, and they have, therefore, comparatively little advantage, even temporary, over one another.

It appears, then, that American manufacturers form a striking contrast to American farmers, in that, being almost entirely freed from foreign competition, they have pretty complete control over the prices of their commodities. But the manufacturer's advantage does not consist alone in his ability to raise prices sufficiently to cover a temporary increase of expenses. He is also able to secure profits uniformly higher than the farmer's. The American farmer has to compete with those whose lands are as productive as his, whose labor is much cheaper than his, and who resides much neater the markets than he. His profits are, therefore, much less than theirs, while the very fact of our manufacturers having the control over prices that they have, makes his cost of living much greater than theirs. The result of this is, that while manufacturing has been productive of great wealth with us, farm ing has been comparatively unprofitable. Many of our manufacturers have accumulated large fortunes in a few years. But our most fortunate farmers, after life-long, arduous labor, have only

succeeded in securing a moderate competency Since the farmer's profits are so small, it is very necessary that he should do something to increase them. He must arrive, by some means, at greater accumulations. The economy of liv ing, which he has now to observe, prevents him from securing that culture and refinement, and that prominence in public affairs, which his important position demands he should have.-But since the prices of his products are so far without his control, that he cannot hope to increase his profits by increasing his prices, it is clear that he can accomplish this purpose only by cutting down his expenses. He must, so far as possible, get rid of all those influences which in no way aid his production, and yet add to the cost of it. He must cut down the expenses of transporting and of handling, and secure for himself as much of the foreign market price as The Grangers of the Pacific Slope, and those of the South, discovered the true remedy when they organized their occan trans-portation companies. It is only through some such co-operative movement that farmers can obtain the means of securing for themselves anything like the whole of the market price They must, by some such means, do away with those costly luxuries -carriers and handlers.

Industry and Labor.

In reply to a recent congratulatory address from the Western Bar, Chief Justice Harrison thus referred to his own career. He said:-"His present position had not been reached age might have ensured promotion, but now the force of public opinion was so strong that no one could reach the Bench on account of his politics. It was not whether r man liad supported this party or that which ensured judicial preferment, but whether or not he was best fitted for the position. So long as that rule pre-vailed, he was satisfied there would be perfect security for the administration of justice. Industry was necessary for the attainment of any preferment, and little genius and much ndusthe words coming from him, as the result of his experience, would induce some to greater exertien than before, and he had often felt that if his career from the Bar to the Bench should induce one young man to work harder than he would have done otherwise, his life would not have been spent in vain.

Farmors' Clubs.

Conrad Wilson, an esteemed contributor to our own pages, writes to the Christian Union "In view of the conceded usefulness of Farmcrs' Clubs and of their growing importance, it has occurred to me to submit for their consideration a suggestion that will perhaps be deemed worthy of attention. There are various and important considerations tending to show that can be made out of farm mortgages; how long cover a temporary increase in the cost of promany advantages would possibly result if the fathers, a could this state of things go ont Farmers duction. It also follows that usually his only Clubs of the whole country were connected to-borrowing money at 8 and 10 per cent. and means of increasing the profits of his business gether under a general organization. One ob-grandson.

vious effect of such a movement, of course, would be that the countless local associations now scattered through the country, numumbered and unknown, would be brought into fraternal union and concert of action that would largely increase their efficiency and the value of their influence on progressive husbandry. It would also tend to the mer at and moral, as well as social, improvement of the present molated so-cieties, and would make each Club an object of greater interest to farmers and to the public, thereby increasing their membership and their sphere of usefulness. There would be no reasonable ground for suspicion of political motives, as the State and National organizations would simply reflect the sentiments and purposes of the Clubs from which they spring. The honorable rivalry at present existing between the Granges and Clubs would still re-main the same as now, for the new movement would not need to introduce any new aims or elements of discord, and would make no essential change in the present character of the Cluts. It would simply enable them, by con certed action, to work out and more effectively promote the progress of husbandry and the prosperity of the country."

We believe the above "hits the nail on the head" in proposing to make the scattered Farmers Clubs more efficient and useful. Some connecting links, to give coherence and effectiveness to farmers' organizations, would utilize for the farmers' benefit a great deal of porce non wasted. It is this union of numerous local Granges in State and National organizations that has given the Order of Patrons of Husbandry its apprecedented success. To this we would also add one other feature, s. c., the presence of wives and daughters in Grango meetings. Probably the greatest advantage of the ritual consists in the fact that it necessitates the presence of women at Grange meetings, This advantage, together with that of a general organization through the country, can just as well be secured by Farmers' Clubs, and in many localities where strong prejudices exist against secret organizations, the open Clubs will proba-bly have the preference. Each will have some advantage commending it to different habits of thought. With two classes of successful or-ganizations, one open and the other secret, and each working for the farmer's welfare, the ob-jects of both will be pushed forward to speedy accomplishment. We heartly thank Mr. Wil-son for the timely and practical suggestion he son for the timely and practical suggestion he has made, and will do all in our power to further its adoption.—Rural New Yorker.

The Farmer's Permanency.

Emerson, in his admirable essay on Farming, says that a farmer "represents continuous hard labor, year in, year, out, and small game. His entertainments, his liberries and his spending must be on a farmer's scale, and not on a mer-chant's But if thus pinched on one side, he that compensatory advantages. He is permanent; clings to his land as the rucks do. His compensatory advantage of permanency is however, we fear, growing less considerable. "What Mr. Emerson says further on of his own town, namely, that farms remain in the same families for seven and eight generations, may be pretty generally true throughout New England. But in Ohio, and, we believe, in most of the middle and western States, the case is far otherwise. In this part of the country, not only do farms not remain in the same families for many generations, but, as a rule, they do not so remain for even one. Besides the farmers who are continually moving and changing, the migratory class there are the farmers who live on the same farms from childhood, or early manhood, to old age, and who then, their clildren having left them, find their duties too burdensome and, therefore, sell out and remove to the towns.

His instability in the ownership of lands is chiefly owing to the tendency on the part of farmers' sons to desert the country for the cities. The extent of this tendency, and the rapid increase of it in recent years is alarming. The cities and townsare all overcrowded with young men, while the farms are sadly in want of them. Agriculture requires, more than almost any other calling, the vigor and energy of youth, and yet it is more recently supplied with these than any other calling. The cases are far from unfrequent where some worthy, thrifty farmer dies, leaving a family of strong, healthy, intelligent boys, and rich, extensive lands, and the sons, being settled in some city, divide the land and sell it out to strangers. Such cases, we say, are not unfrequent, and the effect of them is becoming daily more apparent. For, with all due respect to the farming population, it must be said that our farmers are not now, as a class, so intelligent, industrious and careful as they once were We say this is true of them only as a class. We have many just as good farmers now as we ever had. But still this tendency of young men to leave the farms is throwing much of our finest land into the possession of men who are poor citizens and poor farmers.

This subject was recently discussed by Mr. W. C. Flagg, and he accounted for the tendency of which we have here spoken, on the ground of the comparative upprefitableness of farming. No doubt the small returns from agriculture have had some influence in this direction. But it seems to us that there have been other and stronger influences. We do not believe there would ever have been a dearth of young farmers if the old farmers had held their calling in higher esteem. The sons have been too much educated and encouraged in the belief that farming is a low calling, and that some sort of a disgrace attaches to its followers. We most zincerely trust that the Grange will succeed in oradicating this error, for until it is eradicated the young men of the country are not likely to have much enthusiasm for the calling of their fathers, and our farms will not very generally pass from father to son and from son to

Business Directory.

Dominion Grango.

Dominion Grange.

Master, S. 1. Hill, Ridgoville, Ont., Overseer, H. Leet, Panville, Que; Locturer, S. White, Charing Cross, Ont.; Stoward, D. Nixon, Grimsby, Ont., Asst. Stoward, H. S. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Chaplin, W. Cole, Sarma, Ont.; Treasurer, J. H. Bull, Downsview, Oat.; Secretary, W. Pemborton Page, Fonthill, Ont.; Gate-Keeper, J. Duncau, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Geres, Mrs. Dyss., Toronto, Ont.; Pomona, Miss Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont.; Porn, Mrs. Phillips, Schomberg, Unt., Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Executive Committee, J. Manning, Schomberg, Ont., B. Payne, Delaware, Ont., W. S. Campbell, Brantford, Ont., A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont., Jaa. Daly, Nowburg, Ont.

Now Granges

275, Jarvis Henry Trey, Master, Jarvis, Stephen Wilcox, Secretary, Jarvis 276, Hay Bay Nelson Woodcock, Master, Hay Bay, Albert Parkes, Secretary, Napanec 277, Cosport—M. E. Bogart, Master, Chomas W. Baggot, Secretary 278, Eldorado — Hiram Andrews, Master, Clarkesburg; Walter Hartman, Secretary, Clarkesburg.

burg. 279, Mono-John Rusk, Master, Mono Mills; Mono Mills.

259, Mono—John Rusk, Master, Mono Mills; Henry Carson, Sceretary, Mono Mills.

250, Springfield—George Vickers, Master, Griersville; E. E. Knott, Secretary, Griersville; E. E. Knott, Secretary, Griersville

251, Willowdale -E. Golding, Master, Newton Brook, J. R. Limitay, Sciretary, Nowton Brook, 282, Kelvin. Wm. Frieman, Master, Scotland, A. Freeman, Secretary, Kelvin.

253, Silver Hill—E. W. Siprell, Master, Silver Hill. John Hunter, Secretary, Silver Hill.

254, Cragleith - Andrew Flumming, Master, Cragloith, John Penhall, Secretary, Cragloith.

256, Kendall. Neil Siewart, Master, Kendall, John Henry, Secretary, Kondall.

256, Rond Em— V. R. McRitchie, Master, Morpeth, Wm. Roynolds, Secretary, Morpeth.

257 South Stukely—Wm. R. Knowlton, Master, South Stukely, Quebec, N. D. Lenne, Secretary, South Stukely, Quebec, 288, Maple Valoy, J. Dick, Master, Maple Valey, Ont., H. A. Hay, Secretary, Maple Valey, 289, Howard and Orford Union Grango—J. H. Eberle, Master, Palmyro, Colin Luxton, Secretary, Palmyro.

200, Cherrywood—John Thom, Master, Cherry-

200, Cherrywood -John Thom, Master, Cherrywood, James Laughlin, Sceretary, Cherrywood. 201, Broucham-E. Barcally, Master, Brougham,

291, Broucham—E. Bareally, Master, Brougham, N. T. Stenkenson, Sceretary, Brougham.
202, Queen of the Lake—James Sudden, Master, Lakelet, R. H. Ferguson, Sceretary, Lakelet,
293, Venus Stat—John McLure, Master, Churchville; James Dale, Secretary, Churchville
204, Badoon—Robert Itankin, Master, Chatham;
Donald Angus, Secretary, Chatham
205, Umon—Wm. Sollitt, Master, Cayuga, W.
T. Anthony, Secretary, Cayuga
206, Evelyn—James Evans, Master, Evelyn; John Mooney, Secretary, Evelyn.

296, Evelyn—James Evars, Master, Evelyn; John Mooney, Secretary, Evelyn, 297, Adelaide Extelsion—Wm. Buck, Master, Strathroy; John Cherthy, Secretary, Strathroy, 208, Oak Geove—Wm. Clement, Master, Mt Brydges; John Bond, Secretary, Mt Brydges 299, Shirley—John Mowbray, Master, Shirley, William McGill, Secretary, Prince Albert 300, Elgin—John Ferguson, Master, Daniel McKillop, Secretary, 301, Carrick—John Buchard, Master, Clifford; James Johnson, Secretary, Mildmay 302, Oro—Luke Pearsall, Master, Mitchell Square, W H Rathborne, Secretary, Mitchell Square.

303, Rugby-Duncan Anderson, Master, Rugby;

Squaro.

303, Rugby—Duncan Anderson, Master, Rugby;
H. G. Laster, Secretary, Rugby.
304, Mitchell—Georgo Johnson, Master, Mitchell;
Ephriam Bradhouso, Secretary, Mitchell.
305, Silver Croek—Dugsld Curric, Master, Colingwood,
300, Pretty River—James Taylor, Master, Nottawa: Andrew Lardine, Socretary
307, Rising Star—E. Williams, Master, Mitchell,
Wm. J. McLogan, Socretary
308, Centerville—D. A. Lucus, Master, Center
ville; C. A. Carscallen, Secretary, Centervillo
300, Moscow—James Switser, Master, Camden
East, C. N. Lucus, Secretary, Moscow.
310, Colborno—Alexander Glen, Master, Carlow;
John S. Carce, Secretary, Carlow.
311, East York—Henry Johnson, Master,
L'Amaroux, Wellington Clark, Secretary, Laneing.
312, Now England—D. K. Ellis, Master, Kimberloy; John Wiley, Secretary, Kimberloy.
313, Farmers' Relief—Thomas Clark, Master,
Watford; Wm. Fuller, Secretary, Watford.
314, Harriston—Wm. Arnold, Master, Harriston, Thomas Caracaddian, Socretary, Harriston.
315, Unity—James Rushton, Master, Ridgo
town, Reuben Mattice, Secretary, Ridgetown
316, Avon—Lorenzo Mosca, Master, Avonton,
Thomas Armstrong, Secretary, Avonton.
317, Balmoral—Simeon Chimes, Master, Balmoral; John H. Bast, Secretary, Ralmoral.
318, Brock—Adam Thier, Master, Cannington,

moral; John H Bat, Secretary, Ralmoral.

318, Brock—Adam Thier, Master, Cannington,
Charles Dunkin, Secretary, Cannington

DIVISION GRANGES.

23, Beaver Valley. 24, Prince Albert — Robert Gardner, Mast.r.,
Famuhar, James Gillespie, Secretary, Cromarty.
25, Ontano—Andrew Orvis, Master Whitby;
W. V. Richandson, Secretary, Picker ug
London Division Grango—Jas. Evans, Master,
W. L. Brown, Secretary. Masters and Socretarios of Subordinate Granges

for 1876, so far as heard from. Halton No 3-Master, H. Robinson, Secretary, Milton No.

-Master, G Brownridge, Secretary, H. E. Wilmot.

Merton No. — Master, Alex Ackman, Secretary, Benj F Johnson

Belmore No. 112—Master, John Johnson; Secretary, D. D. Green.
Howick No. 111—Master, Thomas Bolton, Secretary, A. Drummond

Farmer's Relief No .--Master, Thomas Clark, Secretary, Wm. Fuller, Royal Oak No. — Master, Dr. Hanson, Secre-

tary, D. McKenzie.
Middlesex Grange, Ekfred-Master, John Ogel

Arva-Master, Joshua Jackson, Secretary, Wm. Elliott.

Bryanston-Master, Edward Roberts. Iona No. 204-Master, N. McPhail, Secretary, John Rogers.

Grange No. 111-Master, Thomas lielton; See- Woman's Position and Influence in retary, A. Drummond. Birr-Master, Jos. Ferguson; Secretary, Hobt

Belmont Division Grango-Master, Win Anderson, Royal Oak Grango, Secretary, A Drummond, Hope Grange.

Voterinary.

Our Veterinary impartment is under the charge of compo-tent practitioners who will answer all questions pertaining to discusses of horses and cattle—If you want sky information write to the Grahous

Parturient Fever.

Generally known to breeders as milk fever is one of the most fatal complaints that we have to contend with among cattle in this country We will try to give some of the symptoms peculiar to this disease, the mode of treatment and, perhaps, better than all, a preventative—
We find the disease generally attacking cows in
high condition, especially those giving large
quantities of milk. It seldom attacks cows at
the first time of calving, but generally at the
birth of the third or fourth calf. They are
more hable to it in the summer than the winter
season. The first symptom of the disease is a
restlessness of the hind legs, and shivering of
the muscles of the hind extremity, raising one
leg to the belly then the other, if made to
move, will have a weak, staggering gait, the
udder will be tumified, and a discontinuation in
the secretion of milk; the eyes have a peculiar and, perhaps, better than all, a proventative stare, the mouth and extremities hot, the pulse and breathing quickened.

In the second stage of the disease more alarming symptoms are set up, the brain is now more or less involved; she shakes her head, staggers, and talls down, and is unable to rise again, the eye becomes fixed and glassy and insensible to the touch; the head is in all probability turned backwards on the shoulder or to wards the flank, and occasionally tossing it violently from side to side; there will be loss of sensation in the hind extremities, which may be known by trying with a pin or charp instru-ment; the breathing now becomes stertoreous, the power of swallowing is cutirely gone, owing to paralysis of the pharmy ses, and medicine ad ministered at this period frequently passes through the larynx to the lungs, setting up violent irritation of that organ, which in itself would be sufficient to cause death; obstinate constipation of the bowels sets in; the urine also ceases to be voided; convulsions recur from time to time, until death puts an end to her

Treatment in the early stage is generally attended with success. When the first symptoms appear, give powerful catherties, followed up by repeated strong stimulants. Apply strong counter irritants to the region of the spine and loins; keep the body warm by covering with a heavy rug, using friction to the extremities; have the milk drawn from the udder at short intervals, give injections every two hours until the bowels move freely, should super-purgation set, in, which frequently happens in favorable cases, it may be overcome by the use of tonics and mild astringents, after the second day give nerve stimulants, if the brain is affected, use ice or cold water to the nead. Good nursing and generous diet, with soft, sloppy food, will be required for some time, until the suimal regains her usual health and vigor.

Preventative means are often attended with success when properly instituted. Cows in high condition and giving large quantities of milk about receive, before calving, low diet of a laxative nature; also giving a mild dose of Epsom salts a short time before calving, have the udder drawn regularly as soon as it shows signs of fulness; she should be kept in a comfortable and well-ventilated place.

Cows once attacked with this disease should not be allowed to have calver again, it would be much better to feed them for the butcher, as a second attack of the disease would in all probability end in death.

WILSON & TENNENT. Veterinary Surgeons, London.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

EDITOR GRANGER,-

Having heard the rumor of foot and mouth dis-case being prevalent in our vicinity, I took the earliest opportunity of inquiring into the truth of the report, and accordingly deputed J. H. Wilson and C. R. Rudd, veterinary surgeons of London, to inquire into the affair, to which they submit the following report

LIONEL E. SHIPLEY,

Member Board Agriculture,

At the request of Mr. L. E. Shipley, member of the Board of Agriculture, Ontario, we, the under-agned, respectfully submit the following report — That we visited the farm of Mr. Kains, near Byron, in reference to the allered foot and mouth disease. After having carefully examined his stock, we find that some of them are laboring under a mild attack of aphtha or sore mouth, which we consider might be brought on by their constant feeding on corn stalks, irritating the muccus membrane of the mouth—but not the malignant type of foot and mouth disease as was proviously represented to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. As regards the lameness in the feet, we have repeatedly cases much worse, and nover transmitted to ani mals away from the farm

J. H. Wilson, Veterinary Surgeon C. B. Rund, London, Jan. 12, 1876.

KENT DIVISION GRANGE -This body meets in the town of Chatham on the 19th and 20th A large attendance is expected. Some important questions affecting the welfare of the Order will be brought before the meeting. This vicinity is a strong-hold of the Order.

the Grange

If it be said dispuragingly of woman that her easy credulity and confiding nature involved our race in the fearful consequences of sin, by transgressing Eden's law, whose penalty made our daily bread dependent on daily toil, it should also be said to her honor, that when the Messiah, in fulfilment of his great purpose of restitution, fell into the power of his bloodthirsty enemies, woman was his constant, un flinching friend, the first to show him sympathy, the last to leave the foot of the cross, the first to brave the fearful power of the Reman sentinel in visiting his grave. To woman he made his first appearance after his resurrection.
Woman first proclaimed to the world the foundation of the Christian hope, "Christian risen," a risen redeemer.

Through the whole history of our race in 1th long struggle from barbarism to civilization, woman has contributed her full share. Her

ing the farming class to a higher social position? Could to be hoped or expected that man would rise, tuiless woman rose beside him? Unless the full powers too, were brought into the work! Ought she not for her own and for her childrens! sake, have an equal share in this great work !

Viewing the question from this standpoint, our order has assigned her equal powers and equal privileges with her brother man. Will sho neglect or abuse these privileges, and become loss true to her domestic relations? Less the mother, sister, wife, friend? Woman's influence in our order is eminently

practical, she views our position and objects as an earnest reality, she knows that a failure in our order, means for her and her children, a more slavish life in the future. Every measure designed to advance the interest, improve the intellectual, social and financial condition of the farmer, will receive her sanction and tupport. The great distinguishing tenets of our order,

kind and humane treatment of the domestic animals, the preventation of irritating and expensive litigation, the correction of that use less and dangerous habit of asking and receiving credit in our neighborhood business transactions, a more thorough education for our children, elevating our class to a higher social, moral and intellectual condition, are in accordance with her natural matinets, and to secure these objects, woman will labor as assiduously, as persistently as man.

Woman as a social element of our order has a

marked influence, she refines and clevates our social intercourse in the Grange, coarser natures are held in restraint. Gentleness when combined with true courage and strength, is the highest type of true manhood; and woman's presence tends to develop these characteristics in man; coarse language and angry passions are suppressed in her presence. Purity of thought, purity of language, kind and humane deport-ment must mark the gentleman in woman's society. For man in the rough, there is no better chiscl, no better polish than the purer

instincts and high strung nature of woman.

Her aesthetic influence must not be overlooked. There is a greater striving after neat personal appearance than it she were not present slovenly habits are corrected, the comb and brush, and boot polish are laid under contribu-

When woman, whose love for beauty is a passion, appears in the Grange, as she often does, she lets her light shine and stirs up thought on the subject of rural embellishments, she recommends to her brothers and sisters both by precept and example the delights of home adorn-ments, buth in and out of doors; she eucoursges them to plant flowers for fregrance and beauty trees for ahade and fruit, thus rendering home that attractive centre, around which a family's love shall cling and cluster, and to which the weary one, when faint and worn in the great battle of life, shall return for rest and comfort.

Woman has an influence in the Grange, but in its force and extent, she is yet far below her privilege, like man, she must strive for broader and purer life, higher moral and intellectual culture, a deeper and wider influence; she must come out of the narrow inclosure of useless gossip, and hard-eyed envy, and enter wider fields active investigating thought, and broader sympathy. Let her then modestly, but bravely endeavor to fill the wider sphere, which our order accords her, improving every power, and every opportunity in fitting herself for the great work—the social, moral and intellectual clevation of her race,-Cin. Grange Bulletin.

An Error.

A due regard is not always observed to our obligation to keep secret the work of our order. Our business arrangements are often divulged without any intention of wrong doing. Patrons give some friend, or perhaps some niember of his family, information as to some of the advantages we derive from our connection with the order. This is wrong. Each one should always remember that they are plodged to strict secrecy in regard to all information of every kind they receive in the Grange.

No one has any right to divulge to an out-sider what occurs within our gates—not a word spoken or an act taken of any kind. The business arrangements confided to us are not our own. The Executive Committee of the Dominion Grango will meet in Brantford on Tucsday February 1st.

They belong to others, and we have no right, either morally or legally, to use the property of others in such a way that the owners thereof may be injured by our act."

Education in the Grange.

Nothing would lift the Grange into the symiathy and countenance of good people everywhere, nothing would place our sons and daughters, our class, and profession sooner to the front than a high standard of scholarship in all our Granges. Perfection in every part of household economy is a rate accomplishment, A rich man may build a palace, a woman, with all the refinement and skill that culture can shed upon her, can do more. By the inter-twining of her disposition and wit, with the flowers that God over grows about such women, she can make the sweetest of homes out of a cabin. Can we catch this sunbeam ideal in our capt. We, as men, need to know more as to political economy, jurisprudence, co-operation, trade, commercial practice and relations, of the science, cost, remedies, elements in agriculturo, how to purchase, by labor and dollars, the real and be able to resist the cost of vanities and humbugs. That education must be the bul-wark and hope of our order, our sword-arm in adversity, its originators evidently saw, when they called one of the chief officers of a subordinate grange Lecturer; and further in the constitution regulating all granges, and which every men is sacredly bound to maintain, the duties of this office are clearly stated and strictly en

Ten Rules to be Observed in Making Buttor.

In making good butter there are several nice operations to be gone through with, which require an eye to cleanliness, forethought, and some little experience.

1. On milking clean, fast, yet gently, regularly twice a day, depends the success of the dairyman. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd, better pay double the price for good

2 Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pans, about half full each, will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk if in but one pan; the reason of this is the great surface.

3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather, the cream rises much quicker, the milk keeps sweet much longer, the butter is of a better color, and churns in one half the time.

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4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes loppered; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost.

5. Churning, whether by hand or otherwise, should occupy forty to fifty minutes.

6. Washing in cold, soft water is one of the preserving qualities of butter, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle, very hard water is charged with lime, and must, in a measure, impart to it alkaline properties.

7. Salting is done with the best kind of ground salt, the quantity varies according to the state in which the butter is taken from the churn-if soft, more, if hard less; always tak-ing the taste for the surest guide.

8. First working, after about twenty-four hours, is for the purpose of giving the butter greater compactness.

O. Second working takes place at the time of packing, and when the butter has dissolved the salt, that the brine may be worked out.

10. Packing is done with the hands or with a butter mail, and when butter is put into wooden vessels, they should be soaked two or three days in strong brine before using. After each packing, cover the butter with a wet cloth, and put a layer of salt upon it; in this way the can be removed at any time, by simply taking hold of the edges of the cloth.

Butter made in this way will keep any length ot timo required.

Value of Leached Ashes.

In conversation with an agricultural friend, some time since, he mentioned that he had found great benefit from the application of old leached ashes to wheat, capecially on sandy zoils. In one instance, one hundred bushels of ashes per acre, spread on the soil after the wheat was sown, gave him an increase of ten bushels per acre. He has spots on his farm where he can see the beneficial effect of unleached ashes, applied nine years ago, overy time the lot is sown with wheat. He has tried unleached ashes with no benefit to wheat, though he thinks them good for corn. To what is the fertilizing property of old leached ashesowing ! We cannot definitely answer this question. We are inclined to think, however, that it is owing in some way to a substitution of the alkali ammonia for the potash and soda, which have been leached out. It may be that they contain the double salt of silicate of alumina and soda, to which clay owes its power of retaining ammonia. If this is the case, by adding leached ashes to a sandy soil, we add ammonia, or at least, the means of retaining the ammonia brought to the soil in rain from the atmosphere, and that, too, in the best condition for assimilation by the plant. Taking this view, it would follow that the older the ashes, and the more they had been exposed to rain, the better and stronger they would be for manure.

But whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the cause or reason of the fertilizing value of leached ashes, all agree that they are raluable for wheat on sandy soils.

There are in many parts of the country old ishories, from whence leached ashes can be obtained at a mere nominal price, and it is truly surprising that they are not more extensively used. The fall is the best time to apply them, though they might be spread on the wheat while more or less snow is on the ground in the winter, to advantage.

Correspondence.

Grango Insurance.

Editor Grangert-

Sin, - The first two numbers of the THE GRAN orn have just reached me, and I greatly approve of the plain, sensible style in which the various articles are written, without any attempt at either "slang" terms or tine writing, which consists in overloading our good old Saxon English with Greek and French derivatives, which are understood by acarcely one in ten of those who read them. I propose now to make a few remarks on the stellect of Fire and Late Insurance Companies. As for of Fire and Into Insurance Companies. As for Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, they are not very asie unless supported by a large number of policy holders. Pro-rietary companies also out of the question for Grangers, they are supported by a large subscribed capital, and cannot be managed cheaper than they are at present. Supposing a Grangers Mutual Fire Insurance Company were started and leave 200 tools builders not a when started, with say, 200 policy holders, one of whom may be insured for \$1,500, and if such an one was burnt out, a very heavy assessment would be required to inect the loss. True, such an accident night not occur for many years, but, on the other hand, it might occur during the first year of the company's existence, and, considering the number of incendiaries prowling about, we ought not to trust to the chapter of accidents. If 10,000 Gran gers were to insure in such a company it might be considered reasonably safe, but the management of such an amount of business would require the conatant supervision of business men; although a small board of directors inight do. But business men must be well paid for their services. I de not men must be well paid for their sorvices. I do not for a moment suppose that there is not in every Grange, men of sufficient mental ability to manage such a company, but fow can be found having the necessary educational training; besides, time is worth monoy to farmers as well as to others, and no one man in any Grange can be expected, after the first excitement is over, to give the time and attention properties. attention necessary to make the company a success. If done at all, the company should be fermed by the Dominion Grange The Master of the Dominion Grange as president, and three of the officers as directors, together with the Socre-tary, would be sufficient, and as most of the 1-bor would devolve on them, especially on the Secretary, they should have a reasonable compensation for their time The secretaries of the Subordinate and Division Granges might act as agents among their respective mombers, and they also would have to be allowed some comp mation for their trouble, and after all I am rather doubtful whether any saving would be experienced in the end. As for a Grangers Mutual Life Insurance Company, I fear trangers Muttal Life Insurance Company, I fear tis not to be thought of. Man, of the life insur-ance companies in Eugland are resting on very in-secure foundations, partly because their insurance tables are correct data, and partly owing to the competition for business, which often lead the agents to take very undesirable risks. Perhaps none of the tables now in use in England are suited for Canals. The tables now in use in an any form for Canada The tables now in use in any of our Canadian insurance companies are calculated to meet the risks of people of all classes and occupa-tions. To procure tables suitable solely for farmers would require the services of an able actuary, and a difficulty would be experienced in providing him with tables of mortality amongst Canadian farmers sufficiently extensive to enable him to make correct calculations. On the whole, I consider the work of life insurance ton great to be prudently undertaken by Grangers, especially as obligations once assumed would have to be provided for. As for Grangers co-operative stores, I am decidedly opposed to them. The Grangers alone in any locality are not sufficiently numerous to support the expenses of keeping as ere, as some one would have to be employed to take charge of it. The plan of the members of overy Grange giving their orders through their Secretary to one or more merchants, will answer every good purpose with-out any risk. The Grangers in the United States have increased much incre rapidly than was anticipated. The principal element in American char acter seems to be goaheadativeness, it I may use such a word. Go shead is the rule, safely if you can, but go ahead, no matter where you end, and that end is too frequently over-production, panic, and failure. The Western States are now manufacturing, and they want free trade and cheap transit to the seaboard. Cheap transit we have already, and, in the present condition of Canada, free trade must incritably end in disaster. No country ever yet became rich by agriculture alone Manufactories we must have, and these can never be successfully established without a moderate de gree of protection. If the amount of revenue required to carry on the government of the country is not raised by customs and excise duties, it must be raised by direct taxation

Hints to Farmers.

EDITOR GRANGER -

Land Committee C

Agriculture is the art of cultivating the soil in such a manner as to cause it to produce, in the greatest plenty and perfection, those vegetables which are useful to nien. It is the mother of all the arts, and the basis of all manufactures. Agei entire is not only conducte to the welfare of all who are engaged in it, but is indispensible to national prosperity.

It is a matter of fact that many farmers know too little of the science of agriculture, being too apt to rest satisfied with what they consider pra-tical information, acquired by experience, which, in fact, often amounts to nothing more than the sontinuation of some favorite errors, transmitted

To be a good agriculturist, you require a correct knowledge of the nature and properties of all manures and the best method of applying them; the knowledge of analyzing soils, by which you can atcertain what manures are required to insure their fertility a thorough knowledge of root husbandry, or the raising of potatoes, turnips, etc., etc., for feeding cattle, by which agiven quantity of land may be made to produce a such constants. feeding cattle, by which a given quantity of land may be made to produce a much greater quantity of nutritions matter than if it were occupied by grain or grass crops; the aubstitution of fallow erops (or such crops as require cultivating and stirring of the ground while the plants are growing). Fields may be so fool with weeds as to require a fallow, but not what is too often understood by that term in this country. In England, when a farmer it compelled to fallow a field, he allows the weeds to blossom, and then turns them under. In Canada a farmer's fallow means a crop of weeds

running to seed, which not only impoverishes the soil, but helps to foul both his own and his neigh hors itelds by their dissemination of weed seeds, i am sorry to say that this very foolish plan is in use to a great extent in this neighborhood

Another very important subject a farmer should giv. his attention to is the art of breeding the best animals and the best vegetables, by a proper selec-tion of individuals to propagate from. The im-pertance of thorough tillage is illustrated by the following apologue.

A vine dreaser had two daughters and a vine-yard. When be eldest daughter was married ho gave her in third of the vineyard for a portion. Notwithstanding which he had the same quantity of fruit as formerly. When his youngest daughter was married he gave her half of what remained, still the produce of he vineyard was undendinished. The result was the government of his limitation. This result was the consequence of his bestowing as much labor on the third part left after his daughters had received their portions as he had been accustomed to give to his whole vineyard.

Another -A German priest was walking in pro-ession, at the bead of his parishiouers, over cultivated fields, in order to procure a blessing on the crops. When he came to one of unpromising appearance he would pass ou, saying, "Here prayers and singing will avail nothing, we must have ma

CHANGER

MR. Epiron,-

Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to express a few thoughts in reference to our way of getting along in Grange No 112,

After considerable systation we succeeded in gesting the required number of sound agriculturists with the determination to be organized into a Grange, which was done on the 20th of February

Since that time public opinion has greatly changed in our favor. Persons who styled our movement a law lifed phrensy, are now glad to retract, and would fain be numbered among the low lifed farmers We consider ourselves benefited tract, and would rain be industrict among the co-lifed farmers. We consider overclives benefited in a social, intellectual and pecumiary point of view. We have overcome obstacles and have proved the truth of the proverb, "Union is strength."

We have purchased nearly all our grocenes from wholesale dealers, and the result is the members of our Grange are some hundreds of dollars richer than they would have been had they paid the usual 25 to 100 per cent, to retail dealers. We have saved an average of thirty-three per cent in all our purchases. Agents are rarely seen in our neighborhood, and when they venture at all, are careful to shun Grangers. The consequence is peace and happiness reigns, and no dread of being dunned for the price of something that was bought while under the influence of the beguiler, and which could well be done without.

D. D. Gueza, Grange 112, Belmore,

Farmers' Sous and the Grange

I hope the GRANGER will find readers and sub scribers in all the homesteads throughout the Do minion, where instruction is so much needed would wish to give a little advice to fariners, both old and young. There is no doubt that the science old and young. There is no doubt that the science of agriculture is as yet in a very backward state in this country. The popular method of manuring and cropping the soil is irrely heard of. Farmers are complaining that they know not what to do to prevent their sons leaving their homes for work in the cities and towns, where, in very many cases, their health and happiness are at once wrecker, and where they have to compete with thousands. And all this while that noblest of sciences, agriand all this white that notices of sciences, agriculture, is not half learned, and where thousands of acres are left untilled. The tarmer himself is mostly to blame for this, "for he who would promote the happiness and succes of his son would bring him up to skilled agriculture." Farmers' sens had bettee learn to hold the p'ow than mea sure tape and count buttons. There is yet time to raise up a body of young fariners worthy of the name. For boys there should be good agricultural name for boys there should be good agricultural schools in every country. The rudiments of agri-culture should be taught in every rural school in the province. Let the young men join the Grange; and, if it is made a school for agriculture as it should be, great benefit will accrue to all belong-ing to it, especially to farmers' sons, who, by at-tending to all subjects concerning agriculture (which are constantly brought before them, in the way of essays and the per onal experiments of their older brethren), would attain that knowledge I the prt of cultivating the soil without which no one can become a good farmer, and the knowledge once gained would, in itself, tend to keep the farmer's son in his proper place.
A GRANGER.

Sir.-We received a copy of the GRANGER and laid it before our members, and it was considered to be a good paper, and just what the Grange wanted, so a motion was put and passed, without a dissenting voice, that the Grange furnish a paper to overy family belonging to the Grange from its

We have had our yearly election of officers, and have doubled our membership since last year

Fraternally yours, Bluevale, Dec. 13, 1875. Thos. Histor

[We congratulate the brethren of Bluevale on their prosperity—evidently they have the cause at heart. Their action in ordering the Granden for each family belonging to the order is commendable. Won't ale the Granges assist us in like manner?

Fire Insurance.

The Nisgara District Division Grange has had under come deration the establishment of a fire under o.nr deration the establishmens of a line insurance coupling. At their last meeting. Jan 6, a plan was adopted, and a committee appointed to open books ammediately. It is dudgmed to earry on this company on the mutual plan — by transacting the lusiness at one quarral office, with the assistance of a member (probably the Secretary) in each antendinate Grance to take take, make in each subordinate Grange, to take risks, make the necessary surveys, and, in case of fire, act with the Master as a Commistee of Investigation; by the Master as a Committee of Investigation; by this means to do away with the numerous agents and salaried officers, whose expenses in many companies exceeds the loss by fire, the fires being among the inferior items of expenditure.

Risks will be confined exclusively to farm property, and none but members of the onler admitted into the society.

W. PENBERTON PAGE.

The Farm.

Feeding Work Horses.

The Cincinnatts Gazette gives the following account of the way the Adams Express Company feed their horses, which are always noticeably sicek and fat .

The number of horses kept at the stable is 54. Four hostlers attend to these. I romptly at 4 o'clock a in , the watchman of the stable gives to each horse cight sars of corn. Then, about 0 o'clock, the hostlers commence their duries. Of those under the care of each, one by one is led to the watering trough and then to the urinary This consists of a pit sunken 10 or 12 cepting at this place, especially prepared for it will be kept up. Do not mind some mistakes him. When horses come in from their work at first. the harnesses are removed, and they are then led at once to the utinary. When a fresh or green house comes to the stable by being driven with some old "stager" that knows the rules of the stable, the new comer soon learns to conform to the habits of the older inmates.

From 5 to 7 o'clock, each horse is taken in hand and thoroughly curried, brushed and cleaned, from ten to fifteen minutes being spent by a hostler upon each horse. A damp wootlen cloth is always rubbed over the cout of a horse after being curried and brushed. This serves to remove all loose dandruff and to give that fine, glossy, sleek appearance so noticeable in the animals of this stable

The horses are fed nothing in the morning excepting the eight cars of corn. After being ied back to the stalls when cleaused, they are then ready for work. The same process of cutrying, brushing and cleaning is also gone through with at noon and at night, at the close of their forenoon and afternoon's work. At noon each horse is fed with half a peck of eats. At hight great addition to comfort, chopped feed is given. This is composed of sheaf oats or tye straw passed through a straw cutter, and then, when wet, ground oats, corn and bran mixed up with it. A peck and a half of this is given to each horse. In addition to the chopped feel, the rack is supplied with eight or une pounds of bright, sweet timothy hay, this being the total amount of hay which is fed. And perhaps of this supply the horse will not cat more than five pounds during the night, finishing up the balance during the next

While Mr Barrett is particular to give noth ing but clein timethy hay in summer, in cold neather he is willing to fed hay which is one-third clover. About once a week a peck of oil cake meal is mixed up with the chopied feed, being equal to about a third of a pint to a horse. This promotes the uniform good condition of the animals. And if at any time the urine of a horse is cloudy and thickened, a tablespoonful of pulserized resin, mixed up with chopped feed is given him. This acts upon his kidneys, and the difficulty is at once removed.

The horses are given what water they want as they come in from their work, unless they are "green," and then care is taken not to water or feed until they are thoroughly cool. In a few weeks, after becoming habituated to the regimen of the stables, the same course is taken with the "late comers". Of course, if horses come in over heated, then they are not watered until co-led off,

A very marked feature connected with the stables is that the an is so sweet and fresh. And probably this is owing largely to the fact that scarcely any urmating ever takes place in the several stables, and that the saturated sawdust and shavings in the urinary itself are re-moved from the stables every third day,

Indian Corn and the Dairy.

It has been the practice with some of our dairymen for many years to rane, yearly, a piece of corn for the dairy, and the practice has recently been extended, so that most of our farm ers are engaged in it, and they find a great benefit in it. They have the advantage of sod to aid them, and seldom all in obtaining a good crop. Only the amount usually required to be fed is ruised, and the stalks are considered an important part of the cron. Advantage, there fore, is taken to secure the fodder in the best condition, which is to cut it when the car is glazed, but it in stooks, cure it there, and then pass it through the husker, which fines it, and prepares it thus the better for feed, so that all, or nearly all, will be cateu, and, it is held, with a benefit equal to good hay—not the best— carly cut and well curod. It is usually fed late in the fall and the fore part of winter, though some extend it through the winter, where the fall is favorable for curing, and there is place to store it. This and clover hay, in many instances, are the main and sometimes the sole feed, leaving the timothy for market. What is lacking—and sometimes this is considerable when the hay has been damaged in harvesting, or the corn stalks by wet weather—is supplied by meal obtained from the crop. Thus, compa-ratively, a small piece of land will go far toward carrying the dairy through the winter, with corn le't sometimes for market sufficient to pay ex sense of raising the cop. Usually no manure is applied, the sod being considered sufficient curiciment. The land, also, is benefited by working it, and the year following is sowed to a spring crop—harley or cats, cats mostly—und again seeded down, being pretty sure of a good catch.—In this way the land is kept clean and in good condition, yielding good crops of clover and grass, with increased thickness of sod to turn down for corn when the time arrives—the time varying—the corn with each return im-proving. It is an unassuming crop, with its circumscribed acreago, yet making itself felt in various ways, each year, and, in connection with pasturage, is slowly but sarely restoring the land to its pristine state.—Co. Gent. Hints About Work.

An account should be opened with every field upon the farm, and with every kind of stock kept, commencing with the first of the year. Each field should be numbered or named, and whatever labor, seed or manure goes into or upon that field, should be charged at fair prices, just as if it were sold to a neighbor. When the crop is sold or used, the proceeds should be credited to the field, just as if it had been received in payment from a neighbor. If some of it is fed to atock, the stock should be charged with the value, as if it had been bought for them, and the field credited with the amount. To commence the accounts, an inventory should be made, and the value of everything fairly esti-mated and put down. If any work has already been done upon a field, that should be charged the hea below the level of the basement ground thor, and kept compactly filled with a swidust and enort shavings. And it is a remarkable fact to it. It may not be very easy at first, but very that a horse in this stable scarcely urinates ex-

> Feeding Stock, -Stock should be well fed at this season. Do not spare feed, but do not waste any. It is easier to keep flesh on an animal now than to put it on in March.

> Buildings.—Perfect cleaniness should be the rule in all stables, pens and sheds. Filthis the most frequent cause of disease. Too much warmth is not healthful Pure air, dry bods, and clean skins, will keep well-fed animals in sicek condition.

> Paths and Roads.—Icy paths and roads are dangerous to man and beast. After every fall of snow the roads should be broken down by a snow-plow or a stone-boat, and the paths shoveled out or sacked down in a similar manner. A heavy plank drawn along the paths will clear off or pack down the show. Coal ashes or sand are the hest material to scatter upon reads and paths when they become smooth and slippery. In the South, where mud prevails at this season, dry paths and drained yards will be a

> Horses-Work horses should be either sharpshod or protected in some secure manner against shipping upon icy roads. Sharp calks are daugerous, and many horses are badly blemished by them. We have used the Goodenough shoe with a piece of rubber beneath it for this pur-The rubber over-shoe is an excellent device. Either of those are effective preventives against balling or slipping. We do not advise the use of sharp calks when these can be pro-

> Cows.-In coming cows should be well cared for. Some linseed cake incal or bran in their teed will do no harm, but more exciting food should be avoided. A memy stall or loose hox should be provided in a finch the cow may remain at hight without being tied. Milking cows will be benefited by a pailful of milk-warm water with two quarts of bran or middings stirred in it twice a day. Cold water for drink will greatly induce the quantity of milk.

> Young Stock will need close attention to keep them thriving and free from vermin. A mixture of laid and kerosene oil rubbed along the back-bone from head to tail will free them from lice. Young animals need better protection from cold than full grown ones, which have thicker hides, and are Litter furnished with fat as protection from the cold

Warbles — The great majority of cattle are in-fested with gruls of the ex bot fly — They are known as "warbles," and may be found hidden beneath the akin in lumps or swellings along the back on each side of the backbone. If these lumis are examined, a hole will be seen, and if the lump is squeezed from the bottom, a fat white grub may be forced out. These are the larve of the bot-fly which trouble cattle so much in the summer time. If the grubs were squeezed out of their nests at this season and decreased the nest results as destroyed, the pest would soon become extinct.

Sheep should have plenty of exercise and fresh air. Above all things they should not be allowed to he upon warm manuro piles, which they will do if permitted. A paifful of boiling water should be put into the trough to take the chill off from the water. This is especially useful for in-lamb ewes, to which a chill from drinking ice cold water may be hurtful. In the Southern States, where sheep are running in the fields or woods, shelter from the rains should be provided. Where they are yarded, they should be kept dry. Dry feet are never troubled with the

Swine.—Pork is high and hogs are scarce, This has been the case for two years. For want of care, thousands of hogs have been lost in the W stern states by various fatal diseases. Where they are well cared for, there is no cholem or other discares. In general discase is simply the result of the most inexcusable neglect or had treatment. When well cared for, no stock pays better or increases faster than awine, and no ther pays better for care in treeding, and well selecting breeding animals. At present prices pork pays.

Fowls.—A few early-laying hens that have been well fed will become broody about this time. It will not pay to allow them to "eit." The chicks cannot be raised with profit. Such heas should be given a few pills made of castile scap and sulpling, have no warm food for a few days, and be put into a shed where there is no place for them to make a nest. They will soon get over their incubativo fever.- American Agriculturist.

The Grange was born of a good purpose. In the glory of its ritual is this self-ovident, in that this ritual points first and last to the beauty, comfort and harmony of right living be-tween men. Beyond the meeting of our ma-teral wants and putting them by, the Grange is there portrayed as a mother in wisdom, a teacher, guardian and bosom against the weak-ness and allurements of an unsettled world of people that surround her children.

Profitable Winter Farming.

The great drawback on successful Northern farming lies in the fect, that, for six months in the year, nature is at a stand still. There is no production, and consumption goes on with accelerated ratio. Years ago, we used to hear an old song which atroughy illustrates the disad vanuage of farming in the older States. It is the argument of the farmer with his wife to persuade her to "go West."

" For here we must later each day in the field, And the winter consumes all the summer doth lield."

When the country was new, there was no lack of labor for the farmer, oven in the coldest weather. Clearing the land of trees and stumps face, when done properly, the pickle will be and preparing for next season's operations, perfectly clear and pure. If a potatio or an egg and preparing for next season's operations, furnished abundant and most profitable employment. Though the compensation was small there was never lack of something to do Small earnings adduced economy, and naturally result four cod in prosperity if not woulth. Of late years all place, this is changed. Farmers in winter find very Nor this is changed. Farmers in which may very little to do, and it usually costs any man more to live idly than when our loyed. The problem of the time is to find some constant and profitable employment for tarmers during the winter season, and a confessedly hard problem it must be conceded, when thousands of farmers fait to make many many in the remaining season. make money even in the growing season. Yet we believe it can be done, and is done by thou-Yet sands of farmers in the feeding and fattening of deep, rack the hams closely, cover with pickle, stock. Where animals are merely kept in and weight down. Serve pork in the same, but "storo" condition through the winter, there is put a sprinkling of all between the layers. certainly no profit but an almost entire less. The animal may be worth a trifle more in spring than in fall ; but unless there is a positive gain in milk, wool, growth or fat, there is slender chance for profit. The wisest economy in feed, with warm shelter is also needed to make libe ral feeding profitable, and herein is the advan-tage of large operations. It does not cost ten times as much to feed ten cows as it does to feed one, nor twice as much to care furfifty head of cattle as for fweuty-five. With large buildings, suitably arranged food may be cut and steamed, while the expense is entirely too great for small operations. This does not necessarily amply large farms, though these large feeding establishments will generally go with them and the feed used be grown on the farm. The only successful winter feeding which we believe in is that wherein grain and hay consumed on the farm bring as much profit as if sold, and if this is so, excepting the cost of transportation, there is as much profit in feeding bought grain as that grown on the farm. Where large winter feeding s practiced on a small farm the tendency will be to grow roots, and possibly grain at home, trial, buying the corn needed, and also such other grain feed as may be thought best. This is the colon method wisely pursued by some Eastern farmers who have found by experience that they cannot grow corn as cheaply as Western farmers will lay it at their doors. This heavy feeding and increases the fertility of the farm, enabling it to produce more and more. This is one secret of the success of John Johnston as a farmer. For many years he fattened sheep every winter, and never but once did he fall to receive a profit on the corn and other feed consumed bounds. never but once did he fall to receive a profit on the corn and other feed consumed, besides the large amount of valuable manure. The richness of Mr. Johnston's farm, rivaling the best-managed farms of England, is doubtless due to this management. Other farmers of our acquaintance make a good thing every winter fattening cattle, and others will be known good and effect, if the entire hime is under the space, it is but and others still by keeping cows and selling the fulfilling that law for the bees to promptly till milk. It is a fact that by skillful management and wise selection of stock, farmers can, and do abundant supply, but, madam queen being promske more money in winter than they do by sent, we must allow a considerable force to must learn to adopt similar methods, making no season of the year barren of profit, but each con-

Keeping Apples.

tinuously productive.

As the crop is short, and prices have ruled high, it is all the more important to preserve apples in the best condition. The main element apples in the best condition. The main element greatest flow of honey being over, remove the of success is a low and unform temperature, honey frames or boxes, and fill the hive with just above freezing. The house cellar is the farmer's fruit-room in winter, and if properly managed, answers the purpose very perfectly. But there is a great deal of carelessness in guarding cellars against extreme zero nights, and the apples and veretables are frequently frozen before the owner suspects any danger Banuing the under-pinning with a thick mat o leaves, straw, old hay, or overgreen boughs, will keep out the frost. These are within reach of every farmer, and are easily kept in place with boards or poles. But some cellars are very moist, and the temperature is likely to be too high rather than too low. This can be remoded by having a window that can be shut or opened at pleasure. By consulting a thermometer, which costs but a trifle, it is quite casy to keep the temperature in the cellar between 32 and 40 degrees, which is even enough for all practical purposes. The apples keep better in barrels, or in small tight packages, than in open piles or shelves, because they do not feel the change so soon. For the same reason some wrap each apple in paper, or pack them in sawdust or land plaster. This requires a considerable labor, but nice fresh apples in May and June are worth working for. In dry cork sawdust they keep audiciently well without wrappers. If this is available dry hard wood sawdust should be used in preference to pine or other resinous woods. These affect the odor, and sometimes the taste of the apples. If no packing is used, the bar-rels should be overhauled once a month, and if any decayed apples are found, they should be carefully removed. Keep the barrels headed. Look at the thermometer overy night and morning. If too warm, let in more cold air; if too barkation, upon soft meat. This is an evil that cold, shut the window entirely. It takes but a experience will very soon remody, and the broad moment to regulate the temperature. By this facts remains that cattle can, with care and aimple process we have never failed to keep judgment, be shipped to England, and arrive winter apples in good condition until spring.—

American Agriculturist.

Curing Hams and Pork

"G. W. D," Ocean Co, New Jersey, writes: When a slice from a ham has to be par-boiled, or soaked over night, it was not properly cured, this treatment makes it dry and hard, and de-prives it of all its flavor. I have had many years experience in curing large quantities of years experience in curing large quantities of If only enough food is given to just keep her hans, and have had the reputation of knowing alive—to just run the machine—no eggs, of "how to do it." For 100 younds of mest take course, can be expected, but usually there is no remaining and course, and a palient pure soft water. Putit all in a proper vessel over the fire, and before it much, and of the wrong kind of food. If a comes to a boil, commence skimming and considered with too much raw material, along uptil all inconvities has a machine is fed with too much raw material, slave until all impurities have risen to the sur-

Now take I gallon of succet mila ses, 2 oz. of Now take I gailon of sweet m in ses, 202 or saltpetre, and 4 quarts line ground salt, thoroughly mix them, and with a wooden paddle cover the hams, skin and flesh side alike. Lay them skin down for 3 or 4 days, and not touching each other, if it can be avoided. At the end of this time they will be ready for the pickle. Put in the bottom of a good sweet barrel, a layer of rock and half so them augusters of su inch. of rock salt, half to three quarters of au inch Hams weighing 10 to 14 lbs. should remain in pickle about 5 weeks, thuse from 15 to 20 lbs., 6 of 7 weeks.

In smoking use corn-cobs, hickory, maple or beech. Now take marlin, or tarred rope yarn, to one piece around the shank, another around the thick part, and passing still another length-wise, looping to each. Make a loop to liang up by with shank down—this prevents cracking in a great degree, and retains the juices inside the skiu. I need hardly say that no heated smoke should reach the ham. I believe this rock sait possesses preservative qualities not found in common sea salt. It costs about 30 cents per bushel.

[This last statement would be better expressed by saying that see salt contains substances which rock-salt does not.—Ed.] — American Agriculturist

How to Secure Premium Honey

Dr P A. Baker, in the Beekeeper's Magazine, publishes a plan to secure the largest quantity and the best honey, which is well worthy of

The plan is simply to keep a very strong colony queenless during the period of the great-est flow of honey. All apparians know that a virgin swarm will work with more energy in their summer operations. This is what we call assist in attentions to her royalty, dethrone superior farmin, and those who would rival it her and supply the colony with material to make a new one, and yet allow none to mature for a period, and we shall have our boxes filled with the beauteous nectar. The operation is to put two large swarms, without queens or comb, into a hive filled with empty sectional frames or honey boxes and give one broad comb at one end of the hive, and before the new queen is hatched, remove the comb and give them another. When the second has become fertile, the combs, or empty frames, as the fall season for honey may indicate. The queens and broad combs can be utilized to advantage, which any intelligent apiarian will understand

An Expensive Pig.

A hog case, involving about five hundred lbs. weight of the unclean beast, has recently occupied the attention of the Circuit Court at Logansport, Ind., very much to the satisfaction and profit of the legal fraternity.

So intricate was the case, and so subtle the arguments that the jury took thirty six hours to arrive at a decision, and after justice was done it was found that the costs of the case amounted to \$2,000, or \$4 per pound for the pork in litigation. Judging from the facts already developed it is more than probable that the beaten party possesses obstinacy and ideocy enough to appeal to a higher court, so that Logansport may fairly aspire to the honor of producing the most expensive pig on record.

Shipping Cattle to England.

Forty two head of cattle recently shipped to Eagland via Montreal, after 1,100 miles inland journey from Illinois, were sold at Glasgow for \$160 per head. They are described as having been in admirable condition, the long ocean journey not having apparently affected them in the slightest decree.

the slightest degree.

Twenty-nine of the original shipment died en the way over, their death being attributed to an injudicious diet of hard proceed and somewhat

Feeding Hens for Eggs.

We are often told that a hen is merely a machine for the production of eggs. Carrying out this idea, a correspondent of the New York Tribune makes the following sensible remarks about poultry management.

If only enough food is given to just keep her machine is fed with too much raw material, more than it has capacity to utilize, it becomes clogged in its action and fails in its work. Or, such as are found in meat and grain, out of which to form the white of the egg, and bily or fatty matters to form the yolk, and lime to produce the shell. Various kinds of grain contain these substances in different proportions, and this fact renders some kinds better adapted for the food of fewls than others. Wheat, wheat middlings, cats, barley, Indian corn and buckwheat are good articles of food for here, if they are used alternately. If Indian corn were to compose the whole diet of here, they would be rendered too fat for laying purposes, but, as a regular diet it is very valuable. About three times per week the hens will need some bits of meat, to furnish more abundantly the albuminous element of the egg. Burned oyster shells, pounded, old morter, bone meal, or something similar, should be kept by them at all times, as material for shells. There should also be a connever be permitted to cat snow. Snow water is highly injurious to them. Many persons feed their hens all they will cat, and keep grain by them all the time. This is a bad practice, More hens are injured by over-feeding than in any other way. If a man eats all that he can he becomes, to some extent, incapacitated for exertion, and, if he continues the practice, his system will become deranged. So the hen, when over-fest, becomes too fat, and is good for nothing but to be marketed.

A simple rule in feeding heas is to give them as much as they will cat eagerly, but no more.
As soon as they cease to cat with avidity, and will not run for the food, it should be removed. Fowls should be fed in this way three times a day, viz., morning, noon and night. The morning's meal should consist of soft food of some kind, for, during the night, the crop and stomach have become empty. If whole grain is feel, the fowl is obliged to grand it before she gets any nourishment, and delay in the morning is injurious, therefore it is best to have scalded meal and bran, with mashed potatoes, prepared. At noon, a dinner of grain or meal may be given. At night, grain should be fed, so that the hens will have something substantial in their crops to last them through the night. In winter, Indian corn is good to feed at night; in summer, cats, wheat or barley may be used. Wheat middlings are an excellent summer food, because of the flesh-forming elements contained in them, the requisites for producing eggs. Soft food should be mixed rather dry, so that, when thrown upon the ground, it will fall in pieces. When soft, it sticks to the beaks, to the annoyanco of the fowls, and is also hable to derange their digestion. Fowls require also a daily sup-ply of green or fresh vegetables both summer and winter. Chopped turnips, cabbages or ap-ples are suitable for winter. In summer, access to green grass is the best means of gratifying their wants. In order to be successful in keeping fowls, their wants should be attended to with the same care and regularity that is bestowed upon other animals, the increase in the eggs will then be perceptible.

Farming vs. Manufacturing.

Although we are of those who think that, as a general rule, a man succeeds best in life by sticking to his own calling, yet, when we see the immense profit realized by manufacturers. we cannot wonder that our farmers cast a longing eye upon the factories.

The great western manufacturer, McCormick admitted that his reaper, for which he charged 8217, only cost \$45 to make, and that a salky-

Nor are these profits confined to agricultural implements. The sewing machine, instead of being a universal bleshing to every American home, has been made the instrument of extortion to an extent almost incredible.

The Scientific American, which is one of the try, estimates the profits of three manufacturers of sewing machines, in 1873, at six mildless cach, while the agents employed by and what is left has made a peor growth. It is them to sell the machines netted over forty uniform dollars in the one were. Such a method of possible that the crop of 1870 and the crop of 1870 a hon dollars in the one year. Such profits are, of course, only possible by selling the machines at a price enormously in excess of the cost of production, and we are, therefore, not surprised to learn that the machines which cost from seven to filteen dollars to manufacture, the average cost being under twelve dollars, are sold at from sixty-five to one hundred and twenty-five

The nower of monopoly and combination protracted by unjust patent laws is taking millions upon millions from the producers, and this fact alone should determine us to stick closer to-gether, and not merely to talk about co-opera-tion, but to enforce it thoroughly and practi-

Home Manners

Some people have different sets of manners, some people nave unicrent sets of manners, which they put on and off as they do their different suits of clothes. They are all courtesy in the street, civil and deferential in their place of business, bland as a blay morning in any social gathering, and an intelerable nuicaux at home. When they enter the door down items. the curtain, and darkness and gloom gather about the household. It is hard to concered that it is the same man who has been bowing and smiling all day, as you see his frown and hear his growl in the domestic den, everything with him seems to go wrong there, the touse is too hot or too cold—the meals are bally served—there is too much litter lying around perfectly clear and pure. If a potation or an egg if the wrong kind of material be supplied, the will float in it, it is all right, if not add more desired product will not be turned out. For a hear to produce an egg daily she must be supplied to the children in the way and must be sent four days after killing—hung up in an airy make it. There must be alluminous substances, too much money spent in the way and must be supplied, the is rattling to rever—everybody leaves the discrete days after killing—hung up in an airy make it. There must be alluminous substances, too much money spent in the maily—the furples of the complete the evening paper has been mistaid—the plane is rattling to rever—everybody leaves the discrete days of the complete the comple the evening paper has been mislaid- the place too much money spent in the family—the fur-niture is not taken proper care of—and so on indefinitely.

Sometimes the presence of a stranger operates as a restraint upon the exhibition of had manners at home, and sometimes not exemplary couples, who are really quite fond of each other and would repudiate the idea of living together on anything like bad terms, fall into the habit of indulging in perpetual tiffs before company, bandying words of mutual repreach, which, although they may not mean very much, make the visitor very uncomfortable.

It is not well to administer family discipline before strangers. If a child is properly trained in private, he will be likely to behave himself decently in company, and not otherwise. It is not expected that he will put on "company manners," as his father and mother may do, when he is allowed to violate the laws of good breeding in ordinary life.

It is not well to tall into the habit of criticizing the food, whether you have guests at the table or not. In hotels and restaurants this is common, especially on the part of those who have little to cat at home that is fit to be caten: but, in the domestic circle, the criticism is understood to be a reflection upon the style of house-keeping, for which the mistress of the family is responsible. If you furnish poor material for the table, you cannot expect to have good food; and if good material is spoiled in cooking, you had better deal with the artist of your kitchen in private, or procure a better

It is in bad taste to tell your guests the price of this or that thing about the house, and to dwell at length upon how much it costs you to live. This may be admissible in the case of some pictures or wines, the ment of which no one might suspect, unless he were told what was paid for them. It does not add to the charm of my friend's hospitality to have the fact pressed upon my attention that the hang-ings which shade the windows, and the win-dows which reflect my form, or the carpet that I tread under my feet, could never have been

procured except by one whose resources or credit are infinitely beyond my own.

The manner in which old people are treated in a family is a good test of their home manners. It is useless to conceal the fact that aged persons are apt to be a little tresome, with here and there an exception. The habits of life and modes of thought have changed materially since they were young, and they are not always ready to make due allowance for this. My good old grandfather told me, after he had pared his ninetieth year, that he had no doubt after a while people would be glad to give up the new-fangled railroads and atcamboats, and go back to the comfortable sailing vessel and stage coach. But it is not a good sign when the ancient people are thrust into a corner, and their questions unanswered, and their trite words of counsel unheeded. We should remember that we are liable, in process of time, to grow old ourselves, and as we treat our fathers so we may expect our children to treat

Telling the Age of Sheep.

What marks indicate the age of sheep and are the different breeds aliko in these indications? S. W.

The size and shape of the teeth are ordinarily a sure criterion of the age of sheep, up to six years old. The lamb teeth are narrow and small. At one year old the two middle front teeth fall out, and are replaced by teeth much rake was made for \$20 and sold for \$45, thus wider and larger. The next year two more showing a 4-offit on these two articles of 350 wide teeth appear, and at six years old the mouth is "full," the samb teeth laving all disNor are these profits confined to agricultural appeared. After that the teeth grow darker, longer and narrower, until they eventually fall out. A practiced shepberd can usually judge the age very nearly up to twelve years, any one can up to six years.]-Country Gentleman.

> most favorable circumstances hereafter, can bo an average one, and bad weather may make it a very light one. The rainfall in the United Kingdom was, in September, 266 inches; Oc-tober, 4.22 inches; and in November, 297 inches, or, in three months, 9.85 inches, of which about one half, or 4-22 inches, was during October. This heavy rainfall has prevented the sowing of fall wheat on heavy soils, and there is a wide acreage unsown with wheat, leaving the agriculturist to the uncertainties of spring

gether, and not merely to talk about co-operation, but to enforce it thoroughly and practically.

By all falling in and supporting our leaders
we shall supply them with force and power to
break through any monopoly, however strong,
but to make the effort successful all must join.

SACCE for Pedding.—One-half cup of butter;
cne-half cup of sugar; beat these together with
one heaping tablespoon of flour. Pour into it (a
little at a time, stirring all the while,) one pint of
boiling water, and led it simmer on the store a few
minutes. Add one teaspoon of femon extract, and
but to make the effort successful all must join.

The Household.

The Old, Old Home. When I long for sainted memories,
Like angel twops they come.
If I close my eyes to pender
On the old, old home.
The heart has many pussages
Through which the feelings roam,
But its middle side is sacred.
The the white of all all home.

To the thoughts of old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered, Like rosebude from the blast, Where girlhood's brief clysium In joyousness was passed, To that sweet spot forever, As to some hallowed dome, Life's pilgrim bands her vision— Tis her old, old home.

A father sat, how proudly,
By that old hearthstone's rays,
And told his children stories Of his early manhood's days. And one soft eye was teaming. From child to child 'twould roam; Thus a mother counts her treasures, In the old, old home.

The birthday gifts and festivale,
The blended vesper hymn,
(Some dear one who was awelling it is with the Sersphin);
The fond "good-nights" at bed time—
How quiet sleep would come,
And fold us all together, In the old, old home.

lake a wreath of seented flowers, Close intertwined each heart. But time and change in concert, Have blown the wreath apart. But dear and sainted memories Like angels ever come, If I fold my arms and ponder On the old, old home.

Why and When Lamps Explode

All explosions of coal oil lamps are caused by the vapor or gas that collects in the space above the oil. When full of oil, of course a lamp contains no gas, but immediately on lighting the lamps consumption of oil begins, soon leaving a space for gas, which commences to form as the lamp warms up, and, after burning a short time, sufficient gas will accumulate to form an explosion. The gas in a lamp will explode only when ignited. In this respect it is like guipowder. Cheap or inferior oil is always the most dangerous.

The flame is communicated to the gas in the fol-

The wick tube in all lamp burners is made larger than the wick which is to pass through it. It would not do to have the wick work tightly in the burner; on the contrary, it is essential that it move up and down with perfect case. In this way it is unavoidable that space in the tube is left along the sides of the wick sufficient for the tlame from the burner to pass down into the lamp and explode the

Many things may occur to cause the flame to pass down the wick and explode the lamp. . A lamp may be standing on a table or mantel, and a slight puff of air from the open window or the sudden opening of a door cause an explo-

2. A lamp may be taken up quickly from a table

or mantel and instantly explode.

3. A lamp is taken into an entry where there is

a draft, or out of doors, and an explosion ensues

4. A lighted lamp is taken up a flight of stairs,
or is raised quickly to place it on the mantel, resulting in an explosion. In all these cases the
mischief is done by the air movement—either by suddenly checking the draft, or forcing air down the chimney against the flame.

5. Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the light is a frequent cause of explosion.

6. Lamp explosions have been caused by using a chimney broken off at the top, or one that has a piece broken out, whereby the draft is variable and the flame unsteady.

7. Sometimes a thoughtless person puts a small-

sized wick in a large burner, thus leaving considerable space along the edges of the wick.

8 An old burner, with its air drafts clogged up, which rightfully should be thrown away, is

sometimes continued in use, and the final result is an explosion.

How to Carve and Help at Table.

It is considered an accomplishment for a gentleman to know how to carve well at his own table.

It is not proper to stand in carving. The carving knife should be sharp and thin.

To carve fowls (which should always be laid.

with the breast uppermost), place the fork in the breast, and take oil the wings and logs without turning the fewl; then cut out the merry thought, cut slices from the breast, take out the collar bone. cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcass in

two. Divide the joint in the leg of a turkey.
In carving a sirioin, cut thin slices from the side next to you (it must be put on the dish with the tenderloin underneath), then turn it, and cut from the tenderloin. Help the guests to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton or ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone. tongue across, and not lengthwise, and help from the middle part.

Carve a fore-quarter of lamb by separating the To carve a lore-quarter of faint by separating the shoulder from the ribs, and then divide the ribs.

To carve a loin of yeal, begin at the smaller end and separate the ribs

Help each one to a piece of kidney and its fat

Carve pork and mutten in

To carre a fillet of veal, begin at the top and help to the stuffing with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then cut them up, asking which part is preferred.

In carring a jug, it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes to the table, as

to many persons the head is revolting the limbs and divide the ribs.

In carving vention, make a deep incision down to the hone to let out the juices, and turn the broad end toward you, cutting deep, in thin slices.

For a saddle of vention, cut from the tail toward the other end, on each side, in thin slices. Warm plates are very necessary with vention and mutton, and in winter are desirable for all meats.

National Assignments. -National Agriculturist.

Selected Recipes.

DELICIOUS APPLE PUDDING.-Pare and chop six large apples, butter a pudding dish, put in a layer half an inch thick of grated bread, add bits of butter, then a layer of chopped apples, with augar and nutmeg; repeat till the dish is fully pour over it a teacup of cold water and bake.

CREAK TATIOCA. - Soak two-thirds of a cup of taploca in warm water till soft; boil a quart of milk with the yelks of three eggs, well besten, and two-thirds of a cup of sugar. Boil till thick, stirring carefully; best the whites of the eggs with two thirds of a cup of white sugar; flavor and pour on top of the pudding. Set in the oven to brown.

To Clear these.—This mode of cleaning fine glass gives it a great brilliancy. Take fine powdered indige, dip into it a moistened linen rag, smear over the glass with it, and then wipe it off with a perfectly dry cloth. As a substitute for this, fine sifted ashes, applied by a rag dipped in spirite, will answer just as well. Spanish white is ant to make the class rough and unjure it. apt to make the glass rough and injure it.

To MAKE Piccalitti. - To half a bushel of micely chopped tomatoes, which must be squeezed dry, add two dozen onions chopped fine, one dozen green peppers chopped, one box of ground mustard, one large root of grated horse radish, nearly a pint of sait, four tablespoonfuls ground cloves, four of allapice. Mix thoroughly in a stone jar and cover with years a wall was held in the conand cover with vinegar, inshing a hole in the centre to let the vinegar to the bottom.

Scoren Brown -Take four pounds of mutton —part of the leg is best; add one gallon water, one teacupful of pearl barley, two carrots sheed, two turnips sliced, two onions cut small, three carrots grated, the white part of a large cabbage carrots gracu, the wante pare in a large cacego chopped very small, and a small quantity of pars-ley. Season with pepper and salt. Let this boil very gently for three hours and a half, and at the dinner table it will, most likely, by all who are fond of soup, be pronounced excellent.

To CLEAN GARMENTS. -Wet a shonge in warm water and squeeze it out till dry; then sponge one place after another until all the garment has been cleaned. All the dust and soil will be absorbed by the sponge. But if the garment is very much soiled, wash the sponge in clean water several times expectated to the sponge of the times, squeezing it as dry as possible by wrapping it in a piece of black alpaca. This method of cleaning is more effectual than a hand-brush, and many spots will disappear by the use of pure

APPLE BREAD — Weigh one pound of fresh, juicy apples; peel, core and stew them into a pulp, being careful to use a porcelain kettle or a stone jar, placed inside a kettle of boiling water; mix the pulp with two pounds of best flour; put in the same quantity of yeast you would use for common bread, and as much water as will make it a fine, smooth dough; put it into a pan and place in a warm place to rise, and let it remain for twelve hours at least. Form it into rather long shaped loaves, and bake in a quick oven

RECIPE FOR SUET PUDDING -Take one cup of suct, chopped fine; one cup of raisins, chopped, one-half cup of English currants; one cup of ayrup; one cup of sour milk; two even to appons of soda. Mix the suct, raisins and currants well into the syrup; then add the sour milk, next the sods, pulverized and well mixed in a handful of dry flour. Stir until it begins to foam, then add flour enough to form a stiff batter. Steam one and one-half hours. For a large family double the quantity will be required, and it should be steamed two hours. Serve hot.

Preserve eggs by a quick dipping in boiling water, and packing with fresh salt, small end down. Ink stains may be removed from books by wetting the spot with a solution of oxalic acid, I oz.; water, half a pint.

Linen can be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely-scraped white scap to a pound of starch.

A small piece of calf's rennet soaked in milk and tied round the finger, renowing occasionally, will cure any case of felon.

At a meeting of a farmers' club in Maryland a correspondent wrote of the virtues of the pumpkin, giving the following instance of its value for inflammatory rheumatism. A woman's arm was swelled to an enormous size and painfully inflamed. A poultice was made of stewed pumpkins, which was renewed every fifteen influenced a parfect cure. The and in a short time produced a perfect cure. The fover drawn out by the poulties made them extremely offensive as they were taken off was cured of severe inflammation of the bowels by the same kind of application.

Remody for Frozen Feet.

The following remedies, by several different persons are seasonable and we trust will be found effectual by any of our readers who may have occasion to use either.

Some one wishes to know what will cure itch ing or frost-litten feet of many years standing. Mine troubled me very much overy winter for several years, and were so sore that I could wear only a loose stocking and the left thoe, and was obliged to cut a hole in the other shee over the large joint, (which enlarged the joint) I cured them with Cantharides cerate, and have never been troubled since. That was six years ago. I have given it to several persons, and have never known it to fail to cure. Two or three applications are generally sufficient.

To make-rub into simple cerate as much of the tincture of cantharides as it will hold. Any drug gist can prepare it for you. A small box will cost about fifteen cents. Cantharides is made from Spanish flies; I think it is a harmless remedy little a little on the feet before going to bed, after bathing them in warm water. The heat thing for frozen feet is to make a poultice of grated raw potate and fish oil, and apply to the parts. It never fails. An enion chopped fine and applied as a poultice will give immediate relief in cases of frost-bitten feet, and if persisted in will effect a cure. tincture of cantharides as it will hold. Any drug

Another writer says:—"I have tried almost everything that could be mentioned, but found nothing equal to a mixture of turpentine and camphor-gum."

The Horns of a Dilemma:

CHRISTMAS AT WIDOW MITCHELL'S.

By Mrs. M L. Rayne.

"It's no use, children," said the widow, wiping her eyes, which were wet from crying, "she's got to go

"Oh, mother," pleaded little Charlie, piteously, "we can't do without her, we've had her so long, and I love her just as—as—well as if she were my sister.

All the children laughed at this, for it was rather a funny idea that old Cherry, the family cow, could be sister to any body, but they did love her as if she was one of themselves, and indeed she was one in their affection and their poverty, and stringgled along on her coarso straw and incagro food, and was contented and cheerful, just as they all lived in their poor house, on what the raveus brought

But now the cold wintry days were coming, and the children wanted shoes to go to school, and the little that Dick earned for them, in his place as apprentice, would not suffice to keep the wolf from the door; so the only sacrifice they could make was old Cherry, who had been with them, as cow and call, for six years, and nover failed to do her share towards supporting the family

Yet they had not thought of really selling her on account of their necessities alone. It happened in this way—She was a very line Durham cow, and, no matter what she lived on, or how sho got her food, from hand to mouth, as the saying is, she kept fat and sleek, and gave a brimming pail of milk, which went a long way towards support ing the widow's little family

Not very far from the widow's, just on the brow of the hill, was the stately residence of Squire Camp, an old man who had become suddenly rich by the death of a relative he had never seen; he had immediately built a fine house, and farmished had immediately built a fine house, and farmshed it in grand style, but, as he was ignorant, and with his wealth grown very miserly and hard, popole of the did not respect him much. The Widow Mitchell could remember when he had sawed wood for her mother, and she had tried to teach him to real; but now their relative positions were changed, and the poor old house she occupied was his, and so she felt compelled to accept his offer—a liberal one for him—and sell the cow for six months' lease of the house; then her hitle pension would fall due, and she would be tolerably comportant of the series.

fortable again.

Squire Camp had always wanted that cow; he knew her value as stock better than the widow, and he felt very contented with his bargain, and tried to think he was quite charitable, too - a charity which had in it a hard savor of worldli

But it was very hard for the children to give her up The day the Squire came in his carriage and brought his man to drive her, they all cried and they would never, no, never forget her, and besought the Squire to be good to her, until the widow took them into the house, and they watch

ed her being driven away, kicking and plunging, and very contrary with her new master.

Nor did she take kindly to the nice stable in which she was put, and where her food was doled out to her in rather scantier measure even than she had been used to, for Squire Camp was of a saving turn of mind at all times, and though his house was handsome and well furnished, he stinted inside and about it all he could Poor man! he was in almost heathen darkness, for he thought only of himself and his money, which was such a care to him it took away half the pleasures of pos session.

session.

It was the day before Christmas, and he was atting alone with his wife, talking over the spleador of a dinner they had been invited to the day before at the doctor's, where they had partaken, for the first time in their lives, of an English plum pudding, which is certainly a dish it for a king.

"I do wish we could have one, Kitty," he said to his wife, who was thinking of something else wishing, in fact, they had a little less money, and more real comfort. She felt starched and misers ble, sitting in state in the parlor, and sighed for the day when she did her own work, and had her meals in her comfortable kitchen "I wish we could have a fum pudding," he repeated. "It

could have a flum pudding," he repeated. "It would be so good to-morrow."
"Wo can," said his wife abruptly, "if you will

get the wherewith."
Now Squire Camp could neither read nor write,
so I to kept repeating to himself "wherewith,"
"wherewith," and after a while he get up, took
his hat, and went out, and, at the first grocery he
came to, went in and inquired for "wherewith,"
but the man did not know what he meant, so he
went into another, and another, and at last one of
the clorks asked him what he wanted it for, and
on leang told, concurred what was in the pudding, on being told, enquired what was in the pudding, then he made a memorandum with the utmost gravity, and read it off, only, not being a woman, and understanding things about cooking, he trebled

the quantity.
"Let me see," he began, "I guess this will be right. I've seen mother make them lots of times; ive pounds currents, five of raisins, ten pounds

five pounds currents, five of raisins, ten pounds flour, half pound citron, nutmers, suct, eggs, sugar, butter, and, oh yes, saleratus. That's all, I guess. "Don't it take a heap of things, though," said the Squire. "Well, you send them up by your boy this evening, and put in a two pound bit of that mellow Hamburg cheese, and just look here, wedge in some of them nice Baldwins, to steady things. The old——, I mean Mrs. Camp, likes a choice apple."

And now comes the queerest part of my story And now comes the queerest part of my story

The Squire's man did not get home from an errand he had gone upon until dark, and then he hurried to eat his supper and go out to the barn to take care of the horses and cowa. As it was dark, he untied the two cows nearest to him to let them back out of their stall while he pulled down the hay. One of them moved a little ways, and stood still, quietly munching her end, but the other one, old friend Cherry, was glad enough to get a sniff of fresh air, and walked right out into the yard, and off to the house, thinking, maybe, that some body would come to the door and pet her as in the old days.

But the door was shut fast and on the door attended. untied the two cows nearest to him to let them

But the door was shut fast, and on the door stop stood a long basket with a handle over the top-It was packed full, and smelled very nicely, and old Cherry tried to get a mibble, and failing in that, poked her great nose about until sheran both home through the handle, and took it right up on her head.

Now, Cherry was naturally a very sedate cow but there is no knowing what shemight haved on with that queer burden on her head, but just a that moment she spied the carriage gate wide open, and deliberately walked right out of it, and down the read to her old home. I don't know how many people she frightened nearly to death on the way, but the little boys, who met her in the night told marvelous stories of her size and appearance, and good Beacon Brown's white horse that had never been known to go out of a walk, nearly ran away upon meeting her.

away upon meeting her.
With the Widow Mitchell, things had gone badly.
Dick had been laid up at home with a aprained Dick had been laid up at home with a sprainfol foot, and the widow had not had as much sewing as usual, and they harely lived. Here it was Christinas eve, and there was nothing in the house but a loaf of bread, and a few potatoes, —a sorry foast for Christmas time. Dick had repined over it, and was inclined to think it very hard, that they should have so little, and the younger once followed his example, and cried miserably, until the poor mother felt as if her cup was full, and incessantly prayed for strength to drink it.

Then she told them the ever new story of the Babo of Bethlehem, and the cradle in the manger

Babe of Bethlehem, and the cradle in the manger among the justient exen, and of the star in the East, the peace upon earth, and good will toward men, and as she talked, the children grew still, and gathered in a charmed circle about her, and she told them how in some countries on Christmas ove, carols were sung in the street, and bells chimed forth in plaintive music, and how superstitious people believed that the exen kneeled in their stalls at midnight of the day that Christ was born. And just then there came such a melan-chely "mee" at the door, that the children all

jumped and caught hold of their mother, and even she was a little surprised.

"Pool! Its nothing but the wind," said Tom, from the bed, trying to be brave, though inwardly quaking with foar

"It sounded like old Cherry," said the widow, going to the door, though she did not really expect to see anything.

But we all know what she did see: old Cherry standing there with the basket on her horns.

Such a chorus of shouts and ovelamations as arcse then, and again when they took the basket off, and found it brim full of good things.

'God has sent them," said the widow, selemnly, "No, He didn't, mother," said little Charley, 'Cherry brought them "

"But God has put it into the neart of Squiro Camp to send their to us. And the cow, too, he has made us a Christmas present of Cherry and the basket of comfort. Oh, what a wonderful

It might have been a little hard for the children to understand their mother, but they did not try to. It was enough happiness for their to know that Cherry had come back, and they helped Dick light the old lantern and just her up in her stable

And the widow made up a quick batter of flour, and eggs, and spice and fruit, and flusted thecakes with white sugar from the basket, and gave one to cach child with a rosy apple, and let me tell you, many a dear child never has as much Christmas cheer as that.

And then sho prayed with them all about her-oh, such a happy, thankful prayer—and asked God to hedge Squire Campin with all spiritual blessing, and then lay down with her children and slept aweetly till Christinas morn.

There never was an angrier man than Spuire Camp, when he rose Christmas day, and was told that the widow's cow had walked off—his man did not tell him where nor how, and the "where-with" of his pudding had not come, he went right down to the store, but that was shut up, and right down to the store, but that was shut up, and he did not know where the man lived, so by that time, as it was noon, he started back to look for his cow, and being pretty sure where he would find her, went to the Widow Mitchell's. When he got there the door had been left open a moment, and he saw into the room—saw the table set comfortably, and upon it, smoking on a platter, a monstrous plum-pudding! And while he was wondering at the widow's extravaganco—and never for a moment suspecting that the 'wherewith' of this pidding was his—little Charlie spoke Charlio snoke

"Isn't Squire Camp a good man, mother, to send us all the nice things for that pudding, when we didn't have anything to eat?"

"And old Cherry, too," said Dick; "how nico it is to be rich, and do just as you please with your

"We cannot do that," answered his mother; we are all stewards of God, and must account to Him for what He lends us.

"What makes people call Squire Camp a hard man!" asked Tom, innocently.

"He is a good man," said the widow. "No man could do what he has done for us, without being rood to the heart's core. If he lacks the grace of God, we must pray until he receives it." "Now children be still," said plump little

"Now children be still," said plump little Charlie, who by virtue of being the baby, assumed grown up airs. "Mother's going to ask the blessing." The Squire felt dreadfully uncomfortable outside, he did not know whether to rap or go away. Meanwhile the blessing growinto a prayer, and the burden of it was for the Squire. He wiped his eyes as she thanked God for putting it into his heart to do this great kindness. His wince this eyes as she transcer God for putting it into his heart to do this great kindness. His heart throbbed painfully as he heard her allude to his boy. His son also had been so good, and died such a beautiful death long years ago, his precious only son. Why did she speak of him, and ask that his memory be made a ministry sent to save the father? When she had finished and drawn has chair up to the table, the Source walked her chair up to the table, the Squire walked

I've come to take dinner with you." "if you've none of you any objection" And when he gathered the whole of the story, he never said a word. It was something new to be praised, and he enjoyed it even at the expense of his

And he took quite a fancy to Master Charle, and carried him off home with him, when he told his wife the story, who merely said "It was the first good she over heard of their money doing."

lirst good she over heard of their money doing."

But it was not the last. Tom went to live with the Squire and do chores, and Mrs. Camp gave the widow work, and enjoyed sitting with her an hour more than a whole day spent with her fashionable, but uncongenial friends, and now they want to adont little Charlie.

adopt little Charlin But it is not often that an accident results in such a happy Christmas to all concerned.

Humorous.

Thanksgiving in Danbury.

It is just as necessary to have poultry for a Thanksgiving dinner as to have light. A Dan-bury couple named Brighsm were going to have poultry for their dinner. Mr. Brigham said to his wife the day before the event:—

"I saw some aplendid chickens in front of Merrill's store to-day, and I guess I'll get one of them this afternoon for to morrow."

"I am going to 'tend to that myself," said Mrs. Brigham, quickly.

"But I can get it just as well; I am goin; right by there."

"I don't want you to get it," sho asserted.
"When I eat chicken I want something I can put my teeth in," and a hard look came to her face.

He colored up at ouce. "What do you mean by that!"

"Just what I say," sho explained, setting her teeth together.

"Do you mean to say I don't know how to pick out a chicken?" he angrify demanded." "I do."

"Well, I can just tell you, Mary Ann Brig-ham, that I know more about chickens in one minute than you could ever find out in a life-time. And, furthermore, I am going to buy that chicken, if one is bought at all in this house," and he struck the table with his fist.

"And I tell you, John Joyce Brigham," she cried, "that you don't know any more how to pick out a good chicken than an unweaned mud turtle; and if you bring a chicken in this house it will go out again quicker'n it come in. And you can put that in your pipe an'smoke it as soon as you want to."

"Whose house is this, I want to know," he fiercely demanded.

She frankly replied at once:

"I suppose it belongs to a flat head idiot with a wart on his nose, but a woman who knows a spring chicken from a hump-back camel is running the establishment, and so long as she does he can't bring no patent leather hens here to be cooked."

"You'll see what I'll do," he yelled, and he pulled his coat on and jammed his cap on his head, with the fore-piece over his left ear.

"You bring a chicken here if you think best, Mister Brigham," she replied.

"You see if I don't," he growled, as he passed out and slammed the door behind him. That evening there was a nice, fine chicken in the pautry, but he didn't bring it. Perhaps he forgot to get his.

A Juvenile Squabble.

Two boys who had not attended the Moody and Sankey meetings were visible in Sidney Place, yesterday, with fingers firmly locked in each other's hair, and the crowns of their heads pressed closely together like two young billy-goats. They had been having a very flerce battle, and had paused long enough to get breath and exchange a few friendly words.

First boy- I'vo heard things about your father, he gets drunk and licks his wife."

Second boy—" Your mother takes in washin' and steals other folks' clothes-lines."

First boy-" Your father's had the small-

pox, and been in jail."

Second boy—"Your mother borrows soap, and sugar, and flat-irons, and never gives 'em

First boy—"I don't b'lievo you never had no mother, and if mine was such a father as your'n I'd drown him."

"Second boy—"You're a willan, Johnny

Parker, and so is all your family, and when you die, oh won't I go and dance on your grave!"

Then the cup of their wrath was full again,

and they jerked each other around till the roots of their hair seemed to riso in remonstrance, and their little scalps stood up like nutmeg gratera. -Breoklyn Argus.

Commercial.

LONDON MARKETS.

Grain.

Deihl wheat 9 Treadwell	1 45 1 45 1 15 1 18	10 10 10 10 10	\$ 1 75 1 67 1 55 1 55 1 60 1 20 90 1 10			
Beans		to	1 21			
Ryo	1 05		1 10			
Buckwheat	1 00	to	1 20			
Poultry.						
Turkeys, each	50	to	1 25			
Chickens, per pair		to	35			
Dacks, per brace		to	CO			
Geese, each.		to	50			
Produce.						
Eggs, per dozen		to	25			
Figra, retail		to	22			
Roll Hatter, retail		to	22			
Roll Batter, crocks		to	20			
Tub Butter		to	19			
Cheese, factory		to	113			
Tallow		to	61			
Tallow, rough		to	.4			
Lard, per lb		to	17			
Hay.	3 00	- •	13 00			
	4 00		5 00 1			
	5 <u>00</u>		5 25			
Fleece Wool		to	35			
Potatoes, per bag	40)	to	45			

Onions....

	Cordwood, dry	4 00 to	4 50
ļ	Cordwood, green	3 75 to	4 00
1	Africa.		i
۱	Boef, per quarter	3 50 to	5 50
u	lamb, per lu	7 10	8
•	Mutton, per ib	8 10	7
o.	V Cal	4 to	Ü
d,	Dressed Hogs	6 75 to	7 00
•	Hale +		
4	Lamb Skins	50 to	60
0	Calf Skins, green	9 10	11
	Lalf Skine dev. perakin	12 to	18
d,	Hides, No. 1	5 to	5
-	Hides, No. 2	4 to	4
K	Frait.		
ı İ	Apples, per bushel .	40 to	75
	l		

PUFFALO LIVE STOCK MULKEL.

Buffalo, Jan 11 - Cattle - Receipts, 476 head, making the total supply for the week, 2,278 head. The market was active and excited, and opened The market was active and exerted, and opened yesterday to advances, modium to beat efferings to madiance, common light receipts in good demand and caused further advance in all grades to. Illinois steers, 905, 1,007, 1,219, 1,224, 1,273 and 1,440 lbr. at \$4 to \$4 75 to \$5 50 to \$5 20 to \$5 50 to \$5.71; Ohio steers, 912, 990, 1,070, 7,234, 1,272, 1,300, 1,580 and 1,676, at \$4 25 to \$4,30 to \$4 65 to \$5,20 to \$5,624 to \$6,35 to \$6,70 to \$7.60. Heavy steers, 1,225 ibs. at \$3.65 Modium steers, 1,012 lbs. at \$4,65 Michigan steers, 1,231, 1,541 lbs. at \$4.45 to \$6.50. lle. at \$1.45 to \$6.50.

New York, Jan. 12 —Money opened at 6 to 7: closed easier at 4 to 5. Prime mercantile paper 64 to 8 Sterling quiet at \$4.84 to \$4.88. Gold opened and closed at 1124, with sales in the interim at 1124. Governments opened strong and higher, especially for western shares. The market continued strong; closing prices were at or near the lowest of the day.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 12.-Stocks dull Sales-Montreal, 181 to 181; Merchants, 93; to 94, Exchange, 91 to 94, Jacques Cartier, 29 to 31; Royal Canadian, 93; to 93; Commerce, 117; to 118; Telegraph, 155; to 156.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 12 - Flour dull.

Wheat, demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 Chicago spring, 98fc. spot, 98fc, Feb., 93fc. March, \$1.00 May; No. 3 do. 81c.; rejected 66fc.

Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 63 fc. spot, 622c. Feb Oats firm, held higher; No. 2 at 30%c. spot, 30%c. Feb.

Barley, demand active and prices advanced; sales at Sic. spot; Sic. Jan.

Rye generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher, at 621c. to 67c

Dressort hogs, demand good at full prices, sales at \$5.25 to \$5.30.

Pork in fair demand, but lower; sales at \$19.30 to \$19.25 spot. Lard essier, but in good demand, at \$12.30 spot.

Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; wheat, 30,000 bush; corn, 68,000 bush.; cats, 14,000 bush.; barloy, 9,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.

Shipmonts-Flour, 11,000 hbls.; wheat, 12,000 bush.; corn, 33,000 bush.; cats, 11,000 bush.; bar ley, 1,000 bush.; rye, 330 bush.

NEW 102X MARKET.

New York, Jan. 12 -- Cotton dull: 1-19c. decline; 31f. for middling uplands.

Flour quiet; prices generally without decided change; receipts, 12,000; sales, 13,000 barrels; \$4 80 to \$5.10 for super, state; \$5.15 to \$5 90 for common to good extra state; \$5.15 to \$6 for common to good extra state and western.

Ryo flour steady, at \$4 25 to \$5 40.

Wheat Ic. better, receipts 24,000 bushels; sales 55,000 bushels; \$1.08 to \$1.08 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.23 to \$1.25 for No. 2 do., \$1.09 to \$1.10 for No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1 31 to \$1.35 for No. 1 spring; \$1 20 to \$1.30 for new and old winter red western; \$1.22 to \$1.45 for amber do., \$1.35 to \$1.60 for white western.

Ilyo firm. Corn without decided change to-day; receipts 18,000 bushels; sales 5,000 bushels; 58c. to 663c. new mixed; 71c. to 73c. for old western mixed and vellow.

Barloy quiet and unchanged; receipts 10,000

Oats oro dull; receipts 11,000 bushels; sales 36 000, 45c. to 49c. for mired western and state 46c. to 521c. for white de.

Ford unchanged; \$20.75 to \$29 for new mess Lard, 12Ic. to 00c. for steam, new, Butter, 20c. to 31c. state and Pa.

Cheese, 6c. to 121s. for common to prime. Petroleum-Crude, 71c. to Sc.; refined, 131c. to

Stock Sales

Mesers. A. & A. Stowart, Lobo, Canada, have sold to M. W. Terrill, of Connecticut, six short-horn cows (Seraphinas), three Bates heifers and one b, c. at good prices; and have purchased, to stand at the head of their herd, the buil Udora Oxford, 40 to 45 bred by Richard Gibson, got by 7th Earl of Ox90 to 1 00 ford, dam Udora 2nd.

Mr. W. M. Miller, Brougham, Canada, within the past three months, has sold upwards of sixty Cotawolds, including a number from his last importation, to two or three Canadian buyers, and Messrs Ayers & Mclintock, Millersburg, Ky. The demand for these sheep, he says, "has been the control of the says, "has been the control of the says," has been the control of the says, "has been the says, "has been the says of the says of the says, "has been the says of the says of the says, "has been the says of the says, the says of the goal for some time, and is still increasing. My Cotavolds are wintering very interly, and if the winter keeps mild I will show my friends the least flock of sheep that ever came to this country, in the spring.

Hon, M. H. Cochrane, in connection with Mesars, Beattie and Hope, will take place at Toronto on the 14th of June next. Suddington 5th's b. c. will be put on the sale catalogue. He was get by Crand Duke of Thorndale 2nd (31,398), and his dam was imported by Mr. C. last summer, from the well-known herd of Mr. W. W. Slye

John Snell's Sons, Edmonton Ont., sold on Nov. 30th, to N. H. Gentry, Sedina, Missouri, three imported Borkshires, loar and two sows, for Sl. 600, viz.: Lord Liverpool, 2700, Royal Duchess, 8400, and Sovereign Lady, \$500. Messes, Snell report the demand for Berkshires (good ones) greater than they ever knew it, and at higher average more than over below. age prices than ever belore.

age prices then ever before.

Among their recent sales to parties in Canada are the following: To Amos Cutler, Lobe, one Berkshire sow by Lord Liverpool, in farrow to British Sourcegn. Lang Bros., Owen Sound, two sow pigs and one boar. Rev. W. Stewart, Darling, boar and sow. And. Caldwell, Jarvis, boar and sow. A. Burpee, Sheffield, N. B., one boar. Wm. Spence, St. Mary's, boar pig and ram lamb. A. Kains, Byron, two sow pigs and one boar. M. B. MoIntyre, Renfrew, boar and sow, and two Cotswold ewe lambs. George Solton, Paisley, one boar pig. Thomas Weaver, Paisley, six Cotawold owes. Win. Binions, Matilda, one boar pig. Ontario School of Agriculture, Guelph, 10 Cotswold ewes. Ile. at \$4.45 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs,—Receipts, 1,490, making 9,400 for the week; market active and a shale better prices for all grades; Michigan abeep, 78 lbs., 585 at \$5.30, 107 at \$6.25, 91 at \$5.70, 92 at \$5.55, 93 at \$5.00, 106 at \$6.374, 92 at \$6, and 72 at \$4.50, Ohio abeep, 84 at \$5.124, 82 at \$8.20, 101 at \$5.75, 89 at \$5.374, 76 at \$4.25, and 78 at \$1.60; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 87 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 86 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 87 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 87 and 90 at \$5.82, 82 at \$1.50; Indiana abeep, 88 at \$5.124, 82 at \$5.70, 92 at \$6.00 of Agriculture, Guelph, 10 Cotawold ewes, one imported ram, one ram lamb. It. D. Foley, Bowmanville, one Berkshire sow. James Gardhouse, Etobicoke, one ram lamb. II. Snell, Clinton, two ram lambs. B. Snell, Willscroft, one ram lamb. Thos. Duff. Bradford, one ram lamb. Brainpton, one ram lamb. A. Perroll, 81 Bernard, Quebec, one shearling ram. Win. Ward, Chinquacousy, one ram lamb. Wm. Wilson, Ashgrove, one ram lamb. Wm. Wilson, Ashgrove, one ram lamb. Wm. Murray, Chesterfield, one closed easier at 4 to 5. Prime mercantile paper 63 boar pig.

Obituary.

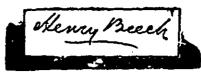
Died very auddenly at his residence, in Innisfit, South Simeoe, on the 30th of December, Brother William McCullough, of Knock Grange, deeply

Poultry Manure.—Fifty fowls will make in the roceting house alone, 10 cett. per anuum of the best manure in the world. Hence fifty fowls will make more than enough manure for an acre of land, 7 cett. of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. No other stock will give an equal return in the way, and the figures will demand careful attention from the large farmer. The manure, before using, should be mixed with twice its bulk of earth, and then allowed to stand in a heap covered with a few inches of earth, till decomposed throughout, when it makes the very best manure which can be had. can be had.

GRANGE FESTIVAL - On Tuesday evening a largely attended social meeting of the Gran-gers residing in the district of Hyde Park was held in the school room there. Mr. Hanson, Master of Hydo Park Grange, presided. After an excellent repast, addresses commendatory to the Order were given by the chairman, Sister Jarvis, Messra Weld, Brown, Jackson, Johnson, Bruce, Coombs and others. The Order is progressing very favorable in this dis-

[We should be happy to hear of meetings like this amongst our brethren.]

To Cook Tunning—Wash quite clean; do not peel or cut or roak. Boil them who's in their "jackets." When, by trying them with a fork, they are found quite tender, take them up, post them, pross moderately, and much with butter.



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