J. E. MOORE

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

UNDERTAKER

Flesherton Furniture Warerooms,

DURHAM STREET.

In Furniture our stock is very large and complete, and in order to reduce it speedily we have decided to offer

Special Inducements

during this month (March) by giving a

CASH DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.

on all purchasers. This will be an excellent opportunity to secure Furniture retail at wholesale prices. Please remember that this excellent offer is for the month of March, 1888.

In Undertaking we are prepared to give personal attention to all orders entrusted to us in that line. Stock all new and well selected, with

HEARSE!

the best in district. We ask a share of your patronage and assure you we will do our best to satisfy our patrons both in quality and charges.

In view of close approaching Spring we would intimate that we are in position to attend to all orders for

Kalsomining, Paper Hanging

—AND—

House Decorating Generally

Picture Framing as usual.

J. E. MOORE,

Flesherton : Furniture : Warerooms.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Paper read at the Centre Grey Farmers' Institute by Dr. Christoe.

The farmer's literature is nothing, unless it be practical; their mere study of works how much soever, Agricultural and Scientific, cannot stand in lieu of the plough, the harrow and scythe. And therefore if the former are studies, which necessarily have a place in husbandry—they are to teach the more scientific, economical and potential methods, to attain by easier and more sure methods—a larger increase and better quality from their agricultural domain.

It is not to be questioned that mutual inter-communications, at such institutes as these have no inconsiderable influence and that too of a very practical nature, to consummate, the end of their establishment.

There are, however, some things connected with agriculture, horticulture, physiology and biology—beautiful in their application and interesting in their development, and which give to the student enhanced views of the wonderful chemical and physiological action of nature—principles whose knowledge if unapplied, it is true—makes little difference to the yield of the field or the kine—but to the thoughtful and studious are sources of unbounded delight.

Let us for a little look at the laws of nature. What is law? Let me answer, Law is not power. Law is merely directory and necessary, there must be a power behind law, else law is nothing less than a failure In civil and political economy this is self evident—witness the failure of the Scott Act enforcements, the law is there and fairly good but where is the power? It is equally so in regard to nature; in whatever field of research, if no power existed behind the beautifully established law in the case—nature would be in a state of stasis and consequent degeneracy and want would be the legitimate result. The term *protoplasm* is the word used to represent the primary principal or pabulum from which all things, animal and vegetable spring, and is said to be composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen. It is a remarkable fact that whether it be the beginning of a plant, a tree, an elephant or a man—the most powerful microscope can discover no difference in the protoplasm designed for each. The minute spec enclosed in a shell or sac, looking like the merest atom of fluid or the infinitessimal germ of an animalculae possesses, nothing more nor less than this shapeless protoplasm—the wheat, the barley, the ox or the horse has one common origin; in this mass—as well as the tiniest insect that crawls—but only expose this primary cell or ova, to proper surroundings and influences, viz., heat, light and moisture, and watch them carefully—under a powerful microscope—and that which was a simple shapeless mass of protoplasm, begins to take shape, here a bit is pinched up for a head there a bit for the tail now it is the wing or the leg, until the proper shape is produced—according to the *law* in each case provided whether it be the development of a man or a whale.

From what has been said it is evident some power exists by which the distinctive species are impressed and developed. It may reasonably be asked, therefore, what is power? This is a question of life of Biogenesis, which to this moment, has never been answered, and whether in some age to come a solution will be had is equally unanswerable other than Paul says: "But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him and to every seed his own body." The great principle of gravitation was discovered by Newton, by the falling of an apple—the laws and effects by which it is governed and utilized are solved and understood but Newton, with all his philosophy, nor any in the generations since have been able to tell what gravitat'n is; so likewise electricity—what is it? can any one say? It will I think be quite clear, viz., the *power* of germination and the laws which govern it are distinctive in their characters—one of them is the secret, of the Creator, the other is comprehended and comprehensible. There is, however, a principle involved, known to every body and because it is so generally known, affords no special inquiry or interest, namely, their unchanged continuousness. Although meditations suggested by specie their size, shape, beauty, power and fertility—if each were erratic uncertain and doubtful as to their perpetual production and likeness with their fecundity spasmodic and uncertain and worse their primary protoplasm yielding interchangeably—now an apple, then an elephant, every thing uncertainty! What a spectacular panorama of uncertainty and disappointment! one expecting a crop of wheat, but gets potatoes! But barring an occasional freak of nature, the Law of continuity to every specie and thing exists and every time nature is true to herself—like produces like—the seed of an apple produces an apple tree; the egg of a fowl a fowl; the egg of an alligator an alligator. A grain of corn, corn and so on, through every specie and kind. As a further illustration, take the compass. If its magnet were erratic—now north, now here, now there and everywhere—the mariner dare not venture his craft from shore. And how odd, too, would be the effect by the reversal of the laws of gravitation—now so light, flying off to the sun; now so ponderous, that the earth itself would scarcely be sufficient to prevent us being thrust to its centre; or, more likely, the earth and all its contents would be playing antics of an indescribable nature. But this law of *continuity* ensures us stability and a continuation of the laws of gravitation, the fruits of the field, as well as the beast, the bird, the fish and the flower—exactly according to scriptural pronunciamento, viz., seed time and harvest summer and winter shall continue to the very end of all things.

It should not be forgotten, however, that enemies exist to an alarming extent in every department of the honorable pursuit of husbandry—insidiously but surely the farmer's crops are devastated by manifold foes; isolated and alone, one is struck with the seeming impotence of such diminutive and insignificant creatures; but multiplied into armies, they become potent for mischief—inevitable destruction follows in the wake of their operations. And it matters not whether they be insectivorous or fungus, each feeds and is dependent for existence upon the vital energies of the plant or fruit it invades. They are *parasites* in the truest sense. Their methodical operations almost lead to a supposition, that they are sentients, having the power of intelligent choice—seeing each one finds its own pabulum and habitat for its expansion and growth. As a sample it may be noticed in the Colorado Beetle's liking for the potato leaf, and so significant is this, that it is often remarked, that the mother beetle sits patiently watching the first shoot of the potato leaf on which to feed and deposit her ova; she agglutinates them to the plant, then leaves them to the tender mercies of rain and sun and Paris Green!

It would be expressing an *ad literatum*, to say that in some one way or another every plant in its turn barely escapes a parasite, one or more. So that the farmer has another and a wider field for enquiry, not only will he have to sow but he should know the time when the place where and the ground necessary and best to escape those legions of parasitical agencies, if escape is to be had. I have myself listened often to arguments bearing upon such questions, but a common concensus of opinion is rarely arrived at. Abundant reasons exist why such opinions are Chamelion like and very appropriately it may be said regarding them you all are right you all are wrong—the variation of climate, the soil and the seed powerfully influence, the conclusion in every case, and diversity is the result.

It was in listening to one of the Professors of the Agricultural College that I was lead to meditate or theorize if you please upon some points in connection with this subject—but it should be remembered that a *theory* may be true or false, it never can be received as a fact until it will bear demonstration and proof, Agricultural College Professors have means and opportunities for inquiries and proof, such as few possess, and in their lectures before the institutes they should study to be practical, otherwise little good can accrue from their deliverances. I am sensible that such institutions, if properly operated, will prove a means to facilitate solutions to questions mentioned a little ago. The question discussed by the professor was the Rust or Red Robbin on wheat. His theory—for it was that, and nothing more—was, that it was, a *fungus*, but very much influenced by surroundings. He said, the Barberry bush influenced its development and instanced that where a hedge was growing of this peculiar shrub, near a wheat field, Rust was more prolific and as I understood him, this was not an isolated case. At first sight it seemed extraordinary that a shrub by its mere presence should influence the development of this fungus, but it must be admitted, strange things some times do occur. I was reminded of a circumstance in chemistry and which I have seen demonstrated that in the production of Oxygen from *chlorate of potash* by the addition of black oxide of manganese, the heat required was reduced to one-half, the latter was not acted upon nor changed in the least by the heat itself under other circumstances being a source of oxygen too, but acted by its mere presence. Hence it is said to act by catalysis, but after all the theory thus wise propounded to affect the development of *rust*, is to my mind chimerical. It was also argued by one or two others at the same meeting that its production depended upon the conditions of atmospheric influences; if peradventure it be moist and warm the succulent fibrillae of the plant draws more moisture to the stalk than the plant has power to appropriate, and hence the stalk bursts and deposits its contents on the outside of stalk. Once there, its development is obstructed, being separated from its natural correspondencies the vital forces necessary are wanting and proves to be in substance and quality a very different thing to wheat kernals—destroying also the stalk to which it adheres—for all useful purposes.

Now this to my mind is more logical than the first cause named, yet it would be interesting to me at least to know if the bursting of the straw had been demonstrated by actual observation.

I have, in the absence of its demonstration, a more simple method I think to account for its development. There is a law known in physiology as exosmosis and endosmosis, it is a beautiful provision of nature. It is a power that equalizes the fluids of the body, if too much in the blood. Exosmose throws it out—if too little, endosmose takes it in—from surrounding tissues. I merely mention this circumstance as being possible to account for the exudation said to exist upon the straw without the necessity for bursting it.

But I thought then and think still that rust may be acounted for on equally logical grounds. My reasonings are based upon the possibilities, nay the assurance that everything subject to life has in itself, germs, which if developed tend to destroy it unless in some way the parasitic or insectivorous germ be eliminated or destroyed. Such reflections were suggested upon the study of disease in the human—especially that class of diseases known as the exanthemata—diseases of childhood in chief—scarlet fever, measles, diptheria, small-pox and such like.

How, I ask, does it occur, that many persons isolated and without any manner of known contact, become victims of those diseases, and how, even on exposure, are some exempt? If you charge it to the air theory, as the carrier of those poisons, it often fails from barriers, elevation and remoteness. Contact, it is true, is a most certain mode of propagation, and no doubt something like the properties of the alleged barberry bush quickens the development of the latent germ into sure and greater activity. But even under such circumstances, with some it is harmless—not for want of germs, but because of the healthy eliminating powers of nature, refusing a nidus for its operation,

To return to the rust. It is, in my opinion, a process similar in its conditions and forces. It is a germ susceptible of life; its habitat must be somewhere; it is not a thing created simply for the occasion, nor a stain as that from a painter's brush. It is a growth, a development—not an evolution from an inorganism. It is a fungus, as stated, and depends upon conditions climatic and constitutional, so to speak; for its development, a tiny seed, which remains dormant for ages, whether in the mummy or the soil—immediately on being exposed to suitable conditions grows and increases. How very natural, then, for one to conclude, that laws nearly identical applied in each case. Neither is this condition void of further illustration. Take, if you please, the disease known commonly as SMUT. Who will deny, that the common practice of using quicklime or sulphate of copper—bluestone—upon seed wheat previously to its being sown, does not this by an instinct one would suppose, show that some germ is to be destroy'd—some enemy exterminated. Forty years ago many will recollect this practice and from that time up to the present. Now by no microscopic evidence has such a germ ever been discovered in the wheat kernal, but, notwithstanding, it is undeniable that the end generally warranted the practice.

I know that it is susceptible of another elucidation, viz., that the lime or coperas so impregnates the surrounding soil, where the grain is sown, that it prevents the malformation or malnutrition of the germ—otherwise inclined—to smut. This, too, is merely theoretical and can scarcely be accepted to be true—at least it would impinge on my theory, viz., that the virus—or whatever name you are pleased to call it—is in the grain. But, by whatever influence, no one questions the good effect of seasoning well with lime or bluestone the seed to be sown.

In referring again to the exanthemeta, let me repeat what indeed is well known, that once the disease is developed, contagion may be wide spread, prolific and fatal. Is it too much to say that upon the same theory one locality of rust affects another? Why not? It is emphatically a diseased state produced by living organisms, flung into life by suitable conditions, destructible in their nature, may not those imperceptible sporules be carried from plant to plant and point to point? and that, too, in extensive proportions and in a very short time. Many farmers may be able to confirm a fact I have noticed that, in olden time and first crops, such extensive ravages were not known so much as in later years.

The germ theory of all diseases humanity is heir to, is before the thinking world, and I am persuaded a similar law exists regarding nature in the vegetable kingdom. If by any means the germ is destroyed the disease is vanquished.

But, you ask me, have you nothing to suggest whereby this may be obtained. The answer is emphatic NO!—believing, as I have endeavored to show, that it depends measurably upon atmospheric and local conditions for its development and growth. It furnishes a field for enquiry—it is an equation for practical farmers—notes should be taken and compared. The soil and location best suited for the purposes of success must be studied and the seed must be tested—for, I verily believe, if you sow smutty wheat, you will reap smut; if you sow rusty wheat in any degree you will reap rusty wheat.

Nothing can be clearer, nor is more susceptible of proof, than that unless the equilibrium of the elements—manure required for the growth and the production of the grain—be well considered, the berry must suffer proportionately, its health will be poor and its value deteriorated. Neglect like this may be a potent cause of degeneracy and disease.

What I have advanced may be quite too visionary and not at all capable of sufficient proof but if so I have the satisfaction of being in company with college professors and intelligent yeomanry of the County, which, if nothing more will cause us to think and discuss.

But, before closing, let me say, that unless such practical questions—theoretical or otherwise—on agriculture, commerce and economy be kept well in view at your gatherings, the great object intended by your existence will be missed.

These are common grounds; they interest all and give ample scope for your best minds. And I am persuaded, although not enable to annihilate immediately those pestivorous agents, the time is not far distant when I am sure their source and means of destruction will appear and pass from the mere theoretical to the positive and consequent victory.

I am obliged to you for your invitation and will ever desire and speak and seek for the benefit and elevation of the Farmers of Grey—a community on whom so much and so many depend,

Hon. C. Edwards Lester,

Late U. S. Consul to Italy, author of "The Glory and Shame of England," "America's Advancement," etc., etc., etc., writes as follows:—

New York, August 1, 1886.
122 E. 27th st.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Gentlemen:—A sense of gratitude and the desire to render a service to the public impel me to make the following statements:

My college career, at New Haven, was interrupted by a severe cold which so enfeebled me that, for ten years, I had a hard struggle for life. Hæmorrhage from the bronchial passages was the result of almost every fresh exposure. For years I was under treatment of the ablest practitioners without avail. At last I learned of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

which I used (moderately and in small doses) at the first recurrence of a cold or any chest difficulty, and from which I invariably found relief. This was over 25 years ago. With all sorts of exposure, in all sorts of climates, I have never, to this day, had any cold nor any affection of the throat or lungs which did not yield to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL within 24 hours.

Of course I have never allowed myself to be without this remedy in all my voyages and travels. Under my own observation, it has given relief to vast numbers of persons; while in acute cases of pulmonary inflammation, such as croup and diphtheria in children, life has been preserved through its effects. I recommend its use in light but frequent doses. Properly administered, in accordance with your directions, it is

A Priceless Blessing

in any house. I speak earnestly because I feel earnestly. I have known many cases of apparently confirmed bronchitis and cough, with loss of voice, particularly among clergymen and other public speakers, perfectly cured by this medicine. Faithfully yours,

C. EDWARDS LESTER.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Medical.

DR. CARTER,
M.C.P. & S., ONT.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
FLESHERTON.
Office, Strain's block. Residence, Wm. Wright's

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

Thomas Henderson, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Gold Medalist and Honor Graduate of the R.C.D.S.,
Will visit FLESHERTON, (Munshaw's Hotel 1 and 2 of each month. Teeth extracted, inserted and filled in the highest styles of the art, and at moderate rates.
HEAD OFFICE, 761 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Legal.

J. W. FROST, L.L.B.,
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer.
Office,—Strain's Building, FLESHERTON.
A. A. CHESLEY, Solicitor and Conveyancer, Resident Manager.
MR. FROST will be found at the Office on Thursdays as heretofore.

P. McCULLOUGH,
Barrister, Solicitor, &c.
Office, over McFarland's Store, Markdale. Money to Loan.

Business Cards.

John W. Armstrong,
FLESHERTON, Co. GREY.
DIVISION COURT CLERK, COMMISSIONER in B. R., Conveyancer, &c. Agent for purchased sale of lands. Appraiser for C. L. C. Com. and F. P. B. & S. Society. Money to Loan on the most reasonable terms. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. NOTARY PUBLIC.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
On Town or Farm Property,
S. DAMUDE,
Flesherton.

W. J. BELLAMY.
TWP. CLERK ARTEMESIA.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, INSURANCE AG'T, &C
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES, &c., prepared and properly executed. Insurance effected in first-class companies. Money to lend at lowest rates.

GET YOUR MEAT
—:FROM:—
BLAKELY BROS
GENERAL BUTCHERS,
FLESHERTON!
Cash paid for fat cattle, &c., &c.

The Thorough-Bred Durham Bull,
Gray Champion!
Will stand for service at Lot 151 2 West, Artemesia—about one mile from Flesherton Station. This is a first-class animal and farmers desirous of improving their stock will do well to bring their cows to him. He is in prime condition.
TERMS.—$1 per cow. Reduced rates according to number of cows brought by any one man.
JOHN ADAMS, Proprietor.

James Sullivan,
The Tinsmith, - Flesherton
Repairing, Eavetroughing, and in fact everything in the business will receive my prompt and careful attention at reasonable prices.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Farm for Sale.

Being Lot 150 in the 2nd and 3rd Ranges S. W. of T. & S. Road, Artemesia, consisting of 50 acres more or less. About 25 acres cleared & in good state of cultivation. Adjoining Flesherton Station. Brick schoolhouse on one corner of the place. Good frame house, running creek and never-failing supply of spring water. For full particulars apply to MRS. JANE MATIMEIC on the premises, or Flesherton Station P.O.

FARM for SALE.

BEING Lot 6, Con. 7, Osprey, half mile from Maxwell, 100 acres, 60 acres cleared, well watered, and under good state of cultivation. Well fenced. Large frame barn and stable, frame house. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH RADLEY,
179 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto.
345-371.