The York Herald.

VOL. XIII, NO. 9. RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871. WHOLE NO. 679.

The York Herald

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

ALEXANDER SCOTT,

RICHMOND HILL,

And dispatched to subscribers by the earliest mails, or other conveyance, whenso desired

The YORK HERALD will always be found to contain the latest and most important Foreign and Provincial News and Markets, and the greatest care will be taken to render it acceptable to the man of business, and a valuable Family Newspaper.

TERMS:—One Dollar per annum, IN ADVANCE; if not paid within Two Months, One Dollar and Fifty cents will be charged.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid.

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All advertisements published for a less period than one month, must be paid for in advance.

All transitory advertisements, from strangers or irregular customers, must be paid for when handed in for insertion.

Business Directory.

REMOVAL.

H. SANDERSON & SONS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

RICHMOND HILL DRUG STORE,

Have removed to their new and commodious building on the corner of Yonge and Centre St. East, and would return their thanks to the public for past patronage, hoping to merit a continuance of the same. They have greatly enlarged their old stock and have now on hand a good assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Perfumery. Chemicals, Oils, Toilet Soaps, Medicines, Varnishes, Fancy articles Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, and all other articles kept by Druggists generally.

*** Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders attended to with care and despatch.

Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete—warranted genuine—and of the best quality.

Richmond Hill, Nov. 25, 1869. 593.

P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.

DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR, (OR any number—not exceeding three hundred dollars by any one depositor,) will be received at the Richmond Hill Post Office, for which Government will allow Interest.

For particulars apply to

M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

*** Mr. TEEFY is Government Agent for the sale of

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Office hours: from 6:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.

May 4, 1869. 563-tf

PAINTING & WHITEWASHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANnounce to the inhabitants of Richmond Hill and surrounding country that he has commenced the above business, and will be prepared to do all orders promptly. He trusts by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Charges very Moderate.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

Richmond Hill, April 6, 1871. 662-tf

RINGWOOD MARBLE WORKS.

P. WIDEMAN, MANUFACTURER OF all kinds of Monuments, Headstone, &c

Call and examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest.

☞ *Issuer of Marriage Licenses.*

Ringwood, Sept, 13, 1867. 497

J. H. SANDERSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON, GRAduate of Toronto Veterinary College, Corner of Yonge and Centre St. East, Richmond Hill, begs to announce to the public that he is now practicing with H. SANDERSON, of the same place, where they may be consulting do personally or by letter, on all diseases o Horses, Cattle, &c.

MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for Horses and Cattle always on hand: such as Physic, Diuretic, Cordial, Tonic, Cough, Condition and Worm Balls and Powders, The Cough Balls have been found most serviceable in alleviating many of the distressing symptoms of Broken-wind or Heaves in Horses Colic, Draughts, Liniments for Sore Throats, Sprains, Curb, Spavin, Ring-bone, &c. Blistering Ointments, also Hoof and Healing Ointments. Lotions for wounds, Bruises, Saddle Galls, Infallible Oil and Sheep Tick Destroyer.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and medicines sent to any part of the Province.

Horses examined as to soundness, also bought and Sold on commission.

Richmond Hill, April 23, 1868. 510

Medical Cards.

JNO. D. McCONNELL M.D.,

GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY,

RESIDENCE—Adjoining Thornhill Hotel.

July 22, 1869. 575-1y

DR. HOSTETTER,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE Surgeons, England, Residence: North of Richmond Hill, opposite the Elgin House. All calls (night or day) promptly attended to.

Elgin Mills, January 1, 1870. 598

DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF

WILL GENERALLY BE FOUND AT home from 8 to 9 A.M.

Mr A. F. Armstrong is authorised to collect Accounts.

Richmond Hill, Oct. 14, 1869. 568*

JOHN N. REID, M.D.,

COR. OF YONGE AND COLBORNE streets, Thornhill. Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A.M.

*** All consultations in the office, Cash.

Thornhill, June 9, 1865 1

CARD.

N.B.—THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE take notice that Mr. Jonh Tailor has ceased to collect for John N. Reid, M.D., and that Mr. John Garton, of Thornhill, is authorised to collect for the subscriber until further notice.

JOHN N. REID, M.D.

Thornhill, December 22, 1869. 597

R. E. LAW,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, RICHMOND HILL.

Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared

Richmond Hill, Dec. 1, 1869. 594-tf

THOMAS CARR,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Thornhill.

By Royal Letters patently has been appointed Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Thornhill, Feb. 26, 1868.

WM. ALLINGHAM, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE.—Corner of Albert and Yonge Sts, Toronto, (opposite the Green Bush Hotel, over R. Lawson's Grocery Store.

☞ Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth.

N.B.—Charges moderate and work warranted.

WM. ALLINGHAM,

DENTIST.

January 19, 1871.

A. ROBINSON'S, L.D.S.,

NEW METHOD OF EXTRACTING Teeth without Pain, by the use of Ether Spray, which affects the tooth only. The tooth and gum surrounding become insensible with this external agency, when the tooth can be extracted with no pain and

WITHOUT ENDANGERING THE LIFE

As in the use of Chloroform. Drs. P. and R. will be in the following places prepared to extract teeth with his new apparatus. All other operations in Dentistry performed in a workmanlike manner:—

Aurora, 1st, 8th, 16th and 22nd of each month		
Newmarket	2nd	" "
Richmond Hill	9th and 24th	"
Mt. Albert	14th	" "
Thornhill	23rd	" "
Maple	26th	" "
Burwick	28th	" "
Kleinburg	29th	" "
Nobleton	30th	" "

Nitrous Oxide Gas always on hand at Aurora

Aurora, April 28, 1870. 615-tf

W. H CANNON, L.D.S.,

DENTIST, (LATE ASSISTANT to Dr. Elliot, Dentist, Toronto.) respectfully announces that he will visit the following places, (Sundays excepted), where he will attend to Dentistry in all its branches:

King	1st of each month
Richmond Hill	5th "
Newmarket	10th "
Aurora	15th "

Teeth inserted in the most Improved Styles, on Gold, Silver, Vulcanized Rubber, and Aluminum Base.

Teeth filled in such a manner as to preserve them from further decay.

Tooth extracted with the least possible pain, and especial attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

Charges Moderate, and work warranted to give satisfaction.

All letters addressed to Aurora will receive prompt attention.

Aurora, May 25, 1870. 619-1y

G. H HUSBAND, L.D.S.

DENTIST, BEGS MOST RESpectfully to announce that he will be at

Unionville	1st Monday of each month.	
Weston	9th day	"
Klineburg	16th	"
Burwick	22nd	"
Carboro'	23rd	"

Where he will be prepared and most happy to wait on those who may require his services,

G. H. H., having had over ELEVEN YEARS' PRACTICE, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

To those who have favored him with their patronage in the past he returns his sincere thanks, and to those who may do so in the future, he would say that no endeavor on his part will be wanting to meet their approval.

REFERENCES.—The following gentlemen can, with confidence, recommend G. H. Husband to all requiring Dental aid: Dr Reid, Thornhill; Dr. Ball, Weston; Dr. D'Evlyn, Burwick; Dr. Corson, Brampton.

RESIDENCE.—Thornhill,

Thornhill September 17, 1868. 1y

GEO. McPHILLIPS & SON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Seaforth, Ontario

June 27, 186 1

Licensed Auctioneers.

J. RAFFERTY

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York.

☞ Sales punctually attended to.

CHARGES MODERATE.

ADDRESS: King P.O. 633-4m

M. FISHER.

LICENSED AUCTIONER FOR THE County of York. Lot 4, 3rd concession, Vaughan. P. O. Address, Concord. Orders promptly attended to.

Concord, March 16, 1870. 606

HENRY SMELSOR,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel, Collector of Notes, Accounts, &c. Small charges and plenty to do.

Laskay, March 2nd 1865 39-1y

FRANCIS BUTTON, JR.,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York.

Sales attended to on the shortest notice and at moderate rates.. P O. Address, Buttonville.

Markham, July 24, 1868. 497

H. D. BENNETT,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York. Residence lot No. 14, 2nd Con. Vaughan. P. O. Address, Carrville.

All orders left at the "York Herald" office, Richmond Hill, or at the P.O. Maple, will be attended to.

Vaughan, Oct. 10 1867. 1-y

JOHN CARTER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York, Peel and Ontario. Residence: Lot 8, 6th concession Markham. Post Office—Unionville.

Sales attended on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the "Herald" office for Mr Carter's services will be promptly attended to

June, 27. 1867.

EDW. SANDERSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel.

Residence—Lot 20, rear of 3rd Concession of Markham. P.O. Address—Buttonville.

Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's service can make arrangements at the HERALD office.

January 4, 1865. 31

Law Cards.

WILLIAM MALLOY,

Barrister, Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE: No 78 King Street East, Toronto over the Wesleyan Book Room,

Toronto, December 2, 1869. 594

J N BLAKE,

BARRISTER, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE.—No. 66 Church Street, Toronto.

December 29, 1869. 598

DUGGAN & MEYERS,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c

OFFICE:—Provincial Insurance Buildings, Street, Toronto.

JOHN DUGGAN, Q.C. ADAM H. MEYERS, JR.

Toronto Dec. 24, 1868. 544-1y

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

RICHMOND HILL.

M. TEEFY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner in B.R., is Government Agent for issuing Marriage Licenses in the County of York.

Office hours—7 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Richmond Hill, October 23, 1869.

JAMES BOWMAN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Almira Mills.

Markham, Nov 1. 1865. 22

WILLIAM COX,

SUCCESSOR TO JAMES HOLLIDAY, Butcher, 2nd door north of G. A. Barnard's store, Richmond Hill, keeps always on hand the best of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausages, &c, and sells at the lowest prices.

The highest market price given for Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, &c.

Also, Corned and Spiced Beef, Smoked and Dried Hams.

WILLIAM COX.

Richmond Hill, October 15, 1867. 1-y

J. SEGSWORTH,

IMPORTER OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, and Fine Jewelry, 143 Yonge St., Toronto

*** Masonic and other emblems made to order.

Toronto. April 27, 1866.

P. A. SCOTT,

LUMBER MERCHANT & BUILDER, 618 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, Blinds, Sheeting Mouldings, &c.

All kinds of Building Materials supplied.

Post Office Address—Yorkville.

Toronto, May 18, 1868. 3-m,

FARMERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE

JOHN BARRON, MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, 38 west Market Square, Toronto.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to Measure, of the Best Materials and Workmanship, at the Lowest Remunerating Prices

Toronto, Dec, 3, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS AT THE

HERALD BOOK STROE.

Poetry.

Sympathy.

An old elm stood by my childhood's home,
With chirrup of birds each gladsome hour,
With a moan of boughs, when wild winds roam,
When our hearts are sad and dark clouds lower.

My father's hall own's the strangers sway,
And the spot seems lone, so lone to me;
No sigh when I'm sad, no song when gay—
From the lawn is gone that grand old tree.

A touch of love cheer'd my old time moan;
My joy was lit by a face so fair,
An angel's sigh in her silver tone,
A wealth of glee in her golden hair.

That tone is now heard in angel song,
That golden hair never turned to gray;
In sorrow or joy my soul still longs
For voice and gold that have passed away,

Oh man! Oh men! in a changing world
Are sorrows to lighten, joys to share;
Our fellows may droop e'er flag be furled,
The hero be crowned mid trumpets' blare.

Then hands be reached to the friends who fall,
With hearty cheers greet the victor's palm;
So live and love, that missed by all,
You may sink to rest in endless calm.

New Dominion Monthly for July.

Selections.

Finances of the Dominion.

The Montreal *Gazette*, whose editor has lately been at the capital, has obtained some particulars relating to the financial operations of the fiscal year just closed, which are in themselves of a pleasing and satisfactory character, and most strongly attest the wisdom of the policy pursued by the government as opposed to the policy of the gentlemen who sit on the left of the Speaker. Sir Francis Hincks' estimates of last session have been even more than realized.—"When," says our contemporary, "the "heavy supplementary estimate of the "year was brought forward, towards the "close of last session, it was stated by "the Finance Minister that he felt con-"fident that the very large estimate "which he had made in March of $10,"500,000 for Customs would be [illegible] "large as it was [illegible] has been ex-"ceeded, and that the Customs has "yielded upwards of $11,500,000. The "Excise revenue for 1870-71, which was "estimated in 1871, viz: at $4,000,000, "has likewise exceeded what was then "calculated on by nearly $100,000.—"The aggregate revenue of the year "from all sources, will, we have been as-"sured, exceed $18,500,000. We be-"lieve that we are correct in stating that "no portion of the loans for the pur-"chase and organization of the North "West Territory, amounting to £600,"000 sterling, has yet been raised, and "that every dollar unexpended on the "Intercolonial Railway is deposited at "interest in the Bank of Montreal."

It will be remembered that when Mr. Rose was Minister of Finance he negotiated the first loan on the English market for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. Having more money at his command than he required he invested a considerable portion of the loan in Canadian securities bearing six and seven per cent. interest. It was alleged by the Opposition at the time that the Government had not only diverted the proceeds of the loan from its legitimate use, but had availed them of a plethora of Intercolonial Railway money to make good deficiencies which they were not bold enough to acknowledge. The condition of the railway fund to day is the best possible answer to the animadversions and misstatements which the Opposition indulged in two years ago.—"The Exchequer Bill which was so fre-"quently sneered at by the Opposition, "and which was never to be paid, is no "longer in existence, and the Dominion "has gained two or three hundred thou-"sand dollars by a policy which was not "only vehemently denounced by the Op-"position, but which with reckless dis-"regard of the true interests of the "country, was stigmatized as injurious "to its honor and credit." The Government policy was simply to invest in securities bearing a high rate of interest a sum of money which was not needed at the time obtained at a lower rate. By this operation the country was benefited to the extent of from two to three hundred thousand dollars, and, as our Montreal contemporary very properly observes: "The credit of Canada never stood "higher than it does at present. The "last quotations of our five per cents "were 101 to 102 and of sixes 108 to "109."

It is such facts as these which make the Opposition so weak in Parliament. Brought face to face with them the people's representatives are compelled to acknowledge their force and do justice to the men to whom the country is indebted for such a satisfactory state of affairs. In every act of his official life since his return to Canada, Sir Francis Hincks has not only shown his aptitude for financial management, but most effectually closed the mouths of his violent detractors.—*Leaver.*

The Washington Treaty.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* in summing up an article on the Treaty has the following judicious and truthful remarks:

"Are these the things that, really in the long run, make for peace? One difficulty in believing they are is, that no such things, but things of an opposite character are habitually done by those with whom we are dealing: The extent of the accusation made against us is, some neglect or mismanagement in allowing aid to a beligerent to escape our ports in disguise; but the United States Government permits hostilities without any disguise, to be carried on against us by its subjects. When the crazy Fenians desire to get up a raid against Canada, they hold public meetings, announce their intention, open recruiting offices in the streets of New York, and then get their leaders recognised at formal receptions by the President. In point of fact, therefore, the Yankees, we have always, found, are impossible to please by any amount either of compliment or compliance. What they seem to need to be taught is to respect us, which may in some measure mean to fear us. They are not a people whose habit of asking is to be satisfied by giving, whose threats are to be silenced by submission, or whose insults by apology."

In his speech on the Washington Treaty in the House of Lords, Earl Granville said:

"There is one question connected with [illegible] able to obtain a recognition of [illegible] dian claims. (Hear.) Her Majesty's Government, however take upon themselves the whole resposibility of this. We did not press those claims because, having arrived at a satisfactory arrangement on all the numerous and complicated questions at issue between us and the United States, and knowing that the opinion of the High Commissioners, including that of Sir John Macdonald, was that, in the present state of parties, it would be impossible to obtain from the United States a recognition of those claims, we had to consider whether we ought to destroy all the fruits of the High Commission and allow a third failure to be the result of the negotiation.

Napoleon the Second.

There was a time when if the son of Napoleon had been presented to the French people, they would have chosen him Emperor by acclamation. Many a fair lady and gallant soldier were fain to kiss his hand, as the hand of their Sovereign during his life-long exile. But whether from fear of the Austrian Court, or from natural timidity, the Duke of Reichstadt ever shrank from these loyal approaches. He seemed to have, with all his self-consciousness as the heir of Napoleon, with all his wild dreams of future eminence, an instinctive conviction that his hopes would never end in attainment. What a Hamlet struggle his whole life was!

Are we wrong in seeing in the fate of this poor boy a continuance of Napoleon's divinely-inflicted punishment. His seed was not to inherit the earth, however meek and mild and affectionate it might be. The son of the daughter of Austria's Emperor, for whom he had put away from him his lawful wife, was to be a lackland and a prisoner, a prey to ambition which had no energy, and agitated by aspirations which were denied achievement; while the children and descendants of her whom he so cruelly rejected were destined to occupy the very positions among the nations of Europe, which in his eyes constituted the highest happiness. Justice of this kind is to be met with in fact as well as in fiction; and it is not limited in its operations to aspirants after thrones.—*New Dominion Monthly for July.*

THE modern majesty consists in work. What a man can do is the greatest ornament and he always consults his dignity by doing it.

A Bad Fire.

"Jones, have you heard of the fire that burned up the man's house and lot?"

"No, Smith, where was it?"

"Here in the city."

"What a misfortune to him. Was it a good house?"

"Yes, a nice house and lot—a good home for any family."

"What a pity! How did the fire take?"

"The man played with fire, and thoughtlessly set it himself."

"How silly! Did you say the lot was burned too?"

"Yes, lot and all; all gone, slick and clean."

"That is singular. It must have been a terribly hot fire—and then I don't well see how it could burn the lot."

"No it was not a large fire, nor a very hot fire. Indeed, it was so small that it attracted but little attention, and did not alarm anybody. The man for whom it did so much mischief, saw it all the while, and thought it a little matter. A few drops of water would have put it out at any time. In fact, it often went out of itself, and the man lighted it again."

"What for, I should like to know?"

"Oh, he didn't seem to think what harm it was doing. He liked the smell of fire, and amused himself with the pretty smoke."

"But how could such a little fire burn up a house and lot? You have'nt told me."

"It burned a long time—more than 20 years. And, though it seemed to consume very slowly, yet it wore away about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth every year, till it was all gone."

"I can't quite understand you yet. Tell me where the fire was kindled, and all about it."

"Well, then, it was kindled *in the end of a cigar.* The cigars cost him, he himself told me, twelve and a half dollars a month, or one hundred and fifty dollars a year, and that in twenty-one years, would amount $3150, besides all [illegible] Now, the money was [illegible] would double [illegible] in seven years. So that the whole sum would be more than ten thousand dollars.—That would buy a fine house and lot, even in Chicago. It would pay for a large farm in the country. Don't you pity the family of the man who has so slowly burned up their home?'

'Wheugh! I guess now you mean me, for I have smoked more than twenty-years. But I didn't know it cost so much as that, and I have no house of my own. Have always rented—thought I was too poor to own a house. And all because I have been burning it up! What a fool I have been!'

'There is still another idea,'

'What is that?'

'You may live twenty years longer, and burn up another home.'

'I see. I ought to leave off smoking.'

'Yes, many smokers feel that they ought to leave off.'

'But I mean to give up my cigar, and quit.'

'Yes, I have known many to quit—the same man at least half a dozen times.'

'Friend Smith, I tell you I am determined to quit, once and forever, and to break myself completely of the bad habit. I am resolved to put out this, never to light it again. I won't burn up another home, that my family so much need, and that I shall need in my old age and my children, after I am dead and gone.'

'Well, said Jones! now I trust you will. If you are fully resolved, you can, though I promise you a severe struggle. If you are not fully set in your purpose, the old habit will be strong for you, and your second house and lot will vanish in smoke.'

The boys had better never set a fire which costs so much, and which, though it might be so easily put out, is yet so likely, if once kindled, to keep burning all their lives.—*Sunday School Scholar.*

Apprehensions are felt in Jamaica of another negro rising at Morant Bay, the scene of the bloody out-break which Governor Eyre had to deal with some years ago It appears that there are a number of negro "squatters" at that place, whose interests are likely to be injuriously affected by an expected decision of the courts upon a question involving the legality of their title. They threaten that if judgment goes against them they will take up arms to vindicate their claims; and the Government, warned in time, is taking measures to meet the danger. The constabulary is to be armed and the troops and militia held in readiness to check any out break. The determination is evinced by all parties to teach the negroes to respect law and order, and to put down all attempts at rebellion with a strong hand.

Agricultural.

A GOOD farmer will never be satisfied with his farming until he is confident his land grows better every year.

WHY does frost benefit soils? Because it expands the clods, and causes them to break and crumble into fine dust, exposing their matter to the air, enriching them by the absorption of gaseous matters.

LOSS OF HAIR IN HORSES.—The following is very useful in cases where there is falling out of the hair of the mane and tail, viz:—Glycerine, two ozs; sulphur, one oz; acetate of lead, two drachms; water, eight oz. To be well mixed, and apply by means of a sponge.

FLOWERS.—The cultivation of flowers in the house and garden not only affords a pleasant and intelligent occupation for leisure hours, but is well calculated to aid the skilful housekeeper in adorning and beautifying home. Who does not feel the genial and refining influence of flowers blooming in the window, and in the neat beds of the garden or the front yard? Graceful vines trailing over the doorway give a charm to the poorest dwelling, and make the humblest cottage attractive.

HOME.—In the life of the farmer, as in that of every other man, it is of the utmost importance to make home attractive to all the family; and it is hardly needful to repeat that the strictest neatness and good order in all the domestic arragements is most conducive to this end. Without them no dwelling can have the air of cheerfulness and comfort. But it must be added, all this avails little without corresponding dispositions and virtues on the part of the husband and father. Nothing on earth is more to be pitied than a virtuous, industrious and intelligent woman with a shiftless and lazy husband; and worse still, as is commonly the case, if he adds the debasement of intemperance, paralyzing the energies and breaking the heart of his wife, and rendering his children [illegible] less.

[illegible] M. NORING.—For the reason that nature applies her fertilizers upon the surface and does not plough them under, it is about time that agriculturalists should consider whether they or Nature are right when they differ so radically in their practice. Does Dame Nature make a mistake when she sets out to enrich a continent by spreading dead leaves, twigs, trunks, grasses and weeds over the whole surface for years? Does Nature mistake when she interposes a leaf before the beating rain drops, and saves the earth from being pounded into the semblance of a brick—keeps the soil light and porous that the air carrying its ammonia and its carbonic acid may penetrate to waiting roots below? Is she doing wrong when she lays a mat of decaying humus over the soil and only allows the searching June sun to get to the earth as a gentle heat, capable of drying up the moisture held there by the mulch? Or are we wrong when we hide away our fertilizers at the bottom of a furrow and leave the surface bleak and bare to be beaten down with the rain and baked with the sun, and in that condition to refuse the good gifts which the air is willing to yield up to the moist and porous soil?

Professor Blackie was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Sutherlandshire Association held in Edinburgh on the 16th inst, Touching upon the question of land, the Professor warmly condemned the system of political economy which dictated the heaping together money for his own sake. He thought as regarded land the true interests of the country urged that there should not be large farms alone, but large farms and middle farms, and small farms and smaller farms. No land-lord was doing his duty to his country who did not make it his principal object to have as many people on his property as he possibly could, consistently with their health and prosperity. Doing otherwise, and following the dictates of the cry system of political economy, took away all the joy, and the dance, and all the song—all the fun. A large proprietor in Skye had once said to himself that he did not go on the principle of gigantic farms, because he wished to be a king, not of mountains and over moors, but of men. Even in a pecuniary point of view he was a gainer by that course. The only reason he (the Professor) could see for the opposite course was that the proprietor wished to get from one man £1000, instead of gathering £100 each from ten men, and to spend it as easily in London or Paris.