

THE YORK HERALD

Every Friday Morning, And despatched to subscribers by the earliest mails of our conveyance, when so desired. The York Herald will always be found to contain the latest and most important foreign and local news, and the greatest variety of business intelligence, and a valuable Family Newspaper.

Advertisements without written direction will not be inserted. All advertisements must be paid for when inserted. Advertisements without written direction will not be inserted.

THE HERALD BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Orders for any of the undermentioned description of Plain and Colored Job Work will be promptly attended to:

Fancy Bills, Business Cards, Circulars, Law Forms, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, Drafts, Blank Orders, Receipts, Letter Heads, Fancy Cards, Pamphlets, etc., and Small Posters, and every other kind of Letter-Press Printing. Having made special arrangements to carry out the most and most beautiful printing of every description.

HENRY SMELSOR, LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel, and of the Province of Ontario. No. 100, Queen St. W., Toronto.

FRANCIS BUTTON, JR., LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York. Sales attended to on the shortest notice and at moderate rates. P. O. address, 100, Queen St. W., Toronto.

EDWARD SANDERSON, LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York, Peel, and Ontario. Residence, 100, Queen St. W., Toronto.

JOHN CARTEB, LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Ontario. Residence, 100, Queen St. W., Toronto.

DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF, WILL GENERALLY BE FOUND AT HOME FROM 8 A.M. to 12 M. George A. Langstaff is authorized to collect Accounts, Oct. 11, 1888.

JNO. D. MCCONNELL, M.D., GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY. Residence—Thornhill, Ont. July 22, 1888.

DR. H. SANDERSON & SONS, PROPRIETORS OF THE RICHMOND HILL DRUG STORE. Corner of Young and Centre Street East, have constantly on hand a good assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Medicines, etc.

THOMAS CARR, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, THORNHILL. By Royal Letters Patent, has been appointed Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

NEW METHOD OF EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Ether Spray, which is a safe and reliable method of rendering the teeth insensible without the use of Chloroform.

G. H. HUSBAND, L. D. S., DENTIST, BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY to announce that he has removed to 14 Monday of each month, 14-day of each month, 14-day of each month, 14-day of each month.

WIDEMAN MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF MARBLE WORKS. Ringwood Marble Works, Ringwood, Ont.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOK-KEEPER, CONVEYANCER and Commission Agent for the sale or purchase of Lands, Farm, Stock, etc., and for the collection of Rents, Notes, and Accounts.

VETERINARY SURGEON, GRADUATE of Toronto Veterinary College, corner of Yonge and Centre Street East, Richmond Hill, has removed to 14 Monday of each month, 14-day of each month, 14-day of each month, 14-day of each month.

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 end or end on his part will be wanting to meet their approval.

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INSURANCE.

THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. Head Office: King Street, Corner of Church, Toronto. Capital - \$500,000. Deposited with Government - \$50,000. President, ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq., M.P. Manager, JOHN MAUGHAN, Junr.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED: 1st. Absolute security to policy holders, in the shape of a very large cash capital.

2nd. The important feature introduced by this Company of insuring NON-HAZARDOUS POLICY HOLDERS AT VERY LOW RATES ON DETACHED DWELLINGS AND FARM PROPERTIES.

3rd. The stock-holders, Directors and Agents being all residents in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid IN CASH AT ONCE.

4th. Rates as low as it is possible for any Mutual Company to make them, keeping in view the security of its policy holders.

5th. The undersigned have received an agency for the Township of York, King, Markham, Vaughan, York and Etobicoke, beg leave to say that he is now actively engaged in the business of insuring and reinsuring, and is prepared to receive applications for insurance being called on in the ordinary routine of the business.

6th. By addressing him his name and full name, giving No. of lot and concession and name of township, they can secure prompt attention.

NEW MARKET, AUST. 16, 1871. 7 682-10. W. M. COX, BUCHER, RICHMOND HILL, HAS ALWAYS HAND THE BEST OF MEAT, MUTTON, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausages, etc., and sells the best price for Cash.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER IN RETURNING thanks to his friends for the patronage he has received in his business as a Butcher on Richmond Hill, begs to announce to them that he has disposed of his business to Mr. J. H. SANDERSON, and that he will carry on the business. He trusts that his customers will continue to bestow their patronage on his successor.

ROBERT HOPPER, Richmond Hill, Jan. 7, 1871. 3 632-11. POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS. These pumps are made in Canada and the United States. Are no spurious imitations or infringements.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS. The only perfect engine pump, available in the market, and suitable for day and night. Liftingers beware.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS. As now made, have no castings to come out of break. Have all steel bearings guaranteed.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS. erected within the last ten years, can have more improvements attached, and guaranteed superior to any other make.

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MUSTARD'S PILLS FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, WOUNDS, PILES, PAINS, SWELLINGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, AND EVERY CONJECTABLE SWELLING UPON MAN OR BEAST.

THE KING OF CULS. Stands permanently above every other Remedy in use. It is invaluable.

ALSO, THE PAIN VICTOR IS INFALLIBLE. Cholera, Malaria, Pain and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels, etc.

THE DOMINION WORM CANDY IS THE medicine to expel Worms. Try it. 2 700-11. WILLIAM MALLOY, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR-IN-CHIEF, 100, Royal Insurance Buildings, Toronto Street.

ARMERS' BOOT AND SHOE STORE. JOHN BARRON, MANUFACTURER AND Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, 38 West Market Street, Toronto.

D. C. O'BRIEN, ACCOUNTANT, BOOK-KEEPER, CONVEYANCER and Commission Agent for the sale or purchase of Lands, Farm, Stock, etc., and for the collection of Rents, Notes, and Accounts.

FOREVER.

Whoever smites the wrong, the right upholds. In spite of error's clamorous cries, Who'er upholds the false, in truth unfolding, Along the path, where ignorance lies; Who'er, opposing view, is not giving To virtue his best and his truest aid; How'er lowly life he lives, leaving A life to be forgotten never.

Whoever lifts his hand against oppression, Who'er makes his life a sweet expression Of love of equal rights for all; Who'er the weak and the lowly bestows, Assists the weak to raise his head; Though humble deeds he does, some seed is sowing, Which fruits will gladden hearts forever.

Who'er, to an afflicted brother, needing, Extends his hand of charity; Who'er binds up a heart that's broken, bleeding, With bonds of love and sympathy; Who'er, by kindly word and soothing, Bids human hearts more closely together; His deeds, through roiling years, in beauty Grow, and his life in memory forever.

Who'er, from sin and shame and degradation, Assists an erring one to rise; Who'er with self-helping the nation, Whose wrongs he feels the suffering; Who'er lives not for self and glory, But for the good, though written not in song, His name, though written not in song, Will live in human hearts forever.

JONES'S BEARD. Jones was a very good fellow till he wore a beard; he has retained a few excellent qualities since, but has lost more, and gained none. There was a time when, if you asked a favor of him, he showed a nery and alacrity; now he says "Eh?" in an absent manner, his mind being entangled in his hair.

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THE FUR-ANAL.

The fashions in ladies' furs have undergone but little change. Seal still takes the lead, and will hold it during the season now opening. Sables will be more generally worn than ever, with turbans and boxes. Muffs are indispensable. The sables and black and silver foxes, together with the other well known furs, such as black marten, astrakhan and mink, still find favor among a good part of the community. Fur trimmings are getting gradually more and more in vogue for street wear.

The general prospects of the fur trade are quite favorable, and the first cold snap will bring it out at once in full force.

DETERIORATION OF PASTURES. The following extracts are made from a prize Essay read before the New England Agricultural Society:

The causes of this deterioration of pastures are obvious, and a brief consideration of them will show the way for a more thorough understanding of the remedies. The first and greatest cause is that farmers, like the horse leech, have been continually saying to the pastures, "give, give," and for the wool, beef and mutton given by the pastures, have returned no equivalent.

Judging from the practice of the great majority of farmers, they must have the impression that the detouring of the pastures when they keep their flocks and herds upon them day and night, so that the land receives all the excrement. They forget that this excrement contains only a part of the food consumed, and that a large fraction goes off in the milk and carcasses of the animal, and that this balance against the land must in the course of years bring it and the land owner to poverty.

Milk and beef are at present the chief exports of New England pastures; and a moment's consideration of the composition of these staples will convince the most thoughtful farmer, whether Providence or the pastures are to blame for the deterioration of the latter. One hundred pounds of average cow's milk contains:

Caseine..... 4.8 lbs. Butter..... 2.3 lbs. Milk sugar..... 6.0 lbs. Water..... 87.9 lbs. Total..... 100 lbs.

The saline matter of milk consists principally of the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the chlorides of potassium and sodium, and all come from the soil, the air, and being all to furnish a particle of it, though literal in her supplies of organic food to plants. A herd of 20 cows, therefore, giving on an average 12 quarts of milk daily, will abstract from the pastures each day about 24 lbs. of earthy matter.

This may seem a small amount, but as a continual dropping will wear away rocks, so such a petty theft, practised for an indefinite length of time, will wear out pastures. It must be remembered that this saline matter is not of a gross nature, but constitutes the very essence of a good soil. How rich it is in all the elements of animal life, may be inferred from the fact that man and all animals of the mammalia class live upon it in the earlier stages of their existence.

Where the rearing of young stock or the fattening of beef is the leading object of the farmer, the soil must be good, especially in the former case, in which the carcass of the young animal is to be built up. To form 100 pounds of bone the animal will need to incorporate with itself:

Caseine..... 35 lbs. Phosphate of lime..... 55 lbs. Carbonate of lime..... 4 lbs. Phosphoric acid..... 3 lbs. Salt..... 3 lbs. Total..... 100 lbs.

Every calf, therefore, that is sold from the farm must carry off a very appreciable amount of inorganic matter. The fattening of stock, that have already attained maturity, is the least exhausting of any branch of farming. Such stock "make no bones" in growing up, and in their carcasses are far richer than those of young cattle. Still the increase of muscle and fat must make some demands upon the pastures. To add one hundred pounds to the muscular part of a full-grown animal requires:

Water..... 75 lbs. Fat..... 25 lbs. Phosphate of lime..... 2 lbs. Other saline matters..... 1 lb. Total..... 100 lbs.

The fat of animals is derived from their food, composed of the organic elements, oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, which plants derive from the inexhaustible reservoirs of nature, so that the production of muscle and fat there is no danger of great exhaustion of the soil of pastures.

Conciliation by the British Crown a Necessity for Native Indian Content. Lord Northbrook's visit to and reception in Bombay, with his resolve for affording a brilliant audience to the native princes of the surrounding and neighboring territories results to a great extent from the necessity which just now exist for English conciliation in that direction. Many of the Indian princes, who are called England's "allies," complain that her political agents assume a position in their States different from the position originally intended in the treaties of amity made with the British Government. In these treaties they agreed to receive British representatives at their Courts, but there was no authority given, they alleged, to such representatives to interfere in the external administration or private affairs of the States.

Some of the European political officers have no sympathy with the natives. They dislike them and keep aloof from them, knowing little of their manners and customs and etiquette, and in some cases only speaking their language in a sort of kishnatar patois.

The Indian sovereigns and chiefs complain. First.—They cannot get to the ear of the head of the government. They, to use their own expressions, "cannot speak with their own lips and hear with their own ears."

Second.—They feel the position assumed by the political agents to be one of command, instead of friendship. Their ministers or subordinates are shown favor by him, and they are supported by his influence.

Third.—Their private affairs are pried into with a minute and grading curiosity.

Fourth.—The faults found in their character or administration by the political agents are pointed out by the government, without any opportunity being given to the natives for admitting the accusations or affording explanation.

HOW THE FAMILIES ARE MADE UP. About the 15th June the males, having all assembled, lie waiting for the females to come. These appear in small numbers first, but increase as the season advances, until the middle of July, when the rookeries are all full, the females often overlapping each other.

As soon as a female reaches the shore the nearest male goes down to meet her, making an audible noise like the clucking of a hen or the chirping of a bird. He bows to her and coaxes her until he gets between her and the water, so that she cannot escape him. Then his manner changes, and with a harsh howl he drives her to a place in his rookery.

This continues until the lower row or spaces is nearly full; then the male's higher up select the time when their more fortunate neighbors are off their guard, and at their own bidding, and fling them over the heads of their rivals, and carefully placing them in their own rookeries, carrying them as cats do their kittens. Those still

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