

"THE HERALD,"
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
 Is sent by mail or other conveyance when so desired for ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance. Single copies, three cents.

The HERALD will contain all matters of local importance, articles and comments on the political events of the day, the latest home and foreign news carefully summarized, trustworthy market reports, agricultural matters and general family reading.

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All lengthy correspondence and advertisements must be received at the office not later than Wednesday noon, to secure insertion the current week, but short items of local news and advertisements will be received up to ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

M. H. KEEFLER,
 Editor, Publisher and Proprietor

THE HERALD.
 RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 27, 1876.

THE YORK MEMBERS.
 NO. III.

We have already given sketches of the political characters of the Members for East and West York, so that now our readers only need that of the member for the North Riding to complete the series. Very little is known of Mr. Dymond previous to his arriving in this country a few years since, when he at once became one of the writers on the *Globe* staff. If his own story be true his most important vocation in the mother land was the dissemination of principles and views more or less subversive of the British Constitution, to this was added the congenial task of seeking to alleviate the punishment of murderers. The furtherance of these aims did not however prove lucrative or nourishing, and his apostle of liberty in thought and action sought our younger shores as affording a wider arena for expansive thought. Such having been the tastes and labors of this gentleman in England he must be congratulated in so speedily finding in the *Globe* office occupation so much in harmony with his past traditions as the main object of his present master seems to be the driving of our people into annexation, while Mr. Dymond's position, as a Member of Parliament, enables him to air his own peculiar views without let or hindrance while fighting his master's battles at the same time. Were he content with this, but little harm would be done as his abstract platitudes in the exposition of exploded theories fall dead on the ear of the House, not more from the innate brassiness of his matter than from the coarse repulsiveness of his manner; while on political questions his known and complete subservience to Mr. Brown robs his utterance of any importance. But representing, as he does, an agricultural constituency, and one of the finest in the Dominion, Mr. Dymond was pleased to take the farming community especially under his wing, and on the occasion of their interests being under discussion, with his wonted self sufficiency informed the House that the interests of the farmers needed neither consideration nor protection. We wonder how in the light of recent events he regards this matter now, does he still hold that agricultural interests are unworthy of care? Not, however, that any alterations in his convictions, if he ever had any, would benefit his constituents or anyone else, as it is unlikely that Mr. Brown would permit the utterance, by one of his mercenary scribes, of opinions antagonistic to those advocated in the *Globe*; and this paper, to our misfortune be it spoken, seems bent on sacrificing our interests to those of the United States. The Crits of North York, therefore, have the pleasant reflection that their member represents not them but the Hon. George Brown, and that they materially assist that gentleman in paying Mr. Dymond's salary. Of the three Ridings then North York is probably the worst represented of any. The members for the other Ridings are not very brilliant lights it is true, but they reflect as far as possible, we suppose, the views of their constituents, while the real constituency of Mr. Dymond is the Hon. George Brown. On the whole, however, it is perhaps fortunate that the Member for North York is controlled by some one, as were this not the case he would probably exhibit in a still more offensive light the qualities of a blatant and empty egotist. As it is he has already earned the dislike and contempt of both parties in the Commons. We do not suppose that in all Canada there is so marked an example of what eheek an impudence will accomplish, for we fancy that up to the time he appeared among them as

claimant for their suffrages, not fifty of the electors had even heard his name. And surely there are but few men who would present in their persons so many objections as a representative; he was and is a man completely unknown, except through his connection with the *Globe* office, of very doubtful antecedents, having no property or business interest either in North York or anywhere else, not a tie of interest or connection to bind him among us, no means by which he may be influenced, a mere needy, unknown adventurer from another land, owing allegiance to none, save the man from whom he receives his daily wage. These things being so, the electors of North York need feel no surprise that a marked difference of opinion exists between them and their representative on many material and important questions. Still they have the substantial consolation of knowing that their member is, at all events, in the closest accord with Mr. Brown and the *Globe*. Whether the influence of this gentleman and his paper is beneficial to Canada just now is a mooted point with many people, in political affiliation with us; but if North York is satisfied we have nothing more to say, unless it be that we hold it a sorry thing for Canada that Mr. Brown should have the power to foist such a man as this on any constituency.

MANNERS IN SCHOOL.

To be sure, my hair has not grown gray in the service, but I have taught long enough to convince me that the manners of our school children depend largely on the manners of those who are placed over them as teachers. If a teacher wants her scholars to be gentle and polite in their treatment of her, must she not treat them in the same way? She certainly must, if she would succeed.

Not long since, I visited a school where I was much impressed with the manners of teacher and taught. As I knocked at the door, I heard her ladyship shout in no very bland tone, "Sit down, every blessed one of you, or I'll make your hands smart." As I entered, the class was in apparent order, but when her back was turned, I saw one boy shake his fist at her, and another make a face, expressive of his deep love (?) for her. Her manner was extremely pert, blunt, and noisy, and, as a manner of course, her scholars partook of these pleasing characteristics.

Their positions having become irregular, she snatched a rattan furiously, and marched up an aisle, hitting this boy and that, to the right and left.

Those boys afterward entered my room as scholars, and I had to labor long and faithfully before I could remove from them the rude manners of that teacher with whom they had been cursed the year before. My experience with them has proved the efficacy of kindness, and the weakness of the rattan. The sting of shame which a scholar may be made to feel by words firmly but kindly spoken is much harder to bear, and has a far more lasting effect than mere bodily pain.

If we would have our pupils honest and truthful, we must let them see that we trust them, and could not suspect them of anything mean or dishonorable; the moment they see that we distrust them, they lose all their self-respect, and become reckless and ungovernable. I have known boys who had the name of being capable of almost any amount of meanness, to display a wonderful amount of honor, simply because they were trusted.

My experience so far has taught me that whatever I would have my scholars be, I must be myself: that honesty, gentleness, and politeness cannot fail to have an effect on minds tender and impressive; that cheerful obedience is better than slavish fear, and the kindly spoken request than the harsh command.—*N. E. Educational Journal.*

To our subscribers who are more than three months in arrears for THE HERALD, we desire respectfully to call their attention to the fact that our subscription price is one dollar per year, payable in advance. We trust that this hint will be sufficient to those who have hitherto neglected to pay. It will also give us great pleasure to enrol their names in the honor list that appears in our paper every week.

The rumor that Lord Chief Justice White-side is to retire from the Irish bench with a peerage is again current in Dublin.

The last surviving native of Tasmania is dead. It was the queen, Lidgwidje Tancaninn, called Lalla Rookh by the white population. Tasmania, or the Island of Van Diemen, which became in 1803 an English colony, had in 1815 a native population of 5,000. In 1847 there were only 45 left, and now the last of the race is dead. Lalla Rookh had been married five times and each time to a king. She lived at Hobart Town, in the house of the Government Inspector, and received a small pension.

Mrs. Hannah More used to relate that she called one day at Mr. Zachary Macaulay's, and was met by a child of four, "who came to the front door to receive her, and tell her that his parents were out, but that, if she would be good enough to come in, he would bring her a glass of good old spirits, he could only say that." "Taken one day at the same age to Lady Waldegrave's to see some pictures, and one of the servants spilling some coffee over his legs, the hostess, after a little, inquiring how he felt, he looked up and said, "Thank you, Madam, the agony is abated."

The annual return to Parliament as to Naval Savings Banks for the year 1875 shows that the number of accounts open on the 31st of March, 1875, was 9,036, and there was due to depositors £122,144 of which £5,871 was interest. The "deposits of deserters" to that date amounted to £210.

Mr. Roupell, the ex-Member for Lambeth, has received his discharge, and has left Portland prison. During his imprisonment he has, it is stated, conducted himself exceedingly well. For some years he had been placed in the prison hospital, where his kindness to the sick and dying convicts by night and day has been most praiseworthy.

A memorial tablet is about to be placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of Captain Alexander McNab, a Canadian, who, as aide-de-camp of General Picton, fell with his chief at Waterloo. The Duke of Wellington stated that the preservation of Canada as a portion of the British Empire was due to the services of the late Sir Allan Napier McNab, a member of the same family.

Dr. Mackellar, who is playing so conspicuous a part in connection with the medical relief of the wounded Servians, is a Scotchman, greatly distinguished himself on the West Coast of Africa at an early stage of the Ashantee war, and on one occasion led on in person a small mixed force against the enemy. Subsequently he resided on the river Homby, one of the chief palm oil rivers of the African continent.

Agricultural.

A WORD ABOUT WEEDS AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON

If there be one duty more urged upon farmers for at least six months of the year, than another, it is that of destroying weeds, root and seed. We know that a plot of ground will only nourish a certain number of plants, and so that they grow to perfection, these plants, whether beneficial or injurious, must have food and air and light. Now, it is evident that if there be plants enough of grain to occupy the soil and produce a good return, any other plants growing with them on that soil consume plant food that is required by the grain plant, thereby impoverishing the soil and preventing the luxurious growth of the crop. This is what weeds invariably do. They take for their own sustenance the food intended for the sustenance of grain, grasses or roots, and also prevent the needed access of light and air, needed in vegetation.

The labor of destroying weeds is not yet ended for the season. Thousands of seeds of weeds are disseminated from the tail of the fanning mill throughout the farm. Some are conveyed by fowls to a seed bed; some left as they lie, with the expectation that they will not grow; but nothing is more tenacious of life than the seeds of hardy plants. We have before us an article from the *London Examiner*, giving an instance of the surprising vitality of seed, in the germination of seed two thousand years old. Seed preserved from air and moisture will retain its vegetative power for an unlimited period of time. "This has been repeatedly proved by experience.

A most interesting observation referring to the power of germination in seed which is hundreds and even thousands of years old, is said to have been made by Professor Heindrich, in Greece. In the silver mines of Lamium only the slags left by the ancient Greeks are at present worked off in order to gain, after an improved modern method, silver still left in the dross. This refuse is probably a thousand years old. Among it the seed of a specimen of poppy was found, which had slept in the darkness of the earth during all that time. After a little while, when the slags were brought up and worked off at the smelting oven, there suddenly rose a crop of glaucium plants, with a beautiful yellow flower of a kind unknown in modern beauty, but which is described by Pliny and others as a fragrant flower in ancient Greece.

The only effectual way to prevent the farm from being overrun with weeds from seed is to burn the seeds from the tail of the fanning mill, and also the weeds that have been allowed to mature their seed among hedges crops, as they sometimes are late in the season. All weeds maturing their seed should be burned.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

TOBACCO FROM THE POTATO FIELD.

How little do they who luxuriate in the use of tobacco think that a large proportion of it is from as common a vegetable as the potato plant! That tea is adulterated is no longer a secret to any one. It is well known that in the cup "that cheers but not inebriates" there is a large admixture of other matters, and the adulteration is said by analysts to be not one iota less deleterious to the human constitution than the drugs in the intoxicating drink. The manufacture of green tea makes it especially injurious to health. But few, perhaps, who enjoy the soothing influence inhaled through the tobacco pipe, or the most fashionable cigar, have an idea that what they purchase and use as tobacco is in great part the leaf of the potato vine, dried and prepared for the purpose of adulterating the genuine "Java-anna." A small proportion of tobacco cunningly mixed with the dried leaves of the *solanum*, to give it the required flavor, makes the deception imperceptible; and the purchaser receives in return for his cash his due weight—if not of tobacco, of a compound of which tobacco forms a part. However, we have high medical authority for believing that the adulteration inflicts no injury on the consumer, further than the fraud in selling potato leaves for tobacco. When adulterated it is not more unhealthy than when pure. A member of a College of Medicine in Stockholm says that the dried leaves of the potato vine would answer all the purposes for which tobacco is used, and would be better for smoking than tobacco of the coarser sorts. Much of the tobacco sold at Hamburg and Bremen is mixed with potato leaves. Now is the adulteration confined to Europe. Some American grown tobacco is peculiarly suited for the purpose. That which comes from Maryland seems especially suited for it. We are told that it can be mingled with the potato leaf imperceptibly, and the adulteration can hardly be detected. Now, would it not be well for farmers if they must have tobacco, to grow it for their own use. They would then at least have the pleasure of knowing what they use. In the Province of Quebec this is generally practiced, and why should it not be grown here as well? A large amount of money is sent out of Canada every year for the purchase of what might be easily grown on our own farms. To keep within our own country much of our money that we pay to foreigners, as well as to guard against the frauds from adulteration, it is well to encourage home industry.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

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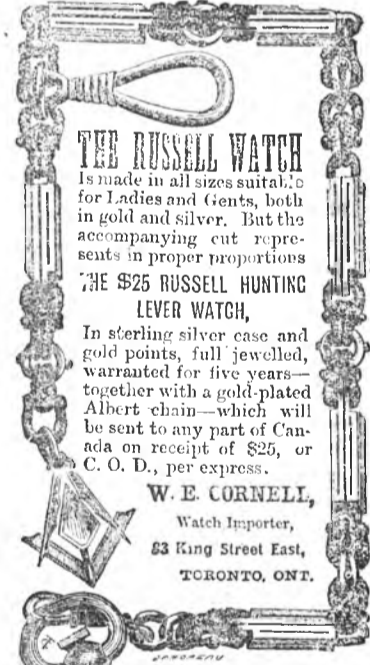
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