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, trustwordly market reports, agricultural matters and general family reading.

Advertisers contracting for space on the second third or fourth pages, for a specified time, will be charged, payable quarterly, as follows:

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Twelve lines of Nonpareil comprise an inch. Changes allowed in contract advertisements twelve times a year; each change over twelve times will be charged extra, at the following rate: column, \$1; half column, 60e; quarter column and under, \$50.

The copy for changes of advertisements appearing on the second or third pages, must reach the office on Monday to secure attention the same

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 nows and adver-tisements will be received up to ten o'clock on M. H. REEFLER,

Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE HERALD.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV 10th, 1876.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA.

Industrial Canada is the designation of a pamphlet from the pen of A. Baumgarten

Ph. D. of Montreal. "Protection or Free Trade" is just now the great question, engaging the attention of the thinking minds of our meant Domirion. It is not wether Great Britain, with ther monoule of certain hunches of judge. ary, needs the protection of those industries . it is not how much the United States of It was substantially a monopoly of a few America have been benefitted by carefully firms in Bradford, England; and although protecting their great manufacturing in- it cost, in the war, the Englishmen to make our own country: most of them in their in- upon us to \$36 gold per piece. In 1865 -fancy need a judicious but stringent Pro- cause I lived in a manufacturing chy tective tail? for their development, and was requested by the Navy Department would such a tariff producer he largest bencficial results to all classes of the commun-

the prosperity of country depends upon the growth and development of its great ket for his produce at remunerative prices, and the working man and artisan employment at good wages, and not only so but with the enlarged prosperity of those centres.

There is another fact equally obvious, centres of trade depends upon the growth export its productions; say lumber and cereals and import manufactured articles, the imports largely exceeding the exports there might be a temporary growth in its leading towns and cities and imaginary prosperity; but the end could be only stagnation and ruin.

The great cities of the United States owe their prosperity largely to the fostering care bestowed upon manufacturing interests. It is all very well for some of our wise-acres to talk about the United States being protected to death. The country bas suffered from the throes of a mighty financial revolution, affecting all classes of society; but doubtless will come forth more prosperous than ever. The words of the author of the pamphlet in question are worthy of serious consideration.

"Since the war Americans have started in all possible branches, and we find them now the largest manufacturers of mineral neids, tartaric, citric, acetic, oxalic, and chemically pure acids, of the Alkuloids and all kinds of chemicals, dyeing and photographic preparations, fertilizers, drugs, mineral and organic colors, paints and variables. nishes, etc.

In many of these productions they have invented entirely rew methods. Carofolly guarded manufacturing secrets for difficult preparations, from which some European manufacturers drew great fortunes, are not

All this is the more humiliating when we remember that in natural resources Canada is not behind the United States. Our country abounds in ores of every variety, viewe." But this is not so. Every subject ably in one home as in two separate earths, salts, coal &c., and yet with a protective tariff altogether insufficient, our deighbors tage the raw material from us, and we buy it wek at a large advance in the shape of the manufactured article. Laughing at our strange indifference, Bro. Jonathan sends us his manufactured goods and packets the profit while we sit still with the poor conscistion: "Pretection is a great evil." Meantime their great centries of trade increase in population and wealth, already their exports exceed their imports, and soon that great country will become still greater in the monoply of the great industrial enterprises of the world. Says Mr. Baumgartin.

Making every allowance for the super-

terprising manufacturers, and are dangerous competitors in almost every industry in

This conclusion must receive a sound portations over importations during the ast six months, of nineteen million dollars."

The day is past when the prosperity of this country, can be maintained by the export of our natural productions in their raw state, and the import of manufactured goods in return, the profit of the manufacture be accomplished by giving the men who are willing to risk their money in manufacturing enterprises, a Protective tariff, Then will our centres of population increase in number, intelligence and wealth. The munerative employment. Toronto will become the London of our great Dominion, and with prosperity at home, and respect abroad, the Dominion will wax stronger and greater.

We consider Mr. Baumgarteu's pamphlet most timely production, and bespeak for tion Office, Toronto. Years ago leading it a wide circulation. And if the men now reformers agitated for the discontinuance in power have neither the heart nor the of this open door to corruption; and herd to conserve the interests of their country in the time of great difficulties and the institution, by a fraudulent abstraction dangers; let them be removed, and other men more competent put in their place.

MANUFACTURE OF BUNTING.

"The manufacture of bunting was unshown in this country until after the close of the war, so that no American ship ever fought under a yard of American bunting. One or two attempts had been made to make it in America, which had failed.

examine into the subject and see if it coul he made here. I consulted with so friends of mine in Lowell and interested Doubtless many are, misled by the idea them in the subject, and they agreed to that Free Trade means cheap living; but it make an attempt, provided I would furnish that the steam be go "Tecumseth," aris a poor morsel of comfort for the working part of the capital, which I did. After rived there from Chicago with 30.000 man and industrious mechanic to tell them many experiments, attended by very considthat Free Trade means cheap living when all enable expense, and by employing English industries are prostrate, and without work machinery, an article of bunting was made, no money to purchase food, even though which, apon competitive trial with the Engfood he cheap. One fact is obvious that lish, was pronounced by a board of experts to be superior. The demand for the article is very limited, except in presidential years to our farmers that wheat should be allowcentres of trade and commerce-its towns and the Centennial year. There are now ed in free of duty from the States whils and cities -- then the farmer finds a mar three or four other establishments which an impost is put on similar articles from manufacture bunting in the country, besides the one at Lowell. It is said by a newspaper that the tariff is more than the cost, the value of farm produce, and the wages of leaving the inference that, that is added to the workman increase in the same ratio the price. The effect of the manufacture of the different members of the Govern here, has been that bunting is produced at ment to the Old Country are anxious to \$10 a piece, gold, as against \$36, which know what it is all about. The latest is our government paid for 11,000 pieces Mr. Cartwright, who started the other day

The above is a strong commentary on and development of industrial and manne the manner in which our beautiful Governfacturing interests. Suppose a new country | ment, treats our manufactures, and manushould do nothing from year to year, but facturers, and proves conclusively, that support to home productions, does not at all events, always enhance the price to con-

> FOR THE HERALD. COMPULSORY VOTING.

Although this is a subject which has never been deemed worthy, to any extent, of public consideration, as not having much weight on political affairs; perhaps a full investigation might reveal points which have such force, that the desirability of the movement would be owned by all who reviewed the subject rightly. We advocate it on the ground, that, all taxation should have representation, , which, in the present state of affairs it has not, for though | tural Society Directors will feel interestratepayers have a right to represent then property, many of them will not exercise it, The Malahide Ag. Society sued Mr. J. through the feeling that they cannot be bothered with politics, or for private reasons of which, we know nothing. The evils of this may easily be perceived. The representative government, is not representative. or rather is only so of half the people, whilst the men who have not taken part in the installation of it; grumble at the laws judgment and costs against Gillott-and which they term unjust, yet will not help to added, that all By-Laws and Rules of a alter them for ones more in unison with Seciety, passed by Directors, have the their feelings. To have the State repre secrets to them any longer. Such as the manufactures of Quinine, Morphine. Caurphor, Vermillion, etc., in which articles they have outdone Europe."

their fee'ings. To have the State represented, we must not be guided by the views of some of the members, but by the majority they have outdone Europe."

their fee'ings. To have the State represented, we must not be guided by the views of some of the members, but by the majority they have outdone Europe." sented, we must not be guided by the views Act. of the whole. The opposition which is raised to this is "you infringe upon our rights as freemen, in not leaving us the option of acting in accordance with our own commonly live as cheaply and comfortunder the British flag have their right as homes. Tens of thousands of happy and

which apparently they have not the sense appreciate, - that we wish to give to them. bracel gifts bestowed, except an honest my, we want force them to exercise their hand and loving heart. The man notright of saffrage" which is one of the withstanding, should have the 'prospect' most glorious which the constitution can of being able to support a wife before hestow upon them. Is it not the day of ve y man-and of which he snow be proud, to share in the government of his country, yet the privalege is discarded, and

really become the most successful and en- that whilst choice is left us as to whether we will cast our vote or not, that the Gove ernment of our country is influenced by such a contingency as the state of the weather, corroboration by the last statistics, which show in the United States an excess of ex- turn out, who, when it happens to be wet remain at home, Can we call our Government representative? can we be content with laws which are influenced, by such slight occurrences? If the movement which we advocate ever gains force, we shall see every man availing himself of his franchise, his opinion will be brought to bear going into other hands; and this can only for the good of his country, the man chosen by the people -and not by the few who call themselves so, - will take his seat in Parlia. ment, the feelings of all who placed him sufficiently stringent and absolutely certain. there will be reiterated by him (we have no right to elect a man in whom we cannot place implicit confidence) and the sentiments agriculturalist will find a market for his of the country will be represented to their produce; and all parties steady and re- credit or otherwise, and none can rightly complain, about the choice of a true ma-

> An agitation is again being revived favoring the abolishment of the Book Concern in connection with the Educawhen the clerk George Barber, robbed of a quantity of books, four years since, that agitation was again renewed. An investigation was clamored for; but the occasion was allowed to pass, and the Book Depository is still continued. Let us hope the new Minster of Education will have something to offer to the Legislature at its approaching session, looking to the realization of hopes the party have long contended for -Era.

Things are different when "leading tieformers" are in power and when they r views upon various subjects. The Globe and other kindred sheets are dustries; but do the industrial interests of it no more than now, they put up the plice silent-remarkably silent-about that P & Concern It is about time steps re taken, to at all events, to gradually away with a Concern, that has lived out its usefulness.

> The Collingwood Enterprise states bushels of wheat; also the schooner Lotus " and propeller, " City of O ven Sound," with similar cargoes, This is very gratifying so far as the shipping of the country is concerned; but is it fair this side when going into the States.

People who have to pay for these trips that the growth and development of great yearly during the war."—American poper. on a mission across the water; but the day people must wait the pleasure of those who in times past were so eager to spring hypochonium. The day of the da

> We noticed in the Globe a few days ago an article entitled " Character no Object," and naturally supposed it to be a fresh inducement -a sort of moral, or mmoral bonus to attract laborers to the Reform vineyard. After all, it meant that character is a most important thing, if it be a Grit character, but, of no value, if it be a Conservative. It is very wicked to slander a good Reformer, but quite allowable to asperse the character of a Tory .- National, Independent.

An important case in which Agriculed, was lately decided dy Judge Hughes. Gillott for 20 cents, being the amount claimed for admission to the last show. Mr. Gillott considered he had a right to enter the grounds as often as he chose, for one price of admission. Judge Hughes decided he had not, and gave force of Municipal Council laws, if adopted within the scope of the Agricultural

-Honest poverty should rarely be a bar to wedlock. Granted that two perfreemen" and it is one of those right - holy marriages have been consummated

where no "cards" were issued, and no asking her hard.

Mr. Daniel F. Scatty, of Washington the duty shirked by those who refuse to N. J., the energetic and persevering come to the polls. They urge an another manufacturer of the Beatty Piano and reason for doing so; the corruption which Golder Torque Parlor Organs, deserves prevails at elections. Then let all honest the highest credit for having produced men rise and combine to wipe-out bose the most perfect musical instrument wrong-doings of which they complain in- combined with the utmost beauty and Making every allowance for the superior taste in the display of their productions, which is apt to projudice in their favor, the cool, impartial observer and technic, after comparing prices and inspecting American manufacturing establishments, will come to the couclusion that our neighbors have

AGRICULTURAL

BARLEY AND OATS can be sown upon a fall plowed oat stubble, as soon as the surface is dry, and thus, by plowing the ground in the fall, a gain of valuable time is made in the spring. Those farmer is for the mers who are not forced to wait for the may learn a hint for the next season.

WEEDS are the farmer's most inveterate enemies. They look very harmless; but if we recall the appearance of the fields last fall, the tax they drew from the crops may be easily appreciated. As a beginning of the season's work, let us resolve to let no weed escape, and let the word weeds be noted in the memorandum book in large letters, at the head of every page. Then let the question how to keep the weeds down be the

subject of study,
SPEING GRAINS are best to be sown early, but what is early depends greatly on the nature and condition of the soil. There are early soils, light, warm, and naturally drained; on these, barley and oats may be sown several days sooner than on cold, heavy clays. As a rule, our earlier sown crops have been the best, even upon our heaviest fields, and to have the work well forward, is a temptation to hurry the seed into the ground as soon as the so l is in a proper condition for it, but not sooner.

CLOVER SEED takes best upon good ened up previously, and fails most frequently when sown upon poor soil, and on bare hard surface that has been packed by the winter's storms. This old careless way of accding quant then to be abandoned, along with the hope of getting a stand upon soil too poor to grow anything else. We have never failed of a "catch," by sowing whon the earth was full of lit is cracks made by a slight freezing ; the hawing earth covers the seed. Clover is a good thing with which to feed and restore a soil, but land can easily get beyond recovery in this way.

CARBOTS are a crop that deserves more ettention than it receives, for its value as a healthful food for all heads of stock. the sweets of office seem to A prejudice exists against it, on account of its slow germination, which enables weeds to get the start of it; the length of the roots and the need for clean culture. By sowing some radials seed in the drill with it, and having the soil deeply plowed and mellowed, and rich, and procuring the seed of the Short Horn variety, these difficulties will be remov-ed. The radish will start and make the row visible, when the horse hoe can be used before the carrots are seen. foster radish crop is consumed by the flies, or easily taken out by hand, when

it will pay for the trouble. THE ROLLER should be used with judgment. It is a valuable implement, out sometimes it is used injuriously. It is most effective upon dry soils; when the soil is damp, clods the easily crushed but the surface is packed and crusted. Meadows on the contrary, should be rolled when moist and soft, that stones and rough places may be pressed into the soil, and the surface evelled for the mower. Fall grain may be rolled with advantage, the day after it is harrowed, if rain has not fallen.

CLEANLINESS is imperative everywhere about the house, out-houses, barns and stables; health is generally valued much when it is lost, and the quickest way to lose it is to neglect cleanliness. The health of the farmer, as well as of his stock, is a matter of money to him, and sconomy, if nothing else, should induce him to care for it in every possible way.

spirits. Hypochon-bip, whole of Indigestion Pailure of Hearing, Sight-un't hory, Lassitude, Want of Power, etc., whose case admit of a permanent one by the new namedy Troopmonter (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritations and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and willy cares every stage of these hitherto incur-ole-and distressing malades. Sold by all Chomists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

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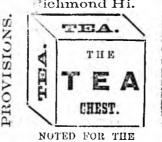
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be sure to come back, as his goods for VARIETY, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS! Are not surpassed, it equals in the Dominion. An early call is solicious itemember the place, 206 and 208 Young St., Toronto. WM, McMASPER, Jr.

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M. H. KEEFLER,

Publisher and Proprietor of "The Herald"

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tional Bank.
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