New Advertisements.

Boar—A. & J. Sealey, Glenelg.
Green to Soil—Angus McCormick, Glenelg.
Jackes and Pringle, Durham.
$100,000 to Loan—F. MacRae.
Grand Re-opening—J. Woodland, Durham.
Christmas Goods—J. F. Mowat, Durham.

Agents for the Grey Review.

G. B. Middleton,	Dundalk.
Alexander Webster,	Priceville.
John C. McFayden,	Glenelg.
Daniel Keith,	Holstein.
Alexander Taylor,	Bromore.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, Decem. 1st, 1881.

—Mr. Cope, a member of the British Board of Commerce and Agriculture, has made an extended tour of the North West, and states to a *Globe* reporter that the productiveness of the soil of Manitoba and the North West is astonishing. The climate and soil is specially suited for the growth of hard wheat, so highly prized by millers everywhere. Of the Wheat grown in Minnesota, Dakota and the Canadian North West, 90 per cent is graded hard wheat, whereas in Wisconson, Iowa and Illinois only ten per cent is so graded, and in Kansas and districts still further south little or none. The peculiar climate of the North West, with its dryness, hot sun and cool nights, appear to be particularly favorable for the valuable variety of wheat. Mr. Cope thinks that the opening up of the Canadian and American North West will revolutionize British agriculture, that wheat growing will be abandoned, and that attention will be directed by farmers in Great Britain to grazing, root culture and growing coarse grains, when with a reduction of 50 per cent in rents, they can hold their own.

—The Conservative party is waking up. On Tuesday last week its Central Convention met in Council. The Chieftain was there and fully sustained the character of the Merry Andrew of the gathering. There were also present several other gentlemen, prominent in the Conservative rank and file. On the evening of Wednesday a grand banquet was given in honor of the occasion, and, as we are informed by the *Globe*, the arrangements throughout were of the most satisfactory character. It would be a mischievous waste of time to attempt any report of these proceedings, but we may note that Sir John himself declared that the next election would be held on the voters lists of next year, and advised an "immediate and thorough organization" of the party. It may also be noted that the notorious J. Burr Plumb appeared on the platform. He reminded the meeting that the hour of danger to a party is when it seems strongest, a true saying, which will not be lost on the Reform party, and said that the most important thing they had to do was to attend to the assessment rolls, and in illustration, said that in a single municipality in 1874 he managed to strike off forty three Grit votes by closely scrutinizing the assessment roll. This important admission will not be lost on those whose duty it is to watch the assessment rolls.

—A constant tendancy has been shown by Conservatives to ignore Provincial rights as opposed to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. A decision has been recently given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which shows that Provincial authority within its own borders is far more extensive than was supposed to be the case even by those who are strong supporters of the federal principle. The frequent litigation arising out of disputed claims of insurance for losses sustained by fire induced the Ontario Legislature in the interests of insurers to pass an Act determining the conditions upon which every insurance policy should be based. No exception was raised at the time, and the Insurance Companies themselves appeared to be quite satisfied. However a case was at length brought before the Courts. Parsons v. the Queens Insurance Cov., in which the Provincial Act was resisted, on the ground being that the said Act interfered with "trade and commerce" which the British American Act was usually understood. The case was appealed and ultimately carried to the Privy Council. The decision of its Judicial Committee affirms the finding of the Provincial Courts, and declares that the Act in question is not *ultra vers* of the Ontario Legislature and that Provincial Legislatures have the right to protect the insured by imposing the necessary conditions on the insured.

HIGH PRESSURE IN SCHOOLS.

The School system of Ontario is generally regarded as being as perfect as it well can be, and quite abreast of any national system of education in force in any other country. But however perfect the system may be theoretically, it is evident that practically it is defective and capable of much improvement. That this is the case is fully borne out by the investigation into irregularities at Intermediate examinations recently held at Owen Sound. The sole object and aim of the High School Teacher seem to be to push pupils through the Intermediate examinations, and every effort is put forth to accomplish that purpose,—honestly if possible, but, if the goal cannot be reached by honest means, then, surreptitious means are freely resorted to, and on the testimony of one of the head masters we have it that what was done at Owen Sound was done elsewhere—possibly in every High School in the Province. The low *morale* disclosed by this investigation on the part of those entrusted with the education of young men and young women is very much to be deplored, but it must be admitted, that the High School Teacher is exposed to very great temptation. He is held responsible by the Board of Trustees for the progress of his pupils, the greater the number of those who pass the Intermediate, the higher he stands in the estimation of the Board, and too often, the retention of his position depends upon the successful issue of his labors in that direction. It is not to be wondered at then, that attempts should be made to obtain access to examination papers, that teachers should resort to questionable methods, for the purpose of conveying to their pupils the answers to difficult problems, and that coaching and cramming should be resorted to on an extensive scale. Water cannot rise above its source, nor can a different state of things be reasonably expected, so long as School Boards overlook the true end of education, the developement of character, and make the results of the intermediate examinations the test of the capacity of the teacher. But it is not in the High Schools alone that this vicious system prevails. In our Public Schools the will exists to a still greater and more injurious extent. The pupils are of tender years, attendance at school is often of a very irregular character, the arrangements of home rather hinder than facilitate intellectual work, but, unless the pupil makes that up with progress his studies which satisfies an over anxious parent, or fails to be promoted at the half yearly examinations, the teacher is held responsible, the Trustees are appealed to, and when "hiring time" comes round the unfortunate teacher gets notice to quit. The wary teacher is thus compelled to arrange the school work in such a way that the marks will be obtained, and that promotions will be made at stated times irrespective of real merit and fitness. The remedy for this state of things lies with the people themselves. There is no question but that on the part of some teachers there is a want of breadth, of culture, of devotion to their work, of thorough and accurate acquaintance with the subjects taught and the best methods of teaching, but there is a still greater want of tolerance on the part of parents, and of appreciation of the true end and aim of all school work. If parents and School Boards would sustain the hands of the conscientious teacher and allow him to pursue his own methods in the conduct of the School, an effectual blow would be given to cramming, and to coaching at Intermediate examinations as well.

THE OWEN SOUND SCANDAL.

The investigation into irregularities occurring at the Intermediate examinations held at Owen Sound in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881 Dr. Hodgins, the Deputy Minister of Education, was closed last week. We learn from the Owen Sound *Advertiser* that after the evidence was taken, the commission was addressed by Mr. Creasor, attorney for the School Board. He said that the circumstances brought to light warranted the issue of the Commission, and then proceeded to speak concerning the irregularities on former occasions being at times very severe on Mr. Ferguson and Gordon. His instructions were to bring out all the facts, no matter who was hurt. Miss Moffatt's case he then referred to, and was sorry his friend Mr. Somerville had not more backbone than to consent to overlook the alleged irregularities. He then went very fully over the evidence, and pointed out every incident shown which could possibly reflect on Mr. De LaMatter or establish his guilt. He was followed by Mr. Mr. Frost, who spoke for two hours in reply. He had never, in his nine years' experience as County Attorney and public prosecutor, met with a case in which the prosecuting Counsel had gone to such length in his endeavors to secure a conviction of a criminal. He then reviewed the evidence as it affected Mr. Ferguson and claimed that he had conscientiously performed his duty in every instance mentioned by the prosecution, which was, if he could rely on the evidence of Mr. Somerville, more than he could say of his conduct. He was under the impression however, that being a friend of Mr. Creasor's and one of the Board of Education, the evidence he had now given was but a figment of his imagination. Mr. Scott, the caretaker's evidence, he being an employee of the Board, probably imagined much that he had stated. After a full review of the evidence, which he was satisfied fully cleared his client, Mr. De LaMatter, of all grounds for suspicion, he proceeded to show that most damaging evidence had been produced, showing the untruthfulness of Mr. O'Connor, and the very manifest possibilities—nay, even probabilities—that the prosecution had taken up the wrong scent.

After the close of Mr. Frost's eloquent and convincing address the audience could not be restrained from giving vent to their feelings by loud applause.

At this stage, Mr. Somerville, through his friend Mr. Creasor, asked the Commission to be heard. With a caution he was permitted to speak, as it was with reference to Miss Moffatt's case again he made his remarks and the implied charge of untruthfulness he spoke.

Mr. Frost said that he had no desire to fix the charge, but he must accept one horn of the dilemma. The Commissioner said that he had hoped to have had time to speak to the pupils on the irregularities that were acknowledged to have existed but his time did not allow. He had prepared a memoranda of what had been brought out in the evidence. The whole facts would be placed before the Minister of Education. His findings are as in the following

MEMORANDA.

1st—That the answers of the candidates at the examinations in 1879 and 1881 were not secured properly and with reasonable care.

2nd—That access was had to those answers in 1879 and in 1881.

3rd that there appears to have been a special absence of a proper sense of responsibility in the presiding examiner of 1879.

4th—Since that attempt in 1879 appears to have been successful, it may have emboldened parties to attempt the same in 1880.

5th—Some persons have undoubtedly had access to the answers in 1881, and have substituted certain papers in Miss McGrory's case, and abstracted papers in other cases.

6th—This substitution and these abstractions were confined to the mathematical group.

7th—There is a remarkable coincidence between the subject matter of the questions in the Latin paper, and the subjects taught at the special review lesson on Thursday and Friday in examination week.

8th.—Copying from notes and other irregularities were indulged in and some were detected.

9th—At a previous examination two persons were detected prompting and were expelled therefor, but both were allowed to compete at subsequent examinations with in a year.

10th—The practice of prompting and copying from notes previously in examinations of 1879 and 1881.

THE POOR IN IRELAND.

The extremely interesting letters from the *Globe's* special correspondent in Ireland will come as a revelation to many as to the condition of that troubled country. Writing from Donegal County last week he describes a visit he made to a townland in the neighborhood of Letterkenny his special object being to ascertain the actual condition of the tenant farmers in that part of the country. No man among them is a freeholder even of a miserable half-acre of land, and the holdings seem to run up from 4 to 15 or 20 acres, for which they pay an average rental of a pound per acre. Their dwellings are not houses, not even hovels, but huts of the most wretched description. He found one old couple living in a place, with no window, no chimney, no furniture, nothing in short that would be considered by the poorest among us absolute necessaries of life. The small aperture in one of the walls that had been intended for a window was stuffed up to keep out the cold and the rain, the only light obtainable was while the door was kept open. The floor of the cabin was the bare earth. A hole was left in the thatched roof to admit the escape of the smoke, caused by the scant fires which they were enabled occassionally to make, but as there was no draught through this hole the whole apartment was filled with blinding, stifling smoke this discomfort is aggravated by the scant and inferior materials with which many of them are obliged to make their fires. One he found burning oat chaff, another, branches of green furze bushes, still another sods, not peat, which was unattainable but the ordinary grass sod, with some of the peaty material adjoining to it. The old couple he first visited had no furniture whatever and only a heap of rags on the floor for a bed.

Most of the houses visited were little better than the first, mud floors were the rule, black soot hanging in festoons. Some would have a small window, and some a rough table and two or three chairs and stools, some would have a cow stabled under the same roof with the family and most of them a manure heap at the door. Another family he visited consisting of seven persons was that of a laborer who earns seven shillings a week, of which one shilling goes for rent. Their principal food is corn meal stirabout and potatoes. They cannot afford oatmeal as the oats have to go to pay their rent. Butchers meat is a luxury unattainable even by the better class of them. Even bacon, as the most prosperous and comfortable among them confessed, was a thing which he never tasted in his own house. He never got a taste of meat except when he went abroad, as his business sometimes called him to do, to England or Scotland.

All who are not in absolute want, confess that they never could pay their rent from what the land produces. One will earn a trifle carting, another weaving; some of them have sons or daughters in America who send them a trifle occassionally, but even with such assistance the destitution which prevails is heartrending. One family is described as living for two months on the roadside after being evicted on the very day their rent was due, although had the landlord given them time they had abundance of material growing on the place to have satisfied him. For lingering around the place after their eviction they were arrested and sent to prison. On their release the only spot where they could lay their heads was under a few sticks they gathered together and propped against a bank by the roadside. It seems strange that such destitution can exist in a christian nation with millions of pounds lying idle or going a begging for some one to borrow it at 3 or 4 per cent. Some relief is expected from the Land Act a synopsis of the provisions of which we give in another column. The reporter has visited several other localities where he also found much to complain of.

Mr. George Irwin, has received Butterick's Delineator and Fashions for December, also a splendid assortment of New Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts.

Headquarters for Santa Claus.—Mr. F. Jones, at the School Book Depot, Durham, has received a large and varied assortment of very beautiful Toys, Fancy Goods, and Christmas Candies. These goods embrace many new features and are very attractive.

Change on Gauge.—The change of gauge of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway is now about completed and the usual passenger train leaving Toronto at 12:30 to-morrow (Friday) for Owen Sound has been cancelled, as has also the carrying of freight for the rest of this week. On Saturday the only trains run will be as follows:—leave Owen Sound at 4:30 a. m.; Flesherton at 6:38, and arrive at Toronto at 12:05 p. m. Will leave Teeswater at 4 a. m.; Mount Forest at 6:05, arriving at Toronto at 11:30 a. m. On Monday and after trains will be run according to new Time Table, and until further notice the freight business will be conducted at the Freight sheds of the Northen and North Western Railway, Toronto. The stage for Flesherton will leave Durham at 3 a. m. on Saturday, and will leave about three hours and a half before the train reaches Flesherton, in future, according to the new Time Table.

Large Shipment.—Within five days J. T. Brill Esq., of Guelph, has shipped, per Grand Trunk cars of Peas and three of Potatoes, for the English and Foreign Markets. The total value of the above shipments amount to between $12,000 and $13,000. This speaks well for the business enterprise of Mr. Brill, and also gives some idea of what can be done at Durham as a Market for Produce, when it is considered that there are five or six other buyers. We might further add that Mr. Brill has shipped this fall between forty and fifty car loads of produce from this Town. Mr. Brill is also a very large shipper from several other places. Last week he shipped one car load of cheese and one of dressed hogs from Teeswater; three cars from Guelph, one car of dressed hogs from Neustadt, and one of Peas, and one car of dressed hogs from Walkerton.

Local and Other Items.

Buy yourself a nice Table Cruet at Mowats.

We are unable to get in several communications this week.

Mr. C. Leavens has installed himself in his new premises near the Post Office.

A Splendid line of English Colored Gold setts just to hand at W. F. Doll's, Flesherton.

Mr. H. J. Middaugh has commenced running a free 'bus to and from the Station, to meet the trains.

Now is your time to buy Cross-cut Saws and Axes Cheaper than ever at Mowat's, Lower Town, Durham.

We had a call from Mr. F. Monro, of the Hanover *Post*, and Mr. Sullivan, of that village, this week.

The Dominion Telegraph Office in Durham has been closed, and the instrument transferred to the Montreal Office.

We had good sleighing on Monday, but we have plenty of mud to-day. We would like another change in the weather.

Fancy Goods, Christmas Cards, Toilet Articles, Pipes, &c., in great variety at G. C. McFarlane's, Lower Town. Durham.

Special bargains in Ladys Gold Watches during the hollidays. Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $95, at W. F. Dolls, Flesherton.

Latona School.—The Trustees of Union S. Section No. 3 Bentinck and Glenelg, have engaged Mr. E. Young, of Normanby, as Teacher for the year 1882.

Mowat has just received a beautiful assortment of Plated Ware suitable for the Christmas trade. Parties wishing to make their friend a nice present should give Mr. Mowat a call.

W. F. Doll, Flesherton, has just received the most complete assortment of Silver and Electro plated ware, colored gold setts &c. Call early and make your selections for Christmas and New Year.

The nominations for the Quebec Legislature has taken place, five Reformers and nine Conservatives being returned by acclamation. There is a strong fight now waging between the two parties.

Mr. R. Pringle, Lower Town, has a large amount of both private and Company funds to loan at six, six and a half and seven per cent., according to security. See advertisement in another column.

Knox Church.—The Rev. Mr. McCulloch, Probationer, a native of Osbawa, and a graduate of the Edinburgh Unniversity, preached in a very acceptable manner to Knox Church congregation last Sabbath. He will preach here again next Sabbath also.

A farmer named Thomas Slight, of the Township of Gwillimbury, was murdered while going home from Barrie and robbed of $100. A young man named Wm. Ney is now lying in Barrie gaol, who is suspected of having committed this horrid crime.

Credit Auction Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, Turnips, &c., on Mr. Wm. Larter's premises close to Durham, near the Railway, on Thursday November 8th. Terms 12 months credit except for Turnips which will be sold for cash. Hugh McKay, Auctioneer.

Selling Out and Going West.—A Public Auction Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc., will take place on Lots 28 and 29, Con. 6, Bentinck, on Wednesday, Dec. 14th. Terms:—14 months credit. A McDougall & Sons, proprietors. Hugh McKay, Auctioneer.

Oyster Supper.—A Social will be given at the Methodist Parsonage, in this town, on Tuesday evening next. Oysters will be provided in sufficient quantity to satisfy all who are fond of the bivalve. Cold meats and other concomitants of a good supper will be furnished those who are not fond of oysters. Tea served from 7 to 9 p. m. Proceeds in aid of the Parsonage Fund.

Removed.—Mr. J. Woodland, jr., is now thoroughly installed in his new premises, two doors south of his former stand. Having more room and greater accommodation in his new premises, his new goods appear to great advantage. The store being nicely painted and a number of conveniences introduced, the place has a very cheerful appearance and Mr. Woodland looks as snug as a bug in a rug. See his advertisement elsewhere.

Methodist Church.—The Rev. James Broley, of Palmerston, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church, here, last Sabbath, morning and evening, and gave two very eloquent discourses. The church in the evening just previous to commencing the service, was filled with smoke to such an extent that several windows had to be opened, and although the smoke was let out, the cold air was let in to a considerable extent. The Trustees should see to the defect.

Guelph is making an effort to secure the next Provincial Exhibition. It would be a first-class stroke of policy for both the Provincial Arts Association and the Province generally to take it there, and we believe the Association would be amply sustained in their choice and the people would visit the "Provincial" in preference to the "Industrial," which is becoming more and more a "commercial Exhibition," the larger portion of which can be seen any day in the store windows of Toronto.

Mechanics' Institute Entertainment.—The Evening Entertainment by the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening, notwithstanding the stormy character of the weather, was pretty well attended. The entertainment itself was of a very enjoyable nature, and the interest was heightened by the *viva voce* pen and ink sketches by the Rev. Mr. Asbury of his observations of men and things on the Hoogley. The Rev. gentleman has kindly consented to resume these sketches on another occasion. A reading was given by Mr. Armstrong in a pleasing manner, and the singing and music by Mr. and Miss Guerney was much admired by those who had the pleasure of listening to it.

Lefroy, the culprit in the Brighton Railway murder, was executed on Tuesday. Death was instantaneous.

St. Andrew's in Durham.

Last evening being the anniversary of "Auld Scotia's" patron Saint, a number of gentlemen, to be in keeping with their brethren in all parts of the world, on this night, sat down to a splendid repast prepared by "mine host" of the McAlister House. The table was loaded with the choicest viands,—everything being prepared to perfection, and a splendid representation of prosperity and plenty. After ample justice had been done by those present to the dainties set before them, F. MacRae, Esq., chairman, called upon Mr. Wm. Grant, a veteran Scot of the Township of Normanby, for an air upon the bagpipes, and which was responded to with such hearty good will that several of those present were fairly lifted to their feet, and after various gyrations around the room, everybody being in excellent humor by that time, the usual toasts were proposed. After an introductory address from the chairman, "Our Gracious Queen," followed by "God Save The Queen," led by Mr. Guerney, who has a fine voice for singing. The "Governor-General", and "Old St. Andrew's" followed by a Scotch song by Mr. Angus Patterson. "Commercial and Manufacturing Interests," coupled with the names of Messrs. Guerney, Davidson, Brill, Mockler and Harris, and responded to by those gentlemen. "The Legal Profession," responded to by Messrs. Pringle and McMillan. "Committee of Management," replied to by Messrs. Monroe, Robertson and Russell. "The Press," replied to by J. Townsend. "The Ladies," replied to by Messrs. D. Jackson, E. Guerney, E. D. McMillan, H. W. Mockler, R. D. Pringle and John Robertson. "The Host," replied to Mr. McAllister. Mr. John Robertson was then called upon to occupy the chair, when a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. F. MacRae, replied to by that gentleman. "The Health of Mr. Grant and thanks for his music on the bagpipes," replied to by Mr. Grant. "Friends from a Distance," replied to by Mr. Brill. "Auld Lang Syne" was sung and the social gathering was brought to a close, after one of the pleasantest and most social gatherings we have had the pleasure to be present at, as we may say for either spread of table, speeches or songs, no similar gathering was envied in our broad Dominion.

Bentinck.

The "Pain Killer" doctor is at present making his periodical tour through Bentinck, and says the demand for his medicine is simply astonishing.

Curiosity.—The other day Mr. A. Campbell found a full-grown potatoe bug embedded in the centre of a large potatoe, but, to his astonishment, could find no trace of how it got there, as the potatoe was perfectly whole and sound.

Has the Post Office Department been misinformed as to the real necessity of having Louise P. O. established on the 12th con., on the mail line between Crawford and Coverly, which are scarcely 5 miles apart? In a rural district so sparsely populated as is the North Western part of Bentinck, I fail to see the need of having two Post Offices for each School section.

It seems customary now-a-days for almost every young gentleman to escort to church, Sabbath after Sabbath, his Chiefest among ten thousand! Doubtless, this is but another step up the ladder of civilization, but the rev. gentleman who preached at Crawford the other day must not have been aware of this fact (?) or he would not have expressed such surprise at it. He evidently considered the youth of the locality very bashful, there being such a display of mutual affection and no "splicing," so he offered to unite in the bonds of matrimony any couple in the neighborhood who desired it and charge no fees. It is not yet known how many are seeking for a private interview with the benevolent cleryman.

Yours etc,
Citizen.

Nov. 28th, 1881.

Dundalk.

Mr. Isaac Traynor, D. L. S., has returned from surveying in the Touchwood Hills, Northwest, where he has been engaged for most of the summer. He is well and hearty.

Mr. James Deans, one of the most enterprising Hardware Merchants to be found in the Province, is erecting a new building next his store in Dundalk, 24 x 60 feet. The basement will be used for a storehouse and the upper story for public meetings.

Mr. H. Graham, Dundalk, is again enlarging his premises so as to be able to keep pace with his business.

Municipal matters in Proton are again beginning to attract attention and the different factions are marshalling their forces for the fray.

Edge Hill.

To the Editor of the Revew.

Sir, In your last issue I noticed that the farmers in the vicinity of Edge Hill have organized a Mutual Improvement Association for the purpose of discussing questions relating to their profession. Such a movement is undoubtedly a good one and I think if more of our farmers would form themselves into a similar organization they would find it much to their benefit. It will certainly be very interesting as well as instructive, having as its participants the flower of each family. It is hoped that those "picked" with so much muscular strength and clear brain will make the surroundings of Edge Hill so resound with their eloquence that the "dull boy" from the town will be seen standing aghast and deploring his stupidity. We hope that in future the pen of "Au Fait" will not be guilty of enforcing upon our minds the exalted abilities of his professionalists until they have exhibited them. B. V.

The Electric Light,

superceding as it does all other modes of illumination, and rivalled only by the glorious sunshine, will not be hailed with greater joy by mankind than is Burdock Blood Bitters, which is as far superior to all other blood purifiers and tonics as the electric light is superior to the old fashioned tallow dip. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula and all the foul humors and impurities of the blood. b195

The Land Act in Ireland.

Amid the voluminous literature published about Ireland, during the past few months it is possible that many of our readers have overlooked the provisions made by the Land Act at the time it was published. Indeed it is such a voluminous document that the average newspaper reader might be excused for giving it the go-by. And yet it is impossible fully to understand the despatches now arriving from that country without having some general idea of the provisions of the Act. To such as care for this information the following synopsis may suffice.

The avowed object of the Act is to secure to the tenant what has been called the three F's, viz. Fair rents, Free sale, and Fixity of tenure. Previous to the passage of this act the landlord could charge what rental he pleased and the tenant could only even on these terms have the place from year to year. If he made any improvements on his place the landlord would in all probability raise his rent and if the tenant who made the improvements demurred the place could be taken from him and rented to some one else, so there was no motive to induce the tenant to even try to make his house comfortable since he might be ousted from it or his rent increased.

The Act provides a tribunal to which the tenant may refer his case if he thinks the landlord is asking an exhorbitant rental. This tribunal will hear both landlord and tenant and any number of witnesses which either may bring as to the value of the land, its condition, the products it has yielded in the past, &c. After hearing all the evidence, a fair rental is put upon the place by the Commission, beyond which the landlord must not go. Under this Act when the tribunal fixes the fair rent of a place and the tenant goes on it on those terms the landlord cannot disturb him for fifteen years provided he pay his rent regularly at the appointed time and keep the place in as good order as when he got it. But if he fail in either of these respects, or if he sell liquor on the place, or sublet it, or obstruct the owner from entering it for running, hunting, viewing the estate, &c, for any or all of these offences he may be evicted or not as the land court may determine, but if evicted for non payment of rent, the tenant has the rigit within six months to redeem his holding and recover his tenancy by payment of the amount due.

The fifteen year clause is called the "statutary term." At the expiration of the term the tenancy lapses into its former status as an annual holding. But the tenant may again apply to the court to fix a fair rent, and in doing so no matter how greatly he may have improved the place no increase of rent is to be charged him on account of his own improvements. When they have again fixed a fair rent for him the place becomes his at that rent for another term of fifteen years.

The Free Sale clause has respect principally to cases where a tenant wishes to part with his place before the expiration of the statutory term, say to emigrate. In that case he has a right to sell his good-will of the place for the remainder of the term to any one person, but not more than one, and then only to such a person as the landlord approves. The landlord, however, has the option of purchasing his tenant's right for the remainder of the statutory term, and if they cannot agree as to the price, the Court can fix the amount. These provisions only apply to agricultural tenants and not to town or city property, and moreover only effect those in possession of holdings previous to the passing of the Act on the 22nd of August last, but any one renting a holding since that time has the benefit of the statutory term clause at the rental which may be agreed on between himself and his landlord.

The cases decided so far by the Land court have averaged a reduction of about 30 per cent to the tenant. This, if every tenant could at once avail himself of the provisions of the Act, would doubtless tend to quell a large amount of the existing dissatisfaction immediately. But at the rate the claims are being heard and the decisions given it will be years before all can have the fair rental fixed by the court. One lawyer has more than 2000 cases in his hands only fourteen of which have yet been disposed of. It has taken the court about a week to decide these. At that rate it will take 140 weeks to get through all the applications so far made by that one estate and before half of them are decided there may be a thousand or more fresh applications handed in to await the lagging processes of the law. There is another thing however to be feared by the tenants and that is that the landlords may take some combined legal or political action to frustrate the operations of the Act. We may hope, however, that this brief summary of its previous will assist our readers in watching intelligently the despatches which may come from time to time regarding that unhappy country.

Death of Rev. Dr Robb.—Information was received on Wednesday by mail of the death of the Rev. Dr. James Gardener Robb, at Galway, Ireland, on November 8th. The news is quite unexpected, and will be received with profound regret not only by the many personal friends whom he made while pastor of Cook's Church, Toronto, but by the whole Presbyterian body of Canada. Dr. Robb left Canada in January, 1879, and in the following March he was installed as the pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Galway, Ireland, and afterwards as Dean of Residences of Queen's College in the same city.

Two years ago James Black sold his farm in the County of Bruce for $2,000. On Wednesday, at London, he was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the County jail for being a common vagrant, having neither money nor friends.

The Weiland Scott Act petition was signed by 1,800 ratepayers, but only 1,610 voted for the Act. The actual majority against it was 758.

A concert was given in Palmerston the other night in aid of the fund for providing street lamps for that town, and made about $50.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—Cincinnati *Saturday Night.*

Rocky Saugeen.

To the Editor of the Review.

Sir,—I regret to have to intrude on your columns for what may appear to be a frivolous matter; for had not my name been mentioned in connection with a baseless insinuation nothing would induce me to do so. I should be sorry to impute wilful falsehood to your occasional correspondent from our locality, but such gross misstatements are reprehensible in the highest degree and contributions containing personal insuendoes likely to affect the reputation of one engaged in public business are contemptible under any circumstances. When however they are without foundation and form merely a part of a glossary of falsehoods they can safely be set down to either malice or a silly desire to write about something, without either matter or ability to do it. In connection with his interesting rigmarole about Mr. Bell, jr., there was no horse over the bank at all, so Mr. Bell could not very well have "helped them out." The statement that "his treatment at Mr. Gibbons was a poor recompense," I may add, is remarkable for a similar ratio of truth. Every hotel-keeper is occasionally subjected to annoyance from disorderly "scalawags," but I claim that it is due to the credit of this locality to state that such experiences have been comparatively few with me.

Owing to the location of my hotel we have occasionally a transient visitor who, after leaving Durham may be slightly exhilarated, yet even under such annoying circumstances I invariably make it a rule to extend every common courtesy to those who are boisterous on my premises from the effect of other people's liquor. Being under the impression that hotel keeping—properly carried out—is as honorable and necessary a calling as any other. I endeavor to the best of my ability to conduct my business lawfully and creditably and am quite content to leave the verdict with my numerous patrons, and if this scribbler again directs public attention to the Rocky Saugeen I merely recommed him to be careful not to report anything that never occurred. Neither is it desirable to have any allusions made that are either false or malicious. Who is this correspondent? Why does he not sign his name or at any rate proclaim his identity, that the public may appreciate him for what he is worth? Thanking you for the use of your columns, I am, Sir.

Yours truly,
Jos. Gibbons.

International Wheat Exchange.

Complimentary Echoes—Home and Continental.—Originals Held by Chas. T. Doyle and carried West.

Spring Hill Farm, Sept. 30th, 1881.

Chas. T. Doyleye, Esq., Walkerton.

Dear Sir,—On the arrival of your neat little "Traveller" I was much pleased with its description of your plan of an International Wheat Exchange of seed spring wheat; a plan which I trust may be of untold benefit to the farmers of Canada and the United States, if taken hold of by them. I trust there are enough of us to come forward with our samples and our *dollar* to back you up in your laudable endeavors to keep us supplied with reliable seed.

To show the profit that may be derived from obtaining good varieties I will give for the benefit of my brother farmers a short statement of the success I have had with the bushel of White Russian wheat I purchased from you in the spring of 1877, for which I paid five dollars while my neighbors laughed; but let them laugh who win. The average yield for four seasons was twenty five bushels per acre, all sold for seed at an average price of $1.47 per bushel, and the crop of 1881 now threshed has yielded twenty nine boxes (or bushels) to the acre from the machine. Compare this with the general run of spring wheat with fifteen bushels to the acre, at, we will say, $1.50 per bushel, and the result is $20.25 per acre in favor of the Russian. Of course these results have been obtained by sowing on good soil well prepared, and no man must expect to succeed unless he sows on such land; but good as all our old standing varieties of both fall and spring wheat have been they all appear from experience to fail after a number of years sowing in one locality, hence the necessity of exchanging and testing new varieties to take their place. If the farmers of the Dominion are alive to their own interests they will come forward and sustain you in your enterprise.

Trusting that your labors may be well remunerated, I am

Yours truly,
Richard Rivers,
Spring Hill Farm,
Walkerton, Ont.

P. S.—I might also say that I have taken first and second prizes wherever shown.
Richard Rivers.

The elections in Brazil have apparently resulted in the return of 72 Liberals and 50 Conservatives.

The American Consul-General at Vienna reports a destructive epidemic of rinderpest in Lower Austria.

On the 5th inst., the steamer *Albion* was lost while on a voyage from the mouth of the Sinh River to Carthagena, in South America. Thirty-two lives were lost, and the vessel and cargo, worth $30,000 were a total loss.

New Advertisements.

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Thoro'bred Berkshire Boar.

THE Subscriber has purchased a Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar, large breed, which he will keep for service on Lots 29 and 24, 2nd Concession, S. D. R., Glenelg.
A. & J. SEALEY.
Glenelg, Dec. 1, 1881. 2p195.

Working Oxen to Sell or Trade.

THE Subscriber has a Yoke of Good Working Oxen, which he will either sell or trade for one or two young horses, or a good working Mare. ANGUS McCORMICK.
Lot 28, Con. 2, E. G. R., Glenelg.
Glenelg, Dec. 1, 1881. b195.

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