

New Granges.

- 243 SAUSLEY.—Master, David Spence, Whittington; Secretary, James A. Spence, Whittington.
 244 THORNDALE.—Master, Robert McEuffer, Thorndale; Secretary, George F. Bryan, Thorndale.
 245 MOUNT PLEASANT.—Master, Henry Crews, Napanee; Secretary, Ira E. Groons, Napanee.
 246 UNION.—Master, Henry Wilcox, Selby; Secretary, Ira Higgins, Selby.
 247 WEST ZORA.—Master, James Smith, Embro; Secretary, James A. Ross, Embro.
 248 MANTICOK.—Master, John Lindsey, Manticoke; Secretary, Martin Buck, Jarvis.
 249 MITCHEL ROAD.—Master, Wm. Sterrit, St. Mary's; Secretary, Thomas Epplet, St. Mary's.
 250 ELM LEAF.—Master, Robert Coplin, Teeswater; Secretary, Robert Hutton, Teeswater.
 251 DUFEIN'S CREEK.—Master, John Height, Pickering; Secretary, Enos Reimer, Pickering.
 252 THISTLE.—Master, Robert Jamieson, West Lorne; Secretary, Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne.
 253 VICTORIA.—Master, Robert Wilkie, Rond Eau; Secretary, Oliver Lanson, Rond Eau.
 254 CRYSTAL STREAM.—Master, John Greason, Ravenna; Secretary, James Salter, Ravenna.
 255 ROSE OF THE WEST.—Master, A. A. Campbell, Lawrence Station, Secretary, Mungo McNabb, Cowal.
 256 MOUNTAIN VIEW.—Master, W. J. Block, Epping; Secretary, Wm. Dinkall, Epping.
 257 SIMCOE.—Master, Wm. Todd, Simcoe, Secretary, E. C. Carpenter, Simcoe.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The unprecedented success of our Order, which now numbers two hundred and fifty Granges, with a membership of nearly fourteen thousand, is such that must inspire in the mind of every Patron feelings of pleasure and satisfaction. We are now standing upon a firm foundation—a foundation supported by fourteen thousand of the agriculturists of Canada, whose hearts are in the cause. Our principles are before the people; we ask for them a careful examination. We are established for a purpose, and that purpose is to advance our interests, and at the same time the interests of all mankind. As agriculture is the rock on which the business of the country is built, it requires no argument to prove that whatever will be of advantage to the agricultural class will be of equal advantage to all others. The farmers of Canada are now on trial; the question is now to be solved—Are we able to discuss and master the questions which are so closely connected with our social and material advancement? Can we, as tillers of the soil, increase our profits and multiply the rewards of labor by organization and co-operation? Can we improve our social and intellectual capacities by the opportunities offered for a more frequent interchange of ideas and opinions, and the salutary influence of fraternal organizations? These are questions the future is to settle, and under such favorable auspices as are now before us, the experiment cannot fail—must not fail. The noble structure that we have reared will stand for ages, and under its shadow will be seen the ripened fruits of our labors. But to accomplish these great results we need the untiring energy, the unabated zeal, the hearty co-operation, of all our members, and with this the Grange will be a power to be felt. The past we will leave, the future is in our hands; let us now look around and see what we want, and then work together to accomplish the end. We require nothing unreasonable; we ask for the legitimate fruits of our labors; we ask to be relieved from burthens that tax our energies and earnings without compensation; we ask to be protected from the unsparing hands of monopolists; and we ask for equal protection upon our interests that are awarded to others. Patrons, in view of the important subjects before us, permit me to impress upon your minds the necessity of pressing forward with energy to the ultimate success of our work.

W. PEMBERTON PAGE,
Secretary Dominion Grange.

In a late circular the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange, very truthfully says: "There are many professional and trading men, and even some of our own brethren, who seem to think that the mission of the Grange is to fight everything and everybody. Never was there a greater mistake. If any body of men on earth mean 'peace on earth and good will to men,' it is the Grangers. We desire the prosperity of all good men. We have no antagonism to any honest calling, trade or profession. We want all to flourish and prosper, but we do not want them to be our masters. While other trades and professions are prospering, we want the farmers to prosper also. We want the 'man who holds the bread' to reap the fruits of his own labor, and not to have them go mainly into the pockets of the drones of society."

Granges and Leagues.

In a previous number of the ADVOCATE we referred to the Farmer's Leagues in the Maritime Provinces, and the great advantages of such a system to farmers. In one respect, at least, their working is similar to that of the Granges—their association is for their mutual improvement, and for their advancement in agricultural science and practice.

Under the heading, "Granges and Leagues," the *Colonial Farmer*, Fredericton, N. B., referring to those institutions, says: "Let the farmers of this Province stand together and they will be respected. Let them determine to maintain their independence in all matters—socially and politically—and there will soon be a change for the better." The *Colonial Farmer*, recopying an article from the *Montreal Star* on this subject, continues: "In the article alluded to the writer has referred to the political aspect of the New Brunswick Leagues, but does not state the matter altogether correctly;" and promises to refer to this part of the article in its next issue. When this promised reference is received we shall be able to compare the associations more closely. From what we know at present, it is our opinion that there is little to hold back the Leagues from becoming Granges.

The article referred to by the *Colonial Farmer* we give abridged. The relation of the Dominion Grange to politics will be seen in the Constitution of the Dominion Grange, republished in the supplement. It is definitely laid down, and the lines so plainly delineated that they can hardly be mistaken.

From the *Montreal Star*.

"AN AGRICULTURAL PARTY.—Within the last two years the farmers in portions of Ontario and a few localities in this Province, have been forming 'Granges,' or associations of agriculturists, somewhat after the system which is beginning to spread among the farmers of the United States. That these associations are gaining rapidly in popularity may be inferred from their increase in numbers from 24 in June, 1874, to 107 in June, 1875, in the Province of Ontario alone. The principal object of these associations is the promotion of a better system of agriculture, by enabling farmers to meet often, compare notes and make suggestions, as well as discuss public affairs, should circumstances suggest a necessity therefor. What Boards of Trade perform for cities, the Granges will probably attend to in the country, though their chief care will be to discuss matters connected with the appliances suitable for resuscitating worn-out soils, stock raising, butter and cheese making, and the various matters pertaining to husbandry. Although by far the greatest of our industries, none has, in the past, been so much neglected as agriculture, and there can be few more promising signs for the future of the country, than the movement toward the formation of Granges, and the determination at which the farmers appear to be arriving of looking after their own affairs and the interests of agriculture more vigilantly than heretofore. Hitherto the farmers have been treated to some extent like children. Governments have granted them aid, county and provincial exhibitions have been encouraged, and prizes offered for the best managed farms, without effecting any important benefits and possibly doing harm, by inducing the farmers to look less closely after their own affairs, which others appeared to be looking after for them."

[We do not acknowledge that the Government of this Province has treated us wholly as children. Our spirit of independence would revolt from such treatment; though in some matters they have been rather too much inclined to do for us what we would better do for ourselves.—Ed.]

"Mr. Barnard, Immigration and Colonial Agent, says, 'These Agricultural Societies have been in existence since 1818, in one shape or another. They have cost the country over a million and a half of dollars for annual grants alone. What results have they given?' This gentleman affirms in the most positive manner, that our Agricultural Societies have not yet produced the beginning of a general and gradual improvement amongst the mass of farmers. Mr. Barnard again reports to

the Government thus, after visiting most of the French-Canadian part of this Province: 'I have visited parishes which at one time were amongst the most fertile in the country; on farms which produced wheat with an extreme abundance for many years, nothing will grow but thin oats; the ditches are not kept up, water lies on the meadows in the fall, and consequently a considerable proportion is destroyed with the winter frosts. The stock is very badly wintered, and it has generally no better food in summer than the miserable weeds which grow on the hard baked ruined soil. The manure is as poor as the stock which produced it, and before any benefit is derived from it, nearly three-quarters of its value has been washed out or dried away, and consequently lost.' He concludes: 'Finally, Mr. Commissioner, it must be admitted, however reluctantly, that our agriculture suffers beyond all expression, and that it is high time to take the most energetic measures, if we intend to put a stop to this state of things, which is ruining the country and draining away its population.' With such an official statement before them, showing the effect of long and persistent efforts to foster agriculture by Government grants of money and Government inspection, the farmers deserve credit for adopting the measures necessary for trying how far union, discussion and efficient organization will go toward elevating themselves and their great industry to a higher position than that yet occupied. Though it is not likely that so sad a picture of worn out soil, and neglected and ruined agriculture, could be drawn of any other portion of the Dominion than the old French settlements referred to by Mr. Barnard, yet deterioration has been going on elsewhere. In Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there are many old farms not nearly so productive as they once were; and to restore such to their former fertility, by intelligent and careful husbandry, is the best work wherewith chiefly to occupy the attention of the Grangers and members of Leagues, who can, in this way, add immeasurably to the wealth of the country. In laboring to renovate the exhausted land, to improve the breeds of stock of various kinds, to ameliorate the quality of dairy produce and add to the quantity, and generally to promote the agricultural interest by the diffusion of intelligence and otherwise, the farmer's associations have a noble work in hand in which they will have the sympathies and good wishes of the entire community."

"At a New Brunswick meeting, Mr. Fairweather, one of the speakers, alluded to the political views of the League, laying down the motto 'Agricultural men to represent agricultural interests.' He urged his views, taking the ground that the agricultural interest is unfairly represented in the Legislature. On this head he said: 'The farmers own this country—have developed its agricultural resources; they number three-fourths of the electors of the country, and the question suggests itself, Is this body adequately represented? Should the advice of orators imbedded with Mr. Fairweather's views be generally followed, there will be a wonderful breach made in the old parties before another general election for the Dominion is likely to take place.'

Sickly Granges.

We believe that the Grange should be placed in the hands of good, sound, careful farmers, and when organization cannot be effected among men of such a class, it is better to wait. One source of weakness in many States has been the insane desire to get Granges organized regardless of the material composing them. When a Grange is organized with all classes of men in it, or when it has enlisted only the narrow minded or visionary, its career is generally short or uncertain in its results; but if founded on solid rock, if started by honest and intelligent farmers whose character is a guarantee of good work, it will invariably develop into an institution of great usefulness. We urge all deputies to guard carefully the gates, so that the start be made good. Take in only farmers, and get the best farmers of the neighborhood. The Grange, if properly constituted on the start, will take care of itself. It has freedom to take in such as will do it good, and power to reject such as come with self design.—Ed.

More fall wheat will be sown in Kansas this season than ever before. The acreage will exceed that of last year full twenty-five per cent. The drill is being used extensively—the best and only way to insure a crop.