

Business Directory.

DOMINION GRANGE.

S. W. Hill, Master, Ridgeville, H. Toet Overseer, Danville, P. Q., Stephen White, Lecturer, Charing Cross, D. Nixon, Steward, Grimsby, H. S. Loasee, Assistant Steward, Norwich, Wm Cole, Chaplain, Sarnia, J. P. Bull, Treasurer, Downview, W. Pemberton Page Secretary, Fonthill, J. Duncan, Gatekeeper, Richmond Hill, Sister Dvas, Ceres, Toronto; Sister Whitelaw, Pomona, Meaford; Sister Phillips, Flora, Schomberg; Sister Loasee, Lady Assistant Steward, Norwich

WEST LAMBTON DIVISION GRANGE.

At the last regular meeting of the West Riding of Lambton Division Grange, No. 6, the following officers were elected for the year 1876, viz. Master, Bro. Wm. Cole, Protective Grange, Overseer, John Hutchinson Western Star Grange, Lecturer, John Waddell, Western Star Grange, Steward, R. F. Marshall, Albert Grange, Assistant Steward, John Campbell, Colnville Grange, Treasurer, James Alexander, Smith Grange, Secretary, Silas Mills, Protective Grange, Chaplain, James Duncan, Osborne Grange, Gate Keeper, Benjamin Morgan, Western Star Grange, L. Assistant Steward, Sister Campbell, Colnville Grange, Ceres, Sister Hutchinson, Western Star Grange, Flora, Sister C. Waddell, Western Star Grange; Pomona, Sister J. Cole, Protective Grange.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN WALLACETOWN.

Wallacetown, Nov 29.—A Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is forming to-night in the Town Hall in this place. There is a good attendance of the boys and snow, and a prosperous lodge will no doubt be formed.

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 Crows, Napance, Secretary, Ira E. Grooms, Napance.
246. Union—Master, Henry Wilcox, Selby, Secretary, Ira Higgins, Selby.
247. West Zora—Master, James Smith, Embro P. O., Secretary, James A. Ross, Embro.
248. Manticook—Master, John Lindsey, Manticook; Secretary, Martin Buck, Jarvis.
249. Mitchell Road—Master, Wm. Sterritt, St. Mary's, Secretary, Thomas Epplet, St. Mary's.
250. Elm Leaf—Master, Robert Coplin, Teeswater, Secretary, Robert Hutton, Teeswater.
251. Duffin's Creek—Master, John Height, Pickering; Secretary, Enos Ruamer, Pickering.
252. Thistle—Master, Robert Jamieson, West Lorne, Secretary, D. Carmichael, West Lorne.
253. Victoria—Master, Robert Wilkie, Rond Eau, Secretary, Oliver Ransom, Rond Eau.
254. Crystal Stream—Master, John Grearson, Ravenna, Secretary, James Lotter, Ravenna.
255. Rose of the West—A. A. Campbell, Lawrence Station, Secretary, Mungo McNabb, Cowal.
256. Mountain View—Master, W. J. Black, Epping, Secretary, Wm. Drunkall, Epping.
257. Simcoe—Master, Wm. Todd, Simcoe; Secretary, E. C. Carpenter, Simcoe.
258. Union—Master, George Wood, Sebringville, Secretary, Peter Smith, Sebringville.
259. Artemesia—Master, Jacob Leets, Vandelewe, Secretary, John Weber, Vandelewe.
260. Gordon—Master, John Kerr, Cambleton, Secretary, A. McIntyre, Cambleton.
261. Islington—Master, Wm. Montgomery, Islington, Secretary, A. F. Thompson, Islington.
262. Collingwood—Master, Martin Bellerby, Thornbury; Secretary, Charles Hunt, Thornbury.
263. Low Banks—Master, Wm. Ayers, Low Banks; Secretary, John Root, Low Banks.
264. Mayflower—Master, D. Ferguson, Port Stanley; Secretary, Robert Jelley, Port Stanley.
265. Mount Hope—Master, David Deer, Collingwood, Secretary, Alex. Malcolm, Collingwood.
266. Maple Grove—Master, John Sharon, Wardsville, Secretary, David Gibb, Wardsville.
267. Agincourt—Master, Adam Eell, Agincourt, Secretary, George Elliott, Agincourt.
268. Charlotteville—Master, J. W. Shearer, Walsh; Secretary, Ira Maboc, Walsh.
269. Unionville—Master, H. P. Crosby, Unionville; Secretary, Wm. Robinson, Unionville.
270. Magar—Master, Wm. Magar, Whitevale, Secretary, D. S. Turner, Whitevale.
271. Mount Zion—Master, Hugh Mobray, Kinsale, Secretary, J. E. Jones, Balsam.
272. Milford—Master, C. McCutney, Milford, Secretary, J. Ackerman, Milford.
273. Walacetown—Master, John Galbraith, Iona Station; Secretary, J. R. Gore, Walacetown.
274. Argyle—Master, J. P. McIntyre, Tiverton; Secretary, J. McNoughton, Tiverton.
DIVISION GRANGE.
22. Oxford—Master, Jonathan Jarvis, Ingersoll; Thos. Choate, Sec., Ingersoll.

The Farm.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF STOCK IN WINTER.

Whatever our differences of opinion in regard to the advantages of close and nearly air tight quarters for stock, there is, among intelligent and practical men, no dispute as to the great economy of providing proper shelter from storms. As lumber is now very cheap, this may be done at very trifling expense by using pine boards for roofing, and by setting posts in the ground and boarding up the sides. Very comfortable stables and sheep houses may be constructed of plank. It would seem as if this cheap and convenient shelter was within the reach of all, as the expense would be saved in feed the first winter. There is, we think, very little economy in allowing cattle to run loose in open sheds. We waste too much room. If cattle are kept in doors they should be tied up. We use double stails, about seven feet wide, with manger large enough to feed shock corn, hay, etc. (say two feet high and twenty inches wide), and tie with chains.

Some of our Shorthorn breeders, we observe, have low mangers—low enough for cattle to get their feet into them. This is following the English practice, which, where the cattle were confined in stanchions, or tied, with a large ring to slide up and down on a round pole or iron rod, may have been proper. But where a chain is used with three branches, one of which (say twenty-two inches long) is attached to the manger, there is no excuse for these low English structures for feeding. An earth floor answers for cows, with a flat piece of timber at the rear set in the earth, behind which there should be a depression for the droppings. For bulls there should be a plank floor, or stone or brick pavement.

Having provided proper shelter, we should feed with a view to keeping up the condition of our stock through the winter. The practice which often prevails of allowing cattle that are in high condition in the fall to lose from one to three hundred pounds during the winter, is not only the loss of this quantity of beef, but of all the feed consumed during the winter, besides the great disadvantage of starting on grass in the spring with a thin and unthrifty lot of cattle. In our opinion this is the principal reason for the impression that breeding and raising steers is unprofitable.

All young stock, colts, calves and lambs should have meal or grain the first winter, for this is the time to lay the foundation for future excellence and profit. For calves and lambs there is no feed that pays better than shorts and bran—we mean the old-fashioned shorts or middlings; with this we may profitably mix shelled corn for calves, and oats for lambs. For colts nothing can take the place of oats.

We wish to impress upon the inexperienced breeder the great importance of keeping up the best possible condition in the young stock during the first winter, here is where poor keeping never fails to prove disastrous, and where the more liberal expenditure for nutritious food makes the most profitable return. It is also most important that suitable shelter should be provided for stock at this age. There is the same necessity for nutritious food and proper shelter for cows in milk, and it is as cruel as it is unprofitable to allow these useful and most profitable animals to run out exposed to the storms of winter, with a poor or scanty supply of food. The young stock over one year old, with the dry cows, will do very well.

The Granger is the only paper devoted to the interests of Patrons in Canada. Only 50 cents per annum. Full of Grange news. Every Patron should subscribe.

THE GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSE.

In the prize lists of all our State and local agricultural exhibitions we find in the horse department a class for general purpose horses, and by farmers this is regarded as the most important class in this division.

In our last number it was noted that the "horse of all work" was a myth that could not be realized—which, in one sense, is true. The heavy draft horse used in drays in some of our cities, and about coal and iron mines, etc., is of little value for any other service, and we cannot breed horses with proper action for what we require in the general purpose class with sufficient weight and strength for the work of a regular draft horse.

What, then, is intended in the American classification of horses for general purposes? According to our understanding, such a horse is required to have sufficient action for a pace of six or eight miles per hour on the road, in carriage or buggy, and to make a fair riding nag. He must, moreover, have weight and strength enough for the ordinary work of the farm; should be 15 1/2 to 16 hands high, and of—say 1,200 lbs. weight. He should be of a strong, low, bony and muscular frame. He ought to be intelligent and of good temper, clever and tractable.

This class, or horses that are used for these general purposes, constitute the great majority, perhaps nine-tenths of all the horses in the United States, and yet, strange as it may seem, there is less attention paid to the breeding of this class than any other.

How should these animals be bred? Or, to put the question in a more practical form, what system should be adopted by American breeders to improve our general stock with a view to producing the highest excellence in this class?

The late Edward Harris, of Morristown, N. J., an excellent authority, and the earliest importer of the Percheron breed, when asked if a cross of that blood would not give us the animal we wanted for a general purpose horse, answered that, "So far from considering these horses capable, by any crossing, of producing the very best horse for all purposes—that is to say, the best horse for all work—I believe if I had my time to live over again, and had a very large landed estate, and unlimited supply of the 'dust' I could produce that horse by breeding from the English thoroughbred racer."

In Great Britain carriage or coach horses were bred by breeding the thoroughbred stallion to the Cleveland bay mare, and in some cases to the Clydesdales. The weight-carrying English hunter—now thoroughbred usually, and always nearly so—is frequently a model of what a horse of all work ought to be. Sometimes these horses, when of faultless pedigree, are nearly seventeen hands high, and yet on short legs, and therefore of extraordinary strength. We mentioned having seen, last year, a thoroughbred horse of this description in the possession of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Canada, weighing, if we are not mistaken, over 1,200 lbs. when scarce three years old. This wonderful colt was bred by Mr. Grimstead, Lexington, Ky. Such a horse, if his progeny should inherit his stoutness, would be of incalculable value as a sire. And yet we suppose that, owing to the fact that but little interest is taken in breeding stock of this useful class, stallions of this description can be purchased at very low rates.

It is obvious that the great difficulty in the way of improving our stock of general-purpose horses is the want of proper sires. In cattle, sheep and swine, we have established breeds, producing the very type we wish to produce, and so it is with the class of draft horses and thoroughbred racers, but none of these present exactly the type we want for the horse of all work. As we have said, we sometimes have a thoroughbred horse of sufficient size and strength to answer the purpose. But the question is, will they get a progeny possessing the same desirable qualities? In some instances, we know they have, and that their peculiarities have been inherited by the offspring to the second and third generations.

We appeal to intelligent and public-spirited breeders to give more attention to breeding stallions of this class, by crossing stout thoroughbred horses on large mares that are well bred. Certainly the benefit conferred upon the public will be great, and we are of opinion that it would not be unprofitable.—T. C. J., in National Live Stock Journal.

Breeders will find the Granger an excellent medium for advertising. Look at our rates.

GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORNS AT TORONTO.

\$90,780 REALIZED.

The Convention of Shorthorn Breeders in Toronto was suitably wound up on Friday by a great sale of shorthorn cattle at the Crystal Palace grounds. Previous to the sale, luncheon was partaken of, on the invitation of Colonel Taylor, of London, Mr. J. R. Craig and General Sumner, of Cincinnati. Hon. Geo. Brown presided, and the report was attended by nearly all the distinguished American and Canadian Shorthorn breeders, who have been present at the Convention, as well as the Mayor and a number of Aldermen, &c. The usual toasts were given, and the sale commenced, bidding being lively. Mr. J. R. Page, of Sennett, N. J., was auctioneer, and the following were the purchasers and prices of

COL. TAYLOR'S HERD.
Peri Oxford, T. L. McKeen \$1,700
Bonnie Red Rose 2nd, E. L. Harrison, Morley, N. Y. 1,150
Rose Sharon 1st, Hon. G. Brown 450
Rose Sharon 3rd, same 350
Rose Sharon 4th, same 310
Tuberoso 12th, A. M. Winslow & Sons, Putney, Vt. 1,000
Lady Barrington 2nd, B. B. Groom & Son, Winchester, Ky. 925
Lady Barrington 3rd, Hon. G. Brown 600

SUMMARY.
8 females, av. \$904.37. Total \$3,435
The following were amongst the higher prices of the other animals:—

14th Medora, Mr. Slater, moss 1,650
2nd Lady Barrington, G. B. Groom, Ky. 925
5th Cambridge Queen, Mr. Grigsby, Ky. 560
3rd Constance of Lyndale, Mr. Pond, C. 1,500
7th Constance of Lyndale, Mr. Barbee, Ky. 1,600
Lady Francie, Mr. Boulton, Cobourg 200
Moselle, Mr. Saell, Edmonton 1,225
Ruby Duchess, Mr. Grigsby, Ky. 9,075
Saurise, Mr. Terril, Conn. 1,400
6th Lady Scaphins, Mr. Snell 1,800
Kirklevin ton Duchess, Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Montreal 4,000
Duchess of Huron, Mr. Grigsby, Ky. 2,900
Duchess of Cambridge, A. L. Phillips, Mich. 2,750
11th Duchess of Springwood, John Snell, Edmonton 2,000
5th Duchess of Springwood, Hon. Geo. Brown 2,050
12th Duchess of Springwood, W. E. Symmes, Ky. 2,210
13th Duchess of Springwood, E. L. McKay, Penn. 1,600
Corless, Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Montreal 2,400
Alice Mand, Hon. G. Brown 250
12th Tuberoso, Mr. Winslow, Vermont 1,000
Nelly Gwynne, Mr. Slater, Mass. 750
3rd Oxford Gwynne, Mr. Slater, Mass. 750

The Granger is the name of a new periodical printed monthly in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada. It is issued by Messrs. W. L. Brown & Co. London, Ontario, Canada, and is a very solid paper.—Farmer's Friend, Mechanicsburg, Penn.

DON'T ROB THE SOIL.

HISTORICAL WARNINGS.

Centuries ago the Valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates were the granaries of the world, a vast fertile plain supporting millions of people, the seat of the most renowned cities of the world, enriched by the waters and alluvial deposits of two great rivers, it seemed that its soil was inexhaustible. But twenty centuries have rolled away since its exhausted fields have been forsaken, and those bleak and barren fields still lie un reclaimed. Europe, too, patronized experience's dear school, and now she searches every nook and corner of the earth, from the Catacombs of Egypt to the phosphate beds of America, to recruit her exhausted soil. We, as a people, are young, but we, too, have had our experience.

Old Virginia raised tobacco, and for three hundred years the world chewed and spit, chewed and spit of old Virginia, till her once fertile soil became too poor to even produce a negro. Ohio, too, she once won the harvests golden crown; that golden sheaf for many years adorned her brow. But years told, and a fair sister seized the golden grain, and proudly, in defiance, wore it. Her triumph was short, that golden star moves to its setting, and one by one her younger sisters wear it.

History tells it, experience proves it, the chemist shows it that to the soil we must return the elements we take. These returned, nature, free from cost, supplies the vivifying powers that yield the bounteous crops.

Then these two twin rules of nature's decalogue, we read,—

"Thou must not steal my soil,

Thou must not steal my children's bread."

Farmers, are we guiltless! Have we not taken from the soil what we cannot repay? Have we not taken the life and substance of our land to the cities, and sold it for a whistle, true a golden whistle, but a whistle still! Did we make those cities return to us the debris of that crop, that we might repay to nature what she loaned? Do we not take our lands to the market and sell them by the cart load? I fear too truly that we do. But now comes home the inquiry, what is the remedy? I see but one, and the day of that, I fear, afar off. Food must command such prices as to secure the labor necessary to maintain the farm in all its fertility. Better all the machinery and contrivances of man, all the cities of his folly go to destruction than that the earth be robbed of her life giving elements. Let those remain and all the rest can be restored. But twenty centuries have passed and Babylon and Nimvah have not rebuilt themselves. Then comes the question have we not overbuilt our cities? have we not gathered around the densely crowded cities, towns and villages unnecessarily? What business calls so many of us there? Economy demands that the products of the farm should be consumed upon or near the farm, if possible.

Two legitimate objects congregate men together the one to manufacture, the other to transact the business of exchange and commerce. The manufacturer can now command the raw material at the place he chooses, and often finds the densely populated city a poor locality. But Barter and Traffic have piled high the bricks and mortar, and ensconced themselves in cosy palaces; yet you or I can sit in your little depot, and in one week buy and sell, receive and pay for, more than your township uses in a year.

Then why the folly of these cities? They are costly toys, I fear more costly than we would think. Upon our cities the labor of millions are spent, to build, and to pull down, and to rebuild. That labor is taken from the farm and factory, and what have we in return? Some hundred thousand reveling in wealth and luxury, millions who know not where to earn their bread, pride and poverty side by side, idleness and folly strutting hand and hand, debauchery and vice in all their forms, a seething cauldron of contagious and loathsome diseases; millions of human forms wasted away in their foul and polluted atmospheres, a decimated phalanx that demands constant recruits from the country, and all this to transact for our country what less than a hundred thousand men might do.

They have drawn from the farm its wealth and its youth, and not resting here, those yawning gulfs of destruction are exhausting the soil of its elements of fertility.

We can boast of no lands more fertile than once were those of the Tigris and Euphrates; but their cities drew from them their last elements of fertility, and they, with their pride and their folly, lie buried in the desolate lands that they wasted.—Cincinnati Bulletin.

The Granger is the only paper devoted to the interests of Patrons in Canada. Only 50 cents per annum. Full of Grange news. Every Patron should subscribe.

KEEPING EGGS FRESH.

The most convenient and satisfactory way to keep eggs fresh is to take an old tin pail and punch numerous holes in its bottom and sides, and, after filling it with fresh eggs, lower it into a kettle of melted tallow as hot as can be without burning one's finger when thrust into it, then lift the pail out quickly, and the tallow will flow out, leaving a thin coating on every egg. Remove the eggs from the pail, and pack them on their ends in a keg or barrel. Place in a cool cellar until wanted for use. Eggs have been kept thus for more than six months—so fresh that expert judges supposed they were fresh. The eggs being so much colder than the melted tallow, a thin covering of cold tallow will be formed almost instantly, which will render the shell impervious to the air.

Stock Sales are reported regularly in the Granger.