

Business Directory.

Dominion Grango.

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Now Granges

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277, Gosport - M. E. Bogart, Master, Gosport; Thomas W. Baggot, Secretary
278, Eldorado - Hiram Andrews, Master, Clarkburg; Walter Hartman, Secretary, Clarkburg
279, Mono - John Rusk, Master, Mono Mills; Henry Carson, Secretary, Mono Mills
280, Springfield - George Vickers, Master, Grimsby; F. E. Knott, Secretary, Grimsby
281, Willowdale - E. Golding, Master, Newton Brook; J. R. Lindsay, Secretary, Newton Brook
282, Kelvin - Wm. Freeman, Master, Scotland; A. Freeman, Secretary, Kelvin
283, Silver Hill - E. W. Syrell, Master, Silver Hill; John Hunter, Secretary, Silver Hill
284, Craighill - Andrew Fleming, Master, Craighill; John Penhall, Secretary, Craighill
285, Kendall - Neil Stewart, Master, Kendall; John Henry, Secretary, Kendall
286, Rond Eau - R. McTitchie, Master, Morpeth; Wm. Reynolds, Secretary, Morpeth
287, South Stukely - Wm. R. Knowlton, Master, South Stukely, Quebec; N. D. Leune, Secretary, South Stukely, Quebec
288, Maple Valley - J. Dick, Master, Maple Valley, Ont.; H. A. Hay, Secretary, Maple Valley
289, Howard and Orford Union Grango - J. H. Elber, Master, Palmyro; John Luxton, Secretary, Palmyro
290, Cherrywood - John Thom, Master, Cherrywood; James Laughlin, Secretary, Cherrywood
291, Brougham - E. Barceally, Master, Brougham; N. T. Stephenson, Secretary, Brougham
292, Queen of the Lake - James Sudden, Master, Lakelet; R. H. Ferguson, Secretary, Lakelet
293, Venus Star - John McLure, Master, Churchville; James Dale, Secretary, Churchville
294, Badoon - Robert Rankin, Master, Chatham; Donald Angus, Secretary, Chatham
295, Union - Wm. Sollitt, Master, Cayuga; W. T. Anthony, Secretary, Cayuga
296, Evelyn - James Evans, Master, Evelyn; John Mooney, Secretary, Evelyn
297, Adelaide Excelsior - Wm. Buck, Master, Strathroy; John Cherthly, Secretary, Strathroy
298, Oak Grove - Wm. Clement, Master, Mt. Brydges; John Bond, Secretary, Mt. Brydges
299, Shirley - John Mowbray, Master, Shirley; William McGill, Secretary, Prince Albert
300, Elgin - John Ferguson, Master, Daniel McKillop, Secretary
301, Carnick - John Buchard, Master, Clifford; James Johnson, Secretary, Midway
302, Oro - Luke Peasall, Master, Mitchell Square; W. H. Rathbone, Secretary, Mitchell Square
303, Rugby - Duncan Anderson, Master, Rugby; H. G. Laster, Secretary, Rugby
304, Mitchell - George Johnson, Master, Mitchell; Ephraim Bradhouse, Secretary, Mitchell
305, Silver Crook - Dugald Currie, Master, Collingwood; Charles Clarke, Secretary, Collingwood
306, Pretty River - James Taylor, Master, Notawa; Andrew Lanhne, Secretary
307, Rising Star - E. Williams, Master, Mitchell; Wm. J. McLogan, Secretary
308, Centerville - D. A. Lucas, Master, Centerville; C. A. Carscallen, Secretary, Centerville
309, Moscow - James Switzer, Master, Carleton East; C. N. Lucas, Secretary, Moscow
310, Colborne - Alexander Glen, Master, Carlow; John S. Carce, Secretary, Carlow
311, East York - Henry Johnson, Master, L'Amour; Wellington Clark, Secretary, Lanxang
312, New England - D. K. Ellis, Master, Kimberley; John Wiley, Secretary, Kimberley
313, Farmers' Relief - Thomas Clark, Master, Watford; Wm. Fuller, Secretary, Watford
314, Harriston - Wm. Arnold, Master, Harriston; Thomas Caracaldan, Secretary, Harriston
315, Unity - James Rushton, Master, Ridge town; Reuben Mattice, Secretary, Ridgctown
316, Avon - Lorenzo Moses, Master, Avonton; Thomas Armstrong, Secretary, Avonton
317, Balmoral - Simeon Chimes, Master, Balmoral; John H. Bast, Secretary, Balmoral
318, Brock - Adam Thier, Master, Cannington; Charles Dunkin, Secretary, Cannington

DIVISION GRANGES.

23, Beaver Valley.
24, Prince Albert - Robert Gardner, Master, Farquhar; James Gillespie, Secretary, Cromarty
25, Ontario - Andrew Orris, Master, Whitby; W. V. Richardson, Secretary, Pickering
London Division Grango - Jas. Evans, Master, W. L. Brown, Secretary
Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Granges for 1876, so far as heard from.
Halton No. 3 - Master, H. Robinson, Secretary, J. Wales
Milton No. - Master, G. Brownridge, Secretary, H. E. Wilnot
Merton No. - Master, Alex Ackman, Secretary, Benj. F. Johnson
Belmore No. 112 - Master, John Johnson; Secretary, D. D. Green
Howack No. 111 - Master, Thomas Bolton, Secretary, A. Drummond
Farmer's Relief No. - Master, Thomas Clark, Secretary, Wm. Fuller
Royal Oak No. - Master, Dr. Hanson, Secretary, D. McKenzie
Middlesex Grango, Ekfrid - Master, John Oglivie
Arva - Master, Joshua Jackson, Secretary, Wm. Elliott
Bryanston - Master, Edward Roberts
Iona No. 204 - Master, N. McPhail, Secretary, John Rogers

Grango No. 111 - Master, Thomas Bolton; Secretary, A. Drummond.
Hyr - Master, Jos. Ferguson; Secretary, Robt. Hobbs.
Belmont Division Grango - Master, Wm. Anderson, Royal Oak Grango, Secretary, A. Drummond, Hope Grango.

Veterinary.

Our Veterinary Department is under the charge of competent practitioners who will answer all questions pertaining to diseases of horses and cattle. If you want any information, write to the Granger.

Parturient Fever.

Generally known to breeders as milk fever is one of the most fatal complaints that we have to contend with among cattle in this country. We will try to give some of the symptoms peculiar to this disease, the mode of treatment and, perhaps, better than all, a preventative. We find the disease generally attacking cows in high condition, especially those giving large quantities of milk. It seldom attacks cows at the first time of calving, but generally at the birth of the third or fourth calf. They are more liable to it in the summer than the winter season. The first symptom of the disease is a restlessness of the hind legs, and shivering of the muscles of the hind extremity, raising one leg to the belly then the other, if made to move, will have a weak, staggering gait, the udder will be tumified, and a discontinuation in the secretion of milk; the eyes have a peculiar stare, the mouth and extremities hot, the pulse and breathing quickened.

In the second stage of the disease more alarming symptoms are set up, the brain is now more or less involved; she shakes her head, staggers, and falls down, and is unable to rise again, the eye becomes fixed and glassy and insensible to the touch; the head is in all probability turned backwards on the shoulder or towards the flank, and occasionally tossing it violently from side to side; there will be loss of sensation in the hind extremities, which may be known by trying with a pin or sharp instrument; the breathing now becomes stertorous, the power of swallowing is entirely gone, owing to paralysis of the pharynx, and medicine administered at this period frequently passes through the larynx to the lungs, setting up violent irritation of that organ, which in itself would be sufficient to cause death; obstinate constipation of the bowels sets in; the urine also ceases to be voided; convulsions recur from time to time, until death puts an end to her suffering.

Treatment in the early stage is generally attended with success. When the first symptoms appear, give powerful cathartics, followed up by repeated strong stimulants. Apply strong counter irritants to the region of the spine and loins; keep the body warm by covering with a heavy rug, using friction to the extremities; have the milk drawn from the udder at short intervals, give injections every two hours until the bowels move freely, should super-purgation set in, which frequently happens in favorable cases, it may be overcome by the use of tonics and mild astringents, after the second day give nerve stimulants, if the brain is affected, use ice or cold water to the head. Good nursing and generous diet, with soft, sloppy food, will be required for some time, until the animal regains her usual health and vigor.

Preventative means are often attended with success when properly instituted. Cows in high condition and giving large quantities of milk should receive, before calving, low diet of a laxative nature; also giving a mild dose of Epsom salts a short time before calving, have the udder drawn regularly as soon as it shows signs of fullness; she should be kept in a comfortable and well-ventilated place.

Cows once attacked with this disease should not be allowed to have calver again, it would be much better to feed them for the butcher, as a second attack of the disease would in all probability end in death.

WILSON & TENNENT, Veterinary Surgeons, London.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

EDITOR GRANGER, - Having heard the rumor of foot and mouth disease being prevalent in our vicinity, I took the earliest opportunity of inquiring into the truth of the report, and accordingly deputed J. H. Wilson and C. B. Rudd, veterinary surgeons of London, to inquire into the affair, to which they submit the following report.

LIONEL E. SHIPLEY, Member Board Agriculture, Ontario.

At the request of Mr. L. E. Shipley, member of the Board of Agriculture, Ontario, we, the undersigned, respectfully submit the following report - That we visited the farm of Mr. Kains, near Byron, in reference to the alleged foot and mouth disease. After having carefully examined his stock, we find that some of them are laboring under a mild attack of aphtha or sore mouth, which we consider might be brought on by their constant feeding on corn stalks, irritating the mucous membrane of the mouth - but not the malignant type of foot and mouth disease as was previously represented to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. As regards the lameness in the feet, we have repeatedly seen cases much worse, and never transmitted to animals away from the farm.

J. H. WILSON, Veterinary Surgeon C. B. RUDD, London, Jan. 12, 1876.

KENT DIVISION GRANGO - This body meets in the town of Chatham on the 19th and 20th inst. A large attendance is expected. Some important questions affecting the welfare of the Order will be brought before the meeting. This vicinity is a strong-hold of the Order.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Grango will meet in Brantford on Tuesday February 1st.

Woman's Position and Influence in the Grango.

If it be said disparagingly of woman that her easy credulity and confiding nature involved her race in the fearful consequences of sin, by transgressing Eden's law, whose penalty made our daily bread dependent on daily toil, it should also be said to her honor, that when the Messiah, in fulfillment of his great purpose of restitution, tell into the power of his blood-thirsty enemies, woman was his constant, unflinching friend, the first to show him sympathy, the last to leave the foot of the cross, the first to brave the fearful power of the Roman sentinel in visiting his grave. To woman he made his first appearance after his resurrection. Woman first proclaimed to the world the foundation of the Christian hope, "Christ is risen," a risen redeemer.

Through the whole history of our race in its long struggle from barbarism to civilization, woman has contributed her full share. Her influence has been invoked and freely given in every effort to elevate the social and moral condition of man. In the lowest depths of barbarism, in her degraded and servile condition, her noble instincts, mercy to humanity, have ever shone out with peculiar brilliancy.

Those who laid broad and deep the foundations of our order, wisely associated woman with us in membership. In rural occupations, more than elsewhere she is the constant and necessary co-worker with man. Why should she not aid, by her influence and active labor, in elevating the farming class to a higher social position? Could it be hoped or expected that man would rise unless woman rose beside him? Unless her full powers too, were brought into the work! Ought she not for her own and for her children's sake, have an equal share in this great work?

Viewing the question from this standpoint, our order has assigned her equal powers and equal privileges with her brother man. Will she neglect or abuse these privileges, and become less true to her domestic relations? Less the mother, sister, wife, friend?

Woman's influence in our order is eminently practical, she views our position and objects as an earnest reality, she knows that a failure in our order, means for her and her children, a more slavish life in the future. Every measure designed to advance the interest, improve the intellectual, social and financial condition of the farmer, will receive her sanction and support.

The great distinguishing tenets of our order, kind and humane treatment of the domestic animals, the prevention of irritating and expensive litigation, the correction of that useless and dangerous habit of asking and receiving credit in our neighborhood business transactions, a more thorough education for our children, elevating our class to a higher social, moral and intellectual condition, are in accordance with her natural instincts, and to secure these objects, woman will labor as assiduously, as persistently as man.

Woman as a social element of our order has a marked influence, she refines and elevates our social intercourse in the Grange, coarser natures are held in restraint. Gentleness when combined with true courage and strength, is the highest type of true manhood; and woman's presence tends to develop these characteristics in man; coarse language and angry passions are suppressed in her presence. Purity of thought, purity of language, kind and humane deportment must mark the gentleman in woman's society. For man in the rough, there is no better chisel, no better polish than the purer instincts and high strung nature of woman.

Her aesthetic influence must not be overlooked. There is a greater striving after neat personal appearance than if she were not present, slovenly habits are corrected, the comb and brush, and boot polish are laid under contribution, and the Grange appears in holiday attire.

When woman, whose love for beauty is a passion, appears in the Grange, as she often does, she lets her light shine and stirs up thought on the subject of rural embellishments, she recommends to her brothers and sisters both by precept and example the delights of home adornments, both in and out of doors; she encourages them to plant flowers for fragrance and beauty; trees for shade and fruit, thus rendering home that attractive centre, around which a family's love shall cling and cluster, and to which the weary one, when faint and worn in the great battle of life, shall return for rest and comfort.

Woman has an influence in the Grange, but in its force and extent, she is yet far below her privilege, like man, she must strive for broader and purer life, higher moral and intellectual culture, a deeper and wider influence; she must come out of the narrow inclosure of useless gossip, and hard-eyed envy, and enter wider fields of active investigating thought, and broader sympathy. Let her then modestly, but bravely endeavor to fill the wider sphere, which our order accords her, improving every power, and every opportunity in fitting herself for the great work - the social, moral and intellectual elevation of her race. - Can. Grange Bulletin.

An Error.

A due regard is not always observed to our obligation to keep secret the work of our order. Our business arrangements are often divulged without any intention of wrong doing. Patrons give some friend, or perhaps some member of his family, information as to some of the advantages we derive from our connection with the order. This is wrong. Each one should always remember that they are pledged to strict secrecy in regard to all information of every kind they receive in the Grange.

No one has any right to divulge to an outsider what occurs within our gates - not a word spoken or an act taken of any kind. The business arrangements confided to us are not our own. They belong to others, and we have no right, either morally or legally, to use the property of others in such a way that the owners thereof may be injured by our act.

Education in the Grango.

Nothing would lift the Grango into the sympathy and countenance of good people everywhere, nothing would place our sons and daughters, our class, and profession sooner to the front than a high standard of scholarship in all our Granges. Perfection in every part of household economy is a rare accomplishment. A rich man may build a palace, a woman, with all the refinement and skill that culture can shed upon her, can do more. By the intertwining of her disposition and wit, with the flowers that God ever grows about such women, she can make the sweetest of homes out of a cabin. Can we catch this sunbeam ideal in our cup? We, as men, need to know more as to political economy, jurisprudence, co-operation, trade, commercial practice and relations, of the science, cost, remedies, elements in agriculture, how to purchase, by labor and dollars, the real, and be able to resist the cost of vanities and humbugs. That education must be the bulwark and hope of our order, our sword-arm in adversity, its originators evidently saw, when they called one of the chief officers of a subordinate grange Lecturer; and further in the constitution regulating all granges, and which every man is sacredly bound to maintain, the duties of this office are clearly stated and strictly enjoined.

Ten Rules to be Observed in Making Butter.

In making good butter there are several nice operations to be gone through with, which require an eye to cleanliness, forethought, and some little experience.

- 1. On milking, clean, fast, yet gently, regularly twice a day, depends the success of the dairyman. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd, better pay double the price for good ones.
2. Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pans, about half full each, will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk if in but one pan; the reason of this is the great surface.
3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather, the cream rises much quicker, the milk keeps sweet much longer, the butter is of a better color, and churns in one half the time.
4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes lapped; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost.
5. Churning, whether by hand or otherwise, should occupy forty to fifty minutes.
6. Washing in cold, soft water is one of the preserving qualities of butter, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle, very hard water is charged with lime, and must, in a measure, impart to it alkaline properties.
7. Salting is done with the best kind of ground salt, the quantity varies according to the state in which the butter is taken from the churn - if soft, more, if hard less; always taking the taste for the surest guide.
8. First working, after about twenty-four hours, is for the purpose of giving the butter greater compactness.
9. Second working takes place at the time of packing, and when the butter has dissolved the salt, that the brine may be worked out.
10. Packing is done with the hands or with a butter mail, and when butter is put into wooden vessels, they should be soaked two or three days in strong brine before using. After each packing, cover the butter with a wet cloth, and put a layer of salt upon it; in this way the salt can be removed at any time, by simply taking hold of the edges of the cloth.
Butter made in this way will keep any length of time required.

Value of Leached Ashes.

In conversation with an agricultural friend, some time since, he mentioned that he had found great benefit from the application of old leached ashes to wheat, especially on sandy soils. In one instance, one hundred bushels of ashes per acre, spread on the soil after the wheat was sown, gave him an increase of ten bushels per acre. He has spots on his farm where he can see the beneficial effect of unleached ashes, applied nine years ago, every time the lot is sown with wheat. He has tried unleached ashes with no benefit to wheat, though he thinks them good for corn. To what is the fertilizing property of old leached ashes owing? We cannot definitely answer this question. We are inclined to think, however, that it is owing in some way to a substitution of the alkali ammonia for the potash and soda, which have been leached out. It may be that they contain the double salt of silicate of alumina and soda, to which clay owes its power of retaining ammonia. If this is the case, by adding leached ashes to a sandy soil, we add ammonia, or at least, the means of retaining the ammonia brought to the soil by rain from the atmosphere, and that, too, in the best condition for assimilation by the plant. Taking this view, it would follow that the older the ashes, and the more they had been exposed to rain, the better and stronger they would be for manure.

But whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the cause or reason of the fertilizing value of leached ashes, all agree that they are valuable for wheat on sandy soils. There are in many parts of the country old ashories, from whence leached ashes can be obtained at a mere nominal price, and it is truly surprising that they are not more extensively used. The fall is the best time to apply them, though they might be spread on the wheat while more or less snow is on the ground in the winter, to advantage.