

missionary work, by inducing a love of the beautiful; they would relieve the profession from a scandal; save thousands of dollars to a class of people who can ill afford to be robbed of them; and at the same time can be breeding up a numerous class of customers whose wants will grow by what they feed upon.

A Young Missourian after Mr. Julyan.

Mr. Julyan's sensible article in our June number, on "The Education of Farmers' Sons," was copied among other papers by the *Missouri Farmer*. In reply to Mr. Julyan, that journal prints a communication from one who describes himself as "a country lad," "a farmer's son," "yet in the midst of my 'teens." Our country lad, whose letter is sufficient evidence that there is one farmer's son whose education has not been neglected, does not altogether agree with Mr. Julyan's idea that farmers' sons intended for farmers "ought to commence their lessons in ploughing etc., etc., as soon as they are able to guide the plough."

Clearly under a misapprehension of Mr. Julyan's meaning, the Missouri boy says: "The 'common country lad' who commences, and continues incessantly, his lessons at the plough from the time he is able to guide it until he is called upon to mount the stage of action and act out his allotted portion in 'life's eventful drama, bears the strongest analogy to the plough he has been taught to guide so dexterously. He acts as a part of the machinery which cultivates the soil. He, without an education, is at once an animate and inanimate being, at the same time alive and dead—alive to the events transpiring around him, but shamefully dead to the causes which occasion these changes. But the gentleman (Mr. Julyan) would have the 'country lad' to exercise and cultivate his mental faculties of the long winter evenings. Exercise them. How? He must first be, to some extent, advanced in his education before this kind of exercise will be at all beneficial. In order that he at first make any advancement, he must have a teacher; and where is the parent, who after a hard day's labor, will take the proper care to give the instruction so much needed, or where is the boy of ten or twelve, who, after working hard all day in the cold rain, wind or snow, will take that interest in his studies which is calculated to develop him into a rare specimen of noble manhood."

All of which is sensible enough, especially as coming from a youngster. But it is apparently written on the supposition that Mr. Julyan would not have farmers' sons taught anything but plough holding, etc., while they are young, which is a long way from his true position. Mr. Julyan's meaning clearly was that the technical education should commence and proceed, *pari passu*, with the commercial education which is instilled (or knocked, according to the capacity of the pupil and the manner of the teacher) into the youthful intellect in childhood's happy hours. With which position we presume the young Missourian will not differ.

The Amalgamation of the Granges.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—Your remarks on the proposition of the Secretary of one of the subordinate Canadian Granges to amalgamate the Dominion and National Granges, strike me as sound. I cannot see any reason why we should disturb the existing state of things. In my Grange, I know that a proposition to unite would be voted down summarily—in fact no member would dream of submitting it. It appears to me that with us it would be a case of "Heads, we lose; tails, you win,"—all the advantages being on the side of the National Grange and all the paying being done by Canadian patrons. I hope the proposer of the amalgamation is convinced, from the telling arguments you brought against it, that there is no hope of its being carried just yet.

GRANGER.

Lambton Co., Ont.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—I see by your last issue notice taken of an article in the *Farmers' Friend*, advocating a union between the National Grange and the Dominion Grange. Such a union I hope is far in the future. The writer, if a Canadian, surely could not understand what he was asking for. Our interests are adverse and in direct opposition to each other. What is adversity to us,

is prosperity to them. How then could we work in unison with each other?

The Grange of the United States was organized for the protection of the farmers there in all their interests, which are numerous; amongst other things the importation of foreign grains, wool, lumber, horses and cattle. For every bushel of wheat that goes into the United States, we have to lose 25 cents; barley, 15 cents; potatoes, 13 cents; oats, peas, corn and roots, 10 cents; butter, 4 cents per lb; horses and cattle, 20 per cent. and so on. Were all these duties taken off, it would be so much less per bushel from the American farmer, and so much into the Canadian farmers' pockets. They are not only not satisfied with that much protection but asked Congress last year to make the duty on potatoes 35 cents per bushel instead of 15 cents, but they did not succeed in getting it through.

With those facts before us, how could we ever think of joining our Granges, if asked to do so. We have enough to do at home. Let us consider well what is best to do for our own protection and the general good of the country. Farm produce comes into this country free of duty from the States, which places them on an equal footing with us in our markets, and also gets our good money instead of their greenbacks, which are not worth so much on the dollar by 14 cents, which is quite a profit of itself.

I am a free trade man myself, believe in buying where we like, and selling where we like, and we fear no competition with our brothers over the line, as we are better farmers in general and have a fine country to farm in. If I cannot get free trade, I want the next best thing to free trade, and that is, equal rights with our neighbors. What is good for the goose cannot be bad for the gander.

I think this is a subject the Grangers ought to take up, and discuss in all its bearings, as it is a subject that concerns them greatly to the amount of from \$70 to \$100 for every 100 acres of cleared land annually, which is quite an item at the end of ten years.

I hope brother Fox and others will give this matter their serious consideration. Let us discuss this subject at our meeting, rather than the question of union by which we have nothing to gain, as the CANADA FARMER justly remarks, but the pass-word, which will make little difference to us as a Grange, and will be of value only to those who travel.

J. S. T.,

Master, Division Grange No. 8.

The Ontario School of Agriculture Farm.

On August 5th, a party consisting of Mr. Hugh Miller, Agricultural Chemist, Mr. Wm. Rennie, Seedsman, both of Toronto, Mr. Purvis, of Arnprior, Co. Renfrew, and Mr. Avern Pardee, of the CANADA FARMER, went over the School of Agriculture at Guelph and the farm attached thereto. The institution, as respects the farm, is now under the supervision of James Laidlaw, Esq., under whom is the foreman Mr. McNair, formerly of Richmond Hill. The internal economy of the School is under the charge of Prof. Wm. Johnston, the Rector.

The visitors found the crops on the farm to be looking well, notwithstanding the long drouth which had only just been broken. The areas under the several crops were:—Spring wheat, 11 acres; barley, 56 acres; oats, 46 acres; turnips, 23 acres; rape, 16 acres; potatoes, carrots and mangolds, 6 acres; summer fallow, 36 acres; 10 acres newly-seeded grass; 50 acres, meadow. The crop of hay was very light, a consequence of the drouth. The barley was in shock at the time of the visit. It is an extraordinarily good crop, going considerably over forty bushels to the acre. A piece of newly-drained land, last year a worthless boghole, had upon it at least fifty bushels to the acre, and has paid for its draining in one year.

The rape crop was looking exceedingly well. It was sown in drills; and this has several advantages over the ordinary method of sowing broadcast, as the crop can be got at and cleaned when young, and the sheep, when turned upon it, walk up and down the rows, not treading the crop down as they do when it is broadcast.

Among the oats were somewhat less than an acre of Hulless oats. They were sown side by side with Nova Scotia Whites. The Hulless oats were looking very inferior to the ordinary variety, being a few days more advanced, but in other respects a worse crop. The School authorities have done well in giving the oats a trial. When the crop comes

to be harvested, we should like to have a record of their product and weight per bushel, as from this quarter the figures will be above suspicion.

Several varieties of Swede turnips are being tested also by side, a stated number of rows having been sown after the application of 200 lbs. plaster, 200 lime, and 150 lbs. superphosphate per acre. At the time of our inspection, they were about as follows in order of merit:—Rennie's Prize, Sharpe's Prize, Skirving's Improved, Sutton's Champion, Marshall's Improved. All of them were looking well, the farm being well suited to root-crops. Of course, the product of these varieties will be recorded and the results published, for in this direction lies one of the principal uses of the institution.

Of peas, the varieties in cultivation were Prince Albert and Golden Drop, both of them good crops, but the former looking the best.

The stock on the farm consists of about 210 Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincoln, which were in first class order; the Short-horn bull, Cranberry Chief, dark red, three years old, fine looking animal; Cambridge 10th, a three-year-old heifer, red, showing breed at every point; Martha, a beautiful roan; 5th Louan of Brant, which, at the date of our visit, had been sent to be put to a bull of Hon. D. Christie; three or four nearly pure bred cattle, which would pass for pure-bred to the ordinary eye; and a few other common animals.

During harvest time the students are working from 7 A. M. till noon, and from 1.30 to 6.30. At the time of our visit, the weather was showery and harvesting had been interrupted. The students were busy at various tasks, such as hoeing turnips, grubbing up dead apple-trees; road-making, whitewashing, fence-making, gardening, etc. Before harvest, they used to work from 7 A. M. till noon, and the rest of the day was devoted to studies.

The farm, as a whole, has a "new" look that would disappoint any one going there expecting to satisfy preconceived notions of what the School of Agriculture of so important a Province as Ontario should be. But an institution of this kind, for which there is no model to take pattern from, either on this continent or the others, cannot be made in a day. Our School of Agriculture is but the germ from which will develop an institution proportioned to our wants. The grand scheme is yet in its infancy, and, while it is developing, Canadian farmers whose sons are learning their profession at Guelph may rest assured that the youths are not being unfitted for the business they are intended to follow.

Canada is seeking the solution of the great question of Agricultural Education from below, upwards the United States from above, downwards. In our case a failure (which is not to be feared, however) would merely result, as far as the pupils are concerned, in the making of practical, instead of the desired scientific farmers. The United States system has already failed in every case where the attempt has been made to commence at the top. And the failure has been not only of the institutions but of the students; for it can not be contended that a young man who goes to a school that professes to make agriculture its leading feature, and who leaves that school disqualified for and disgusted with agriculture, is anything but a failure.

AN ARTICLE IN TENOR COMPLEMENTARY to Canadian Patrons appears in the *Farmers' Friend* of Pennsylvania. In the course of its remarks our contemporary says, founding its observation probably on the letter of Secretary Fox, of East Whithy Grange, mentioned in our last number:—"There appears to be a desire among many of the Patrons of Canada to unite with and become subject to the jurisdiction of our National Grange." We can assure the *Farmers' Friend* that there is no such desire among "many of the Patrons of Canada;" and that, if there were such desire, it would show that there are "many Patrons of Canada" who are not very wise. We showed, in our last issue, that the amalgamation would cost Canadian Patrons some \$20,000 down and \$15,000 annually; and in return they would get the sentimental gratification of belonging to the National Grange, together with the pass-words and privileges that the same implies. As it is, the Grange in Canada is doing well, and has good prospects. To peril itself by submission to the National Grange, would be an absurdity which is not likely to come to pass.