

# The Canadian Farmer

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## THE ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application to this office.

## THE GRANGE.

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### Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

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W. L. Harrison Esq., Secretary, Toronto.  
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### Dominion Grange Secretary's Notices.

All matters of business connected with Grange should be addressed to Toronto. All matters connected with this paper to Drawer A., Welland, Ont. Patrons will confer a favor by keeping the Grange and newspaper business entirely separate as above.

Patrons answering or in any way corresponding with those advertising in these columns will oblige us by saying they saw the advertisement in these columns.

### MEETING OF ELGIN DIVISION GRANGE.

#### Some Valuable Reports Presented.

The Elgin Division Grange met in the Court House, St. Thomas, at one o'clock on Thursday, March 15th, with the following delegates present.—

Bros. Wm. Chamberlain, J. Robinson, D. Ferguson, Robt. Jelly, Jas. Glen, H. Westover, B. Payne, B. F. Hathaway, Jos. Wilson, C. Neff, John Wight, R. Sutherland, A. Duncanson, High, Allemand and Russel, Sisters Robinson, Payne and Westover.

Bro. Robinson, delegate to Provincial Grange, reported in a very able manner. Sister Payne read the report of the committee on house and home. A vote of thanks was tendered the above committee for their very able report, coupled with a request that it be sent for publication in the local press. On motion Bros. Hathaway, Glen and Jelly were appointed a press committee. Bro. Payne submitted the report on raising and feeding stock. Bro. Allemand submitted the report on agricultural implements, which was adopted.

An interesting discussion took place on the raising and feeding of stock in

which Bros. Jelly, Glen, Ferguson and Allemand took a part.

Bro. Robinson submitted the report of the committee on seed grain, and roots. Bros. Ferguson, Payne, Glen and Allemand. The report was adopted. Bro. Harris, manager of the Grange Supply Company, was introduced and addressed the Grange on the working of the company. A vote of thanks was tendered him for his able address.

The Grange then adjourned to meet next morning at 9.30.

To the officers and Patrons of Elgin Division Grange:—

In regard to roots as food for stock, we believe them to be almost indispensable on the farm. Cattle can be kept in excellent condition all winter on straw and roots if kept in warm and comfortable quarters. Owing to the ravages of the fly and other causes, farmers in some sections have almost abandoned the growing of seed turnips. We would recommend that wherever seed turnips cannot be successfully grown that their place should be supplied with mangold wurzel, sugar beet and white Belgian carrots. We think that for milch cows, horses, and pigs the latter are preferable.

The following is a chemical analysis of mangold wurzel and swede turnips.

| MANGOLDS.          | SWEDE TURNIPS.     |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Water.....89.0     | Water.....87.0     |
| Ash......8         | Ash......1         |
| Albuminoids.....2  | Albuminoids.....13 |
| Woody Fibre......9 | Woody fibre.....11 |
| Carbonates......1  | Carbonates.....25  |
| Fat......1         | Fat......01        |

It will be seen by the above that the turnip contains one per cent less water but are about equal in fatty matter. When we take into consideration the fact that a much larger bulk and weight can be obtained from an acre of mangolds than from an acre of swedes, we find that the mangolds are the most profitable, especially when we know that if the soil is in good condition, the mangold crop is almost a certainty. We prefer to plant mangolds, beets and carrots on the level, marking the drills two feet six inches apart in the rows and carrots five inches apart, turnips should be sown in drills and thinned about twelve inches apart in the drills. The mammoth and yellow globe mangolds are the most profitable. In regard to seed grain we believe that agricultural societies receiving Government money could spend a portion of it judiciously by introducing new varieties of seed grain. We also think that when prizes are awarded to seeds and grain by the agricultural societies some steps should be taken to distribute them among the farming community.

We find the tendency to use seeds imperfectly ripened and of poor quality too prevalent at the present time amongst the majority of farmers, that with the view of larger crops of superior quality we would recommend that none but the best well ripened seed should be sown or planted. Your committee would recommend the frequent change of seeds from one locality to another, also from one class of soil to another, none but pure clean seed should be sown, and we recommend that the law relating to the sale of foul and obnoxious seeds should be strictly enforced. All of which is respectfully submitted.

#### OUR HOMES.

Our homes should be places of labor, of learning and of rest. Of labor, a great deal is required by the housewife to keep things as they should be kept in a farm house, she should therefore have all the different appliances at her command, for helping her with her work as quickly as possible. There is the preparing of meals which should be done with economy and taste, as a good deal depends on the appearance of the food, that it may be relished

without being extravagant. Then there is the washing, ironing and mending and here we would say a great deal may be saved by neatly mending. We find it to our advantage to buy more than enough material for any garment so as to have some of the same to mend with, which can be done with such neatness as scarcely to be observable. There is the every day chamber work and dusting and cleaning and keeping things tidy in general, for no man likes to set an untidy house, though sometimes they forget to clean off their boots or hang up the boot-jack and such little minor things. There is also the dairying to be attended to, the skimming and scalding and butter making and packing or marketing as the case may be. And last though not least the making of the clothes which is done to a great extent by the farmer's wife. But we must not forget the flower garden which should adorn every farm home, to make it both attractive and cheerful. Of learning, one has said "give me the first seven years of a child's life and I don't fear for his future," as much as to say the training or learning as you may please to call it of a child's first few years tends to make them what they will be in after years when they become men and women. And as the mother is more with them when they are small, than the father, so much will depend on her for the kind of training they will receive. She should teach them obedience, for without strict obedience from children to their parents no home can be truly happy. They should be taught truthfulness and honesty both by precept and example in their play as in business. They should learn the golden rule, to do unto others as you would they should do unto you. They should be taught industry. The girls should be taught to cook, to make bread, to make beds, to make and mend their own clothes. They should also be allowed to do a certain amount of shopping, so as to understand what it takes to dress them from year to year; and they should be taught their dependence upon God. We think no home perfect without this, and we say no good grangers can neglect this all-important duty if they carry out the principles of the grange, as we believe no grange whether, Dominion, Provincial, Division or Subordinate is open for labor without imploring the Divine aid and blessing. So no day's labor should be begun or ended without imploring the same divine aid and blessing, for if it is necessary in the one case it surely is in the other. Our homes should be places of rest. After the toils of the day are over there should be rest. It may take the form of music, reading or recreation, but let it be rest, not scolding or fault-finding, but kindly feelings of words and cheers. Mothers should find some time for reading to improve their mind, for the mind requires food as well as the body. All minds are not satisfied with gossip and common chat-chats, but are reaching after something more ennobling, something of greater good. We would recommend farmers' wives and daughters to attend the granges as much as they can. They will find something to amuse and instruct them, and it will draw off the mind from those little annoyances and anxieties which are common to their lot; and while it entertains it will rest both body and mind.

#### SECRET AND OPEN GRANGE WORK.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grange:

Among the many interesting subjects discussed in the Grange, there is one upon which, we think, not enough is or ever has been said. We allude

to our obligation—both as regards secrecy and fidelity. The lessons taught in the Grange room are strictly moral and refining in their influence, but if they are disregarded, of course their good intent is lost. The obligation to which every Patron must assent, covers a much greater ground than is comprehended at an initiation, where more or less embarrassment or timidity prevents an insight into the impressiveness which the lessons, with their moral, are intended to convey; and too often but a small share of the meaning or responsibility assumed is remembered. We promise to exercise a brotherly love one toward another, in all our deal as well as in our social intercourse, to conform to all the laws and regulations of our superiors, and to guard with fidelity the secret instructions of our Order. Upon this point, much more should be said, and most properly, by the Master. There are many conversations that are proper among our own members, which should never be listened to by other ears, and many discussions on points pertaining to our own affairs which should be confined to the Grange room alone. It is not sufficient that the promise of secrecy and fidelity be given, but it is necessary that it should be fulfilled. The violation is not often due to a wilful or wrong intent, but to thoughtlessness and want of discipline. There is a broad field for each lecturer in this direction, and his labor would surely result in much good to the Order.

Another point to which we would invite attention is that, if an application for membership is rejected, no person outside the Grange room should ever know it. This is very important, but it is often entirely disregarded. The reasons for this requirement are very obvious. If it were publicly known that a neighbor had been denied admittance to our Order, he would be subject to more or less ridicule, and derisive remarks, which could be only to his injury, and could only serve to disgust him with that with which once he was favorably impressed. It is not necessary that even our own members should know by whom among them the applicant was rejected, and the old adage, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," would apply admirably to this point.

When work in the Grange does not forbid, the reading of our by-laws and rehearsal of many of the important lessons which we are taught, would surely be of advantage to all members—and here allow my opinion, that the greatest good resulting from the Grange movement will never be financially, but in the elevation of society, both intellectually and socially, uniting in the bond of friendship neighbors, friends and communities hitherto estranged.

And now, in conclusion, I would say, let us not put on a priestly robe in the Grange room and go away without it, but strive to illustrate the virtues of our Order in our own homes, rejecting all hypocrisy, being ever truthful, and never forgetting to cultivate a forbearing charity—the greatest virtue of which the human heart is susceptible—toward all mankind.—MRS. A. S. PROUT, in "Grange Visitor."

#### BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY DISEASES.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.