

Prize Food for Great Agriculture 2; Profits of Markets, 3; Cultural and Arts received, 4.

Pear Blight, 4; Watering the Window 5;

Vinegar, 5; Po-

Quality in Milk, Cattle 6; Ran- stock, 6; Diar- Renovator, 6; Draw Good Fod- 7; Cattle Dis- tle, &c., 7.

and Over-reach- animals, 7; Stable

Business in Ox-

Varied Diet for

Convention, 9;

Cockle in re, 10; Causes of re, 10; Arresting Future of Farm- 10; De- Farming in the ing Wheat, 11; Certainty and Minnesota's Mar- New, 11; Natu-

12.

Fertilizer, 14; Evaporation on Soil, 14.

To Render Boots Preventing Cold 4.

SALE.

SALE. Aged 1 yr JARVIS, Byron.

BULLS FOR Good pedigree. P. O.

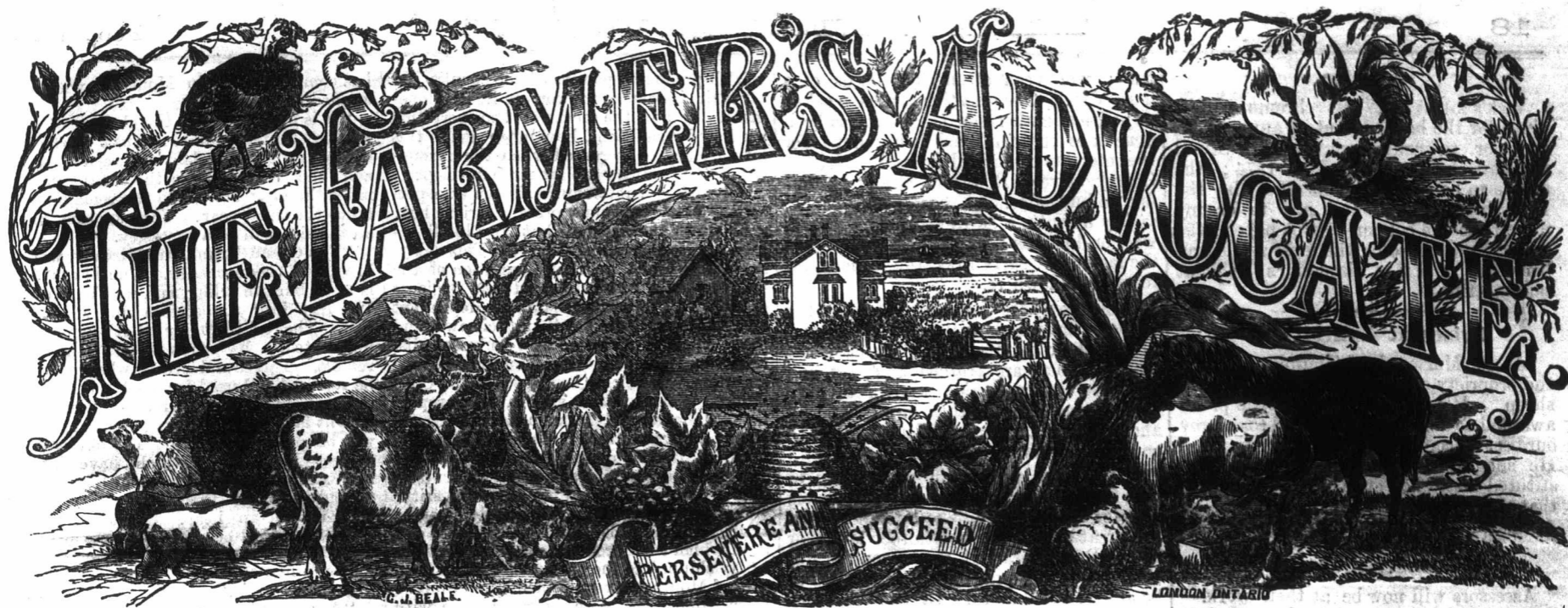
AL SOCIETY AND BANK.

WEST. Office.)

algamating "Free- Society have been Officers elected: - son, Esq., M. D. - Esq. - Richard Bay- lass, Esq. Board of sq. M. P. P.; Lieut. Birrell, Esq.; A. T. t, Esq. (of Wright & ; Jehn Mills, Esq.; y, Esq.

RS and money advanced y possible.

BANK received on deposit, interest allowed at ranged for. O. A. ROE, Sec. & Treas.



VOL. IX. { WILLIAM WELD, Editor & Proprietor. }

LONDON, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1874.

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Granges.

This is the name applied to the new farmers' organizations. It means the same as lodges or clubs. The object of granges is to unite farmers in action for their mutual protection and advancement.—Lawyers, doctors, capitalists, surveyors, mechanics and merchants all have their organizations and accomplish much for their own protection and advancement by them. The farmers are fair game for all to prey on, and well they have been and still are being fleeced by the many devices planned for them.

The farmer stands alone; he can accomplish but little individually, but by uniting his strength with his brother farmers, he could accomplish much. In union there is strength. To make unity there must be some band of honor to combine parties together. The Masons, Orangemen, Odd-fellows and Temperance organizations all have their private bonds and secrets; they are able to use strength when required. In the granges there are secrets which are not divulged to the public; information is spread from one to the other of its members. These societies or granges admit of the farmers' wives, sons and daughters becoming members; in fact a grange cannot be established without having some ladies in it. This we consider is a beneficial regulation, as by their presence and aid greater good can be done and the granges be kept free from abuse and coarseness, and more harmony and good feeling will exist.

As in other secret societies, a fee is charged for admittance, which is expended for the benefit of the granges and to cover working expenses.

Religion and party politics are not allowed to be discussed by the granges; the members must be agriculturists. The granges have been organized in the western States for some years; we have long been working to organize farmers under the Agricultural Emporium, to work together. We have tried for many years, but have as yet only partially succeeded.

The granges in some instances propose to do more than we attempted, and in some instances not as much. They are fairly at work in the States and are rapidly increasing in strength; they at first were very weak, the existing powers were against them, the papers, merchants, middlemen, railway men and manufacturers opposed them. Despite this heavy opposition, they combined, increased, and fear nothing now; they have done good work for their members, who are enabled to realize more for their productions and procure their requirements at much lower rates, and are enabled to protect themselves against impositions, which they

could not otherwise have done. They have meetings and spread information to one another; they have happy, pleasing and enlightening gatherings wherever they have been established. They have never allowed a single grange to cease work, and all appear to be adding members and establishing others.

There are already a few granges established in the eastern part of Canada; we expect an association will soon be formed in this part to establish granges here. We do not, of course, know the secret working of the society, but on account of the good they have already done to many farmers where they have been organized, we intend to identify ourselves with them, and join the first grange organized in this section.

We advise all our readers to consider over this subject, and let us hear their ideas upon it. Shall we farmers in Canada unite in action for our mutual interests? That is the question. The following is taken from one of their circulars:

From the Official Circular of the National Grange:

In the meetings of this Order all but members are excluded, and there is in its proceedings a symbolized ritual.

The secrecy of the ritual and proceedings of the Order have been adopted chiefly for the purpose of accomplishing desired efficiency, extension and unity, and to secure among its members, in the internal working of the Order, confidence, harmony and security.

Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of women because of a conviction that without her aid success will be less certain and decided.—Much might be said in this connection, but every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife or sister no lessons will be learned but those of purity and truth.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry will accomplish a thorough and systematic organization among farmers, and will secure among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each other, for the advancement and elevation of their pursuits, with an appreciation and protection of their true interests. By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all other avocations and among all other classes—combined co-operative association for individual improvement and common benefit.

Among the advantages which may be derived from the Order are systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating, in the most expeditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets, and transportation throughout the country; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds and desired varieties of plants and trees, and for the purpose of procuring help at home or from abroad, and situations for persons seeking employment;

also for ascertaining and testing the merits of newly-discovered farming implements and those not in general use, and for detecting and exposing those that are unworthy, and for protecting, by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception, and combinations of every kind.

We ignore all political or religious discussions in the Order; we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association, or individual, upon any grounds whatever, except upon the intrinsic merits of the Order.

The most important work to be done by the order is, first, to thoroughly organize in all parts of the country. We suggest to the farmers that they take an active interest in this work, and secure subordinate granges in every township as speedily as possible.

To the Hon. A. Mackenzie and other Members of the Legislative Council: GENTLEMEN,

On behalf of the working farmers of Canada, whose interests our journal—the FARMERS' ADVOCATE—professes to represent, we would respectfully call your attention to a requirement of our thousands of readers. We have for years complained of the injustice to farmers of compelling publishers of agricultural papers to prepay single copies of such papers at double the rate that political papers are charged to pass through the post office, and even then on credit or payable by the receiver. In justice to farmers, we would suggest that agricultural papers should be charged no more than weekly political papers, namely, half a cent each. We are quite willing to pay that rate, and would rather do so than to pay an indirect tax to allow all the papers to pass free.

The large capitalists and merchants that receive daily from two to ten papers, should pay the postage on them. We make this request because we have heard that you contemplated to remove the postage from all papers. If this is done, we believe that the poor farmer, who can only take one or two papers, will have to pay a greater amount indirectly than they now pay directly, and the rich man who can afford to take many papers, receives another advantage at the expense of the farmers.

Also, we beg leave to suggest to your Honorable body the propriety of reducing the rate of postage on seeds. One pound of printed matter, in the shape of periodicals, can now be sent for four cents; one pound of seed cannot be sent for less than eight cents. Thus the farmer who requires a change of seed has to pay for its carriage twice as much as paper can be sent for. For the benefit of the farmer we would suggest that seed in small quantities should be carried as cheaply as other mail matter.

Humbly requesting that you may look favorably on the cause of the farmers, and grant to them a just and fair consideration, I remain on their behalf,

Yours, &c., W. WELD.

E. Middlesex Agr'l Society.

The annual meeting of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society was but very sparsely attended. The same directors and office bearers have been elected, with but slight change.

It is much to be regretted that the slightest attempts should be made to stifle the spread of agricultural information or anything pertaining to agriculture and its pursuits. We think discussions should be encouraged at these annual meetings, and when any new and beneficial plans are brought forward, as was the case at this meeting, by a real farmer of the name of Axford, they should be discussed and encouraged.

The subject brought forward by Mr. Axford was in reference to the best means of obtaining the highest price for beef by shipping it; also hinting at the necessity of farmers uniting for the discussion of agricultural affairs.

Such useful questions might with advantage be discussed at these meetings.—We presume these annual meetings are seldom of any more benefit than the mere election of officers, or some individual may wish to deliver himself of a little self praise, or talk against time. These meetings should encourage discussions among the members.

Apathy takes the place of activity, and objects that are intended for agricultural advancement are often overlooked, and the whole energy of the members is often displayed in getting up a species of Barnum Exhibition, more for the consideration of the dollars that can be received, than for the good that can be done.

Let us hear how your annual meetings passed off. Were there a few hours spent in discussing agricultural affairs brought forward, or were the legal regulations just filled and the officers there to elect each other?

Notice.

To our friends who are getting up clubs we are prepared to send the numbers from the 1st of January, 1874. In the March number we shall furnish you a list of some seeds that may be required by some of you. Any of you that send us one or more new subscribers during this month will be entitled to claim a package of some kind of seed, depending on the number of subscribers sent. In sending for the seed the date on which the subscribers' names were sent in need only be referred to. Send in a few new names,