

Stinginess in Farmers.

The charge frequently brought against farmers, that they are "close," and even "stingy," is shallow and unjust. Those who make it fail to consider that the agricultural class can be prosperous only by being frugal. Their calling furnishes no opportunities for the speedy accumulation of large fortunes. Each increase of the farmer's capital is a small one. And yet those farmers who by prudence and hard work have become wealthy, many of them, fail to improve their manner of life, and so give a coloring of truth to the charge of closeness.

We do not say that all wealthy farmers have this fault. Fortunately they have not. Nor do we assert that the fault is peculiar to farmers. Unfortunately it is one to which all men who in a struggle with poverty have come out victorious, are prone. The habit of economy, like other habits, becomes more firmly fixed the longer it is practiced, and the desire to save, like other desires, is apt to become a passion. Hence men who have been compelled, in order to provide for the future wants of themselves and their families, to economize and save, frequently come to look upon accumulation as the highest aim in life, and the one most fraught with pleasure. They forget that money is only a means to something better, and that one might as well remain poor as to use his wealth only in getting more wealth.

The Grangers.

We clip the following from the Patron of Husbandry:—

The social feature of the farmers' Grangers is in our opinion a valuable thing. The farmer, his wife, sons and daughters, all meet the fathers, wives, sons and daughters of their neighbors, on an equality. All, as we understand it, are qualified to hold official positions in the Grange. Their Grange associations are carried on in a regular and systematic order. They are thus educated in parliamentary rules.

They investigate the nature, powers and doings of monopolies and corporations. These institutions all affecting the business of the farmer more or less directly, are investigated from the farmer's standpoint—and investigated by farmers, as farmers. This enables them, in a great measure, to look into the question free from partisan prejudice. It gives them a much better opportunity to arrive at a true solution of the questions presented.

A Book that Every Patron Should Read.

The "Mentor" in the Granges and homes of Patrons of Husbandry, by Rev. A. B. Grosh, First Chaplain of the National Grange; author of the "Odd Fellow's Improved Manual," &c. The work is designed to explain the origin, aims and government of the Order, answer objections, advise candidates, teach the lessons of each degree and duties of officers and members, and thus aid Patrons to be better members of families of the Order and of society. Embellished with a portrait of the author and a large number of engravings of emblems, &c.

No Grange officer should be without it. As the author truly says: There is great need of a work to instruct inquirers generally, direct how best to perform the rites and ceremonies of the Grange, how to make its meetings interesting and useful, and how to extend their educational influences into our homes and neighborhoods. For it is in the home that the purifying and exalting power of our principles and precepts must be exerted—that cheerful thrift and domestic harmony and peace must be manifested as the results of the good and wise teachings of our Ritual.

Terms to Grangers and Patrons:—A single copy (sent by mail, post-paid) on receipt of the price, \$2.00. Twelve copies for \$19.

In all cases cash (in draft, post-office money order or registered letter) must accompany the order, and explicit directions be given when, how, and where to send the books. Cost of transportation to be paid by the purchaser.

Lady members in need of employment, Lecturers, Secretaries, etc., will find canvassing for the "Mentor" a pleasant means of serving the Order.

Address,—

"GRANGER" OFFICE, Box 91, F, London, Ont.

GRANGE PIC-NIC AT BRANT HOUSE, HAMILTON.—The various Lodges composing the Wentworth Division P. of H., held a gala day at Brant House, Wellington Square, on Sept. 1st. About 4000 were present. Bro. Olmstead occupied the chair; interesting addresses were delivered by Pemberton Page, Dominion Sec.; W. S. Brown, Ed. Granger; S. W. Hill, Master Dominion Grange; Bro. S. Sexton and Spahn, Joseph Rymal, M. P. and Sheriff McKellar.

Interesting Experiments.

In an interesting series of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England the manurial value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with three hundred pounds of common salt yielded thirty-nine bushels of grain, with a proportionate amount of straw, while an adjoining acre, left unmanured, produced only twenty-nine bushels per acre, with the straw imperfectly developed, showing an increase of ten bushels per acre. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but this experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were produced at a cost of thirty cents each.

In another case a piece of ground intended for wheat was plowed the preceding fall, and again in May, when it was sowed with salt, and afterwards plowed before seeding. On the 1st and 2nd of September wheat was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop, when harvested, yielded, according to the estimate of the owner, Mr. John Parke, not less than forty bushels of grain to the acre, with a luxuriant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases the inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw.

Business Directory.

Dominion Grange.

Master, S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont.; Overseer, H. Leet, Danville, Que.; Lecturer, S. White, Charing Cross, Ont.; Steward, D. Nixon, Grimsby, Ont.; Asst. Steward, H. S. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Chaplin, W. Cole, Sarnia, Ont.; Treasurer, J. P. Bull, Downsview, Ont.; Secretary, W. Pemberton Page, Fonthill, Ont.; Gate-keeper, J. Duncan, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Ceres, Mrs. Dyas, Toronto, Ont.; Pomona, Miss Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont.; Flora, Mrs. Phillips, Schomberg, Ont.; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Executive Committee, J. Manning, Schomberg, Ont., B. Pavne, Delaware, Ont., W. S. Campbell, Brantford, Ont., A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont., Jas. Daly, Newburg, Ont.

List of Deputies.

The following are the Deputies in the different Divisions in Canada with their P. O. address. Parties wishing any information or desiring to organize will communicate with the nearest Deputy.

London Division, No. 1.—F. Anderson, London; B. Payne, Delaware; W. L. Brown, Hyde Park; H. Bruce, London; E. K. Talbot, Arva; J. Ferguson, Birr; E. T. Jarvis, Nilestown; D. Baskerville, Evelyn.

Grey Division, No. 2.—A. Clifford, Meaford; Alex. Webster, Jackson.

Niagara District Division No. 3.—D. W. Mettler, North Pelham; Robt. Green, Attercliffe Station; A. H. Pettit, Grimsby.

Simcoe Division Grange, No. 4.—Thos. Parker, Joy P. O.; Thomas Smith, Bramley P. O.; Thos. Duff, Cookstown P. O.; Richard Manning, Schomberg P. O.; Timothy Connel, Stroud P. O.

Lambton Division, No. 5 (West Riding).—Wm. Cole, Cole's Corners; Peter Smith, Colville.

Halton Division, No. 6.—Hiram Albertson, Trafalgar.

Lucknow Division, No. 7.—P. McKenzie, Lucknow; J. Tolmie, Tiverton; J. S. Varcoe, Carleton.

Brantford Division, No. 8.—J. S. Thompson, Brantford; W. B. Underhill, Burford; J. Willson, Galt; Henry Tutt, Kelvin.

York Division No. 9.—Robt. Clark, Downsview; S. Duncan, Richmond Hill; S. E. Phillips, Schomberg; J. Hagarty, Agincourt; Thos. Webster, Coleraine; A. J. Hughes, Sharon.

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Kent Division, No. 11.—A. McCormac, Morpeth, J. Wright, Chatham; J. Mann, Valletta; R. Wilkie, Road Eau; A. W. Crow, Kent Bridge; D. H. Everett, Dresden.

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Lennox and Addington Division, No. 19.—W. N. Harris, Napanee; M. Neville, Napanee; Uriah Sills, Napanee.

N. Simcoe Division, No. 20.—Charles Drury, Barrie; E. Archer, Hillsdale; H. G. Lister, Rugby; R. Dixon, Nimonsing.

Belmore Division, No. 21.—Henry Smith, Gorie.

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Ontario Division, No. 25.—Andrew Orvis, Whitby; J. Haight, Pickering.

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Huron Division, No. 27.—J. Smith, Newry.

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Bruce Co.—Thos. Blair, Kincardine; John Biggar, Burgoyne; Thos. Houston.

Wellington Co.—Wm. Woodsworth, Bowling Green.

Stormont Co.—J. J. Adams, Wales.

Wellington County.—Robt. Cromar, Salem.

Belleville District.—W. J. Massey, Belleville.

List of New Granges.

522 Willow—Wm. H. Kent, M., Medonte P. O.; Wm. Murray, S., Medonte P. O.

523 Rothsay—H. H. Eaton, M., Truro, N. S.; Jno. S. Miller, S., Truro, N. S.

524 Vachell—Wm. Henry, M., Georgiana; R. A. Riddle, S., Vachell.

525 Bee Hive—Robt. Murray, M., Balantyre, Donald Robertson, S., Balantyre.

526 Eden Grove—Jas. McBeath, M., Eden Grove; M. Atkins, S., Ellengowan.

527 Sombra—John Cunningham, M., Wilkesport; Wm. Fader, S., Bradshaw.

528 Sheffard—S. S. Martin, M., Warden, Q.; C. B. Martin, S., Warden, Q.

529 Hereward—John Cowan, M., Hereward; Wm. Hamilton, S., Hereward.

DIVISION GRANGES.

31 York—Chas. McGibben, M., Douglas, N. B.; J. H. Murch, S., Bear Island.

32 North Bruce—John Biggar, M., Burgoyne; A. Shell, S., Burgoyne.

33 Haldimand—Henry Ivey, M., Jarvis P. O.; Jesse Forster, S., Rainham Centre.

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.

Acute Indigestion.

Acute indigestion is very common in this Province, especially in the spring, from the continuous hard work and necessarily liberal feeding. It is usually induced by over feeding, that is, eating too much at a time, more especially when the animal has been fatigued and hungry. It sometimes occurs from his breaking loose in the night and gorging himself at the corn-bin. Another frequent cause is overloading the stomach with clover or green feed when wet; this often induces violent and fatal indigestion.

SYMPTOMS.—Digestion may be arrested either by "the food undergoing no change, forming a dangerous load, or running rapidly to frightful fermentation." In the former case the animal is dull and stupid, the pulse is slow and breathing oppressed, he is stiff and inflammation of the feet (or acute founder) is apt to set in. If he have access to water, it speedily sets up fermentation, gas being rapidly evolved; the stomach is greatly distended, the belly swollen, colicky pains set in, he rolls about in great agony looking wistfully to his flank, kicking his belly with his feet, he tosses about in despair, the bowels being unmoved, he gets up and down frequently, the sweat rolls off him in streams and in many cases death puts an end to his sufferings in from four to eight hours, caused by rupture of the stomach or bowels, or by violent inflammation of the intestines.

TREATMENT.—It is more easily prevented than cured, by simply attending to the following rules: Never let a horse get too hungry; never give him too much at a time; never put him to severe exercise on a full stomach; and never let him drink too freely after eating, and we seldom see this fatal disease.

Treatment to be effectual must be prompt. The following drench will be found useful:—Aloes barb., 6 dr.; liquor amm., 1 fluid ounce, or spirits of turpentine, 2 fluid ounce; the aloes dissolved with a little soda in nearly a quart of warm water and the others added.

Rub the belly well and apply cloths rung out of boiling water diligently to it. Give copious injections of water every half hour.

If no relief is given in an hour or two, give at intervals of an hour, carb of ammonia, 2 drachms; common ginger, ½ ounce, in one pint of gruel. Sometimes giving copious drenches of fluids will assist in liquifying the contents of the stomach and remove it.

J. D. O'NEIL,
365 Talbot St., London.

The Household.

Recipes.

Mr. J. P. Barnes, of London, found that 20 minutes (a minute about equals a drop) of chloroform to eight ounces of milk, kept it fresh and sweet for five days. If boiled before using, no injury need be feared from milk thus treated.

Scorchers made by overheated flatirons can be removed from linen by spreading over the cloth a paste made of the juice pressed from two onions, one-half ounce white soap, two ounces fuller's earth, and one-half pint vinegar. Mix, boil well and cook before using.

PLAIN PLUM PUDDING.—Three teacups of flour, one of milk, one of molasses, one of chopped suet, one of raisins, and a little salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one of cinnamon, one of nutmegs, and one of cloves. Boil or steam three or four hours. Excellent.

The Scientific American, which is good authority, says that if 2 oz. powdered alum and 2 oz. borax be put into a 20 barrel cistern of rain water that is blackened or oily, in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing, and even for cooking purposes.

FOR SCARLET FEVER.—An eminent physician of Chicago says he cures ninety-nine out of every one hundred cases of scarlet fever, by giving the patient warm lemonade with gum arabic dissolved in it. A cloth wrung out in hot water and laid upon the stomach should be removed as rapidly as it becomes cold.

To wash blankets, have an abundance of hot water in which borax has been dissolved, and soap without a bit of rosin in it, as rosin always hardens the fibre of wool. Put the suits into the washer or pounding barrel, and then put in the blanket; after all the dirt has been removed, wring through the wringer, and then put into a tub of scalding hot water with a little bluing in it. Wring from this and hang at once into the open air to dry.

Many housekeepers make a mistake in having no established system of doing their work. They worry and are wearied far more than is necessary, because they do not plan the work of the week judiciously, when, if each day had its allotted duties—washing, ironing, cleaning, mending, sweeping, cooking, and then the rest on the Lord's day—they would be astonished at the amount of leisure they would find for sewing, reading, writing and the music, which so many often neglect when the days seem full of other work.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S TABLE.—The following is a very valuable housewife's table, by which persons not having scales and weights on hand may readily measure the article wanted from any recipe without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for any extraordinary dryness or moisture of the articles weighed or measured:

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.
Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.
Butter, when soft, 1 pound is 1 quart.
Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.
Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.
Ten eggs are 1 pound.
Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are 1 pint.
Eight large tablespoonfuls are ½ pint.
Four large tablespoonfuls are ¼ pint.
Two gills are ¼ pint.
A common-sized tumbler holds ½ pint.
An ordinary tea-cup is 1 gill.
A large wine glass is 1 gill.
A large tablespoonful is ½ oz.
Forty drops are equal to 1 teaspoonful.
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

TOMATOES.—In order to preserve tomatoes through the year, it is not necessary to resort to the expense of canning them. If stewed in the ordinary manner, but without butter or crackers, only a little salt and sugar, they can be put into jugs—two quart or gallon, according to the size of the family—and if corked up tightly they will keep for a year. To make assurance doubly sure, some melted wax may be poured around the cork. Tomatoes may also be dried easily. Skinned and prepared with a little sugar, they make a good substitute for figs, and are sold under the name of tomato figs.

Humorous.

An Essex farmer is obliged to chalk his nose very time he takes a walk round the farm, to save himself from an old bull which has a strong antipathy to red.

This is the season of the year when undertakers have "spotters" stationed at the corners of the streets, taking down the names of men who lug home watermelons.

A modern philosopher thinks it a mistake to suppose women have stronger attachments than men. A man is often attached to an old hat; "but," he asks, "who ever heard of a woman being attached to an old bonnet?"

An Irish guide told Dr. James Johnson, who wished for a reason why Echo was always in the feminine gender, "that maybe it was because she always had the last word."

A person was boasting that he had sprung from a high family. "Yes," said a by-stander, "I have seen some of the same family so high that their feet could not touch the ground."

An English lady, visiting the Philadelphia Exhibition, saw a "Great Sale of Domestic" advertised in the newspaper. "Bless my 'eart," said she, "hi thought they'd habolished slavery 'ere, you know."

A Glasgow antiquary recently visited an old castle, and asked one of the villagers if he knew anything of an old story about the building. "Ay," said the rustic, "there was anither auld story, but it fell down lang syne."

An Irish drummer, who now and then indulged in a noggin of right good poteen, was accosted by the reviewing General: "What makes your nose so red?" "Plase, your honor," replied Pat, "I always blush when I speak to a general officer."

"Is it not time that you paid me that \$5?" said the farmer to his neighbor. "Taint due," was the reply. "But," said the farmer, "you promised to pay when you got back from New York." "Well, I hain't been there yet," was the reply.

"Say, country, have you got any hay-seed in your hair?" cried a city chap, who was walking with his companions down West street, just behind a farmer. "Waal I guess there's lots of it there, seein' how the calves run after me," was the satisfactory answer.

"Whaur's yer awksent?" bawled a brany Scot to a Cockney who was murdering the Scotch dialect in some public readings. The reader's wit was better than his elocution, for he immediately rejoined, "Why, you've got it," and the audience roared.

A woman cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the keyhole, "Is that you, Willie?" Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now, and sleeps with one eye open and a revolver under his pillow.

An attorney in Dean Swift's company took great liberties in conversation with him. At length this impudent limb of the law asked the Dean, "Supposing, doctor, that the parsons and the devil should litigate a cause, which party do you think would gain it?" "The devil, no doubt," replied the Dean, "as he would have all the lawyers on his side."

A lady in Bedford, who lived near a church, was sitting by the window listening to the crickets which were loudly chirping, and the music from the choir rehearsal being faintly audible, when a gentleman dropped in familiarly, who had just passed the church and had the music full in his mind. What a noise they are making to-night, said he. Yes, said the lady, and it is said they do it with their hind legs!

TOTAL DEPRIVITY.—Deacon Brown lately took occasion to administer a reproof to old Joe for swearing. Joe listened attentively to his words, seemed to appreciate the exhortation, and when he had concluded, replied as follows: "The fact is, Deacon, that I may swear a great deal and you may pray a great deal, but neither of us mean anything by it." The Deacon alludes to Joe as an instance of total depravity.

A demure-looking chap hailed a charcoal pedlar with the query, "Have you got charcoal in your wagon?" "Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horse. "That's right," observed the demure chap, with an approving nod; "always tell the truth, and people will respect you!" and he hurried on, much to the great regret of the pedlar, who was getting out of the wagon to look for a brick.

A young man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures," not "men." He promised to do so; and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at his voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired the reason for doing so. "Surely, father," said the son, "you told me to vote for measures, and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

At a church in Scotland, where there was a popular call, two candidates offered to preach, of the names of Adam and Low. The latter preached in the morning, and took for his text, "Adam, where art thou?" He made a most excellent discourse, and the congregation were much edified. In the evening Mr Adam preached, and took for his text, "Lo, here am I!" The impromptu and his sermon gained him the church.

A little girl braids the hair of one who sits in front of her, instead of studying, when the teacher remarks: "Home is the place for arranging the hair, not here. What would you think of my braiding my hair in school?" Presently Susan's hand is raised, and the teacher, supposing she wishes to ask some question about the lesson, nods, when she hears the following: "Mary says your hair is false and that you wouldn't dare do it here."