

Patrons of Husbandry.

SIR,—Numerous communications have been received in the past month from the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, asking for information about the Grange and how to proceed in the establishment of the Order. They have watched, they say, with interest the rapid spread of the Grange in Ontario, and the beneficial results already being obtained, and are anxious for information and assistance to extend the Order throughout their provinces. We have a foot-hold there, there being a number of Subordinate Granges in each province, and we welcome their desire for extension, believing that with judicious management on the part of the Dominion Grange, coupled with the generous efforts of members there, the Order will undoubtedly spread more rapidly in future. Incalculable benefits would undoubtedly accrue from a nearer relationship and a more enlightened understanding amongst the farmers in the several provinces of the Dominion.

"If we could only work together we could protect ourselves" has for years been the remark of all; every one has at least a dim idea that there is strength in numbers and virtue in co-operation. If we can succeed in uniting more closely the destinies of the farmers of the different provinces, by showing them that the interest of one is the common interest of all—that it is for the general welfare of each and every one we are working, we will have accomplished a great and good work. We in Ontario know but little concerning our brother farmers in the lower provinces, and they but little of us. By means of the Grange communication can be established amongst us, that will be the means of awakening new thoughts and energies and give us a more extended and enlightened knowledge of our duties and requirements as a class. Important questions of interest can be discussed, and a means thus formed for disseminating useful instruction and information.

The science of co-operation must be first taught and then practiced. The vitality of the Order consists in fulfilling its mission as an educator and as a protector to the business interests of the members by co-operation and mutual support.

Our numbers are rapidly increasing, and everywhere farmers are enlisting under our banner as a sure protector of their interests and mutual preservation. Our object is not to better our condition by robbing others, but by taking care that nobody robs us—to see that the man who hands our grain over to the consumer does not get the grist, leaving him whose sweat produced the crop only the toll.

W. PEMBERTON PAGE,
Sec'y Dom. Grange.

New Granges.

- 297. Adelaide Excelsior—Wm. Brock, Master, Strathroy P.O.; John Chorthy, Secretary, Strathroy.
- 298. Oak Grove—Wm. Clement, Master, Mount Brydges; John Band, Secretary, Mount Brydges.
- 299. Shirley—John Mobray, Master, Shirley; Wm. McGill, Secretary, Prince Albert.
- 300. Elgin—John Ferguson, Master, West Lorne; D. McKillop, Secretary, Eagle.
- 301. Carriack—John Buchard, Master, Clifford; James Johnson, Secretary, Mildmay.
- 302. Oro—L. Pearsall, Master, Mitchell Square; W. H. Rathborne, Secretary, Mitchell Square.
- 303. Rugby—Duncan Anderson, Master, Rugby; H. G. Lester, Secretary, Rugby.
- 304. Mitchell—George Johnson, Master, Mitchell; E. Boardhouse, Secretary, Mitchell.
- 305. Silver Creek—D. Gald Currie, Master, Collingwood; Charles Clarke, Secretary, Collingwood.
- 306. Pretty River—James Taylor, Master, Nottawa; A. Jardine, Secretary, Nottawa.
- 307. Rising Star—E. Williams, Master, Mitchell; W. J. McLagan, Secretary, Mitchell.
- 308. Centreville—D. A. Lucas, Master, Centreville; C. A. Corscadden, Secretary, Centreville.
- 309. Moscow—James Switzer, Master, Camden East; C. M. Lucas, Secretary, Moscow.
- 310. Colborne—Alex. Glen, Master, Carlow; John Karze, Secretary, Carlow.

- 311. East York—Henry Johnson, Master, Samoroux; W. Clark, Secretary, Lansing.
- 312. New England—D. K. Ellis, Master, Kimberly; John Wiley, Secretary.
- 313. Farmers' Relief—Thomas Clarke, Master, Watford; Wm. Fuller, Secretary, Watford.
- 314. Harriston—Wm. Arnold, Master, Harriston P. O.; T. Carscadden, Secretary, Harriston P. O.
- 315. Unity—James Rushton, Master, Ridgetown; R. Mallice, Secretary, Ridgetown.
- 316. Avon—Lorenzo Moses, Master, Avonton; T. Armstrong, Secretary, Avonton.
- 317. Balmoral—S. Climes, Master, Balmoral; T. H. Best, Secretary, Balmoral.
- 318. Brock—Adam Shire, Master, Cannington; Charles Junkin, Secretary, Cannington.
- 319. Kippen—R. McIndio, Master, Kippen; T. Smille, Secretary, Kippen.
- 320. Union—Hugh Clark, Master, Janet's Corners; D. McLean, Secretary, Janet's Corners.
- 321. Erie—John Caldwell, Master, Erie; James Fleming, Secretary, Erie.
- 322. Innisfil—Joseph Goodfellow, Master, Bramley; Robert Leonard, Secretary, Craigvale.
- 323. Middleton—John Ogilvie, Master, Longwood Station; W. Harrison, Secretary, Longwood Station.
- 324. Perrytown—James Dunbar, Master, Perrytown; Joseph S. Wilson, Secretary, Perrytown.
- 325. Rainham—Leonard Zager, Master, Rainham Centre; J. Foster, Secretary, Rainham Centre.
- 326. Orange Valley—John Ford, Master, Markdale; Henry D. Irwin, Secretary.
- 327. Maple Leaf—Wm. Glover, Master, Mono Centre; James Kenn, Secretary, Mono Centre.
- 328. Pearl—Nelson Haney, Master, Shelburne; Thomas Doyle, Secretary, Shelburne.
- 329. Rosemont—Samuel Ervin, Master, Rosemont; Wm. Irwin, Secretary, Rosemont.
- 330. Farmers' Hope—Joseph Crone, Master, Arkona; Robert McFarlin, Secretary, Forest.
- 331. Malahide—Nicholas C. Brown, Master, Aylmer P. O.; Clinton Van Patter, Secretary, Aylmer P. O.
- 332. Victoria Square—Francis Walker, Master, Cashel; Milton Fierheller, Secretary, Victoria Square.

DIVISION GRANGES.

- 25. Ontario—Andrew Orvis, Master, Whitby P. O.; W. V. Richardson, Secretary, Pickering.
- 26. Wentworth—Moses J. Olmstead, Master, Ancaster; F. M. Carpenter, Secretary, Stoney Creek.

The Cultivation of Our Social Relations.

A LECTURE TO THE PATRONS OF OHIO, BY A. S. PLATT.

"Why do those cliffs of shadowy tint appear
More sweet than all the landscapes smiling near?
'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure blue."

Is it thus that hope is all that life can afford—is there nothing more than the shadowy tint that distance gives a robe of promise, to be lost as we approach—to leave only the rugged rocks to meet our gaze? Ever eluding, yet ever feeding us on false promise; certainly not—happiness is not distant, it lies close about our way. At the same time its opposite, the rugged points, crop out plainly about us, and beset each step we take. With all they serve a valuable purpose; they give to us a measure of the blessings that we have, and show by contrast how much of the good we possess.

Without the evil we have to contend against, we would not be able to appreciate the good. Without the contrast we could not draw the line and make up the balance. Herein is summed up the relations of life. Here is marked the connection between the animate and inanimate. So closely are they knit together that they cannot be separated; to do so would be to destroy the whole. Accepting this relation, it becomes necessary to make the most of life, by fully appreciating and using to the best advantage our surroundings. How can this be done? By accepting their true measure and giving to each its place. Thus to perfect social happiness, the house we live in, the path we tread in our daily walk, may be pleasant or distasteful, by the means we use or the measures we take. Without the house we would be at the mercy of the elements; without the path life would be a void; with the house it may be made, according to the culture, pleasant or miserable, the paths prosperous or ruinous. The measure is with us; as we mete it out the reward shall be. If we cultivate flowers we shall have and enjoy them; as we cultivate sharp points we shall be tormented with them. One is filled with beauty and fragrance that nature has fitted us to enjoy—the others with properties intended only to harass.

If so much depends upon our use of the animate and the inanimate surroundings, how much more depends upon the social relation of life with our kindred natures—the mother, father, sister, bro-

ther, neighbor and friend, which, combined, make up the most tender relations of our nature.

What is more pleasurable than the social relation of all of these? Like the flowers, they hold all the beauties of life that go to make up the seed of happiness in this life. So true is this that it does not require proof. Mankind in the aggregate is but one great family, divided into lesser families, until you come down to the home circle, containing the most cherished forms of existence. One step from this we have the circle bound together by a common object, such as the occupation that we follow, which brings in the daily supply.

The ties formed by occupation are or should be almost as tender as the relations of home. The protection of one by the other, a natural leaning and dependence for our daily bread and clothing, knit us together, until we find class after class bound together by rules and regulations governing them as strictly as the law of the land binds the citizen. Thus bound, we find them enjoying in the close circle of trade and communion they live in, all the social relations of life.

"One place—one roof—one name—their daily bread
One daily sacrifice to break;
To gather and together take
Perpetual council such as use has fed
The habit of, in words that make no lie"

Where these circles run in harmony, happiness is the result. Hence it is necessary to have union in order to secure the end desired.

"From nature's chain whatever link you strike,
Tenth, or ten-thousandth, breaks the chain alike"

That classes harmonize on account of occupation is no reason that there should be division between classes. Occupation draws us together—gives us similarity of tastes and of habit, which sums up life's relations, and we are linked together as a chain. Because we cultivate the earth and grow the bread to feed the world, is no reason that we should be at war with others who are engaged in different pursuits.

In What Strength Consists.

The strength and vitality of the Order can be put to no severer test than to have those who occupy its places of trust to use the influence of place to further personal ends. The vitality of the human system is not proved so well in any other way as through its power to resist and throw off disease. From Adam's time to the present, every living thing has enjoyed this immunity from disintegration and extinction. The Order of Patrons has the same innate vital power, and will never fully know its strength until it can look back to what it has overcome.

A goal that is easily reached does not inspire the one who strides after it with a very lofty estimate of his own powers. This applies to everything that a man puts his hand or his mind to. The Order of Patrons will be lasting and useful to those who need its aid, in proportion to the vitality shown by the subordinate membership. A vague idea in the mind that obstacles have been overcome, these only having been based upon surmise, or suspicion of the existence of detrimental influences, gives no rebounding power, but if the membership can look back to triumphs actually won, there can be no incentive to onward movement so great as this.—Ex.

TO THE SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.—We would prefer your sending the lists of officers to the Secretary of the Dominion Grange, from whom we receive the regular lists. This will avoid confusion.

Since our last issue the Oak Leaf Grange, of Brantford, held a social, open meeting. Music and songs enlivened the attendance. Addresses were given and a generous repast was provided by the ladies.

Hyde Park Grange also held a social. Several masters of other Granges attended. The entertainment was pleasing. Various speakers advanced different suggestions that they thought would be beneficial.

Open discussions and Grange discussions have been held in regard to the signing of a petition for a protective duty. Some Granges have had balls and suppers, and thus the Order moves.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We have been obliged from press of matter to hold over till our next issue several communications, among others the contribution signed "John Granger."