

THE MARITIME PATRON, AND ORGAN OF THE Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity—In Non-essentials Liberty—In All Things Charity."

[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREEK, M. D., Newport.]

We have received reports of the Autumn Sessions of Pictou Division, No. 51, and Colchester Division, No. 39, also a report and prize list of a very successful exhibition held by "Anchor of Hope" Grange, No. 39, in the public hall at Welsford, Kent Co., N. B., on Thursday, 14th inst., also an account from our worthy brother, Jos. T. Jackson, Secretary of King's Division Grange, of official visits to four of the Divisions of his jurisdiction. Taking these contributions in inverse order, we shall, with the kind permission of the contributors, skim the cream from each in turn.

The course adopted by Bro. Jackson is worthy of highest commendation, and we earnestly recommend Division Grange officials, especially Masters, Lecturers and Secretaries, to emulate the good example set by our worthy brother.

"Prescott" Grange, No. 718, is reported to be slimly attended and low in finances, but composed of Patrons "full of the Grange Spirit and animated with undying determination to contend for our principles and purposes." In order to awaken an interest in the Grange, arrangements have been made for a lecture by Prof. McGill, on the 11th inst. This Grange is expecting to receive additions to its numbers shortly.

"Pioneer" Grange, No. 678, was visited on the 5th inst. About 50 members were in attendance. The members are said to be active and zealous, as may be gathered from the fact that eight young members have been admitted lately—that arrangements are being made for holding a Fair on or about the first of next month for the exhibition and sale of farm stock, produce, etc., and for a course of lectures during the winter. Professor Smith lectured under the auspices of this Grange "several months ago," and Prof. McGill is expected to lecture under its auspices at an early date.

"Evangeline" Grange, No. 687, was visited on the 6th inst. The attendance was small. We are surprised that the farmers of Horton do not practically show their appreciation of the very great advantages to be derived from association in a good Grange, and from our Grange organization. There is no district in the Maritime jurisdiction, or anywhere, that could gather into a Grange room a more intelligent assembly of farmers than could the district in which Evangeline Grange is situated.

"Harmony" Grange, No. 688, was visited on the following evening. This Grange is reported to be in very good working order, and the meetings are well attended. During the evening a telegram was received announcing the safe arrival in England of the vessel containing a consignment of apples from this Grange. The market price was reported to be very satisfactory.

"Alton" Grange, No. 757, was not visited, but we are informed that it was intended to hold an exhibition on the 20th inst. The remainder of our brother's long communication is devoted to discussing the condition of the Order in Ontario, and of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and the relations of the Order in this jurisdiction to the Dominion Grange.

The exhibition held by "Anchor of Hope" Grange, we judge to have to have been exceedingly well arranged and conducted. The exhibits comprised barley, oats, buckwheat, timothy seed, corn, peas, beans, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, onions, turnips, apples, bread, butter, quilts, blankets, homespun, wats, hosiery, mitts, and fancy and artistic work. We feel sure that if a prize had been offered for artistic penmanship, the worthy sister who wrote the report under review would have taken it. It is a positive pleasure to read such artistic chirography. We are unable to publish the prize list in full, but would be much pleased to receive from Bro. Smith, descriptions of some of the favorite varieties of fruit, grain and vegetables exhibited, several varieties of which are unknown to us by name. We would, for the information of our sisters, also like to have a description of "cardboard work."

Colchester Division met in regular quarterly session on Tuesday, 12th inst., at "Valley" Grange Hall, Middle Stewiacke. As the day was beautiful, and the roads at their best, the session was largely attended, and was "the most interesting session yet held" by this Division. In addition to the regular business, a large number of subjects were discussed, among which, most worthy of particular mention, were the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange, and especially the appointment by the Division of a competent member to visit the Subordinate Granges in its jurisdiction; to explain and exemplify the unwritten work, to see that each worked in accordance with the Constitutions, Rules and Usages of the Order; and to instill, if possible, appreciation and zeal for its principles, purposes and objects, and report for the information of the Division and the Provincial Grange. Bro. I. C. Black was unanimously appointed to perform this duty.

A very pleasing feature of this session was "the sumptuous entertainment provided by the ladies of Valley Grange," which was recognized by a hearty vote of thanks. We are confident that the worthy Secretary of this Division is right in his opinion that "the Granges in the County of Colchester had come to stay."

Pictou Division Grange met at Welsford, River John, on the 5th inst., Worthy Master Jas. McIntosh in the Master's office. Discussions concerning Deeds for Grange property; the formation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature; Assessment Reform; the Grange Wholesale Supply Co.; the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange, as published in THE CARRIO, and other matters of lesser importance.

Pictou Division has, from the inception of the Grange agitation for Assessment Reform, been distinguished from its unflinching zeal and determination for the accomplishment of the object in view. Bro. Dr. C. H. Munro was deputed by the Division to carry out the wishes of the Division with respect to this measure. A member present having represented that goods could be purchased from local dealers cheaper than from the Wholesale Supply Co., it was resolved, that "whereas merchants are in the habit of trying to undersell the Grange Co. for the sake of getting the custom of unwary Patrons, and of eventually closing our store, when the old exorbitant prices would be changed, therefore that in the opinion of the Division it would be advisable to support the Grange Store."

Bro. D. A. F. Holmes was appointed to perform the duty recommended by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange, and the sum of \$40 was voted out of the funds of the Division "for disseminating a knowledge of Grange principles, etc., throughout Pictou Co." A dinner was provided by Welsford Grange, the proceeds of which went to aid in paying for the new Hall, and the Division adjourned in time for sports, under the auspices of the same Grange.

We shall hope to receive reports of all other Division Grange Sessions, also of Grange Exhibitions, which are a new and very valuable feature in connection with our Order.

PROFIT FROM GOOD CARE AND FEED.—Farmers should not expect to get out of their stock more than they put in. This applies to all kinds of stock and animal products. The animal should be regarded and treated as a machine for the manufacture of the especial product wanted from it, and should be fed, treated, selected or bred, with reference to this particular product. For example, the cow that yields milk containing a large proportion of rich cream must have milk glands peculiarly adapted for abstracting (secreting) from the blood—indirectly the food—the elements from which those glands form cream. But be the cow ever so well adapted to the production of rich milk, its yield must always—within certain limits—be in proportion to the quantity and quality of food consumed and assimilated.

Farmers hear of wonderful performances of wonderful cows, and are apt to imagine that *it's all in the cow*. If statements of food consumed by these wonderful cows were always published with the wonderful butter yields, farmers would know that it is not *all in the cow*. Turning over the pages of *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman* we find illustrations in proof of this statement. The following is a ration recommended for butter production:

3 lbs. linseed meal, 4 lbs. middlings, 2 lbs. cornmeal, 2 lbs. oatmeal or ground oats, mixed with moistened cut hay. This is not more than one quarter of the food eaten by Princess No. 2 during the week of her first public test.

A ration commended for producing fine condition and large yield of milk is:—20 lbs. rye straw, 25 lbs. brewers grain, 4 lbs. malt sprouts, 4 lbs. ground rye, 4 lbs. middlings, 5 lbs. of hay and 10 lbs. of straw, or 10 lbs. best meadow hay might, with advantage, take the place of the rye straw. The estimated cost of this ration is 23 cents.

A writer in the same journal reports a yield of 14 lbs. 7 oz. of well worked butter, salted one ounce to the pound, on ordinary pasture with 5 quarts of mill feed per day 5 months after calving. The "ordinary pasture" might have been and probably was what our farmers would call good after-feed.

Farmers should bear in mind that whatever the especial product sought, whether milk or beef, there must be harmonious development and action of the entire animal system, and that when special development or action is pushed beyond this condition, the attempt defeats the end in view.

PRIZE FOR BUTTER.—The Hants Division Grange butter prize—a handsome silver butter cooler—competed for semi-annually by members of the Division, was won at the October competition by Mrs. James Henigar, of Upper Kennetcook. The prize butter was made from whole milk strained into the churn, an old-fashioned "up and down" dash churn, and churned after the third milking had been put in.

The first milking had soured when the last was put in. The butter was of good color, good flavor, and good grain. The cows are scrubby or nondescript. Another tub of butter was exhibited made from cooler cream and from the milk of the same cows. This butter was much inferior in color and grain to the prize butter. The latter defect was due of course to over-working, and color may be washed or soaked out of butter. A wet cloth or ice laid on butter will greatly injure the color. Evidently good butter may be made in any kind of a churn, from cream or whole milk, drawn from cows of any or no breed, but the milk must be pure, that is free from foreign odors or impurity; the butter milk must be thoroughly worked out of the butter, without injuring the grain; and the butter must be kept sweet and cool. Experience is largely in favor of churning when the cream is slightly sour.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.—There is no sentiment or mental condition more binding to progress—to the attainment of more or better skill or knowledge, than the assurance that we are just as wise or proficient as the rest of the world, and even wiser or more skillful than most people. The converse of this proposition should be true, viz., that the example of those who are recognized as having attained to greater proficiency or more knowledge, should be a great incentive to progress. How far from the truth shall we be, in asserting that our farmers cherish such an opinion of themselves, as compared with farmers and farming of other lands, and that this assumption hinders our progress to more perfect attainments in agricultural knowledge and skill?

If this be the state of the agricultural mind of our land, a glance at the