

## 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. CREED, M. D., Newport.]

We briefly referred last week to the visit of the Maritime Provincial Grange to the Agricultural School at Truro, in acceptance of an invitation from Professor Smith, and the Professor's lecture before the Grange on the evening of the following day. These occasions deserve more extended notice.

There has been a great deal of earnest agitation, especially in the Grange, during the past few years, concerning an Agricultural College and facilities for primary Agricultural Education in our country district schools and academies. Very quietly and unostentatiously that which we have professed to be so zealous about, to so earnestly desire, has taken an almost unobserved place among our educational institutions. We have, even in little, behind the age Nova Scotia, an Agricultural School which furnishes really first-class facilities for obtaining a good sound practical agricultural education, such as the students who are wisely availing themselves of, will find serviceable in the fields and stables—such as all our farmer boys stand so much in need of. There is a kind of education that goes no further than the head, or at most the talk, there is another kind of education that stimulates and improves the industries of a country, that adds to the nation's wealth as well as its intelligence, and recoups all expenditure on its behalf. This latter is the kind of education that will fit our boys to be the men, and our girls to be the women for the practical age that is drawing—aye that is even now passing its morning hours. Well, and are not our farmers sending their sons to this school, now they have it? Are they not availing themselves, as best they may, of the professional education beyond their reach in their own school days? We wish that we could honestly let you take this for granted, but we have been there, we have heard the Professor's lament, we have seen all the students at work. There is comfort and hope for the Professor and for all other earnest advocates of Agricultural Education, in the parable of the mustard seed.

The system of instruction at this school is not, in all respects, what some of us have, perhaps wrongly, imagined Agricultural Education should be. There are no fields or barns where students may put in practice, or see exemplified or illustrated, the teachings and theories of the classroom, but the barns and the acres will come in time. We have reason to believe that they will be provided as soon as there is a practical demand, instead of a merely wordy clamor for Agricultural Education. In the meantime the students are, as a few moments conversation with them will amply prove, finding out laws of nature, to which all their plans and work must conform if they are to be successful scientific farmers.

The pupil teachers of the Normal School are also learning from Professor Smith the first principles of Agriculture, and how to teach them; and the question arises in our mind—Will the people who have talked so much about Agricultural Education in our district schools, employ these teachers in preference to others? and will they demand that the first principles of Agriculture be given the place in school studies that its practical importance entitles it to? We heard more than one Patron say after our visit to the Agricultural School, "I must send one of my boys there. I hadn't any idea we had such a school." Professor Smith's lecture on Dairying, delivered before the Grange and a few visitors, was as practical as his schoolroom lectures.

Before taking up the subject announced, the Professor referred briefly to the work, aims, and prospects of his school. Absolutely no charge is made for tuition and the only expense, strictly in connection with the school, is for breakage in laboratory work. He stated that he was prepared and more than willing, to analyze without charge samples of fertilizers sent to him for this purpose, and gave directions for sampling. The only condition to be observed is that a guarantee of amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in the fertilizer, be furnished by the manufacturer. The Professor also invites farmers to send him samples of seeds to be tested as to vitality, quality, and purity.

The Professor divided his subject into 1st, Feed; 2nd, Breed; 3rd, Management. He pointed out that successful dairying must depend upon summer feeding as well as winter feeding. Good butter cannot be made out of poor or unsuitable feed. Good cultivated pasture should be provided for dairy cows. The Professor then described the proper method of feeding for butter in the winter, and gave the proportions of albuminoids, carbohydrates, and fat producing elements for a butter ration.

Hay cut before blossoming is best adapted for milk production. The common practice of allowing cows to feed themselves, or to feed on "old fog," or frost-killed unnutritious, indigestible after feed, was strongly condemned. There is no economy in this practice, but the contrary. Cows should be taken up early and fed generously.

The Professor favored the Holstein breed as being, all things considered, the best breed for both the dairy and beef, and cited examples of wonderful yields of milk and butter from cows of this breed. The Professor recommended the Ayrshire cow as being best adapted for common family use, the production of large quantities of milk and for cheese. The lecturer enforced the absolute necessity of providing pure water for cows, and pointed out the advantage of the water being above the freezing point.

After the close of the lecture, questions were asked and ably answered by the Professor, but the space at our disposal will not permit of more

extended notice of this instructive lecture. The Professor was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his instructive lecture.

The Grange resumed labor after the close of the open meeting, and a good deal of business was disposed of. It was decided to hold the next annual session of the Grange at Halifax. Annual sessions are in future to be held on the 4th Tuesday in January of each year.

Arrangements for continuing the publication of the Maritime Patron were left to the Executive Committee.

We give below a list of delegates from Division Granges in attendance at this session of the Maritime Provincial Grange, and a list of its officers elected and installed for the ensuing term of two years.

After the close of the session Patrons assembled in the parlor of the Winau's devoted to their use, and spent a couple of hours in social intercourse and listening to that sweet singer in the Grange, Bro. Burns. During the evening our host and hostess were presented with a vote of thanks for kindly hospitality received. The brothers moving, seconding, speaking to, and presenting the vote, declared that in all their experience of hotel life they had never received such kindly attentions, and been made to feel "so much at home" as during this sojourn at the Winau's. Our host and hostess replied briefly but feelingly, and the latter declared "she really believed that all the gentlemen were in the Grange."

Delegates attending session of Maritime Provincial Grange, as reported by Credential Committee.

Colchester Division, No. 39,	Jno. S. Miller and wife,	J. C. Black and wife.
Hants	" " 46,	R. H. Creed and wife, Augustus Putnam.
Kings	" " 47,	R. W. Starr, D. H. Coffin and wife.
Annapolis	" " 49,	Thos R. Jones and Solomon Drew.
Pictou	" " 51,	S. Setchell and J. R. McKenzie.
Cumberland	" " 52,	Harmon Humphrey & wife, A. B. Black & wife.
Albert	" " 54,	R. F. Keith and A. H. Steeves and wife.
Morning Star	" " 55,	W. R. Calder and Joseph M. Freeman.

List of Officers: Master, A. B. Black; Overseer, Geo. L. Sellers; Secretary-Treasurer, Edwin S. Creed; Lecturer, R. W. Starr; Chaplain, Augustus Putnam; Steward, R. H. Creed; Asst. Steward, R. F. Keith; Gate Keeper, Solomon Drew; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. R. H. Creed; Ceres, Mrs. J. C. Black; Pomona, Mrs. W. F. George; Flora, Mrs. H. Humphrey. Executive Committee, R. W. Starr and Harmon Humphrey. Auditors, W. F. George and R. W. Starr. Delegate to Dominion Grange, W. F. George.

The work of the Grange has been carried on in a quiet manner, yet has been an active influence in elevating the sentiment of the farming classes, and educating to an appreciation of the importance of farming as a business, and to the means and methods of promoting its prosperity. So long as the work is carried on in this manner it must meet the approval of every good citizen.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Order in New England is prospering. We give below a synopsis of new Granges formed, total membership, net gain, etc., during the past year in several States.

Maine, 11 new Granges. Total membership, 15,059, new members, 1,100; net gain, 628.

Pennsylvania, 18 new Granges, 1,726 new members; net gain, 994; \$1,000 appropriated for lecture work for 1887.

New Hampshire, 9 new Granges; total membership 5,300; net gain, 561.

Connecticut, 18 new Granges; 150 per cent increase in membership.

No organization can be permanent which does not evolve from its work and association a better order of manhood and womanhood. This is the chief grand purpose of our Grange organization, and we are pleased to believe that in this particular field of labor our efforts have been crowned with abundant success.—Hon. J. H. Brigham.

One of the Subordinate Granges in Maine has a lady for Master, with an excellent record for last year. The membership has been increased to over 200, embracing the best citizens of the place and its vicinity. Their store, with a trade of upwards of \$1000 a month, has done a profitable business. They have also erected a large building to be used for store and hall, which is nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy in early spring.—*Rural Vermonter.*

An exchange says, "Let the hired man join the Grange," and an instance is cited where a prominent farmer says that since his hired man joined the Grange there has been so much improvement in him that he is worth fifty dollars a year more than before, and gets it too. The teachings of the Grange had led the man to be a better farmer and to take better care of tools and stock.—*Rural Vermonter.*

HOW TO APPLY MANURE.—As you are willing to devote a large space in your admirable paper to the interests of agriculture, and as a farmer of many years standing in the County of Hants, I will, if you think the articles worth publishing, contribute from time to time some short pieces which some of your readers may look at and perhaps gather some useful hints, as coming from one who has had some forty years experience.

My first contribution to your paper will be on the application of manure. I take this subject to begin with as it is the most important material a farmer wants, in fact it is the farmer's bank, without it he cannot do anything successfully. It is not my intention to give a learned discourse, puzzling the brains of many of your readers with the component parts of what manure contains, nor do I intend to deal on theoretical problems, but simply give statements as to how I found it best to apply it, so as to get the