

scores. We have every reason to believe that this chicken vaccination is as effective in preventing cholera among fowls as vaccination is in preventing small-pox among the human family. Vaccinate a hen and in eight days her system will be thoroughly inoculated, then cut off her head, and in some vessel catch all the blood, then pour the blood out on paper to dry, a half drop of this blood is sufficient to vaccinate a fowl, and the blood of one hen will vaccinate your whole flock. Catch the fowl you wish to vaccinate, and with a pin or knife make a little scratch on the thigh (just enough to draw the blood) then moisten a little piece of the paper with the dried blood on, and stitch it on the chicken's leg where you scratched it, then let the fowl run and you need have no fear of chicken cholera. As the result of my many experiments, I have now dried blood enough I would suppose, to vaccinate ten thousand fowls, for which I have no use, as I do not sell patent medicines. If any of your readers are enough interested in poultry to try this preventive, by writing to me I will send free of any charge enough dried blood to start with, all I ask is that they send immediately before the blood loses its strength, and report the result of their experiment to your many readers.

W. H. GRIFFITH,
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ANNUAL SOCIAL OF "VALLEY" AND "LORNE" GRANGES.

Since the organization of "Lorne" Grange some four or five years ago the members of "Valley" Grange and ourselves have paid each other an annual visit.

The object of these visits is two fold. First, the advancement of our order, which means more successful farming. Secondly, the cultivation of the social element and the revival of that hospitality and friendliness which characterized our forefathers. On the evening of January 4th the members of Valley Grange—by invitation—paid their up-the-river friends a visit. As usual the roads were only fair and the day cold—yet notwithstanding these obstacles a large number of our Middle Stewiacke friends came to make us happy and encourage us by their presence. This was the first social in the new hall (which was beautifully decorated with overgreens and pictures) and all hands were apparently as happy and comfortable as if "eternal summer" were reigning outside, instead of "Jack Frost."

The meeting was called to order by the W. Master, Robert Gammell, and the pleasing announcement was made that the first thing on the programme was tea—enough for all and to spare. After the

wants of the inner man had been fully satisfied the W. M. in a humorous speech bade the members of our sister Grange welcome to our annual social, and gave many reasons why the people of the Upper and Middle settlements should be on more intimate terms than at present. He spoke of the work to be done by the Granges, and of our claims on the government for a railroad. He was responded to by Clark Brenton, W. M. of "Valley" Grange, who thanked the members of "Lorne" Grange for their kindness and hospitality. This speech was full of fun and sense. He advised the Grangers to be united, standing up manfully for their rights, to try to improve intellectually as well as socially. Brother Jas. Creelman followed in a short speech, contrasting the present with the past, regretting that the warm friendly feeling between families were fast dying out. He spoke of how in the olden times when a death occurred in the valley, work ceased and all the people mourned and sympathized with the bereaved, how when a pair were united in marriage the whole community joined in congratulations and good wishes. He hoped these socials would do much towards reviving this feeling among neighbors.

Geo. Campbell, lecturer of Valley Grange with his usual eloquence denounced the present system of farming, maintaining that many of our farmers began operations too early in the spring while the land was wet and cold making it impossible to raise good crops. He was in favor of draining our land, and thought the first and second crop would repay the expense of draining. The speaker made light of our farmers selling *bones* instead of *beef*, advising them to kill half their cattle and feed the other half. His experience had been "the fewer cows the more milk," and thought it more profitable to pay more attention to the feeding of cows and less to the breed, as a cow was only a machine for converting food into milk.

The Hon. S. Creelman was called upon and spoke in the first place of the improvements of the present age. In no part of the world had there been such rapid strides as in America. The Hon. gentleman gave an account of a stock exhibition he had visited while in England, where he saw the same breeds of cattle and sheep as the people of Canada are now importing. Comparing the stock he saw there with our Canadian stock he said there was more difference in young than old cattle. The high price of beef in England and the consequent scarcity of it compelled the farmers to force the growth of cattle while young by heavy feeding. They could not keep their cattle to the age we do in

Nova Scotia. In view of the prospects of finding a market in the old country for our surplus beef and feed, he advised us to begin now to make preparations for exportation. The large number of manufactories there makes it impossible for the English farmer to supply the demand. Speaking of the Silo built at Round Bank last summer, Mr. C. thought the investment a good one. The ensilage had kept in good condition, stock of all kinds were fond of it, and he found the cows had doubled in their flow of milk in ten or twelve days after commencing to feed. He considered the raising of ensilage more profitable than roots.

The labour in raising, storing and feeding was much less than with roots, and the feed much better. The speaker drew the attention of Grangers to the poverty of their pasture lands, saying that sooner or later they would be compelled to cultivate and manure their pasture.

Speeches were made by D. McG. Johnson, S. F. Creelman, Geo. Bates, and R. Creelman, but space will not permit a report of their speeches.

The several speakers thought the great want of Upper Stewiacke at the present time is a railroad, and that our demand for one was not at all unreasonable, and hoped at an early day the iron horse would be seen travelling our fertile valley. A choir under the leadership of S. C. Cox, (with Janet Gammell at the organ) favored the meeting with excellent music.

At ten o'clock our party broke up, and we all retired feeling that an evening had been pleasantly and profitably spent. The only thing that marred the pleasure of the occasion was the recollection of the fact, that since our last social, death had entered our ranks and cut down one of our young and promising members. Before the snows of winter had disappeared under the warming influences of the spring sun we had followed to the grave the remains of brother Eben Gammell, one of our best members. In early Autumn we were again called to lay down our implements of work for a time, and with heavy hearts to form the "dead march" and pay our last tribute of respect to our brother—the Rev. J. C. Meek. He was an earnest active member of our order, in the front rank when *work* was the order, never behind in adding to the amusement of the grange meetings, and those who attended our socials in past years can well remember his happy way of adding to our amusement, nor do they forget his kind advice, his words of encouragement, and although our brother has laid aside the armour of life, and his voice is no longer heard among us, his influence is not ended. Many years will