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Single Copies sent to any address in Canada or the United States, postage pre-paid, \$1.50 per year. If paid strictly in advance the price will only be One Dollar.

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All communications, subscriptions and matters of business connected with this paper should be addressed to Canadian Farmer, Drawer A., Welland.

Published by the Welland Printing and Publishing House, John Ferguson, M. P., sole proprietor.

All communications for the CANADIAN FARMER AND GRADE RECORD must be addressed to the Business Manager, Drawer A., Welland.

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Made known on application to this office.

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Patrons answering or in any way corresponding with these columns in these columns will oblige us by saying they saw the advertisement in these columns.

THE GRANGE.

Brother Patrons are requested to contribute for this column, and to send their communications direct to the office of publication, Welland, Ont.

CUMBERLAND DIVISION GRANGE, NO. 52, N. S.

The Grange met in the Music Hall at Amherst on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m.

The Grange was opened in due form by the Worthy Master, A. C. Carter. The committee on credentials reported that nine sub Granges were represented. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. Minutes confirmed. The Worthy Master called on the chairman of the several committees for report, and the afternoon until six o'clock was occupied in hearing and discussing the reports. The committee to make arrangements for tea stated that they had attended to that matter, and that tea was provided in the basement of the Presbyterian church. The Grange then adjourned for tea, to meet again at 7 o'clock. The number of delegates and members present, about 80 sat down to a capital spread, all much pleased with the arrangement.

At 7 o'clock the Grange resumed labor, and the Secretary read the subjects that had been prepared by the Executive Committee for discussion.

1st. Will it pay the farmers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who own low wet farms to borrow money to underdrain said farms with tiles or in any other way?

2nd. Will it pay farmers to buy artificial manures?

3rd. Will it pay to arrange our stables to save the liquid manure?

4th. Are Granges doing as much as is required of them to instil a love of agriculture in the rising generation?

The debate on the first subject was opened by Bro. Hiram Humphrey, in a good speech, followed by Bro. Sharp and Black of Amherst, who spent some time at Guelph Agricultural College, and gave some useful information. Quite a number of the delegates and members present took part in the discussion. At half-past nine the Worthy Master closed the Grange.

This Division Grange meets in Amherst in October next.

Before closing a vote of thanks was tendered to the committee for the provision made for tea, coupled with the request that they be requested to act at the next meeting.

GRANGE NOTES.

Royal Grange, Stevensville, will hold its next regular meeting at their hall, west of Stevensville, on Saturday, August 25th. Members of the order from all sections are respectfully invited. The Grange is flourishing, and desires to make its meetings interesting.

"Pomona Grange, Clermont Co., Ohio, held their last meeting at the residence of E. R. Duckwall, Esq., Elklick Mills, at 9 o'clock a. m., and in the afternoon held a public session, as published in the *American Grange Bulletin* of the 7th inst., had as their programme: Essays, any subject, by Merritt Johnson, on "co-operation of farmers," E. R. Duckwall; on any subject, J. A. Byrce; any subject, Miss M. Boyer." We publish the above to illustrate the mode by which our sister Granges in Ohio and elsewhere are properly placing the merits and intentions of our order before the farming public. They are demonstrating the fact that our lodge rooms are schools when information of value to the greatest industrial class of our land may be obtained. We would suggest to our Patrons of Husbandry of Canada, that they hold many more open sessions and induce the farmers outside of the order to attend and learn the true principles of our order. By holding these public sessions we will make our lodge rooms more interesting to present members.

The Canadian Grange meetings are not noticed as often as we desire in the *CANADIAN FARMER AND RECORD* simply because secretaries do not send us the information for publication. Omit by amending this omission and you will be surprised at the attendance of members.

Jersey suits are as much liked as they ever have been, and show a skirt of plaid, with a Jersey of Otto non-elastic or stock-ing-net, which fastens at the back, and is completed by a sash, cuffs and collar of the plaid.

Muslin bonnets and round hats, tinted and white, with full cap crowns and brims of pleated lace, appear among other pretty novelties in millinery. These are intended for children and also for young ladies' wear at Summer resorts.

Hand-painted sashes of silk or satin, in pale or dark colors, will be much worn this Summer, over simple house dresses of French muslin, organdie and lawn. With more dressy toilets for the evening graceful little sleeveless jackets are made to match.

STOCK.

STAY NOTES

Put blood on the bases of trees where rabbits gnaw. They will not go near blood.

Onion seeds sown now and left in the ground through the winter with a mulch of hay or straw, will make fine bunch onions for next spring's use or sale.

Start roses and many house plants for next winter blooming by putting in cuttings this month. Fill pan or shallow box three-fourths full of rich earth and an inch of pure sand on top, and put in this the cuttings. Keep covered with glass or out of the wind and sufficiently watered to prevent surface from getting dry.

Garden slugs, when they become a nuisance, may easily and safely be adated. Distribute pretty liberally over the garden flat pieces of stone or bits of slate or zinc. At right-fall put a little bran on each fragment, and soon the slugs will come out from among the plants and shrubs to feed upon the bran. When it is dark go out with a lantern and a pail containing some strong brine, and remove the slugs from the bran-baited surfaces and place them in the pail where the salt and water soon will dispose of the pests.

There are but few farms where it will not pay to keep at least a few sheep, and the smaller the flock, as a rule, the greater the proportion of profit realized therefrom. If it will pay to raise common sheep it will surely pay to raise thoroughbred ones, and what breed it will be best to have depends entirely on circumstances and surroundings, such as location, soil, nature of the lane, nearness to market, etc. When the land is rough and hilly, and where it is also comparatively cheap and distant from market, the famous Merinos will be sure to do well, as they are hardy, vigorous, prolific and produce good salable fleeces. Where heavy weight, both of carcass and fleece, is desirable we recommend the Cotswolds, though they are not so sturdy as the Merinos.—N. Y. Herald.

Air-slaked lime dusted over the plants while wet with dew is unquestionably beneficial, and in dry weather its effects are quite lasting.

We tried also kerosene mixed with sand, at the rate of one ounce of the former to a pound of the latter, but the mixture had little influence in protecting from the insect, while it was detrimental to the growth of the plant.

Bubach powder mixed with alcohol, and this mixture reduced with water was applied in different degrees of dilution without marked effect.

Soluble phenyl proved nearly or quite valueless, for when applied in sufficient concentration against the beetles, it injured or destroyed the plants.

It is well to note that plants grown in a frame made of twelve-inch boards were not perceptibly injured by the pea-beetle. This insect, though very agile, rarely jumps high, hence in many cases we may prevent its attacks more easily in advance than we can subdue its injuries after their access to the plants.

This *Naltica*, is a very timid insect, and when disturbed can be seen jumping in every direction from the danger. Through this feature of its habits, it may be possible to drive it from the scenes of its operations where its annoyance is absolutely destructive to the crop, and then to protect the plants now freed from its presence by surrounding the bed with boards. As many of the plants subject to its attacks are grown in beds which supply plants for transplanting, this remedy seems often to be a feasible one.

The presence of the radish fly, *Anthomya radicum* prevents us from growing perfect radishes in our heavy soil. So far as our observations determine, none of the applications noted above is of avail against this pest. We noted, however, that in a bed of radishes of which the soil had received a very liberal mulching of coal ashes last season, the roots were almost entirely free from the maggot.

We found also that bi-sulphide of carbon applied to the soil destroyed the maggots that had not yet penetrated the roots, but the use of this remedy is accompanied by so many disadvantages that we must consider it in general as impracticable.

CALF REARING.

Calf rearing might be made much more profitable than it is. It is a common practice to sell calves when only four weeks old, or as soon as it is profitable to dispose of them. This practice rids the farmer of the calf in a short time, but does not bring so profitable a return as it should. Calves should be kept till six months or a year old, and as well fed, so as to weigh five hundred or six hundred pounds at six months, and eight hundred to one thousand pounds at one year old. Such calves would sell at a price that would well repay the owner for raising them. A pound of meat can be produced at a much less cost by feeding a young animal than by feeding an older one. Careful experiments conducted by Dr. J. B. Lawes, of England, clearly prove that the cost of putting on live weight is in proportion to the age and size of the animal. It costs much less to produce one hundred pounds of flesh by feeding a thrifty calf than it does to produce the same weight of flesh by feeding a three year old steer. The aim of our farmers should be to produce their meat in the cheapest possible manner, and with this object in view they should feed their calves well, and feed them several months, so as to produce as much flesh as possible and at a low rate of cost. Farmers seem to suppose that to produce large fat calves is very expensive and not profitable, and think that they cannot afford to do it.

They associate the production of large calves with feeding of large quantities of whole milk—perhaps giving one calf two or three rows to feed from. Such practice, however, is not essential in rearing calves. It is not even necessary to give them all the new milk from one cow, only for the first few days. Large calves can be raised on skim milk and certain kinds of grain and grass. The food must be properly combined, proportioned and prepared, and be fed in sufficient quantities. Few farmers feed their calves enough. Calves are large feeders, and ample supplies must be furnished if the best results are to be obtained. It is the extra food which brings the profit. A large part of the food eaten is used for sustaining the life of the animal, and the surplus beyond the needs of the system for this purpose goes for the increase of flesh. The more the animal can be made to eat and digest the more profitable it becomes to feed it.—Boston Globe.

Salt boiled in water, a pound to the gallon, and applied hot through the spreading nose of a watering-pot—"a pound per square yard"—was sufficient in the experience of an English gardener to keep weeds and worms from gravel walks for three years. Another experimenter prefers sulphuric acid, diluted with three times its bulk of water.