

The Canadian Farmer

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Dominion Grange Secretary's Notices.

All matters of business connected with Grange should be addressed to Toronto. All matters connected with this paper to Drawer A., Welland, Ont. Patrons will confer a favor by keeping the Grange and newspaper business entirely separate as above.

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

GRANGE TOPIC.

Ques.—What are the results of true co-operation?

Eng.—In all efforts and enterprises where the masses have acted together, co-operated success was secured. By co-operation great reforms have been established in governments and trade. By co-operation enterprises that would have been hopeless by individual effort, on account of their magnitude, have been accomplished with ease. On the field of battle the army working best upon the co-operative principle has often gained a victory, although least in numbers. In politics the party which can apply the partisan lash the sharpest, and force strict co-operation of the masses, gains the day. Strict co-operation knows no other results but success. If Patrons and farmers will unite and co-operate together in any good effort they please, success is as certain as the effort is made.

DISCUSSION IN THE GRANGE

If the lecturer is a good reader, it is always in his power to treat the company to some pleasant little article worth hearing, or of requesting some more accomplished brother or sister to do

the work for him. Then, also, nothing is more agreeable for improving the little off-hand conversation debates upon any subject that a brother or sister may desire information.

We would have it perfectly understood here that we want all this exercise to be strictly for the instruction, profit and pleasure of Grangers.

We want no legal cross-grained discussions nor convulsions, wherein the speaker squares himself to give his brother the knock-down argument, and whose whole expression seems to be: "Just listen now, and hear how well I can speak!"

We commend all such speakers to the court house.

For our purpose we only want a simple, honest investigation of what belongs to Grange life, the farmer's farm, the house-keeper's house, the out-doors and in-doors, the field, the garden, the orchard, the dairy, the hennery, the kitchen, the pantry, the food, the family, the fireside.

If any brother has succeeded in raising extra fine cattle, cotton, or corn, or cabbages, we would like him, when requested, to give the Grange the benefit of his method in a good, plain, farmer-like manner.

If another brother knows of what he believes to be a better way, let him rise in time, and in courteous, unpretending, simple fashion, let them set forth the respective claims to favor of the two methods. Or if any sister has famous success in raising small fruits and poultry, or in making butter, or anything of general interest, let her tell the brothers and sisters, in a modest and good sensed way, just how she did it. Each season furnishes its own subjects.—*Dirigo Rural*.

EDUCATION OF BOYS FOR THE FARM.

Prof. Geo. E. Morrow favors the public with very sensible remarks on the education of boys for the farm. The subjoined extract taken from the *National Farmer* may be read with profit:

In educating a boy for the work of the farmer we must not forget that he needs training, development, as well as to acquire knowledge. There is a disposition to undervalue study for any other purpose than the acquisition of so-called practical knowledge. A man needs to know how to make use of facts he learns, as well as to learn facts; much study, in school and out of it, may be of great value, even though it does not bear directly on the line of work proposed. The beginning of an education for a boy expected to become a farmer need not be different from those for a boy expected to become a merchant, a lawyer, or a minister. In each case a good foundation for the special education should be first laid. The discipline gained and the knowledge acquired in a good public school will be alike valuable to either. The more of this foundation education the better. So far as school work is concerned, better by far give a boy a good general education, without any direct reference to agriculture, than attempt to crowd an untrained mind with rules of practice in farming.

There are those who think education for the farmer should consist solely in his acquiring skill in the labors of the farm. Manual skill is of much importance, but if we must choose between this and a broader intelligence as a preparation for farming we will all choose the latter. The average American farmer is not so skilful a plowman as is the English or Scotch farm laborer, who as done little but plow all his working life. But the

American is much better fitted to take charge of a farm. He would sooner learn to do good plowing with a new kind of plow and in a different soil from that with which he has been accustomed.

A good general education, and especially a good education in the sciences on which agriculture is largely based, needs not tend to draw the boy or young man away from the farm. If a farmer's boy learns something of the origin and composition of the soil, of the structure and mode of growth of the plants and animals around him; if he learns that able, scholarly men of this and other countries make these things their chief study, he will be less liable to think of these things as simply the causes of a round of drudgery to him. If he becomes somewhat informed as to the history and present condition of agriculture in many lands, he will probably be more, not the less, interested in it.

THE PAPER FOR FARMERS.

There is no farmer so poor that he cannot afford to take a paper devoted to his interests, an instructor that opens the way to increased profit, if not by its editorial teachings, certainly by practical lessons embraced in its correspondence. If it be alleged that the price is a hindrance, sufficient answer is found in the words quoted from a deep thinker whose utterances were never the products of an imaginative nature. "A good paper is never dear, on the contrary the agricultural papers of this country are marvels of cheapness. Who can say that two cents a week—an allowance that exceeds the price of many—or six cents that comprises the cost of the highest, are beyond the reach of a single farmer in all the land? The proposition is absurd. Yet it is true there are many who do not subscribe. Perhaps a proportion approximating one-half is without the aid that might be obtained thus cheaply. It is not creditable to the intelligence of any farmer that he does not take a journal specially devoted to his interests, and it is unfortunate for him that he desires to plod along without assistance that would lighten many a task and augment profits as surely as any influence. Thousands of farmers who thus voluntarily deprive themselves of aid take the local journals "to get the news" as they allege. If they have fondness for such pabulum, to indulge it may not be particularly reprehensible, yet the measure of profit it yields must be small. They are not practicable in the choice. If by the expenditure of one dollar, or three, in a year for a paper that makes its regular appearance fifty-two times for the money, they may derive ten or a hundred dollars actual profit, not taking account of incidental improvement of greater value, it is amazing that they reject the proffered boon—yet they do. Let them reflect on this matter and decide—not whether they can afford to take the agricultural papers or not, but can they afford to pursue their calling without the aid sure to give profitable return?—*The Husbandman*.

As we educate we set free. Liberty and education go together. Never in the history of our country were the real solid voters of the country learning so much about real politics and the duty of citizenship. The result is "machines" are being broken. Independence is in the air.

THE Grange recognizes the truth that all power emanates from the people; it claims that power should never be conferred upon the few to the detri-

ment of the many, and that corporations having power given them to be exercised for the general good cease to be legalized bodies when they use that power as an engine for oppressing the people.

THE Grange seeks to restore that unity which the unhappy divisions of trade, commerce, selfish competition, partisan, bitterness, and the manifold antagonisms among men have so deplorably distributed, and to realize in more beautiful and practical form the holy idea of charity, love and brotherhood. The tendency to union, to organic effort, to co-operative action, is strong and almost universal at the present day. Among the almost endless variety of human wants there is not one which makes itself so powerfully felt as the want of friendship, society and the intimate communion, soul with soul; and yet such are the habits of modern society and the spirit of the times there is no want so difficult to supply. Many hearts there are glowing with warm affections, oppressed with deep and earnest longings for friendly intercourse and close communion with sympathizing and responsive hearts, and yet, like the spirit in the parable, wander up and down the desert places of life and find no rest. The cords of social unity have been severed, and individualism, selfishness, coldness and distrust have been installed where the reign of charity, friendship and mutual love should abound.—*Exchange*.

QUESTION 10.—What are the profits on agricultural investments to the farmers?

Suggestions.—Farmers, as a rule, have not kept debit and credit account of expenditures and sales, so as to figure annual loss and profits. In order to discuss this question intelligently, let each member make an inventory of his or her own estate, and exhibit the same to the Grange. In making such inventory, take the amount of cash and other property in the hands of the family when you commenced farming, figure interest on this amount at 6 per cent. per annum from that time to the present; additional capital, such as gifts from parents or otherwise, figure like interest. Add amount of capital and interest together and you have your cash capital, had you put this money on interest instead of investing it in agricultural enterprises. Now figure wages for yourself as a farm hand over and above board, also the wages of the good wife for domestic management. If you have children who have earned wages, over expenses, figure that also. Then add the various amounts for wages, and add the aggregate to your cash capital and interest, and you will see at a glance what you would be worth had you placed your money at interest at six per cent. per annum, and you and your family had worked for common farm wages from the time that you commenced farming to the present. Now, figure the cash value of your farm, tools, teams and stocks, deducting indebtedness if you have any. Compare the two amounts and you will readily see what you have gained or lost. Figure the surplus marketed, as produced by your own hands, and you will see that the profits are unjustly distributed. This error must be corrected by the Patrons of Husbandry.

H. ESHBAUGH,

Lecturer National Grange.

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because so very little of it is required to affect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.