

ings of this body if we should think it was acting against your interests; whereas, if holding an office in it, we should not be free to condemn our own work.

As we converse with those for and against the Grange movement, we may perhaps see where good or harm may be done. Possibly some bad results may follow in some places at some future day. Everything that man does may result in evil; at present we are satisfied the good effects will counterbalance a great amount of unseen evil. We would like for the good of the order, to impress on the minds of those that may be zealous in the cause, to keep strictly secret the trade discounts offered by dealers and manufacturers; you should not let outsiders know at what price you can procure any implement. If you do it is breaking faith, and you would deserve expulsion from the order. When you obtain an advantage in price you may hear what others pay, but do not, by answering side questions, let outsiders know what you pay. Especially be careful not to let it be known what dealer or manufacturer is offering you discounts, as it is your duty not to injure, but aid those who aid you.—Should you wish to have fuller particulars, you can address the Secretary of the Dominion Grange.

We would also caution manufacturers and dealers to take no heed of any persons who may represent themselves as belonging to the order, and desire a discount on that account. All business will be done through the Secretaries or agents of the Granges.

Below is the list of officers elected at the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange at Toronto:

MASTER—S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont.
 OVERSEER—H. Leet, Danville, P. Q.
 LECTURER—A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont.
 STEWARD—Sam. E. Phillips, Schomberg, Ont.
 ASST. STEWARD—H. S. Lossee, Norwich.
 CHAPLAIN—W. Cole, Sarnia.
 TREASURER—Adam Nichol, London.
 SECRETARY—Thomas W. Dyas, London.
 GATEKEEPER—L. Galer, Dunham, P. Q.
 CERES—Miss Caton, Napanee.
 POMONA—Miss Whitlaw, Meaford.
 FLORA—Mrs. B. J. Palmer, New Durham.
 LADY A. STEWARD—Mrs. Lossee, Norwich.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. S. Campbell, Brantford,
 J. Manning, Schomberg,
 Capt. J. Burgess, Masonville,
 C. C. Abbott, Abbott's Corners, P. Q.
 B. Payne, Delaware.

Granges Organized Since Our Last Issue.

- 42—MONTROSE GRANGE, Chas. Gurney, Master, Paris; Wm. B. Underhill, Secretary, Mount Vernon.
- 44—EUREKA GRANGE, Edw. Jeffs, Master, Bond Head; Wm. S. Fraser, Secretary, Bradford.
- 45—LAKE SIMCOE GRANGE, Chas. Cross, Master, Leffroy; Jas. Allen, Secretary, Church Hill.
- 46—BERTIE GRANGE, Peter Learn, Master; James Moore Secretary, Ridgeway P. O.
- 47—ARGENTEUIL GRANGE, G. W. Bond, Master, St. Andrews, P. Q.; Robert Gordon, Secretary, La Chute, P. Q.
- 48—BROCK HOLME GRANGE, M. Olmsted, Master; R. S. Stevenson, Secretary, Ancaster, P. O.

The Secretary of the Dominion Grange has just issued the 1st trade circular, showing discounts offered by manufacturers and dealers to Patrons, and is sending it to the Secretaries of Granges on receipt of their quarterly report. The circular is solely for the use of members of the Grange, and none of the information contained in it may be divulged.

Recent Decisions.

The Overseer acting as Master can give the annual word.
 Singing of the opening song as a part of the opening ceremony should not be omitted.
 In the Kansas Farmer, Bro. Popenoe says: "Children may be admitted to the Grange if they are not too big or sharp."
 A Master's resignation tendered orally and accepted by the Grange is sufficient, but it would be better to have it in writing and filed among the papers of the Grange.
 A man following another pursuit, though he may own a farm tilled by members of his family, is not eligible to membership in the Grange.—Master Brown, Michigan State Grange.

A Master can be tried by the Grange, as I know of no other tribunal that would have the right to try him, and I think a Grange should have power to protect itself.—Master Jones, Indiana State Grange.

When the Master is absent, the Overseer should take his place and appoint any good working fourth-degree member Overseer. If a Past Master be present the Overseer may keep his own place and ask the Past Master to take the Master's chair.

Grange Items.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the saving to the Patrons in the West in the purchase of supplies which has accrued from the establishment of the Grange, at between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

Missouri Patrons have a "Grange Packet Line," run in the interests of the farmers at reasonable rates. If you cannot get others to do your work for a fair price, do it yourself, is the principle upon which they work.

The New Jersey Granger thinks that the Grange movement is an aid to politicians, in that it gives them a chance to wear out their old clothes.

It has been established at last that a Patron may run for office and get beaten if he chooses; and it makes him no less a Patron if he should happen to get elected.

German Granges are being organized in Wisconsin.

The Newton County, Indiana, Patrons have organized a deposit and loan association.

A Mississippi Grange is offering twenty-five dollars for the best corn and the largest number of bushels from one acre of land; fifteen dollars for the best and largest number of gallons from one acre of cane, and ten dollars for the largest and best hog of any age raised in Winston County.

The Patrons all work under the same charter, the same constitutions and by-laws, peaceably and in order, and they work systematically and harmoniously, and with a unity of purpose that makes them the most powerful organizations in the world. East Williams Grange, No. 28, reports an increase of 35 new members in two months.

Drought and the Garden.

We have had some rain of late—two or three times a right good rain-fall, and still the ground cannot be said to be wet. It had become so thoroughly dry, that when every little particle of soil had its share of the longed-for drink, every clod had been slaked, and every pore had taken its portion, the ground, as we turned it up, seemed but a little moist. We may indeed say we have passed through a drought. Have we profited by it? Has it taught us any lessons such as not to be forgotten? One lesson, at least, the wisest learn at every time, that they have much to learn. The garden should make two payments, if well attended to—it should return for the labor and care bestowed, pleasure to the owner and tiller, and also by its fruits give a profit in its yield of many fold. Though but an amateur gardener, I have had the two payments, even in this season of drought. I might have been more successful had I been better prepared, and this is the summing up of the lesson the season has taught. Prepare in the fall and the early winter for the coming spring and summer. No half-preparedness will suffice. Prepare with all thoroughness. Of my trees, though young, I lost not one.—My shade trees were many of them only planted in the spring of '73. In the fall I prepared for the winter, and this preparation not only saved them in that season, but it also was a means of their flourishing through the drought of summer.

The mulch that I used was a sod covering the soil as far as the roots extended, and it not only saved them from the frost, but when broken and mixed with the soil in the spring, it aided their growth in the summer. There was a sufficient depth of good mellow soil for them to draw food from, and they had the full benefit of every night's dew. The advantage of planting in well-prepared soil, and continued care after the planting, cannot be too highly estimated. Some of my young trees made a growth of from 12 to 18 inches during the season. Of these were oak, linden, balsam, cedar and elm; the growth of apple, locust and silver poplar trees was much greater. Had I ever entertained a doubt of the benefits of good, thorough fall tillage and heavy manuring, the results of this season would be sufficient to remove it. Half tillage never pays for itself. Every garden should be made to have at least twelve inches of good, garden soil. The plants can then, in the driest sea-

son, draw upon a source unexhausted by the drought, and while others are withered and scorched, they will flourish.

Ticks on Sheep.

The loss that we are sustaining by these little pests is almost incalculable. The loss in weight of mutton and wool, the loss from poverty, the loss of lambs in the spring for the lack of nourishment that has been sucked from the dams, are all subjects that we should endeavor to guard against. A little judicious expenditure and care at this season may save a



hundred times the cost. Miller's Tick Destroyer is an efficient article. We have tried it. Examine your sheep and see that no ticks are on them. If you find any, send to H. Miller & Co., Toronto, for a box of the Destroyer; it can be mailed to you for 40 cents. Instructions how to use it are sent with it.—We can also supply it to those that call or send to us for it.

Prize Essays.

We now propose giving two prizes, one of \$3, another of \$2, for the 1st and 2nd best essays written on the subject of

FENCES OR NO FENCES.

This we think will be an important question, and one that we shall all have to consider. The essays to be in this office by the 15th of November.

To Our Friends.

We are about to make a very great improvement in the ADVOCATE for 1875; also to extend our business in other ways. If any of you have active, energetic sons or friends that would like to have easy and pleasant employment from the middle of December through the winter, and probably a continuance, at a good salary, you might mention this to them. They might also communicate with us.

Mr. Edward Winnett, of London Township, bought "King of the West," the winner of the 1st prize for Durham calves at the Western Fair.

FARMING AND FARMERS' MARKETS IN ENGLAND.—From "Agricultural Prospects," in the Mark Lane Express, we take the following extracts:—From Somersetshire the advice runs thus: Our yield of wheat is pretty good, ten to twelve sacks per acre, and some fourteen or fifteen sacks, here and there. Yield of barley better than was expected. From Norfolk: In the past weeks we had frequent and copious rains, which have proved most beneficial to the root crops and grass lands. From the East Riding of Yorkshire it is stated: The weather has been favorable for the in-gathering of the harvest. * * Seldom or never has a finer period been experienced for the farmers getting in their grain. From the east coast of Scotland: If the weather keeps dry, we think the potato crop will be a good and sound one. There are, however, some complaints of disease, chiefly from the north of this country. Smut was never more prevalent, but the dry weather has prevented so much discoloration as is often the case in smutty seasons. The great feature this season is the comparatively short proportion of white wheat. It is very scarce indeed, and commands an unusually relative high price. There will now be a considerable anxiety to secure the choicest and most favorable samples of seed wheat, all of which can be obtained of a very superior quality. Farmers will do well to sow a greater breadth of white descriptions, these being more wanted this year than usual.

Notes of the Garden and Farm.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A MARKET FOR CANADIAN BEEF.

Nothing has tended so much to retard the improvement of agriculture in Canada as the very low price received by farmers for their fat stock. The only market was the home one, and the supply exceeding the demand, the prices were necessarily very low, and farmers were consequently forced to rely on the grain crop. Hence wheat followed wheat in continuous succession, till the soil was exhausted of its original fertility, and the means of restoration, so effectual in such farming countries as Britain, were not resorted to. The stores of rich manure from fat cattle, which is computed to be of itself sufficient remuneration for their feeding, were wanting, and the produce of our fields had fallen off one half from what they were when the country was yet new.

We rejoice to see brighter prospects for the farmers, to hear of the demand in England for meat, and the prices so high that efforts are made, and with every probability of success, to import meat from Canada. For this purpose a company has been formed with a large capital to purchase fat cattle in Canada, and slaughter and ship them to England. We learn from the Sherbrook News that this company has contracted to construct a building in that town for the purpose, and that they intend to erect another building before the winter (now at hand) of 330 ft. by 80 ft., two stories in height. The company are going to work in earnest, and seem determined to lose no time in completing the necessary structures. Canadian beef slaughtered here has had more than one trial in England, and in every respect compared not unfavorably with the famous sirloins of Old England. From a comparison of prices in the Canadian and English markets, the company may expect the business to be fairly remunerative, and the good market opened for our fat stock will be a much needed stimulus for the improvement of our agriculture by the persevering in the breeding and importing the best stock, and growing for their feeding the best grasses and root crops.

DOES DRAINING PAY?—We read, says the New York Tribune, of one Ohio farm which several years since was unproductive and ageish. Twenty bushels of inferior corn to the acre, and from five to ten bushels of wheat was all that could be raised. Sheep would die about as fast as they could be produced. Now it is under-drained with five miles of tile, and yields eighty bushels of good, sound corn, and from twenty to forty bushels of superior wheat. On grass lands the difference in quantity is not great, but the quality has been greatly improved. Chills and fever have disappeared, and sheep raising is profitable. So satisfactory have been the results of the draining on this estate, that the owners intend to buy, at least ten miles more of 'crockery.'

THE DEMAND FOR BARLEY.—From the Massachusetts Ploughman: "While this is the great grain-producing country of the world, the bulk of the barley which is used here is imported from other countries, and the demand grows with every year. From Canada alone, during the past four years, we have drawn a yearly average of nearly 4,500,000 bushels, while owing to a short crop there last year, large imports were made from Europe. The New York Bulletin gives figures to prove that this cereal is much more profitable than wheat raising, and thinks that the matter should commend itself to the attention of farmers. The market is enlarging yearly, the prospect being that England alone will have an annually increasing demand.

CONTINUED HIGH PRICES FOR SHORT HORNS.

We learn from the English papers that the demand for Short Horns and the high prices are unchanged. The London Telegraph says: Large prices were obtained at a sale of Short Horn cattle belonging to Mr. E. H. Cheney, Gaddesby Hall. Nineteen lots were sold for upwards of £10,000, one of the animals fetching as much as 8,500 dollars, and another 8,225 dollars.

FALL WHEAT.—The fall wheat is looking very well despite the lateness of the seeding occasioned by the drought. The prospects are that it will be well forward ere winter sets in. Many pieces are now well covering the land, and are already fit for a covering of snow.

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