

The Grange Record.

OFFICERS OF ONTARIO PROV. GRANGE.

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Overseer	Thos. S. McLeod	Dalston.
Secretary	A. Gifford	Menford.
Lecturer	D. Kennedy	Peterboro.
Treasurer	R. Wilkie	Blenholm.
Chaplain	D. Wright	Banks.
Steward	Thos. Henzen	Cashtown.
Asst. Steward	Wm. Brock	Adelaide.
Gatekeeper	J. P. Palmer	Fenelon Falls.

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Coros.	Mrs. C. Moffatt	Edgeville.
Pomona	G. Lethbridge	Strathburn.
Flora	E. M. Crayser	Delhi.
L. A. Steward	J. McClure	Willisroft.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.		
Thomas S. McLeod, Esq.		Dalston.
Chas. Moffatt Esq.		Edge Hill.

AUDITORS.		
W. H. White, Esq.		Chatham.
S. Bollachey, Esq.		Paisley.

DUTY OF PATRONS.

Patrons should "in honour prefer one another," for that is the only sure way of getting others to honour us. We must stand up for our principles and likewise, in so far as we may be able, stand up for those who have cast in their lot with us. Every individual who joins the Grange has a right to expect this and should be satisfied with nothing less. Nor is there anything wrong or improper in such conduct; no one is injured by it; no one is harmed in his pursuit, and no one has any right to utter a single word or complaint, for this is precisely what all other classes practise. Besides, by this course we strengthen the Order and cement the ties that bind us in unity. We are animated by a common purpose, impelled by a common motive, and anticipate, if faithful, a common good. There must be unity of action to secure success, and there can be no unity of action unless there is identity of purpose, and there can be no identity of purpose unless there is absolute confidence, and confidence is weakened unless we honour one another, for in so doing we honour the entire brotherhood and construct a bulwark of defence that will successfully resist all the efforts of our enemies and enable us to attain the full fruition of all our bright and joyful anticipations.

THE GRANGE AN EDUCATOR.

Patrons should bear in mind, says the *Journal of Agriculture*, that the great purpose of the Grange is that of an educator. Grange meetings, therefore, are school sessions, where something useful should be taught or learned. To secure this end in the highest degree there should be no idle talk, no speaking for the sake of being heard. Every utterance during the meetings should have a useful purpose in view, and those who cannot talk coherently and to the point should rather be attentive, patient listeners, that they may learn off the others. To forward the work of instruction and also of entertainment, some useful subject should be chosen at each meeting for consideration at the next, and it should be enjoined upon every member, old and young, male and female, that each should bear the chosen subject in mind during the intervals between meetings, read about it if practicable, talk about it on all seasonable occasions, and think about it always, in the field, on the farm, in the household everywhere. No better, worthier, higher, more useful and exalted thoughts have ever been evolved from human minds than such as come up behind the plough in the workshop, in the kitchen, the nursery, the parlour, on the wayside, attending the ordinary duties of life. Such should be the policy in the Grange, the practice everywhere. It is from the habit of thinking, not the purposed labour of thinking, that great learning is acquired and the farmer's bees he found that the owner had

introduce some useful topic in every Grange meeting, make it a duty to think of that subject, and thus develop the habit of thinking, from whence wells up wisdom?

THE PRESS AND THE GRANGE.

An American exchange contains the following: "We observe that the most earnest Patrons are ardent readers of Grange periodicals, and experience and observation justify the remark that no Grange lapses into a comatose condition whose members receive the weekly visitations of one or more periodicals devoted to the interests of the Order. We learn from this that one of the best ways of promoting advancement is by the wide dissemination of a literature adapted to the wants of Patrons. Of course the printed page should be supplemented by personal appeal, and when these two agencies are combined, success is also certain to follow. The absence of an influence that will quicken the activities and guide the efforts of those engaged in any cause is sure to bring disaster. The most potent influence of this character is the press, and we do wisely when we call it to our assistance. Other societies recognize this fact and use this power advantageously, and if we want to keep abreast of the times we must all do something to widen the circulation of those periodicals which make our interests objects of special care and attention. In no other way, nor by the adoption of any other means, can we accomplish this desirable end. Let every earnest Patron see that his brother takes an official paper of the Order, and do the utmost to extend its circulation beyond the boundaries of his Grange, and good results will follow."

We need not add that intelligent Patrons will be doing themselves and the interest they have at heart good service by helping to extend the circulation of *THE RURAL CANADIAN*.

A GOOD OMEN.

Should the French and Chinese hurry to explode all their heavy charges of gunpowder before spring opens, so as to give us an equable atmospheric pressure during the coming season, we may reasonably hope for another bountiful harvest in 1885. For many years we have not had snow so evenly distributed over the land, and not often a greater snow fall which is equal to so much added fertility of the right kind and in the right place. So far, over the Lake Huron district, we have had only one crust and that so porous that grains and grass have been able to breathe through it. No heating has taken place yet and, unless we shall have rain or sleet followed by freezing, the wheat will be apt to come out of winter in good shape. Since the ground was solidly frozen early in the winter, and has not thawed up to this date, 2nd of March, the chances are that, by the time the snow has partly melted, the frost will be out of the ground and the surface settled around the roots. The next circumstance in our favour is that before much snow fell a few heavy dashes of rain thoroughly wet the ground, thus ensuring one of the best conditions for keeping grain and grass roots in good healthy condition. Should spring open up well without dry cold winds, the harvest of 1885 may help to contract some of the long faces put on in 1883 and still visible. SEC., DIVISION GRANGE 24.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

MR. EDITOR.—Can you oblige me by letting me have my *RURAL* somewhat earlier than last month. February was nearly out before it arrived. I value it, and as spring is coming, I am anxious to get every bit of information I can, although your writers and correspondents do not know anything of Manitoba farming. They have yet to learn like me. I gain something every number. I have thought that perhaps a statement about our conditions here

weather might be of some interest to our reading farmers. So I enclose a part of February last. I only began to book it then although I have had a thermometer for years.

FEBRUARY 1885.

SUNRISE.			NOON, 1.30.			NIGHT, 8 pm.		
Below Z.	Above Z.	Wind.	Below Z.	Above Z.	Wind.	Below Z.	Above Z.	Wind.
16 30	N.W.	5	"	"	"	15	"	"
17 20	"	"	5	"	"	12	"	"
18 21	"	9	"	"	"	22	"	"
19 24	"	5	"	"	"	10	"	"
20 7	"	12	E.	"	"	10	E.	circle round moon.
21 15	N.	10	N.E.	"	"	5	"	"
22 6	S.	6	S.	S.	"	1	W.	"
23 4	N.W.	28	N.W.	"	"	4	S.W.	"
24 Z.	"	21	S.W.	"	"	10	"	"
25 4	"	28	"	"	"	19	"	C.
26 9	"	52	N.W.	"	"	1	S.E.	"
27 23	W.	40	"	"	"	30	N.W.	"
28 21	N.W.	38	"	"	"	22	N.	C.

OAK FARM.

Minncdosa, March 9th, 1885.

PRO. AND CON.

Every operation has its advantages and disadvantages, advocates and opponents, and the fermentation of manures is no exception to the rule. Some maintain that it is not only useful but necessary before it is put in the soil. Where weed seeds are in the fodder, heating will destroy them when care is used to get the whole mass properly warmed and kept in that state four or five days. But much care must be taken that the heat is not too great, or burning will follow; and that the pile be kept wet, or ammonia will escape and leave the manure of little value.

When many noxious weeds are not present, it will be found the safer plan, in the circumstances of the ordinary farmer, to use the manure in its fresh state, and allow the heating to take place in the land where the gases liberated by the heating will have a beneficial effect by their action on the mineral part of the soil; as any thing which induces chemical action in the land exerts a beneficial influence in liberating the elements of plant food that are often locked up in stubborn combinations of mineral compounds of lime or flint. Unfermented manure in soil acts somewhat like yeast in dough, tends to lighten and produce commotion in the mass, gives out the same kind of gas that causes bread to rise which, on clay soils especially, liberates the potash compounds in the soil. For a tenant with one or two years' lease, green manure will not be so profitable, as its results will be visible for twice his term of tenure, and the landlord or incoming tenant would share the profit. Where quick results are desired fermentation will commend itself; though some loss should be sustained in the process. Hence the impossibility of applying a cast iron rule. What will suit one case will not do for the next when