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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

"In Essentials, Unity; In Non-essentials, Liberty; In all things, Charity."

Vol. 2, No. 5.

LONDON, ONT., MARCH, 1877.

Price, 50 Cents per Annum

Canadian Granger.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line of solid Nonpareil . \$0 10 1 inch, 12 liaes, do. 1 00 2 inches . 1 75 3 inches . 2 50 4 column, 44 inch . 3 00 4 column, 9 inch . 5 50 1 column . 10 00 \$0 08 0 80 1 40 2 00 2 50 4 50 8 00 \$ 0 75 8 00 14 00 20 00 25 00 45 00 80 00

The annual rate not to be used for any advertise ment inserted for a less period than one year.

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The Canadian Granger is published in London, Ont W. L. Brown, Secretary London Division Grange, Editor All communications to be addressed to Box 91 F. London, Ont

London Division Grange on Co-Op-eration.

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effected, subscriptions shall be called for and made payable in easy instalments.

Mr. W. L. Brown then moved, seconded by Mr. Thos. Talbot, that a Co-operative Association be established in London is connection with the Patrons of Husbandry, according to the scheme suggested or any other the committee deemed advisable to recommend.

After a lengthy discussion, taken part in by S. H. Cornell, Delaware; C. Coombs, London; F. Anderson, Wilton Grove; S. Fettit, Belmont; Thos. Talbot, Arva; Jos. Marsball, Loadon; Joshua Jackson, Arva; Mr. Erdick, Evelyy; and George Jarvis, Byron, the resolution was unanimously carried. A report embodying the minutes of the Rechdale scheme was adopted. S. Pettit, Belmont, submitted a scheme of cooperative crop reports from each subordinate (Grange up to the Dominion Grange, and from that extending it to the United States, Eugland, and France and Germany. The suggestion was recommended.

The Order in Canada has been established a sufficient length of time to test the principles of co-operation to a greater extent than has hitherto been done. We do not say that this is the sole element success in binding farmers together, but it is a strong element. Farmers are scarcely willing to pay dues, attend meetings and spend their time, without some tangible results Hitherto, as far as systematic dealing is concerned, the majority of our members have reaped scarcely any benefit beyond making a few purchases for cash from some jobber. These pur chases have been distributed in a very unsatisfactory way by dealing out at some private house or pange-room. However desirable it may be to purchase cheargoods, this is not buriness, and it carried out as a system will result in annoyance and discontent. To be satisfactory and permanent, co-operation must be systematic, and the only way to do this is to have stores or agencies under the exclusive control of the Order, and supported by their own capital. The success of different co-operative institutions in England, Scotland and France, mentioned in the above article, started and carried on under far more unfavorable circumstances than at present exist with the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada, should satisfy our members that by proper management, unsatisfactory way by dealing out at some members that by proper management handsome dividends can be realized. We handsome dividends can be realized. We do not, however, assert that co-operative institutions, as such, may not fail; but what we do say is, they are safer than the ordinary way of dealing, and much cheaper. Because a co-operative store now and then fails, the conclusion arrived at is that they are all failures. Where one co-operative store fails, ten run in the ordinary way become bankrupt. the ordinary way become bankrupt.

Applying Fertilizers.

The season of the year is now drawing near when our members will have to make preparations for securing their fertilizers in the shape of salt, plaster, phosphates, nitrate of soda, &c. Large outlays are made every year for some one or other of these by our Canadian farmers.

benefit; and the same way with plaster, lime and other artificial fertilizers.

Prof. Johnson says: "Upon the correct knowledge of the bases and salts requisite knowledge of the bases and saits requisite for the sustenance of each plant, and of the composition of the soil upon which it grows, depends the whole system of agri-culture. Give to one plant such substangrows, depends the whole system of agriculture. Give to one plant such substances as are necessary for its growth, but do not apply those which are not requisite." Not only is this indiscriminate application throwing away money, but in some cases may prove a positive injury. The safest and most economical method of applying fertilizers is to make a compost which will furnish all the inorganic elements. Say, instead of merely sowing salt, they would mix ashes, Paris plaster, with bone-dust. This would furnish all salt, they would mix ashes, Paris plaster, with bone-dust. This would furnish all that is requisite to produce good crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. Wheat must be grown upon a soil rich with silicate of potash. Now, wood ashes supply two important elements in the composition of different kinds of grain, especially wheat, namely, silicate of potash and phosphate of lime. It is deplorable such an important article of manure to our farmers should be bartered off for a few bars of soap, when a ten-fold return could be obtained by applying to the land. If farmers would only consider, they have to a certain extent the means at their own door, instead of buying from foreign sources.

Barnyard manure is really the only fertilizer which supplies all the food to plants, but when this is exhausted, our farmer must look for something to take the plants of in the compost previously mentioned, or superphosphates, which can now be obtained at very low rates. The application of any single element to soil, such as salt, plaster, lime, or nitrate of soda, exerts very little influence, even supposing the soil requires any one of them, if the land is explanated and leaks other exerts letter. requires any one of them, if the land is exhausted and lacks other essential parts of plant food. The greatest benefit derived from the application of any of these is shown on good, rich soil. This important branch of agriculture should be promised in the discussions of Greaters at the discussions of Greaters and the promised of the property of the discussions of Greaters and the discussions of the discussions and the discussions are discussed in the discussion of the discussions and the discussions are discussed in the discussions and discussions are discussed in the discussions are discussed in the discussions are discussed in the discussions and discussions are discussed in the discussions are discussed in the discussions and discussions are discussed in the discussions and discussions are dis inent in the discussions of Grangers at the present season of the year.

Crop Reports.

There is nothing more injurious to the commerce of a country than the meagre and unsatisfactry crop reports generally published in our papers. It appears to be hap-hazard work from beginning to end, and from the fact that there is no can be had. The only way the public have got information that had any pretense to system was from some insurance or railway company. These reports were collected by agents and christtense to system was from some insurance or railway company. These reports were collected by agents and station-masters. Now, allowing their observations and information to be accurate, they only extended over a limited area of country. Besides, the reports of railway companies may be falsified for a purpose—to throw the bulk of the produce into the hands of large sligners.

Despairing Members.

We have recently received from one of our members a letter, in which he speaks despondingly of the working of the Order in his neighborhood. He complains that the highest ambition they have is to buy a pound of tea cheaper than their neighbors, and if they do not accomplish this they think the Grange a failure. If pinching sixpences is the only incentive that actuates a member, he is no good to a Grange, and the quicker he finds his hopes are not realized in this respect the better. We have no doubt but many members are discouraged by hearing persons in towns, villages and cities, saying the Grange is a failure; the thought is father to the wish—they only wish it was a failure. This only proves what the principles of the society teach—farmers to think for themselves and act together as a body, and not be guided and ruled by a mere handful of the community. The grange in a neighborhood will be just what the members make it. The intelligence, characters, dispositions and motives of its members, will be reflected in their acts and way of conducting and carrying out the principles of the Order. We do not doubt but a good number who have joined the Grange are disappointed from expecting too much—the society was to be a panacea for all their ills: merchants and manufacturers were to be cut down below living prices. A man, be-We have recently received from one of was to be a panacea for all their ills: merchants and manufacturers were be cut down below living prices. A man, because he belonged to the society, was to be specially favored in his business transactions: he was to buy cheaper than his next-door neighbor, just because he was a Granger. Now the absure to this is plain on the face of it—one, wan's money value or the face of it—one, wan's money. Granger. Now the absurt of this is plain on the face of it—one man's money is just as good as another's, no matter what he calls himself. The Grange is a system of co-operation, by which its members, combining and uniting their capital and paying eash, can procure their necessaries at a cheaper rate than they could by purchasing singly. Now, if this system of bulking orders is not carried out by eash payments, what are necessaries at a cheaper rate than they could by purchasing singly. Now, if this system of bulking orders is not carried out by cash payments, what are manufacturers or merchants benefited, no matter who buys from them! The great drawback in carrying out Grange principles is the fact that they are not sufficiently understood. Granges are formed at almost lightning rate, and the members have not had time to fully study and comprehend their privileges.— But with all this, we may say the Grange at the present time stands in the first ranks of society, and controls more power than any other organization in America. It could hardly be expected an Order so extensive in its scope could perfect an organization in so short a time as it has had to work, and be thorough in its working. To start with, it commenced amongst a class of men who were not accustomed to working a society of this kind, and besides, being opposed by nearly every other class in its introduction. kind, and besides, being opposed by nearly every other class in its introduction. However, its members have fought well, and have from comparative obscurity raised themselves into prominence. A good il-

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In order to capitalize the Association, each purchaser, who is a member of the Grange, shall allow his or her premium on purchases to remain until it shall amount to \$100, when a share of stock shall be issued in his or her name on account of said premium in lieu of money. Every stockholder holding one share shall be entitled to one vote. For every twenty shares he shall be entitled to one vote. For every twenty shares he shall be entitled to one vote in addition thereto. For every twenty stockholders in a Grange, said Grange shall have one vote to be cast as instructed by the stockholders in said Grange. A Grange shall not, however, be entitled to more than five votes. As soon as an organization is

Thos. Tabbt, Arva; Jos. Marshall, London; Joshua Jackson, Arva; Mr. Erdick, Evelsy; and George Jarvis, Byron, the resolution was unanimously carried. A report embodying the minutes of the Rochdale scheme was adopted. S. Pettit, Belmont, submitted a scheme of cooperative crop reports from each subordinate Grange up to the Dominion Grange, and from that extending it to the United States, Eugland, and France and Germany. The suggestion was recommended.

The Order in Canada has been established a sufficient length of time to test the principles of co-operation to a greater extent than has hitherto been done. We do not say that this is the sole element of success in binding farmers together, but it is a *strong* element. Farmers are scarcely willing to pay dues, attend meetings and spend their time, without some results Hitherto, as far as sys tematic dealing is concerned, the majority of our members have reaped scarcely any benefit beyond making a few purchases for cash from some jobber. These purchases have been distributed in a very unsatisfactory way by dealing out at some private house or grange-room. However desirable it may be to purchase chear out as a system will result in annoyance and discontent. To be satisfactory and permanent, co-operation must be natic, and the only way to do this is have stores or agencies under the exclu-sive control of the Order, and supported by their own capital. The success of different co-operative institutions in England, Scotland and France, mentioned in the above article, started and carried on under far more unfavorable circumstances than at present exist with the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada, should satisfy our members that by proper management, handsome dividends can be realized. We do not, however, assert that co-operative institutions, as such, may not fail; but what we do say is, they are safer than the ordinary way of dealing, and much Because a co-operative store cheaper now and then fails, the conclusion arrived at is that they are all failures. one co-operative store fails, ten run in the ordinary way become bankrupt.

Applying Fertilizers.

The season of the year is now drawing near when our members will have to make preparations for securing their fertilizers in the shape of salt, plaster, phos phates, nitrate of soda, &c. Large outlays are made every year for some one or other of these by our Canadian farmers, but we are afraid the application is often so in discriminate that real value is not had for the expenditure. To apply any of these fertilizers to advantage, the chemical constituents of the soil must be known either by analysis or experiment. Since farmers are not generally sufficiently acquainted with chemical analysis they must depend upon experiment alone

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To carry out and encourage this system of crop reports, we offer the Canadian or crop reports, we offer the CANADIAN GRANGER, free, to any person who will furnish us with short reports of how crops look in their neighborhood. We do not want anything elaborate, but simple statements, no matter what shape they are

think the Grange a failure. If pinching sixpences is the only incentive that actuates a member, he is no good to a Grange, and the quicker he finds his hopes are not realized in this respect the better. We have no doubt but many members are discouraged by hearing persons in towns, villages and cities, saying the Grange is a failure; the thought is father to the wish — they only wish it was a failure. This only proves what the principles of the society teach — farmers to think for themselves and act together as a body, and not be guided and ruled by a mere handful of the community. The grange in a neighborhood will be just what the members make it. The intelligence, characters, dispositions and mogence, characters, dispositions and mo-tives of its members, will be reflected in their acts and way of conducting and carrying out the principles of the Order. We do not doubt but a good number who If have joined the Grange are disappointed from expecting too much - the was to be a panacea for all their ills: mer-chants and manufacturers were to be cut down below living prices. A man, be-cause he belonged to the society, was to the society, was to be specially favored in his business trans actions: he was to buy cheaper than his next-door neighbor, just because he was a Granger. Now the absurdity of this is plain on the face of it-one man's money is just as good as another's, no matter what he calls himself. The Grange is a system of co-operation, by which its members, combining and uniting their capital and paying cash, can procure their necessaries at a cheaper rate than they could by purchasing singly. Now, if this system of bulking orders is not carried out by cash payments, what are manufacturers or merchants benefited, no matter who buys from them ! drawback in carrying out Grange princi-ples is the fact that they are not suffi-ciently understood. Granges are formed at almost lightning rate, and the mem-bers have not had time to fully study and comprehend their privileges.—
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first ranks of society, and controls more power than any other organization in America. It could hardly be expected an Order so extensive in its scope could perfect an organization in so short a time as it has had to work, and be thorough in its working. To start with, it commenced amongst a class of men who were not accustomed to working a society of this kind, and besides, being opposed by nearly cvery other class in its introduction. However, its members have fought well, and have from comparative obscurity raised themselves into prominence. A good illustration of what a Grange should be in a neighborhood, intellectually, is shown in Elmira Farmers' Club. formed some eight years ago by a few farmers in the vicinity, with a view of advancing themselves by discussing farm topics, and the best methods of farming. From these discussions a valuable fund of information was gained. This knowlof information was gained. This reached edge was not mere dry theory, but practical, and such as had come under the descriptions of the members of the club. Old and young, learned and illiterate, said something of what he knew about farm-ing. From a hired room, they now have a hall which cost \$7,000, and a library of 2,000 volumes. A writer who has recent-

ly visited the club says:-"I was anxious to learn what effect the or-ganization had on the husbandry of that neigh-borhood and vicinity. On enquiry, I was told that before the organization of the club the character of the farming did not differ from that of most old settled sections of the state. Each man plodded along in his own way, usually well satisfied if the balance was not against him at the end of the year. Yearly the land was growing poorer, the life and plant food in the soil was shipped to New York City in the form of grain and hay; farms and buildings received such care as the absolute necessities of the case demanded; farms were stocked with the longnosed breed of hogs and serub cattle. Now, however, this is all changed. The farms I save were models of neatness; good and improved breeds of stock are the rule, and it is claimed, and I doubt not justly, that the farmers of Chemung Valley are among the most intelligent and successful in the State. It could not well be otherwise. Every man is stimulated into adopting the best methods, and not only this, but his intelligence and ambition is awakened, inciting him to lay hold of any new thought or practice which will improve his land or bring richer returns. One great reason why farming has fallen behind all other callings in its prosperity, has been that there was no cohesion among farmers, no associative effort to correct abuses or work out a given triumph. The associating together of men engaged in a given pursuit cannot fail to educate all its members."

This is really the object of the Grange, of

This is really the object of the Grange. to educate farmers in the best means of advancing their interests and position, by more scientific and business ways of farming. Instead of this, the time of the subordinate Granges is altogether taken up and frittered away in trilling discussions and plans, how to buy a pound of tea and a plug of tobacco cheaper. How to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, should be the aim of every member. We see no reason why every Grange in Canada could not be as successful as this model club. Let our members work, and do not try to hide their light under a bushel, but take up some question connected win agriculture, no matter what its nature is, and surely something can be said on it; and send what you say to the Canadian Granger and we will give it publicity—it is just subordinate Granges is altogether taken and we will give it publicity—it is just what we want. If this method is tried, we shall have no more desponding

The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association

To the members of the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada:—
In presenting their 17th annual report, your

Directors have, in the first instance, to congratu-late the members on the fact that the volume late the members on the fact that the volume of business has increased, notwithstanding the fact that many new companies have, during the last year or so, been established, and their local insurance to some extent, at least, would be supposed to have had an effect on older institu-tions—true, this may have been the case, but the result of an increase in membership of your company must be gratifying.

LOSSES.

Losses.

The past has been a heavy year for losses, no less a sum than 864,165.65 having been paid, of this \$10,413.35 was for claims that had not been reported or investigated in previous years, and \$53,752.30 for losses that occurred last year. The tabular statement will show the amount of losses paid, the causes of the fires, and the names of the lesers. While regretting the large footing up of losses, your Directors have reason to congratulate the members, if there is reason for congratulation in the lact, that our losses have not been so heavy as those of many other companies engaged in the same class of business—two offices having been obliged to succumb—and others showing by their statements that their losses and expenses far exceeded their receipts. These facts are not given as a boast, but to show the members of this Company that the same prudent management as distinguished the "Agricultural" from the first has been consistently maintained.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The statement of finances will be found appended. It has been carefully examined and reported upon by the Auditors, and will compare favorably with the tables of former years. It is a source of pleasure to point out that not withstanding the heavy losses, the available assets have increased \$17,990.50 over last year.

POLICIES.

The number of policies issued during the year footed up to 13.427; of these 9,116 were on the cash system, 4.311 on the premium note

no provision is made for Mutual Companies; however, your Directors were enabled to comply with the law in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Inspector of Insurance Companies, and that gentleman thus refers to your Company in his report to the Parliament of Canada:—

his report to the Parliament of Canada:—
"The want of such a reserve in the case of so called Mutual Companies, constitutes the great defect in that system, but if confined to a particular class of risks, such Companies may by prudent management attain a position of stability, and of this indeed there is a proof in the 'Agricultural Mutual,' of London, Ont, the only Mutual Company licensed to do business throughout the Dominion, which shows by its statement, that after making the usual reserve for losses and expenses, and a return for the probable unassessed balances of its notes, it has now accumulated a clear surplus in reserve of over \$246,000."

Your Board have, in the interest of the Company, deemed it advisable to petition the Legislature of Canada for a special Act to retain certain clauses of the Act under which the Company was established (cap. 52 of the Compolidated Statutes of Upper Canada), and also to renew the section of the Act of 1868, as regards the mode of making deposits with the Governments.

They have further asked for permissive power to the members by a two-thirds vote, at any meeting, to change the name of the Company to that of the "London Mutual Insurance Company"—the old popular name of the "Agricutturd" having been adopted by two or three other offices in the country, and used by them to pirate our business.

to pirate our business.

In conclusion, your Directors would remark that this was the first Company to adopt cheap rates for the farming community; it has always been the aim of the management to give farmers their protection for just what it costs; no newfangled scheme for giving cheaper insurance camprevail, for the Board have from time to time adopted every point in the interests of insurers that their long experience may have dictated.

Three of the Directors now retire according to rotation, they are Crowell Willson, Daniel Black and Samuel Eccles, Esquires, but who are eligible for re-election.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted. CROWELL WILLSON, President. D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary. INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

C. G. Cody, the Fire Inspector, after reporting on the number of claims, called the attention of the members to the necessity of exercising greater care in the matter of their stover pipes and chimneys, and also to the dangerous practice of using double perforated tin thimbles in ceilings, the vacant space being a convenient receptacle for dust and cobwebs, several fires having originated from this cause; many no doubt from incendiarism, and others from instance tention to fire-boards, where soot accumulates, which is liable at any time to ignite. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

e	Amount available of premium notes Premiums due by agents		8130,101 20
t	secured by short-dated due-bills from members	l	
	and bonds		46,034 59
	Due on assessments		18,15" 14
1	Bills receivable		6,520 83
1	Mortgage and office furni-		
ч	ture		5,169 09
1	Dominion stock	\$25,000 00	
1	Dominion deposit	25,000 60	50,000 00
	Cash in Federal Bank " "Molsons Bank	9,129 35 431 25	
ı	" Treasurer's hands	401 20	
i	(postage stamps, &c.)	840 31	10,400 90
I			8266,383 75
ı	LIABILI	TIES.	
ı			
ı	Bills payable Sundry liabilities (small	\$20,000 00	
ı	items)	201 ==	207 DOL #5
I	reems)	321 73	\$25,321 75
١	Total capital account, Cr.,		8241,062 00
ı	POLICIES	ISSUED,	
ı	Policies in force 1st Janu-		
ı	ary, 1876		30,575
ı	Policies issued previously		00,010
ı	but came in force during		
ı	1876		113
ı	Policies in 1876, cash sys-		110
ı	tem	9.116	
l	Policies in 1876, premium	.,,,,,	
ı	note system	4.311	13,427
ĺ			,
I			53,115
l	Less lapsed and cancelled.		13,066
ı	Remaining in force 31st		
	Dec., 1876		40,049
ı	A		* 711100-0000

Correspondence To Correspondents.

Our communications for publication are so unusually numerous this month that we are obliged to reserve those latest received until next issue. We had not anticipated such an influx of correspondence, and could not, without considerable sacrifice, give more room than already occupied.

We have always desired that a considerable space, considering much mutual advantage will be derived therefrom. Please send what you want to say at least by the first of each month, and we will try to afford you space.

"Political Economy and Trade."

"Political Economy and Trade I perused with pleasure, on account of the very lucid and concise way in which it set forth the subject. The definition of political economy is in particularly clear to your readers, that it is to the hoosehold. From Adam Smith, Mills, and other community what domestic economy is to the hoosehold. From Adam Smith, Mills, and other and the set of the community what domestic economy is point of view, all you advance is quite correct; but is their point of view as correct one? I question it. They not unfrequently jumble up words I say it frankly, as I notice you cordially invite criticism. You have done the same in your article. You say, for instance, "All parties exact a full equivalent for what they have to sell, and this is the natural and necessary principle upon which all ordinary exchanges are made; value for value and labor for labor. You meaning, I take it, is: parties get all the money they can for what they have to sell, and this is a natural and necessary principle, upon which all exchanges can be made; and then you mix up value for value and labor for labor, as if they were the same thing. When writers on a political economy can define how exchanges should be made to do justice to the parties exchanging, then they will find much of what has been written on the subject nothing but rubbish. Money is said to represent labor. This has been the foundation of great fallaces. Money no more represents anything than does a horse or a cow. Money is said to represent labor. This has been written on the subject nothings but rubbish, and sold for money. A person selling mything highes for all the money he conget, and when selling money gives as little as he can; and "this natural and necessary principle, upon which all ordinary exchanges are made, gives rise to misrepresentations, lying, fraud, theft and murder—all this vileness is the necessary outcrop of this mode of buying and selling, work his neighbor has furnished him. Most farmers are content with such an arrangement, although one may be made and the labor o

of it is, on the other hand, as already explained, the degree of burden which the production of the commodity or the performance of the labor imposed upon the person who produced or performed it. They are therefore by no means the same. No two things can possibly be more distinct. The burden or cost may be very great and the benefit or value very little; or the reverse, the value very great and the cost very little. In the case of an exchange or transfer of an article from one person to another, the cost relates to the party who made the transfer, the burden of the production falling on him, and the value to the party to whom the transfer is made, the article going to his benefit. It is the same if the object is labor direct. It follows therefore that to say that 'a thing should bring as much as it cost the production produced in the same as to say that its price should be measured by its value, is quite the opposite of affirming that it should bring as much as it cost the producer to produce it. It is seen that it is actually equitable that cost be adopted as the universal limit of price; in other words, that as much burden should be borne by each party as is imposed upon the opposite party. Consequently the accepted saying of trade, that 'a thing should bring what it is worth,' proves, when tested by simply balancing the scales of equity, to be not only erroneous, but the very opposite of the true principles for carrying on exchanges.

In another part of your article you say, 'A profit must be had on each side or the trade will cease.' A profit is getting something more than what is given—getting something for nothing. When parties are in

in short, that will make a man of him.

Woodstock, Ont.

REPLY.

Our correspondent appears somewhat confused about what we consider a very simple matter. He admits that it is a necessary principle of exchange, and that which is continually acted upon, that each party should obtain as much money as he can get for any commodity he has to sell, and to give as little in return for anything he has to buy, but objects to the words value for value and labor for labor, as though they were inapplicable or confusing. We remarked in the article to which he alludes, 'that every one goes instinctively to the cheapest market for what he wants to purchase—that is, where he can get the most for his money, and if he had sold his own labor, or products, which is the same thing, for its full value in the market, the effect of the two operations would have been that he had sold in the dearest and bought in the cheapest market. Each party would have been that he had sold in the dearest and bought in the cheapest market. Each party would in consequence have obtained the full benefit or value of his labor; and that is all that any one can obtain, and all that justice requires. We now say that the only way in which this can be achieved is in a free and open market. We cannot see that the phrase, value for value, labor for labor, by any means complicates or mystifies the meaning of the sentence. Labor, value and cost, in the language of political economy, are merely synonymous or interchangeable terms, as the cost or value of all ordinary commodities is considered to be the amount of labor required, or that which has been expended in their production; and that is the natural basis, under ordinary circumstances, on which has been exchange for something else, each would naturally expect to get the full amount of labor in exchange that his own commodity had cost him; and this he would obtain, as we have said, under all ordinary circumstances fluctuations in the exchange the would pair is and this he would obtain, as we have said, unde

more scientific and business ways Instead of this, the time of the subordinate Granges is altogether taken up and frittered away in trifling discus-sions and plans, how to buy a pound of sions and plans, how to buy a pound of tea and a plug of tobacco cheaper. How to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, should be the aim of every member. We see no reason why every Grange in Canada could not be as successful as this model club. Let our members work, and do not try to hide their light under a bushel, but take up some question connected with agriculture, no matter what its nature is, and surely something can be said on it; and send what you say to the Canadian Granger and we will give it publicity—it is just what we want. If this method is tried, we shall have no more desponding members. members The Agricultural Mutual Assurance

To the members of the Agricultural Mutual

Assurance Association of Canada:

In presenting their 17th annual report, your Directors have, in the first instance, to congratulate the members on the fact that the volume late the members on the fact that the volume of business has increased, notwithstanding the fact that many new companies have, during the last year or so, been established, and their local insurance to some extent, at least, would be supposed to have had an effect on older institu-tions—true, this may have been the case, but the result of an increase in membership of your company must be gratifying. LOSSES.

LOSSES.

The past has been a heavy year for losses, no less a sum than \$64,165.65 having been paid; of this \$10,413.50 was for claims that had not been reported or investigated in previous years, and \$53,752.30 for losses that occurred last year. The tabular statement will show the amount of losses paid, the causes of the fires, and the names of the losers. While regretting the large footing up of losses, your Directors have reason to congratulate the members, if there is reason for congratulation in the fact, that our losses have not been so heavy as those of many other companies engaged in the same class of business—two offices having been obliged to succumb—and others showing be their statements that their losses and expenses far exceeded their receipts. These facts are not given as a boast, but to show the members of this Company that the same prudent management as distinguished the "Agricultural" from the first has been consistently maintained,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The statement of inances will be found appended. It has been carefully examined an reported upon by the Auditors, and will compare favorably with the tables of former years It is a source of pleasure to point out that not withstanding the heavy losses, the available as sets have increased \$17,990.50 over last year.

POLICIES.

The number of policies issued during the year footed up to 13,427; of these 9,116 were on the cash system, 4,311 on the premium note system, an increase of 361 over the issue of 1875, making the total number of policies now in fewer duties.

In concetion with the subject of policies, we have adopted the "statutory form of conditions," with "variations" fully expressed, and as suggested by the Ontario Act of 1875.

ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.

The same course, as ever, has been pursued by your Directors, in the management of the Company, as can be seen by a reference to the cash account.

LICENSE.

Your Directors refer you to their report of last year in reference to the question of obtaining the license issued to this Company under the Act of 1868—(we being the only Mutual Fire Company that complied with that Act). Your Directors deemed it advisable to retain that license, the Act mentioned having been subsequently repealed by another Act, in which York, and we have delayed so as to get them in bulk, which saves much additional expense to

meeting, to change the name of the Company to that of the "London Mutual Insurance Company"—the old popular name of the "Agricultural" having been adopted by two or three other offices in the country, and used by them to pirate our business.

to pirate our business.

In conclusion, your Directors would remark that this was the first Company to adopt cheap rates for the farming community; it has always been the aim of the management to give farmers their protection for just what it costs; no newfangled scheme for giving cheaper insurance can prevail, for the Board have from time to time adopted every point in the interests of insurers that their long experience may have dictated.

Three of the Directors now retire according to totation, they are Crowell Willson, Daniel Black and Samuel Eccles, Esquires, but who are eligible for re-election.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CROWELL WILLSON, President. D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

C. G. Cody, the Fire Inspector, after reporting on the number of claims, called the attention of the numbers to the necessity of exercising greater care in the matter of their stove) pipes and chimneys, and also to the dangerous practice of using double perforated tin thimbles in ceilings, the vacant space being a convenient receptacle for dust and cobwebs, several fires having originated from this cause; many not doubt from incendiarism, and others from insetting the control of th

CAPITAL ACCOUNT. ont available of premount available minum notes...
remiums due by agents
secured by short-dated
due-bil's from members
and bonds...
as on assessments... 46,034 59 18,15, 14 6,520 83 ue on assessments...... lls receivable ortgage and office furni-

5,169 09 Dominion stock... Dominion deposit \$25,000 00 25,000 60 50,000 00 9,129 35 431 25

ash in Federal Bank....
" "Molsons Bank....
" "Treasurer's hands
(postage stamps, &c.)... 840 31 10,400 90 8266,385, 75 LIABILITIES 321 75 \$25,321 75

8241,062 00 Total capital account, Cr. . POLICIES ISSUED Policies in force 1st January, 1876
Policies issued previously
but came in force during
1876 Policies in 1876, cash sys 9.116 Policies in 1876, premium 4.311 13,427

Less lapsed and cancelled. Remaining in force 31st Dec., 1876..... 40,049 Amount at risk............ 38,062,255 Average amount of each A. G. SMYTH, J. HAMILTON, Auditors London, Ont., 30th Dec., 1876.

Messrs. Crowell Willson, Daniel Black and Samuel Eccles, the retiring members of the Board, were re elected,

Resolutions were passed, congratulating the directory on the excellent position attained by the association, and expressive of full and entire confidence in the Company.

Mentors. Those entitled to Mentors will receive their books per mail during the ensuing month. We have to order them from the publisher in New

in necessary principle upon which all ordinary changes are made; value for value and labor labor." Your meaning, I take it, is: parties tall the money they can for what they have to all the money they can for what they have to all the money they can for what they have to mixed they were the same thing. When writers on a mix by value for value and labor for labor, as they were the same thing. When writers on littical economy can define how exchanges could be made to do justice to the parties example, then they will find much of what has enwitten on the subject nothing but rubbish, oney is said to represent labor. This has been ermethed for great fallacies. Money no more presents anything than does a horse or a cowney is simply money, and one of the legacies of relationship to the subject of the subject of

work his neighbor has furnished him. Most farmers are content with such an arrangement, although one may be much stronger and more active than another, and consequently able to do much more in a day's work than the other; but the strong and active one, unless he has become is demoralized by the present mode of buying and selling, would never lower himself to go into a scalenation whether he has received value for value, that is, whether he had received as much benefit as he had bestowed. All he regards is, has his seeighor put forth his best efforts? If he has, he feels he has been hobestly veracted. In exchanging in this way, farmers sell their labor for what it has cost each, equal amounts of hard labor. This is a natural mode of exchanging. If persued in exchanging the products of labor as well as the labor itself, a state of things for the comfort and development of man would soon be inaugurated that at present would be regarded perfectly visionary. The subject of exchanging is so important I may be allowed to enlarge upon it. We all want continually for our own support and comfort those things which are produced by others; hence we exchange products, hence comes trade—buying and selling—commerce. Trade is a necessity of human society, and consists of the exchange of labor or the products of labor of non-berson for the labor or the products of labor of non-berson for the labor or the products of labor or product, that he is oppressed and becomes, so far as this inequality goes, the slave or subject of the other. He has, just so far, to expend his labor, other in the form of labor or product, that he is oppressed and becomes so far as this inequality goes, the slave or subject of the other. He has, just so far, to expend his labor, one of the labor of the labor of the labor of the products of the labor of another. To produce good and benificent results from trade, the exchange should be equal, for the exsential difference benefit of another. To produce good and benificent results from trade, the exchange sho

of mankind.

There is nothing apparently more innocent, harmless and equitable in the world than the statement that 'a thing should bring what it is worth,' and yet that statement covers a more subtle fallacy, one more fruitful of evil than any other which the human intellect has been beelouded by. 'What a thing is worth' is another expression for the value of a commodity of labor. The value of a commodity of labor is the degree of benefit which it confers upon the person who receives it, or to whose use it is applied. The cost

have too much self-respect to make a profit: they will be contented with an equitable return for what is furnished. You may now perceive that political economists have written from the point that 'value is the limit of price,' which has led them and the world into endless errors and confusion. It is for the Granger, who is at the foundation of society, and who is now waking up to investigate the great principle of cost as the limit of price, and to trace it through all its ramifications as to land, rent, interest, and to see whether this is not the beacon by which he can steer himself out of the slough of despond into a harbor where peace, plenty and happiness will abound, and where each individual will be surrounded with the very best conditions to develop his all-sidedness—in short, that will make a man of him.

W. Arnold.

Woodstock, Ont.

REPLY.
Our correspondent appears somewhat confused about what we consider a very simple matter. He admits that it is a necessary principle of exchange, and that which is continually acted upon, He admits that it is a necessary principle of exchange, and that which is continually acted upon, that each party should obtain as much money as he can get for any commodity he has to sell, and to give as little in return for anything he has to buy, but objects to the words ralue for value and labor for labor, as though they were inapplicable or confusing. We remarked in the article to which he alludes, 'that every one goes instinctively to the cheapest market for what he wants to purchase—that is, where he can get the most for his money; and if he had sold his own labor, or products, which is the same thing, for its full value in the sarsket, the effect of the two operations would have been that he had sold in the dearest and bought in the cheapest market. Each party would in consequence have obtained the full benefit or value of his labor; and that is all that any one can obtain, and all that justice requires. We now say that the only way in which this can be achieved is in a free and open market. We can not see that the phrase, value for value, labor for labor, by any means complicates or mystifies the meaning of the sentence. Labor, value and cost, in the language of political economy, are merely synonymous or interchangeable terms, as the cost or value of all ordinary commodities is considered to be the amount of labor required, or that which has been expended in their production; and that is the natural basis, under ordinary circumstances, on which they can be exchanged. If two individuals, in a state of barter, had each a commodity he wished to exchange for something else, each would naturally expect to get the full amount of labor in exchange that his own commodities, no doubt, often take place, from causes that we have neither the time nor space to explain; but when trade is in a stat of equilibrium, and money is used as a medium instead of direct barter, the same effect will be developed: it is the amount of labor in exchange that is one and the cexchange.

John Stuart Mill says, in relation to export John Stuart Mill says, in relation to exports and

the exchange.

John Start Mill says, in relation to exports and imports:—"Since things that are equal to one another, things that are equal in money price would, if money were not used precisely, exchange for one another." Therefore, as we have stated, in all ordinary cases labor or value is the basis of exchange. Of course our correspondent will understand that we do not claim that value, labor or cost, can at all times be adjusted to a mathematical nicety: we only lay down general principles; but it seems to us that the only possible mode of giving labor or value a fair chance of adjustment under all circumstances, is to remove, as far as possible, all restrictions on trade and comerce, because it is only the relative abundence of capital, that is, soil, dimate, natural productions, &c., that causes the differential profits of labor. It will therefore, more or less, always be profitable to exchange the products of the skill, machinery, and manufacturing industry of the one part of the world for the like products, or for the natural products of other parts of the world, and the less restraint the greater the profits.

We agree with our correspondent that money is stored.

straint the greater the profits.

We agree with our correspondent that money is often very deceptive as to what value it represents; but still it is the only means of convenient exchange of commodities, and society could not do without it. But we think he is mistaken when he assumes "that it does not represent anything more than a horse or a cow." If it were properly limited in quantity, it would, the fluctuations of seasons and improvements in production apart, always represent the same amount of labor or commodities; or, at least, its representative value would be much more certain, which would be the greatest possible benefit to the laboring classes, and to society in general. modities; or, at lease much more ce est possible benef society in general.

society in general.

We have previously said nothing on this subject, though the principles and operations of commercial exchange cannot be perfectly understood without taking it into consideration. Money is only a

medium, a mere measure of value, or at least ought to be, like the yard-stick of the dry goods merchant—in other words, it is a scale by which values are estimated, and therefore its increase should always be strictly regulated and limited by the increase of wealth and population. We should find then that it represented a fixed amount of labor or products. If we had called a dollar a day's work, and divided it into a hundred parts, as at present, we should have seen that it was a mere measure of labor or value. We admit that the fixed standard of value of a certain weight of gold or silver is a "legacy of barbarism;" but there is no necessity to continue such an absurd regulation. It is the system of money founded upon it, and the protective system of commerce together, that causes all the fluctuations and depressions. Legal money is only a receipt for commodities or services to the same amount, and if correctly regulated as to relative quantity, its exchangeable value would always remain the same. Therefore the evils of which our friend appears to complain of in a great part of his letter would cease to exist—that is, the inequitable exchanges by which, as he assumes, "the working classes are ground to powder for the accumulation of wealth for the few."

We regret that we have neither time nor space to go further into the discussion of cost and price.

is, the inequitable exchanges by which, as he assumes, "the working classes are ground to powder for the accumulation of wealth for the few."

We regret that we have neither time nor space to go further into the discussion of cost and price. The only mode of regulating that, as it appears to us, would be, as we have stated, by keeping the currency always at par with commodities. The currency always at par with commodities. The scarcity of dearness of food, through adverse seasons, cannot be prevented; and the only remedy for that evil is through a thorough free trade in all commodities, especially of food, so that the scarcity of one country might be supplied by the abundance of others. We agree with our correspondent that the working classes are, under present circumstances, often very much oppressed; but in our opinion there is no remedy but a thorough understanding of the science of political economy. We admit, however, that this is but a poor prospect, seeing that the world has made so little progress at present. Our correspondent appears to object to our assertion, that a profit must be had on each side, or the trade would cease. He seems to believe in the old and absurd maxim, 'that what one gains, another must lose. This is only true among gamblers, not in trade, as a general principle; yet under present circumstances it may sometimes happen. It is the old doctrine of the balance of trade, which never had any existence in fact, as all exchanges must be equal, foreign or domestic. No doubt gold is often removed from one country to another; but that does not affect values. It ouly affects the relative exchangeable value of the gold itself, which has been depreciated by an increased quantity of gold or pape, money in that particular country. Therefore no more real value is received by the extra importation of gold; and it only benefits the mercardic class at the expense of wages and fixed incomes. This removal of gold, or balance, as it has been called, could never happen in countries where gold is not a pr

by which all values are measured, and also a legal tender for debt.

Profit, however, does not depend upon labour, but upon the quantity and quality of the capital to be used in the production. In our December number, which we think our correspondent has overlooked, he will find the following assertion: 'Labor itself can produce nothing; it only modifies and consumes. 'The profit of capital and alsor, applied to production, is merely the excess of production over the cost or expense of production to the production over the sawing of labor by exchanging the skill and conveniences of one individual or community for the skill and conveniences of other individuals or communities.' Skill and conveniences are capital, and as these can never be equal for the production of all commodities, it follows that each individual who has a necessity to exchange a commodity that he does not require, from that he does require, although each may have cost the same amount of labour, must gain a greater amount of profit than if he had consumed his own product, because he did not require it, and could not have made or produced the other in the same time. It is evident that to make it possible that every individual should be able to produce every commodity that he might require with the same facility and in the same time it would be necessary that capital, or, in other words, that tastes, skill, convenience, climates, soils, and all other powers and products of nature, should be equal, and be equally distributed. Then there would be no necessity for trade, and it would therefore cease; intellect would retrogade, and mankind become as stagnant as a pool.

Speaking III of a Brother.

SPEAKING III OI A BFOILET.

EDITION GRANGER.—

SIL.—As I see in almost every issue of your spicy little paper, you request patrons to assist you in writing for the GRANGER, I for one am determined to make an effort. I confess this is my first endeavor, but if it is considered worth printing, and not too troublesome to correct misstakes, I will be happy to continue to write in my leisure moments, although they are few, anything I may consider for the benefit of the Order.

I find that there is considerable fault-finding in

I may consider for the benefit of the Order.

I find that there is considerable fault-finding in our own and neighboring granges, and I would call our bothers' attention to the fact that the office called them, and not they the office. I will go to our ritual, which, if it was more fully understood by our members, I think would have a great tend-

of being lightly esteemed. But how specially incumbent it is on our leading men—men who have been chosen from our ranks and vested with brief authority—to, observe these things, to guard against such errors, and try to advance our interests in all their personal dealings and conversations with our own members, and especially with outoutsiders. Nothing is more detrimental to the cause, in my opinion, than to hear a brother or sister finding fault or snickering over any slight mistake a member may make in the performance of his or her duty; or trying to poison the minds of other members against a brother or sister is abad man or woman. Where is such brother or sister is abad man or woman. Where is such brother or sister is tre's charity? Where is the sale brother or sister's charity? Where is the scases? I would say, kindly reprove such members, and let them know that they should prefer a charge against the one of whom they speak so hard, or else keep silent. If they do not keep silent, remind them they are justly liable to have a charge brought against them, for conduct unbecoming a patron and injerious to the Grange cause.

When will some of our brethren learn that our brotherhood was formed for mutual help, not for mutual injury; to combine for the benefit of all farmers all our members, and for self-protection, and not seek protection in picking flaws in what our members may say or do in the performance of the duties devolving upon them. When will we learn that the grange does not embrace angels in its membership, any more than other human institutions, and that as we need charity for our own weakness, so should we practice it towards what we esteem the defects of others, and always try to bear in mind, what our worthy Master has often reminded us of that the Grange will be just what we make it.

Fraternally yours, of being lightly esteemed. But how specially in bent it is on our leading men - men who

Game Birds and their Protection

EDITOR GRANGER,—

SIR.—The term Game Birds should be, and has been by general consent, greatly extended in its application, and applied to all the numerous species, which are not only killed for market, but also for sport; but the term with us will be applied only to the partridge and quail, birds reared in this locality. To the protection of them it is the sportsman's duty to address himself, as he turns his attention only to legitimate sport, killing those birds that are of no benefit to the farmer; protecting and defending the warblers of the woods and the wormdevourers that stand guardian over the trees and derons. With the foolish destruction of our small birds, the ravages of the worms have increased; worms attack almost every vegetable; borers destroy some of the ornamental and fruit trees; weevel, the grain; leaf-rollers, the fruit; and grubs, the roots; so that in many instances vegetables and roots stand a poor chance to arrive at maturity. The destruction of these peats is a serious question to the farmer and fruit grower. They may attempt it by many devices, involving much labour, or they may have it done for them by the birds of the air. The worms must be killed; the means of doing so is best accomplished by their natural enomies. Every species of birds has its part to play: the robin is a thief in the cherry orchard; swallows and martins destroy untold much bers of noxious flies and mosquitoes; and the wood-peckers tap the fruit trees; but the cherry thir steads the iruit for his dessert after a hearty meal composed mainly of the enemies of the trans of houst she had been done nor to represent the desire that he desire to the sportsman, and constitute one great division of the ereatures that he desires to protect; their slaughter he turns away from with disgust—it is cruel—the slaughter of what is uscless for look—what by its death, will produce misery to others; and no persons in the community have done nore to repress their destruction than sportsmen and sportsmen's clubs. It was at their reques

fullest extent in sociality. Upon order being resumed, Bro, Benman, P. M., of Nobleton Grange, was called to the chair, and after a few well-chosen remarks, called upon Bros. Beasley, Johnson, and Smelser to alled upon Bros. Beasley, Johnson, and Smelser to alled upon, the Chairman also introduced in the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the decational and elevating effects that might be obtained through a wise use of the advantages afforded by the Grange, and that a well-informed rural population were of much greater value than a few dollars saved. I received the most earnest attention that I could possibly desire—much better than my remarks could entitle me to obtain; and it has frequently been a matter of surprise to myself that such should be the case, as I am certain that I am not a good speaker; but I have a great interest in the cause, believing that it will be the means of great good to our farmers. The only fault found was that my remarks were too brief, but the evening being far advanced, I thought it not wise to enlarge. Wishing you all success, I remain

Sharon Grange has held several very interesting and profitable meetings during the past month, the subjects under discussion being the best method of cultivating, and the best varieties of spring wheat and barley suited to our section of country.

The Granker has been well received where introduced.

Sharon, March 3, 1877.

Chemistry Examination.

W. L. Brown, Esq.

Dear Sir, — The following is the result of
the Chemistry Examination. Three members of
Fovorite Grange, No. 106, and two of No. 129
came up for competition.

			ESC	LT.			
	Grange.		Oxygen.		Hydrogen.	Tot's	
C. Rapley	129		87		59	 51 - 197	3 5
I. Reynolds	106		67		45	30 - 149	
In. Chariton.	1005		611		33	96 190	3
cr. Curry	1.71)		7.3		30	12 119	MUTSEL
T. OKKUMI	100		422		2.5	68	ore
Out of a p	ossib	le	105		76	 65 = 245	240
I heg to call	wow		. 44			1 1	. 0

I beg to call your attention to the number of marks gained by Bro. C. Rapley. The members had no previous knowledge of chemistry, and the written questions were rather difficult. WALTER BRETT, Sec'y 106.

Walter Brett, Sec'y 106.

I wish to inform you that we are prospering in the Walton Union Grange, No. 338. We are constantly increasing in numbers, and meet generally every two weeks. We number about fifty-dive members. It is one year since we made our first purchase in groceries and other articles, and during that time we have expended \$1,500, to our entre satisfaction, purchasing cheaper and having no unpaid bills to liquidate. Some of the merchants look grim and sad, while we look cheerful, I am sorry to inform you that Bear Spring Grange in McKillop has been compelled to relinquish its charter, on account of the opposition given it by the priest, who is averse to his members belonging to any secret society. Some of the members with whom I have conversed express their sorrow at having to leave the organization, but wish it God-speed.

Master Dewit Grange.

Editor Granger.

McKillop, March 3, 1877.

EDITOR GRANGER,—
DEAR SIR,—Permit me to give you an account of how Penville Grange, No. 42, is getting on. Although the membership is small, there is a great deal of business done in it. The other evening our officers were installed by Brother J. Manning. Master of Elim-Tree Grange, after which he gave an address, and the younger members joined in some singing. After the officers were installed, the members, who had invited their friends, numbering in all about two hundred, partook of an oyster supper, in which the ladies had taken an active part, and which reflected great credit on their excitons. About 11 o'clock they all dispersed, having spent a pleasant evening.

Granger.

Penville, Feb. 22, 1877.

The London District Protective Fish, Game and Insectivorous Bird Society. The meeting of the above Society was held

on the 14th inst.

We give a synopsis of the Secretary's report.

After congratulating the Seciety on the good effect of its efforts during the past year, he would inform them that offshoots had been formed throughout different portions of the Dominion, and following closely in their steps for the preservation of game and insectivorous birds. The Society at the present consists of eighty members. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has graciously consented to become patron to the Society. The report alluded to the numrous advantages of the streams in the West for the propagation of trout, and recommended a considerable purchase of spawn.

The Grange.

Permanence of the Order.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is not one of those epinemeral organizations which sprang from some transitory excitement, to dazzle with false splendor for a time and then die regretted by none, but despised by all. Such societies can be numbered by hundredsduring an ordicary life-time, some of which at the moment seemed to have all the elements of long life and great usefulness.

life-time, some of which at the moment seemed to have all the elements of long lite and great to strength. The Grange organization is of recent origin. It does not boast of antiquity or point to long years of persecution before success was assured. But the principies upon which the Order is founded are as old as creation. They have been recognized in all ages and by every nation as the foundation of prosperity. The thinking farmers of the country desired such an organization years before it lecame an accomplished fact. The necessity for co-operation has increased with civilization, and the march of agricultural improvement would brook no longer delay.

Born of necessity, the Order must be nurtured with care. All discordant elements must be rooted out. The tares sown with the wheat must be unsparingly eradicated. The unsound timber in the structure must be replaced. Its growth should not be rapid at the expense of strength. Its inner life should develop higher aims and nobler purposes in life.

Founded upon that inherent principle, implanted in every human breast—self-interest and self-protection, strengthened and supported by the strong tie of co-operation, purified of the selfishness and greed which make man a disgrace his Creator, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will flourish for all time—a constant teacher and helper to all within its gates and a power for good among the nations of the earth.—Son of the Soil.

Show a Good Example.

There are men in the Order—and unfortunately not a few—who seldom attend a meeting.

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There are men in the Order—and unfortunately not a few—who seldom attend a meeting, and if they do attend never take part in a discussion, or do anything to make the meeting interesting and profitable, who never join a co-operative club for the purchase of anything, or sell a dollar's worth of produce through the Grange, but buy everything at 50 per cent. profit in the corner grocery, and sell their produce to traveling speculators. And persons not members of the Grange look at such Patrons and, very naturally, say: "What profit is there in being a Patron"

Ridicule and abuse will never make converts of our opponents, but let us go quietly on in our own way, till they see we are getting social enjoyments they can not get, and that we are continually getting benefits, social, educational and financial, that are out of their reach. Let them see that while their farm is running down the Patron's children are growing up to be ladies and gentlemen, and withal practical farmers where the patron pays as he goes, and perhaps has a comfortable little balance in bank, and we will have no trouble in keeping up the Grange. They will flock to our standard, till the man who is not a Patron will be the exception.

In Memoriam. exception.

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In Memoriam.

"Forget not the Dead who have Loved, who have Left Us."

Of Bro. James H. Doan, a charter member of Sharon Grange, No. 101, who departed this life on the 14th February. Deceased was burned on the 17th; the funeral ceremony of the Order being performed by the W. M., C. E. Lundy, and Bro. Hughes as Chaplain, pro tem. A sorrowlul assembly paid their last honors to the deceased brother; the funeral being one of the largest ever attended in the locality. Bro. Dean, but 33 years of age, was of a genial, kind-hearted disposition, ever ready to do a kind turn as opportunity offered. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his early departure. The following motion was adopted at the last meeting of Sharon Grange; —Moved by Bro. Howard, and secon-led by Bro. Salter, "That we, the members of Sharon Grange, hereby tender to the widow of our late Bro. J. H. Doan our earnest and heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement, and trust she may long be spared to guide the little ones, who are at such a tender age bereft of a father's care."

The Grange ought to be the centre of life in a neighborhood. It ought to be so organised and conducted as to bring around it, in more or less active sympathy and support, all the best men and women in the neighborhood, and to have its exercises such as to interest all parties, and not least nor last, the little Patrons' and Matrons' helpers, who will soon be farmers and farmers' wives, and who will soon be, also, the leaders of society and the directors of public affairs. The Grange ought to be a school in

commodities, especially of foot, so that the searchy of one country might be supplied by the abundance of others. We agree with our correspondent that the working classes are, under present circumstances, often very much oppressed; but in our opinion there is no remedy but a thorough understanding of the science of political economy. We admit, however, that this is but a poor prospect, seeing that the world has made so little progress at present. Our correspondent appears to object to our assertion, 'that a profit must be had on each side, or the trade would cease.' He seems to believe in the old and abund maxim, 'that what one gains, another must lose.' This is only true among gamblers, not in trade, as a general principle; yet under present circumstances it may sometimes happen. It is the old doctrine of the balance of trade, which never had any existence in fact, as all exchanges must be equal, foreign or domestic. No doubt gold is often removed from one country to another; but that does not affect values. It only affects the relative exchangeable value of the gold quantity of gold or paper money in that particular country. Therefore no more real value is received by the extra importation of gold, and it only benefits the mercartile class at the expense of wages and fixed incomes. This removal of gold, or balance, as it has been called, could never happen in and fixed incomes. This removal of gold, or bal-ance, as it has been called, could never happen in countries where gold is not a product, if gold were not the standard, at a fixed weight, in all countries, by which all values are measured, and also a legal tender for debts.

by which all values are measured, and also a legal tender for debts.

Profit, however, does not depend upon labour, but upon the quantity and quality of the capital to be used in the production. In our December number, which we think our correspondent has overlooked, he will find the following assertion: 'Laboritself can produce nothing; it only modifies and consumes. 'Z. The profit of capital and conveniences of one individual or community for the skill and conveniences of one individual or community for the skill and conveniences of other individuals or communities. 'Skill and conveniences are capital, and as these can never be equal for the production of all commodities, it follows that each individual who has a necessity to exchange a commodity that he does not require, for one that he does require, although each may have cost the same amount of labour, must gain a greater amount of profit than if he had consumed his own product, because he did not require it, and could not have made or produced the other in the same family. It is evident that to make it possible that every individual should be able to produce every commodity that he might require with the same facility and in the same time it would be necessary that capital, or, in other words, that tastes, skill, convenience, climates, soils, and all other powers and products of nature, should be equal, and be equally distributed. Then there would be unecessity for trade, and it would therefore cease; intellect would retrogade, and mankind become as staguant as a pool.

Speaking III of a Brother.

Speaking Ill of a Brother.

Editor Granger,—

Sur,—As I see in almost every issue of your spicy little paper, you request patrons to assist you in writing for the Granger I confess this is my list endeavor, but if it is considered worth printing, and not too troublesome to correct mistakes, I will be happy to continue to write in my leisure moments, although they are few, anything I may consider for the benefit of the Order.

I find that there is considerable fault-finding in our own and neighboring granges, and I would call our brothers' attention to the fact that the office called them, and not they the office. I will go to our ritual, which, if it was more fully understood by our members, I think would have a great tendency to bring them together more in harmony than they seem to be in many instances. Our ritual teaches us, with heautiful lessons, that entire confidence should frevail in our large circle of brothers and sisters. Our declaration of purposes says, "We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good-will, a vital brotherhood among ourselves." Are we all thus striving 's-if not, we fail in our duty. It next asserts, as an indispensable means of securing such harmony, "We shall carnestly endeavor to suppress personal, social and national prejudices, all unhealty rivalry, all self-ish ambition." Are we all doing so 's-if not, we fail in our duty. We all solemnly promise "to did our fellow-patrons wherever we meet or know each other." If we do or say anything to injure any member of our own or other grange, in good name or estate, or thwart him in any good work he may try to do, how can we reconcile this with our promise to aid and assist!—it cannot be reconciled. We violate our sacred pledge in so doing. Each brother and sister of our vast membership cannot too carefully think over these things, and should constantly make an effort to live up to the principles of the Order, which are in danger

what we esteem the defects of others, and must try to bear in mind, what our worthy Master la often reminded us of, that the Grange will be ju-what we make it. Fraternally yours, GRANGEE. orthy Master has ange will be just

Game Birds and their Protection.

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EDITOR GRANGER,—
SIR,—The term Game Birds should be, and has been by general consent, greatly extended in its application, and applied to all the numerous species, which are not only killed for market, but also for sport; but the term with us will be applied only to the partridge and quail, birds reared in this locality. To the protection of them it is the sportsman s duty to address himself, as he turns his attention only to legitimate sport, killing those birds that are of no benefit to the farmer; protecting and defending the warblers of the voods and the worm devourers that stand guardian over the trees and loirly, the ravages of the worms have increased; worms attack almost every vegetable; borers destroy some of the ornamental and fruit trees; weevel, the grain; leaf-rollers, the fruit; and grubs, the roots; so that in many instances vegetables and roots stand a poor chance to arrive at maturity. The destruction of these pests is a scristroy some of the ornamental and finit trees; weevel, the grain; leaf-rollers, the fruit; and grubs, the roots; so that in many instances vegetables and roots stand a poor chance to arrive at maturity. The destruction of these pests is a serious question to the farmer and fruit-grower. They may attempt it by many devices, involving much labour, or they may have it done for them by the birds of the air. The worms must be killed; the means of doing so is best accomplished by their natural enemies. Every species of birds has its part to play; the robin is a thief in the cherry orchard; swallows breed lice; martins are noisy; woodpeckers tap the fruit trees; but the cherry thief steals the fruit for his dessert after a hearty meal composed mainly of the enemies of the party fruit; swallows and martins destroy untold fining the concealed; so that we owe them gratitude instead of abuse. The insectivorous birds are sacred to the sportsman, and constitute one great division of the creatures that he desires to protect; their slaughter he turns away from with disgust—it is cruel—the slaughter of what is useless for food,—what, by its death, will produce misery to others; and in opersons in the community have done more to repress their destruction than sportsmen and sportsmen's clubs. It was at their request that the killing of insectivorous birds was prohibited altogether; and they are the most carnest to restrict the times of lawful sport to such periods as will not permit its being followed during the season of incubation and growth. This spirit, if encouraged and extended, is the best protection for insectivorous and game birds that can be had. The Close Season of the Statutes are in existence, to be sure; but they were almost a dead letter in this locality in regard to their enforcement until the formation of the Statutes are in existence, to be sure; but they were almost a dead letter in this locality in regard to their enforcement until the formation of the Statutes are in existence, to be sure; but they were almos

Some Useful Hints.

That quail shall not be hunted, taken or killed between the lat of January and the lat of October.
That any offence against the Act shall be punished, upon conviction, by a fine not seceeding \$25, nor less than \$5.

W. WOODELFF, M. D.

EDITOR GRANGER,—
Sir.—The oranges generally are very prosperous in our county. Laskey Grange held a very pleasant social on the evening of the 24th ult., on the occasion of a visit from Mobleton Grange. After a session of the Grange, at which two ladies were initiated, the table was prepared by the Sisters in their usual excellent taste, and all present partook, to their full satisfaction, of the good things provided, and also seemingly enjoyed the opportunity to the

Dear Sir,—The following is the result of the Chemistry Examination. Three members of Fovorite Grange, No. 106, and two of No. 129 came up for competition. RESULT.

C. Rapley 129 87 59 51 197 I. Reynolds 106 67 45 30 -142 Ph. Charlton 106 61 33 26 -120 G. Curry 129 73 32 13 -118 F. Saxton 106 42 25 -68 Out of a possible 103 76 65 245 I beg to call your attention

WALTER BRETT, See'y 106.

EDITOR GHANGER,—
I wish to inform you that we are prospering in the Walton Union Grange, No. 338. We are constantly increasing in numbers, and meet generally every two weeks. We number about fifty-five members. It is one year since we made our first purchase in groceries and other articles, and during that time we have expended \$1,500, to our entire satisfaction, purchasing cheaper and having no unpaid bills to liquidate. Some of the merchants look grim and sad, while we look cheerful. I am sorry to inform you that Bear Spring Grange in McKillop has been compelled to relinquish its charter, on account of the opposition given it by the priest, who is averse to his members belonging to any secret society. Some of the members with whom I have conversed express their sorrow at having to leave the organization, but wish it Godwigeed.

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The loose manner in giving license to taxidermists was commented upon.

Thanks were rendered to the Canadian
Granger, the members of the Grange Order
and P. McCann, Esq., Fishery Overseer, for their
valuable assistance in carrying out the objects of
the Society.

Some Useful Hints

and self-protection, strengthened and supported by the strong tie of co-operation, purified of the selfishness and greed which make man a disgrace his Creator, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will flourish for all time—a constant teacher and helper to all within its gates and a power for good among the nations of the earth.—Son of the Soil.

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Patrons' Helper.

The first quarterly meeting of North Middlesex Division Grange, No, 12, for the current year, was held in Alisa Craig, on Thursday, Ist of February. It was one of the best attended and most successful yet held. The attendance of Delegates was large. The Finance Committee's report showed the finances of the Grange to be in a prosperous state. As it was the day for electing and installing officers, there was not much time left for other business. The Grange Insurance Scheme was discussed at some length; a resolution was passed pledging the support of all present.

Public Grange Meeting at Hyde Park

BY THE D The Grangers and farmers of this district me in the school-house there on Tuesday night, to hear the aims, objects and principles of the Patrons of Husbandry explained. Bro. Dr. Hanson, Royal Oak Grange 20, occupied the The meeting was composed of all classe Grangers, this institution having taken such a deep held on the minds of the farmers. Mr. Stephen White, of Raleigh, Dominion Overseer. Stephen White, of Raleigh, Dominion Overseer, addressed the meeting at some length, and on introducing the subject of Grangeism, and its rise and progress, said the progress of the Order for the last eight years, the same being its entire existence, had been unprecedented, there being now in operation about 27,000 Granges, with a total membership of 1,100,000, or, say, 400,000 families in the United States. The Dominion Grange is not affiliated with the National Grange, the thrifty Canucks preferring to keep their dollars at home, but it contains about six hundred Granges, or 21,000 members. Instead of being a failure, as the opponents of the Grange would try to make out, in a few years it had got to be one of the most gigantic institutions in the world. From a small handful of farmers three years ago the Grangers were counted by thousands in our Dominion. The speaker pointed out here the several benefits to be derived from belonging to the Society, and dealing on Grange principles. It was a principle of trade to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, and farmers should be no exception to this rule. If farmers could save from 30 to 40 per cent. in purchasing implements, &c. by dealing for cash and buying directly from the manufacturer. Why should they not do it! The point was, did farmers know how to do their business or not, without employing others to do it for them? The country was teeming with men who came between the manufacturer and farmer, producer and consumer, in the shape of agents, and he hoped farmers would stand on their dignity and show the world that they could do business for themselves. Farmers were bored to death by these agents; and often a purchase was made merely to get rid of them. The speaker referred here to the various swindless berjetrated on the farmers in the shape of bogus fruit tree agents, lightning rol protectors, &c. The social element of the Order was fully gone into, during which the speaker reverted to old times in Canada, when neighbors met on the country for th

Thos. Routleage and Jas. Pergason, of the township.

Bro. B. Paine, Master of London Division Grange, addressed the meeting in a lucid manner on the advantages of Grange Insurance, a plan of which he delivered to the meeting.

Why the Grange Started

In all ages the agricultural, like other indus trial classes, had been prevented by force, fraue or cunning from extracting more than a subject

pression began and positive efforts were made the general welfare. Farmers and farm boorers were among the last to combine, not an lack of intelligence, but from isolation and wieldy numbers.

inwieldy numbers.

Resistance began where oppression was most felt and where the ability to resist it was greatest. Hence the farmers' movement first showed itself in the Western States, where cheap and fertile lands had attracted a large body of intelligent emigrants. In that region these men comprised more than one-half of the population. The production of their farms was far in excess of the local consumption, and the large surplus which sought the scaboard had to pass through the hands of dealer and transporter. Where not supplied by local manufacture, the farmers' wants must be met by the purchase of goods which pass through the same hands. From this resulted a high cost of production and a low price of products, rendering the business of the farmer unremunerative even in favorable seasons.

seasons.

The farmers' movement was based on certain existing organizations of the agricultural class. It generally passed by the agricultural societies locaries of agriculture and all organizations devoted to holding fairs and the like, for the reason that they usually contained men who were neither farmers nor in sympathy with them; but the farmers 'clubs, organized for discussion and mutual improvement, and the grangers, whose object was mutual help and social intercourse, were appropriated, multiplied and concentrated upon the new work. The loose organizations of the clubs, the secrecy and prohibition of politics in the granges, were drawbacks to their efficiency which had been to some extent corrected.

The farmers being a large class, their interest

to their efficiency which had been to some extent corrected.

The farmers being a large class, their interest was almost the common interest of the people of the whole country. The trade organizations were strengthened, or, better, became fused together in a class organization of mechanics and operatives, with broader and less selfish purposes than the single trades union can have. These industrial interests, comprising from seventy to seventy-five per cent. of the population, promised sooner or later to join hands and combine in putting down whatever seemed inconsistent with the fundamental doctrines of our republic. In this they would undoubtedly receive the aid of fair men of all classes, and would be opposed only by the more selfish of the privileged classes, who have grown wealthy at the expense of others through legal advantages supplied by improper legislation. Thus the movement which begun with the farmers reacted upon other classes, and became hostile to existing parties, either decadent or triumphant.

Presentation.

On Friday, 16th ult., at the Temperance Hall,
St. Thomas, a meeting was held for the purpose
of presenting a testimonial, from the Grange
organization, to Mr. Stephen Wade, in recognition of his services as Master of the Elgin Diviorganization, to Mr. Stephen Wade, in recognition of his services as Master of the Elgin Division Grange. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the Order being present from all parts of the county, and several also from the county of Middleser. The meeting was an open one, and a number of the citizens, personal friends of Mr. Wade, testified by their presence the respect they entertained for him. The testimonial consisted of a tull set of Chambers Encyclopedia, numbering ten bright volumes; in addition to which there was a further presentation to Mrs. Wade, from the ladies connected with the Grange, of a hardsome cake basket. Bro. Jabel Robinson, Master of the Elgin Division Grange, eccupied the chair. After a few appropriate words from Bro. Frankin Hathaway, Grange Lecturer, and from Bro. Grankin Hathaway, Grange Lecturer, and from Bro. Chas. O'Malley, Overseer Elgin Division Grange, Bro. Emery Steele, Secretary Elgin Division Grange, erad a kindly worded address, to which Mr. Wade, who is removing from the country, made a neat reply. Bro. Geo. Phelp, E. P. G., then read an address to Mrs. Wade, from the sisters of the Pioneer Grange, Sparta, expressive of regret at her departure from among them, and requesting her acceptance of a handsome silver cake baset as a token of their esteem. Mr. Wade then made a suitable reply. Addresses were afterward delivered by Bro. B. Payne, Master of the London Division Grange; Bro. W. L. Brown, Sec. London Division Grange; Bro.

Tariff on Fruit

The Niagara District Division Grange at a recent meeting resolved upon a protective tariff for fruit, and appointed a special committee to interview the Honorable the Minister of Customs in that behalf. We are sorry that our brethren in Niagara should so far have over

Capt. Wood, Capt. Burgess and Miss Ryan The musical entertainment was under the direc-tion of Mrs. Richardson, Miss Sifton and Messrs, Joseph Ferguson and Charles Richard-son

Presentation at Halton Grange, No. 344.—The members of this Grange presented Bro. Jnc. Rramsay and the ladies of his lousehold with subtantial tokens of their respect. Bro. Ramsay was presented with an escribir, Mrs. Ramsay with a china tea set each. Bro. Ramsay made suitable reply. A plessant evening was enjoyed. The Grange has dealt on the co-operative principle to the extent of \$2,200.00 in eleven months, and have shipped their barley by the car road. The brethren here have taken a step in the right direction, and it only requires more extensive combination to secure farther and greater success.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Dominion Grange will meet at Owen Sound on the 27th of this month.

of this month.

On the following day in the same town will be held the first general meeting of the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, when the election of directors will take place, and the Company commences under unusually favorable prospects, having now applications for insurance to the amount of about a half a million dollars, and every day increasing.

The London Fish, Game and Insectivorous Birds Protection Society will hold their annual meeting on March 14th, in the Mechanics' Insti-tute, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and receiving the annual report of the Secretary.

Division Grange

. Essex—John Hooker, M., Blytheswood; G. W. Johnson, S., North Ridge.

Subordinate Granges.

55. Keene—John Lang, M., Lang, Ont.; D. P. McFarlane, S., Keene. 66. Goshen—David

555. Keene—John Lang, M., Lang, Ont.; D. P.
McFarlane, S., Keene.
556. Goshen—David Irving, M., South Finch;
557. Bentwick Centre—John McCollum, M.,
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Duriani; Peter Cook, S., Crawford,
558. Leslie—James Hillis, M., Hanover; Robert
Leslie, S., Hanover,
559. Mount Horeb—Wm. Campble, M., Vasey;
Matthew Vasey, S., Vasey.
560. Dunsford—Geo. Willock, M., Dunsford;
Thos. Bell, S., Dunsford,
561. Peterboro—T. E. Fitzgerald, M., Peterboro;
Hugh Davilson, S., Peterboro;
562. Pine Hill—Joseph Hall, Peterboro; James
Tindle, S., Peterboro.
563. Union—Job D. Nelson, M., Clifton, N. S.;
Chas Langhead, S., Clifton, N. S.
564. Clencipe—John Weir, M., Durham, Ont.; J.
Edge, S., Durham, Ont.
565. Queen of the West—James Pollock, M.,
Ay-a; John Wilford, S., Blyth.
566. Mount Hope—J. W. Whealey, M., Lake,
ide; Alex, D. Sutherland, S., Bennington.
567. Sidney—Samuel P. Knight, M., Belleville;
C, W. Huffman, S., Wallbridge.

The Farm.

Report on Artificial Manures to be Applied Per Acre.

By Prof. Stockbridge.

CORN

To produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre than the natural product of the land, use Nitrogen, 64 pounds, in the form of sulphate

Potash, 77 pounds, in the form of muriate of

Phosphoric acid, 31 pounds, in the form of muriate of superphosphates. HAY.

To produce one ton of hay per acre more than e natural product of the land, use: e natural product of the land, use:— Nitrogen, 36 pounds, in the form of sulphate

Potash, 31 pounds, in the form of muriate of

Phosphoric acid, 12 pounds, in the form of perphosphate. OATS.

Nitrogen, 10 pounds, in the form of sulphate

Potash, 31 pounds, in the form

before planting, and not put in the hills, so that the roots may seek the food and not concentrate, and thereby cause the plants "to burn up."

These formulæ have been tested at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and have produced the above results. These ingredients can be purchased at a trifling cost if our Granges will only combine and buy large quantities. Of course this is calculated for average seasons.

Hints about Work.

Standing Water.—A very important work is to let off any water that accumulates upon the surface. This requires constant attention, and the use of the hoe or a shovel. Whether there is a crop in the ground or not, it is equally necessary to do this thoroughly, else the soil is soaked and dries very slowly. The amount lost through water remaining upon fields would each year buy for every farmer who permits it a good paper and more books than he could well study in a year.

in a year.

Barn-yards, especially, should be freed from water; the wash from the roofs should be carried off before it has soaked through the manure and dissolved out all the valuable parts of it.

and dissolved out all the valuable parts of it.

Live Stock.—When the coat is shedding, the
use of the card, or smooth curry-comb, should
not be neglected. There is then an irritation of
the skin, which is allayed by brushing or carding; besides, the loose hair is removed and does
not rub off on the clothes. A teaspoonful of
sulphur daily, to every animal, for a week or
two, would be helpful.

Vermin.—As the warm weather comes on.

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Vermin.—As the warm weather comes on, ee and ticks become active, and annoy the uimals greatly. A mixture of equal parts of rid and kerosene oil, put on the backs and riskets of cows, calves and sheep will have a odd effect.

Spring Wheat — In the districts where the execution.

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Spring Wheat.—In the districts where the crop succeeds, that is, north of a line drawn from Boston to the south shore of Lake Erie, and thence to Central Illinois, it is the first crop sown. Shallow plowing, with thorough harrowing, leaving whatever small clods may remain after the harrowing upon the surface, is the best preparation. Where some stimulating fertilizer is needed, use 150 pounds of superphosphate of lime, or 100 pounds of guano per acre.

Barley.—Skillful management is required to

phosphate of lime, or 100 pounds of guano per acre.

Barley.—Skillful management is required to succeed with this crop. Peculiar soils are required to produce a clear, thin-skinned, bright-colored sample, such as brings the best price in the market. A triable, clean, mellow, dry, limestone clay-loan is perhaps the best soil, but some lighter soils, that are warm and rich, will produce good barley. The soil must be thoroughly worked, and free from weeds. Earley should always be drilled, and the seed placed in at even depth below the surface. There is no better crop with which to sow to clover. Oats will succeed upon soils where barley would fail. A rough sod and a moist soil will grow good oats; it is the best spring crop for a reclaimed swamp or a newly-broken clayey meadow. Two and a half bushels of seed per acre is light seeding; three bushels, if drilled, or three and a half, if broadcast, is sometimes sown with good results. The thick-seeding yields a finer stalk, which makes a more desirable fodder than stouter straw.

Oats and peas, sown together, produce a very nutritious fodder. The two crops, together, upon one acre of good soil, will yield nearly, if not quite, as much fodder as would an acre of each sown separately. We have sown two bushels of oats and six pecks of peas to the acre. If sown early, the fodder may be cut for soiling cows or horses in May or June, and a succession for continuous use may be sown every two weeks until early in May. Roll the ground after sowing, so that the crop may be cut with a mover, which may easily be done, as the oats support the peas and prevent lodging.

Potatoes.—Earlier planting than usual will be advisable. Few plant early enough; and, now that the Colorado beetle is around very early, it will be will be sufficient protection, and if the tops are nipped the plants will sprout again.

Lawns.—Clean up all leaves and rubbish from the lawn during the winter, so that they will not interfere with the use of the lawn mower.

mower.

Shrubs may be primed, but only by one who knows the habits of the plants, else, in case of those which flower from ready-formed buds, all hopes of bloom may be destroyed; except in hedges, don't try to make the shrubs all alike.

Winter Wheat and Rye.—These crops are much improved by harrowing. If the ground is dry, the plants will not be harmed, but the

half a million dollars, and every day in-

The London Fish, Game and Insectivorous Birds Protection Society will hold their annual meeting on March 14th, in the Mechanics Institute, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and receiving the annual report of the Secretary.

Division Grange

38. Essex—John Hooker, M., Blytheswood; G. W. Johnson, S., North Ridge.

Subordinate Granges

 Keene John Lang, M., Lang, Ont.; D. P. McFarlane, S., Keene.
 Goshen David Irving, M., South Finch; Hugh Lamont, S. Newington.
 Bentwick Centre John McCollum, M., Durham; Peter Cook, S., Crawford.
 Leslie James Hillis, M., Hanover; Robert MeFar. 556. Goshen Hugh Lam Benty 7. Durham : Lesli

Leslie - danse - danse

Hugh Da 62. Pine

Bell, S., Dunsford, Cherboro' T. E. Fitzgerald, M., Peterboro'; Davidson, S., Peterboro', 'ine Hill—doseph Hall, Peterboro'; James le, S., Peterboro', 'nion—Job D. Nelson, M., Clifton, N. S.; Langhead, S., Clifton, N. S. denelge—John Weir, M., Durham, Ont.; J. S. Durhow, On.

664. Glenelge—John Weir, M., Durham, Ont.; J. Edge, S., Durham, Ont. Belge, S., Durham, Ont. G., Grener of the West—James Pollock, M., Assai, ; John Wilford, S., Blyth. G., Mount Hope—J. W. Whealey, M., Lakeside; Alex, D. Sutherland, S., Bennington, G.T., Sidney-Samuel P. Knight, M., Belleville; ', W. Huffman, S., Wallbridge.

The Farm.

Report on Artificial Manures to be Applied Per Acre.

By Prof. Stockbridge,

o produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre than the natural product of the land, use Nitrogen, 64 pounds, in the form of sulphate Potash, 77 pounds, in the form of muriate of

Phosphoric acid, 31 pounds, in the form of suriate of superphosphates.

HAY.

To produce one ton of hay per acre more than a natural product of the land, use:— Nitrogen, 36 pounds, in the form of sulphate

Potash, 31 pounds, in the form of muriate of

Phosphoric acid, 12 pounds, in the form of eperphosphate. OATS.

To produce 25 bushels of oats and the usual reportion of straw per acre more than the atural product of the soil, and in proportion or other quantities, use:— Nitrogen, 10 pounds, in the form of sulphate

Potash, 31 pounds, in the form of muriate of

Phosphoric acid, 8 pounds, in the form of superphosphate. POTATOES

To produce 100 bushels of potatoes per acre
nd their usual proportion of tops, more than
ne natural production of the land, and other
natural proportionally, use:—

Nitrogen, 21 pounds, in the form of sulphate

Potash, 34 pounds, in the form of sulphate of

Phosphoric acid, 11 pounds, in the form of iperphosphate.

phosphate,
'the use of these formulæ upon any ordin-level lands, with a good clay subsoil, corn be raised at about 22 cents per bushel; oats ints; potatoes 10 cents, counting in the cost

These mixtures should be sown over the land coadcast, when the ground is well prepared,

would be helpful.

two, would be helpful.

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Barley.—Skillful management is required to succeed with this crop. Peculiar soils are required to produce a clear, thin-skinned, bright-colored sample, such as brings the best price in the market. A triable, clean, mellow, dry, limestone clay-loam is perhaps the best soil, but some lighter soils, that are warm and rich, will produce good barley. The soil must be thoroughly worked, and free from weeds. Barley should always be drilled, and the seed placed in at even depth below the surface. There is no better crop with which to sow to clover. Oats will succeed upon soils where barley

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support the peas and prevent lodging.

Potatoes.—Earlier planting than usual will be advisable. Few plant early enough; and, now that the Colorado beetle is around very early, it will be well to get the start of him. We have planted as soon as the frost was out of the ground and the soil dry, without heeding occasional night frosts. When the potatoes appear above ground, an inch of earth thrown over them with the hoe, or a light furrow, will be sufficient protection, and if the tops are nipped the plants will sprout again.

Lawns.—Clean up all leaves and rubbish from the lawn during the winter, so that they will not interfere with the use of the lawn mower.

Shrubs may be primed, but only by one who knows the habits of the plants, else, in case of those which flower from ready-formed buds, all hopes of bloom may be destroyed; except in hedges, don't try to make the shrubs all alike.

Winter Wheat and Rye,—These crops are much improved by harrowing. If the ground is dry, the plants will not be harmed, but the crust will be loosened, earth will be drawn over plants that have been heaved, and the just starting weeds will be killed. The Thomas harrow, having light, slanting teeth, is admirable for this work, but the common harrow may be used instead of it.

may be used instead of it.

Clover seed may be sown upon the snow, or when a frost has hardened the surface. One great advantage of sowing upon the snow is, that a very even spread can be made, as the seed can readily be seen, and the footmarks remain as a guide for the next breadth sown. The most inexperienced need make no lapse or misses. A good quantity of seed for cach cast is as much as can be held between the first and second fingers and the thumb. Walking at an easy gait, this will use up about eight quarts of seed per aere. If the wind is blowing, walk so that it blows across the path; the effect is then equal both going and returning, but it is not so if it blows first on the face and then on the back.

Horses that were hard worked during the

dealing on Grange principles. It was a principle of trade to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, and farmers should be no exception to this rule. If farmers could save from 30 to 40 per cent, in purchasing implements, &c., by dealing for cash and buying directly from the manufacturer, why should they not do it? The point was, did farmers know how to do their business or not, without employing others to do it for them? The country was teeming with men who came between the manufacturer and farmer, producer and consumer, in the shape of agents, and he hoped farmers would stand on their digitity and show the world that they could do business for themselves. Farmers were bored to death by these agents; and often a purchase was made merely to get rid of them. The speaker referred here to the various swindles perpetrated on the farmers in the shape of bogus fruit tree agents, lightning rod protectors, &c. The social element of the Order was fully gone into, during which the speaker reverted to old times in Canada, when neighbors met on the common level: but as speaker reverted to old times in Canada, when neighbors met on the common level; but as wealth was gained, people got jealous and envi-ous of each other's positions in society. The Grange was trying to bring all into their fold as one common brotherhood, irrespective of creed or party. The speaker next referred to monopolies of different kinds, and referred to the oil ring, which, he understood, was burst by some of the memberskicking over the traces. He said the Grange was anti-monopoly, and monopolies of different kinds, and referred to the oil ring, which, he understood, was burst by some of the memberskicking over the traces. He said the Grange was anti-monopoly, and they were the very men to break up such institutions. The moral power and influence was entered into at considerable length, and in the course of his remarks the speaker said the Grange was one family; old and young met for social intercourse, and the young men and woman were under the surveillance of their parents. After an exhaustive address by W. H. White, Jabel Robinson, master of Eigin Division Grange, addressed the meeting, and did not see how any farmer after the explanations given by the previous speaker could be opposed to it. After entering into detail of the various advantages to be gained by being connected with the society had increased in power and influence they were acknowledged by all parties. Every paper in the country had opposed them; but as the Society had increased in power and influence they were acknowledged by all parties. He hought the financial advantages were of small importance compared with the social and intellectual. But the financial benefits were no small item to look at. During his connection with the Society had one purchases by dealing on Grange principles for cash to make a little fortune in a few years. He had a considerable family, and for its influence as educating and moralizing the rising generation he would have them all join the Grange. After a lengthy discussion on educational advantages, illustrated by several historical characters, by drawing out the minds of farmers' sons, the speaker concluded an excellent address by urging the farmers present to become Grangers.

Pithy addresses were also delivered by Messrs, Thos. Routledge and Jas. Ferguson, of London Thos, notice general township.

Bro, B. Paine, Master of London Division
Grange, addressed the meeting in a lucid manner
on the advantages of Grange Insurance, a plan
of which he delivered to the meeting.

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Why the Grange Started

Why the Grange Started.

In all ages the agricultural, like other industrial classes, had been prevented by force, fraud or cunning from extracting more than a subsistence from their labors. The robber baron, the medieval merehant, the royal tax gatherer, and the railway monopoly had thriven, but the men who had painfully toiled in rain and sun had seldom, if ever, received a due reward for their labor. Agriculture had been a system of spoliation. The landlord, the transporter, or the middle-man robbed the farmer, and the farmer robbed the land, so that arid and waste provinces remained to tell the story of bad husbandry and worse political economy. Yet in the great modern discussion of labor and capital, work and wages, the men who perform most of the labor and constitute more than half the race had been hardly thought of by our labor reformers, and did not force themselves into notice until 1872, in the English farm laborers' movement, and the farmers' movement in our Western States.

As the will and the ability to associate for the common good became developed, resistance to

centrated upon the new work. The loose organizations of the clubs, the secrecy and prohibition of politics in the granges, were drawbacks to their efficiency which had been to some extent corrected.

to their efficiency which had been to some extent corrected.

The farmers being a large class, their interest was almost the common interest of the people of the whole country. The trade organizations were strengthened, or, better, became fused to gether in a class organization of mechanics and operatives, with broader and less selfish purposes than the single trades union can have. These industrial interests, comprising from seventy to seventy-five per cent, of the population, promised sooner or later to join lands and combine in putting down whatever seemed inconsistent with the fundamental doctrines of our republic. In this they would undoubtedly receive the aid of fair men of all classes, and would be opposed only by the more selfish of the privileged classes, who have grown wealthy at the expense of others through legal advantages supplied by improper legislation. Thus the movement which begun with the farmers reacted upon other classes, and became lossific to existing series in the common than the classes. other classes, and became hostile to existing parties, either decadent or triumphant.

Presentation.

On Friday, 16th ult., at the Temperance Hall, St. Thomas, a meeting was held for the purpose of presenting a testimonial, from the Grange organization, to Mr. Stephen Wade, in recognition of his services as Master of the Elgin Diviorganization, to Mr. Stephen Wade, in recognition of his services as Master of the Elgin Division Grange. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the Order being present from all parts of the county, and several also from the county of Middlesex. The meeting was an open one, and a number of the citizens, personal friends of Mr. Wade, testified by their presence the respect they entertained for him. The testimonial consisted of a tull set of Chambers' Encyclopedia, numbering ten bulky volumes; in addition to which there was a further presentation to Mrs. Wade, from the ladies connected with the Grange, of a hardsome cake basket. Bro. Jabel Robinson, Master of the Elgin Division Grange, eccupied the chair. After a few apprapriate words from Bro. Franklin Hathaway, Grange Lecturer, and from Bro. Chas. O'Malley, Overseer Eigin Division Grange, Enemey Steele. Secretary Elgin Division Grange, Fea a kindly worded address, to which Mr. Wade, who is removing from the county, made a neat reply. Bro. Geo. Phelp, E. P. G., then read an address to Mrs. Wade, from the sisters of the Pioneer Grange. Sparta, expressive of regret at her departure from among them, and requesting her acceptance of a handsome silver cake bas et as a token of their esteem. Mr. Wade them made a suitable redy. Addresses were afterward delivered by Bro. B. Payne, Master of the London Division Grange: Bro. W. L. Brown, Sec. London Division Grange of the evening were pleasantly diversified with singing, several of the Grangers acquitting themselves excellently.

Tariff on Fruit

Taviff on Fruit.

The Niagara District Division Grange at a recent meeting resolved upon a protective tariff for fruit, and appointed a special committee to interview the Honorable the Minister of Customs in that behalt. We are sorry that our brethren in Niagara should so far have overstepped the intentions of the Order (unwittingly no doubt) as to introduce local interests, so particularly local, in fact, as to the adaptability of their favored position isolated it from the rest of Ontario, and of which it is but a speck. If other Division Granges were to petition the same quarter for their personal aggrandizement, and the prayer of such petitions were granted, there would be as many patriachates in the country as there are Lodges. The aim of the society is general advance, not retrogression. We opine the day of sectional legislation is past and gone never to return.

Grange Summary

Grange Social at Hyde Park,—The members of this Grange invited the sister lodges to a social on Tuesday, 27th prox. The chair was occupied by W. M., D. McKenzie, Addresses were given by Bros. Walker, Jackson and Brown and Thomas Reutledge, Esq. London Township, and recitations and readings by Bros.

winter should have a little rest before the spring winter should have a little rest before the spring work begins. The loose coat should be well brushed out, and some Inseed meal given in the feed, to help the shedding of the hair. If at night the feet are muddy or wet, wash with warm water and some soap, and rub dry with a piece of woolen blanket. It will prevent cracked heels. As the days grow warm look out for galls, and wash the shoulders with cold salt water. Scrape the inside of the collar, and keep it smooth and hard.

Cows.—Pure water, slightly warmed, with a quart of bran stirred into it, is an excellent drink for cows that have recently calved. Garget may be prevented by milking, before calving, a cow that has a very full bag. If the udder is hard and hot, give two drachms of saltpeter daily; and directly after calving a drink of bran gruel, with eight ounces of Epsom Salts, and sweetened with molasses. If the cow will not drink this, give it through the drenching horn. Prompt remedies are required for parturient troubles at this time; but prevention is safer and easier than any remedy.

Sheep.—Cold rains are very injurious to ewes

and easier than any remedy.

Sheep.—Cold rains are very injurious to ewes and lambs. The spinal regions are remarkably sensitive to cold. Provide some small separate pens for lambing ewes, and separate rams and wethers from the ewes and lambs. A warm bath is the best restorative for a chilled lamb; after the bath, wrap the young creature in a woolen cloth and put it behind the stove for a few hours. For a large flock, the shepherd should have a place with a stove in it, in which to treat weak lambs. A few pens around the room where the weak lambs could be nursed with the ewes for a few days would be very useful.

with the ewes for a few days would be very useful.

Pigs.—The high price of pork has greatly stimulated the breeding of a good class of pigs. With the prevalent diseases, which now destroy so many hogs in the west, there will be a premium for good management. It is very clear that cleanliness and a variety of healthful food will prevent diseases. Make a good start now with the young pigs. Provide warm, clean pens for the brood sows as a beginning, and so arrange that they may have a clean pasture lot to run in; not a bare, muddy piece of waste ground, but a good piece of clover or grass, in which they may procure the bulk of their food. Breed only from thoroughbred boars; keep the best stock, and keep them healthful and growing.

Doubter Cleanse the poultry houses and

best stock, and keep them heatened and so ing.

Poultry.—Cleanse the poultry houses and nest boxes from lice. We have lined our poultry house with Johns' Asbestos rooning, at a cost of a few dollars only, and there is no fear of vermin of any kind in it hereafter. The smell of carbolic acid from the tar is very strong but not disagreeable, and will thoroughly disinfect the house. Provide a warm corner in the stable for the earliest brooding hens, and give extra care to the young chicks. March and April chicks will give plenty of eggs next winter.

Some Causes for Poor Butter.

Some Causes for Poor Butter.

The Scientific Farmer says:—Where does all the poor butter in the market come from, when we all claim to make only the prime article? And what are the causes which so affect the quality? These are questions which are many times asked. Among the causes which injure the quality of butter I will name, first, disease in the cow; fright also has an injurious effect upon the milk; breathing foul gases or odors often leaves its taint upon the milk; it is also affected by whatever the cow lives upon. Next, the cream while exposed to the air in rinsing is very susceptible to taints of all kinds; churming it at too high or too low a temperature always injures the product. Butter can be greatly hurt by overchurning, overworking, or both, and much of the butter in market is spoiled in these ways. When overworked, it appears greasy and sticky, and will keep but a very short time. The secret of this injury is in the breaking of the grain. Perfect butter, like sugar, appears, under the microscope, to be made up of granules, or crystals, and to crush and destroy these is to destroy the distinguishing feature of perfect butter, and ruin completely its keeping quality. I find, in going among dairymen and dairywomen, that a large proport on of them do not know how to make butter which will keep sweet to get to market. On seeing a package of butter being put up, I asked the good lady whether she believed her butter would keep perfect for a long time. She replied that it always had kept good until her husband carried it to the village every Tuesday, which was their market day. Thus butter was churned, washed, salted, worked and packed in less than sixty minutes from the time the cream went into the churn. If it reached the consumer in a few days it was probably eatable butter, but if, through any delay or oversight, it was set to one side for a few months it would be poor, and perhaps altogether unfit for eating or cooking.

It is said-and I have no doubt it is true

season we would have noticed that vastly more butter was sold for fifteen cents a pound than for forty cents, which was simply because the forty cent article was short and the fifteen cent butter over plenty. It has been said that there was too much butter made in the last two years, and that the market was consequently overstocked. I say that there was too much poor and not enough good.

Ailments in Sheep.

Allments in Sheep.

At this season all manners of complaints will be made about the ailments of lambs and ewes, which could generally be easily accounted for if the owners would state how the animals had been treated, how closely they had been confined, what exercise they had had, and what food they had subsisted on. Sheep are very healthy in a general way, the ailments being less than with other animals where they can be out in the open air, and ranging daily on sound, dry soil. After attention to the comfort and proper treatment of a flock, the next best thing is to make it a rule, never to be departed from, to never breed from a ewe which has ever been ailing, and on no account use a ram which has ever been sick, or shows the slightest symptoms of being delicate.

In the year 1836, I took charge of an estate

ever been sick, or shows the slightest symptoms of being delicate.

In the year 1836, I took charge of an estate where there were about 700 sheep, 120 cattle and 40 horses. Strict and correct accounts had been kept for many years, and the annual average loss of sheep had been about 70, or cows 9, and horses none, excepting from accidents. I was a very young man, and took advice from my father, who lived near. His advice was to get rid of every ailing and delicate animal. The first year I sold every cow, heifer and calf that had ever ailed, and the shepherd saw the sheep twice a day, and immediately slaughtered any sheep that showed the slightest perceptible change in any action which looked suspicious of siekness. The animals being at all times good mutton, it was no loss, for the meat was sold among the workmen at a little under the butchers' prices.

This was carried out for 14 years—the time I remained—and the result was that the ailments decreased to less than 20 per year, and the total losses to a few ewes from lambing, which of course could not be utilized. To the same extent, and in like proportion the cows ceased to all.

tent, and it: like proportion the cows ceased to ail.

Of course there would be accidents, and now and then a milch cow would have the "yellows," but we would not keep her, she would go for beef, but cows are not milked till they are as old as they are in America, and ewes are always drafted out of the flock while they are young enough to make good mutton, and all regular stock farmers keep all their ewe lambs to go into the flock of ewes, so that the oldest ewes can be culled while in their prime. Thus the common farmers, who almost always are tenants of noblemen or great landowners, seldom have any idea of doctoring or physicing sheep, beyond dipping once a year to kill ticks, or using a little butter of antimony to stop any outbreak of foct rot, for at the present day the scab is seldom heard of.

The sheeherds have much more approaches.

rot, for at the present day the scab is seldom heard of.

The shepherds have much more annoyance from maggots in July and August than on this continent, for there is a common black beetle in England which is a great pest, blowing just like the fly, and the maggots are very destructive if not detected before gaining full growth. A good shepherd will look out for any damp spot on a sheep, for in close, warm weather there will be many "struck."

Raising Turkeys

Raising Turkeys.

Turkeys delight in warm weather, and for the chicks it can never be too hot. Warm weather and long rambles along the pleasant fields are good for the growing brood. To be profitable, turkeys must make rapid growth, and to do this they should be kept on hearty food, and dry and warm. A turkey hen never leads her brood across the open fields, exposed to the approach of every enemy, but steals cautiously and slowly along, with one eye on the alert for danger, while the pretty little creatures, sleek and downy, prattle and chatter, and look in every out-of-the way nook or corner for some concealed insect. They are immensely fond of spiders, and from the eagerness with which they search for and devour them, the morsel must be very sweet and good to their taste. When fully grown they will not scruple at swallowing a good seized snake. Turkeys will not bear confinement. Their habitude is the free open air and sunny fields. The mother hen always keeps her brood together with a soft, low, cooing sound which they early learn and follow. She generally seeks deep grass and grain fields, wherein the young can hide from the attacks of overhanging hawks. A peculiar sound from the parent hen causes every chick to squat and hide in the tall weeds and grass. They remain thus secreted until assured from her that all dancer.

that the later broods, that come off after harvest time, thrive much better than the early batched; that is, they are more apt to live. One vest time, thrive much better than the hatched; that is, they are more apt to live. turkey hatched the last of May or first of JI worth two hatched in August; has more f and muscle, and makes altogether a much bird.

and muscle, and makes altogether a much finer bird.

Frequently June is heralded by cold, beating snow storms, followed by chilling east winds. All young chicks, and turkeys in particular, must be guarded against these vicissitudes. The best way to do this is to provide a building for their occupation that can be warmed by means of a stove, as the spring chicks require a constant watch over them to enable them to pass safely through the gapes. Warm weather, high feed and clean quarters will tide them over this terrible scourge. At three weeks, if kept up in good condition, they are beyond danger; yet a close observer will perhaps note the heavy breathing and hoarse rattling in the throat, which always accompany the gapes, although the bird may give no other indication of the presence of the disease. As long as this slime is loose in the throat, there is no danger, but a sudden cold may tighten it, and then there is no help. While it is loose, and the bird strong, a vigorous sneeze will remove the difficulty; but when once weakened or reduced in strength, there is no hope. I believe, of late years, all the early broods of both chickens and turkeys are afflicted, to a greater or less degree, with this painful malady, for which there is prevention but no cure.

Different Kinds of Potatoes.

Different Kinds of Potatoes.

Different Kinds of Potatoes.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says:—

Last year I planted 13 acres of potatoes of different varieties, including Early Rose, Early Vermont, Snowflake, Brownell's Beauty, Compton's Surprise, Genesee King, Jones, No. 4, and Thorburn's Late Rose; and the Deacon in the adjoining field planted Peachlolow, Peerless, and Late Rose. I had a fair crop of Late Rose, but the Peachlolow and Peerless were hardly worth digging.

In my field the Late Rose gave the largest yield, but the Early Vermont, on the whole, was the most satisfactory crop. The potatoes were more uniform in size. We had three acres, yielding 126 bushels per acre. The Late Rose were more uniform in size. We had three acres, yielding 126 bushels per acre. The Late Rose and not come to maturity when the drouth and the second crop of bugs struck them, and consequently we had a great many small potatoes. Snowdakes did tolerably well, but not as well as the Vermonts, But it is not worth while talking about the varieties that did well last year. It was an exceptionally bad season. As a rule, the only good potatoes we had were the earliest varieties—and this simply because they had nearly got their growth before they were seriously injured by the drouth and the bugs. The Early Vermont, planted side by side with the Early Rose on the same day, came up earlier, and made a more vigorous growth. The plants were stronger, larger, and more robust. I do not attribute this wholly to the variety. The Early Rose has been grown on this farm for several years, without a change of seed. The Vermonts are comparatively new. Had we go Early Rose from a distance, instead of planting our home-grown seed, the plants might have been as vigorous as the Early Vermont.

USEFUL HINTS.—A saddle put on loosely with slank cirt is very irritating to a horse, and

Useful Hints.—A saddle put on loosely with slack girt is very irritating to a horse, and soon produces a sore back.

A harness kept soft and pliable with neats foot oil will last a lifetime. It is stronger because slightly elastic, and seldom wears off the hair.

A horse left uncovered when not in exercise

AR. A horse left uncovered when not in exercise ill soon grow a heavy coat of coarse hair, his becomes a hindrance to rapid motion, ad should be prevented by judicious blanket-

A horse's shoe will hold much longer if the clinches are not weakened by the file in finishing. Insist that the file does not touch the end of the nail where turned down.

nail where turned down.

Some horses have a habit of stepping on one side of their feet, perhaps to avoid pressure of a hidden corn. That part of the shoe exposed to severe wear should be protected with

All carraige shafts of right construction should all with body of the animal perfect freedom, and only touch at the well-padded saddle and full collar.

An over-reaching horse, one whose hind feet are frequently hitting the forward shoes, should wear heavy shoes forward and light one behind. The theory is that the heavier hoof will be thrown a little further ahead than the lighter are

How to Break Baulky Horses.—Put of our harness and hitch to anything you desire

"We will work and economize. I will have it said that Annie Derman ruined Flaxman for an artist."

Flaxman for an artist."

And so the brave couple did work and economize. They worked patiently and hopefully for five years, never asked help from any one, never mentioned their intentions to any one, and at last went together to Rome, where Flaxman studied and worked to such purpose that he achieved both fame and competency. His success was not shared to the full, however, by the faithful wife, for she died many years before him.

os. Hood gave a touching tribute to his s excellence:—

"I never was anything till I knew you, and I have been a better, happier, and more prosper-ous man ever since. Whatever may befall me, the wife of my bosom will have the acknow-ledgment of her tenderness, work and excell-ence from my pen."

Many other instances might be enumerated; but we have touched upon sufficient to prove that a good wife is God's best gift to man.

weak lambs. A few pens around the where the weak lambs could be nursed the ewes for a few days would be very

with the ewes for a few days would be very useful.

Pigs.—The high price of pork has greatly stimulated the breeding of a good class of pigs. With the prevalent diseases, which now destroy so many hogs in the west, there will be a premium for good management. It is very clear that cleanliness and a variety of healthful food will prevent diseases. Make a good start now with the young pigs. Provide warh, clean pens for the brood sows as a beginning, and so arrange that they may have a clean pasture lot to run in; not a bare, muddy piece of waste ground, but a good piece of clover or grass, in which they may procure the bulk of their food. Breed only from thoroughbred bears; keep the best stock, and keep them healthful and growing.

best stock, and keep them healthful and growng.

"Doultry.—Cleanse the poultry houses and
nest boxes from lice. We have lined our pountry
house with Johns' Asbestos roofing, at a cost of
a few dollars only, and there is no fear of vermin of any kind in it hereafter. The smell of
carbolic acid from the tar is very strong but not
disagreeable, and will thoroughly disanfect the
house. Provide a warm corner in the stable for
the earliest brooding hens, and give extra care
to the young chicks. March and April chicks
will give plenty of eggs next winter.

Some Causes for Poor Butter.

will give plenty of eggs next winter.

Some Causes for Poor Butter.

The Scientific Farmer says.—Where does all the poor butter in the market come from, while the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the poor butter in the market come from, while the quality? These are questions which are many times asked. Among the causes which injuring the quality? These are questions which are many the quality of butter I will name, first, disease in the cow; right also has an injurious effect upon the milk; breathing foul games or olors of the laws to train upon the supposition. The proposition of the proposition of the laws to train upon the supposition of the proposition of the more annoyance of the proposition of the pr

and horses none, excepting from accidents. It was a very young man, and took advice from my father, who lived near. His advice was to get rid of every ailing and delicate animal. The first year I sold every cow, heifer and calf that had ever ailed, and the shepherd saw the sheep twice a day, and immediately slaughtered any sheep that showed the slightest perceptible change in any action which looked suspicious of sickness. The animals being at all times good among the workmen at a little under the butchers' prices.

This was carried out for 14 years—the time I remained—and the result was that the ailments decreased to less than 20 per year, and the total losses to a few ewes from lambing, which of course could not be utilized. To the same extent, and in like proportion the cows ceased to ail.

Of course there would be accidents and con-

ail.

Of course there would be accidents, and now and then a mileh cow would have the "yellows," but we would not keep her, she would go for beef, but cows are not milked till they are as old as they are in America, and ewes are always old as they are in America, and ewes are always drafted out of the flock while they are young enough to make good mutton, and all regular stock farmers keep all their ewe lambs to go into the flock of ewes, so that the oldest ewes can be culled while in their prime. Thus the common farmers, who almost always are tenants of noblemen or great landowners, seldom have any idea of dectoring or physicing sheep, beyond dipping once a year to kill ticks, or using a little butter of antimony to stop any outbreak of foct rot, for at the present day the seab is seldom have heard of.

C. B., in Country Gentleman.

Different Kinds of Potatoes

rist says:—
Last year I planted 13 acres of potatoes of different varieties, including Early Rose, Early Vermont, Snowflake, Brownell's Beauty, Compton's Surprise, Genesee King, Jones, No. 4, and Thorburn's Late Rose; and the Deacon in the adjoining field planted Peachblow, Peerless, and Late Rose. I had a fair crop of Late Rose, but the Peachblow and Peerless were hardly worth diging.

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ene.

How to Break Baulky Horses.—Put on your harness and hitch to anything you desire, either single or double, as you feel disposed, and give him the commanding word to go ahead. If he goes you have nothing to do or say, but if he refuses to go, take him out immediately, take all the harness off except the bridle, and take a small rope the sixth of a plough line, and the one end to the bit on the right hand side, and pull it through the ring of the left under the chop, pull his head around to the left under the chop, pull his head around to the left under the chop, pull his head around to the left under the sip the rope under his tail like a crupper and make it fast, keeping his head tolerably close to his side. Now all is ready, so let him go, talking kindly to him all the time. He will travel like a dog after his tail, for he can travel no other way, but after a spell be will fall down, when you will immediately let loose the rope and let him up; now talk kindly to him and caress him. Your work is now half done, for you have only to tie the rope to the other side of the bit and pull his head around the other way and make it tast like a crupper, the same as before, and start him of again, and let him go till he fall a second time; let him up immediately and hitch him up, and you will probably never have any more trouble with him.—Keatucky Home Journal. How to Break Baulky Horses.

"We will work and economize. I will never have it said that Annie Derman ruined John Flaxman for an artist."

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Beware of Tree Agents.

It would seem that, after having been imposed upon once or twice, farmers would learn the important lesson which is inculcated indirectly by the dishonest practices of canvassing tree agents. Whenever these objective cases call at our residence, as they frequently have done, they are met with such a want of courtesy that they never make a second call for the purpose of selling trees and plants. We do not hesitate to tell them plainly that we will not patronize tree agents. Nurseries are now so numerous all to tell them plainly that we will not patrenize tree agents. Nurseries are now so numerous all over the land that it will pay one generously to order trees himself, go with his team and bring them home immediately after they are dug up. As a rule, any one can purchase trees and vines of proprietors of nurseries cheaper than of tree agents. As a rule, also, when trees are purchased of the proprietors of nurseries one is almost always certain that he will get far better trees than agents would deliver. The pracking and freight which tree agents pay comes indirectly from the pockets of those who purchase the trees. Most proprietors of nurseries always have a large quantity of "culls," refuse stock, inferior and worthless trees, which are not worth the labor incident to transplanting, even if received as a gift. They are trees stunted in growth, without good roots, sickly, gnarly and utterly worthless, as no treatment will render them valuable. Honest nurserymen dig up such trees in large quantities and throw them on a pile of brush. But unscrupulous tree agents purchase them at a nominal price, dig them at their own expense and make such disposition of them as they desire. The truth is, tree agents make sales of the best kind of trees, and then often forward and deliver to their patrons the miserable culls of nurseries.

"I never did see such a wind and such a storm," said a man in a coffee-room. "And pray, sir," in quired a would-be wit, "since you saw the wind and storm, what might their colors be?" "The wind blue and the storm rose," was the rejoinder.

Farm of 100 Acres for Sale T'p of Bayham, Elgin County.

alf of Lot 118, Talbot-St. Forty acres cleared; go on and sheds. Young orchard and never-faili PRICE, - - \$1.500. dress, JABEL ROBINSON.

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Widths after for "Walks and Talks on the Farn," publis in the American Agricultural for ten years or more, in the American Agricultural for ten years or more, and the American Agricultural for the property of the property of the American State of the American State of the American Agricultural, in a new series of article Talks on Farm Crops." to continue through the year. If the American amountement to many of our readers, a visit of the American amountement to many of our readers, a visit of the American amountement to many of our readers, a visit of the American amountement to many of our readers, a Pel-lin Fel-lin Fel-l

The Patrons' Almanac for 1877. 72 pages of useful matter for Patrons and Farmers.—Con-itution of the Order; Rules for Granges; Declarations, &c., of an indianeusable companion in the household. Adapter

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"Walks and lather."

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Feb-1m

The Patrons' Almanac for 1877.

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Humorous.

Why does the letter R hold an enviable posi-tion?—Because it is never found in sin, but always, in temperance, industry, virtue and prosperity It is the beginning of religion and the end of war

Why are country girls' checks like a good print dress?—Because they are warranted to wash and etain their color.

One of the sable orators of old Virginia made ood point when he said, "De oyster got mo sens an some folks, 'cause he know when to keep hi

With all thy faults I love thee still, as the man aid to his wife when she was giving him a curtain

An editor out west has discovered a very simple way to prevent eggs from spoiling. His method is to eat them while they are fresh.

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A western editor appeals to his delinquent subscribers by saying:—"This week we have taken in potatoes and pickles on subscription. Now, if you will bring in some vinegar for the pickles, and some wood to reast the potatoes, we can live till artichokes get big enough to dig."

A doctor was called to attend a seamstress who felt indisposed. He inquired as to her health, and she responded very appropriately "Well, its about sew, sew, doctor, but seams worse to-day,

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and, nowever, on an iron spout, he kicked of shoes, and regained a place of safety, when he delivered himself:—"I knowed it; there's a of shoes gone." of shoes gone."

Harmless.—A soft-pated father, who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg (U.S.) asked his driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city, whose chief executive officer was a mayor, he inquired, "And does the mayor wear the insignia of office." "Insignia? What's that." asked the astonished driver. "Why, a chain about the neck," exclaimed the Canadian. "Oh, bless you, no." responded the other. He's perfectly harmelss, and goes about loose."

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An editor out west has discovered a very simple way to prevent eggs from spoiling. His method is to eat them while they are fresh.

Borrowing Trouble—A carpenter who was always prognosticating evil to himself was one day upon the roof of a five-story building upon which rain had fallen. The roof being slippery, he lost his footing, and, as he was descending towards the eaves, he exclaimed, "dust as I told you!" Catch-ing, however, on an iron spout, he kicked off his shoes and required a place of safety, when he did

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