

Don Murray 516/R/13/4

# THE CANADIAN GRANGER.

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.

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

Annual advertisements payable quarterly; or, if paid in advance in one sum, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed. Transient advertisement net cash.

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-Operation.

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After the appointment of a Chairman (Fred Anderson) and Secretary (Jos. Marshall), a scheme was submitted by W. L. Brown, prefaced by a sketch of the rise and progress of the co-operative movement in England, Scotland, and France—the Rochdale community of Weavers, the Civil Service and Post Office Department, London, and similar institutions in Guise, in France.

From small beginnings they had not only built up societies, paying large dividends from the capital invested, but had also reduced their cost of living to about one-half. The profits of the civil service co-operative store in London had advanced so rapidly from 1870 to 1875, that it was necessary for the organization to limit its operations, lest it become too cumbersome to manage. In four years, from investing in a few boxes of tea in 1870, in 1874 they had a reserve fund of \$75,000. This had been accomplished by men who, at the utmost, only realised \$500 per annum, that is the Civil Service and Post Office employees; and the Rochdale weavers were still more limited in their means. They had, however, taught the world what economy, unity and co-operation was. Co-operative stores had been tried in Canada, but they had all been based on a wrong principle.

In the first place, the population of which they were composed were not permanent, like farmers and those in steady employment, as the classes previously mentioned in England and France. The stores were generally started in Canada by stock being subscribed by a floating population, who were here to-day and away to-morrow, and the consequence was the Society burst up for want of permanent funds. He would suggest a scheme to them based on the plan, with slight modifications, of the Rochdale system of co-operation. It was as follows:—

After payment of expenses, salaries, and a given per cent. on capital stock, the remaining profits shall be divided among shareholders and members of the Order, in proportion to their respective purchases, for the quarter; to all others, one-third of the profits on their purchases. The remaining two-thirds to the Association. Shares of stock shall be fixed at \$10 per share, and no one shall be permitted to hold more than ten shares. The Association to be organized under the limited liability law of the Dominion. Control shall be under the supervision of six directors. Two directors shall be elected each year to serve three years. They shall be entitled to an amount sufficient to defray expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. They shall have the appointment of an Executive Board, consisting of a manager, cashier, storekeeper, each one of whom shall be placed under bonds. Business must be so conducted by those officers that the auditors elected annually by the stockholders will readily find proof of integrity by comparison of transactions as between them. The Executive Board must report to the directors quarterly, and submit their accounts to the auditors semi-annually. Directors to report semi-annually to stockholders. Three-fifths of the shares shall be transferable, and two-fifths withdrawable.

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 \$10, 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 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

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 in connection with the Patrons of Husbandry, according to the scheme suggested or by 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. Pettit, Belmont; Thos. Talbot, Arva; Jos. Marshall, London; Joshua Jackson, Arva; Mr. Erdick, Evelyn; 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 co-operative crop reports from each subordinate Grange up to the Dominion Grange, and from that extending it to the United States, England, 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 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 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 cheap goods, this is not business and it carries 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, 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.

### 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, but we

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 for the sustenance of each plant, and of the composition of the soil upon which it grows, 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 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 plants, but when this is exhausted, our farmer must look for something to take its place; and the substitute can be found 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 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 prominent 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 unsatisfactory 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 system whereby anything like accuracy 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 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 shippers and exporters in case of scarcity, as has been done during the last year with our farmers. The Grange has a system which, if properly managed, will be the best means for ascertaining the state of the country that could be devised. Every Grange in Canada has educated, observing men, who know the state and condition of their respective neighborhoods, and through the secretaries can furnish a report to their respective Divisions, and from the Divisions to the Dominion Grange.

To carry out and encourage this system of 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 in. There is nothing more injurious to the commerce of a country than the meagre and unsatisfactory 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 system whereby anything like accuracy 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 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 shippers and exporters in case of scarcity, as has been done during the last year with our farmers. The Grange has a system which, if properly managed, will be the best means for ascertaining the state of the country that could be devised. Every Grange in Canada has educated, observing men, who know the state and condition of their respective neighborhoods, and through the secretaries can furnish a report to their respective Divisions, and from the Divisions to the Dominion Grange.

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### 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 spines 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, 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 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 necessities 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. 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

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"I was anxious to learn what effect the organization had on the husbandry of that neighborhood and vicinity. On enquiry, I was told that before the organization of the club the

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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 be directly 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 previously rendered to society, and consequently gives a demand on society for other 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. 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 scarcity or dearth 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 only affects the relative exchangeable value of the gold itself, which has been depreciated by an increased 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 mercantile 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 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.

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 labor, applied to production, is merely the excess of production over the cost or expense of producing; that of commerce is the saving 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, 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 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, conveniences, 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 retrograde, and mankind become as stagnant as a pool.

Speaking Ill of a Brother.

EDITOR GRANGER,

SIR,—As I see in almost every issue of your speedy 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 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 beautiful lessons, that entire confidence should prevail in our large country brethren and sisters. Our declaration of purposes says, "We shall cordially strive to secure entire harmony and good-will, a vital brotherhood among ourselves." Are we all thus striving?—if not, we fail in our duty. It next asserts, as an indispensable means of securing such harmony, "We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, social and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition." Are we all doing so?—if not, we fail in our duty. We all solemnly promise "To aid our fellow-patrons wherever we meet or know each other." If we do so anything by nature any member of our own or other grange, in good name or estate, that swears him in any good work he may try to do, 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

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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 outsiders. Nothing is more detrimental to our 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, and make them believe that that brother or sister is a bad man or woman. Where is such brother's or sister's charity? Where is their sense of honor? I say, brothers and sisters, they have none.—What is the clear line of duty in such cases?—I would say, kindly reprove such members, and let them know that they should prefer a charge against the one of whom they stand in harm's way, or else keep silent. If they do not keep silent, remind them that they are justly liable to have a charge brought against them, for conduct unbecoming a patron and injurious 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 their 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, GRANGER.

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 worm-devourers that stand guardian over the trees and crops. 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; weevil, 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 cherry fruit; swallows and martins destroy wood-borers of noxious flies and mosquitoes; and the woodpecker taps decayed wood under which a grub lies 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 no persons 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 earnest 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 London District Fish, Game, and Insectivorous Birds' Protective Society; since which time we have had in our markets more game than for many years. To enforce the law requires the assistance of public opinion, and every encouragement should be given to sportsmen's associations. To return to the game birds, partridge and quail, the possession of which it is not, as many suppose, for the mere slaughter that the sportsman is willing and ready to tramp from morning till night in their pursuit and capture; no; but it is for recreation and amusement; and relaxation of the mind and body cannot be more agreeably obtained than in the fields and forests. The shopman, merchant, clerk, mechanic, or professional man who is tied down to city life with all its cares and annoyances, is benefited by an occasional tramp in fields and woods. The true sportsman gives his time only to legitimate sport, killing those birds that are of no benefit to the farmer; and out of gratitude for the kindness with which the latter receives him, he is careful never to invade his grass or grain fields or stampee his

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, GRANGER.

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That quail shall not be hunted, taken or killed between the 1st of January and the 1st of September. That any offence against the Act shall be punished, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5. W. WOODRUFF, M. D.

fullest extent in sociality. Upon order being resumed, Bro. Benman, P. M., of Nobleton Grange, remarks, called upon Bros. Beasley, Johnson, and Smelser to address the meeting. Upon special request I was also present (as Master of York Div. Grange), and after the other above-named brothers had been called upon, the Chairman also introduced me to the meeting, requesting that I should give them an address. I endeavored to comply as well as I could, treating of the educational and elevating effects that might be obtained through a wise use of the advantages afforded by the Grange, and of a well-informed rural population were of much 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, Fraternally yours, A. J. HUGHES.

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 GRANGER has been well received here introduced. A. J. H.

Sharon, March 3, 1877.

Chemistry Examination.

W. L. BROWN, Esq. DEAR SIR,—The following is the result of the Chemistry Examination. Three members of Favorite Grange, No. 106, and two of No. 129 came up for competition.

	Grange	Oxygen	Hydrogen	Carbon	Total
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 105					76 = 245

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. EDITOR GRANGER,—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 God-speed. WM. BELL, Master Dewit Grange. McKillop, March 3, 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 Society 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 be alluded to the numerous advantages of the streams in the West for the propagation of trout, and recommended a considerable purchase of spawn.

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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 Elm-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 exertions. About 11 o'clock they all dispersed, having spent a pleasant evening. GRANGER. Penville, Feb. 22, 1877.

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The meeting of the above Society was held on the 14th inst. We give a synopsis of the Secretary's report. After congratulating the Society 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 be alluded to the numerous advantages of the streams in the West for the propagation of trout, and recommended a considerable purchase of spawn. 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. Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules, which would be of value if thought of when needed: For dust in the eyes avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress it above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress it below. If you are choked, go on all fours and cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water. If the skin is destroyed, cover it with varnish. For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

The Grange.

Permanence of the Order.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is not one of those ephemeral 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 hundreds during an ordinary life-time, some of which at the moment seemed to have all the elements of long life and great usefulness.

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 principles 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 became 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, 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 farm is improving; that while their children are growing up coarse and ignorant, the Patron's children are growing up to be ladies and gentlemen, and withal practical farmers and farmers' wives; that while they are always in debt, and always struggling to make both ends meet, that 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.

"Forget not the Dead who have Lived, 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 buried on the 17th; the funeral ceremony of the Order being performed by the W. M., C. E. Lumby, and Bro. Hughes as Chaplain, pro tem. A sorrowful assembly paid their last honors to the deceased brother; the funeral being one of the largest ever attended in the locality. Bro. Doan, 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 seconded 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 organized 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

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The first quarterly meeting of North Middlesex Division Grange, No. 12, for the current year, was held in Ailsa Craig, on Thursday, 1st 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.

INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS BY THE DOMINION OVERSEER.

The Grangers and farmers of this district met in the school-house there on Tuesday night, to hear the aims, objects and principles of the Patrons of Husbandry explained. Bro. D. Hanson, Royal Oak Grange 29, occupied the chair. The meeting was composed of all classes of the community; in fact, Grangers and anti-Grangers, this institution having taken such a deep hold on the minds of the farmers. Mr. 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 swindles perpetrated on the farmers in the shape of bogus fruit tree agents, lighting 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 wealth was gained, people got jealous and envious 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 members kicking 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 women were under the surveillance of their parents. After an exhaustive address by W. H. White, Jabel Robinson, master of Elgin 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, he said, at first the movement had been scoffed and ridiculed 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 thought 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 he could safely say, he gained enough on 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 mind 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 township.

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 the soil. The robber baron, the medieval merchant, the royal tax gatherer, and the railway monopoly had triven, 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 skill and the ability to associate for the common good became developed, resistance to

oppression began and positive efforts were made for the general welfare. Farmers and farm laborers were among the last to combine, not from lack of intelligence, but from isolation and unwieldy 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 seaboard 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 passed 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.

The farmers' movement was based on certain existing organizations of the agricultural class. It generally passed by the agricultural societies, boards 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 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 began 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 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 full 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 handsome cake basket. Bro. Jabel Robinson, Master of the Elgin Division Grange, occupied the chair. After a few appropriate words from Bro. Franklin Hathaway, Grange Lecturer, and from Bro. Chas. O'Malley, Overseer Elgin Division Grange, Bro. Emory Steele, Secretary Elgin Division Grange, read a kindly worded address, to which Mr. Wade, who is removing from the county, made a neat reply. Bro. Geo. Phelps, 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 basket 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; Mr. Charles Roe, St. Thomas; and Mr. John King, St. Thomas. The proceedings of the evening were pleasantly diversified by singing, several of the Grangers acquitting themselves excellently.

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 overstepped the intentions of the Order.

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 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 began 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 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 full 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 handsome cake basket. Bro. Jabel Robinson, Master of the Elgin Division Grange, occupied the chair. After a few appropriate words from Bro. Franklin Hathaway, Grange Lecturer, and from Bro. Chas. O'Malley, Overseer Elgin Division Grange, Bro. Emory Steele, Secretary Elgin Division Grange, read a kindly worded address, to which Mr. Wade, who is removing from the county, made a neat reply. Bro. Geo. Phelps, 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 basket 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; Mr. Charles Roe, St. Thomas; and Mr. John King, St. Thomas. The proceedings of the evening were pleasantly diversified by singing, several of the Grangers acquitting themselves excellently.

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 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 R. Rutledge, Esq., London Township, and recitations and readings by Bros.

Capt. Wood, Capt. Burgess and Miss Ryan. The musical entertainment was under the direction of Mrs. Richardson, Miss Sifton and Messrs. Joseph Ferguson and Charles Richardson.

PRESENTATION AT HALTON GRANGE, No. 344.—The members of this Grange presented Bro. J. Ramsay and the ladies of his household with substantial tokens of their respect. Bro. Ramsay was presented with an cestator, Misses Ramsay with a china tea set each. Bro. Ramsay made suitable reply. A pleasant 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 load. 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.

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 organized for immediate work. 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' 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.

- 555. Keene—John Lang, M., Lang, Ont.; D. P. McFarlane, S., Keene.
556. Goshen—David Irving, M., South Finch; Hugh Lamont, S., Newington.
557. Bantwick Centre—John McCollum, M., Durham; Peter Cook, S., Crawford.
558. Leslie—James Hillis, M., Hanover; Robert Leslie, S., Hanover.
559. Mount Horeb—Wm. Campbell, M., Vasey; Matthew Vasey, S., Vasey.
560. Dunsford—Geo. Willock, M., Dunsford; Thos. Bell, S., Dunsford.
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562. Pine Hill—Joseph Hall, Peterboro'; James Timble, S., Peterboro'.
563. Union—Job D. Nelson, M., Clifton, N. S.; Chas. Langhead, S., Clifton, N. S.
564. Glendage—John Weir, M., Durham, Ont.; J. Edg. S., Durham, Ont.
565. Queen of the West—James Pollock, M., Vasey; John Wilford, S., Blyth.
566. Mount Hope—J. W. Whealey, M., Lakeside; 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 more than the natural product of the land, use: Nitrogen, 64 pounds, in the form of sulphate of ammonia.
Potash, 77 pounds, in the form of muriate of potash.
Phosphoric acid, 31 pounds, in the form of muriate of superphosphates.
HAY.
To produce one ton of hay per acre more than the natural product of the land, use: Nitrogen, 36 pounds, in the form of sulphate of ammonia.
Potash, 31 pounds, in the form of muriate of potash.
Phosphoric acid, 12 pounds, in the form of superphosphate.
OATS.
To produce 25 bushels of oats and the usual proportion of straw per acre more than the natural product of the soil, and in proportion for other quantities, use: Nitrogen, 10 pounds, in the form of sulphate of ammonia.
Potash, 31 pounds, in the form of muriate of potash.

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Phosphoric acid, 8 pounds, in the form of superphosphate.
POTATOES.
To produce 100 bushels of potatoes per acre, and their usual proportion of tops, more than the natural production of the land, and other quantities proportionally, use: Nitrogen, 21 pounds, in the form of sulphate of ammonia.
Potash, 34 pounds, in the form of sulphate of potash.
Phosphoric acid, 11 pounds, in the form of superphosphate.

By the use of these formulæ upon any ordinary level lands, with a good clay subsoil, corn may be raised at about 42 cents per bushel; oats 20 cents; potatoes 10 cents, counting in the cost of labor. These mixtures should be sown over the land broadcast, when the ground is well prepared,

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.

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.

Live Stock.—When the coat is shedding, the use of the card, or smooth curly-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, lice and ticks become active, and annoy the animals greatly. A mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene oil, put on the backs and brisquets of cows, calves and sheep will have a good effect.

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 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 friable, 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 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 mower, 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 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.—Clear 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 pruned, 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

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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.

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 experienced need make no lapse or misses. A good quantity of seed for each 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 acre. 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



winter should have a little rest before the spring work begins. The loose coat should be well brushed out, and some linseed 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 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.

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.

Poultry.—Cleanse the poultry houses and nest boxes from lice. We have lined our poultry 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 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.

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; churning 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 proportion 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—that there is more nourishment in cheese than in butter; that, as between the two, cheese is rather the necessary and butter the luxury; yet no well-spread table is complete without its tempting only nice, sweet butter, with its clear, nutty flavor and its peculiarly distinguishing odor—in short, only just such butter as we always call for when we wish to buy. Who of us would not rather have a piece as large as a chestnut of this "gilt-edged" article than a piece as large as an egg of an inferior quality, and it is this appreciation of the one above the other which all consumers express, that makes the demand for the well-made article, and the always over-stocked supply of the lower grades in every market.

Now about that quality that has always sold well in every market, and always will until dairymen make good butter as a rule and not as an exception. I would not discuss the fancy, high-priced article which gentlemen sell to their city friends, but the standard prime butter which is always in demand. If we had kept careful watch of the market reports during the

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.

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 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 sickness. 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 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 physicising sheep, beyond dipping once a year to kill ticks, or using a little butter of antimony to stop any outbreak of foot 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.

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 sized 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 danger

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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 sized 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 danger is over, when the bright little creatures come forth with a happy flutter of glad wings. Turkeys are perhaps the most interesting in their shy, cunning ways, of all our domesticated birds. Their haunts are always pleasant and clean; in fact, turkeys will not thrive at all unless they are kept in a state of comparative cleanliness.

Farmers in general are prejudiced against turkeys. Their roving propensities often lead them into mischief. It is, indeed, annoying to be obliged to put up with the frequent trespasses of a flock of turkeys. They always seek the deepest grass, and trail through, and find the rankest and snadiest grain field. In the early part of the season they do not damage either grass or grain, other than treading it down; but later, when corn and buckwheat kernels have become tempting, I would not care to be answerable for their depredations; still they will not thrive without their run. If on one's own premises, the danger is slight, it is on a neighbors, a provocation to anger. The better way is to limit their range, if possible, and train them to certain bounds. We have often observed

that the later broods, that come off after harvest time, thrive much better than the early hatched; that is, they are more apt to live. One turkey hatched the last of May or first of June is worth two hatched in August; has more frame 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 apes. 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.

C. B., in Country Gentleman.

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 Peachblow, Peerless, and Late Rose. I had a fair crop of Late Rose, but the Peachblow 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 had not come to maturity when the drouth and the second crop of bugs struck them, and consequently we had a great many small potatoes. Snowflakes 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 were 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 got 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 slack girth is very irritating to a horse, and soon produces a sore back.

A harness kept soft and pliable with neat 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 will soon grow a heavy coat of coarse hair. This becomes a hindrance to rapid motion, and should be prevented by judicious blanketing.

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.

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 steel.

All carriage shafts of right construction should allow the 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 one.

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 tie 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 side, and slip 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 he 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 fast like a crupper, the same as before, and start him off 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.—Kentucky Home Journal.

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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.

Thos. Hood gave a touching tribute to his wife's excellence:—"I never was anything till I knew you, and I have been a better, happier, and more prosperous man ever since. Whatever may befall me, the wife of my bosom will have the acknowledgment of her tenderness, work and excellence 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.

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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.

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

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South half of Lot 118, Talbot-St. Forty acres cleared; good house, barn and sheds. Young orchard and never-failing spring of water.

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Humorous.

Why does the letter R hold an enviable position? Because it is never found in sin, but always in temperance, industry, virtue and prosperity.

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

One of the sable orators of old Virginia made a good point when he said, "De oyster got mo' sense dan some folks, 'cause he know when to keep his mouf shet!"

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

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.

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 roast 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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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, "Just as I told you!" Catching, however, on an iron spout, he kicked off his shoes, and regained a place of safety, when he thus delivered himself:—"I knowed it; there's a pair of shoes gone."

HARMLESS.—A soft-pated father, who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdenburg (U.S.) asked his driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdenburg. 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 harmless, and goes about loose."

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.

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Cash only. No second price. WALKER & SONS, South side Dundas St., London; and Toronto. P. S.—SEND FOR SAMPLES. Ap 76-ly.

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476 & 482 Ridout St., London, Ont. The oldest and largest establishment in the Dominion, manufacturers of Wagons, Sleighs, Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, Shafts, Poles, and every description of Wood-work for Carriages, Sleighs, and Wagons.

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CHAPMAN & CO., PRODUCE FACTORS and Warehousemen.

By special appointment to the Dominion Grangers of Canada. Produce Sold or Warehouse, and Advances Made on Consignments.

Oswego Grey Plaster in Bags or Barrels, Liverpool Salt and Canadian Salt, Corn, Clover and Timothy Seeds, At Wholesale Prices to Patrons.

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London Hat House,

Opposite Strong's Hotel, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. June-6m

J. F. DOYLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER Sign of the Grey Horses, opp. the Market, King-St.

All Kinds of Interfering Boots Manufactured to Order. We Make a Specialty of Farmers' Work—Repairing or Otherwise. Special Rates to Patrons. P. O. BOX 39 C., LONDON, ONT. May 76-ly



M. KNOWLTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH AND CEDAR POSTS. FLOORING & SIDING DRESSED An extensive stock on hand, the largest ever brought into the city; by the Car load or thousand to suit customers. The Lumber for quality and price cannot be beat. PAULS OLD STAND, South Side of York Street, West of Tecumseh House. October 1875.

L. G. JARVIS, Importer of all kinds of FINE BRED POULTRY.

All the leading varieties, Colored and White Dorkings, Partridges, Cochins, (the best stock in the Dominion), W. C. B. Poland, Silver & G. S. Poland, W. F. Spanish, L. Brahmas, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, all from winning strains. 1st prizes from all the leading shows in Canada; 24 prizes at Western Fair. P.O. Address, LONDON, ONT. Oct. 1875-ly

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C. D. HOLMES, Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, Etc.,

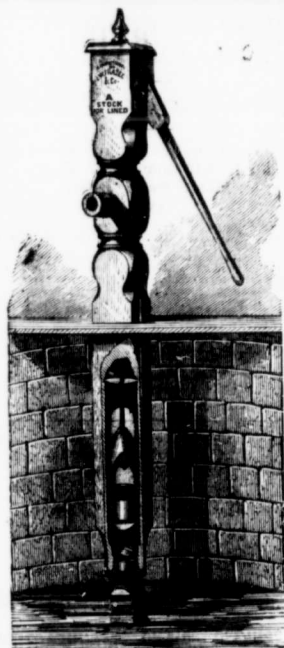
99 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. Dec 75

GEORGE JARVIS, BYRON, ONTARIO.

Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs of winning strains. Makes a Specialty of all the LEADING VARIETIES OF SEED WHEAT & POTATOES. Oct. 1875-ly Send for his Prices.

HOOPER & THOMSON, MARBLE WORKS,

Opposite Western Hotel, RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO. Monuments and Tomstones of the best material. All kinds of Marble & Stone Work executed with neatness and dispatch. Oct. 1875-ly



PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST

G. McFARLAND & CO

Thorold, Ontario Sole Agents for Frazee's Celebrated Patent PORCELAIN-LINED

Iron-Cylinder Wood Pumps

ADAPTED TO WELLS OF ANY DEPTH. These Pumps are made of the best quality of Southern Yellow Poplar which is peculiarly suitable for the purpose, as it does not taint the water nor choke from exposure to the weather.

These Goods are kept in Stock by the Leading Hardware Merchants in the Dominion.

Illustrated Catalogues, Price Lists, and all information, furnished on application. 1-y

(CIRCULAR.) The Grangers' Supply Co.,

Office—98 Adelaide St., TORONTO.

We beg to intimate to the Patrons of Husbandry, that we are purchasing for the above-named order exclusively, and that all communications must have the seal of the Grange to insure attention. In Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Furniture, Paints, Oils and Building Materials of all kinds, we guarantee you the lowest wholesale prices, and shall be glad to furnish information or references at any time. J. F. LESSLIE & Co., Managers. June-1f

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The Great Devonshire Cattle Food TAKES THE FIRST PRIZE

DIPLOMA

at the Crystal Palace, Toronto, 1876. Any number of testimonials from Granges, Cattle Feeders and Breeders may be seen at my office. Price of Large Box, \$1.00. Try it. JOHN LUMBERS, Sole Manufacturer, 101 & 103 Adelaide-st., East, TORONTO, ONT. May 76-lyr

BENSON & BURPEE,

SUCCESSORS TO W. ATLEE BURPEE, Breeders and Shippers of PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS

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Every farmer, farmer's wife, live stock breeder, poultry, pigeon, dog and ferret fancier, and every one taking an interest in fine stock should read

Our New Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of thoroughbred cattle, sheep, hogs, land and water fowls, pigeons, dogs and all requisites for success on the stock farm and poultry yard. It is now ready. We have spared no pains in securing photographs and fine cuts of our stock, and we trust all our correspondents will avail themselves of this opportunity to secure a valuable hand-book at nearly cost price of publication. The catalogue contains descriptions of various breeds, and other valuable information of use to every farmer and stock-raiser.

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CITY HOTEL,

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Boots and Shoes

CRESSALL'S Mammoth Boot Store.

The Whole of our Large Stock to be sold at WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

All who want CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES should take advantage of this Great Sale.

Wholesale & Retail. THE PENITENTIARY STORE.

The Store Noted for Selling Cheap. 123, Dundas St. 1, 2, & 3, New Arcade. July-8 in.

CALVIN DAVIS, BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS. "Highland View Farm," Kettleby, Ont. May 76-ly

SECOND ARRIVAL

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

THOMAS PEEL, Merchant Tailor

has purchased for cash a large stock of Cloth which he will sell for cash, at

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PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY COMPETITION! Special Rates for Grangers.

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**AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.**  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - LONDON, ONTARIO.  
 Capital, - - - \$284,996.67.

The pioneer of cheap Farm Insurance in Canada. The first company that ever attempted successfully to place insurance on ordinary farm property at the rate of twenty-five cents for \$100 per annum.  
 This old reliable Company continues to take the lead of all others in the amount of business done; it has now, 1st Nov., 1875, nearly 40,000 members, chiefly of the Agricultural class, and is continually increasing.  
 The affairs of the Company are conducted on the purely mutual plan, by a Board of Directors, who are all themselves Farmers.  
 Since the formation of the Company over half a million of dollars have been distributed in the payment of losses.  
 Detached Private residences are taken at liberal rates.  
 For insurance apply to any of the agents, or address the Manager, London, Ontario.  
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All kinds of Scales and Weighing Machines manufactured at these works. Received the highest prizes at Provincial Exhibition in 1874 and 1875, and a Diploma from the Government-General, Esplanade St., Toronto. Granges supplied at special rates. Oct 76-ly

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**GROCERS**  
 WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,  
**146 Dundas Street, London**  
 Opposite Market Lane.  
**GRANGERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLE-SALE RATES.**  
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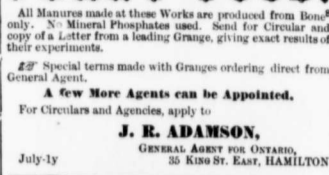
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**THE FUEL SAVER.**



Can be Attached to any Stove or Pipe Easily, adding Fifty Per Cent. to its Heating Properties.  
 There need be no more Cold Houses, Schools, Halls, Etc.  
 Send for a Descriptive Circular—it will pay.  
 Address,  
**C. H. PEDLAR, OSHAWA, ONT**  
 Wholesale Manufacturer of Tinware, Stoves, Scales, and Cheese Factory Apparatus, and Wholesale Dealer in Lamps, Coal Oil, &c.  
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**PETER GRANT, PETERSVILLE, ONT.,**  
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 Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing in all its branches. Oct 76-ly  
**NOW IS THE TIME**

**HONEST FERTILIZERS.**  
**Buffalo Fertilizer Works.**  
 Dissolved Bones highly Ammoniated, \$40 per Ton, Bone Meal, Bone Dust, AND  
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 All Manures made at these Works are produced from Bone only. No Mineral Phosphates used. Send for Circular and copy of a Letter from a leading Granger, giving exact results of their experiments.  
 Special terms made with Granges ordering direct from General Agent.  
 A few More Agents can be Appointed. For Circulars and Agencies, apply to  
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**NITSCHKE'S PIANO MANUFACTORY and MUSIC STORE.**  
 Corner of Dundas and Wellington Streets, LONDON, ONT.  
 Great reduction in prices for Pianos. For parties in want of a fair Piano at a moderate price, we have added to our well-known  
 First-Class Home-made Pianos, imported American Pianos, bought for cash, therefore we are able to sell them CHEAPER than agents who sell on commission. April 76-ly



**GOTHIC HALL,**  
 ESTABLISHED, 1846

**Elastic Stockings, Elastic Knee Caps, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, all sizes, Surgical Appliances, Every Appliance for the sick room.**

**B. A. MITCHELL & SON,**  
 Dr. Mitchell, Manager.  
 Trusses fitted on without extra charge. April 76-ly

**GEORGE BURNS,**  
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**Boys' and Youths' Clothing**  
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**THE**  
**Largest Establishment in the Trade**  
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**Wilson, Lockman & Co.**  
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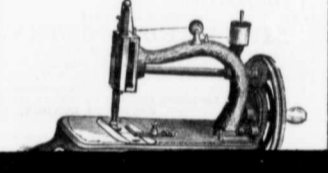
**CUT No. 1**  
 Represents Plain Family Machine, with solid shuttle and adjustable feed. The stand has solid walnut table with drawer, brace, balance wheel guard, and well, working on hinges, in which the Machine is set—this well protects the clothes of the operator, and enables her to clean and oil the machine without changing her position, all of which makes it the most complete, simple, attractive and durable Family Machine in the market at the present time.



**CUT No. 2**  
 Represents Half Cabinet Case Family Machine with walnut cover, lock and hinges in every other respects like No. 1.



**CUT No. 3**  
 Represents full Cabinet Case, solid walnut machine inlaid with pearl, making a very handsome as well as a useful piece of furniture.



**CUT No. 4**  
 Represents our Hand Shuttle Machine; it is set into a beautiful light iron frame, the feet of which are covered with rubber, thereby preventing it from damaging any piece of furniture upon which it may be placed; it also prevents garments from coming in contact with the oily parts of the machine during the operation of sewing, and yet leaves every part of the machine easy of access which requires cleaning and oiling, making it complete and practical.

**Wilson, Lockman & Co.**  
 MANUFACTURERS,  
 HAMILTON, - ONT.,  
 CANADA.



**CUT No. 5**  
 Represents the Wilson Single Thread Machine. We, as manufacturers, having had unprecedented success with our Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine, and having extensive experience of the wants of every market in the world, have decided to introduce a Single Thread Sewing Machine with capacity sufficient for any kind of work that a First-Class Family Machine is able to perform. We will not hazard our already established character and reputation as manufacturers of first-class machines, but will make our Single Thread Machine another exponent of the character and confidence we now possess.



**CUT No. 6**  
 Represents our Heavy Manufacturing Machine, suitable for either cloth or leather. The Cloth Machine has a plain pressure-foot. The Leather Machine has a rolling pressure-foot. The difference in the feet adapts them, in a particular manner, for the performance of either cloth or leather work in the most efficient and durable manner. Its mechanical structure and workmanship is surpassed by none and equalled by few. It is also japanned and ornamented in first-class style. Tailors and shoemakers, also manufacturers of clothing and boots and shoes, would do well to examine and test our machine before purchasing any other. We are confident that a thorough test will satisfy all who are capable of judging that our machine is the best and cheapest in the market.

**OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS**  
 -ARE-

- SOLID SHUTTLE
- ROLLING TABLE IS HEART MOTION
- ADJUSTABLE FEED
- ROLLING TABLE IS SHUTTLE DRIVER
- ROUNDED NEEDLE BAR
- SPLIT TENSION STUD
- BRACE IN STAND, AND
- BALANCE WHEEL GUARD

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**C. WILSON & SON, PROPS.**

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**146 Dundas Street, London**  
 Opposite Market Lane.  
**GRANGERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLE-SALE RATES.**  
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**4,000 SOLD.**  
**THE FUEL SAVER.**



Can be Attached to any Stove or Pipe Easily, adding Fifty Per Cent. to its Heating Properties.  
 There need be no more Cold Houses, Schools, Halls, Etc.  
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**WAGON & CARRIAGE MAKER**  
 Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing in all its branches. Oct 76-ly  
**NOW IS THE TIME**

**SUBSCRIBE**  
 FOR THE

**Canadian Granger**

50 Cents Per Annum.

Seed Wheat.

The undersigned will shortly receive from the two best wheat-growing and farming counties in the State of Minnesota, selected Scotch Fife Wheat, weighing 60 to 62 pounds to the bushel. This seed will be pure Fife, as this is the only kind of wheat raised in these counties. The seed is grown on a light clay soil, and from a tract of country very similar to Canada, being a rolling, well-growing country, and no prairie. Parties who may wish to obtain new seed will please send for prices, stating quantity, to  
**CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
 Produce Factors and Warehousemen, by special appointment to Dominion Grange of Canada.

**NITSCHKE'S PIANO MANUFACTORY and MUSIC STORE.**  
 Corner of Dundas and Wellington Streets, LONDON, ONT.  
 Great reduction in prices for Pianos. For parties in want of a fair Piano at a moderate price, we have added to our well-known  
 First-Class Home-made Pianos, imported American Pianos, bought for cash, therefore we are able to sell them CHEAPER than agents who sell on commission. April 76-ly



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**Elastic Stockings, Elastic Knee Caps, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, all sizes, Surgical Appliances, Every Appliance for the sick room.**

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 Dr. Mitchell, Manager.  
 Trusses fitted on without extra charge. April 76-ly

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**Boys' and Youths' Clothing**  
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**THE**  
**Largest Establishment in the Trade**  
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**Special Arrangements Made with Grangers.**

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**JOHN CAMPBELL,**  
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**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEICHS, ETC.,**  
 King Street West,  
**LONDON, ONTARIO.**

The subscriber has now on hand the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK in the Province, and will sell at greatly  
**REDUCED RATES TO PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,**  
 and a Cash Wholesale Customers.

King Street West, London, Ont.  
 April 76

**Wilson, Lockman & Co.**  
 MANUFACTURERS,  
 HAMILTON, - ONT.,  
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**CUT No. 5**  
 Represents the Wilson Single Thread Machine. We, as manufacturers, having had unprecedented success with our Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine, and having extensive experience of the wants of every market in the world, have decided to introduce a Single Thread Sewing Machine with capacity sufficient for any kind of work that a First-Class Family Machine is able to perform. We will not hazard our already established character and reputation as manufacturers of first-class machines, but will make our Single Thread Machine another exponent of the character and confidence we now possess.



**CUT No. 6**  
 Represents our Heavy Manufacturing Machine, suitable for either cloth or leather. The Cloth Machine has a plain pressure-foot. The Leather Machine has a rolling pressure-foot. The difference in the feet adapts them, in a particular manner, for the performance of either cloth or leather work in the most efficient and durable manner. Its mechanical structure and workmanship is surpassed by none and equalled by few. It is also japanned and ornamented in first-class style. Tailors and shoemakers, also manufacturers of clothing and boots and shoes, would do well to examine and test our machine before purchasing any other. We are confident that a thorough test will satisfy all who are capable of judging that our machine is the best and cheapest in the market.

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- ROLLING TABLE IS HEART MOTION
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- ROLLING TABLE IS SHUTTLE DRIVER
- ROUNDED NEEDLE BAR
- SPLIT TENSION STUD
- BRACE IN STAND, AND
- BALANCE WHEEL GUARD

Parties desirous of procuring a good Sewing Machine, would save money by calling on or corresponding with us before purchasing elsewhere.  
 Over 70,000 of our Machines are now in use, and giving the very best satisfaction. We guarantee every machine we make.

**Wilson, Lockman & Co.,**  
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 HAMILTON, - ONT.,  
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