# GRANCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

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

Vol. 1, No: 5.

#### LONDON, ONT., MARCH, 1876.

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# The Granger.

ADVERTISING Space.	No. of the last of	Subsequent sacritors.	Anna	
Per line of solid Nonpareil.  1 inch, 12 haes, do.  2 inches.  3 inches.  4 column, 43 inch.  4 column, 9 inch.	1 00 1 75 2 50 3 00	\$0.08 0.80 1.40 2.00 2.50	\$ 0.75 8 00 14 00 20 00 25 00 45 00	

of paid in advance in one sum, a discount of ten per cent, will be allowed. Transient advertise-ment net cash. The Craners and Crawers is published in London, Ont.
L. Brown, Sourctary London Division Grange, Editor,
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#### Prospects of the Grange.

Three years ago, when the Grange movement was introduced in Canada, people laughed at the idea, and predicted a general collapso in a year. In fact, it was considered to be so trilling and insignificant that no notice was taken of it beyoud a few jeers and ridicule. It has, however, assumed dimensions now, and is wielding a power in the country that has made its opponents laugh on the other side of their face. They begin to look at the movement in a serious light. The Grange has become a reality. The press, that was hitherto reticent on the matter, is beginning to see the importance of such a movement. Prominent men amongst the agriculturists who looked upon it with prejudice and suspicion, and called it an American dodge, are falling into the ranks. Manufacturers who refused to make any offers to the Society and sell to them, are glad to deal at a liberal reduction for cash. Storekeepers in all parts of the country are starting to deal exclusively for each and to reduce the prices of their goods. The truth is, the influence of the Grange is felt in every department of business. It did not require much penetration to see that the agricultural population of the country was ripe for such a movement. The individual opinions of the greater portion had been inclining this way for years, and they only wanted an opportunity to ex-press them as a body. The Grange has none of the ephemeral elements which is attributed to it by outsiders. To start with it is among the wrong class, as farmers are the permanent population of the country. Ideas imbibed by them are not changed in a day. The Grange system respect can be made, there is no doubt; Society to every intelligent farmer. Rates has had a fair trial in the neighboring but it is of that character which, unlike of tariff had been greatly influenced republic for years, and is still on the in- ordinary commercial transactions, cannot hitherto on farmers' produce by boards of businessmen. The country merchants, withcrease, and bids fair to embrace the whole agricultural population of the country. There are many worthy compatitives the country of the country that is a similar manner. The present state from this place in preference to Montreal in a similar manner. The present state from this place in preference to Montreal or Toronto, just because it is the nearest commercial cause and they should be country. only an institution applicable to the considered reasonable rates—some, indeed, Western States, and that the only object it had in view was to break down railway monopolies and get cheaper transportation for those situated a long distance from and the expenses of well bred head-the sea-board. This was only one of the quarters double the sum. It undoubtedly reforms it sought to introduce. Its de- will be understood that there is a certain claration of principles was found to apply amount of expense incurred in issuing a equally to all parts of the country, east, policy of insurance, but it may be regu-west, north and south. Farmers had lated towards the minimum to which it is common grievances that needed redressing, financially, socially and politically. The system has been found to be admirably adapted to the agricultural population of America in all their relations in life; and hence the astounding and rapid growth of the Grange system. It cannot but be expected among the large number that compose the Society that some irregularities will occur and mistakes be made, as Grangers claim no immunity from the imperfections of human nature system, as we said before, has had a fair trial and proved a success, and it is only from general principles that any judgment amount to a large sum should be formed. The Order in Canada In our opinion, no has yet to pass through the most critical adduced other than that the secretary of period of its existence It is hardly large enough yet to provoke good, sound criti- his locality of the present agent, and for-

most fear is from their own members. If insurance, the farmers of Canada do not make the movement a success, it is their own fault. There is nothing but mefficiency and lack of executive ability of the promoters that will injure its influence and retard its progress.

#### Grange Insurance.

The desire for retrenchment in the matter of fire insurance prevalent among the fraternity, and almost each day being presented enquiringly to us, demands an honest consideration in our columns.

It is insufficient that any mythical idea should preponderate; such as, because we are Grangers the whole essence of our aspirations should, without consideration aspirations should, without consideration or trouble, tumble pell-mell into our laps. ent parts of Canada, not only by members

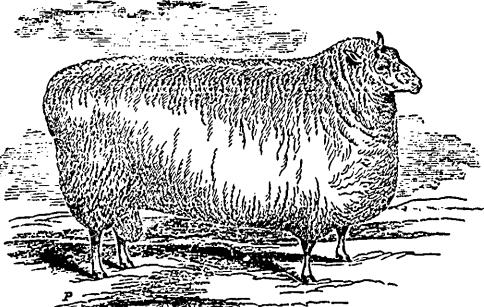
go through. The Grangers have courted should be remunerated either by a slight their duty in not bringing the subjectfully this criticism by holding public meetings; commission or an advance in his salary, before their respective lodges, they are in different parts of the country, and in- This arrangement appears practicable, equally culpable as far as the Grange Soviting all classes to attend. The Grangers in assume has the secretaries of subordinate ciety is concerned. We would not speak

#### Protection and the Grange.

During the last session of the Domin-ion Grange, held in Toronto, it was unanimously resolved to petition Parliament to lovy a tariff on American produce now coming into our markets duty free, while Canadian grain was heavily taxed when sent to the United States; and also that the same rate of duty be levied on all agricultural products coming into the Dominion from foreign countries that impose duty on Canadian produce. The tenor of the petition was not so much a protective tariff as to have equal rightseither protection or free trade.

wish to be known and judged by their lodges would have ample time, and we thus, only we have received numerous fruits. The patrons in Canada have nothing to fear from criticism and opposition from outsiders. What they should considerably rests the success of Grange ing the petitions, attended Parliament in the hope of hearing this brought forward during the debate on the budget. A better opportunity could not have presented itself. The matter of Protection and Free Trade, it is not our intention fully to discuss at present. It is possible to protect too much, and injure the general good by throwing the manufacturing interests of the country into the hands of large capitalists and monopolists. Free Trade may do well for Great Britain with dependencies in every part of the globe, where she can secure the produce of every clime independently of any other power outside her own empire. The petition of the Grangers has been fair and reasonable—to protect their interests on the same terms that their next-door neighbors do. aspirations should, without consideration or trouble, tumble pell-mell into our laps. No great acquirements have been obtained but by laborious forethought—and Whatever other knowledge those who grain, corn, we do not want their next-door heighbors do.

Petitions were largely signed in different parts of Canada, not only by members of the Order but farmers in general. Whatever other knowledge those who grain, corn, we do not want their produce for our own consumption. It is alone beneficial to a few millers who get inferior American wheat and brand the flour Canadian, and thus injure our standing in the English markets.



LINCOLN RAM "LORD CHANCELLOR," the property of Rich'd Gilson, London, Oat.

this object is one demanding serious were not connected with the Society had attention and study. If it be possible that a safe insurance

can be purchasable at a reduced expense, it is our duty to seek and apply such individually. That a reduction in this was one which should recommend the very low—yet the agent interferes with his fees and commission to the extent of from two to three dollars on each policy, now comparatively a stranger. The present ratio of outlay against each policy issued by the most popularly cheap companies is as three to seven.

Two-thirds of that expense can easily be avoided, consequently a corresponding reduction in the generally adopted farmers' rates would be attainable. Success, however, would depend much on the united efforts of Grangers, each assisting a little towards the general benefit, and while personally a reduction of five per cent. on existing rates might to some appear insignificant, would, in the aggregate,

In our opinion, no scheme can be each subordinate Grange do the work in cism, but the time is fast arriving. This ward to the division secretary, who, on will be the purifying process that it must account of extra trouble and responsibility, whose hands the petitions fell failed to do Grange Society may cause in trade rela-

alone, representing the opinions of the agriculturists of the country as a body on any question that affected their interests, depression in trade, has brought the question of Free Trade and Protection prominently before the country during this would be protection grown to seed.—session, and the petition of this large body Grangers hold no ill will to small stores, has been looked forward to with considerable interest by all classes. The petition, | profitably. however, from some unknown cause, has never made its appearance. minion Grange acted in good faith in have seen that the opinions of their from the number received t'at a general profit, will sell to the Patrons for cash. opinion was expressed on the question which they asked them to support, they had no right to ignore them, no matter what their individual opinions were on and instead of supporting seven or eight, let Free Trade or Protection The question them keep up one good one. Instead of political interference could not certainly competition regulating prices and keeping Free Trade or Protection have been any cause why this committee | business in a healthy state, in this case it failed to bring this matter before Parlia- only makes it worse ment, as the supporters of the petition | made from some source, and a good many embraced both sides of politics. If, on tricks of trade have to be resorted to.

they readily conceded that this feature

#### Lord Chancellor.

Th accompanying engraving represents the imported Lincoln Ram, Lord Chancellor, the property of Richard Gibson, Esq., London, Ont. Lord Chancellor has been a successful competitor at the various shows in Canada and the United States. Mr. Gibson has spared no pains to secure the best strains in England. The brother of Lord Chancellor was the winner of first prizes at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and first, as a shearling, at the great Lincolnshire show, in a class of 52 competitors.

## Cutting off Small Stores.

There is a great cry that the Grange Society is doing an injury to the trade of the country by not dealing with their next door neighbor, who keeps a small store. Of course it does seem a little hard not to deal with him, looking at it from this standpoint. But Grangers know this is not a principle followed by in the radius of London, say, should buy the country, the financial crisis and or Toronto, just because it is the nearest ression in trade, has brought the questronise their neighbor. This, indeed, but they really cannot deal with them

A great number of them, probably, only If the Do- buy in the same quantities that one Grange does. They have not capital suftaking up such an important question as ficient to buy in a good market, and they a national tariff, they certainly should are thus necessitated in buying just what goods they an get at the time. They petitioners were duly respected by sub-mitting them to Parliament. To what-that only some wholesale dealer will take ever part of the Grange this dereliction of their paper. In this state of things it can duty is due, we do not know. If the easily be seen that these one-horse stores Executive Committee, in whose hands must go to the wall, and be supplied by the petitions were placed, were satisfied others on a larger scale, that, for a fair

Over half of these small stores could be easily dispensed with. They all must be supported by the farming community;

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tions, a permanent good will result not only to themselves but the country at large.

We are surprised to find the commercial world, who have hitherto been chimoring against the ovils of the credit system and laying all the onus of its will gain common benefits. There is already a on the farming community, so backward powerful organization, the Order of Patrons, in trying to remedy it by assisting the which can be made to be all, and to do all that Grange Society in carrying out this proposed revolution to reduce their goods to the lowest figure for cech.

#### Just the Difference.

Farmers for a long time have been told they were the mainstay of the country; the bone and sinew; the honest tillers of the soil,—

"A bold yeomanry their country's pride, When once destroyed can never be supplied;" and a host of other high-sounding and flattering terms. At every election this praise was deaft out with unmeasured liberality by candidates seeking their support. In fact, the intelligence, independence and nobleness of the farmer have Good health and habits, and moral and intellections. been dilated upon by every class in the tual instruction. Where shall this instruction country Other professions, to show how after the parents own precept and example, much they believed in this, were always from books and papers put into their hands, willing to serve them in the capacity of Where shall the farmers find recorded the experience and observations of other ment. Like willing to serve them in the capacity of representatives. It was considered a labor of love to devote their services to such a noble calling. Farmers themselves have lately begun to think seriously about the position they have been told they occupy and the influence they wield in the affairs and the influence they wield in the affairs of the country, and the life of independence and nobility they live, and have the enlightcument and recreation of himself, declared there is a vast difference between his wife and his children, ought to take one or the real and ideal. They assert now the more. These are hard times, is it good economy same doctrine, and are putting it into practice by forming societies called the Grange for their mutual benefit and instruction; but we find those who were so willing to accord to them such a high position in society are not willing or pleased they should put it into practice. A farmer as a hower of wood and drawer of water will do very well; but thus far and no farther, say they. It was all right for us to state you were highminded and intelligent when we wanted your support, but when you say it yourselves we can't agree with you. Farmers, who were called before intelligent, are now classed as the most ignorant in the community. instead of high-minded and generous, they are mean and penurious. No class has been so much the victims of clap-trap and deception as the farmers—not so much through ignorance, but through their honesty, and confidence.

#### Grange Notes.

We cannot more easily do without merchants than we can do without shoemakers; we cannot more easily do without banks than blacksmiths; nor can we do without railroads and steamhout. It is only for a more equitable dealing with merchants, shoemakers, lanks, blacksmiths, railroads and steamboats that the Patrons of Husbandry have associated themselves together in their granges.

These granges are not formed to make war on merchants, banks and railroads, but they are formed to issue, by combined and mutual sup- the stockholders, on the first Thursday in Octo-port, fair and just dealings with whosever they ber of each year after the present. Each memmay deal-merchants, manufacturers, ateam-

penses with the singing as unnecessary, or because nobody chooses to lead; dwells unnecessarily long on unimportant matters, allows one or two to do all the talking, never encourages the sisters to say a word, postpones important questions, looks upon the organization only as a pur chasing agency, and allow some members to be 'excused" from everything, piling all the burden solid presperity or a good grange is until the noxious features are weeded out.

Tile Grangers' Bank of California does not rest for its support upon the shoulders of a few large capitalists, who, in such cases, almost always run a bank for speculative purposes, and ways run a bank for speculative purposes, and generally for their own individual gain; but it that the constitution of the "bone and alnew" of the state, some to carry out the purposes of the organization, and money in aid of a financial institution which shall be as broad as the state, and which shall be as conducted as to grow with its growth and strengths with its attengths until the United States or the State of Kentucky. A growth and strengths until the united States or the State of the unstitute a guorum for the transaction of business. growth and strengthen with its strength, until it shall equal any other banking institution on the Pacific coast. The future of the Granger's Bank is now as well assured as anything in the future, subject to human control, can well become. It is no longer an experiment, but is well out on the high tide of successful prosperity. We can freely recommend it to the confidence of patrons and all others who desire to do business with a banking institution founded and coducted

What do farmers most want? Strength and knowledge. How shall they gain strength? By combination. How knowledges By personal observation and study, by consulting together and by reading thoughtfully the experience and observation of other men. How shall they combine? In any way that will bring their united strength to bear to resist common evils and to we can ask of any organization. The Order is a mighty engine, and it only needs fire and wise direction to make it accomplish what we desire. In what way does this Order assist the farmers? It unites together those who have common interests; it gives them opportunity for consul tation; it makes friends and co-workers of those who otherwise were strangers. What do the farmers wish to know? All that pertains to their' business; all that pertains to their duties as men and citizens; all that is going on in the great world outside their farms. What do Pa-trons wish capecially to know? All that is be ing done by members of the Order, or by the Order as a whole, to advance 'he farmer's inter ests; all that both friends and encinies are doing for or against their interests.

of more interest than books, and every farmer, not only for protection from sharpers, but for to be ignorant? No.-Patron's Helper

## The Right Sort of Co-operation for Grangers.

The following plan of Co-operation has here adopted by the Grangers of Kentucky.

For the purpose of buying and selling all domestic articles used by agricultural people, and those engaged as mechanics or artisans, and to do any and all legal business necessary to carry into effect the purchase and sale of the articles aforesaid.

This association shall endure and continue for the period of five years. The Company, in its incorporate name, may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, acquire and transfer all species of personal property, deemed necessary in carrying on its business, provided the indebtedness or liabilities of the company shall not, at any time, exceed \$10,000, and have a common seal which they may alter at pleasure.

The private property of the stockholder or members shall be exempt from liabilities for its debta. The capital stock of said company shall be \$10,000, divided into shares of \$5 each, and no member or subordinate Grange shall be allowed to take or hold more than twenty shares at any one time. The shares of stock may be transferred only by proper entry on the stock book of the company, whenever divided by the holder, and then only transferred to Partrons of Husbandry.

The company may commence business whenever there is one thousand shares subscribed and at least \$2,500 paid in. The business of the company shall be conducted by a board of five directors, who shall elect from their own body a president and vice-president, and a sccretary and treasurer to be elected from the stockholders, and outside of the directors, by ber shall be entitled to one vote for each share boats or railroads.

A grange that meets half an hour after the time fixed, hurries over the conferring of degrees in a slip shod skip and jump manner, disselect the treasurer and secretary, and remove them, or either of them, at pleasure.

> They must take a bond with good security, sufficient to cover the amount likely to come into the treasurer's hands; also such bond from the agent.

The atockholders may be called together at any time by the Master of the County Grange, whose duty it shall be to make such call on the on a few—such a grange is a sore stumbling application of the owners of as much as \$1,000 block, and its members will never know what in stock, and, at any such meeting, any director in stock, and, at any such meeting, any director may be removed by a vote of a majority of the stockholders.

The board of directors shall have power to employ such persons as, in their opinion, may be necessary to carry out and perform the neces aary labor to meet the ends of their organiza-tion; and the board of directors may adopt such

WE recently visited the establishment of Mr. Geo. Jackson, of London, Ont. (late Geo. Gray). He has finished and in course of completion, several hundred of his celebrated gang plows. This cetablishment makes a specialty of this branch of manufacture, and is thus enabled to turn out a superior article with the latest improvements. They have spared no pains to upon correct banking principles—the good of make everything in the plow line perfect, the stockholders and community at large, rather Owing to his increased facilities, Mr. Jackson is than of the little ring of managers who control able to sell at the very lowest price for cash to l'atrons.

#### What Shall We Dot

It is time every Patron of Husbandry had seriously usked himself and herself this very important question. What shall wo do? To the Putron of one or more years standing the question has peculiar algorithmace. To the grange officer it is a momentous matter. To every deputy it is especially important. What shall we do! Many think the order overtowers everything and everybody, whereas, in some localities, the organization is almost wholly unknown There is not a state or county that we know of where the putrons are absolutely in the majority; but in probably two-thirds of the towns or townships of the whole Union there are mo or more of the order. Then what shall

First-- The work of the organization must be continued. Towns or townships, populous enough to sustain good strong granges, and in which there are none, must receive the epecial care of the deputy. The leading farmers thereof must be informed of the grange and its objects, and an interest created looking to a good organization at an early day. Then the weaker granges must be looked after by the deputy, and steps apsedily taken whereby they may become stronger, and able to withstand the assaults of any earthly enemy. Granges that are strong can profitably be visited, that the deputy may note and correct in the incipiency any tarmful tendency, as the admission of ineligible persons, the disclosure of secrets, the non observance of titualistic work, any maccuracies of the unwritten work, and that he may give information often, so important and desirable, while a grauge is in session. The for-going nearly answers the deputy's question, What shall we do?

Second—The work of every grange officer meds to be periceted. Many things that have been done, and well done, can be better done. There seems to be always room for improvement. But there is something to be done, when the grange is not in session. A word here and there by an officer always has some weight, as well outside the grange as in; and a quiet bit of information dropped casually in the hearing of a good farmer, often works a conversion, and the filling out of a blank application. It becomes grange officers to be very circumspect; but there is such a thing as being too careful so careful that one can do nothing at all. This every patron ought to do and must avoid to au ount to anything as a man, let alone a memr of the order.

Third - Every member has a clear line of duty. What shall see dol you say. As soon as in the grange, we must learn its principle le gitmate objects, if we haven't learned them alrendy. These learned, confidence in the breth-ren is the next step, accompanied by a thorough knowledge of the inner workings of the grange. Confidence established, then there is the work of co-operation. If we are to succeed we must learn to co-operate; and the measure of our success—now that our principles are unquestionably good—depends upon the extent and thoroughness of our co-operation. If we cannot have confidence our power is gone; if we cannot co-operate, both power and usefulness are at an end. The necessity and enthusiasm for an end. The necessity and enthusiasm for organization have helped to make the grange the power that it is in point of numbers, but the other elements mentioned will be required to make it the power it can be for the benefit of all connected therewith.

Finally, what shall we do? We must continue to organize—bear that in mind. We must make organization more effective. We must confide more one in another, and by experience continue to have thus confidence increased. We must co-operate together—stand, work, over-come together—and then what we all so earneatly desire will be consummated with an ease, directness and perfection that will startle as well as gratity us and every well meaning citizon.-Farmers' Friend.

#### The Granger as a Social Institution.

It has set in motion social activities and forces, which human words cannot edequately express. The old, selfish system of isolation is tast giving way before the onward, noiscleas march of the Grange with its invigorating system of sociality. God has made us social beings, and the Grange-life lays hold of this element of our being and develops it.

The Grange meets a felt want among agricultural classes-it reaches out into the rural districts, and gathers within its mystic fold the farmer, his wife, his sons and his daughters. These must have social intercourse with the world in order to fit them properly to act well their part in the atruggles incident to human lite. The one selfish system of caring ouly for myself, and knowing nobody, so pre-valent is tottering on the verge of final over-

throw. Farmers are coming to know each other. In the townships and districts they are mingling and commingling in social intercourse, discussing their respective modes of farming, and otherwise improving their stores of knowledge. While the fathers and mothers are discussing the subjects which most interest them, the younger portion-the girls and boys-are in their way, whiling away their spare hours in social intercourse. The meeting of the Grange is looked forward to with the fondest delight. It is no labor to go three and four miles to the Grange meeting, because something is to be learned there. Then, too, there is attraction in the social greetings of friends and neighbors, who are bound together by such loving ties. After the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the order are said—after the pleasant business transactions have all come to au end-how we all linger and feel loth to separate from the dear friends whom we would never have leaned to know except for the Grange.

"This is the rock of ages," said a tired father who had kept the cradle going two hours, and the baby still awake.

#### The Dignity of Labor.

AN ESSAY BY SINTER L. C., OF CURLISLE GRANGE, NO. 176.

As members of the Carlisle Grange, we meet this evening for the purpose of informing ourselves of the best ways and means of making farm life both pleasant and profitable. Thus far we have found it to our advantage to unite with this society, so far as our pockets are concerned; but we fully intend that these monthly meetings spent hero together shall tend to attract our brothers and sisters of this Order for other reasons than merely "saving the dollar." We are yet only in the cradle, as it were, ready to be rocked by the hand of a higher Order of the Society, and we must expect to be jostled about, for it is by experience we are taught. We do not say that farming is an easy occupation, for there is rough, heavy work, and then, again, easy, igreeable work.

Preparing the soil for a crop is a very essential thought, as different cereals require cultivation. The next requirement is good seed and proper time for sawing. The next thing con-sidered is—now much seed shall be sown? The judicious farmer calculates all these items, and "goes forth carring precious seed" with him.

He sows with tath, expecting it will yield a
bountiful crop But, we ask, does he ever think
whether or not it will prove a benefit to his
neighbors! I answer—it will, by setting an
evenule of industry to the community showing example of industry to the community, showing them that whatever we engage in, to meet with success, we must pursue our profession with diligence, and, as the poet has it, we must

"Take the Spade of Perseverance, Dig the Field of Progress wide; Every stubborn Weed of Error Carry out and cast saids."

Now, we consider the pleasure of farm life consists in looking at the growth of these home pro-First, the tender leaf, then the fresh green blade, and then the ripening grain. Can the weary toiling farmer look upon all these beauties and not feel somewhat repaid for his labors. Would we not consider that man an unthankful, thoughtless person who could aurvey the rich farming lands in time of harvest, and think only of the wealth it would bring him, without a thought of whence all these products come and for whose support they are grown. Now, I ask you, ought we to complain if they do not being us the wealth we wished. since we receive enough for our sustenance? answer-No! Rather give thanks for these blessings for which we are in no wise worthy. consider it is not merely the tolling for these farm products alone that causes us to think farming is such a hard, slavish occupation. It is the auxiety on our minds, fearing we shall not receive as rich a recompense for our labor as our selfish minds would wish. I trust the day is coming when we will feel that it is the most agreeable, as well as the most independent oncupation—in the truest sense—that we and our children can follow. As parents, we must instill in the minds of our children the beauties of Nature's ever-varied works. The aweet, tresh air of the country gives health to our physical frame, while cheerful labor gives dignity and the children of hust to menhous. nobleness of heart to manhood. As mothers, let me say how much is given to us to do. The

> The hand that rooks the cradle Is the hand that rocks the world."

Therefore, it remains with us to sow the tiny seed in the garden of young immortal minds, and what great care should be taken in selecting the precious seed, "for as we sow, so shall we also reap." We are all laborers in life's great harvest field, and in the gathering in the grain may we cach feel that we have gathered at least one sheaf for the garner of Heaven.

#### Stay on the Farm.

The experience of the mercantile world is, that about minety in ever one hundred who start in that branch of business fail to become firste class merchants, and that less than two per cent, ever borome merchant princes. The atatistics of other callings and trades represent equally as great a number, proportionally, of

On the contrally the greatest number of successul men in any business is, without a doubt, the soil-tillers of the country. The reasons for this are evident to any person who will try to examine into the facts. The farmer, owing to the out-door labor, enjoys a share of good health and irordom from care that enables him to bend all the energies of his body and mind to the furtherance of his business interests on his lands. The continual change of scenes and modes of labor develope a manhood such as no other industry gives, while the bracing air and 'ashine gives activity and powers of enwithout fatigue beyond any other avocation in life.

It is true the farm does not hold out the promise of speed-fortune like gambling or stock brokerage, or other speculative labors, but it always pays every draft that is properly drawn on her when endorsed by ordinary industry and systematic forethought. The professional begand villages, and very rarely among the agri-culturists. The same may be said in regard to the inmates of our saylums of every kind, where vice, poverty, degradation and misfortunes show there effects upon the past lives of unfortunate occupanta.

Keep, then, the old homestead and stay on the farm, it makes the safest and happiest home, and will give food and raimant to the family at loss cost and for less labor than any other place you can find, unless you become the accidental child of fortune, the chances of which are not less than one hundred to one against you. - National Granger.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Brantford, Feb.2, 1870. - The Executive Committee met in the Kirby House. Members present:—Worthy Master S. W Hill, and Bros. Manuing, Payne, Daly and Page.

The committee appointed at last meetic report that, after due consideration, they would suggest, for the present, that books with music be purchased of R. H. Thomas, Secretary of Pennavivania State Grange.

On motion, the account of Colcock & Durnau for printing, and that of G. H. Burgar for stationery, were ordered to be paid.

At the afternoon scatton, Bro. Gifford was also

On motion, the subject of Manufacturing Co. in connection with McLaughlin & McCormick was laid upon the table.

Resolved, That the sum of \$10 be allowed deputies for reganizing Granges in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until Division Granges are formed there; also, that de-puties organizing in Ontario, outside the limit of Division Granges, be allowed \$5, and 8 cents per mile, one way, for actual miles travelled.

Resolved. That where Granges have been organized since January 1st, 1876, forwarding \$15 with their application, such Granges being within the limits of Division Granges, the sum of \$5 for each Grange so established be paid to the Division Grange, within the jurisdiction of which such Grange is established, upon appli-cation of said Division Grange. Carried,

Resolved, That Granges in Quebco that have not been in working order for some time, be re-lieved from the payment of back dues, commencing their reports with the present marter.

Moved and resolved, That the forms for re-ports from Division Granges no furnished by the Dominion Grange free; also, that reports for Subordinate Granges to Division Granges be furnished Division Granges (for distribution among the Subordinate Granges in their jurisdiction) at cost price. Carried.

On motion, the preparation of blanks for business reports from Division and Subordinate Granges was laid over until next meeting of Executive Committee.

It was resolved to postpone further proceedings, for the present, in the matter of petitions to Parliament asking for a protective tariff on agricultural products.

Resolved, That whereas several Granges have been organized by Masters of Subordinate Granges since the lat of January, contrary to by-laws which came into effect at that time, placing the work in the hands of deputies, ap-plications thus received be sanctioned by this Committee and laid before the next meeting of the Dominion Grange for ratification. Carried.

Bros. Hill and Manning were appointed a committee to attend to the application to Parliament for incorporation.

The communication from Grange No. 19 asking assistance for a member who lost his buildings by fire, was taken up, and, after due consideration, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That as fire is a casualty against which all may provide by insurance, this Committee does not feel at liberty to take any action in the matter, unless reasonable cause be shown why such provision by insurance was not taken.

The report of the committee appointed to revise the Parliamentary Guide (a book of instruction for the use of Granges) was road, each section taken up separately and duly con-

### EVENING SESSION.

On motion, the Parliamentary Guide, as revised, was adopted, and the Secretary ordered to have 2,000 copies printed; also, to send one copy to each Grange already organized, and one to each new Grange organized in future.

On motion, the appointment of a committee, with instructions to proceed with the applica-tion for incorporation, was re-considered, and, in view of the expense attached thereto, a resolution was passed, laying the matter over for future consideration.

Moved and seconded, That Bro. Gifford draw pany in the interests of the Grange, said plan to be laid by the Secretary before the Subordinate Granges, together with blanks to obtain atock for said company. Carried,

The Secretary was instructed to issue dispenactions to Division Granges, and also charters, upon application, after sufficient evidence is given that said Granges are in good working

The matter of defining boundary lines of Division Granges was laid over until the next meeting of this Committee,

Adjourned, to meet at Napanee, June 13.

### The Grange as an Intellectual Society.

We cannot ignore this feature when we remember that to-day hundreds and thousands of farmers, their wives, their daughters and thomsens their wives, their daughters and their sons are seeking mental improvement, who three years ago only lived to eat and work. But they have United with the Grange, and by force of circumstances have caught up its life and sairtit. and apirit.

The Grange opens up a way to the farming masses which no other order in this land can do. If we properly consider the intellectual advantages offered to the farmer and his family through this educational avenue, we can say to-day, with cheerful hearts, we have not lived these three years in vain. The educational features of the order appear to be the grandest and most sublime of all its varied objects, and the one which in time is destined to stand forth as the most prominent. There can be no more grand or more sublime work entrusted to us by our great Creater than that which has for its glorious end the elevation of our country-

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manhood. As an illustration of what has been accomplished in this particular, we have but to refer to many officers of Granges who, on first being induced into office, could not write a legible hand or compose an intelligent letter in a word, could not make out a quarterly report correctly, for the plain reason that they had neglected every opportunity for improvement—yet with correspondence with one another, have so improved their latent gitts as now to correspond and transact their business in a business-like and intelligent menner.

#### Young Farmers.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agrical ture, Manufactures and Mining, at Ludlow, Vt., Dec. 1st, Col. J. B. Mead, of Randolph, read a paper, of which the following is a brief ab-

Many sons of farmers, on arriving of age, quit the old home, in hopes of gaining honor and wealth more rapidly in other fields. The father, becoming discouraged, sells the farm and buys in the village. In this state of things there is cause for alarm, for by it agriculture is kept in the background both as an art and a science, and far from the position where it rightfully be-longs. Errors in education contribute to this state of things. If the farmer rests or retrogrades; if he is satisfied with old methods and old implements; it he ignores the demands of the age as regards his calling; in short, if he is a shiftless farmer, he must not expect his sou to become enamoured with the calling, who, seeing the results upon his father's farm, reasons that the same only can be reached on any faim, and seeks other fields. But a more thorough culture of the soil and mind is now called for. speaker portrayed in glowing terms the untettled state of affairs in our country, the condition of atate of affairs in our country, the condition of things being such that a young man seeking a calling sees but little to invite his ambition or flatter his hopes. The legal profession, with many honorable exceptions, is full of second and third-rate men, who are led by self-interest to do disreputable things to obtain a livelihood.

The chief good of man is to make the most of time and talent while we live in doing the most to benefit humanity. The farmer has many ways of doing this. As yet we know but little of the proper breeding of stock or of how plants grow, of the hybridization of plants or entomology. The young farmer cannot become an expert in all these; but he may have a specialty and thoroughly learn some one of them, thus benefiting both himself and his neighbor-hood. In other callings much study and prac-tice is required to command success; but many suppose that the farmer needs nothing of the kind.

Farmers who hie their sons away into many of the professions are in a measure responsible for this state of things. We need more definite knowledge of methods in farming; such careful experiments as will not lead us satray. It is desirable to be able to stand before our fellowmen and speak with case and fluency. The young farmer who fits himself for this will not lack opportunity. If in regard to public affairs we allow others to do all the thinking for us, we must not complain if we find ourselves at a dis-advantage. Much of the legislation adverse to farming interests might be avoided. The farmer should be a good citizen, actuated by a lofty moral purpose, his query being—What is right? that, dying, he may be numbered with those who have not lived in vain.

## The Farm.

## Non-Rotation.

Fertile virgin soils may be cropped for years with the same plauts, and yet but little dimin-ution be observed, atill, sooner or later, the ill effects of such a course will be apparent, and the longer the practice is observed of running to

adapted to the changed nature of the soil. with herbaceous plants, a large number will be found growing in a small area, one class of plants accepting what another rejects. The wheat plant delights in a soil containing phosphates; corn requires potash and nitrogen; clover thrives luxuriantly under the application of gypaum; while all cereal plants thrive on well drained soils containing all the elements of fertility in excess. Thus we see that plants require special food just as animals do, and if we exhaust the elements they need, they must dents that attack wheat would be, in a great languish. Indeed, the elements peculiar to measure, avoided.—S. D. Blunt, in Co. Gent. them must be in exects the reach the best resulta in culture.

Under the old systems of culture, resort was had to fallowing, to allow the soil to recuperate; but more modern experience has shown that naked fallows are not needed, when a judicious system of rotation is practiced. Every farmer must decide what this rotation must be for himself, for no two sections of country are clike, nor are any two farms exactly alike, although

the general characteristics may be the same. Experiments have been made to show that plants not only take from the soil, but slso give back to it; and that this exuvia is detrimental to plants of the same kind, until a certain time has clapsed; but that it is exactly what some other plants required. So, on ordinary soils, the farmer finds by continuing the cultivation of certain plants from year to year, the soil be-comes sick as he terms it, and he is, perforce, obliged to change. The best system is, so to arrange that the crops are made to follow each other in regular rotation, so far as the seasons and other natural contingencies will allow, retaining always to the regular rotation, when three feet distant from each other, supported by broken, as soon thereafter as possible.

At the negative or seven reserve any succession, and at one hundred per cent. That one three feet distant from each other, supported by at home in study is more profit broken, as soon thereafter as possible. men to a proper appreciation of their true broken, as soon thereafter as possible.

Corn is the staple crop, in all that region of the West, where the climate is suited to it. It is also the great fallow crop of the west; for, under good cultivation, the soil is always in proper condition to absorb the gasses of the air, the great store-house of fertility in nature. the grain produce be fed to stock on the farm, and the manure is returned to the soil, corn may continue for generations to be the staple crop. Alternated with grass, and judiciously cropped with other grain, there is no reason why it should wear out-and, it will not. But, if grain is mised from year to year, and exported, the drain is like money kept in a stocking, and u of from, without returning anything. It will ustimately be drained, and so will the soil however rich, under the same system. There is no better time than the winter season to decide on the plan of future operation. In this the value of rotation should not be ignored.

#### Improvement of Seed Grain.

It certainly is encouraging to see that some agricultural writers on wheat have at last stum-bled upon the true theory of plowing and preparing their soil for the proper and profitable culture of it. But I have so far failed to see a single article on selecting and saving the seed. For some yet unaccounted for resson, the average yield of wheat has been growing less and less for years all over the country. No one has yet explained the cause, at least I have seen no satisfactory principles set for u in the mat-In the same localities, on the sume soil that once produced an average of 30 bushels, the yield is now but 15. Has the land degenerated. run out, or been exhausted of all its life? Have he seasons so changed that their influence upon the growing crop is destructive, or has the seed so far deteriorated that an average cannot be attained?

To say that the land has degenerated or lost its vitality would condemn the utility of ma-nures, both home made and commercial. Never was there so much labor bestowed and money spent upon the soil to fertilize it as now. Twenty tons are now scattered where but one was used years ago. The most scientifically prepared composts are now put on the soil, and still the averages go down. Has the climate abything to do with lessening the average t But little, when compared with other essentials. I say "but little." When the winter is charac-When the winter is characterized by long, deep anows, the wheat crop is botter. It is better, too, when freezes and thaws do not frequently come and go, and when the rain fall is small. Then, I repeat it, the season has much less to do with making a wheat crop sure and profitable than most people are willing to admit.

. Has the seed, used and abused as it now is anything to do in diminishing the yield 1 Much very much, I contend, as I have done in former articles, that a good and profitable wheat crop depends as much, if not more than half, upon carefully selecting and saving the seed. I know it to be a fact in this section from numerous experiments I have made with more than 20 varieties of wheat upon different soils and with different fertilizers. A system of careless-ness in selecting and saving seed wheat has characterized almost the entire class of wheat growers for a long time. This system would run, any seed it carried to such an extent. Crops are cut in the dough state, before the germ has become matured sufficiently to reproduce even a healthy stalk; it is threshed with-out any reference to the injurious effects of the heavy, rapid strokes of the thresher upon the grain; it is put in the garner and made to

When reason, common sense and the laws of vegetable physiology are brought to hear upon such treatment of seed, who wonders at the decline in average; who can be satonished that it has run out? Wheat for seed should be selected as carefully, and gathered when as ripe the longer the practice is observed or ruthing to particular crops, the more difficult will it be to bring the soil back again to its normal fertility.

Nature has her natural rotation. Sho succeeds one forest with another, or else grows a variety of trees together that one variety may absorb what another rejects. Thus conferens method they can adopt by which they keep up trees give place to deciduous ones, and these the standard of their products, improve their again, in large of time, are succeeded by others larged flowers and fruits, and austain their representations. So tation. Why not, then, do the same in wheat; be why not take the best; why not let it ripen of well before cutting? I contend that every farthe mer should pick by hand a few bushels of deadripe heads every year from his choicest soil, and should rub the grain out instead of threshing. It will take time and patience, but by actual experiments I have made for six years, it will pay, pay well, too. Should this system be carried out by all, the former average could be easily attained, and the many enemies and accimeasure, avoided .- S. D. Blunt, in Co. Gent.

### Cheap Barn.

"I found that my stock would need a space of about 48x72 feet, and that to be safe in case of protracted storms, there should be storage for at least 50 tons of hay under the same roof. I also made the iscovery that I could erect such a barn in a reasonably substantial manner, at a cost of not exceeding \$700. And this is the manner of its construction:—Lay off, on a suitable situation, the required space, and begin by laying down \$x0 pieces flat, so as to enclose a space of 40x60 feet. Divide this again into three spaces lengthwise, the middle one being 24x60 feet, and each of the outside spaces 12x60 On the centre space erect 2xd studding, feet. 20 feet long, to sustain the main roof, and at each side erect 12 or 14 feet studding for the walls, and the support of what may be called the shed roof. The outside studding may be 2x4 inches.

"At the height of seven feet lay the hay-floor

atuiding. Two rows of stauchions eight feet distant from each other, will serve as supports to the joists through the centre of the building, and the joists may be 12, 16 and 20 feet in length, of each an equal number, and so placed as to firmly tie the harn in the manner of breaking the joints. At one end sid a lean-to, or shed, 12x18 feet, then enclose the whole only on the outside-no middle walls-covering with roof of boards, battened, and batten the walls, and you have your barn of 48x12.

"One of the side divisions, 12x72 feet, may be divided into three or four boxes for calves and yearlings; a pertion of the other side divi-sion may be used for boxes for animals that need better accoming ations than the stanchions afford; a few stalls for bulls may be made, and the main space should be filled with stanchions or arranged for ties that will secure the cattle firmly in their places,

"Such a building as this may be made quite permanent by placing it on a suitable founda-tion. A wall or stone or brick that will support tion. A wall of stone or brick that will support it, a foot or more from the ground, would add very materially to its durability, and not much to its cost. It may be built with cheap labor, as the saw and hammer are all the toolersquired in its construction. Except the joists, there is not a stick of timber larger than 2x6 inches, and not a mortise in the building. If well built I are no means which is more larger. well built, I see no reason why it may not last for many years—and when it may be necessary to take it down, a great deal of the lumber would be in good condition. A shingled roof would be preferred by many. The cost is not much greater, but as the roof only serves to protect the hay, I find that made of boards to be sufficient for that purpose. I commend this barn as a cheap shelter and of great simplicity in construction."-Progressive Farmer.

#### Pasture.

At a meeting of a farmer's club in Central New York, January 22nd, Mr. Cheever advo-cated the use of free seeding. The following indicates the position taken:—

If a pasture is started with one or two kinds of grass only, he said it will not provide a full supply of feed for the season. More feed can be produced from an acre with ten varieties of grass than upon ten acres with one. The coarse varieties grown alone leave many vacant apots, but several grown together will produce all that the land will supply. When a pasture is seeded, sow all kinds of seed obtainable. Thistles can be killed by cutting off the stocks before they bloom. This course followed for several years will obliterate them. Good pasture land may be kept in fine condition for many years if not overstocked, and for all we know, forever. Overstocking a pasture tends to run it out, particularly when there is drouth. The grass then larly when there is drouth. The grass then ceases to grow, but the cattle do not cease to est it. The grass should be fed as it grows, not from the matured and innutritious product. There is nothing superior for milk to recently grown, fresh leaves of grass. If the pasture is understocked, the "grass" becomes dry and innutritions. Nothing should be allowed to run up to seed. A rank, coarse growth is shunned by cattle, while the rich new growth is econocident. by cattle, while the rich, new growth is cropped close. But little more than half as much feed is gained from a pasture which is not cropped closely as from a pasture which is kept down.
Overstocking and understocking, then, will both
injure pasture and stock. The balance between over and under growth must be preserved by growing sweet corn. Corn when fed should not he thrown over a fence promiscuously. It should not be fed in the pasture. When the pasture falls, take the stock from the field and feed them upon the railing system until the feed in the pasture is renewed. The cows will be as contented in the stable during summer as in winter.

### Top Dressing."

At a meeting of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, manures and their application were discussed, and one of the members, said when he got hold of his farm it was in such a condition that it was either manure or go to the poor house. He manured. As to the result he maid:-

direct ratio to the quantity of manure I applied to the land. Last year I seeded down eight acres, and put on 200 loads of manure and 1,000 bushels of leached ashes. I raised twenty five tons from that land of one crop. The land was a clayey and gravelly loam. I sowed in August, after I cut the sod in the spring, sowing the grain with the grass. In order to get manure I have fed out considerable grain. I am willing to feed out grain if I can get enormous crops that will pay for the feed. The manure from hay has not all the ingredients in it which will help the land, but manure from grain acts in two ways, mechanically and chemically, and where we do not get the mechanical we get the chemical action. The aslies cost twenty-five cents a bushel, delivered at the station. Ma-nure is worth five or six dollars a cord. 1 believe there is enough wasted on almost every farm to fertilize a hundred acres of land. When I find a man saving everything for manure I know he is on the road to prosperity."

### Maxims for Farmers.

It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farms. That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with fences always pay better than iswauts with neighbors. That more stock perish from famine than fodder. That a horse that lays his ears back and looks lightening when any one approaches him is victous. Don't buy him. That serimping the feed of fatting hogs is a waste of grain. That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs. That educating children properly is money leat at one hundred per cent. That one evening spent at home in study is more preditable than ten. at home in study is more profitable than ten

## Business Directory.

#### Dominion Grange.

Master, S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Oat.; Overeser H. Leet, Danville, Que i Lecturer, S. White, Charing Cross, One, Steward, D. Nixon, Grinish, One, Asse. Stoward, H. S. Lossee, Norwichelle, Ont.; Asst. Stoward, H. S. Lossee, Norwichedle, Out.; Chaplin, W. Cole, Sarnia, Ont.; Pressurer, J. H. Bull, Downseinen, Ont.; Secretary, W. Pemberton Page, Fouthill, Ont.; teste-Keeper, J. Duucan, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Ceres, Mrs. Dyss. Toronto, Ont.; Poniona, Miss Whitelaw, Medord, Ont.; Flora, Mrs. Phillips, Schomberg, Ont.; Lady. Asst. Steward, Mrs. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.; Executive Committee, J. Manning, Schomberg, Ont., B. Payoe, Delaware, Ont., W. S. Cumpbell, Brantford, Ont., A. C. J. Meaford, Out., Jas. Daly. Newbarg, Ont. Brantford, Ont., A. C. Daly, Newburg, Oat

#### Division Granges.

Officers Elected for 1876, as far as heard from.

#### BEAVER VALLEY DIVISION GRANGE

Master, Neil McColman, Clarksburg P O; Overseer, William Hewgill, Lecturer, George Ree Rio; Steward, Wm. J. Black, Ass't Steward, Thos. Ellis, Chaplain, Thos. Alloock; Treasurer, Andrew Shore, Thornbury P. O.; Secretary, Daniel Wright, Craigleith P. O; Gate Keeper, John Park; Ceres, Fannie Hewgill; Pomona, Maggie Shore, Flora, Mary Oaudin; Lady Ass't Steward, Sarah J. Johnston. Executive Committees. Pages Pages Stoneston. stary Gaudin; Lady Ass't Steward, Sarah J. Johnston. Executive Committee—Bros Peter Stontenburg, James McAu land and Arch. Campbell Finance Committee—Bros. Walter Hartman, Dougald Currie and Peter McAusland Deputies Hougaid Curris and Peter McAusiana Departers for organizing Subordinate Granges within the Division, and Delegates to Dominion Grange—Bres. Neil McColman, Clarksburg P. O., and Wm. Howgill, Heathcote P. O.

The next meeting of Division Grange will be held at the village of Ravenna, township of Collingwood, on Wednesday, 5th March, 1876.

NIAGARA DISTRICT DIVISION GRANGE, NO. 3.

Master, Dennis Nixon, Grimsby, Overseer, J.
D. Crowe, Jordan; Lecturer, E. W. Moyer, Jordan, Steward, Geo. Garner, Drummondville; Ass't Steward, J. J. Moore, Rudgewood; Chaplain, G. W. Hausler, Fonthill; Treasurer, E. Morris, Rudgeville, Seo. and Ag't, James Brown, Welland, Gato Keeper, J. M. Sherk, Sherkston, Ceres, Mrs. J. J. Moore, Pomona, Mrs. D. W. Metler, Flora, Mrs. W. Hipple. Executivo Committee—Messra. G. A. Camp, A. H. Petitt and A. G. Muir. Delegates to Dominion Grange—Messrs. Robt. Green, J. D. Crowe, and James Brown. Crowo and James Brown.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON DIVISION GLANGE, No. 19.

Master, James Daly; Overscer, J. B. Ayles-worth; Lecturer, Mitchell North; Steward, Philip McCabo; Ass't Steward, Isaac Fraser, Chaplain, Donald Fraser; Treasurer, W. H. Dalton, Sceretary, W. W. Harris, Gate Keeper, L. A. Corresilen, Ceres, Mrs. J. Fraser, Pomona, Mrs. R. N. Switzer; Flora, Mrs. W. W. Fraser; Lady Ass't S., do Members of Executive Committee—Bros. James Daly, N. A Cater, John Percey, Secretary W W.

## DIVISION GRANGE, NO. 10.

Master, Guy Bell, Overseer, Eli Cr. wford, Lecturer, Archibald McLelland, Steward, Ilichard Hamilton, Aas't Stoward, John S. Leslie, Chaplain, Francis Slightholm; Treasurer, John Campbell; Secretary, Luther Cheynes, Gato Keeper, D. H. Garlett, Ceros, Caroline Hunter; Pomona, Louisa Goulding; Flora, Mary Walker; L. Ass't Stewardess, Sarah Goulding. Executive Committee—Brea, Thomas Hanton, James Dale, W. J. Oliver, Robert Young and John Hooper. Delegates to Dominion Grango—Bros. Guy Bell, Luther Choynes and Eli Crawford.

## DIVISION GRANGE No. 7.

Master, W. P. Patterson, Lucknow P O, Over-Master, W. P. Patterson, Lucknow P O, Over-seer, J. Shier, Armon; Lacturer, W. Reekie, Ar-mon; Steward, J S Varco, Carlow; Aas't Steward, J. Jemison, Lanesville, Chaplain, M. McDonald, Lucknow; Treasurer, W. Pagan, Lanesville, Sec-retary, J. Taylor, Lucknow, Gato Keeper, W. An-derson, Lucknow, Pomona, Mrs. Roekio, Ceres, Mrs. Shier; Flora, Mrs. Campbell; L. A. Steward, Miss Patterson. Next meeting is in Kincardine, March 8th.

EAST LAMETON DIVISION GRANGE, NO. 15. Master, William Auld; Overseer, C. Kennedy; Locturer, D. Ferguon, Steward, D. M. Ross; Ass't Steward, Bro. Slater; Chaplain, A. Y. An-derson, Treasurer, S. D. Bames, Secretary, J. D. Herson, Franker, S. D. Balles, Scheday, J. W. B. Fecces; Rate Keeper, Amass Hope, L. A. Steward, Miss R. Auld; Ceres, Mrs. Janes; Pomona, Mrs. Backhouse; Flora, Mrs. Thomson. Executive Committee—R. Auld, J. D. Eccles, J. Thomson, J. Elhott, D. M. Ross. Auditors—G Forbes, R. McLesy, J Eyers.

## DIVISION GRANGE FO. 12

Master, W. J. Anderson; Overseer, Hogh Mc-Lauchlan; Lecturer, David Brock; Chaplain, Jes. Cassidy; Stoward, Peter Stewart; Ass't Steward, Jacob Holmes, Treasurer, Neil McTaggert, Secretary, Trafford Campboil; Gate Keeper, Archibald McLazghlan, Ceres, Sister Boon, Pomona, Muss McMillan; Flora, Miss McGregor, L. A. Steward, Mrs. McKenzie.

## Subordinate Granges.

339. Chelucto. J Campbell Block, M., Truro, N. S.; Jamos N. Crowe, Sec., Truro. 360. Glanford. Wm. Calder, M., Glanford Wm. Findley, Sec., Glanford

361. Sydenham. Arch. Lindsey, M., Alvin-aton; Peter McLean, Sec., Alvinaton.

362 Woodvine. Tilten Stephenson, M. Or angeville, Wm. Fidder, Sco., Orangeville

363. Unifferin. Irwin Anderson, M., Relessey, Valentino Dynes, Sec., Relessey. 364. Hawthorn. G. Harkness, M., Annan.

James Cannon, Sec., Annan.

365, St. Helens. Robert Lochart, M., St. Helens, Robt. Murray, Sec., St. Helens.

366. Blue Bell. John T Brown, M , Danforth; James Lambie, Sec., Danfortli.

POR Rite:

367 Plains Henry Tufford, M., Brantford Thomas Suck, Scc., Brantford.
368 Smithfield Ralph P. Jones, M., Smith

field; Henry & Young, Sec., Trenton.

369. Luiler Thos. Wanlrove, M., Luther James McVline, Sec., Luther.

370. Dunn. Peter Grant, M., Byng; Francis Splitt, Sec., It Maitland.

371. Sonderland. Wm. Walter, M., Clarkeburgi John Irwin, Sec., Itascuna. 372 Dungries Central Robt, Mctormick, M.,

Gen Morrie, Hugh Mitchell, Sc., Olen Morrie. 373. Untrailliruce Allan Nelson, M. Greshan Horman Ewald, Sec., Greshan

374 Hamburgh Henry Hullman W Bath-Daniel W. Ball, Sec., Hamburgh.

375 Harria, W. J. Massey, M., Belleville, Thos. H. Blanchard, Sec., Belleville 376. Beta David Vandewater, M., Belleville,

James Farley, Sec., Belleville 377 First Lennox Elies Clapp, M., Adol phustown: Fred Membery, Sec., Adolphustown.

378. Hawthorne John Holliorne, M., Raven shoe; Janes Cowieson, Sec., Queensville

379. Eden Win Broomfield, M., Beaverton John Leslie, Scc., Beaverton.

350 Maripesta Alex, McKay, M., Cambria Neil McCorvie, Sec., Oakwood 381 Hickling Jonathon Hickling, M., Maxwell, Patrick Burns, Sec., Maxwell.

382. Mayfair. Angus Campbell, M., Mayfair; John M. Corneil, Sec., Longwood.

383 Milbrook Thos. McCranus, M., Bailte-boro, H. Kennedy, Sco., Milbrook.

384. Mount Sion. Wm. Avison, er., M., Prim-rose, Win. Dynes, Sec., Primrose.

385 Banda Thos. Johnson, M., Banda; M. B. Clemenger, Sec., Banda. 386. Tullamore. Richard Howson, M., Stan-ley's Mill, Richard Thomson, Sec., Tullamore

John Beasley, Sec., Nolleton, 388 Wel ome John Gibson, M., Port Hope, John Symeas, Sec., Welcome

389 Egmondville Robert Charters, M., Eg mondville, G. McAdan, Sec., Egmondville, 390. Kinsale. Jaines H. Rogers, M., Kinsale J. W. Clarke, Soc., Kinsale

391. Forest Beauty. Thes. Ricard, M., Augh rim, Oliver T Smith, Sec., Sutherland's Cor's. 392. Lily of Mersea John Hooper, M., Blythes-

wood, Christopher Ogle, Sou, Blytheswood 393. Hullett. Hugh Radford, M., Londesboro, H. A. Baker, Sec., Londesboro.

394 Stanloy George Hart, M., Brucefield Wm. Murdoch, See , Brucefield.

393 Wesleyvillo, J. H. Lyall, M., Wesleyvillo, Robt, Carscalden, See, Wesleyvillo, 396 Lyons, James McCredie, M., Lyons Jacob Sherk, Sec., Lyons.

307 Grand River. Francis Shiel, M., Galt John Sipes, Sec., Galt. 398 Port Dover Isaac Kitchen, M. Port Dover, Thos. M. England, Sec., Port Dover.

399 Crowland. James Henderson, M., Crowland, M. Muner, Sec., Pt. Robinson. 400 Seeloy's Bay. John Chapman, M., Seeley's Ray, J. McCutcheon, Sec., Seeley's Ray
401 Orchard Union James Dodds, M., Cr.

chard, John C Bain, Sec., Orchard 402. Holstein W. Morrison, M., Holstein; J B. Shields, Sec., Holstein.

403. Hawkstone. Wm Fell, M., East Oro John Williamson, Sec., Hawkstone.

404. Duntroon. Donald Blair, M., Duntroon Hugh Currie, Sec., Duntroon. 405 Manilla. Wm. Ramsey, M., Manilla; Henry Glendinning, Scc., Manilla.

406. Heathcote, Wm. Vamplew, M., Heathcote, John Proctor, Sec., Heathcote. 407. Georgo Needham, M., Corunna , Robert

Fleck, Sec., Comma. 408. Maple Avenue. Charles Rorsman, M. Thamesford; Henry Horsman, Sec., Thamesford. 409 Fast Nissouri Francis Patterson, M., Thamesford, J. G. McKay, Sec., Thamesford.

410. Whitfield Thos. McKee, M., Whitfield George Laking, Sec., Whitfield. 411. Bear Island, N. B. Jesso Parent, M., Upper Queensburg, J. H. Murch, Sec., Bear

412. Wainfleet. J. W Overholt, M., Marsh ville, Charles Priestman, Sec., Marshville.

413. Williscraft. David Robb, M., Williscraft, Francis Graham, Sec., Paisley

414. Alma. Henry Yerex, M., Lattle Britain, John Connell, Sec., Lattle Britain.

415. Star of Hope. A. Marchell, M., Ayr; Minme Hullman, Sec., Roseville. 416. Fanviow. Abram Levens, M. Black

Bank, Andrew Lann, Sec., Black Bank 417. Laven'er. Peter Mellaffie, M., Lavender; W. D. Auderson, Sec., Lavender

## Division Meeting.

The London Division Grange meets in Morrill Temple, Richmond street, London, on Thursday, April Cth, at 10.20 a.m. Important business will be brought before the meeting. Delegates will please take notice. A lunch will be served in the hall.

We have just received W. Attee Burpee's Catalogue of High-Class Land and Water Fowls, Mr. Burpee, Philadelphia, is one of the most extensive breeders in America of all the leading varieties of fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and fancy pigeons. Also improved stock of Jersey and Guernsey cattle, Chester white awine, improved Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs, setter, beagle, hound, black-and-tan and shepherd does, from the best imported high-class stock of the above for sale at moderate prices. Mr. Burpee guarantees satisfaction. Address-

#### W. ATLEC BURPER. Philadelphia, Penn.

Catalogues furnished by applying to this

We regret to learn that a party faisely represcating himself as an agent for this paper has imposed upon several along the line of the Great Western Railway, chiefly in the matter of advertisemente, and caution the public from dealing with persons unknown to them, or those not duly authenticated.

## Correspondence.

#### Fish, Game and Insectivorous Birds Frotective Societies.

LELIO: GRANGER.

Being fully aware that you are in accord with the lately-formed association, usined the London District hisb, Game and Insectivorous Birds Protestive Society, I wish to bring before your read ers the objects of the said society; and I ask their assistance and co operation in carrying them out.

1st The principal object is to prevent the killin of the or game during the prohibited season-meetis orous birds to be protected at all seasons. 2nd. To see that the fish ways are suitable, and that no unlawful means is used in taking fish.

3rd- To encourage the turning down and protec tion of game which, in this district, is nearly extinct

4th -- To endoavor to have suitable laws made for the better carrying out of those objects, and base the present laws strictly enforced.

I think I may ask the members of your largely diffused and influential society of Grangers to assist us, and in doing so they will be doing them selves a great good.

Take, for example, one of our public holidays, whon every boy in the community who can manage to get a gun, old rifle, or any other engine which will hold powder and shot, sally forth in all pride, enters any farm ho likes, leaving gates open and fences down, and shoots at anything which either runs or lies. How often on such days do cither runs or thes. How often on such days do cattle get shot; young horses, too, are frightened into breaking fences (a trick which they never forget aferwards) and injuring themselves in their endeavors to get away. The housewife also suffers the loss of turkeys, geese, chickens, &c. which may come within the range of those doughty Nimrods. I could go on an describe many other injuries which the farmer has to bear, but I think I have and available to be that it is high interest. I have said enough to show that it is his interest to help us, if we help him in keeping their hardest of law breakers in some bounds.

Let the farming class give this association their assistance, and mutual benefit will result to both farmer and sportsman. As it stands at present, they are far from being on protect terms farmer looks on the latter as one of his natural enemies, who walks over his farm as if it were his own, and shoots down often the very birds he has been taking care of and guarding by every means in his power, in order that the race may not become extinct. This applies more particulary to quail, which is our best game bird, and I am sorry to any is getting almost extinct in this section. The latter thinks the farmer, as a rule, is an idiot, who knows nothing and who appropriates to himself rights which he cannot nor does not possess.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want a proper feeling to ex ist between the two, which I think, in a large measure, can be gained through the instrumentality of this newly formed secrety, the object of which is to protect rather than exterminate—to encourage the production of the natural food of the country, as well as to see that the laws as existing are en forced.

We want the Grangers, as a body, to give our society their support, and we, in turn, will do all in our power to have them protected. We want from them information with regard to the violation of the laws. Our duty is to prosecute, which we will willingly do If they will give us their assistance we shall endeavor to re-stock suitable. trout streams, obtain quail to turn down for breeding, and do everything in our power to bring this district up to what it formerly was, with regard to both shooting and fishing. Any communications addressed to the secretary, it. C. Marshall, with regard to any of the above objects, will have prompt attention.

Thanking you very much for taking up your valuable space, and pleading as my only excuse the love of the object in view, "good fishing and shooting."

J. S. NILEN,

#### Vice-President, L.D.F., G. & L.R.S

[We are sure our members will extend all the aid the can to these protective societies. Largely signed petitions have been received by the London Division Grange from the various lodges in this district for the better protection of insectivorous birds—of course, game will go in this captegory, as it is from the same source that the depreciations are done in both cases the class mentioned by one are done in both cases, the class mentiored by our correspondent, and taxidermists are the ones that do all the harm. They shoot everything indiscriminately. Of course there are a few put-hunters occasionally found in rural districts, but they are so limited that they can easily be detected. If so-creties for the protection of game, fish and insec-tivorous limits are any benefit at all, they are for the good of farmers especially. We heartily en-dorse the sentiments of our correspondent.—En.]

## Information Wanted.

Buiton GRANGAR.-

It has long been a matter of surprise with many that if this Grange movement is of such advantage to the farmers as its friends claims it to be that no organized method has been adopted to spread its benefits by grong some general informa-tion as to what these benefits really are. Such could easily be done by electing a suitable man as a deputy in each division, who should be able to hold nicetings in school houses in rural districts and explain, in a general way, the objects and aims of the Order The winter evenings would be a very favorable time for this work, as farmers have considerable lessure at this season, and would regard as a pleasant pusting the opportuity of listen-ing to a speech of half an hour or so, in regard to the practical working of the Unier from a social, moral and pecuniary punt of view. This could be done without, in the least, trenching upon the accret work of the Order. At present there are numerous conjectures as to what is sought to be accomplished, but almost every farmer is at rea as accomplished, but almost every farmer is at rea as to really what the Order designs to accompash. It is simply the height of folly to expect this movement to become general, and the farmers to be brought together as a compact whole, imbued with one common object, viz to clevate the standard of their profession mentally, morally and pecuniary ally, without agitation and organization, based upon some feasible method of giving them the necessary information to induce them to act in the matter They ought not to, nor could they be expected to go blindly into a matter of this kind. There are

townships in this division in which the farmers are townships in this division in which the farmers are totally ignorant of the formation of a division grange, and that they form a part of it, though this grange has been in existence for over six a atta, and parties are at present writing tomembers in other division granges for information as what to do to start a division grange in their neighborhood. This unfortunate state of things ought both to a contract with a life to the contract of the start and the start of things ought. not to exist another day. I have done all I pos-sibly, could by calling the attention of the next bers of this division, tome an i again, to the argent bers of this division, time and again, to the urgent neces ity of remedying this unfortunate state of things by sending out some proper jorsen for the purple of giving the farmers information upon this subject, but all to no purpose, as they appear to think the best plan is to keep the jeeple in ignorance, and he content to let then groje their way along in the dark and find out what they can as best they may. If this is carrying out the principle of educating the people, as our Order inculcates, then I have totally misapprelicated its meaning. Some of our members say we should meet with of position if we adopted this course, but nothing was ever yet accomplished without it, nor ever will be. If we are right, as I firmly believe we are, we have nothing to fear, and, if wrong, the sconer we are convinced of it the better. I have no sympathy with this baby doctrine of being the sconer we are convinced of it the better. I have no sympathy with this baby doctrine of being afrait of opposition. It is simply cowardly in the extreme, and he is unworthy the usine of a man who should be frightened by it. It is far better to meet opposition openly and manfully than the way we have it now, by a vast army of agents and middlemen circulating the most unfounded reports concerning what we aim to do, when we are not by to contradict them. I will illustrate this by a circumstance which came under my own observation recently. I and several others went to organize a subordinate grange. The farmer who succeeded in getting a sufficient number to organize his grange with got all things ready, as who succeeded in getting a sufficient number to organize his grange with got all things ready, as he thought, when a book pedlar came and visited the neighborhood, and poisoned the minds of some of the parties, so that when we got there things booked rather dark. I said, "We are here to start a grange and are going to do it." The farmer's son saw the parties, and told them to come to the school house to a niceting that night, where information regarding the movement would be given. The result was the formation of a grange with 24 charter members. It is not only the want of information that retards the spread of the of information that retards the spread of the movement, but the unfounded statements of those whose interest it is to strangle the Order in its infant stages.

We, as members of the Order, who regard it as a matter of first importance to break up the molation in which farmers now live, and bring them togother to promote their interests, ought we not, who desire the welfare of the Urder, to spread it over the country. As a grange five, and one ten, and another twenty miles off can do but itttle to accomplish the object we have in siew, it is just as necessary to bring granges together as it is to bring armies together in one compact body. It is being said that grangers are not only afraid but are asliamed to publicly avow their principles. Their withholding information from farmers, by re-fusing to hold public meetings for this purpose, gives color to this statement; and it is fair for out-siders to presume there is a migger in the fence somewhere, or we should have had its objects and aims publicly explained long crothis. Grangers, if you are honest, and desire to carry out the principles of our Onler, educate the farmers of this country by holding public meetings and giving them information as to what you desire to accomplish, and as to what steps to take to become mem-bers of the Order. This they have a right to demand at your hands. Farmers are told by agents and others that the grangers are a body of men banded together to destroy every interest but their own; and that their hands are insed against everybody, and that everybody's hands are against them. They are further told that it is a secret society, to be connected with which they have to underty some sorial extension. undergo some awful ceremony. This is all bosh. The ceremony is both pleasing and instructive. They are almost told that a granger is a specimen of humanity originally from a foreign clime, whose appearance is terrible and whose presence is awful tocontemplate, and that his followers of to day even exceed, in monstrosity and indecusness, his original progenitor. For information in regard to forming granges in this division, address,

John T. Goved. Foley P O., Out.

John T. Gould, Secretary of Durham Division Grange, No.14.

#### Presentation and Social in Elm-Tree Grange.

EDITOL GRANGER, --

Enitol. Granger,—

After the installation of the officers of our lodge on 12th Jan'y last, our Worthy Master presented, on 12th Jan'y last, our Worthy Master presented, on behalf of its members, a very handsome secretaire to our indefatigable Secretary, Jas McManus, as a slight tribute of our personal respect and appreciation of his services during the past year. The presenter, in a nest speech, expressed the unanimous feelings of the Grange as to his worth and ability. The recipient returned thanke, but said when he undertook the duties of the office it was not with the expectation of reward—the fact of his services being appreciated would imply suffice. He felt a deep interest in the Grange movement, and who could not when partaking of its benefits. ita benefita.

A social supper prepared by the ladies, wound up a pleasant and happy evening's proceedings.

One word in reference to manufacturers of acricultural implements. If I know the Grangers right, their object is not to cut down the price of implements, but to do away with the agent's fees and the per centage for bad bebts, and if they do not do this, the Grangers will be forced to build factories of their own, which, I believe, is in con-templation at the present time. Asking pardon for trespassing so much on your valuable paper, and wishing you success in your noble enterprise for the benefit of your brother farmers,

I remain, yours fraternally, Feb'v 21st. 1876. GRANTER.

Bro. Chas. Cross, Master of Lake Simcoe Lodge, writes - We have built a Grange Ha'l in 'is vil-lage, which was opened on the 20th of Jan y last. A social was held in behalf of the building fund, and the handsome sum of seventy dollars realized.
Addresses were delivered by the local lecturer and Bro. Hughes, Master of York Division Grange.

[Too late for our last issue, -ED.

#### Red Chaff Wheat-The Benefits of Salt.

EDITOR GRANGER

Having been asked by several farmers the result of my experience in growing that kind of apring wheat known as the New Dominion or Red Chaff, with your permission, Mr Elitor, I will answer through the columns of your paper

The consequence is that the berry is not properly filled, and the sample is lean and dark

But there are two ways which in a great measure prevent this defect. First, sow on high ground, second, sow sait on your land. During the summer of '75 I sowed it on three different kinds of soil, the first being high ridges, the second medium, and the third low clay land, all of which had been plowed the fall previous. I sowed the high land first, without salt, one week later I sowed the low clay land, and prepared the ground by light cultivating and harrowing. I then sowed broadcast eight barrels of salt on lifteen acros, according which I used one of Watson's Seet Brille, sowing nearly two bushels to the scre. The other land was sown in the same way, with the exception of

The result was that although the low clay land was sown a week later than the other, it was ripe a week earlier. While the sample on the rilges was good, the sample on the clay land was better, yielding 35 bushels per acre of a very bright sample, for the liftern acres, while others sowing on the same kind of land, without sait, had a much inferior crop in quantity and quality.

I attribute much of the success in growing that kind of wheat in low ground to the effects of salt.
It brightens and stiffens the straw, and matures it

This variety of wheat should be sown thicker than other kinds, as it does not stool as much as A GRANGER other varieties.

#### Napperton.

EDITOR GRANGER.

Thanks for promptness in forwarding copies of your valuable paper—I say "valuable" because I believe it the best means that can be used for spreading the principles of the Order, and for keeping them constantly before those members who are apt to be drifted about by the noxious winds that blow from every quarter to injure the Order.

We purchased a bill of goods amounting to \$100and gained \$35 on the transaction. All are well antistied with the articles bought, and heartily recommend the adaptability of the Grange system to

The people of our town are intensely hornifed; so much so, that they are talking of starting an anti-Grange newspaper. Our increhants are now selling (especially in the grocery line) much cheaper than they did six months ago, and doing their atmost to obtain Granger cash.

If the public at large receive this benefit, let them thank the l'atrons of Husbandry

Yours, Ac, Napperton, March 6, 1876. CHAR RALLEY

EDITOR GRANGER. -

I am not certain but shocing might be dispensed with for horses with sound feet. An acquaintance of mine called here a few years ago with a horse, then five or six years old, which had never been shod. On examination, I found that a narrow rim had been formed around the hoof on the under side, and his owner assured me that the horse could go up and down a steep hill without slipping, either in summer or winter

Butter should always be washed in water a little

hard, as soft water dissipates the finest qualities of the butter. The extreme, of using very hard water, abould also be avoided. The general belief has litherto been that soft water is best for drinking, but medical men who have studied the subject say but medical men who have studied the subject say that water a little hard is the best, as a little lime is required to supply the daily waste of the bones of the human body. They cite cases to prove their opinions, and, of course, if water a little hard is best for human beings, it must be best for animals also. Very hard water, which contains an excess of lime, should never be used except for animals and of time, should never be used except for animals. purposes of irrigation in places where that can be practiced. FARMER,

#### Progress of the Grange in Howick. EDITOR GRANGER,-

We have just had another pleasant visit from the GRANGER, and my only regret is that it don't come oftener. I am much pleased with Bro. Gould's able and well-timed letter. Such articles cannot but dispel the misapprehension and antipathy that at present exists against the troversent.

The Grange is apreading very rapidly in this

art of the country

It's high time the farmers were arousing to the
necessity of co-operation. By this means the advantages of the cash system can be brought about. Hitherto, any attempts in this direction have been single handed, and consequently have never succeeded. But if the Grangers of Canada stick true to their principles, this and other much needed reforms will soon be secured, and the best interests of our country will not be injered but advanced.

Yours truly. Hope Grange, March 2, 1876 A GRANGER

## Township of Darlington.

EDITOR GRANGER,-

We are progressing rapidly in our vicinity. I visited, lately, the eastern part of the Township of Darlington, and was thereafter solicited to organize a lodge, which I accordingly did, thirty members being circled. Its name is "Star" Grange.

I may say the tone of public opinion towards Patrons is being quite modified. One year ago, merchants and manufacturers pointed the finger of scorn at us, but have now materially altered their time. and are anytous for our ready funds.

tune, and are anxious for our ready funds. We aim at nothing but justice, fair play, equal rights and protection. Other industries of the country are exrefully guarded, then why not the basis open which they exist?

Yours fraternally,

Dowmanville, March 6, 1876.

#### Who is Eligible?

EDITOR GRANDER -

This is a question of much importance, and one that has caused many discussions among the mem-bers of the Gronge. I have been subjected to many enquiries on this point, all of which I have editatored to answer in accordance with what I believe to be the true interest of the law upon the I have grown it for years, and always four different than a question that should be so ighed yield from four to ten bushels to the acre more than Scotch or Fife wheat. But there is a differently and thoughtfully, for rash and i just seeingly and thoughtfully, for rash and i just according in getting it to come up to No. I grade. In some seasons, when drawing near to maturity, the atraw has dried up suddenly and has all the supposition of the consequence is that the bern struck with rust. The consequence is that the berry is not properly illed, and the sample is lean and dark. quite alike. But if we would talk the matter over candidly, and with a view to arrive at a just and proper decision, greater astisfaction would be obtained and the welfare of the Order letter served. Our by laws say "Any person directly interested in agricultural pursuits, and having no interests conflicting with our purposes, &c. ... entitled to membership and the benefits of the degrees taken." membership and the benefits of the degree taken. This practically means—and is so decided—that a person must be engaged in agriculture to a greater extent than in any other business, or, in other words, his leading business must be agriculture. Many persons seem to think, and so argue, that any one who owns a few acres of land (even though he may at the same time be actively engaged in a the same time be actively engaged. other business) is entitled to membership, particularly is this the case if the potson has plenty of money and is an influential man in his neighborhood.

> I tell you, l'atrons, this is a great mistake, and one that, if persisted in to any extent, will eventually be the utter run of the Granges in Canada. I do not wish it to be understood that I have any ill-feeling towards, or disrespect for other branches of business, for I acknowledge the necessity of all and respect every legitimate and honorable calling, believing that it is only through that principle and just system of management that will tend to the advancement of every legitimate trade and calling, and that our interests as farmers can be really in proved. But as ours is a farmer's society, and as we are banded together for the purpose of improv-ing the condition of the farming community in all respects, it is only those we want for members who from artive experience understand the wants of the from artive experience understand and realistic farmer, who is obliged to get his bread from his farm with his own hands. It is only the carnest and true men and women, whose hearts and souls are in the work, and who with fullest sympathy are for many our great undertaking. When a can join us in our great undertaking. When s person is proposed for membership in a Grange person is proposed for inembership in a Grange, let the members consider whother he or she is a person that would really attengthen the Grange, or whether, on the other hand, they might hinder us in the furtherance of our purposes, not alone by actual opposition to our interests, but by a lack of appreciation of the work in hand, or disregard of the principles of the Order. Union is strength, especially union of mind, but a person will not devote much labor or care to share much responsibility in any matter that he is not directly interbility in any matter that he is not directly inter-cated in, and will by his luke-warmness rather embarrass and hinder us. It is the admission of these disinterested persons that causes weakly and sickly tiranges, and which will sooner or later kill what would otherwise be healthy Granges. Other professions can organize and flourish without our presence among them, and why cannot we flourish and attend to our own business without their aid? Let it not be said of any Grange in Canada, as it was the other without their aid. it not be said of any Grange in Canada, as it was of one in Minnesota—"That it died of strangula tion, from an overdose of lawyers, merchants and speculators taken inwardly." Let us be careful that we take no such doses—that we fully determine before admitting a member that he with fullect sympathy joins us in our work—that his desire is to assist in the laudable object of the Grange, and not for individual advantage. And here let me again proffer my advice—admit none but those actively and directly engaged in farming, and that to a greater extent than any other business, and if this rule be adopted, we will have no weak, sickly Granges, but strong, healthy ones, ready and able to battle successfully for the farmer's rights.
>
> Another point I wish to touch upon in this arti-

> Another point I wish to touch upon in this arti closs the too general feeling of weighing the advantages of the Grange by its pecuniary benefits alone. If I rightly understand the object, it is not merely as a financial speculation, but a school for educating the farmers in all the various branches for educating the farmers in all the various branches of agriculture, and to give opportunity for the mental and moral culture of the members, particularly the young. Farmers, as a class, lack education in their business. They should be thoroughly educated in their business, so as to make the most of every acre of land, and at the same time give diligence to those things which tend to "develop a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood a higher and nobler mannoot and womannoot amongst us, to cahance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and attengthen our attachments to our pursuits." When this comes to pass, farmers and their families will take the positions in society they are entitled to, and they will also be able to secure a fair share of the pecuniary W. PRIMERTON PAGE benefits. Sec'y Dom. Grange

## Suggestions by Bro. Jabel Robinson

The following auggestions have been made to the Executive Committee of Dominion Grange by Bro. Jabel Robinson, County Deputy.

Since my appointment as Deputy I have visited a number of subordinate granges several times, and, with one exception, had the Lecturer anything to offer to the grange, either to interest, instruct or amuse the members. I was thinking could a number of essays or lectures be prepared and sent to the subordinate granges, with a request and sent to the subordinate granger, with a request to deliver at least once a quarter, on such subjects as Rotation of Crops, Rotany, Chemistry, Entomology, &c., they would be both interesting and profitable. Something more than initiation and ist of prices will be required to draw the memhers together.

It is true that books can be bought containing all this matter, but it is like searching for a needle in a bundle of hay, and fow will take the trouble. Papers and periodicals contain information for farmers, but oftimes too technical to be understood.

Many farm scientifically, but the majority blun-der along in the groove of their fathers. Many of as

chemical properties required in the soil to produce either. Few of us could tell the names of the different grasses at sight. We might tell Maine from couch, but are oftimes not successful in raisng the one or destroying the other.

It is not to be expected that the Grange will revolutionize the world at once, but I have great faith in the movement, and tirmly believe that by a strict alligence to its principles, by assisting and colusting each other in our new calling, a higher and dappier sphere is in store for as.

Yours truly,

JABEL ROBINSON. Master, Apple Grove Grange, No. 100, Hather-ley Post Office,

[The above was too late for last issue.-ED ]

#### Lambton Correspondence.

Bro. Mills, Secretary Lambton Division Grange No. 5. Sarpia, unteat-

I received specimen numbers of the GRANGER and was much pleased with them. I have been getting grange papers from the States, but yours, so far as I could judge, is far superior to any I have seen, for us, in Canada. I now send you eight names, and I think there will be more to follow The plan we have adopted is this: the grange pays 25 cents and the subscriber the balance.

I am sure the paper will do good wherever in troduced in subordinate granges of our Order. Yours fraternally,

SILLY MILLS. Secretary Division Grange No. 5.

## The Order at Milton.

Bro. Clements. Tressurer Milton Grange, No. Bro, Clements, Treasurer Milton Grange, and 128, writes us on the 5th, saying.—I have received the Granush for the last three months, and am very much pleased with it. Our grange now numbers 40 inciders, and all work harmoniously. We have quite a number of lady members, which I hold is the life of the Order. We have purchased hold is the life of the Order. We have purchased a considerable this last season, and ere just getting worked up, as it were, to our position in life.

## The Household.

#### Recipes.

A Honely Mode of Warning Cold Meat, -Fry some slices of onion in butter, and when they begin to take color, put in your slices of meat, pepper, ralt, and a sprinkling of flour keep on frying till the onions are thoroughly done and the meat warmed, then add a small quantity of stock, broth or water, with a small quantity of vinegar, and serve. Minced parsley may be added to the above dish with advantage.

GINDER UAKES.—Rub a quarter of a pound of butter into half a pound of flour, mix one egg, three ounces of powdered loaf sugar, and half an ounce of ground ginger, with the butter and flour, and make them altogether into a paste; roll it out a quarter of an inch thick, and cut it into round cakes about two or three inches across; bake them in a werm oven, on iron plates

APPLE CAKES -One pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, two eggs, a little salt, and one yeast powder, grate six large apples, and rub them well into the other ingredients; add milk sufficient to make a dough. Cut into thin cakes and bake quickly.

To Broth Fish.—When fish is broiled, the turs of the gridiron should be rubbed over with a little butter. Then place your fish, skin side down, and do not turn it till nearly done through. Save all your butter till the fish is dished. In this way you save the juices of the fish too. Fish should be broiled slowly. When served, fish should not be laid over each other, if it can be avoided. The top ones will be made tender and moist by the steam, and will break to pieces.

BREPSTEAKS BROILED.—Steaks cut from the sirloin are the best, from the rump the next best; those from the round are not so good, but usually can be bought for a less price. Cut quart of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of cream three quarters of an inch thick, place on a hot tartar. Bake in muffin rings on top of the gridiron over a good bed of coals, sprinkle with range, or in gempans in a quick oven. pepper and salt, and turn the moment the fat begins to drop. Turn constantly until done. Place on a hot dish, spread with butter, and serve. They may be sprinkled with shallot or onion cut very small, and sent to table with oyster sauce, a dish of greens and boiled pota-May be garnished with scraped horse-

POINT-STEAK BROILED.—The tender-loin is the best for steak, but any lean, white meat is good. Broil slowly, after splitting it, so as to allow it to cook through without drying or burnallow it to cook through without drying or burning. When ready to turn over, dip the cooked
side in a nice gravy of butter, pepper and salt,
which should be prepared on a plate and kept
hot, without boiling. It must be well done. It
requires slow broiling. It will take at least
twenty minutes to broil a pork-steak.

SPICED BEEF.-Procure a piece of thin flank of beef, about ten pounds in weight, which salt for about a week. When ready, split it open for about a week. with a knife and lay it out flat upon a dresser, having previously prepared six onions, chopped very fine, with about ten sprigs of paraley and the leaves of ten sprigs of thyme, the same of marjoram, two ounces of mixed spice (without cinnamon), and half an ounce of black pepper. Mix all together, spread half upon the beef as it lies before you, then fold it over to its original shape, lay on the remainder of the preparation, roll it up tightly in a cleth, and boil. When done, take it up, remove the string, tie the cloth at each end, and put it upon a dish, with another dish over, upon which place a half hundred. the country act with more seal than knowledge when we destroy all the macets that come within our path, not knowing the beneficial from the destructive. Many sow wheat and bailey on land not equal to lightly, and serve garnished with a few sprigs.

R. D. Forzy beans or buckwheat, having no knowledge of the of freeb paraley.

#### Use Milk.

Two or three years ago I heard of milk curing obstinate cases of dysentery. I said-"Boled milk, I suppose ?" "No, rulk of just the same emperature as when first drawn from the cow. Read the following:

If any one wishes to grow thehy, a pint of milk before retirin, at night will soon cover the acrawnicst bones. Although now-a-days we see a great many fleshy females, there are many lean and lank ones, who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and in appearance could their figures be rounded with good solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing will so rouse the ire and provoke the scandal of one of those "clipper builds," as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fover and summer complaint, milk is given with excellent result. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is the physician's great reliance in bringing through physician's great reliance in bringing through tyrhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by food. It is a mustake to scrimp the milk pitcher. Take more milk and less meat. Look to your inlik-man, have large-sized, well-filled milk pitchers on the table each meal, and you will also have sound flesh and light doctor's bills.

To Make Mats FROM SHEELSKINS .- Tako a fresh skin and wash the wool in strong soapsuds, only slightly warm to the hand. Pick out all the dirt from the wool, and acrub it well on a wash-board. A tablespoonful of kerosene added to three gallons of warm soap-auds will greatly help the cleansing process. Wash in greatly help the cleansing process. Wash in another suds, or until the wool looks white and clean. Then put the skin into cold water enough to cover it, and dissolve half a pint of salt and the same quantity of alum in three pints of boiling water; pour the mixture over the skin, and rinse it up and down in the water. Let it soak in this water twelve hours, and then hang it over a fence or line to drain. When well drained at retch it on a board to dry, or nail it on the wall of the wood-house or barn, wool side toward the boards. When nearly dry rub into the skin one ounce each of powdered alum and saltpetre (if the skin is large double the quantity); rub this in for an hour or so. To do this readily, the skin must be taken down and spread on a flat surface. Fold the skin sides together and hang the mat away, rub it every day for three days, or till perfectly dry. Scrape off the skin with a stick or a blunt knife till cleared of all impurities, then rub it with pumice stone or rotten stone. Trum it to a good shape, and you have an excellent door-mat. Any intelligent house wife can dye it green, blue or scarlet, and you have as elegant a mat as those bought in the stores. These mats are just now very fashionable. Lomb skins may be prepared in the same way, and made into caps and mittens. Dyed a handsome brown or black, they are equal to imported skins. Still-born lambs, or those that die very young, fur-nish very soft skins, which, if properly pre-pared, would make as handsome sacks, must and tippets as the far-famed Astrachau. In decing these skins shallow vessels are used dycing these skins shallow ressels are used, which permit the skin to be placed in them wool side down, so that the skin itself is not injured by the hot dre.

CRUMD-PIE.—Mince any cold meat very finely, season it to taste, and put it into a picdish; have some finely-grated bread-crumbs, with a little salt, pepper and nutmeg, and pour into the dish any mice gravy that may be at hand; then cover it over with a thick layer of the bread-crumbs, and put small pieces of butter over the top. Place it in the oven till quite hot; and should the bread-crumbs not be sufficiently brown, hold a salamander over them.

BREAKFAST MUFFINS .- A dainty substitute for bread at breakfast or tea ! Two eggs well beaten, with one cupful of sugar and a lump of butter about the size of an egg; to this add one pint of milk, with one teaspoonful of soda, one

A Good Cintuent.—Boil an egg until it is pretty hard; take out the yolk and rub in with enough pure glycerine to make a salve of the desired consistence. This makes an ointment of superior efficacy for sore nipples, chapped lips and similar irritable conditions of the skip. It will keep from rancidness in all weather, and can be made by any person.

STEAMED FOWLS.—Fowls are better steamed than boiled, especially when there is no veal stock on hand to boil them in. When steamed the juices should be saved by placing a pan un-der the strainer to catch all the drips. Drawnbutter, plain or seasoned with parsley or celery, is the most common sauce used for fowls.

CEMENT FOR GLASS.—Take a small quantity of isingless and desolve it in spirits of wine by the aid of heat. This will unite broken glass so as to leave the crack nearly imperceptible, and is equal to the best glass cement.

## Answers to Correspondents.

PORT DOVER. -All business is done in the 4th legree. No candidate can set in the Grange unless

Archlishop Whately could say sharp things when he had a mind to, which was quite often. "Pray, air," said he to a loquacious prebendary, who had sir," said he to a loquatious prebendary, "no had made himself active in talking at his expense when his back was furned, "pray, sir, why are you like the bell of our own church-steeple?" "Because, replied the other, "I am always ready to sound the alarm when the church is in danger." "By no means," replied the Archbishop, "it is because you have an empty head and a long tongue."

#### Stook.

#### Hints for Calving Time.

As we are coming towards the end of Febru ary, now is the season for dairymen to practise gentleness toward their cour. The meck-eyed, motherly beasts approach very near to the human in those qualities which chain the tenderest regard from the men who have to deal with them, and every consideration of both mercy and justice should be in active exercise during and justice should be in active exercise during this particular period of their existence. What man, having a soul of his own, can look into the gentle eyes of a well bred cow and not see the reflection of something which answers to a soul in her? And since she is denied the gift of speech, the mute appeal of this intelligent eye should be all that is needed to secure for her the provident care of her master, and a sympathetic consideration for the burden of her life, which she is made to bear for his benefit. This talk she is made to bear for his benefit. This talk may seem to some people like a gushing senti-mentalism, but if it has not in it the salt and savor of the deepest and highest truth. I have rais-learned the best attributes and qualities of humanity.

And now let us make a practical application of this truth. The troubles which attend the calving time of cows are oftenest and best met in advance by the ounce of prevention, which is better than a pound of cure, or the many pounds of attempt to cure. Especially is this true in the case of heifers with their first calves. when it is all-important to establish a good and healthy habit of coming in right. Old or middle aged cows, which are well established in good habits of this sort, may be able to go through by themselves, after having been carefully tended in the main operations of feeding keeping from exposure to cold and wet. But the heifer is entering upon a new experience, which will subject her vital forces to the most extreme tension. A general carefulness in the treatment of all the breeding cows should be rigidly enforced. They should be kept from all sorts of violence and from the fear of it; they should not be made to strain or jump in getting over bars, fences or water gullies, they should not be made to travel faster than a walk, the should not be roughly spoken to; they should not be crowded and jostled among other cattle, or subjected to the pushing or booking of others; but in all ways they should be handled gently and be made to feel that their master is their friend. friend.

The swelling udder of the heifer should be carefully watched in this its new experience, the most important function of her existence, since, without a good bag, she will be of small account as a cow. In the case of heifers and cows which come in early in the scason, there is less danger of inflammation from a too great flow of milk than in those which come in when grassis abundaut; but this thing should be attended to at all seasons. If the udder is full and hard before calving time, and is likely to become inflamed, the best thing to be done is to draw off some of the milk before resorting to outward applications. If no milk can be drawn, in consequence of the bag having become hard before it was attended to, it should be carefully bathed with warm water, in which a little salt has been dissolved, or in a warm, weak soapsuds. An oint-ment of hog's lard and cream, or fresh butter with camphor in it, may be rubbed on the bag and tests by the hand.

If everything seems to be going on right with the animal, it is best not to interfere with the healthy process of nature, only to provide nutritious food, dry beds and shelter from the cold storms. If it seems necessary to administer internal preventatives or remedies for milk fever, the most approved medicine among our dairymen is a solution of saltpetre, two spoonfuls a week for two or three weeks before spoonius a week for two or three weeks before calving, given as a dreuch. Plenty pure water to drink, as well as plenty of good food to eat, is a staple item in the care of cows at the time of calving, as well as at all other times. Cows which are in high flesh are most likely to be troubled with milk fover.

Immediately after having dropped her calf, the cow should be treated to a paiful of warm, thin mush of mill-teed in water, which will assist her vitality to expel the after-birth, and enable her to go on with the motherly care of her calf, which she knows how to do, and in the doing of which she should not be meddled with, if the calf is able to get upon its feet and go for its dinner. - S. D. Harris, Summit Co., O., in Country Gentleman.

### Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understandings as well as children, and can be as easily damaged or mined by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses as to vicious habits or rehability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with high mettle are more casily educated than those of less or dull spirits. and are more susceptible to ill-training, and consequently may be as good or bad according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against had management, for in them may be found the most provoking obstinacy vicious habits of different characters that ren der them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their days of coltheod to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals.

If the colt is never allowed to get an advantage it will never know that it possesses a power that man can not control, and if made familiar with atrange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to breed pigeons. He can fix up a corner of his

to the giving out of a harness or a wagon run-

kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excite-

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buildle robe pairs of young a year, which will find ready thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the pair; in winter seventy five cents. If the stock animal takes it all as the natural condition of consists of Dutchies or common runts, which

#### Breeding from Young Sows.

There is such a thing as breeding from sows that are quite too young to produce and rear a litter of pigs. We have seen sows with pigs which were only sheats of a medium size. It is not a commendable practice to allow any animal to breed before the carcus is fairly developed. Every porrologist knows that it is ruinous to young fruit trees to allow them to bear abundantly when all the energies ought to be concentrated townds promoting the development of the top. A farmer of our acquaintopment of the top. A farmer of our acquaint-ance, who has had extensive experience in ance, who has had extensive experience in of the York State exhibitions. Among the breeding swine, states that in his locality it is principal exhibitors we notice the names of quite common to breed from young sows, say fall pigs, to come in with a litter of piles when ricties; H. M. Thomas and W. M. Campbell, autic common to breed from young sows, say fall pigs, to come in with a litter of pigs when one year old. This practice should be utterly condemned. If continued in the same family for a few generations of swine, they will be found to dwindle down from three to four hun-dred pound hogs to animals that will weigh only two or three hundred pounds. It is much bester to keep the sows three or four years, and even much longer. Sows have been kept some fifteen years in coming to maturity. It is a fact well known, at least to every Irishman from the "old country," that pigs from old sows will grow into hogs some thirty or forty pounds heavier than those from young ones. While shoats are gr. wing, the sows should not be allowed to breed until the live weight will exceed one hundred and fifty pounds gross weight. -Practical Farmer.

### Poultry.

#### Hints about Poultry.

A writer in the New York Sun says: - I think the day is coming when we shall hear of numerous "henneries" all over the country, where from 1,000 to 10,000 fowls shall be kept succesfully. Every attempt to do this has failed in England; but in France they have met, according to reports, with better success. The system there is to give each 100 or 200 fowls a separate roosting house and a separate run. This is attended with a good deal of extra labor; but these establishments are managed by women who work for a mere trifle. There are a few persons in this country who now keep as many as 500 fowls in one building; and one or two who are keeping more in separate yards, but we hear very little about their success. I am inclined to think that 1,000 may be profitably kept, under one roof and with a few acres of forage run, by adhering to the following rules:-

1. Let the roosting house be of ample size. giving each fowl about two feet of perch room and having it so ventilated in winter that the air shall be pure. A ventilation in the roof is not sufficient; there must be windows to open (slide down from the top) according to the state of the weather.

2. Ample shed room connecting with the rocating house is to give the fowls a chance to be protected from storms, and where a supply of water, gravel, old morter, pounded char-coal ground oyster shells, etc., is within easy reach.

3. The business to be fully understood; and the fowls kept free of lice—feed to be corn, cats, buckwheat and wheat acreenings, with boiled potatoes and meal occasionally, mixed with cayenne pepper, to be given hot in winter. Of of her system and nourish the fictus within the course, I cannot give a hundredth part of all uterus or womb. When more food than this is that I might say on the subject in this article, farmshed, and the animal pertales of it, the superbut I give general principles.

## Ontario Poultry Society.

OFFICERS FOR 1876.

President, D. Allen, Galt; 1st Vice do., H. N. Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd Vice do., F. Sturdy Guelph, Secy.-Treas., A McGregor, Gult.

Executive Committee—A. Bogue, London; John Aldous, Berlin; L. G. Jarvis, Logdon, Vm. Butterfield Sandwich, Lot Dean, Oakville, John Crowe, Guelph; J. B. Johnson, Toronto; G. T. Simson, Fakland, R. McMillan, Galt.

Directors—W. H. Doel, Chester;—Ware Hamilton;——Finlayson, Brantford, W. M. M. Campbell, Brooklin; A. Terrell, Wooler, Jas. Goldie, Guclph;——Smith, Fairfield I'lains; T. Tilson, Tilsonburg, E. B. Grant, Leslieville, J. Fullerton, Strathroy, T. S. Henry, Oshawa, Porter, Bowmanville, McVity, Port Hope.

### Pigeons for Farmers.

Farmers are apt to regard pigeons as very de-structive to have around the farm, and say they dig up the grain and eat it, thus ruining the crops. This is a prejudice entirely without foundation. Pigeons bills are not suited to digging; neither would they have sense enough, as they are pre-eminently "dumb." They will, of course, cat the grains which lie upon the ground, but these would waste or be picked up by birds in any case. The farmer has splendid chance

barn loft with little trouble, and, letting the Written for the Oassess. to the giving out of a harness or a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.
We once saw an aged lady drive a highspicited horse, attached to a carriage, down a
steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon the
harness; and she assured us that there was no
danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all
limited for the straps and she harness to all
limited for the straps and she harness to all
limited for boxes nailed to the sides of the barn: and here the equals, being expect to the in-clemency of the weather, necessarily perish. In winter the pigeons will feed the poultry. They will breed, on an average, eight or nine things, if only taught by careful management will cost \$2.50 per pair to start with, aquals that he will not be injured thereby. There is twice the size of common ones can be raised, great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal, less beating wanted, and more of education.— In Door and Out. from the breeding of pigeons for market. Breed ing birds of the common variety cost only lifty cents per pair, and will pay for themselves within two months.—II. Atec, in Country

> The Southern Ontario Poultry Society's show at Brantford, last week, was very successful. It being their first effort, the Board of Directors put forth great exertions, and have the satis-faction of the highest praise from exhibitors, some of whom say that the quantity and quality on exhibition far excelled anything that has been shown on this side of the lines, and even some ricties; H. M. Thomas and W. M. Campbell, ot Brooklyn, Ont.; A. McLean Howard, Jr., of Toronts, P. Sturdy, Guelph; D. Allen, Galt, A. McMillen, Galt; J. Aldous, Berlin, John Bogue, London; E. W. Ware, Hamilton; Thos. Pillow, Lendon; Simpson & Smith, Paris; Finlayson & Buck, Brantford; Geo. S. Shaw, Kincardine, J. L. Burgess, Brumbo; Lett Dean, Oakland, Mr. Edmondson, of Brantford township, and Mr. Cooper, of Hamilton. The judges in the different classes were—Mr. M. Curtis, of Buffalo, on game, bautams and dorkings; John Bogue, London, on Asiatics, Turkeys, and geeso, Mr. Aldous was also judge on ducks Mr. Aldous was also judge on ducks

## Public Grange Meetings Since Our Last.

Metcalfo, Victoria, held a highly successful meeting on the 14th ult. The capacious school house was crowded. Addresses were given by Bros. Robt. Brown, Metcalie; Laughlau and Brown, London; McCrae and others.

On the 25th ult, a large gathering assembled in the Town Hall, Ailsa Craig. Nearly a hundred were unable to find seats. Addresses by Bros. Levi, Cassidy and Robertson. Several merchants spoke in opposition.

On the same night a large andience met in the school house, Kintere, to hear Grange principles explained. The speakers were Bros. Patterson, Lucknow, Shaw, Kintere, W. L. Brown, Loudon, and the Reeve of Nissouri.

On the 10th of March Gladstone Grange met to discuss the Grange question in the school house of that place. The chair was occupied by Bro. Wm. Boar. The meet ng was addressed by the Division Secretary, Bro. Brown, of London.

## Veterinary.

Our Veterinary Deportment is under the charge of competent practishners, who will answer all questions partaining to liseases of horses and cattle. If you want any information write to the URAYOER.

### Memnitis, or Inflammation

The Udder—known among agriculturists as Gar-got—is a very common complaint among cows. It usually effects those that are in a fat or plethone condition. It is a discuso that is often very intrac-tible in its character. The discuss frequently shows itself a short time before calving, but more generally a few days afterwards. In view of preventing this very provalent inalady, it is well that proper attention be paid to the pregnant animal, in order to maintain her general health. In the latter stages of measurement should require latter stages of pregnancy she only require a suf-ficient quantity of food to preserve the integrity of her system and nourish the fectus within the abundance across to supply the adipose tissues with fat; and then it will be perceived that the with fat; and then it will be perceived that the cow is thriving a little too fast, which should be the signal for the owner to dip a lighter hand into the meal lag, as a large proportion of the cases of garget that have come under my observation were clearly traceable to errors in dietics. It is a fact, however, worthy of consideration that some cows inherit a peculiarity of organism and predisposition to this disease, and therefore, in spite of the very best management, it may occasionally appear. The asymptoms of Manimitis are increased heat in The symptoms of Mammitts are increased heat in the udder, attended with reduces of the skin. It will also be much increased in sire, and extremely hard. It is intensely tender and poinful to the touch, and the animal will evince much pain and distress tu progression. The constitutional symptoms are severe there is a quick and hard puls increased respiration, loss of appetite, sumination anapended, muzzle becomes dry and the region at the roots of the horns is also increased in tempera As the disease advances, the swellen and intlamed udder is seen to enlarge—the animal also re-fuses to move—The eye at this period indicates a great amount of suffering, and if not speedily re-moved death seen closes the scene.

Treatment In the early stage, the udder should be well formented with hot water, to which add a handful of hops, in order to soothe and release the inflamed gland as much as possible. Give a mild purgative, in order to release the bowels. Have the accumulated milk drawn from the udder. the more effectually to remove the exciting cause of the complaint. Follow up the latter stages of the disease with tonics and atimulants.

> WILSON & TENEST, Veterinary Surgeons, the trade,

#### Home, Dear Home!

Where burns the fond hearth brightest, Where burns the fond hearth prightest (Theoring the social breast? Where boats the fond heart lightest, Its humble hopes possessed? Where is the smile of sadness. Of mock-cycl patence berne, Worth more than those of gladness Which mirth's bright checks adorn? Pleasure is marked by fleetness To those that always roam, Whilst grief itself is awcetness At home, dear home

There blend the ties that atrengthen Our hearts in hours of grice. The silver links that lengthen Joy s visits when most brief, There eyes with all their splender Are seen to the heart,
And glances gay or tender
Fresh elequence impart
Then dost thou sigh for pleasure, Oh! do not widely roam, But seek that hidden treasure At home, dear home

Does pure religion chain thee Far more than aught below \* Would'st thou that she should arm thee Against the hour of wee?
Think not she dwelleth only
In temples built for prayer, For home itself is lonely Unless her smiles be there. The bigot blindly roam, If worshipless her altar At home, dear home!

Love over it presideth. With meek and watchful awe, Its daily service guideth,
And shows its perfect law.
If, then, thy faith shall fail thee,
If there no shine be found, What can the prayers avail thee With kneeling crowds around. Go, leave the gift unoffered Beneath religion's dome, And be ber heat fruits proffered At home, dear home

Instead of gratifying a vicious taste for slang stories, would it not be letter to try to refine the taste and clovate the minds of our young people by publishing short pieces, either of poetry or prose, which may exert a helity tendency in that direction? This is just where young people, both in town and country, are most generally deficient at the present day.

#### Rumorous.

An Irishman with a heavy bundle on his shoul der, riding on the front of a horse-car, was asked why he did not set his bundle on the platform He replied.—"Be jabers, the horses have enough to drag me. I'll carry the bundle."

An excellent old deacon, who, having won a fine turkey at a charity grab-bag ratile, didn't like to tell his severe ortholox wife how he came by it he quietly remarked as he handed her the fowl that the "Shakers" gave it to him.

"What do they always put D. C. after Washington for?" asked Mrs. Quilpof Mr Q. "Why, my dear, don't you know that Washington was the Daddy of his Country?" said Quilp, with a snicker.

"Do you think it would be safe for me to cross "No you think it would be said for me to cross this pasture?" asked a man the other day, "Well," answered one of the maids of the farm, "the old bull doesn't like red very much; but if you will chalk your nose I think he won't attack

you."
"What object do you now see?" asked the spiritualist. The young lady, quite a novice, it will be seen, blushed, he sitated for a few moments, and then replied. "It appears like a donkey, sir; is it your shallow."

Mr. Partington when she heard the mounts.

is it your shadow."
Mrs. Partington, which sho heard the minister say there would be a nave in the new church, observed that she knew well who the party was. We didn't see anybody on New Year's that we could conscientiously call drunk, but we observed one fellow who had his shadow backed up against an alloy gate, I olding it therewith his finger shoved through a knot-hole and talking it to death with

through a knot-note and calking it to death with uncompromising gravity.

When a man detects a missing button after getting on a clean shirt, no one in the house is aware of the fact. He takes off the shirt and puts on

of the fact. He takes off the shirt and puts on another, quietly smiling all the while. Ho never noter speaks of it to a soil.

A youthful clergyman who recently went forth to enlighten the ignorant, while dealing with the parable of the produgal son, was anxious to show how dearly the parent loved his child. Drawing himself together, and putting on his most soler look, he dilated on the killing of the fatted call. The climax was as follows: "I shouldn't woulder if the father had kent that calf for years, awating if the father had kept that call for years, awaiting the return of his son

At a combination of mass and millinery held a short time since in a litualistic parish church not a hundred miles from Newmarket, an old woman put quite a new construction upon a certain feature of the service. The squire, who is a staunch supof the service. of the service. The squire, who is a staunch supporter of the parson, went round in a surplice, like a dutiful acolyte, collecting offerings in the usual High Church "lag," What followed was thus described by the old lady to a friend "I seed our squoire with his night-shirt over his coat gon' round to all the folks with a lag in his hand, and at last he come'd to me, and I looked into the lagsaid saw it wur full o' money. Squoire turns his head away, so I pops my hand in and takes out half a crown, but afore I could say 'Thankee' himseld on I was so took a back I never thought o' trying for more, but next time, please goodness, if I'm spared, I il have a try for five shillin'."

We beg to draw attention to the advertise ment of Messes. A & S. Nontheimer, whose branch establishment in this city is under the able management of Dr. C. A. Sippi Their store is superbly fitted up, and their stock of musical instruments is the largest and most varied in the city, and comprises specimens of all such as are at their head quarters, Toronto, and can be obtained here at prices as low as there, and, for eash, lower than any other house in

#### Commercial.

#### London Markets.

London, Mar. 13, 1876. Genia.

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Eggs, per dozen. Eggs, retail. Keg Butter Roll Butter, retail Roll Butter, retail Roll Butter, retail Roll Butter Cheose, factory Fallow Tallow, rough Land, per lb. Hay Straw, per foad Clover Seed Fleece Wool Potatoes, per bag Onions 4 ordwood, dry Cordwood, green Lamb, per lb Beef, per 100 los Mutton, por lb Veal Dressed Hogs Hules Sheep Skins Lamb Skins, green		50	to to	10
Sheep Skins Lamli Skins, Calf Skins, green Calf Skins, dry, per tkins		50 9 12	to to	10 18
Lumi Skins, Calf Skins, green Calf Skins, dry, per ckins Hides, No. 1		50 9 12 4	to to to	10 18 5
Lamb Skins. Calf Skins, green Galf Skins, dry, per ekins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2		50 9 12 4 4	to to to to	10 18 5
Lamb Skins, Calf Skins, green Calf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2 Fruit.		50 9 12 4 4	to to to to	10 18 5
Lamis Skins, Calf Skins, green Galf Skins, dry, per ekins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit. Apples, nor have		50 9 12 4 4	to to to to	20 18 5 4
Valf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit. Apples, per bag.		12 4 4 75	to to to	10 18 5 4
Vialf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit. Apples, per bag		12 4 4 75	to to to	18 5 4 90
Vialf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit. Apples, per bag	Ŀĸ	12 4 4 75 ice	to to to	18 5 4 90
Vall Skins, dry, per ekins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit. Apples, per bag  WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Patent Process. XXX	1-16 3	12 4 4 75 10E 75	to to to	18 5 4 90 4 00
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Valf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit. Apples, per bag.  WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Patent Process, XNX Fall Wheat Flour. Mixed do	1:16 3 3 2	12 4 75 10E 75 00 75	to to to to to to	185 4 80 825 4 825 8 836
Valf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit. Apples, per bag.  WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Patent Process, XNX Fall Wheat Flour. Mixed do	1:16 3 3 2	12 4 75 10E 75 00	to to to to to to	185 4 80 825 3 80 33 80
Valf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2	116 3 3 2 2	12 4 4 75 10E 75 00 75 60	10 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1954 & 8388 4388
Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit.  Apples, per bag.  WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Patent Process, XXX Fall Wheat Flour Mixed do.  Spring Wheat Flour Bran, per ton.	10 3 3 2 2 10	12 4 4 75 10E 75 00 75 60	10 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	185 4 8 825 85 75 8 14 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 1
Valí Skins, dry, per ekins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit. Apples, per bag.  WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Patent Process, XXX Fall Wheat Flour Mixed do Spring Wheat Flour Bran, per ton Short, coarso, per ton	196 3 3 2 2 10 12	12 4 4 75 10E 75 00 75 00 00	este se sessesse	18 5 4 8 825 875 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Valf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2	FR 33 2 2 10 12 18	12 4 4 75 EE 750 750 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	to a to to to to to to	1854 & 8180758 & 8280758 & 8280758 & 8280758 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 &
Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit.  Apples, per bag.  WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Patent Process, XXX Fall Wheat Flour. Mixed do Spring Wheat Flour Bran, per ton Shorts, coarse, per ton Shorts, fine, per ton Oatmeal, per 100	PR 33022012182	12 4 4 75 EE 750 750 000 000 75	to a to the to the to the to	1854 8 855858888 433658888 433658888
Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2  Fruit.  Apples, per bag.  WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Patent Process, XXX Fall Wheat Flour. Mixed do Spring Wheat Flour Bran, per ton Shorts, coarse, per ton Shorts, fine, per ton Oatmeal, per 100	FR 33 2 2 10 12 18	12 4 4 75 EE 750 750 000 000 75	to a to the to the to the to	1854 & 8180758 & 8280758 & 8280758 & 8280758 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 & 82808 &
Valf Skins, dry, per tkins Hides, No. 1 Hides, No. 2	PR 33022012182	12 4 4 75 EE 750 750 000 000 75	to a to to to to to to	1854 8 855858888 433658888 433658888

#### CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Mar. 11.-Flour dull and unchanged Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 spring, 981 c to 987c, spot; 991 to 991c, April; 81.031 to 51.032 May; No. 2 do., 531c, to 81c., rejected,

Corn firm, fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 437c. to 44c, apot, 437c. bid April, 467c. May.

Oats Nominally unchanged.

Barley quiet and unchanged. Ryo steady and firm

Dressed hogs: demand light, holders firm, at \$9

Fork steady and firm, at \$22.25 spot; \$22.474 to \$22.50 May.

Lard generally unchanged, sales at \$13.25 spot; \$13.625 May.

S13 625 May.

Bulk meats dull and a shado lower; shoulders Sc; clear rib and clear sides 12c, to 125c.

Whiskey, \$1.05

Receipts — Flour, 0,000 bbls; wheat, 000 bush., corn, 40,000 bush., oats, 21,060; barley, 4,000 bush.; rye, 400 bush.

Shipments — Flour, 7,000 bbls, wheat, 14,000 bush.; corn, 40,000 bush.; oats, 9,000 bush, barley, 4,000 bush., ryc, 800 bush.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Mar. 13.-There were in to day about 100 bushels of wheat, at \$1 to \$1.03 for white, 99c, for treadwell, and 98c, for spring; and 200 bushels of peas at 70c. Hay sold at \$12 to \$18. No straw offering. Fork was unchanged, worth \$8.50 to \$8.75. Choice butter was scarce and tirm, but there is an abundance of ordinary coming in, for which piness are easier. Pound rolls range from 20c. to 25c. Eggs are plentiful for the season, and naw faid are bought at 16c. to 17c. by the

Wheat, fall, per bush	\$0	99	to	1	03
Wheat suring, do	. 0	00	to	-0	98
Barley. do	. 0	CO	to	0	78
Oats. do	0	00	to	Ō	35
Rarley, do	. 0	70	to	0	71
Rye. do	0	Gu	to	Ô	00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	. 8	50	to	8	75
Beef, hind quarters	G	-00	to	7	Ò
Becf. fore quarters	. 3	50	to	- 5	ÕÕ.
Mutton, by carcass	. 8	00	to	9	Õ
Chickens, per pair	0	50	to	Ü	00
Unickens, per pair	. 0	50	to	Ō	75
Geese, cach	. Ú	CO	ŧO	Ō	90
Geese, each Turkey	0	70	to	i	<b>20</b>
Rofter lla rolle.	. 0	23	to	Ω	23
Butter, large rolls	. 0	21	ŧΛ	Ω	21
Butter, tub dairy	0	20	to	0	22
liggs, fresh, per doz	0	16	to	Ō	17
Butter, tub dairy Figgs, fresh, per don Figgs, packed Apples, per bbl.	. Ó	17	to	Ō	19
Amles, per bbl	1	50	to	2	25
l'otatous, Der Dusti	, v	7.,	w	v	50
	^	93	to	ì	Õ
Tomatoos, do	0	00	to	0	no
Turnire, do	0	172	to	O	25
Carrots, do .	0	00	to		00
Onions, do Tomatocs, do Turnirs, do Carrots, do	0	00	to	Ō	Ö
Parenips, do	0	00	to	Ó	0.1
Cabbage, per doz	0	40	to	0	00
llam.	1.7	m	**	10	

#### Sale and Purchase Column.

Any of our subscribers having stock, seeds or other produce, to sell, or who want to parchase such, will please write to us, giving full partienlars Regular advertisers will be noticed here free-to others, in cents.

Richard Gibson, London, Ont., 9 thorough-bred shorthern bulls, different ages, best straus in the country, some from 22nd Duke of Andue Easy terms Full pedigrees.

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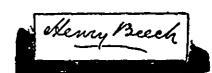
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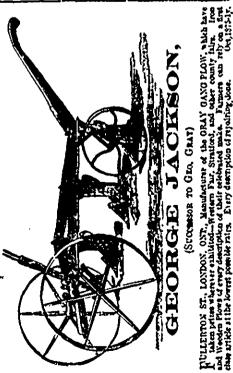
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