



PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

—OF THE—

DOMINION GRANGE,

—OF THE—

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

—HELD AT—

London, February 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th, 1891.



BLENHEIM, ONT.:
THE NEWS PRINTING OFFICE.

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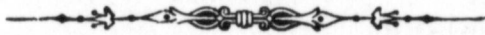
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OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

<i>Worthy Master</i>	BRO. HY. GLENDINNING.....	Manilla
“ <i>Overseer</i>	“ JAS. K. LITTLE.....	Lambeth
“ <i>Secretary</i>	“ R. WILKIE.....	Blenheim
“ <i>Treasurer</i>	“ GEORGE HOOD.....	Sunshine
“ <i>Lecturer</i>	“ S. P. BROWN.....	Whitby
“ <i>Chaplain</i>	“ GEO. LETHBRIDGE.....	Glencoe
“ <i>Steward</i>	“ JAS. S. KEOCH.....	Corunna
“ <i>Ass't Steward</i>	“ JOHN CUMING....	Londesborough
“ <i>Gate-Keeper</i> ..	“ JAS. P. PALMER...	Fenelon Falls
“ <i>Ceres</i>	SISTER CUMING.....	Londesborough
“ <i>Pomona</i>	“ LINDSAY.....	St. Thomas
“ <i>Flora</i>	“ KAISER.....	Raper
“ <i>Lady Steward</i>	“ LETHBRIDGE.....	Glencoe

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BRO. JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
“ PETER HEPINSTALL.....	Fordwich

AUDITORS.

BRO. J. M. KAISER.....	Raper
“ ROBERT CURRIE.....	Wingham

Jan. 1893

DOMINION GRANGE.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FIRST DAY.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, London, February 10, 1891.

The Worthy Master, Bro. Hy. Glendinning, took the chair at two o'clock, and opened Dominion Grange in form.

On calling the roll the following answered to their names and took their places:

<i>Worthy Master</i>	BRO. HY. GLENDINNING.
“ <i>Overseer</i>	“ JAS. K. LITTLE.
“ <i>Secretary</i>	“ ROBT. WILKIE, <i>Acting</i>
“ <i>Treasurer</i>	“ GEORGE HOOD.
“ <i>Chaplain</i>	“ J. W. MENCKE.
“ <i>Steward</i>	“ A. M. HUNT.
“ <i>Gate-Keeper</i>	“ JAS. P. PALMER.
<i>Lady Steward</i>	SISTER LETHBRIDGE.

<i>Executive Committee</i>	BRO. R. WILKIE.
“	“ P. HEPINSTALL.

<i>Auditors</i>	BRO. J. M. KAISER.
“	“ JAS. MURESON.

The Worthy Master appointed the following officers *pro tem*:

<i>Lecturer</i>	BRO. JAMES SKEOCH.
<i>Assistant Steward</i>	“ JOHN CUMING.
<i>Ceres</i>	SISTER CUMING.
<i>Pomona</i>	“ PHILP.
<i>Flora</i>	“ LINDSAY.

Moved by Bro. Geo. Hood, seconded by Bro. J. M. Kaiser,—
That the minutes of 1890 as printed be accepted and confirmed.—
Carried.

The Worthy Master appointed as Committee on Credentials:

BRO. E. B. TOLE.
“ P. HEPINSTALL.
“ A. M. HUNT.

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The Worthy Master appointed as a Committee to strike the Committees :

BRO. JABEL ROBINSON.

“ ROBERT CURRIE.

“ GEORGE HOOD.

“ GEORGE LETHBRIDGE.

“ HUGH REID.

The Worthy Master then delivered his address as follows :

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

PATRONS,—As members of Dominion Grange and Representatives of Division and Subordinate Granges constituting our Order, we have met for the Sixteenth time in Annual Session in the Forest City, where Dominion Grange was organized on the second day of June, 1874. I welcome you and solicit your assistance in our deliberations for the advancement of our noble Order and calling.

From an agriculturist's standpoint it cannot be said that upon the whole farming has been a financial success during the past year. In the sections of the Province of Ontario where spring wheat is principally grown the crop has been poor, with the price not sufficiently high to pay the farmer for his labor. The barley crop was also below the average, and the detrimental effects of the increased American tariff under the McKinley Bill has reduced the price to such an extent that it is not likely to be profitable to continue the cultivation of the six rowed varieties that are used by the American maltster ; the increased tariff is also a severe blow to the horse and egg trade of our country. However much we may regret the shutting out of our products from the American market, that is

NO REASON WHY WE SHOULD SIT DOWN AND LAMENT

the loss without trying to better our condition. To the progressive Canadian farmer the American tariff will make him look about for other markets. The cattle trade with Britain, that has been found so profitable of late years, is in no way restricted, and a market can be found there for all the good beef that Canadian farmers can produce.

The cheese industry is also one that has been found to pay well. Large sections of the country that have few or no factories would find it profitable to turn their attention to the manufacture of a first-class article of cheese. The manufacture of butter is also one that presents itself to the farmer but it must be conducted on the same principles as the cheese making to secure a uniform grade of good butter, which will command the top price in the foreign markets. I am pleased to see that the Dominion and

Ontario Governments are assisting in that direction, and trust that their efforts may be crowned with success.

The thanks of the farmers are due the Dominion Government for their effort in trying to introduce the two-rowed varieties of barley, such as are used by the British maltster, and I trust that we may be able to produce an article that will meet the requirements of the British trade.

LEGISLATION.

From time to time at our annual meetings matters of legislation of great importance have been discussed by you, and the results laid before the Governments at Ottawa and Toronto with gratifying success, but much remains to be done. Our assessment laws press heavily upon the farmer, as his property is visible, while that of the wealthy capitalists is largely invisible, and at the most only the income over and above \$400 of the money lender is assessable. This is an opportune time for you to give this matter your careful consideration. The manufacturers of our country are highly protected in all they produce, and will doubtless continue to make every effort to maintain their position. While another class of the community, found chiefly in the towns and cities, advocate what is known as the Henry George or single tax theory, which would remove all import duties and the tax from the palace of the millionaire and place it upon the land alone. This is a question for your careful attention as the farmers are the largest land owners of our country, and their wealth lies principally therein.

EDUCATION.

This is a question that should receive your careful consideration. About one in thirty of the pupils that attend the Public school ever reach the High School, and about one in one hundred and fifty the college. About ninety per cent. of the children of our country finish their education in the Public or Common school. Nothing could show more clearly the importance of these schools in the educational system of our country, or better demonstrate the necessity of increasing their proficiency, and the comprehensiveness of the branches of learning taught in them. I am pleased to say that in the Province of Ontario we have an admirable school system, but in some respects needs amending. I wish to call your attention to the unequal size and assessments of rural sections in the various townships. This often is a great grievance, sometimes children having to go two or three miles to the school in the section to which their property belongs, while there may be another school within a mile from where they live, which they cannot attend without paying extra taxes. This is a state of affairs that has grown up with our country, school houses

having been built in central places amongst a few settlers, which gave them the needed accommodation at the time, but ill suited to the wants of the whole community when the townships became cleared and settled. This difficulty could be smoothed out to a considerable extent if about two-thirds of an average salary for each teacher in the township were levied upon the whole municipality, and giving parents the privilege to send their children to the nearest school. This would still retain the present local school board system which appears to be prized so highly by the people of the rural districts.

I am pleased to call your attention to the continued prosperity of the Agricultural College, at Guelph, as an institution of learning, where our young men have an opportunity to fit themselves for the responsible profession of a farmer. I say profession for every day it is more apparent, as the natural fertility of the soil is lessened by the severe strain that it has been subjected to in the past by continual grain growing, that it requires men of thought, judgment and deep research to manage the farms and improve their productive qualities so as to make their working profitable, and compete with other and newer countries in the markets of the world. While on this subject permit me to say that as many of the farmers of our country have not had the opportunity of attending an Agricultural College, the Grange, where it is properly conducted in conformity with its "Declaration of Principles" supplies to them a long felt want, where the valuable lessons of the farm and household can be reviewed, familiarized and made useful and practical; where men and women can accustom themselves to public reading, reciting and speaking; where valuable knowledge can be received and imparted by lectures, essays and discussions, and in the exchange of views upon important questions.

I regret that we have not been in a position lately to send a delegate to our parent body, the National Grange of the United States, but hope that the time is not far distant, so that Dominion Grange may be able to send a representative to extend the fraternal hand of friendship and brotherly love.

Patrons, I will not trespass further upon your time. My official relations as Master of Dominion Grange will close during this session, and as I return to you the gavel I desire to express my sincere thanks to you for the honor and the many expressions of your fraternal courtesy and regard. I shall ever carry with me the kindest and most fraternal feelings towards the officers and members of Dominion Grange, as well as the members of our Order throughout the Dominion.

HY. GLENDINNING.

Moved by Bro. Tole, seconded by Bro. Robinson,—That the address of the Worthy Master be referred to the Committee on Officer's Reports.—*Carried.*

The Worthy Master called upon Bro. S. P. Brown, who came forward and read a paper, entitled "The Power of Thought," which was received by the meeting with marked approbation.

The Committee on Credentials made their report No. 1, as follows:

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS,—

We find credentials from the following members :

NUMBER.	GRANGE.	DELEGATE.	ADDRESS.
200.....	Burlington	WM. HOPKINS.....	Burlington
357.....	Canfield	CHARLES WALKER.....	Canfield
248.....	Nanticok	J. W. MENCKE..49 Ulster St.,	Toronto
255.....	Rose of the West.	A. MCINTYRE.....	Lawrence
600.....	Ulster	ROBERT CURRIE.....	Wingham
911.....	Fair Play	NEIL LECKIE.....	Sarnia
390.....	Kinsale	W. F. ROGERS.....	Kinsale
869.....	Camden	THOMAS LASHBROOK.....	Croton
260.....	Gordon	DANIEL MCPHAIL.....	Dutton
361.....	Sydenham	MALCOLM FISHER.....	Brook
45.....	Lake Simcoe	JAMES A. LEE.....	Nantye
23.....	Protection	THOMAS BROWN.....	Corunna
581.....	Rosedale	JAS. P. PALMER.....	Fenelon Falls
166.....	Applegrove	JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
543.....	Spring	PETER HEPINSTALL.....	Fordwich
253.....	Victoria	E. B. TOLE.....	Blenheim
935.....	Stanley Sun	D. MCTAVISH.....	Clinton
599.....	Maitland	JAMES FALLIS.....	Newbridge
132.....	Arkona	A. BACKHOUSE.....	Arkona
108.....	Union	S. P. BROWN.....	Whitby
188.....	Battle Hill	WM. WEBSTER.....	Strathburn
100.....	Farmers' Wreath	DAVID AGNEW.....	Lucknow
16.....	Delaware	J. M. KAISER.....	Raper
		MRS. KAISER.....	Raper
405.....	Manilla	HY. GLENDINNING.....	Mannilla
364.....	Hawthorn	HUGH REED.....	Annan
511.....	Morris Centre	GEORGE HOOD.....	Sunshine
899.....	Selma	LYMAN HENRY.....	Sombra
385.....	Banda	THOMAS PORTER.....	Banda
77.....	Forest Rose	WM. PRANGLIN.....	St. Thomas
32.....	Mutual	JAMES K. LITTLE.....	Lambeth
363.....	Hullett	JOHN CUMING.....	Londesborough
		W. CUMING... ..	Londesborough
582.....	Farmers' Friend	C. J. NESBITT.....	

NUMBER.	GRANGE.	DELEGATE.	ADDRESS.
658.....	Albion.....	JOHN MITCHELL.....	Glencoe
156.....	Alliance.....	RICHARD COAD.....	Strathburn
141	Knock.....	WILLIAM R. HUNTER.....	Vine
DELEGATES FROM DIVISION GRANGES.			
1.....	London.....	WILLIAM BAKER	Littlewood
5.....	West Lambton.	JAMES SKEOCH.....	Corunna
11.....	Kent.....	R. WILKIE.....	Blenheim
17.....	West Middlesex.	GEORGE LETHBRIDGE.....	Glencoe
		MRS. LETHBRIDGE.....	Glencoe
18.....	Elgin.....	JAMES A. GLENN.....	Glanworth
21.....	Belmore.....	S. STOCKTON.....	Redgrave
32.....	North Bruce....	JAMES SMELLIE.....	Chesley

Moved by Bro. E. B. Tole, seconded by Bro. Wm. Webster,—
That the report of the Committee on Credentials be received and
adopted.—*Carried.*

The Committee to strike Committees reported :

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS :

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following report as
the respective Committees :

On Officers' Reports.

Bros. Robert Currie, Wm. Pranglin, Wm. Webster.

On Press.

Bros. James K. Little, Hugh Reid, S. P. Brown.

On Legislation.

Bros. Hy. Glendinning, Jas. Smellie, A. Backhouse, Chas.
Walker, J. Robinson, R. Wilkie, R. Currie, E. B. Tole, Geo. Leth-
bridge, Jas. Glenn, R. Coad.

On Education.

Bros. Geo. Hood, Malcolm Fisher, Thos. Brown, Jas. Skeoch,
J. M. Kaiser, Jas. K. Little.

On Finance.

Bros. Geo. Hood, Jas. Mureson.

Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

Bros. P. Hepinstall, D. Agnew, J. H. Lee, Wm. Hopkins, H.
Reid.

Committee on Agriculture.

Bros. John Cuming, Thos. Porter, A. McIntyre, D. McPhail,
Thos. Lashbrook, L. Henry, N. Leckie.

On Good of the Order.

Bros. J. W. Mencke, Wm. Webster, S. P. Brown, Jas. Skeoch,
Wm. Baker, Wm. Pranglin, Sisters Lethbridge, Cuming, Philp.

Committee on Combines and Monopolies.

Bros. Richard Coad, John Mitchell, Jas. Follis, D. M. McTavish, Jas. P. Palmer, J. M. Kaiser, D. Brock, Jas. A. Glenn, Alex. McIntyre.

Committee on Kindred Societies.

Bros. P. Hepinstall, Wm. Hopkins, W. J. Rogers, Jas. A. Lee, A. Backhouse, Jas. Smellie, W. R. Hunter.

Committee on Officers' Salaries.

Bros. John Cuming, Thomas Porter, S. P. Brown.

Moved by Bro. George Hood, seconded by Bro. James Follis, --That this Grange do now adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning; that there be no evening session to allow the Committees an opportunity to work.—*Carried.*

 SECOND DAY.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, London, Feb. 11, 1891.

MORNING SESSION.

The Worthy Master took the chair at 9 o'clock and opened the Grange.

The minutes of yesterday were read, and upon motion, adopted.

Moved by Bro. Smellie, seconded by Bro. Robinson—That we hope the Minister of Education will find a way to introduce a moral class book into our public schools.—*Lost.*

Moved by Bro. Hood, seconded by Bro. Skeoch,—That no member be allowed to speak more than once on the same subject nor to occupy more than five minutes, without permission from the Worthy Master.—*Carried.*

Moved by Bro. Cuming, seconded by Bro. Backhouse,—That Art. 4, Section 4 of the Constitution of Dominion Grange be strictly enforced at this meeting.—*Carried.*

Bro. Wilkie read the report of the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To Dominion Grange:

PATRONS,—Your Executive Committee beg to report that since the last meeting of Dominion Grange they have had three meetings.

They met in Toronto on the fifth of March to revise the pro-

ceedings and prepare a memorial as instructed by resolution.

An interview was sought and obtained with the Hon. the Attorney-General and the Government of Ontario, and a memorial presented to them, asking;

That the Municipal Act be amended to provide for a reduction of the number of members to County Councils in the manner decided upon by the meeting of Dominion Grange;

That Township Councils be empowered to grant permission to persons planting hedges along the highways to erect and maintain fences for their protection for a period not exceeding six years;

That the Act to provide for imposing a tax upon dogs be amended in the manner decided upon by the meeting of Dominion Grange;

That the Public Schools Law be amended in the manner decided upon by the Grange;

And also calling attention to the action taken by the Millers' Association respecting the exchange of wheat for flour with the farmers.

The following petition was also drafted and sent to the Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa:

"Whereas failures do occur from time to time amongst our chartered banks, which occasion loss and impair the public confidence in our monetary system, therefore we would urge upon your Honorable Body to take the issue of the currency into your own hands and become responsible therefor, which would make our paper money good anywhere throughout the Dominion.

"Also that in consideration of the high price of binding twine in this country, that this article of vital importance to the farmer be placed upon the free list."

A circular was also sketched and afterwards finished and printed by the Worthy Secretary, embodying the questions sent out; also setting forth the liability of members for back dues who had left their Granges in an irregular manner, and advising the resuscitation of dormant Granges, where such was possible, otherwise advising them to send in their seals, charters and books as soon as possible to secretaries of Division Grange, and where no Division Grange was in existence, to send them to the Secretary of Dominion Grange.

A meeting for the purpose of considering various matters of interest which had accumulated, and were believed to demand their attention, was held in Toronto September 16th. It was thought a good deal of information could be gathered from members of the Order who would be in Toronto at that time.

A circular was sketched calling attention to the necessity of reviving activity in Grange interests, and again calling attention

to the questions which had been sent out for discussions, and requesting that answers be sent in in time for the annual meeting. The question of making some provision for an organ for our Order was a matter which required our attention. The Committee called to see Mr. Blackett Robinson, who it was understood was preparing to publish an agricultural weekly, and who had always professed a disposition to do anything he reasonably could for our Order, but we did not find him at home.

Subsequently Bro. Copeland arranged for the publication of a paper which was to be devoted to agriculture and the Grange interests. The Grange department to be edited by the Grange, and the Grange to have half of the proceeds and no risk, on condition that they furnish one thousand subscribers.

This is a matter worthy of the consideration of this meeting. The matter was brought before the Granges in a circular sent out in October, but the response was not such that the Executive thought they would be warranted in closing with what they considered a liberal offer.

A number of members were desirous of receiving the higher degrees, and have for some time been pressing to have them conferred. There being some expense connected with this the Committee decided to have the degrees conferred and follow the usage of the National Grange, and make a charge of \$1.00 for each.

The Committee decided to ask a few of the members who were thought to be competent to deal with the questions, to prepare papers on certain subjects, to be read at this meeting. The advantage of this will be quite apparent, as they can have a much better chance of doing such work at home where references can be had to books and papers when necessary than can be had at this meeting.

A matter which has occupied the attention of the Committee has been the desirability of establishing in various parts of the Province small experimental farms or stations. It seems obvious that one of the most valuable branches of the Guelph Agricultural College is the experimental branch, and to those who have paid attention to the matter it is abundantly evident that a variety of grain or grass may be suited to one locality and not another; that the bulletins published at Guelph truthfully setting forth the results of experiments with certain kinds of wheat or other grains and intended for the information and advantage of the farmers may be quite misleading to farmers in other localities. We would therefore call the attention of this body to the propriety of asking the Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, to set apart a sufficient fund to establish and maintain as many branch experimental stations as in their opinion would be necessary in this Province.

The Grange has for years been asking that agriculture be

made one of the studies in rural schools. We are pleased to notice that a text book on agriculture has been prepared for the use of rural schools by Professors Mills and Shaw of the Agricultural College, and henceforth that branch, which most of farmers believe to be a necessary study to the young who were growing up to take their places on the farm, will be taught.

In the latter part of November Bro. Copeland, to the surprise of every one, gave the Executive Committee notice that he wanted to resign the secretaryship, for personal reasons, as he could not much longer attend to it. The Worthy Master called the Executive Committee together at Hespeler, which was convenient to the home of Bro. Copeland. Bro. Copeland gave very good reasons why he would not be able to discharge the duties much longer, his business in future preventing him.

Bro. R. Wilkie was asked to undertake the work and agreed to do so.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

ROBT. WILKIE,
PETER HEPINSTALL.

On motion the report was received and sent to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Moved by Bro. Lee, seconded by Bro. Agnew,—That the Grange now adjourn to meet again at 2 p. m.—*Carried.*

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, London, February 11, 1891.

The Worthy Master took the chair at two o'clock and the Grange resumed business.

Bro. Thomas Porter moved, seconded by W. R. Hunter,—That this Dominion Grange proceed to organize a Fire Insurance Company, to be known by whatever name agreed upon, to be thoroughly Grange in every particular. The annual meeting to be held either immediately before or immediately after the meeting of Dominion Grange, and at the same place.—*Lost.*

Bro. R. Wilkie was called upon to read a paper which he had prepared upon Drainage and Drainage Laws :

DRAINAGE AND DRAINAGE LAWS.

*A Paper read at Dominion Grange, in London, February, 1891,
by R. Wilkie :*

Drainage and Drainage Laws, the subject to which I ask attention for a short time, is a very large and important one to

nearly all classes, and is deserving of more consideration than is generally given to it, as both health and prosperity are often affected by it.

But it is in its relation to farmers and farming that we more especially propose to consider it at this time.

Some farms require but little or no artificial drainage, nature having made about all the provisions required for this purpose. But in much the greater number of cases she has not been so generous, but has left it to man with many difficulties to contend with.

The quantity of water which falls in snow and rain may vary in localities and seasons in this Province, but upon an average it amounts to a depth of about thirty-six inches annually.

This immense body of water is removed from the surface of the land in three different ways, namely, by flowing over the surface until it reaches the larger streams and lakes; by evaporation, and by percolation or filtering into the earth.

Accelerating the surface flow is generally the first method employed by man to remove the excess of waters from the face of the land by removing the obstacles in its way and deepening and constructing channels for its more speedy passage away.

In some places this may be done without much trouble. But in the large level tracts of country in some cases the water has to be carried many miles before reaching an outlet sufficiently large to receive it without flooding the adjoining lands. These drains receive and convey the water from thousands of acres, and are of great size, being in places forty or fifty feet wide at the top, and ten or twelve feet deep.

If nothing but the expense prevented it no farmer single-handed could afford to undertake such a work, and it would be next to impossible to get the large number interested to agree upon the amount which each should contribute towards its construction.

But here the law provides a remedy, and under its provisions large tracts of the most fertile land in Ontario have been, as it were, raised up out of the water, or what is tantamount to it, the water has been lowered around them and means provided for its escape.

And now the heaviest of crops are grown upon lands which fifty years ago lay for nine months of the year beneath the surface of stagnant waters, teeming with insects and reptiles.

Such results should not be lightly overlooked, but due weight should be given to them in considering the question we are coming to, namely Drainage Laws.

It is with a good deal of diffidence that I approach this part of the subject. It is one upon which municipal men of great ex-

perience, as well as the best legal authorities, often find themselves mistaken.

The Municipal Act, Chapter 184, last Revised Statutes of Ontario, Section 569, and following Sections; Chapter 36, R. S. O., Respecting the Expenditure of Public Money for Drainage, called the Ontario Drainage Act; Chapter 37, R. S. O., an Act respecting Municipal Debentures issued for Drainage works; Chapter 38, respecting Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage; Chapter 220, R. S. O., respecting Ditches and Watercourses, including their several amendments, are all the statutory enactments that I know of respecting drainage in Ontario.

The Ditches and Watercourses Act, Chap. 220, is a law more adapted to cases where small streams or watercourses require opening up or deepening, and where, as it is often the case, the land owner below will not do his share of the work to enable his neighbor above to get drainage.

Where the owners of lands along such drains or watercourses cannot agree respecting the opening up or deepening thereof, any owner can notify all the other owners, in writing, the notice to name a day, (giving not less than twelve clear days' notice), an hour, and place of meeting, which shall be convenient to the watercourse. If all the parties can agree on their respective portions of the work, the agreement must be reduced to writing, signed by all the parties and filed with the clerk of the municipality within four days from the signing thereof, and this instrument is binding upon all those who have signed it to fulfil the conditions therein.

But in case all cannot agree or will not sign an agreement, then any owner may file with the Clerk of the municipality a requisition naming the owners and the lands and requesting that the Municipal Engineer be sent on, and thereafter the proceedings are in his hands.

Within not less than six nor more than twelve days from the filing of the requisition the engineer must examine the premises and if requested, or if he thinks proper he can examine witnesses on oath, and if he finds the ditch or drain necessary he must within thirty days make his award, setting forth the position and course of the drain and the portion of the work to be done by each person. This award is an official document and may be used in evidence in any legal proceedings. Any one dissatisfied with the award can appeal to the County Judge, who has power on an appeal to affirm, amend or set aside the award and to award the costs as he thinks proper. The award as amended or confirmed shall be enforced as the award of the Engineer. And unless the costs as awarded are forthwith paid the municipality pays them and charges them against the lands. And in case any of the

parties neglect or refuse to perform the part of the work assigned them within the time specified in the award, the Engineer may proceed to let it to other persons, and the expense of the work and costs will become a charge against the land.

No drain can be constructed under this Act unless it be carried to a proper outlet, so that no lands shall be flooded by or through its construction, unless by consent of the owner given in writing.

Proceedings cannot be taken under this Act if the proposed work should have to pass through the lands of more than five owners, unless the consent of a majority of those interested be obtained in writing.

Or unless the Council of the Municipality shall pass a resolution approving of the scheme, after those interested have had an opportunity to be heard by the Council upon notice to that end.

Such are the principal points of the Ditches and Watercourses Act, leaving out the greater part of the details.

Chapter 38, Revised Statutes of Ontario, is an Act to enable Municipalities to borrow from the Government money to be loaned to farmers who are desirous of underdraining their farms.

This Act originated in Dominion Grange on the 17th of March, 1878. Bros. George Shirley, William Auld and William Cole were appointed a committee to consider and report upon this matter, and they reported in favor of petitioning the Ontario Parliament to set apart a fund to be loaned to farmers for the purposes of underdraining at such rate and upon such conditions as it thought proper. Subsequently a petition to that effect was laid before the Government and an Act was passed during that session.

The conditions were that a Municipality might borrow any sum not less than \$2000 nor more than \$10,000, to loan to farmers for the purpose of tile draining, upon debentures of one hundred dollars each, to be a charge against the lands of the borrower and to be paid back in twenty annual payments of eight dollars each for every hundred dollars borrowed. This payment of eight dollars annually for each hundred borrowed to extinguish the debt at the expiration of twenty years.

But in case the borrower wished to pay it off in a shorter time provisions were made for it in the Act. The drains had to be approved by an Inspector appointed by the Municipal Council for that purpose. There was a limit fixed beyond which the borrower could not go.

This Act was afterwards extended to stone or wooden drains, and the rate of payment reduced in 1887 from eight dollars per annum to \$7.60.

Chapter 37, R. S. O., called "The Municipal Drainage Act," is an Act to enable Municipalities to borrow money from the Government of Ontario for the construction of drains under the

provisions of the Municipal Act. It authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor to invest any sum not exceeding \$350,000 in Municipal Drainage Debentures.

Chapter 36, R. S. O., called "The Ontario Drainage Act," is an Act providing for the construction of drainage works under the Department of Public Works. For this purpose the amount was limited to \$200,000, and some rather extensive works undertaken a number of years ago must have reduced very much, if it did not absorb the whole sum. The money was advanced by Government upon the security of the municipality, and paid back by the lands benefitted in twenty annual payments of eight dollars on the hundred which extinguished the debt. The amount was distributed over the lands in proportion to the benefit derived from the drain, by three assessors, appointed by the municipal council, to which an appeal was to be made by parties dissatisfied with the assessment.

We now come to the law relating to Municipal Drainage, and by far the greater portion of the drainage of the large level tracts has been done under this law. No one can deny that it has been a great benefit, and yet we are sometimes in doubt whither it has been a benefit or a curse.

The law as at first understood seemed simple enough and intended to do much good. It was understood that the cost of the work should be borne by the lands benefitted, and in proportion to the benefit. This was simple common sense, and an interpretation which any disinterested person would approve of, but lawyers, and engineers, and courts, and judges have twisted and tortured and interpreted it in so many different ways that the only certainty about it is that it is both uncertain and expensive. Lawyers who have grown up among drainage suits, and a large percentage of whose business is drainage law, seem wholly at a loss to understand it, but they are making money out of it just the same.

A strong feeling is growing up amongst those who are placed under the operations of this law that some other method must be found, or some other machinery to do this work.

Like the reduction in the number of County Councillors, every body admits the necessity but as yet no satisfactory scheme has been propounded. It seems better that everyone should be compelled to dig through his own property than to be subject to this law. To be sure this would be an injustice in some cases, but cheaper by far than the justice often obtained by the law, which after all is often unjust to nearly every one.

A brief outline of this much befogged law is as follows: In case a majority of the owners of land through which the drain is wanted petition the municipal Council to that effect, the Council

may order an examination of the locality by a surveyor (commonly called "the engineer" in drainage parlance), and also plans and estimates and an assessment of the property upon which is to be levied the cost of the work, and if in their opinion it is desirable they *may* pass a by-law to provide for the construction of the work and raising the money.

This by-law is published, setting forth the report of the Engineer, and also the amount of assessment proposed to be made against the several lots and parts of lots, and appointing a day upon which the Council will sit as a Court of Revision to hear appeals against the proposed assessment. But just here let me remark that having incurred the expense of the survey and plans the Council nearly always think it desirable to proceed with the work because if it stopped there the expense could not be collected from the lands of the petitioners, but would have to be paid from the township funds.

At the Court of Revision nearly every one is found to have appealed against the assessment, and each comes forward and testifies on oath that not he but some one else should pay the assessment made against his lands. And when the Court has closed hearing appeals it generally appears from the evidence that no one has been justly assessed, and out of this jumble of contradictory evidence the council have to decide how the money is to be raised for the construction of the drain.

They having decided this, if any one is dissatisfied they can appeal from the decision of the council to the County Judge, whose decision is final, unless some point of law is raised, which is frequently the case; upon this they can carry it into the courts, and there from one court to another until they have become satisfied that the law is a poor profession for a farmer but a good one for a lawyer.

The Council have authority to raise money by the sale of debentures for the construction of drains, which is payable in annual instalments, collected in taxes spread over a number of years from the lands which the drains are said to benefit. But in many cases lands are taxed for the construction and maintainance of drains which lie miles from the drain and many feet above its level, lands which were as well drained before its construction, and which would be as well drained if it should become filled up. Certainly such lands derived no benefit from the drain, whatever be the reasons for assessing them, and which under such circumstances are compelled to pay for nothing. This is surely compelling the payment of money without an equivalent.

The drain having been constructed the next thing heard of it is that some one's hogs or cattle have been filling it up, and this perhaps before the debentures are all paid off for the first construction. Upon complaint of any one person who has been as-

sessed for the construction, that the drain is out of order, the council meet, send on the engineer to examine and report upon its condition, and if he finds that it is in need of cleaning out or improving the council *must* order it to be done. Or perhaps he finds the drain insufficient and recommends its enlargement, and perhaps from some cause there is a change in the flow of water which finds its way into the drain. Then a new survey has to be made, new levels taken, new plans and estimates. A new by-law must be published, and another court of revision, and appeals are again in order, and so on, but not to the end of the chapter, for this drainage chapter has no end; once into it always into it, for there is no way provided by which you can escape, and any man who owns land may be brought under its operation at any time, when a majority of those living along a stream or watercourse between the outlet and any given point, petition to have such stream or watercourse improved.

But the heaviest expense incident to this municipal drainage is when a drain is carried from one municipality into another, and arbitrations and law suits follow where the municipalities cannot agree about their respective shares of the expense, which is the rule rather than the exception.

There is surely reason to hope that some simpler and cheaper way will be found of accomplishing this very useful work than the means at present provided. Far too great a percentage of the costs go to engineers, arbitrators and lawyers.

The engineers have too much power and latitude, and a thoroughly organized system seems to have grown up and become legalized to enable this class of professionals to enrich themselves at the expense of the poor struggling landholder, who has been placed almost hopelessly in their power. No one man should have the power to compel the council to clean out a drain. It should in any case require a petition from taxpayers representing at least twenty-five per cent. of the amount required to do the work. This change in the law was asked by the Grange, but not granted.

As previously noticed the amount of water which falls upon the surface of the earth is removed in three different ways. First, by flowing over the surface until it reaches the large streams; secondly, by evaporation; and thirdly by percolation, or sinking into the ground.

The result of the first of these is that the surface of the land is washed and the richest of the soil is carried by the torrents from the higher lands into the flats and marshes where it cannot be recovered, or mixed with the turbid floods is carried onwards until lost in the body of the great lakes or perhaps in the ocean itself, thus not only depriving the land of much of its richest plant food but of the valuable properties which descend with the

rainfall, which might be arrested by the soil and detained for future use by the growing crops. What does not escape by the first means, or by drainage of some kind, remains standing in pools or ponds upon the surface of the ground and becomes the breeding grounds of countless myriads of insect pests, which spring forth in clouds to torment and prey upon both man and beast; or spread miasma and the germs of disease broadcast over the country, carrying misery and death to many a home, until removed by the second means, namely evaporation, or the third, percolation, or sinking into the earth, where the excess of moisture renders the land cold and sour, destroying or retarding the vigorous and healthy production of vegetable growth, and delaying agricultural operations until late in the season, the evil results of which are so well known to every farmer.

We know that a week in the ripening of a crop often makes all the difference between success and failure, between profit and loss, when the crop is struck with rust or shrivelled by a few days' excessive heat, or perhaps caught by an early frost.

It requires but a few such losses to amount to a sum sufficient to thoroughly underdrain the land, which to a great extent obviates all such risks and proves a permanent advantage in many ways.

And this brings us to the question of underdrainage which is one of great importance to most of farmers in Ontario. Professor Stephens says, in his treatise on underdrainage, "Where the soil is shallowest it is injured by the stagnant water remaining constantly beneath it; and where deepest it is injured by the chilly exhalations arising from the water below. The direct injury done to soil by stagnant waters may be estimated by these effects: Manure, whether putrescent or caustic, imparts no fertility to it; the plow and harrow and even the roller cannot pulverise it into fine mould. The new grass contains little nourishment for live stock, and in old the finer sorts disappear and are succeeded by coarse sub-aquatic plants. The stock never receive a hearty meal of grass, hay or straw, being always hungry and dissatisfied, and of course in low condition. Trees acquire a hard bark and stiffened branches, and become a prey to parasite plants. The roads are constantly soft, and become rutted. The air always damp and chilly, from early autumn to late spring the hoar frost meets the face like a damp cloth. * * In summer mosquitoes, green flies, gnats, midges and gad flies torment both man and beast from morning to night. * * These are no exaggerated statements but such as I have observed in hill, valley and plain." Further he says of underdrainage, "It makes sour land sweet and productive; heavy land light and tractable to work, and the pecuniary effects are not less remarkable than

the physical benefits." And he goes on to show the advantages by giving the proceeds of certain lands before and after underdrainage, showing the great advantage of drainage from a pecuniary point.

But the length this paper has already reached must prevent anything but the most hasty glance at the subject.

The cost of underdrainage is what stands in the way of its general adoption, and this must vary in different localities.

Thorough underdrainage consists in putting in a sufficient number of underdrains to carry off the water as fast as it can filter into them from every part of the surface. The expense of this depends upon various circumstances. The price of tile, where it is used; the nature of the soil to be drained; the distance apart and depths of the drains, and the cost of the labor. And here let me say that none but a careful man who understands properly how to take out the bottom of a drain should be employed for this purpose, for if this part of the work is not carefully and properly done the money expended on the work is wasted.

Experiments made in Britain some years ago seemed to prove that the depths of the drains had much to do with the efficiency of the drainage. A field was drained the soil and sub-soil of which did not perceptibly differ throughout, one half, being six acres, was drained three feet deep, the drains being fifteen feet apart: the other half was drained three and a-half feet deep and thirty feet apart. These drains discharged into two separate main drains; at the mouth of these main drains self-registering metres were placed, which remained from June to the following April, when it was found the six acres drained three feet deep and fifteen feet apart had discharged 35,711 gallons per acre, while the six acres which was drained three and a-half feet deep and thirty feet apart had discharged 46,510 gallons per acre. Showing that half the number of drains put down six inches deeper discharged 10,799 gallons more per acre. The portion of the field which discharged the most water produced the most grain, and the other produced the most straw.

The same authority relates a circumstance of a very peculiar nature which happened in Fifeshire, Scotland. A farmer had a 16 acre field which he intended to drain, the soil being wet and cold, but he was induced to sink a shaft near the centre of the field with the expectation of finding coal. He had some trouble in sinking the shaft and eventually had to abandon it, but he found thereafter the field did not require draining; the shaft had accomplished that. He constructed a deep drain from the abandoned shaft, from which a stream of water flowed continually and seemed to effectually drain the whole field.

I was much interested some years ago with some letters from a farmer which were published in an agricultural paper I was

taking at that time. He was a native of that part of Scotland called the Lothians, and came to the State of New York comparatively poor, but a man of energy and shrewd observation. He became a recognized authority on matters of practical farming, and particularly underdrainage. His advice and opinions were much sought, and so numerous were enquirers that he could not find time to answer them all, and he adopted the plan of writing letters in a general way to the *Genessee Farmer and Country Gentleman*.

Mr. Johnson, for that was his name, was strongly impressed with the benefits of underdrainage in Scotland, and when he came to America he settled upon an old exhausted farm which had ruined several previous occupants. The neighbors expressed much sympathy with the poor immigrant and predicted that he would soon go the way the others had gone. But Mr. Johnson was made of different stuff, his methods were different and different results followed. He found the land was foul, stiff and sour. He commenced by summer fallowing. No tile being made in this country he imported a quantity from Scotland as soon as he could. The result was so encouraging that he induced a man who understood the work to commence the manufacture of tile near him, and this was probably the first tile manufactured in America. His neighbors seeing his success began to follow his example, and tile kilns were started in various localities, and the poor immigrant who had been the object of so much sympathy for settling on the old exhausted farm became an example and authority particularly on matters of underdrainage far beyond the bounds of his own state. And the poor old exhausted farm became celebrated for its productiveness under his enlightened management, and his success may in some degree be an example to us.

The depth of drains and distances between must to some extent depend upon the soil and sub-soil. In stiff tenacious soils some have doubted the advantage of tile underdraining, and it is necessary to put the drains closer together and therefore they need not be so deep. But the tendency in this country is to make them too shallow, and no doubt much of the advantage of underdrains is lost by this practice. Mr. Mechi put his drains in strong clay four feet deep and forty feet apart, and in more porous soils from six to seven feet deep and seventy to ninety feet apart, and claimed to drain his land satisfactorily. But in this country it is doubtful if any drains are put in to the depth of six feet, unless it be a cutting through some high ground for the purpose of getting an outlet, and in some kinds of soil such a depth would be of no advantage. The general depth of drains in this country is from thirty inches to four feet, and seldom more, unless through a knoll or rise of ground. Thirty inches is not deep enough unless

it be in some exceptional cases, such as a very stiff tenacious clay, where it is possible it might be more suitable than deeper drainage. The distance between the drains must depend upon the nature of the soil and the depths of the drains, for the deeper the drains the further they will draw the water, unless there be some condition of the sub-soil to prevent it.

The cost of underdrainage, and the scarcity of tile and skilled drainers prevents many people from attempting it, but those who do generally continue it, for the benefits are immediately felt. Cases are numerous where the cost has been repaid by the first crop after drainage; but this cannot be taken as the rule, for the best effects of underdrains are not felt at first, but as time goes on the water seems to form channels and find its way to them from greater distances.

The more thoroughly land can be underdrained the better, but if the work cannot be thoroughly done let it be partially done, for it is a work which need not be complete before it becomes useful. Let no one be deterred from commencing because he feels unable to finish the job, because if there is a proper outlet for the water every rod of drain which is properly put in is a complete work as far as it goes; its work will be done, and its benefits felt quite independent of its further extension, which may be done whenever it is convenient. If the whole field can be completed at once so much the better, but if this be too expensive, commence by putting in a drain or two where they are most needed, say along some hollow or small run where a plow furrow is generally made, this will save that annoyance and trouble in future and make this the driest part of the field and fit it for cultivation as soon as any other portion of the field. If there are any springy places put a few drains in them and make them dry and sweet and they will be the best parts of the farm thereafter. But in commencing to put in drains through the hollows and runs be sure to make them large enough, not only to carry the water which would naturally come down that run, but to carry all the water which it may afterwards be found necessary to bring into them. Branch drains may then be brought into them at any time, and by degrees the work may be extended until the whole is perfectly underdrained. If the work is properly done with good tile it is a permanent work, and will improve with age, unless choked with extraneous matter, and unlike open drains will never have to be done again. The writer once saw an eight inch tile which had become completely filled for several rods with a fibrous growth from the roots of a willow tree in thirteen months from the time the tile was laid, which proves very conclusively that underdrains should not be laid within reach of the roots of trees.

Moved by Bro. Robinson, seconded by Bro. Lethbridge,—That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Bro. Wilkie for the able and exhaustive paper upon Drainage and Drainage Laws.—*Carried.*

Moved by Bro. S. P. Brown, seconded by Bro. Rogers,—That there be a meeting this evening, Feb. 11, for the review and refreshing of the unwritten work of the Order, at 7.30 p. m.—*Carried.*

Brother Hepinstall read a paper on Insurance, which on motion was received and adopted by the Grange.

INSURANCE.

Fire insurance is one of the safety valves of society. Helping one another in this way has saved many a person from serious embarrassment and financial ruin. Most right thinking men consider it a charitable institution applying to their own personal interest when needed. Two thoughts naturally arise when insurance is wanted, namely, safety and cost. All honest insurance is based on the principle of the rate being fixed or levied according to risk, and the risk so arranged that the assessed will feel that if a loss occurs he is a loser as well as the company in every instance. It is evident that mercantile risks, manufacturing run by steam, and buildings crowded closely together, used for different purposes, largely occupied and run by persons who have little or no interest at stake, are not nearly as safe as the isolated dwellings, or farm buildings, where the occupant feels that he has a large personal interest invested. Farm risks are perhaps the safest risk extant when they are rightly handled. The nature of them are such that within an area of twenty to twenty-five miles from a centre a company can be formed, taking in only farm risks, covering from one and a half million to four million dollars, and with an undertaking of three per cent., which meets the requirements of reasonable law, gives thirty-five thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of security divided among one thousand to three thousand farmers, a security that is not surpassed by any institution in existence. One set of Directors, reasonably scattered, can, one or more of them, have a good idea of nearly all the risks held. And a few good agents, just what would nicely do the work, who will take an interest in and do their work well, is all that is needed. An Inspector can reach any reported loss in half a day's drive, and any member who may consider himself aggrieved can attend a directors' meeting with comparatively little cost; and any member can reach the annual meeting and ventilate his views and vote in the appointment of directors, thereby having practical control of all its interests. The Inspector of Ontario reports such

companies now being run at a cost of about sixteen cents on one hundred dollars per annum, covering all losses and expenses, and as an instance the Howick Farmers' Mutual, which has done business for seventeen years, has averaged a fraction less than sixteen cents on a hundred dollars per year during their existence. Such Companies can take risks on four years' time safely, making the handling of the risks, both as it regards agents and the books of the Company, no oftener than is needed, and yet often enough to render them safe. What is sometimes said, that fire insurance companies increase the fires, is not true when rightly worked, but worked on right principles they have a decided tendency to prevent fires. A reasonable number of questions touching points for prevention, where danger exists, and definite answers thereto should always be given, and no application paper should be considered complete if such questions are not squarely answered. Companies too near each other, so as to interlap each other with their business, causes a loss of time to agents, and often a serious injury to Companies. A little higher rate for a few years when the principle of the company is sound should not cause any one to be dissatisfied and leave to join another, as in such cases, and to the extent it is done, it renders companies uncertain, and more or less insecure. Yet the voluntary principle, or insure where and when you like, is in accord with the principles of the government of our country, and is evidently right. As a rule directors should not take risks as it interferes with the rights of agents, and may become a source of favoritism. Risks should all be based on one-third of the loss being borne by the assessed in every instance. This will require an Act of Parliament to have it established, as some Companies have it as a specialty to pay fair cash value on chattels and hold it out as an inducement for insurers, thereby virtually compelling others to do the same.

Evidently then it is in the interests of farmers to do their own insuring, taking exclusive farm risks, running it at farm prices in regard to agents, directors, inspectors, office work, or any and all other work, for it evidently can be done cheaper and safer by them than by others and in any other way.

Moved by Peter Hepinstall, seconded by Jabel Robinson,—That above paper on Insurance be received and adopted by this Grange.—*Passed.*

Bro. Coad read the report of the Committee on Combines and Monopolies.

Moved by Bro. Robinson, seconded by Bro. Currie, that the report be referred back with instructions to insert a clause recommending that a petition be forwarded to the Dominion Govern-

ment asking that some legislation be passed making the punishment for combination and monopolies equal with conspiracy.—*Carried.*

The Secretary read his report as follows :

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Worthu Master and Members of Dominion Grange :

I beg to submit the Annual Report of your Secretary.

On the resignation of Bro. Copeland, your late Secretary, in December, I was asked to undertake the work, and accepted it.

The short time I have had it in hand, and the amount of attention it has required, has not allowed me sufficient opportunity to become properly acquainted with the condition of the Order.

I find from the books that two Subordinate Granges have been organized since our last annual meeting, namely, Laird Grange, No. 942, in Ontario, and Eden Grange, No. 943, in Manitoba, but none are reported from the Maritime Provinces.

Waverly Grange, No. 857, is the only one I know of that has surrendered its Charter, but I regret to say that much apathy seems to prevail in many localities.

Twenty-one Division and one hundred Subordinate Granges have reported during the year, fifteen of which reported direct to Dominion Grange, and eighty-five through Divisions.

The receipts of the Secretary since last annual meeting amounted to \$398.50, and the disbursements \$208.15.

I hereunto append an abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures.

R. WILKIE, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

1890.	<i>Receipts.</i>	
March	To Cash from sale of Desk.....	\$ 15 00
	“ Charter Fees.....	40 00
	“ Sale of printed matter.....	6 90
	“ Granges Fees and Dues.....	336 60
		—————\$398 50
1890.	<i>Disbursements.</i>	
	By paid for Stationery.....	\$ 4 04
	“ for Postage.....	10 47
	“ Carriage and Expenses.....	5 25
	“ for Printing.....	61 75
	“ Sundries.....	2 74
	“ Expense of Executive Committee.....	61 35
	“ Deputies for Organizing.....	12 00
	“ Secretary on Salary.....	50 55
	“ Treasurer Dominion Grange.....	190 35
		—————\$398 50

Moved by Bro. Wilkie, seconded by Bro. Little,—That the Secretary's report be adopted.—*Carried.*

The Treasurer read his report, (*Note, Treasurer's report was not handed in*), which, upon motion of Bro. Hood, seconded by Bro. Little, was adopted.

The Auditors' report was read by Bro. J. M. Kaiser as follows:

AUDITORS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, February 11th, 1891.

To the Master and Members of Dominion Grange:

Your Auditors beg leave to report that they have examined the Secretary's and Treasurer's accounts, and compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct and as follows:

Treasurer's balance at last audit.....	\$360 28
Donation from J. P. Bull.....	10 00
From R. Wilkie, present Secretary pro tem.....	190 35
Total Receipts.....	\$560 63

Disbursements.

By paid Delegates' Railway Fare, 1890.....	\$ 84 83
“ Printing, Postage and expenses.....	18 23
“ Officer's Salaries.....	256 00
“ Janitor, and for broken light of glass.....	5 00
By Cash on hand	196 57

Total payments and balance.....\$560 63

(Signed)

J. M. KAISER,

JAMES MURISON.

On motion of Bro. Kaiser, seconded by Bro. Fisher, the Auditors' report was adopted.

Bro. R. Coad again presented the Report on Combines and Monopolies, which, upon motion, was again referred back for amendment.

Moved by Bro. Hood, seconded by Bro. S. P. Brown,—That the Grange now adjourn to meet again at 7 p. m. for the exemplification of the unwritten work.—*Carried.*

EVENING SESSION.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, London, February 11, 1891.

The Grange met again at 7 p. m. pursuant to adjournment. The Worthy Master, Bro. Glendinning, exemplified the unwritten work in the first four degrees.

A good deal of informal discussion took place on various subjects, and points of difference which had arisen in various Sub-

ordinate Granges were brought up for rulings or the opinion of Dominion Grange. After which, on motion the Grange adjourned to meet again at 9 a. m. on Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, London, Feb. 12, 1891.

MORNING SESSION.

The Worthy Master took the chair at 9 o'clock a. m. and the Grange opened in the usual form.

The minutes of yesterday were read, and upon motion of Bro. E. B. Tole, seconded by Bro. Jas. P. Palmer, were confirmed.

Moved by Bro. Palmer, seconded by Bro. Murison,—That this Dominion Grange views with pleasure the action of the Government in appointing a Commissioner to obtain the views of the people with regard to the protection of game, and desire to express a hope that all legislation on the subject may be for the benefit of the majority of the people and not in the interest of combines and monopolies.—*Carried.*

Bro. Robinson read the following :

The Committee to Strike Committees beg leave to report that they consider it advisable to appoint a committee to make some arrangements whereby the principles of the Order may be brought more prominently before the public, and therefore suggest that a committee be appointed for that purpose, composed as follows : Bros. Henry Glendinning, Robert Wilkie, S. P. Brown, William Hopkins, Jas. Skeoch, Jabel Robinson.—*Carried.*

Bro. McIntyre read the report on agriculture as follows, which, upon motion, was adopted :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Your Committee on Agriculture beg leave to report that this Committee is fully convinced that the farmers are laboring under a great disadvantage on account of the high tariff and low prices for produce.

We are glad to note that they are turning their attention to other products instead of wheat, as it is the opinion of your committee that wheat has been raised at a loss the last few years. It is the opinion of this Committee that farmers should turn their attention to stock raising and dairying, as we believe that besides being a paying business it will help to improve the fertility of the

soil and restore its former richness. From the great quantity of wheat produced in the past the soil has been run [down. The better to aid in this work the farmer should pay more attention to making and saving manure, as doubtless there is much loss from paying too little attention to this branch of farm work. We also recommend that farmers pay more attention to underdrainage. We know that in some sections it receives much attention but in many places it is neglected. It is useless to say "I can't afford it," because any one who has not the means can obtain it from the Government at a low rate of interest, and pay it back in small sums in taxes, but not until he has been paid four fold on the investment.

We are sorry to note that our American cousins have imposed such a high duty under the McKinley Bill on much of our produce which goes to their market, particularly horses, cattle, barley and eggs. We hope that the time is not far distant when high tariff barriers will be broken down, we believe it will be a time of great rejoicing. (Signed)

JOHN CUMING,
A. McINTYRE,
D. McPHAIL,
THOS. PORTER,
N. LACKIE.

At ten o'clock Mr. Manning, manager of the Grange Wholesale Supply Company, was introduced, and addressed the meeting respecting the business of the Company, after which it was moved by Bro. Hugh Reid, seconded by Bro. Thos. Porter,—That this Dominion Grange express its entire satisfaction with the address and explanation of the Manager of the Grange Wholesale Supply Company, and promise to advise our several Subordinate Granges to give him a trial when wishing to purchase goods through the Grange.—*Carried.*

The Committee on Kindred Societies reported as follows :

REPORT ON KINDRED SOCIETIES.

We are in hearty sympathy with all institutions whose practical workings is in the interest of the farmer, wishing them well, and would recommend the members of the Grange everywhere to co-operate with any organizations which are working out plans for the advancement of our interests as farmers, in so far as they do not interfere with individual interests and the interests of Grange institutions. (Signed)

PETER HEPINSTALL,
Chairman.

On motion the Report on Kindred Societies was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE UPON CONSTITUTIONS AND
BY-LAWS.

Your Committee beg to report that regarding the communication from Bro. E. S. Creed, Secretary of the Maritime Provincial Grange, asking that our constitution be so changed that the Maritime Provincial Grange shall have authority to grant charters for Subordinate and Division Granges in its jurisdiction; also to change the manuals, the names of officers, or the unwritten work, if desirable. Your Committee would report that the power to change the manuals, the names of the officers and the unwritten work is beyond our jurisdiction, but if it were not we could not recommend a change that might so materially alter the general and particular features of the Order in any locality, and we do not see how a Provincial Grange can have less restrictions and acknowledge a superior Grange at all, and therefore recommend no change.

Your Committee would report an indication of general satisfaction with the constitution and by-laws as they now stand; we would recommend however that Art. 1, Section 6, Page 15, be amended by adding the words "Unless the Grange should otherwise order." This to be considered notice as per Article 4, Section 3, page 23, Constitution of Dominion Grange.

Moved by Peter Hepinstall, seconded by J. A. Lee,—That the Report of the Committee on Constitutions and By-laws be adopted.—*Carried.*

Moved by Bro. Hood, seconded by Bro. J. A. Lee,—That the Grange now adjourn to half past one o'clock.—*Carried.*

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, London, Feb. 12th, 1891.

The Worthy Master took the chair at 1.30 o'clock p. m. and the Grange resumed business.

Bro. Robinson read the report of the Committee on an Official Organ as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Your Committee appointed to consider the advisability of having a newspaper that would be recognized as an official organ of our Order have considered the matter and in our opinion this is highly desirable.

At the present time we have an offer from the *Farmers' Advocate* published in this city offering to open their columns to us,

and to advocate the Grange and its principles, provided that the Grange will supply articles for publication every month.

(Signed) R. WILKIE,
Chairman.

On motion the report was adopted.

Bro. Robinson read the Report of the Committee on Legislation as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Legislation beg leave to report :

First, in favor of a reduction in the number of the members of County Councils in the following manner : The ballots for the election of councillors to contain a blank for the elector to vote yea or nay ; that at any election where the majority vote yea the County Council shall consist of the Reeves only, and that each Reeve shall be entitled to as many votes as there had been Deputy-Reeves in his municipality, in addition to his own.

Second, that the Act respecting noxious weeds be amended by making the appointment of Inspectors compulsory in every municipality ; also that the occupant should be made responsible for the suppression of the weeds, and not the owners, as at present provided ; also that when the occupant has honestly tried to do his duty and comply with the law he should not be fined for what might have been an oversight ; also where Inspectors have honestly tried to do their duty they should not be punished for an oversight or casual omission.

Thirdly, we are in favor of the total abolition of market fees and tolls on roads.

We recommend that the Ditches and Watercourses Act be so amended that all lands lying within one hundred and fifty rods of the ditch be assessed for its construction and maintainance in proportion to the benefit they receive.

That Chapter 225, Section 117, Sub-section 1, first line, seventh word, be changed from "may" to "shall."

That the assessment laws be amended so that every man shall pay taxes according to his ability.

On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*, and W. L. Brown, of the *London Free Press*, addressed the meeting, upon the necessity of farmer organizations, for half an hour.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the gentlemen for their very appropriate addresses, to which they both responded briefly.

Moved by Bro. Hood, seconded by Bro. Webster,—That Dominion Grange hold its next annual meeting in the City of London.—*Carried.*

Bro. Thos. Porter gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the constitution to reduce the quorum in certain cases.

Moved by Bro. Hunter, seconded by Bro. Hugh Reid,—That the election of officers take place immediately after the Grange resumes business this evening, and that the motion providing that the election of officers be the last business of the session be rescinded.—*Lost.*

On motion the Grange adjourned until eight o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, London, February 12, 1891.

The Worthy Master took the chair at eight o'clock p. m. and the Grange resumed business.

Bro. Richard Coad again brought up the report on Combines and Monopolies as follows :

REPORT ON COMBINES AND MONOPOLIES.

We, your Committee on Combines and Monopolies, beg leave to report as follows :

That the various combines and monopolies existing in the country are injurious to the interests of the people. We therefore hope that the Government will adopt such measures as in their wisdom seems best to suppress or remove them from the land. All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD COAD, Chairman.

It was moved by Bro. Smellie, seconded by Bro. Hunter,—That the Report on Combines and Monopolies be amended by adding the following after the word "people," "and we consider that the present protective policy of the country favors (if it is not the cause of) the formation of the trusts, combines and monopolies that oppress and crush the farmer, and that the most effective means of abolishing them is by the adoption of Free Trade or a Revenue Tariff."—*Lost.*

The report, on motion, was adopted as read.

Moved by Bro. Hood, seconded by Bro. Wm. Hopkins,—
That Dominion Grange be requested to use its utmost endeavors
with the Government for the abolition of the Senate, not only
because of its expense but because of its obstructive nature.—
Carried.

Moved by Bro. Wm. Hopkins, seconded by Bro. Skeoch,—
That having heard Mr. Hodson this afternoon with reference to
his offer to this Grange to make the *Farmer's Advocate* the organ
of the Grange, we hereby accept his offer and trust that the mem-
bers will take advantage of it and supply it with articles for pub-
lication, and also hope they will use their best endeavors to in-
crease its circulation.—*Carried.*

Bro. Hood read the Report on Education as follows :

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

We, your Committee, acknowledge the unspeakable benefits
of education, in all branches, for all classes in all countries, and
desire to express our delight and thankfulness for the splendid
system of education we in the Province of Ontario enjoy. We
desire to express our gratitude to the Minister of Education for
his continued and largely successful exertions in improving the
system, and believe he would be much more successful, and would
work more heartily in his noble efforts if we would evince more
sympathy with him in his endeavors and let him know that we
appreciate the various benefits accruing from his labors. We as
farmers welcome with special delight the introduction into our
schools of a text book on agriculture. In the working of the sys-
tem we are blessed with there is room for difference of opinion in
the various details, and as we believe the Hon. G. W. Ross, com-
petent for the arduous task we would encourage him to go for-
ward, and sincerely wish him God speed.

On motion the Report on Education was adopted.

Bro. Wilkie gave notice of motion to amend the Constitution
respecting Charter Fees.

Bro. Mencke read the Report of Committee on Good of the
Order as follows :

REPORT ON GOOD OF THE ORDER.

We, your Committee on Good of the Order, would strongly
recommend frequent visits between Subordinate Granges. We
also recommend a reduction of organization fees. We believe it
would be wise for the Lecturer of Dominion Grange to visit any
Grange paying his expenses. We also earnestly recommend that

all Granges write and discuss papers on various subjects, and exchange their papers with other Granges.

(Signed) JOHN W. MENCKE,
Chairman.

On motion the report was adopted.

Bro. Pranglen read the Report of the Committee on Officers' Reports as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Your Committee on Officers' Reports beg leave to report that we think the Master's address most excellent, being full of excellent and instructive suggestions for the advancement of agriculture, and worthy the perusal of every member of the Order.

With regard to the Executive Committee's Report we have carefully gone through it, and believe they have taken great pains to embody everything asked of them by the Grange last year, and have given them careful consideration to the best interests of the Grange, and we recommend that it be printed, except that portion which was in the proceedings last year.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports we have not had before us, but have heard them read, and believe they each have done their work faithfully and well.

(Signed) ROBERT CURRIE,
WM. PRANGLÉN.

On motion the report was adopted.

Bro. Brown read the Report on Salaries as follows :

REPORT ON SALARIES.

Your Committee on Officers' Salaries beg leave to report as follows :

Worthy Masters' Salary.....	\$ 15.00
“ Secretary's Salary.....	110.00
“ Treasurer's Salary.....	10.00

Executive Committee to receive railway fare and a dollar and a half per day while on duty, but we recommend that if half the funds, as mentioned in Art. 1, Sec. 6, Constitution of Dominion Grange, be insufficient after paying necessary running expenses to pay the above salaries they be reduced in proportion to the amount of each salary. All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. P. BROWN,
JOHN CUMMING,
THOMAS PORTER.

On motion the report was adopted.

Moved by Bro. Lethbridge, seconded by Bro. Currie,—That this Grange now adjourn and meet again at nine o'clock tomorrow morning, and that the first order of business be the election of officers.—*Carried.*

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, London, Feb. 13, 1891.

The Worthy Master took the chair at nine o'clock and opened the Grange.

The minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Moved by Bro. Hepinstall, seconded by Bro. Thos. Brown,—That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the Report on Education to the Minister of Education.—*Carried.*

Bro. Hood read the report of the Finance Committee as follows:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To Cash in hands of Treasurer.....	\$196 57
By Expense of Executive Com. meeting at Hespeler.....	\$30 25
Master's Salary.....	15 00
Treasurer's Salary.....	10 00
Bro. Copeland, balance of salary.....	29 45
Bro. Wilkie, salary as acting Secretary.....	45 00
Auditors.....	6 00
Janitor of Council Chamber.....	4 00
	-----\$139 70

Balance after paying salaries and expenses.....\$56 87

The amount required to pay railway fare of Delegates to the meeting, \$79.73, showing a deficit of \$22.86. Which places your Committee in a dilemma, which they propose to overcome by paying the delegates their fare to London, and all the officers their salaries except the Secretary, from whose salary we retain for the present the sum of \$22.86, being the deficiency, this balance to be paid to him from funds now accruing to Dominion Grange. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOOD, Chairman.

On motion the report was adopted.

Bro. Lashbrook moved to allow every member, who may at any time be present at the meeting of Dominion Grange, to take

part and vote on all business before the meeting. This was ordered to stand as a notice of motion.

Bro. Porter gave notice of motion to allow each Subordinate Grange to regulate their own dues.

Moved by Bro. Robinson, seconded by Bro. Currie,—That the thanks of Dominion Grange are due to the Warden and Council of the County of Middlesex for their kindness in granting this Council Chamber for the use of this Dominion Grange meeting, and that the Secretary forward a copy of this resolution to the Clerk of the County Council.—*Carried.*

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. Brown and Rogers scrutineers of the ballots cast for the election of officers.

The election of officers then took place, with the following results:

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1891.

<i>Worthy Master</i>	BRO. HY. GLENDINNING.....	Manilla
“ <i>Overseer</i>	“ JAS. K. LITTLE.....	Lambeth
“ <i>Secretary</i>	“ R. WILKIE.....	Blenheim
“ <i>Treasurer</i>	“ GEORGE HOOD.....	Sunshine
“ <i>Lecturer</i>	“ S. P. BROWN.....	Whitby
“ <i>Chaplain</i>	“ GEO. LETHBRIDGE.....	Glencoe
“ <i>Steward</i>	“ JAS. SKEOCH.....	Corunna
“ <i>Ass't Steward</i>	“ JOHN CUMING....	Londesborough
“ <i>Gate-Keeper</i> ...	“ JAS. P. PALMER....	Fenelon Falls
“ <i>Ceres</i>	SISTER CUMING.....	Londesborough
“ <i>Pomona</i>	“ LINDSAY.....	St. Thomas
“ <i>Flora</i>	“ KAISER.....	Raper
“ <i>Lady Steward</i>	“ LETHBRIDGE.....	Glencoe

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BRO. JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch
“ PETER HEPINSTALL.....	Fordwich

AUDITORS.

BRO. J. M. KAISER.....	Raper
“ ROBERT CURRIE.....	Wingham

The following notices were given of motions to amend the Constitution :

I desire to give notice of a motion to change the Constitution, page seven, clause headed "Quorum," as follows: "But when a Grange is reduced below thirteen members that a majority be a quorum for the transaction of business.

THOMAS PORTER.

I desire to give notice of a motion to amend the Constitution of Subordinate Granges to allow every Grange to regulate its own dues, so long as they pay the full amount to Division and Dominion Granges.

THOMAS PORTER.

I hereby give notice of motion to amend the Constitution of Dominion Grange so that a two-thirds vote will be necessary to allow any one who has been nominated for an office to withdraw from the election.

HUGH REID.

I hereby give notice of a motion to amend the Constitution to provide that any member in good standing in their Subordinate Grange shall be allowed to take part in all the deliberations of Dominion Grange in both speaking and voting.

THOMAS LASHBROOK.

Notice—At the next meeting of Dominion Grange a motion will be introduced to amend the Constitution respecting charter fees.

R. WILKIE.

At the next meeting of Dominion Grange a motion will be introduced to readjust the disbursements and the fees and dues.

R. WILKIE.



GRANGE SUPPLIES

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF

◇ THE DOMINION GRANGE. ◇

Applications for Membership, per 100.....	\$0 50
Blank Demits, per 100.....	1 00
Membership or Trade Cards, per 100.....	50
Bonds for Secretary and Treasurer, each.....	2
Blank Quarterly Reports at the rate per 100.....	1 00
Blank Deeds (in duplicate)—special blank for use of Granges acquiring property.....	20
Song Books, with music, each.....	10
Song Books, without music, each.....	5
Seventh edition of Manual, each (ordered under seal).....	20
Constitution, each 10 cents ; per doz.....	1 00
New edition of Fifth degree Manuals, supplied Division Granges (under seal) each 10 cents ; or per doz.....	1 00
Receipts, bound (100 in book).....	70
Orders on Treasurer (100 in book).....	70
Gold Emblem Pins, each.....	1 10
Essays on the three Goddesses—Flora, Ceres and Pomona, by Mrs. C. Moffat, 20 cents each ; or per doz.....	1 50

The above supplies will be furnished at the prices named by mail.

As all business of the Secretary's office is conducted on a cash basis, therefore cash should accompany the order.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Order or Registered Letter, the first preferred. Fractional currency taken in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the party sending.

R O B T. W I L K I E,

BLenheim P. O., ONT.

Secretary, Dominion Grange.