

to the Provincial and Dominion Granges have not been sufficient to meet the expenses of these two higher Granges, and we believe both have been to a certain extent discounting the future dues to meet expenses. We believe both these higher Granges have been instrumental in accomplishing much in the interest of the husbandman, and that they are capable, if supported, of doing much more good, especially when the officers elected from time to time are live, self-sacrificing men; but if not, then the interests of the Granges must suffer. At the last meeting of the Ontario Provincial Grange, the delegates' expenses were only partially paid, nearly all of them receiving less than they actually had to pay out. The question of amalgamation was discussed, the Ontario Provincial Grange declaring in favor of amalgamation by a two-thirds majority. The delegates to the Dominion Grange were elected, virtually pledged to carry it into effect. Messrs Doyle, Brock, McLeod, and Lethbridge were true to their trust, Messrs. Moffatt, Robinson, Currie, Glendinning, Hilborne, and Wilkie opposing Bro. Doyle's by-law for amalgamation, the former brethren believing previous notices of constitutional changes covered this change, while the latter brethren opposed it on the pretext that the notices of amendments previously given were not sufficient—and yet made other changes in the constitution without as we believe any notice whatever having been given. We wish to be charitable, and therefore hope that these brethren acted conscientiously, but they should have declined election to Dominion Grange, if they could not carry out the expressed wishes of the Provincial Grange. It is sometimes hard for brethren to distinguish between representing the views they, as delegates, were bound to represent, and representing their own views. We may say the Ontario Provincial Grange did not seek amalgamation to get rid of paying their past dues (much of which we believe has been lately paid), but to reduce expenditure, and make the higher amalgamated Grange a truly representative body, the members being elected direct by the subordinate Grange representatives in Division Grange assembled. And there can be no reason why the Ontario section could not meet and do all their purely Ontario business in three days, at the end of which time representatives from the other Provinces could meet and do the business peculiarly applicable to the Dominion Grange, all with one railway fare, which of itself would be a salary, we believe, of about \$500. Then the saving of one secretary and treasurer and master, as well as auditors' allowance, would be saved. The work would be equally efficient, the present dues enabling delegates to be paid their whole expenses.

We copy the following from the columns of the Halifax Critic, the Grange Department being under the able management of E. S. Creed, M.D., Secretary of the Maritime Province's Grange. The editor, in writing of the Ontario Provincial Grange, says:—

"The Executive reports having interviewed the Government of Ontario with reference to several matters previously discussed by the Provincial Grange. One of these matters is the reduction of the county councils. Our municipal councils might with double advantage be reduced one-half—that is, we would probably get double the work done for half the expense.

The injustice of certain tax exemptions which, lightening the burden on financially able shoulders, makes it bear more oppressively upon the farmers and toilers generally. Our Ontario brethren also consider that farm stock, which is clearly a product of the farm, should be exempt from taxation upon the same ground that grain is. We think that the products of the farm, which, if anything does, represents the farmer's financial ability, should be taxed and not the farm. But what is the use of interviewing and talking! Let us—

Act in the living present.

The people are the source of power, and the farmers are the majority of the people. Let us select and elect people who will represent us.

The Executive, after giving the reasons for not holding the regular annual session of the Provincial and Dominion Granges at the usual time, urges the need of missionary spirit in the Order, and for 'a perfect unity among the tillers of the soil, their interests all being identical.' This unity can only be effected, and effectively directed, by means of just such an organization as ours. We heartily endorse these words:—

'There is no valid reason why the Grange should not stand prominent over the whole country, as it is so well qualified to be the guardian of our rights, and as a neutral ground whereon all creeds and parties can unite to calmly, pleasantly, and profitably discuss all those subjects which are of so much importance to us as farmers, the profession which is acknowledged to be of paramount importance to this Province.'

The report closes by referring to the not altogether satisfactory condition of 'those institutions which we have built up by our intelligence and industry,' and by urging 'upon all members the necessity that exists for exerting themselves in behalf of those institutions, giving them all the support which it was expected at their inception they would receive from Patrons.' This language cannot refer to at least one of our institutions. The Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association, which is in a very prosperous condition, and is an institution of which our Order might well be proud. We will refer at length in subsequent issues to our Grange Institutions.

"Bro. Gifford's circular is lengthy, and treats of the financial and general condition of the Or-

der in Ontario. The reduction of the expenses and increasing the efficiency of the Dominion Grange. The work and importance of Provincial Granges. Proposals to have several instead of one Provincial Grange for Ontario. The reduction of county councils. Assessment reform. Defects in the school system of Ontario. Directors reporting from Subordinate to Provincial granges. The importance of our Patrons being thoroughly acquainted with our Declaration of Principles, of being imbued with their spirit, and of publishing them to the world. The extortions of railway companies, and other monopolies 'that fatten at our expense,' and the remedy. Knights of Labor—Strikes and Boycotting. And the circular closes with an earnest appeal to brother secretaries (we would have added 'and sister secretaries,' for our sisters make our best secretaries) to see that their Granges are doing their work thoroughly, to spare no efforts to make the meetings interesting, to urge upon members the necessity of attending meetings promptly, and to bring at least each one new member during the quarter, to urge the necessity for holding pic-nics and open meetings, and of visiting neighboring Granges, and to do all their business promptly, and to urge the same upon their fellow members.

"The report and circular letter should have a good effect upon the Order in Ontario. We would have noticed it earlier—it is dated early in March—but the copy before us has only just been received, and through the courtesy of a Nova Scotian Patron."

European Co-Operative Notes.

[From the "Store."]

THE sales of the Rochester and District Society for the past quarter show an increase equal to 110 per cent., compared with those for the corresponding period of the previous year.

To reduce the amount of unemployed capital, the committee of the Macclesfield Society have requested all depositors not members of the society to withdraw such deposits.

THE committee of the Stockton Society report that they were compelled to stop the flour mill soon after last quarterly meeting, on account of not being able to produce flour at a profit. Two special general meetings have been held on the subject since, when the matter was laid before the members and a resolution passed to have the mill fitted up with roller plant to produce flour of a first rate quality, the details of which are under consideration of the committee.

THE following statement of purchases from co-operative institutions during the past year is extracted from the balance sheet of the Crewe Friendly Society. The societies against whose names I have placed a star are known to me as sharing profits with the workers:—

	£	s.	d.
Wholesale Society.....	34,281	8	9
Star Corn Mill Society.....	6,011	7	0
Lancashire and Yorkshire Productive Society.....	1,006	18	7
*Airdale Manufacturing Society.....	856	5	1
Sowerby Corn Mill Society.....	701	15	5
Rochdale Corn Mill Society.....	522	10	0
*Paisley Manufacturing Society.....	362	19	9
*Helden Bridge Fustian Society.....	414	11	8
Stockport Asylum.....	296	9	0
*Leek Silk Twist Society.....	125	7	5
*Coventry Watch Society.....	84	4	0
*Co-operative Printing Society.....	49	1	0
Co-operative Newspaper Society.....	12	4	3
*Leicester Hosiers' Society.....	419	13	9
*Sheffield Cutlery Society.....	25	15	2
	£45,170	10	10

DURING the past quarter the committee of the Gloucester Society have opened a branch store at Sharpness. A new shop for the grocery trade, and a new bakery have also been built at Cheltenham.

THE following resolutions have been adopted by the members of the Workshop Co-operative Society:—"That no member shall be allowed to hold more than five fully paid shares, who does not trade at the stores to the amount of £3 worth of checks per half year—except in cases where members are boarded by members, and collectively bring in checks to the above amount. (2) That the maximum amount of shares each member can hold in the society be reduced from 200 to 100."

THE committee of the Norwich Co-operative Society have recently purchased a block of freehold property, and the necessary alterations for converting the same into a bakery and branch grocery store are now in progress.

THE Crewe Society has also adopted the system of investing its reserve fund in co-operative productive societies.

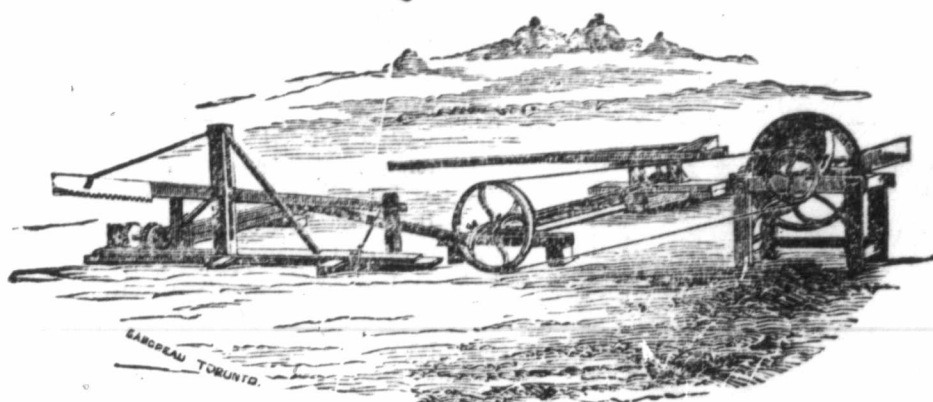
THE committee of the North Shields Society have added the greengrocery to their other businesses. Full checks are given on all goods sold.

THE Canadian meat Company, of 23 and 25, Hatton-garden, Liverpool, and 12, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., have sent me a sample of their Liebig's Extract of Beef.

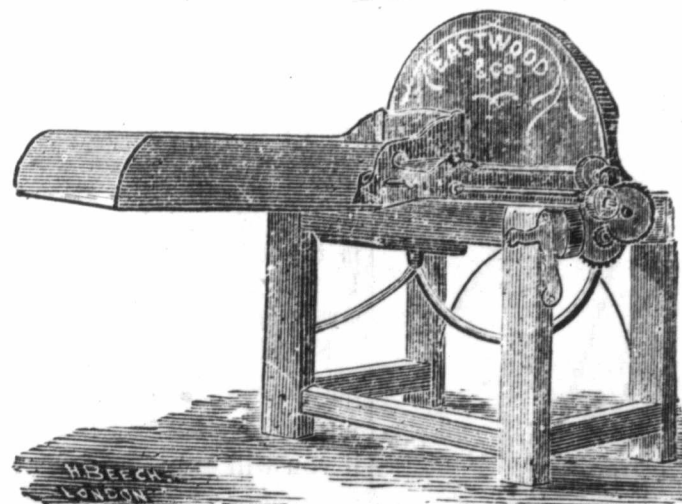
This extract is prepared from American beef according to the directions of the late Baron Liebig. The Canadian Company have introduced certain improvements into the process by which the burnt taste, so objectionable to most people, is removed, while the meat flavor is retained. I understand that the extract is obtained solely from the juice of the finest beef, extracted by hydraulic pressure and a gentle heat, forty pounds of the moist juicy beef being required to produce one pound of the extract.

This extract is packed in boxes containing 12 jars of 1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz., 1 lb., or 1 lb. each; and in tins containing 2, 5, 10, 15, and 56 lb. each. The prices compare favorably with other good extracts in the market.

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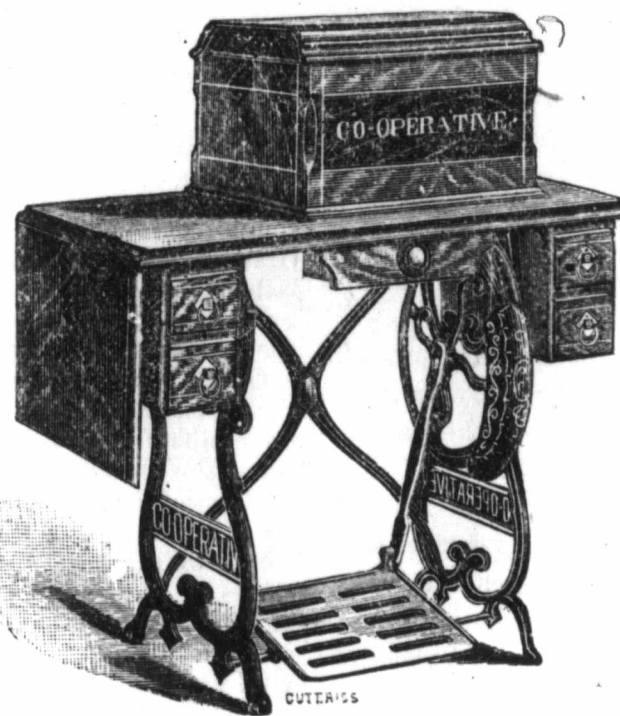
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