

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

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

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

Speaking Ill of a Brother.

EDITOR GRANGER,

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

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

of being lightly esteemed. But how specially incumbent it is on our leading men—men who have been chosen from our ranks and vested with brief authority—to observe these things, to guard against such errors, and try to advance our interests in all their personal dealings and conversations with our own members, and especially with outsiders. Nothing is more detrimental to our cause, in my opinion, than to hear a brother or sister finding fault or sneering over any slight mistake a member may make in the performance of his or her duty; or trying to poison the minds of other members against a brother or sister, and make them believe that that brother or sister is a bad man or woman. Where is such brother's or sister's charity? Where is their sense of honor? I say, brothers and sisters, they have none. What is the clear line of duty in such cases? I would say, kindly reprove such members, and let them know that they should prefer a charge against the one of whom they stand in awe, or else keep silent. If they do not keep silent, remind them that they are justly liable to have a charge brought against them, for conduct unbecoming a patron and injurious to the Grange cause.

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

Game Birds and their Protection.

EDITOR GRANGER,

SIR.—The term Game Birds should be, and has been by general consent, greatly extended in its application, and applied to all the numerous species, which are not only killed for market, but also for sport; but the term with us will be applied only to the partridge and quail, birds reared in this locality. To the protection of them it is the sportsman's duty to address himself, as he turns his attention only to legitimate sport, killing those birds that are of no benefit to the farmer; protecting and defending the warblers of the woods and the worm-devourers that stand guardian over the trees and crops. With the foolish destruction of our small birds, the ravages of the worms have increased; worms attack almost every vegetable; borers destroy some of the ornamental and fruit trees; weevil, the grain; leaf-rollers, the fruit; and grubs, the roots; so that in many instances vegetables and roots stand a poor chance to arrive at maturity. The destruction of these pests is a serious question to the farmer and fruit-grower. They may attempt it by many devices, involving much labour, or they may have it done for them by the birds of the air. The worms must be killed; the means of doing so is best accomplished by their natural enemies. Every species of birds has its part to play: the robin is a thief in the cherry orchard; swallows breed lice; martins are noisy; woodpeckers tap the fruit trees; but the cherry thief steals the fruit for his dessert after a hearty meal composed mainly of the enemies of the cherry fruit; swallows and martins destroy about a dozen of noxious flies and mosquitoes; and the woodpecker taps decayed wood under which a grub lies concealed; so that we owe them gratitude instead of abuse. The insectivorous birds are sacred to the sportsman, and constitute one great division of the creatures that he desires to protect; their slaughter he turns away from with disgust—it is cruel—the slaughter of what is useless for food,—what, by its death, will produce misery to others; and no persons in the community have done more to repress their destruction than sportsmen and sportsmen's clubs. It was at their request that the killing of insectivorous birds was prohibited altogether; and they are the most earnest to restrict the times of lawful sport to such periods as will not permit its being followed during the season of incubation and growth. This spirit, if encouraged and extended, is the best protection for insectivorous and game birds that can be had. The Close Season of the Statutes are in existence, to be sure; but they were almost a dead letter in this locality in regard to their enforcement until the formation of the London District Fish, Game, and Insectivorous Birds' Protective Society; since which time we have had in our markets more game than for many years. To enforce the law requires the assistance of public opinion, and every encouragement should be given to sportsmen's associations. To return to the game birds, partridge and quail, the possession of which it is not, as many suppose, for the mere slaughter that the sportsman is willing and ready to tramp from morning till night in their pursuit and capture; no; but it is for recreation and amusement; and relaxation of the mind and body cannot be more agreeably obtained than in the fields and forests. The shopman, merchant, clerk, mechanic, or professional man who is tied down to city life with all its cares and annoyances, is benefited by an occasional tramp in fields and woods. The true sportsman gives his time only to legitimate sport, killing those birds that are of no benefit to the farmer; and out of gratitude for the kindness with which the latter receives him, he is careful never to invade his grass or grain fields or stamper his

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fullest extent in sociality. Upon order being resumed, Bro. Benman, P. M., of Nobleton Grange, remarks, called upon Bros. Beasley, Johnson, and Snelser to address the meeting. Upon special request I was also present (as Master of York Div. Grange), and after the other above-named brothers had been called upon, the Chairman also introduced me to the meeting, requesting that I should give them an address. I endeavored to comply as well as I could, treating of the educational and elevating effects that might be obtained through a wise use of the advantages afforded by the Grange, and of a well-informed rural population were of much greater value than a few dollars saved. I received the most earnest attention that I could possibly desire—much better than my remarks could entitle me to obtain; and it has frequently been a matter of surprise to myself that such should be the case, as I am certain that I am not a good speaker; but I have a great interest in the cause, believing that it will be the means of great good to our farmers. The only fault found was that my remarks were too brief, but the evening being far advanced, I thought it not wise to enlarge. Wishing you all success, I remain, Fraternally yours, A. J. HUGHES.

Sharon Grange has held several very interesting and profitable meetings during the past month, the subjects under discussion being the best method of cultivating, and the best varieties of spring wheat and barley suited to our section of country. The GRANGER has been well received here introduced. Sharon, March 3, 1877.

Chemistry Examination.

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

Table with 5 columns: Name, Grange, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Total. Rows include C. Rapley, I. Reynolds, Ph. Charlton, G. Curry, F. Saxton.

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

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

McKillop, March 3, 1877.

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

Penville, Feb. 22, 1877.

The London District Protective Fish, Game and Insectivorous Bird Society. The meeting of the above Society was held on the 14th inst. We give a synopsis of the Secretary's report. After congratulating the Society on the good effect of its efforts during the past year, he would inform them that offshoots had been formed throughout different portions of the Dominion, and following closely in their steps for the preservation of game and insectivorous birds. The Society at the present consists of eighty members. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has graciously consented to be alluded to the numerous advantages of the streams in the West for the propagation of trout, and recommended a considerable purchase of spawn.

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The loose manner in giving license to taxidermists was commented upon. Thanks were rendered to the CANADIAN GRANGER, the members of the Grange Order and P. McCann, Esq., Fishery Overseer, for their valuable assistance in carrying out the objects of the Society.

Some Useful Hints.

- Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules, which would be of value if thought of when needed: For dust in the eyes avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress it above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress it below. If you are choked, go on all fours and cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water. If the skin is destroyed, cover it with varnish. For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

The Grange.

Permanence of the Order.

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

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

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

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

Show a Good Example.

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

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

In Memoriam.

Of Bro. James H. Doan, a charter member of Sharon Grange, No. 101, who departed this life on the 14th February. Deceased was buried on the 17th; the funeral ceremony of the Order being performed by the W. M., C. E. Lumby, and Bro. Hughes as Chaplain, pro tem. A sorrowful assembly paid their last honors to the deceased brother; the funeral being one of the largest ever attended in the locality. Bro. Doan, but 33 years of age, was of a genial, kind-hearted disposition, ever ready to do a kind turn as opportunity offered. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his early departure.

The following motion was adopted at the last meeting of Sharon Grange:—Moved by Bro. Howard, and seconded by Bro. Salter, "That we, the members of Sharon Grange, hereby tender to the widow of our late Bro. J. H. Doan our earnest and heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement, and trust she may long be spared to guide the little ones, who are at such a tender age bereft of a father's care."

The Grange ought to be the centre of life in a neighborhood. It ought to be so organized and conducted as to bring around it, in more or less active sympathy and support, all the best men and women in the neighborhood, and to have its exercises such as to interest all parties, and not least our last, the little Patrons and Matrons' helpers, who will soon be farmers and farmers' wives, and who will soon be, also, the leaders of society and the directors of public affairs. The Grange ought to be a school in

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The first quarterly meeting of North Middlesex Division Grange, No. 12, for the current year, was held in Ailsa Craig, on Thursday, 1st of February. It was one of the best attended and most successful yet held. The attendance of Delegates was large. The Finance Committee's report showed the finances of the Grange to be in a prosperous state. As it was the day for electing and installing officers, there was not much time left for other business. The Grange Insurance Scheme was discussed at some length; a resolution was passed pledging the support of all present.