

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE):

in London, and it began with as few as 5,000 members; for though a much larger support might have been given, feelings of rivalry and jealousy had not been sufficiently overcome at the time to permit such hearty and unanimous action as was necessary to put the association at first on the high ground it has since attained by the watchfulness and wisdom of the General Secretary's management.

One of the first important labours the society imposed on itself was to abolish piecework and systematic overtime. To this end a circular was sent to the various employers towards the close of the first year of the society's existence. The employers refused to comply with its request, and as a decided step, which should leave no mistake as to their determination, locked up their establishments on the 10th of January, and turned their people into the streets. This struggle, which was fiercely fought on both sides, after about fifteen weeks' continuance, ended in favor of the employers, the men having to return to work on the masters' terms. When the battle began the society had only 11,000 members, and when it was finished the number was considerably less. Indeed so fatal did the overthrow seem that the *Times* and others amongst the daily papers declared that it would not be again heard of as troubling the relations of capital and labour.

Perhaps the best comment on these prophecies is to be found in the wonderful growth of this remarkable society from that moment to the present time. When the struggle was over, the men saw the importance of discipline, numbers, and a solid monetary basis in regard to all future operations. The 11,000 members have become 12,000, with a fund amounting to somewhere about £180,000, and these figures from day to day become regularly larger. The contribution paid by members is 1s. per week, and out of the funds raised the following statement shows, in a very satisfactory manner, how they have been expended over the last 22 years ending December, 1872:—

Donation benefit (paid to members out of employment).....	£540,660
Sick.....	233,337
Superannuation (members above 50, after 18 years' membership)	80,204
Accident.....	20,900
Funeral expenses.....	73,900
Benevolent grants.....	18,674
Assistance to other trades.....	10,984
	£978,659

No comment is necessary in regard to such figures as these. Nor is any argument needed beyond their mere statement as to the value of trades unionism, to men who live by their labor, when properly conducted.

There is a tolerably general opinion existing among the upper and middle classes that the men who manage our trades unions are persons who stir up disputes in their various trades for the purpose of serving their personal ends. Were they not blinded by prejudice, or actuated by something worse, they would see that such men gain nothing by such disturbances—that one of their primary duties is to settle disputes without strikes; and that, as a rule, where trades societies have had time to thoroughly organize themselves, their action, in all cases, has had the effect of preventing strikes rather than in promoting them; and the best proof that such is the case is furnished by the Society of Amalgamated Engineers, which, since the severe struggle alluded to in 1852, has never had anything approaching a general strike. When anything arises which requires settlement, Mr. Allan, or some trusted member of the society, takes the matter in hand, and by moderate counsel and sound advice to both sides usually succeeds in maintaining peace and confidence between the men and their employers.

It has been reported that Mr. Allan has some idea of offering himself as a candidate at the next general election, and the Borough of Frome has been named as that in which he should try his luck. Whether any constituency may feel disposed to return a working man of sound ability and large general experience it would be difficult to say. There can be no difficulty, however, in saying that such persons are much more needed in Parliament than the ordinary run of wealthy common-place persons so frequently found there. If, however, such a thing could be regarded as possible, it would be difficult to name one with a better claim on the consideration of such a constituency than William Allan, who, in any position, may be trusted to as a man of sound common-sense, acute insight, and unimpeachable integrity.

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CO-OPERATION.

The following extracts relating to the progress of co-operation, we clip from an English paper:—

"What may be accomplished is best seen by one of the most successful examples of co-operation, that of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, which now embraces in its operation a third of the inhabitants of the town. In 1844 twenty-eight working men in Rochdale subscribed 2d. per week to establish a store, under the title of the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society," for the purpose of supplying themselves with provisions, groceries, clothing, and other articles. Its whole stock-in-trade might have been carried in a wheelbarrow. According to the *Co-operative News*, its share capital is now £135,000; reserve funds, £1,750; and loan capital, £10,760; making together, £146,500. This is appropriated as follows:—To carrying on the business (including business premises, machinery, and fixtures, of over £20,000), £46,000; to investments as shares in various societies, industrial, provident, and joint-stock companies, £29,000; and to loan investments in similar associations, £4,000; land and cottage buildings, £22,000; lent out to members on building security, £3,500. The society owns more than 120 cottages, bringing in a gross rental of over £1,500 per annum. Its gross profit for 1872, including share interests, was £33,640; and its average dividend 2s. 3d. in the pound. Thus, while political economists, with the distinguished exceptions of John Stuart Mill, Fawcett, and Rogers, have for many years past been pronouncing, in solemn-looking tones and in oracular quarterly reviews, that co-operation was an absurdity, the working men of Rochdale have been quietly working, and, to use a vulgarism, 'have been and gone and done it.' The most that was conceded by the fairest of their opponents was, that they ought to be allowed to try such experiments, the better to learn their futility.

"When the first steamboat went down the Forth and Clyde Canal, or when Geo. Stephenson's locomotive, the Rocket, traversed the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, the possibility of steam navigation and the railway system was established. If the world had not been prepared to adopt them, but allowed them to slumber, as other great inventions have slumbered, unused for ages, the principle of these agencies, which are now revolutionising society, would have been none the less sound. There are in every large town hundreds of working men as intelligent, as thrifty, as earnest as those of Rochdale; and there only requires the same organisation to produce equal or ever greater results. Turning from this single example to the most recent statistics of the Co-operative Movement, we find that at the end of 1871 there were in England and Wales—

Number of Societies	746
Members	262,188
Capital, Share, and Loan	£2,521,594
Sales	9,439,471
Reserve Funds	67,702
Property	928,194
Capital reinvested in Societies and Companies	407,939
Net Profit	670,721
Devoted to Education	5,097

"Such associations, of course, possess advantages which the individual shopkeeper does not. They are not required to be situated in an expensive locality. Their transactions are all for cash; they lose, therefore, nothing by bad debts. Their members secure a certain amount of demand, which lessens their risks of sales. It also says much for these societies that there is hardly ever a defalcation. In the articles the manufacture of which come under their own cognizance they are free from the great evil of adulteration—an evil with which the Legislature has tried in vain to grapple."

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
 Wednesday, 2nd day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as Jordan Bay, in the County of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Shelburne.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk Privy Council.
 April 7th, 1873.

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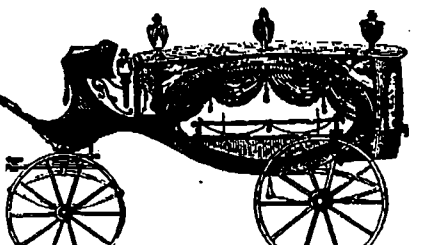
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
 Wednesday, 2nd day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 21 Vic., cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Lindsay, Ontario, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry and Warehousing Port.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk Privy Council.
 April 7, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
 Wednesday, 2nd day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act, 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Village of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs with warehousing privileges, and to be attached to the Port of Pictou.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk Privy Council.
 April 7th, 1873.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
 Monday, 7th day of February, 1873.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of Act 31 Vic., cap. 6, intitled, "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs of the Port of London.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk Privy Council.
 April 3, 1873.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
 Wednesday, 12th day of February, 1873.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces and under the provisions of the 37th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 42, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order that the following regulations for the protection of the timber on the lands of the Six Nation Indians and on the Reserve of the Missisquoi Indians of the New Credit Settlement, and to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indian under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada relating thereto—be, and the same are hereby made and established.

REGULATIONS.

No. 1.—No timber or firewood, railway ties, staves, shingle wood, or other description of timber or wood shall be taken from, or cut on, the lands of the Six Nation Indians or those of the Missisquoi of the New Credit Settlement without either a special license issued by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or otherwise by the Superintendent within whose agency or jurisdiction the said lands are situated; and such Superintendent shall in no case issue such a license except with the approbation and consent as respects the Six Nation lands, of the council of chiefs; and as respects the lands of the New Credit Settlement, with the joint concurrence of the head chief and the Local Superintendent; and this regulation shall apply to all lands whether located or otherwise.

No. 2.—Any timber or wood removed, taken or cut without such license shall be seized by the Local Superintendent, or the Forest Warden, or by any person duly authorized in writing by the said Superintendent or Forest Warden so to do, and wherever found, whether on or off the said reserves, may be seized and sold for the benefit generally of the band or bands, to whom the reserve may belong.

No. 3.—And whereas, it is desirable to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands, to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indians, under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada in that respect, it is therefore declared that in respect to the lands set apart for the use of the Six Nation Indians, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the council of chiefs of the Six Nation Indians; and in respect to the lands set apart for the Missisquoi of the New Credit Settlement, the Local Superintendent, acting in concurrence with the head chief of the said Missisquoi, is hereby authorized to allot and locate to the various members of the bands for whose use respectively the lands or reserves so held, as the case may be, the various lots in such lands or reserves; and acting in concert, or with the concurrence aforesaid, as the case may be, to settle, readjust and re-arrange such allotments and locations where disputes may arise, as to the original or subsequent allotment, or location of any such lands or reserves.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk Privy Council.
 April 7, 1873.