

Don Murray 516/R/13/4

# THE CANADIAN GRANGER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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

Vol. 2, No. 5.

LONDON, ONT., MARCH, 1877.

Price, 50 Cents per Annum.

## Canadian Granger.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1st insertion.	Subsequent insertions.	Yearly.
Per line of solid Nonpareil..	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$ 0 75
1 inch, 12 lines, do.	1 00	0 80	8 00
2 inches.....	1 75	1 40	14 00
3 inches.....	2 50	2 00	20 00
4 column, 4 1/2 inch.....	3 00	2 50	25 00
4 column, 9 inch.....	5 50	4 50	45 00
1 column.....	10 00	8 00	80 00

The annual rate not to be used for any advertisement inserted for a less period than one year.

Annual advertisements payable quarterly; or, if paid in advance in one sum, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed. Transient advertisement net cash.

The CANADIAN GRANGER is published in London, Ont. W. L. Brown, Secretary London Division Grange, Editor. All communications to be addressed to Box 91 F. London, Ont.

### London Division Grange on Co-Operation.

Delegates from the different Granges in Middlesex met in the City of London on March 18 to devise a scheme for a Co-operative Association in London in connection with the Order.

After the appointment of a Chairman (Fred Anderson) and Secretary (Jos. Marshall),

A scheme was submitted by W. L. Brown, prefaced by a sketch of the rise and progress of the co-operative movement in England, Scotland, and France—the Rochdale community of Weavers, the Civil Service and Post Office Department, London, and similar institutions in Guise, in France. From small beginnings they had not only built up societies, paying large dividends from the capital invested, but had also reduced their cost of living to about one-half. The profits of the civil service co-operative store in London had advanced so rapidly from 1870 to 1875, that it was necessary for the organization to limit its operations, lest it become too cumbersome to manage.

In four years, from investing in a few boxes of tea in 1870, in 1874 they had a reserve fund of \$75,000. This had been accomplished by men who, at the utmost, only realised \$500 per annum, that is the Civil Service and Post Office employees; and the Rochdale weavers were still more limited in their means.

They had, however, taught the world what economy, unity and co-operation was. Co-operative stores had been tried in Canada, but they had all been based on a wrong principle. In the first place, the population of which they were composed were not permanent, like farmers and those in steady employment, as the classes previously mentioned in England and France. The stores were generally started in Canada by stock being subscribed by a floating population, who were here to-day and away to-morrow, and the consequence was the Society burst up for want of permanent funds.

He would suggest a scheme to them based on the plan, with slight modifications, of the Rochdale system of co-operation. It was as follows:—

After payment of expenses, salaries, and a given per cent. on capital stock, the remaining profits shall be divided among shareholders and members of the Order, in proportion to their respective purchases, for the quarter; to all others, one-third of the profits on their purchases. The remaining two-thirds to the Association. Shares of stock shall be fixed at \$10 per share, and no one shall be permitted to hold more than ten shares.

The Association to be organized under the limited liability law of the Dominion. Control shall be under the supervision of six directors. Two directors shall be elected each year to serve three years. They shall be entitled to an amount sufficient to defray expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. They shall have the appointment of an Executive Board, consisting of a manager, cashier, storekeeper, each one of whom shall be

### London Division Grange on Co-Operation.

Delegates from the different Granges in Middlesex met in the City of London on March 18 to devise a scheme for a Co-operative Association in London in connection with the Order.

After the appointment of a Chairman (Fred Anderson) and Secretary (Jos. Marshall),

A scheme was submitted by W. L. Brown, prefaced by a sketch of the rise and progress of the co-operative movement in England, Scotland, and France—the Rochdale community of Weavers, the Civil Service and Post Office Department, London, and similar institutions in Guise, in France. From small beginnings they had not only built up societies, paying large dividends from the capital invested, but had also reduced their cost of living to about one-half. The profits of the civil service co-operative store in London had advanced so rapidly from 1870 to 1875, that it was necessary for the organization to limit its operations, lest it become too cumbersome to manage.

In four years, from investing in a few boxes of tea in 1870, in 1874 they had a reserve fund of \$75,000. This had been accomplished by men who, at the utmost, only realised \$500 per annum, that is the Civil Service and Post Office employees; and the Rochdale weavers were still more limited in their means. They had, however, taught the world what economy, unity and co-operation was. Co-operative stores had been tried in Canada, but they had all been based on a wrong principle. In the first place, the population of which they were composed were not permanent, like farmers and those in steady employment, as the classes previously mentioned in England and France. The stores were generally started in Canada by stock being subscribed by a floating population, who were here to-day and away to-morrow, and the consequence was the Society burst up for want of permanent funds.

He would suggest a scheme to them based on the plan, with slight modifications, of the Rochdale system of co-operation. It was as follows:—

After payment of expenses, salaries, and a given per cent. on capital stock, the remaining profits shall be divided among shareholders and members of the Order, in proportion to their respective purchases, for the quarter; to all others, one-third of the profits on their purchases. The remaining two-thirds to the Association. Shares of stock shall be fixed at \$10 per share, and no one shall be permitted to hold more than ten shares.

effected, subscriptions shall be called for and made payable in easy instalments.

Mr. W. L. Brown then moved, seconded by Mr. Thos. Talbot, that a Co-operative Association be established in London in connection with the Patrons of Husbandry, according to the scheme suggested or any other the committee deemed advisable to recommend.

After a lengthy discussion, taken part in by S. H. Cornell, Delaware; C. Coombs, London; F. Anderson, Wilton Grove; S. Pettit, Belmont; Thos. Talbot, Arva; Jos. Marshall, London; Joshua Jackson, Arva; Mr. Erdick, Evelyn; and George Jarvis, Byron, the resolution was unanimously carried. A report embodying the minutes of the Rochdale scheme was adopted. S. Pettit, Belmont, submitted a scheme of co-operative crop reports from each subordinate Grange up to the Dominion Grange, and from that extending it to the United States, England, and France and Germany. The suggestion was recommended.

The Order in Canada has been established a sufficient length of time to test the principles of co-operation to a greater extent than has hitherto been done.

We do not say that this is the sole element of success in binding farmers together, but it is a strong element. Farmers are scarcely willing to pay dues, attend meetings and spend their time, without some tangible results. Hitherto, as far as systematic dealing is concerned, the majority of our members have reaped scarcely any benefit beyond making a few purchases for cash from some jobber.

These purchases have been distributed in a very unsatisfactory way by dealing out at some private house or grange-room. However desirable it may be to purchase cheap goods, this is not business, and if carried out as a system will result in annoyance and discontent. To be satisfactory and permanent, co-operation must be systematic, and the only way to do this is to have stores or agencies under the exclusive control of the Order, and supported by their own capital. The success of different co-operative institutions in England, Scotland and France, mentioned in the above article, started and carried on under far more unfavorable circumstances than at present exist with the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada, should satisfy our members that by proper management, handsome dividends can be realized. We do not, however, assert that co-operative institutions, as such, may not fail; but what we do say is, they are safer than the ordinary way of dealing, and much cheaper. Because a co-operative store now and then fails, the conclusion arrived at is that they are all failures. Where one co-operative store fails, ten run in the ordinary way become bankrupt.

### Applying Fertilizers.

The season of the year is now drawing near when our members will have to make preparations for securing their fertilizers in the shape of salt, plaster, phosphates, nitrate of soda, &c. Large outlays are made every year for some one or other of these by our Canadian farmers, but we

do not apply those which are not requisite. Not only is this indiscriminate application throwing away money, but in some cases may prove a positive injury.

The safest and most economical method of applying fertilizers is to make a compost which will furnish all the inorganic elements. Say, instead of merely sowing salt, they would mix ashes, Paris plaster, with bone-dust. This would furnish all that is requisite to produce good crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. Wheat must be grown upon a soil rich with silicate of potash. Now, wood ashes supply two important elements in the composition of different kinds of grain, especially wheat, namely, silicate of potash and phosphate of lime. It is deplorable such an important article of manure to our farmers should be bartered off for a few bars of soap, when a ten-fold return could be obtained by applying to the land. If farmers would only consider, they have to a certain extent the means at their own door, instead of buying from foreign sources.

Barnyard manure is really the only fertilizer which supplies all the food plants, but when this is exhausted, our farmer must look for something to take its place; and the substitute can be found in the compost previously mentioned, or superphosphates, which can now be obtained at very low rates.

The application of any single element to soil, such as salt, plaster, lime, or nitrate of soda, exerts very little influence, even supposing the soil requires any one of them, if the land is exhausted and lacks other essential parts of plant food. The greatest benefit derived from the application of any of these is shown on good, rich soil. This important branch of agriculture should be prominent in the discussions of Grangers at the present season of the year.

### Crop Reports.

There is nothing more injurious to the commerce of a country than the meagre and unsatisfactory crop reports generally published in our papers. It appears to be hap-hazard work from beginning to end, and from the fact that there is no system whereby anything like accuracy can be had. The only way the public have got information that had any pretense to system was from some insurance or railway company. These reports were collected by agents and station-masters. Now, allowing their observations and information to be accurate, they only extended over a limited area of country. Besides, the reports of railway companies may be falsified for a purpose—to throw the bulk of the produce into the hands of large shippers and exporters in case of scarcity, as has been done during the last year with our farmers. The Grange has a system which, if properly managed, will be the best means for ascertaining the state of the country that could be devised. Every Grange in Canada has educated, observing men, who know the state and condition of their respective neighborhoods, and through the secretaries can furnish a report to their respective Divisions, and from the Divisions to the Dominion Grange.

### Crop Reports.

To carry out and encourage this system of crop reports, we offer the CANADIAN GRANGER, free, to any person who will furnish us with short reports of how crops look in their neighborhood. We do not want anything elaborate, but simple statements, no matter what shape they are

### Applying Fertilizers.

The season of the year is now drawing near when our members will have to make preparations for securing their fertilizers in the shape of salt, plaster, phosphates, nitrate of soda, &c. Large outlays are made every year for some one or other of these by our Canadian farmers, but we are afraid the application is often so indiscriminate that real value is not had for the expenditure. To apply any of these fertilizers to advantage, the chemical constituents of the soil must be known either by analysis or experiment. Since farmers are not generally sufficiently acquainted with chemical analysis, they must depend upon experiment alone to guide them in the application of these fertilizers. A good plan would be to try each separately, leaving alternate strips without any. From this you could draw a pretty accurate conclusion as to what your land was deficient in. From the want of proper experiments in this, we hear no end of contradictory opinions as to the value of some fertilizers. One man has sown salt and finds very little good, whilst another has reaped a great

benefit; and the same way with plaster, lime and other artificial fertilizers.

Prof. Johnson says: "Upon the correct knowledge of the bases and salts requisite for the sustenance of each plant, and of the composition of the soil upon which it grows, depends the whole system of agriculture. Give to one plant such substances as are necessary for its growth, but do not apply those which are not requisite."

Not only is this indiscriminate application throwing away money, but in some cases may prove a positive injury. The safest and most economical method of applying fertilizers is to make a compost which will furnish all the inorganic elements. Say, instead of merely sowing salt, they would mix ashes, Paris plaster, with bone-dust. This would furnish all that is requisite to produce good crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. Wheat must be grown upon a soil rich with silicate of potash. Now, wood ashes supply two important elements in the composition of different kinds of grain, especially wheat, namely, silicate of potash and phosphate of lime. It is deplorable such an important article of manure to our farmers should be bartered off for a few bars of soap, when a ten-fold return could be obtained by applying to the land. If farmers would only consider, they have to a certain extent the means at their own door, instead of buying from foreign sources.

Barnyard manure is really the only fertilizer which supplies all the food plants, but when this is exhausted, our farmer must look for something to take its place; and the substitute can be found in the compost previously mentioned, or superphosphates, which can now be obtained at very low rates. The application of any single element to soil, such as salt, plaster, lime, or nitrate of soda, exerts very little influence, even supposing the soil requires any one of them, if the land is exhausted and lacks other essential parts of plant food. The greatest benefit derived from the application of any of these is shown on good, rich soil. This important branch of agriculture should be prominent in the discussions of Grangers at the present season of the year.

### Crop Reports.

There is nothing more injurious to the commerce of a country than the meagre and unsatisfactory crop reports generally published in our papers. It appears to be hap-hazard work from beginning to end, and from the fact that there is no system whereby anything like accuracy can be had. The only way the public have got information that had any pretense to system was from some insurance or railway company. These reports were collected by agents and station-masters. Now, allowing their observations and information to be accurate, they only extended over a limited area of country. Besides, the reports of railway companies may be falsified for a purpose—to throw the bulk of the produce into the hands of large shippers and exporters in case of scarcity, as has been done during the last year with our farmers. The Grange has a system which, if properly managed, will be the best means for ascertaining the state of the country that could be devised. Every Grange in Canada has educated, observing men, who know the state and condition of their respective neighborhoods, and through the secretaries can furnish a report to their respective Divisions, and from the Divisions to the Dominion Grange.

think the Grange a failure. If pinching spences is the only incentive that actuates a member, he is no good to a Grange, and the quicker he finds his hopes are not realized in this respect the better.

We have no doubt but many members are discouraged by hearing persons in towns, villages and cities, saying the Grange is a failure; the thought is father to the wish—they only wish it was a failure. This only proves what the principles of the society teach—farmers to think for themselves and act together as a body, and not be guided and ruled by a mere handful of the community. The grange in a neighborhood will be just what the members make it. The intelligence, characters, dispositions and motives of its members, will be reflected in their acts and way of conducting and carrying out the principles of the Order. We do not doubt but a good number who have joined the Grange are disappointed from expecting too much—the society was to be a panacea for all their ills: merchants and manufacturers were to be cut down below living prices. A man, because he belonged to the society, was to be specially favored in his business transactions: he was to buy cheaper than his next-door neighbor, just because he was a Granger. Now the absurdity of this is plain on the face of it—one man's money is just as good as another's, no matter what he calls himself. The Grange is a system of co-operation, by which its members, combining and uniting their capital and paying cash, can procure their necessities at a cheaper rate than they could by purchasing singly. Now, if this system of bulking orders is not carried out by cash payments, what are manufacturers or merchants benefited, no matter who buys from them! The great drawback in carrying out Grange principles is the fact that they are not sufficiently understood. Granges are formed at almost lightning rate, and the members have not had time to fully study and comprehend their privileges. — But with all this, we may say the Grange at the present time stands in the first ranks of society, and controls more power than any other organization in America. It could hardly be expected an Order so extensive in its scope could perfect an organization in so short a time as it has had to work, and be thorough in its working. To start with, it commenced amongst a class of men who were not accustomed to working a society of this kind, and besides, being opposed by nearly every other class in its introduction. However, its members have fought well, and have from comparative obscurity raised themselves into prominence. A good illustration of what a Grange should be in

### Crop Reports.

There is nothing more injurious to the commerce of a country than the meagre and unsatisfactory crop reports generally published in our papers. It appears to be hap-hazard work from beginning to end, and from the fact that there is no system whereby anything like accuracy can be had. The only way the public have got information that had any pretense to system was from some insurance or railway company. These reports were collected by agents and station-masters. Now, allowing their observations and information to be accurate, they only extended over a limited area of country. Besides, the reports of railway companies may be falsified for a purpose—to throw the bulk of the produce into the hands of large shippers and exporters in case of scarcity, as has been done during the last year with our farmers. The Grange has a system which, if properly managed, will be the best means for ascertaining the state of the country that could be devised. Every Grange in Canada has educated, observing men, who know the state and condition of their respective neighborhoods, and through the secretaries can furnish a report to their respective Divisions, and from the Divisions to the Dominion Grange.

### Crop Reports.

To carry out and encourage this system of crop reports, we offer the CANADIAN GRANGER, free, to any person who will furnish us with short reports of how crops look in their neighborhood. We do not want anything elaborate, but simple statements, no matter what shape they are

### Applying Fertilizers.

The season of the year is now drawing near when our members will have to make preparations for securing their fertilizers in the shape of salt, plaster, phosphates, nitrate of soda, &c. Large outlays are made every year for some one or other of these by our Canadian farmers, but we are afraid the application is often so indiscriminate that real value is not had for the expenditure. To apply any of these fertilizers to advantage, the chemical constituents of the soil must be known either by analysis or experiment. Since farmers are not generally sufficiently acquainted with chemical analysis, they must depend upon experiment alone to guide them in the application of these fertilizers. A good plan would be to try each separately, leaving alternate strips without any. From this you could draw a pretty accurate conclusion as to what your land was deficient in. From the want of proper experiments in this, we hear no end of contradictory opinions as to the value of some fertilizers. One man has sown salt and finds very little good, whilst another has reaped a great

### Despairing Members.

We have recently received from one of our members a letter, in which he speaks despondingly of the working of the Order in his neighborhood. He complains that the highest ambition they have is to buy a pound of tea cheaper than their neighbors, and if they do not accomplish this they think the Grange a failure. If pinching spences is the only incentive that actuates a member, he is no good to a Grange, and the quicker he finds his hopes are not realized in this respect the better. We have no doubt but many members are discouraged by hearing persons in towns, villages and cities, saying the Grange is a failure; the thought is father to the wish—they only wish it was a failure. This only proves what the principles of the society teach—farmers to think for themselves and act together as a body, and not be guided and ruled by a mere handful of the community. The grange in a neighborhood will be just what the members make it. The intelligence, characters, dispositions and motives of its members, will be reflected in their acts and way of conducting and carrying out the principles of the Order. We do not doubt but a good number who have joined the Grange are disappointed from expecting too much—the society was to be a panacea for all their ills: merchants and manufacturers were to be cut down below living prices. A man, because he belonged to the society, was to be specially favored in his business transactions: he was to buy cheaper than his next-door neighbor, just because he was a Granger. Now the absurdity of this is plain on the face of it—one man's money is just as good as another's, no matter what he calls himself. The Grange is a system of co-operation, by which its members, combining and uniting their capital and paying cash, can procure their necessities at a cheaper rate than they could by purchasing singly. Now, if this system of bulking orders is not carried out by cash payments, what are manufacturers or merchants benefited, no matter who buys from them! The great drawback in carrying out Grange principles is the fact that they are not sufficiently understood. Granges are formed at almost lightning rate, and the members have not had time to fully study and comprehend their privileges. — But with all this, we may say the Grange at the present time stands in the first ranks of society, and controls more power than any other organization in America. It could hardly be expected an Order so extensive in its scope could perfect an organization in so short a time as it has had to work, and be thorough in its working. To start with, it commenced amongst a class of men who were not accustomed to working a society of this kind, and besides, being opposed by nearly every other class in its introduction. However, its members have fought well, and have from comparative obscurity raised themselves into prominence. A good illustration of what a Grange should be in

think the Grange a failure. If pinching spences is the only incentive that actuates a member, he is no good to a Grange, and the quicker he finds his hopes are not realized in this respect the better.

We have no doubt but many members are discouraged by hearing persons in towns, villages and cities, saying the Grange is a failure; the thought is father to the wish—they only wish it was a failure. This only proves what the principles of the society teach—farmers to think for themselves and act together as a body, and not be guided and ruled by a mere handful of the community. The grange in a neighborhood will be just what the members make it. The intelligence, characters, dispositions and motives of its members, will be reflected in their acts and way of conducting and carrying out the principles of the Order. We do not doubt but a good number who have joined the Grange are disappointed from expecting too much—the society was to be a panacea for all their ills: merchants and manufacturers were to be cut down below living prices. A man, because he belonged to the society, was to be specially favored in his business transactions: he was to buy cheaper than his next-door neighbor, just because he was a Granger. Now the absurdity of this is plain on the face of it—one man's money is just as good as another's, no matter what he calls himself. The Grange is a system of co-operation, by which its members, combining and uniting their capital and paying cash, can procure their necessities at a cheaper rate than they could by purchasing singly. Now, if this system of bulking orders is not carried out by cash payments, what are manufacturers or merchants benefited, no matter who buys from them! The great drawback in carrying out Grange principles is the fact that they are not sufficiently understood. Granges are formed at almost lightning rate, and the members have not had time to fully study and comprehend their privileges. — But with all this, we may say the Grange at the present time stands in the first ranks of society, and controls more power than any other organization in America. It could hardly be expected an Order so extensive in its scope could perfect an organization in so short a time as it has had to work, and be thorough in its working. To start with, it commenced amongst a class of men who were not accustomed to working a society of this kind, and besides, being opposed by nearly every other class in its introduction. However, its members have fought well, and have from comparative obscurity raised themselves into prominence. A good illustration of what a Grange should be in

### Crop Reports.

There is nothing more injurious to the commerce of a country than the meagre and unsatisfactory crop reports generally published in our papers. It appears to be hap-hazard work from beginning to end, and from the fact that there is no system whereby anything like accuracy can be had. The only way the public have got information that had any pretense to system was from some insurance or railway company. These reports were collected by agents and station-masters. Now, allowing their observations and information to be accurate, they only extended over a limited area of country. Besides, the reports of railway companies may be falsified for a purpose—to throw the bulk of the produce into the hands of large shippers and exporters in case of scarcity, as has been done during the last year with our farmers. The Grange has a system which, if properly managed, will be the best means for ascertaining the state of the country that could be devised. Every Grange in Canada has educated, observing men, who know the state and condition of their respective neighborhoods, and through the secretaries can furnish a report to their respective Divisions, and from the Divisions to the Dominion Grange.

### Crop Reports.

To carry out and encourage this system of crop reports, we offer the CANADIAN GRANGER, free, to any person who will furnish us with short reports of how crops look in their neighborhood. We do not want anything elaborate, but simple statements, no matter what shape they are

### Applying Fertilizers.

The season of the year is now drawing near when our members will have to make preparations for securing their fertilizers in the shape of salt, plaster, phosphates, nitrate of soda, &c. Large outlays are made every year for some one or other of these by our Canadian farmers, but we are afraid the application is often so indiscriminate that real value is not had for the expenditure. To apply any of these fertilizers to advantage, the chemical constituents of the soil must be known either by analysis or experiment. Since farmers are not generally sufficiently acquainted with chemical analysis, they must depend upon experiment alone to guide them in the application of these fertilizers. A good plan would be to try each separately, leaving alternate strips without any. From this you could draw a pretty accurate conclusion as to what your land was deficient in. From the want of proper experiments in this, we hear no end of contradictory opinions as to the value of some fertilizers. One man has sown salt and finds very little good, whilst another has reaped a great

"I was anxious to learn what effect the organization had on the husbandry of that neighborhood and vicinity. On enquiry, I was told that before the organization of the club the