

THE GRANGER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

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

No. 3, Vol. 1.

LONDON, ONT., JANUARY, 1876.

Price, 50 Cents per Annum.

The Granger.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Spec.	Per Annum.	Subscribed in Advance.	Per Line.
Per line of solid Nonpareil..	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$ 0 75
1 inch, 12 lines, do.	1 00	0 80	8 00
2 inches, do.	1 75	1 40	14 00
3 inches, do.	2 50	2 00	20 00
1 column, 1/4 inch.	3 00	2 50	25 00
1 column, 9 inch.	5 50	4 50	45 00
1 column, 10 inch.	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 not cash.

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

THE GRANGER AND GAZETTE FOR 1876.

Grangers! this is the only paper devoted to our interests in Canada. It is the paper that advocates your principles and rights. It will give no uncertain sound. We have nothing but your interests and advancement at heart, in proof whereof it is placed at the extraordinary low sum of 50 cents per annum. We hope our members will not forget we depend on their prompt action for support.

OUR INCREASING NUMBERS.

Every mail we receive brings news of some new Granges being formed in different parts of the Dominion. In the year 1875, 230 Lodges were organized, and the coming year promises to double that number. The progress of the society has been most remarkable. From a few straggling Granges two years ago, we number 318 Lodges in all parts of the Dominion.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER

Without entering into the details of its origin and progress in the U. S., besides merely stating the order started there in 1867, during the administration of Andrew Johnson, O. H. Kelly, the present Secretary of the Order in the U. S., was one of the original founders. Being appointed by the Government as a Commissioner to report on the state of agriculture in the different States, on his return to Washington, he and other members of the Agricultural Department conceived the idea of forming a Protective Society for the agriculturists of the country, to be secret in its nature and to be known as the "Grangers" or Patrons of Husbandry. Its operation at first was confined to the Western States, but it soon spread to every State in the Union, from Maine to California, with a membership at present of nearly 2,000,000, comprising the principal agriculturists of the country.

ITS INTRODUCTION INTO CANADA was not until five years later, in 1873 and beginning of 1874. The first lodges formed were in the Province of Quebec. The next were formed in the Niagara district, and the vicinity of London, Ont., Westminster, was not far behind with the 11th established in the Dominion. The movement rapidly spread in this vicinity, and on the 2nd of June, 1874, the first

DOMINION GRANGE

was formed in London, Ont. At this time only 22 Granges were in existence in all Canada, and these were under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Grand Lodge. Wisely its promoters determined to have it purely a Canadian institution and under Canadian jurisdiction. The first session severed all connexion with the U. S. as a body, other than a fraternal union.

Divisions were formed, to be composed of members of the various Subordinate Granges. These Divisions again were to form the Grand or Dominion Grange

THE FIRST DIVISION GRANGE

was formed in London, Ont., on July 21st, 1874, and composed delegates from different parts of Middlesex, Oxford, Elgin and

Perth. From this other Divisions were formed from the various centres through the Dominion what at present they number.

The Maritime Provinces are well represented in the Order. In the vicinity of Truro, Nova Scotia, some very strong Granges exist. The movement there is of more recent date than in Ontario and Quebec.

From this brief sketch it will be seen the Order is not confined to any particular locality, but extends to all parts of the Dominion. A continuation of its origin and progress will be given in the next number.

MORE LIGHT.

We want to throw more light on the Grange question. Members appear to want to hide their light under a bushel. Numbers of good men, living in the very centre of a Grange district, know nothing about its principles or what its object is. We want more public meetings, at which every farmer can throw in his voice, pro or con, on the important questions which the Grange Society proposes to deal with. Airing the Grange question well will be of great service in gaining the confidence of the people, and establishing its permanence. A good many of the opinions of what the Grange is, abroad in the country, have been gleaned from anything but a reliable source. You will find farmers through the country who speak disparagingly of their own society. We say their own society, because every farmer, in reality, is a Granger, but where do we find they have gained their information of what the Grange is? Not from one of their honest neighbors, but from some persons whose interests conflicted with the society. We want more light, too, amongst our own members—we are afraid a great number are but imperfectly posted in the ritual and principles of the Order. The rapidity with which the Order has spread has been anything but a hindrance to the thoroughness and efficiency of its members. The general mode of procedure has been for a deputy or master to go to some neighborhood for an evening and give some vague generalities of what the Grange was. If everything else failed in inducing the meeting to form themselves into a Grange, the representation that they were all likely to become rich, by buying everything at less than its cost, was sufficient. Thus Granges have been formed and left with the meagre instruction imparted in one night. The consequence is there are a number of sickly, half instructed Granges in the country that would work well, but they do not know how. The fact is they want more light. We want a staff of thoroughly posted men, well imbued with the principles of the Order, to give public lectures and help new Granges to work systematically.

CORN VERSUS COAL FOR FUEL IN KANSAS

The railway companies charge such exorbitant freights for shipping coal that farmers find it more profitable to burn corn than buy coal. Coal is worth from 25c. to 40c. per bushel of 80lbs, delivered at the station, and corn 15c. to 22c. per bushel of 70lbs. Steam mills are run with corn instead of coal.

MISSING PAPERS.

Many of our subscribers complain that their paper does not reach them. We beg to assure them that all are duly mailed from this office, and would urge special inquiry for the GRANGER at the local post offices. We hope no postmaster will intentionally retain our paper from the address. All missing numbers will be duplicated upon application.

The Granger is the name of a paper started in London. It is published monthly at 50 cents per annum, in the interest of Grangers, by W. L. Brown. It is neatly printed and ably edited.—Ez.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE GRANGERS.

During the past year a great quantity of the various goods required by farmers have been purchased in some of the large commercial centres in bulk. This has given rise, as would naturally be expected, to a good many complaints and a strong opposition on the part of storekeepers to the movement. The argument used is, that by Grangers sending their money away from home to these large centres, they are building cities up at the expense of small towns and villages through the country. This argument is of a very specious character, and only requires a second thought to see its fallacy. The merchant who makes his purchases, say in Toronto or Montreal, sends the same money to build up these cities that the Grange society does; the only difference is the profits on a given quantity of goods is in the pockets of a dozen men instead of one; so that the wealth which the opponents of the Grange system claim has been taken away from any particular locality to build up large centres is just as it was before—but distributed. Grangers seeking to buy in the cheapest market they can, is only what all other classes do. Merchants do not buy the produce of farmers in their locality because they live in that particular neighborhood, but because they cannot buy as cheaply anywhere else. When merchants and produce dealers find they can buy cheaper in a foreign market, they buy there. Take, for instance, potatoes last spring; as soon as it was found they could be bought to advantage in the Lower Provinces and Michigan, they were immediately brought here by our merchants. Now the Grange society claims this same privilege of buying in the best markets. If the various merchants in our small towns can offer as liberal inducements for cash and large orders, Patrons will buy from them, but until they do they must expect farmers to make the most out of their money. Why we speak so pointedly on the subject is from the fact that combinations of merchants in the small towns in the western portions of the Province, the object of which is, not to purchase any of the smaller produce, and even, in some cases, any, from members of the Grange Society, unless they bought goods from them. They say—"Now, unless you farmers pay just what we ask for our goods, we will not buy your produce at any price." We understand a prominent merchant and grain-buyer at one of our stations will buy no grain from Patrons, because they dared to think and act for themselves in purchasing outside of that town. Of course, such a policy on the part of merchants is as peevish as it is tyrannical and intolerant.

Farmers hitherto, to a certain extent, have been under the influence and thumb-screws of merchants and money-lenders, especially in some back localities. Their crops were swallowed up in the merchant's books before it was reaped. The remark is often made—"But look how many merchants break down, if they have large profits." True, but those who propose this do not know there are hordes of farmers every year who become bankrupt, but they are not brought so prominently before the public as merchants are by being gazetted.

There is, no doubt one thing which has chagrined merchants and dealers considerably, and that is to find farmers who hitherto knew comparatively nothing about their business relations with the rest of the world, are as well posted as they are themselves. This feature alone should recommend the Grange Society to every farmer in the country.

The December No. of the Granger, the new Farmers' monthly, is to hand. It presents a fine appearance, both in point of workmanship and quality of reading matter. Published monthly by W. L. Brown, box 91, London. Only 50 cents per annum. As it is the only journal in the Grange interests in Canada, it should be liberally supported by farmers.—Ez.

THE UNPRODUCTIVE CLASS.

WHO SUPPORTS THEM.—ADAM SMITH ON THE SUBJECT.

This profound thinker, in his "Wealth of Nations," in speaking of the agricultural systems of political economy advanced by the French School of Economists says—"The unproductive class, that of merchants, artificers, and manufacturers, is maintained and employed altogether at the expense of the two other classes—that of proprietors and that of cultivators.

They furnish it both with the materials of its work and with the fund of its substance; with the corn and cake which it consumes while it is employed about that work. The proprietors and cultivators finally pay both the wages of all the workmen of the unproducing class, and the profits of all their employers. Those workmen and their employers are properly the servants of the proprietors and cultivators. They are only servants who work without doors, as menial servants work within. Both the one and the other are, however, equally maintained at the expense of the same masters. The labor of both is equally unproductive. It adds nothing to the value of the sum total of the rude produce of the land. Instead of increasing the value of that sum total, it is a charge and expense which must be paid out of it.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book II, Chap. IX.

The Patrons of Husbandry enunciate the same doctrine that is thus promulgated by our old standard writers on political economy. In the same chapter, in speaking of manufacturing and mercantile monopolies, he says: "By giving a sort of monopoly of the home markets to its own merchants, artificers and manufacturers, it raises the rate of mercantile and manufacturing profit in proportion to that of agricultural profit, and, as a result, either draws from agriculture a part of the capital which had before been employed in it, or hinders from going to it a part of what would otherwise have gone to it.—This policy, therefore, discourages agriculture in two different ways—first, by sinking the real value of its produce, and thereby lowering the rate of its profits; and, secondly, by raising the rate of profit in all other employments. Agriculture is rendered less advantageous, and trade and manufactures more advantageous than they otherwise would be, and every man is tempted by his own interest to turn as much as he can, both his capital and his industry, from the former to the latter employments." That this is the case at present is quite evident with our Canadian industry. Capital will pay better in any other investment than farming. Renting farm property at present will realize only, at the outside, 3 per cent., whilst money in any other business, even an ordinary bank interest, is 8 per cent.

It is no wonder so much capital is drawn away from developing the agricultural interests of the country, when so many better channels of investment are open. The present high price of farm property, connected with the low rate of interest realized, will shut out the proper amount of capital that should be invested.

THE GRANGE ENCAMPMENT AT THE CENTENNIAL

This promises to be one of the principal features of the Exhibition. A plot of ground has been secured on a great leading line of railway, within three miles of the Exhibition grounds, where tents, furnished with beds, chairs, tables, and other articles, will be erected. The price of lodging will be only 50 cents per day. The camp will be provided with a telegraph office, post office, news office, barber shops, ice cream saloons, and every thing necessary for the accommodation of visitors. No intoxicating liquors will be allowed to be sold within the grounds.