

THE GRANGER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

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

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The Granger.

ADVERTISING RATES

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3 inches	2 50	2 00	20 00
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1/2 column, 9 inch	5 00	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 not cash.

THE GRANGERS' AND FARMERS' GAZETTE.

In September last we submitted a prospectus to the various Granges composing the Order in Canada, proposing to start a paper in their interests, and asking for their opinion or advice. In that we said we were actuated by a sense of the necessity of having a medium of communication between the various Granges composing the Order in Canada, consisting as it did of upwards of 230 Lodges, with a membership of over 10,000, and daily increasing in all parts of the Dominion. We intimated this large body had no means of corresponding with each other on the various questions which affected the welfare of the Order; and it was proposed that this paper should be the exponent of their views and wishes. We have heard the most flattering accounts from all parts of the Dominion, encouraging the project and sending in hearty support. One of our objects will be to explain what the Grange system is, and we may say here a great deal of misunderstanding exists among merchants and manufacturers on this subject. They look on the Grangers as a body of reckless innovators trying, for a little gain to themselves, to usurp the established rules of trade, and make all other interests subservient to their own. Farmers, on the other hand, are equally in error, and ignorant of the general mode of doing business, and expect too much from merchants and manufacturers. Consequently there is great need of a paper to stand independently and unbiased between the two parties; to give to the farmers, on one side, a correct idea of the principles of trade, and to give to the merchants and manufacturers, on the other, reliable information about the strength and importance of the Grange, the objects it intends to accomplish, and the means by which it proposes to attain them.

GRANGE MATTERS.

Our reading space will be devoted to the publication of such Grange news as may be judiciously published without trenching on the rules of the Order. We intend to choose from our contemporaries articles on subjects which are calculated to benefit and instruct patrons in the principles of the Order.

OUR CROP REPORTS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW will be a specialty. Farmers require more information than they generally receive on this point. From our varied and unlimited resources, we shall be able to supply them, through our secretaries, with reliable reports from all parts of America. To tell our readers when and how to buy and sell to the best advantage; the value of money and stocks in various parts of the world.

LIVE STOCK.

In cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, breeders will find this a valuable medium, giving sales, importations of thoroughbred stock, the names and residences of principal breeders in Canada and the United States.

OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT

will be furnished with original articles from members of the American and

Canadian Poultry Associations. The standard of excellence for each variety will be given from the latest authorities. Fanciers may rely on this as supplying everything they desire.

HORTICULTURE

for every season, such as planting, grafting, pruning and the general management of the garden and orchard. This will receive attention from an experienced nurseryman.

THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

will consist of valuable and useful reading of direct interest to the ladies in the various branches of household economy. We shall spare no pains to make this a leading feature.

LITERATURE

This part of the paper will supply original and selected stories interesting and instructing. This is under the charge of a distinguished *litterateur*, who presents a serial expressly written for the paper, called "At Death's Door."

EDUCATION.

Although all the foregoing subjects are instructive in the general sense, yet we intend to devote a special column to discussing educational matters, and especially those connected with farmers, as this is part of our constitution.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

will receive our best attention, and we invite our readers to ask anything they wish to know.

The paper is now before you, and we hope the friends of the cause will accord it that support they deem its merits demand. It has been put so low (50 cents) that it can be placed in the hands of every farmer and patron in the country. And we say, not boastingly, it is a large paper: for the money, both in quality and style.

But it is not in subscriptions alone we ask support. We want our subscribers to take an active interest in the GRANGER. To send us reports of meetings and the progress of the Order in their respective neighborhoods, what their grange is doing to aid the good work of progress, and to post us on any matters beneficial to the Order.

It is only by editor and subscriber working harmoniously for a common object, with full trust in each other, that a living paper can be produced. Not only subscribe, but write and inform us. Do these, and, as we have said before, it being an exponent of your views and wishes, it will not be long before you will realize in the GRANGER a triumph for the principles of our Order, unity and co-operation. In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things charity.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Scarcely two years have elapsed since this Order was introduced into Canada. From that time the movement has spread like a tidal wave from one end of the Dominion to the other. The rapid and astounding growth of this movement, and the remarkable success which has attended every step of the Order, has made it the object of close and anxious scrutiny by all classes. Dealing, as it does, with the agricultural population, with the immense power and strength they may exert as a compact body to accomplish any desired object, it is a natural desire to know whether this powerful element is to exert its influence for good or evil in our public affairs; whether it is to work for the general good of the country, or simply seek for the advancement of its own interests, without any regard to the welfare of other classes and national prosperity. People who laughed at the movement when it was introduced two years ago, are now compelled to acknowledge that the Grangers in Canada at present are a power that no political party dare to ignore.

The principles they advocate are built on a sound foundation—that the pr

luce of the soil is the source of all national wealth; and that the farmer's cause is that of the whole people; that in fighting for their own rights they are battling for the country at large; that there is no wealth but the labor of man; that were the mountains of gold and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of wheat the richer. This is what the body claims as the true system of political economy for all countries and all ages. That this cannot be denied by the greatest opponents of the Society, is evident. Also to put the country on a better financial basis by dealing on the cash principle, is one which should receive the approbation of all classes.

The Patrons say, to carry out their principles, the proposition should come from the farmers. Wholesale merchants bought on credit, and sold to retailers on credit, and they in turn deal out to farmers in the same way. Through all this chain the farmer is the last link, and bears all the burdens of this system. The country has groaned under its weight, and merchants and manufacturers know it as well as Grangers. Individual merchants and other business men have tried, "No Credit!" "Cash!" but their efforts were futile. If they did not give credit, somebody else would.

This has arisen from there being too much merchandise for the actual wants of the people; and the country has been, and is now, burdened with an excess of goods. A proposition from such an important body as the farming community, to control their wants by their means, by paying cash, is a measure that should receive the hearty support of all classes.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

A number of our members, who were but imperfectly acquainted with the principles of the Order, have tried to deal with manufacturers and merchants, supposing they would make the same reduction for a single purchase that they had offered at wholesale—just because they were Patrons. Some manufacturers have taken up the indiscretion of a few and applied it to the whole Society. Now, it ought to be plain to our members, that manufacturers are not going to give up the agency system and their business, on which they depend upon for their support, unless Patrons will offer them a custom equally as profitable in exchange, by the Order supplying the place of agents. This is really the philosophy of the Order—to bring producer and consumer, manufacturer and farmer, into more direct contact. The Declaration of Principles clearly defines this:—

3. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relation possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, as far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact.

The various manufacturers and dealers have made liberal reductions for cash and orders in bulk; but no appreciable benefit has accrued from the co-operative system yet. Manufacturers, as well as farmers, have been the cause. Manufacturers were so eager to get the patronage of the Society, that single machines were sold at prices which could not really remunerate them unless large orders were given. Then Patrons, in a great many cases, anxious to get their neighbors to join the Society, divulged the prices paid. These same parties not belonging to the Order, would go and demand the same reduction, and, if refused, would retort with, "Well, our money is as good as anybody's else." We think manufacturers themselves are as much to blame as farmers, in not dealing according to promise

TAKING UP NATIONAL QUESTIONS

AT A FARMER'S CLUB IN ENGLAND.

"At a meeting of the Midland Farmer's Club on the 1st inst., at the Great Western Hotel, Professor Gamgee read an elaborate paper on 'The High Price of Meat.' He said if he had been asked the question recently put to Mr. Bright, he would have replied, 'that the import of meat as meat can only benefit us, that the import of live cattle destroyed our live stock, led us to have useless inland trade restrictions, and was the fundamental cause of the high price of meat, which commenced when our ports were thrown open to foreign animals.' The import of contagion destroyed more home-grown animal food than the live animals imported ever could yield. The high price of meat was entirely due to these foreign plagues. Prohibit the import of live stock and the prices would come down; but one great obstacle to this was the stupidity and stubbornness of the advisers to the Privy Council. There was not a redeeming feature to the present cruel, vicious and plague-engendering practice of importing live cattle, and were it abolished, not one ounce of foreign animal food would be lost to the country. The remedy was not to be found in the Australian tinned meat system, and Professor Gamgee proceeded to advocate an invention of his own, in which, by the use of artificial cold, dead meat could be safely and cheaply shipped. If the Privy Council would not take the question up, he suggested it should be left with the Chamber of Agriculture. He had devoted ten years' work and many thousands of pounds to carrying out his scheme, and he would now like that the Government should aid him to build a model steamer for conveying dead meat, and if they reduced the price of meat, and exterminated plague, it would not be lost money. A resolution was passed adopting many of the points advocated by Professor Gamgee.

From the foregoing we see farmers exert a large influence in directing national affairs, and take up questions which not only affect themselves but the country at large. The weight of their deliberations is felt and recognized.

They have a Chamber of Agriculture, like a Chamber of Commerce, composed of the prominent agriculturists of the country. By the combination of these organized elements, commerce and agriculture, a healthy legislation is produced. Where is our Chamber of Agriculture in Canada? and what means have farmers of presenting to the country their views on any question, as we find is done through a Chamber of Agriculture in England? Boards of Trade in Canada, hitherto—and we say it to their credit—have performed a good part in presenting to legislators their opinions on financial questions, which they could collect from their varied connections. Farmers, up to this, have taken "back seats," and never considered they were entitled to an opinion as a body, irrespective of Grit and Tory at the polls. Broad questions of national polity which were freely discussed by all shades in Boards of Trade and agreed upon, never entered the heads of farmers. They have, however, organized in the Grange to have their voice heard as farmers and not as politicians. We hope our members will not lose sight of the fact.

WORK TOO MUCH AND THINK TOO LITTLE.

"Oh, we farmers have to work hard. We can't get along as mechanics in town do with ten hours work. We can't afford to hire help. We can't afford to have holidays. We can't get time to make a vegetable, flower and fruit garden, and supply our wants with vegetables, flowers and fruits. We can't get time to make a lawn and plant trees around the house." You can't! You can't! Then what are you farming for? As men, as citizens, as fathers, as husbands, you have no right to engage in a business which will condemn yourself and your dependents to a life of unrewarded toil. If the calling of agriculture will not enable you and yours to escape physical degradation, and mental and social starvation; if it does not enable you to enjoy the amenities, pleasures, comforts, and necessities of life, as well as other branches of business, it is your duty to abandon it at once, and not drag down in misery your dependent family. But I do not believe we need be driven to this alternative. I do believe that agriculture, followed as a business, with a reasonable regard to business principles, can be made a business success. I believe that by keeping steadily in view the primary end of life—our happiness, our comfort, our bodily health, our mental improvement and growth—they can be as well attained or better than in any other calling. Right here is the great difficulty; right here with ourselves is the remedy: We work too much and think too little. —Speech by Master Adams, U. S.