

will be sent the paper at 25 cents for each copy per year.

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Rates for Advertising.

\$50 per column; \$30 per half column; \$17.50 per one-fourth column; \$10 per one-eighth column. Casual advertisements will be charged 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements measured by scale of Nonpareil.

To Subordinate Granges.

Believing that a new life would be awakened in Subordinate Granges were accounts of their meetings etc. to appear in the columns of the BULLETIN, we have decided to invite every Grange to appoint a correspondent whose duty it shall be to send us at stated intervals some item respecting the Grange for publication. This would serve to increase the interest of members in their own Grange and also give them an opportunity of learning what was being done by their brethren in other parts of the Dominion. We know there are many Patrons who would willingly send us items, were they not afraid their contributions would appear in print in an unseemly fashion, but none need hesitate on this account for we promise that every communication shall be read over carefully and corrected, when necessary, before being put into the hands of the printer. We sincerely hope you will take this matter into consideration at your first meeting, and take action as we have suggested.

We also wish to ask the Secretaries of Granges to send us the names of from one to ten good farmers in their neighborhood, who are not Patrons of Husbandry, but who would be very desirable acquisitions, and to whom we could mail a sample copy of the BULLETIN without fear of them making use of our prices to the prejudice of the Order, for we believe, did the yeomen of Canada but rightly understand the principles and objects of the Grange, few indeed would remain aloof and refuse to assist in raising those following agricultural pursuits to the level of other callings; and we claim that the BULLETIN contains true Grange sentiment and is an honest exponent of our Order.

The portals of the Grange should be guarded with the strictest fidelity.

be pleased to give any explanation required. We court criticism, believing it tends to perfection, but we want square, open criticism, and no going behind the door, for we are honest in wanting everything as perfect as possible, and will be grateful to our people in assisting us to reach that position.

Lawyers—Legislators.

The members of our legislatures are very largely composed of lawyers and the generally entertained opinion that men are selected for these high places because of their peculiar fitness as statesmen, implies that there is some vital connection between legal lore and statesmanship. Nothing is further from the truth. The history of the British Parliament and the American Congress alike show many shining examples of great statesmen who were not lawyers. The great constitutional reforms which have blessed both countries and the greater part of the radical and salutary legislation for the good of the whole people have not originated with the legal profession. The habits of special pleading into which the professional lawyer necessarily—perhaps, unconsciously falls—are unfavorable to the consideration of questions on the broad principles of "the general welfare."

The professional lawyer, bowing to the law as his great authority, is rather the representative of that which *is* than that which *ought to be*; hence he frequently resists with all the subtlety of logic reforms which consist in a change of what exists. Opposition to a change of any bill which proposes a check to the rapacity of corporations can readily be accounted for on this ground.

We are not disposed, perhaps, to make proper allowance for the influence of early and special training in the dust of courts. A *clear head*, a *cool judgment*, and an *honest heart*, are the three things needful. Do we find them only in the court-room? May the time never come when lawyers cease to take an active part in our legislation, but God hasten the time when their numbers shall cease to overbalance the representatives of all other occupations of men.

In view of what we have said, the path of duty of our readers lies in the direction of supporting at the polls, men of broad views, practically identified with some productive industry.

Because in union there is strength, and in the aggregation of effort much can be done.

Is co-operation practicable?

It is not only practicable but profitable. It is not only a privilege but a duty.

Is co-operation gaining ground?

It is, with rapid strides, and never so fast before.

Why is this?

Principally owing to the opportunities furnished for its development by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The true science of co-operation is a subject into which we must all look and make ourselves acquainted with, so that we shall understand its objects in regard to its bearing upon society. The true principle of this co-operative movement, is the "greatest amount of good to the many and not to the few." It is said the last enemy to overcome is Death, with him Mammon keeps company to perish not long before, and when that idol is destroyed man will immediately become the inventor and possessor of life. We shall not witness the consummation in our day, but we may have the satisfaction of hastening its approach, and may behold some larger portion than at present. The poor laborers, as soon as they combine for a given object, can elevate themselves with very little aid from capital if they only will. Organized union is the philosophers' stone that turns all things into gold. The fundamental difficulty of society is the lack of human brotherhood. We pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done," &c., and for the end of all those circles of which we complain and which exist. When we are united in will and action, and objects and purposes, the power of redemption will not be far distant. That co-operation will show the way and is the only movement which can save us is quite apparent. Let liberty, equality and fraternity guide us hand in hand until the social science problem is solved, and then we may hope and look forward to the good time coming. Social science is the most important question affecting the laboring population of this or any other country. It is to their interests that they should have a thorough knowledge of its workings in every branch of industry. Education is becoming a necessity, as this social science principle is working its way into the minds of the people and members of our Order; consequently it becomes a necessity that

met with us before us, the struggle between labor and capital. The struggle is not far distant, and the sooner we commence to lay on a firm hand the more easy it will be for us, and the best and surest combination is the co-operative movement. Laborers, the common ties of humanity and justice proclaim aloud that this co-operation is the only anchor of hope by which we can guide our vessel safe to port; with good officers and fair wind we shall reach the promised land. Let us then all give a helping hand in assisting the officers and crew of this good ship, "co-operation."

Let us one and all lay hold of the capabilities and possibilities of co-operation. Every Grange can use it to manifold advantage. Every neighborhood can combine to share its blessings. It is this alone that can maintain our rights and secure our rightful share of the products of our soil and our industry. It is this alone that can ward off the baneful effects of monopoly and successfully heard this lion in his den.

Independent Political Action.

If there ever was a time in the history of this country that independent voting was really necessary for the welfare and protection of the people generally, it is at this time. If the candidates who are generally nominated for various offices, were a class of men who would vote and work while in office for just and equitable laws, and manifest an interest in the welfare of the people they represent there would be less necessity for independent voting; but instead, a majority of our legislators have for years worked to build up gigantic and dangerous monopolies and corporations.

If the farmers of this country ever accomplish some of the most important objects they have in view they must vote into office such men as they have good assurance will work for their interests. If the party a farmer belongs to does not nominate men for offices of importance, who are true to the interests of the farming class and the people generally, and some other party *does* nominate a good, true, honest, capable man for the same office, then every farmer ought to be independent to vote for the best and truest man. Whenever a man loses his influence in his party by scratching the name of a monopoly

name, has placed and helped into office some of the worst and most dangerous men; men more to be dreaded than convicts. So long as the people continue to support them there will be no inducement for them to cease their plundering schemes. A bad law injures all alike, and a good law benefits all alike, no matter which party enacts the law. It is therefore to the interest of every farmer to vote for good, true, honest men, for the different offices; men who will vote and work for equality of rights, privileges, laws, etc. A party name is a mere shadow; the principles of the party and what it does is the substance.

A man who votes for a monopoly candidate because he belongs to his party, and is not independent enough to vote for a good, true candidate for the same office because he belongs to another political party, is a *slave* to a party name and the sooner he frees himself from that condition of slavery the better it will be for himself and the country. A farmer lately said that he had supported men for office who he did not believe were well qualified for the office, politically honest or would work for the interest of the people generally, just because they belonged to his party, but he did not propose to vote against his interest in that way any more.

Whenever a convention of importance is controlled by monopolists or their agents, and nominates a candidate for office, it is generally safe to conclude that the candidate nominated is pledged to their interest and against the people, and it is not safe to vote for such.

Independent thinking, action and voting is necessary to free the people from the tyranny of corrupt rings and monopolies.

Be prompt and punctual to the hour, in attending the meetings of your Grange. Neglect, carelessness and indifference will cause disaster.

Let it be kept in mind, that the Grange is a farmers organization, and was instituted through necessity for their protection.

In this day of organized effort we all feel that the farmers should not lag behind, that our industry is a leading one, and that the interests we have at stake demand our wisest and best planning. How shall we co-operate in all these progressive ideas without perfecting the machinery of practical organization?