

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.

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The Grangers and the Parliament.

The Parliament of the Dominion has acknowledged that the Patrons of Husbandry are a power in the country, by a select committee of the House submitting for their consideration eighteen questions bearing on the subject of free trade and protection now before the country. Never were farmers before treated with such consideration, now they have organized and intend to have their opinions respected. No doubt such consideration would have been given before, but there were no means of reaching them as a body; there was no head. The Grange has supplied this want by having a systematic order of farmers.

We would like to ask the opponents of the Grange movement how this large body could be reached so expeditiously as it can at present, through their various Granges having a common head. No farmer, on this account alone, can have any excuse for not belonging to the Order. Every farmer in reality is a Granger, and he should act as one.

The questions proposed include in their scope the whole subject of free trade and protection. In fact, we think some of the questions in substance are only repetitions of preceding ones, the difference being in the wording. However this may be, we offer a few observations on some of the enquiries.

The questions 4 and 14 (which, we claim, are one and the same) about growing Indian corn: It may be stated that it does not pay to raise corn in Canada; we can purchase Western corn cheaper than we can raise it here. There are very few seasons that corn can be raised profitably and then only on particular soil. As a staple crop it is not what Canada wants to raise. Let her stick to her barley, wheat, peas, &c.

Sugar beets and tobacco, in 5th question, are not our forte. True, they can be raised, but will it pay us? that is the point. The tobacco raised in Canada is not a commercial article, or one which could be depended upon. In fact, Canadians could never make it a staple product. Adaptability of climate is in reality the guide of what can be raised. The point is not whether such and such productions can be grown in a country, but can they be raised to pay the greatest profit to the producer? If a Canadian farmer can produce a bushel of barley more profitably than a bushel of corn, and a farmer in the Western States can grow corn as much cheaper than he can raise barley—exchange.

The cultivation of the sugar beet and flax is a question which requires a greater consideration. It is certain that these can be raised in this country; but take the beet for example: It can be raised, as far as size is concerned and yield, but the saccharine matter is so low in proportion to warmer climates, that we could not compete with them. Experiments of growth are such as not to warrant our Canadian farmers in growing that kind of produce. Grinding in bond, which is mentioned in the circular forwarded, we

can conceive may be made a handle for millers to make a speculation of by having a tariff. If a duty of say 10 per cent. be levied, they must have a drawback or an allowance in exportation, and between the import and export they will have a chance of a margin, which will come out of the pockets of the farmers.

We must say that some of the questions proposed cannot be answered definitely, as it will depend to a certain extent on the locality, quality of land, &c., whether stock raising, grain, or dairy produce is most profitable; or whether a combination of all is not the best.

The remedy for keeping farmers' sons and daughters on the farm, proposed in the ninth question, is amply answered in the Grange principles. Make farming more attractive by enhancing the comforts of our homes, and making agriculture more desirable by developing a higher social and intellectual culture—impressing on the minds of young men and women the importance and independence of farm life. The remedy does not lie with legislation; it remains with farmers themselves. The seventeenth question there proposed is included in this. The manufactures which are most intimately connected with agriculture are certainly those of agricultural implements; and from the opinion of a number of those engaged in their production, they can be furnished as cheaply here as in the United States.

Not Paying Their Debts.

Some of the newspapers and the outside public are trying to make capital by saying some Grangers are leaving their old debts unpaid in country stores and dealing for cash in large centres. However this may be, we do not claim that virtue and integrity are exclusively confined to Grangers. The same motives and passions influence and actuate men, no matter what they are called, what they wear, where they live, or what they do. Because a man is a Granger it does not follow that his whole moral nature is regenerated.

The Grange does not claim to make honest men out of rogues, but it does say it wants brotherhood with no other than men of sterling integrity. If men of the Order have acted thus, they have every far forgotten the precepts of the Order: "In our dealing with our fellow men be honest, be just and fear not, and keep ourselves unspotted from the world."

The Grange should exercise its authority in bringing those members to task if such is the case. But we are inclined to the belief that it is only clap-trap circulated by parties opposed to us. It is only human nature for its opponents to take the advantage of any little scandal they think will injure its influence. As we said before, we cannot deny positively whether debts have remained unpaid or not, but if it is on a par with other representations we have taken the trouble to find the correctness of, it is very doubtful. A silly story about the way Grangers blunder in purchasing has been circulating from one end of the Province to the other. It was in the matter of purchasing nutmegs. The way it was done of course was that the Granger was so profoundly ignorant he did not know the difference between a pound and a barrel, and ordered barrels instead of pounds—a quantity no wholesale merchant would have on hand at one time. What particular locality this happened in has not yet come to light. The credit in this one transaction is given to every part of the country from Gaspé to Sandwich. It is unnecessary to state the statement carries an absurdity on the face of it; and what we are surprised at is that respectable papers and men who claim to have common sense should give credence to it, and try to make capital out of it against the society. It would do very

well for a joke, but when such non-sense is taken up by our opponents it shows they have a lame cause. But let this be as it may, we wish to be judged by our principles and not by the follies and acts of individual members.

If the principles upon which the Order is built—considering the dimensions it is assuming—are wrong, its own weight will crush it; and if they are right and have their foundation based on human needs and demanded by the new conditions and advancement of the age, it will last, and the Grange need fear no such petty attacks.

We would not lay so much stress on this only from the fact that newspapers who claim to occupy a respectable position in Canadian journalism and would be loth to demean their editorial columns with such petty trash on any other subject, are full of such trifling quibbles at present.

It might not be out of place in conclusion, to recommend that our members aim higher and, not be influenced too much by pecuniary interests—forgetting the higher motives of truth, fraternity, social and mental cultivation. Any person who joins the Grange to make merchandise, is unworthy of the name of Patron. It is the duty of members to ask does he join the organization from a favorable opinion he has conceived of its principles as likely to advance and benefit the rest of the world as well as himself, or whether it is from the degrading influence of pecuniary motives.

In speaking thus we do not wish to leave the impression that there are no pecuniary advantages to be looked at in the Grange, but simply that this should not be predominate, and be used as a handle to induce members to join.

The Depression.

Taking the inquiries and the evidence given before the depression committee as a guide, it would puzzle a person of more than ordinary intelligence to guess for what purpose said committee was originated. There was, no doubt, a necessity for inquiry into the cause of the numerous failures in business and the stagnation in trade. But an inquiry of this kind, to be beneficial, should be thorough, and not for the purpose of serving party or class interests. Whether this has been the case or not, our readers will be able to judge. For ourselves, we fail to see that the principal cause of the depression has been touched upon. It appears, as far as we have been able to glean from a casual review of the evidence given in the papers from time to time, that the manufacturers generally have acknowledged to considerable prosperity. Most of them have earned, within a few years, considerable fortunes, showing that they have carried on their business to advantage.

The farmer, as well as the manufacturer, has been fairly prosperous. It is only the mercantile interests, or a portion of the laborers and mechanics in the cities, that have suffered from the want of trade and the demand for labor. In a well regulated country, the farmers will always prosper while they depend upon their own exertions, and not any factious prevention of competition. All that any government can do for the farmer, as a class, is merely to let them alone, and to give no undue advantage to other classes; as it is obvious that if one or more classes are favored, it must be at the expense of the rest. Not that we believe that any such assumed advantages by protection or taxation can, in the end, benefit any class of the community, as has been pretty conclusively shown by the experience of the late depression.

Anything, however, that creates fluctuations in commerce must, to some extent, be injurious to all classes, as it checks the demand for all kinds of produce, though it has less effect upon that of agriculture, as it is the most necessary.

Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, be very bad policy for the agriculturist to join the manufacturer, or any other class of the community, in asking for protection. The producer of food has a natural protection anywhere. He and his family need never be short of provision, and, besides, there is an incessant and universal demand for them. All profit is derived from the surplus of farm produce. It sustains all labor, and without it no other trade or calling could live. The farmer, therefore, cannot be benefited by any kind of restrictive law or protective duty. Even if a Chinese wall were built around the country, so as to prevent imports and exports, it could not benefit the farmer. Supposing he obtained a higher money price for his produce, he would have to pay more for all that he purchased; and as neither the manufacturer nor the merchant could live on less profit than what would maintain themselves and their families, and assuming that they had not equal facilities of production, as the parties shut out by the wall, the farmer must inevitably lose by the operation, as he would get less real value in exchange for his produce than he would have done in the open market of the world. One thing we may always depend on, what we will call, for want of a better word, the general instinct of society. What is sanctioned by universal practice must be correct in policy. In all our private daily transactions, we go to the cheapest market, and by so doing, we sell at the dearest, as buying and selling is only compound barter: the use of money makes no difference in the effect of the transaction. If we buy cheap we must sell dear. The farmer, therefore, needs no protection; he is more independent than any other class, because there is always a demand for his produce. It never goes out of fashion, and it is not easy to produce too much. Prohibitory laws, with respect to the importation of agricultural produce have been tried both in France and England, but they were found to be so injurious to the interests they were intended to protect, causing such great distress and fluctuations in prices, that after numerous suspensions they were finally abolished altogether. While they still existed in England, they were so injurious to the farming interests—causing at times extremely low prices, and again extremely high prices—that no calculation could be made upon farming profits. In the thirty years of their existence, the were altered five or six times to relieve the agricultural distress; and the same number of Depression Committees sat in the House of Commons to inquire into the causes of such distress. In the year 1835, after the British Corn Law had been in existence for twenty years, and had been altered no less than three or four times, the price of wheat was lower by two shillings sterling per quarter than it had been for fifty years previous. We should, therefore, decry any, so called, protection for the farmer. He is in the most independent position of any profession or calling in the world. He has only to lay out his money to the best advantage to improve his farm and increase his stock; and under ordinary circumstances he may be certain of a fair share of comfort and happiness. He should never allow himself to be dependent on one kind of crop; his husbandry should be diversified, as if one crop misses another may hit, and he will always have something to sell, which will fetch a remunerative price.

Insurance.

The intent of a Fire Insurance Company is to pay none other than purely accidental losses, or those arising by design from causes without the control of the insured. This is manifest from the invariable custom of Companies when giving their annual reports to the public of deploring the large amount of moneys paid for incendiary losses and others arising

ing from culpable carelessness, otherwise they say, we would have lowered the cost to you—no doubt applying apparently the only excuse at hand to the members who suffer illegitimately. With a view of ameliorating this evil, agents are instructed to insure buildings and other property whose owner's character is unimpeachable. "Don't insure a person if he is one of discipline." So far, so good—but take the most lenient view of their injunction how can an agent, no matter how sterling in integrity he may be, ascertain in travelling through the country, the moral standing of its inhabitants, whether this man or that man is of the standard good character? Neighbors are diffident about affording such information, in fact, will not give it; the dishonest from fear of exclusion, the honest from fear of ultimate ill results to themselves. Such a private (?) directory would in time be published more or less by the canvassers. On the other hand, the agent of less scruples forgets that portion of his errand, consequently the result in both instances is the same and the safeguard sought to be provided, one of pasteboard. There is another species of loss for which no cause can be assigned, classed under the general term *unknown*; they form, in ordinary, about a fourth of the total paid. It is presumable that a portion of those, if the truth were known, would swell the incendiary list to double its already fearful magnitude. We agree in common with existant companies that many losses are paid which ought not to be, that those companies exercise all means within their reach to avoid such casualties, and that their preventative efforts are ineffectual.

From the foregoing we advance that if the honest farmer, suffering as he does from the acts of the vile and from the obscurity of proof, which no general company has power to redress, can positively secure select insurance and immunity from those, to him, involuntary evils, he would be flying in the face of the opportunity and willingly and knowingly doing himself an injury. The antidote appears now to be within your own grasp. No method is so eminently fitted, nor would be so simple in its management, nor guarded around by such a moral strength as the Grange system. Secretaries of Lodges need not inquire who is eligible for insurance, the ballot box has selected every member, and says all. Then in the adjustment of losses, such perfect acquaintance with each other would assuredly give some idea as to how the fire occurred and thereafter become a warning and an incentive to prudential care. A very considerable distraining of the Granger's pocket can be easily avoided, and "now is the day and now is the hour." It was intimated in our last issue that the local Secretaries would naturally be the persons through whom all applications would be forwarded. This work would but slightly encroach on their duties at regular meetings, or on an occasional evening at home. In case of a loss occurring within the jurisdiction of a grange, a committee of adjustment might at a small expense investigate and decide upon the same and forward paper of claim to Head Office under the seal, thereby saving hundreds of dollars annually for general agents' salary and travelling expenses, and beyond this, which is of as much moment, securing more satisfactory evidence of facts than any stranger could possibly obtain. The law provides in general terms for the organization of a Mutual Company. The adoption and carrying out of details would belong rightly to the Directors whom you might appoint. The chief expenses beyond that already mentioned would be, perhaps, two salaried officers, rent of office and stationery, with sundries such as fuel, &c.

To recapitulate:—Against these modest requirements you now pay largely for dishonest fires, a large sum for inspection of losses, those included; a fee to the travelling agent amounting to one-third of the rate charged when insured for one thousand dollars and proportionally higher as that amount decreases, and high rentals. One point in addition. If the Grangers will unite in this matter the overvaluation of property would cease and this prolific source of fire swamped. If it were deemed prudent Life insurance might be carried on by the same staff with but little extra expense.

Provision for Grangers at the Centennial.

Four and one-half miles from the Centennial Depot, Elm Station, in front of the Main Entrance to the exhibition, on high grounds, owned by the Pennsylvania Central R.R., wooden buildings are erected for the accommodation of 2,400 Grangers and their friends. Evening lecture rooms are attached, which will serve as places for Divine Worship on Sabbaths. Substantial cold lunches will be cheaply provided, and a return ticket can be obtained at ten or fifteen cents each way. There are numerous springs in the vicinity, and abundance of fine timber trees, and in the early flush of the summer, in the first days of the Exhibition, the place will be a paradise. The quarters are peculiar in construction. They consist of long buildings, each containing ninety-two rooms, forty-six on each side of a broad central corridor. The rooms are about twelve feet deep by eight feet broad, and are not particularly high, having sloping pent-house roofs, which overhang the walls for about eighteen inches. The doors all open on the corridor, and the light and air are admitted by a sort of transom above the door. These ranges of buildings are placed north and south, and are thoroughly open at each end, so that they will not be uncomfortably close until the end of July. It is also true that people will be very little in their rooms except at night time.

The prices for meals and sleeping apartments will be 50c. each.

We are unable to give rates of railway companies, as such has not yet been made known.

THE MONITOR.—We have received from the author, Rev. A. B. Grosh, first chaplain of the National Grange, U.S., an advance copy of this publication. It gives a complete history of the rise and progress of the Order in the United States, together with the aims and objects of the Society lucidly explained. The Ritual is fully analyzed, and the principles, which underlie the whole Order, made clear. The emblems and symbols of the various degrees are illustrated by a number of beautiful engravings. As the name indicates, it is an instructor for both the Grange room and the family. The style is clear and vigorous. The typographical part is the highest perfection of the art. Altogether, the "Monitor" is a valuable addition to Grange literature.

The Grange.

A Right to their Own Way.

The grangers have put forth a "Declaration of principles," which has been pronounced by those out of our Order as something which would do honor to any organization if lived up to. They have been pronounced an utterance which can be compared to nothing save the "Sermon on the Mount." We are grateful for such expressions of kindness and sympathy, but we hope not to be pulled up thereby. We believe that they are well meant, but overdone. In those "Principles" we have set up a high aim, and we endeavor, in all our teachings and practice, to live as near to them as human frailty will admit.

We have started out to do business "on the square," and we are going to continue in that way. We act upon the principle of "living and let live." We pay the price agreed upon to every man, and we pay as we go.

We help one another; we help our neighbor, too, even though he be without our gates, if he is worthy, honest and industrious. We avoid doing him an injury, even when the reverse is true. Our business transactions are as open and above board as those of any set of men in the world. Our acts are open to the public. We go, when we can, to headquarters, or to the largest buyers, to buy or sell, because we can save money thereby. That is our way. If others choose to go elsewhere, that is their way and no business of ours. We have started out to do business in our own way, because we think it is the right way, and we are going to continue in it until some one can convince us that we are wrong.

The Outward Cries.

It would seem that Patrons ought to learn to pay little or no attention to the falsehoods raised by opponents of the Order. The past ought to have learned us all a lesson. Had farmers been guided by these opponents all the way along, there would now be precious few Granges. But the Patrons who were made members by organization of granges had better judgment. Now, there are a few—and we are thankful they are very few—who are constantly alarmed by outside talk. They prefer the advice of some middleman to a known brother. The jabbering of an entire stranger has more weight, seemingly, than the solid sense of a well informed, reliable neighbor. So long as such people are en-

couraged in the Order, so long we may expect to have ripples, i. e. cause, believing every weather-cock that comes along, they are constantly showing timidity, and discouraging those whose hearts are in the work.

These outward cries, seeing that the timorous believe them, have, as a dodge, circulated the story that the grange is dying out in the West. What a falsehood, unless all the official reports from State Granges are false, or the items of news we constantly receive from Patrons out West are false. From every State we hear of a solid growth of the Order, not excepting Iowa, which last year was at a stand, by reason of the incompetency of some of its officers. But that hindrance in Iowa is now removed, and the Order, even in that State, is in a most satisfactory condition. True, here and there, a Grange goes down, but for every Grange that dies two to six rise up to take its place, and rise up with better prospects of long life than the formation of any Grange that has gone down. Brethren, before you believe that the Grange is dying out, learn from official sources—which are the most reliable, unless you want to denounce your own class as libelous—whether it is so or not. Then you have something akin to solidity upon which to base your belief.

Grange Summary.

The open Grange meeting, held at Osborn on the 6th inst., was a success, notwithstanding the absence of many of the promised speakers.

The New York World says:—In Canada, or rather in the Province of Ontario, the Grange is making steady and satisfactory progress. New Granges are constantly organized, and those already established are receiving daily accessions of strength. The Dominion has not been affected with that fatal complaint—a rush of Deputy to the head—and, as a natural consequence, there are no over-occupied territories and no weak Granges. The practical features of the Order are almost exclusively cultivated, with the natural result of no extravagances and no reactions. Capital is being steadily invested in co-operative enterprises, as Grange stores, which, being managed economically and prudently, yield favorable returns. There are few officials and they receive small salaries and are charged with limited duties. A Grange scandal, or the participation of a Patron in politics in his official capacity is a thing entirely unknown. Altogether the progress of the Order is most satisfactory, especially when it is taken into consideration that the Canadians are, as a rule, cautious to the extent of timidity about taking up a social invention of American origin.

IN GERMANY.—The following extract concerning the Grange movement in Germany will also be found of interest:

A meeting of land owners and others "in favor of tax reform and opposed to the present mal-administration of public affairs" is to take place in Berlin on the 22nd of February. The call, which is signed by a large number of property owners and many well known members of the German nobility, appears in the *Deutsche Landeszeitung*, and the signers profess to have in view the "formation of an association on the plan of that formed by the farmers of the United States, and known as the Grangers' Union."

A London special states that Mr. Wright, the United States Grange Commissioner, has returned to England after an extensive tour on the Continent. His report is, on the main, gratifying. He met with considerable success in Germany. While there he had interviews with Herr Voltke, Minister of Education, and Herr Fredenthal, Minister of Agriculture, at which he was furnished with much valuable information relating to German Agricultural Associations. In England Wright conferred with the Central Chamber of Agriculture and other societies. He will remain here until after the Industrial Congress on April 16. Mr. Ruskin has written to him, saying he approves of the system of Granges, and hopes that they will take root and prosper in Great Britain. Wright is not sanguine of any such result at present, but thinks that the basis of a union will be soon formed between the British Co-operative Societies and corresponding Grange Associations in America.

They have had a "Granger collapse" in California, too. The Order has saved Patrons in that State only seven million dollars.

London Division Grange held its quarterly meeting on the 6th inst. The greatest interest was taken in the proceedings. Important questions affecting the welfare of the Order and the farming community at large were ably discussed. The protection of insectivorous birds, game and fish, was brought up and committees were recommended in the various Sub. Granges to operate with the various societies organized for the purpose through the Province. A communication from the Select Committee on Agricultural Interests, House of Commons, was submitted, and a lengthy discussion took place on Free Trade and Protection. Afterwards a committee was appointed, with full power, to report to Parliament.

Report of an Important Committee.

MEETING OF OHIO STATE GRANGE.

The Committee on Resolutions made a partial report, as follows, which was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas—Time proves all things, and the lapse of another year has fully demonstrated the fact that the order of Patrons of Husbandry is *new*, and will in the future, be classed with the solid and substantial fraternal orders of our land, tending to produce peace, prosperity, harmony and good will among all engaged in legitimate affairs, and confusion only to those whose labors are neither for the welfare or general good of the community. Therefore

Resolved, 1st—That our sympathy go out to all associations which have for their object, aim and end, the cultivation of the purest morals, the forming of the strongest ties of perfect friendship, and the general elevation of mankind.

Second—That the social future of our order should be made the predominant feature, and by those strong fraternal bonds of faith, hope, charity and fidelity, bind together the hearts of our membership from the coasts of Maine to the golden shores of the Pacific, in one indissoluble band of brotherhood.

Third—that the presence of women in our society tends to elevate and ennoble all the highest attributes of man's nature; and that we urgently advise the removal of any and every obstacle that may tend to deprive us of her presence, counsel and assistance in all our deliberations.

Fourth—That while we would disregard everything that would seem niggard, yet we would insist that all our financial affairs be conducted with that economy which the good of our order and the welfare of our country demand.

Fifth—That we earnestly urge upon all true Patrons the great and vital importance of buying and selling for cash, and *cash only*, and to abandon at once and forever the ruinous and deteriorating system of credits.

Sixth—That we strenuously advise Patrons to deal through the channels legitimately opened up through our order, as one means of giving strength within and respectability without the gates.

Seventh—That we fully concur in that resolution, passed by the National Grange at its last session, severely reprimanding all members who, through carelessness or recklessness, divulge to the world the private financial arrangements made with manufacturers and dealers.

Eighth—That, with malice towards none, with charity for all, striving to do the right, as God gives us to see the right, we intend to go forward, truthfully and hopefully, comforting the afflicted, soothing the sorrowing and cheering the hearts of the weary and way-worn; confidently relying on the promise that unto all such shall be meted out an eternal reward.—*Cleveland Leader*

Injuring Trade.

Querulous spirits say: "Well, you Grangers are injuring trade." How are we injuring trade? Don't Grangers buy as much as any other class of people, according to their circumstances? Don't they pay their cash as promptly? Is there any other class of people on God's footstool that run less in debt? But they say again—"You want to buy cheap." Of course we do; and can you find any class of people in the world that don't make reasonable endeavors to do the same thing? Don't you, Mr. Complainer, want to buy your coat and hat, and flour and beef as cheap as possible, and don't you watch and enquire to see who sells cheapest? Of course you do, and so does every other thrifty man. "Yes, but you Grangers combine together to put down prices." If by "combining" you mean such transactions as when you take your neighbor by the arm and go with him to the tailor to get a coat, because he—the tailor—will and can afford to sell two coats, at one time, at a cheaper rate than he can sell one, we plead guilty to the charge; because such transactions are right and fair, and no one can complain of them unless it is the tailor at the next door, who would have sold your neighbor his coat at a higher price if he had not cooperated with you.

"But you Grangers are all the time waging a war with the middlemen, and threaten to exterminate them." We deny that charge out and out. We have no war against anybody engaged in any honest pursuit; on the contrary, we recognize the necessity of the middlemen; we often create them—set them up in business. We of course have our choice of middlemen. We prefer those who are capable and willing to do a large business at a small profit, rather than such as, less enterprising, prefer to do a small business with necessarily increased profits. We simply claim and exercise the privilege which you yourself, or any other man worthy the appellation, would fight for rather than surrender—the privilege of buying and selling where we please. We do that, however, without combining against any man. Are we not right in doing so?

Grange Meeting at Cheapside.

A meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry was held at Cheapside, on Monday, April 3rd, for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a Division Grange in the County of Haldimand. There was a fair attendance of delegates and members of Subordinate Granges present. Robert Buckley, Master of Cheapside Grange, took the chair, and Martin Buck, W. S. of Nanticoke Grange, was appointed Secretary. After a friendly and animated discussion relative to the rapid progress and cheering prospects of the order in this county, as well as the necessity of a local centre of operations, in which John Lindsay, Robt. Jepson and other leading members took a prominent part,

It was, on motion of J. W. Meucke, W. C. Nanticoke Grange, seconded by Leonard Yager, Master of Rainham Grange, resolved, that the necessary steps be taken to organize a Division Grange in the County of Haldimand.

On motion of J. W. Meucke, seconded by Samuel Overholt, the Secretary was authorized to notify the various Subordinate Granges not represented at the meeting, requesting them to send the requisite number of delegates to a meeting to be held at Cheapside on Monday, May 15th, at one o'clock p. m., for the above mentioned purpose.

Letter from a Granger.

As I am an out-and-out Patron, and have promised you a little Grango news occasionally, I will say that our enemies are raising all sorts of objections to us. The most prominent one is that we are a secret organization, and so on; how could we ever succeed without a little secrecy? Have not the politicians their secrets—the merchants and all other organizations their secrets—and has not every faulty some little secret that other persons should not know, and are they not necessary? Suppose the children of Israel had told their oppressors all about their intended flight, could they have succeeded? I think not; upon their success depended their success, and they kept it well. So with the Patrons of Husbandry; they do not propose to have every one know all their business; it would do no good, and work against the good of the Order.

Another objection because we admit our women to membership. In the dark ages uneducated women were treated as beasts of burden, and were compelled to perform the work of slaves, but in our day educated women are in many things man's equal, if not superior, especially in modesty, intelligence, usefulness and love. Whoever saw any gathering that was not benefited and refined by the presence of our wives, sisters and daughters? What noble examples of affection and sympathy have we witnessed in some of the blessed women of our land in leaving their pleasant and comfortable homes (in our late unbrotherly strife), and amidst the scenes of carnage and blood ministering to the wants of our mangled and dying brothers! Who is the person who dare say they are not competent to help advise with us for our individual, family and national welfare? Whoever had a better adviser than his mother, his wife or his sister? How many of us owe all our success to the early training and advice of our good mothers! Even the Father of our country always acknowledged with gratitude the kind and early instruction he had received from his mother, and openly confessed that the lessons taught him by her in his youth had carried him safely through all the vicissitudes of life.

Another objection is advanced, and that is that we are opposed to the interests of the mechanic, manufacturer and laboring man. This is unfounded; we well know that one class can not exist without the other, and instead of being their enemies, we are their truest friends. Our object is to deal as directly as possible with each other, thus dispensing with so many middlemen, when much more can be saved for both us and them. As far as the farm laborer is concerned, the best evidence we can give of our friendship is that he is as admissible to membership as the farmers themselves, when he has a full voice in all deliberations, and can avail himself of all the advantages of the Order in any and every sense of the term.

The Grange is a moral organization; the virtues of honesty, integrity and frugality are taught and kept constantly before the minds of the members, and no one is entitled to membership who is dishonest, intemperate, vulgar or profane. It is also a social organization, for the reason that those brothers and sisters meet in happy union, rejoicing together in that fraternal feeling which has a tendency to improve society and make us willing to listen to the wants and relieve the distresses of poor and unfortunate brothers and sisters. It is also an intellectual organization, for in the Grange brother strikes hands with brother, and sister with sister, and each one strives to educate, enlighten and invigorate each other. It also helps to educate them in their house, home and field duties, as we well know that a good housewife will, in the exemplification of her duty, stimulate her sisters to go and do likewise. Also, a pleasant, attractive and well ordered home cannot fail to inspire an enthusiasm which cannot be resisted, and which must make an impression that cannot be easily erased. So also with the farm; the brother who raises two bushels of corn or other crops, when the other raises but one, and exemplifies it, must and will awaken a desire in all the others to obtain similar results.

The Farmer's Talents.

Because the farmer's employment is the digging of the earth there is no good reason why he should bury all his talents there, or all but one, that of saving. The economy of the Grange is not mean savings or parsimony, but is a systematic and judicious arrangement of all its internal concerns so that the institution shall be of the greatest value to its members; that each individual may receive ample remuneration for all outlays. While economy, properly exercised, is a commendable virtue, parsimony or that frugality that involves a meanness of spirit is a detestable vice.

Whatever will increase the efficiency of the Grange should be done; whatever the Grange decides is necessary to make the meetings more attractive, interesting and useful to the members should at once be undertaken and contributions levied upon its members for the accomplishment of the same. The all-saving principle that was prominent in the early days of the Grange is rapidly giving away to a more enlightened policy; and many of those who once grudgingly and reluctantly met the little obligations that called for scrip of small denominations, do not now see it as money thrown away, but as a necessary provision to insure the better working of the Grange, by which they are to be more than compensated in common with others, by having an institution, in a well-appointed and well-regulated Grange, through which the purposes of saving can be effected and by which its members will receive a training and an education so that they will not be under the necessity of giving their whole mind and might to the study and practice of material saving more than other classes.

It is becoming more and more apparent to the agricultural class that knowledge is power;

that they cannot afford to starve and starve themselves intellectually, and rely upon the unbecome hope of saving without knowing how to invest so there will be something to save. It is a matter of congratulation that the Grange is fast becoming the very school that the agricultural portion of the community so much need. No observing person can fail to see that the institution was never so highly appreciated or so cheerfully and liberally supported as now.

Will Gain Nothing by Opposition.

The Pacific Rural Pices in a recent issue says: Anybody or any person that expects to secure any permanent advantage by making war upon the Grangers, in a body, will come out minus their expectations in the long run. Any trader who countenances such conduct on the part of any individual or paper, thinking to gain thereby, will miss his mark. Anybody who expects to make his bread and butter out of the failure of the Grange movement will soon find himself going hungry. Grangers are not as exclusive in their purchases as some people imagine. They do not discriminate as much as is generally thought; but when they or their friends, who are legions, go into a dry goods store, or grocery, or other place of business and find papers laying about upon the counters which are making constant attacks upon themselves and their order, it is not in poor fallible human nature to expect them to buy or come again. Even the Saviour turned in disgust from His betrayer and bid him go away.

Crowded Out.

A number of communications will have to lay over until next issue. We hope our correspondents will condense matter as much as possible. Long letters are not recommendable unless of unusual interest.

Business Directory.

Dominion Grange.

Master, S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont.; Overseer, H. Leet, Danville, Que.; Lecturer, S. White Charing Cross, Ont.; Steward, D. Nixon, Grimsby, Ont.; Asst. Steward, H. S. Looser, Norwichville, Ont.; Chaplin, W. Cole, Sarnia, Ont.; Treasurer, J. H. Bull, Downsview, Ont.; Secretary, W. Pemberton Page, Fonthill, Ont.; Gate-keeper, J. Duncan, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Cerec, Mrs. Dyan, Toronto, Ont.; Pomona, Miss Whitclaw, Meaford, Ont.; Flora, Mrs. Phillips, Schomberg, Ont.; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Looser, Norwichville, Ont.; Executive Committee, J. Manning, Schomberg, Ont., B. Payne, Delaware, Ont., W. S. Campbell, Brantford, Ont., A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont., Jas. Daly, Newburg, Ont.

List of Deputies.

The following are the Deputies in the different Divisions in Canada with their P. O. address. Parties wishing any information or desiring to organize, will communicate with the nearest Deputy. London Division, No. 1.—F. Anderson, London; B. Payne, Delaware; W. L. Brown, Hyde Park; H. Bruce, London; E. K. Talbot, Arva; J. Ferguson, Barr; E. T. Jarvis, Nilestown; D. Baskerville, Evelyn. Grey Division, No. 2.—A. Gifford, Meaford; Alex. Webster, Jackson. Niagara District Division, No. 3.—D. W. Mettler, North Pelham; Robt. Green, Attercliffe Station; A. H. Pettit, Grimsby. Simcoe Division Grange, No. 4.—Thomas Parker, Joy P. O.; Thomas Smith, Bramley P. O.; Thos. Duff, Cookstown P. O.; Richard Mearning, Schomberg P. O.; Timothy Connel, Stroud P. O. Lambton Division, No. 5 (West Riding).—Wm. Cole, Cole's Corners; Peter Smith, Collinville; Wm. Woodworth, Bowling Green. Lucknow Division, No. 7.—P. McKenzie, Lucknow; J. Tolmie, Tiverton; J. S. Varcow, Carlow. Brantford Division, No. 8.—J. S. Thompson, Brantford; W. B. Underhill, Burford; J. Willson, Galt; Henry Tutt, Kelvin. York Division, No. 9.—Robt. Clark, Downsview; J. Duncan, Richmond Hill; S. E. Phillips, Schomberg; J. Hagarty, Agincourt; Thos. Webster, Coleraine; A. J. Hughes, Sharon. Peel Division, No. 10.—Francis Slightwell, Humber; Eli Crawford, Brampton; Guy Bell, Brampton; N. Steen, Streetsville; W. J. Oliver, Derry West; R. Dick, Cheltenham. Kent Division, No. 11.—A. McCormac, Morpeth; J. Wright, Chatham; J. Mann, Valletta; H. Wilkie, Road Eau; A. W. Crow, Kent Bridge; D. H. Everett, Dresden. North Middlesex Division, No. 12.—John Livio, Durham Division, No. 14.—Wm. Hall, Oshawa; J. T. Gould, Foley; R. D. Foley, Bowmanville. East Lambton Division, No. 15.—Francis Kearney, Watford. Orangeville Division, No. 16.—J. H. Decatur, Camilla. West Middlesex Division, No. 17.—S. W. Dell, Strathroy. Elgin Division, No. 18.—Jabel Robinson, Hathersley. Lennox and Addington Division, No. 19.—W. N. Harris, Napance; M. Neville, Napance; Uriah Sills, Napance. N. Simcoe Division, No. 20.—Charles Drury, Barrie; E. Archer, Hillsdale; H. G. Sater, Rugby; R. Dixon, Ninnesburg. Belmore Division, No. 21.—Henry Smith, Gorrie. Oxford Division, No. 22.—G. E. Harris, Ingersoll. Beaver Valley Division, No. 23.—Neil McCollman, Clarksburg; Wm. Hewgill, Heathcote. Prince Albert Division, No. 24.—Robt. McMorris, Kippen. Ontario Division, No. 25.—Andrew Orvis, Whitby; J. Haight, Pickering. Wentworth Division, No. 26.—M. J. Oimstead, Ancaster; P. S. Van Wagner, Stoney Creek; D. Patterson, Copetown; G. Gault, Carlisle. Huron Division, No. 27.—J. Smith, Newry. County Huron.—James Livingston, Moncreiff.

Norfolk Co.—Isaac Austin, Port Dover; Levi R. Whitman Knowlton, Que. Kent Co.—Robt. Wilkie, Road Eau; Charles McMillen, Douglas, N. B. Bruce Co.—Thos. Blair, Kinrossville; John Biggar, Burgundy, Thos. Houston, Wellingford Co.—Wm. Woodworth, Bowling Green. Stormont Co.—J. J. Adams, Wales.

List of Subordinate Granges.

- 417. Lavender—Peter McFaffie, M., Lavender P. O.; W. D. Anderson, S., Lavender P. O. 418. Wheatland—George Elliott, M., Woodbridge; George F. Wallace, S., Woodbridge. 419. Erasmus Centre—Alex. McQueen, M., Rockwood; D. McCaig, S., Everton. 420. Quante—J. A. Spencer, M., Rednersville; W. G. Stafford, S., Rednersville. 421. Owen Sound—Wm. Meelands, M., Owen Sound; Alex. Bell, S., Owen Sound. 422. Kilsyth—Wm. Brien, M., Kilsyth; R. A. Stark, S., Kilsyth. 423. Honeywood—Wm. Tupling, M., Honeywood; D. C. Lamont, S., Honeywood. 424. Star—Edward Dawson, M., Downanville; T. Smale, S., Bowmanville. 425. Niagara—Alex. Servos, M., Niagara; Wm. Shearer, S., Niagara. 426. Shetland—Thos. Willson M., Shetland; Thos. Bell, S., Shetland. 427. McMillivray—John Robinson, M., Ailsa Craig; Wm. Wright, S., McMillivray. 428. Farmers' Home—D. McFarlane, S., Kinlough; Jacob Nichols, S., Kinlough. 429. Huron—John Smith, M., Pine River; Wm. Montgomery, S., Pine River. 430. Pine River—George Blair, M., Lurgan; John Willson, S., Pine River. 431. Itch—John Tapp, M., Port Perry; Albert Orchard, S., Port Perry. 432. Altona—Hiram Keater, M., Glasgow; A. D. Spears, S., Altona. 433. Earlton—John Buckingham, M., Faversham; J. Douglas, S., Faversham. 434. Stayner—J. McCollman, M., Stayner P. O.; John Brown, S., Stayner P. O. 435. Irvine—John Hunter, Master, Alma; Robt. Cromar, S., Salem. 436. Teoronto—John Hoey, M., Arlington; David Nichol, S., Aliston. 437. King—James Bomar, M., Coventry; W. J. Beaton, S., Loydstown. 438. Cedar Grove—John Durand, M., Dorchester Station; G. Patterson, S., Thamesford. 439. Clear Creek—Elias Foster, M., Port Royal; Ansel Becker, S., Clear Creek. 440. Port Rowan—R. Richardson, M., Port Rowan; Wm. Franklin, S., Port Rowan. 441. Vanatter—James Dowling, M., Orangeville; Joseph Simpson, S., Vanatter. 442. Waldemar—Robt. Philip, M., Waldemar; Joseph Somas, S., Waldemar. 443. Horning's Mills—Robt. McChoe, M., Horning's Mills; John Polley, S., Horning's Mills. 444. True Blue—Thos. Gallagher, M., Perin; Thos. Kirkpatrick, S., Perin. 445. Cornwall Centre—G. J. Dixon, M., Millervehes; R. R. Milroy, S., Millervehes. 446. Milverton—Henry Doering, M., Milverton; Samuel Whaley, S., Milverton. 447. Columbus—Samuel Beall, M., Columbus; James P., S., Columbus. 448. Union—F. Hathaway, M., Union; J. Davidson, S., Union. 449. Prince William—E. D. Estabrocks, M., Lower Prince William, N.B.; G. Ingraham, S., Lower Prince William, N.B. 450. Ashworth—Wm. Thompson, M., Uxbridge; J. D. Bagshaw, S., Uxbridge. 451. Zephyr—Lafayette Weller, M., Zephyr P. O.; Calvin Weller, S., Zephyr P. O. 452. Wilfrid—George Hart, M., Wilfrid; S. R. May, S., Wilfrid. 453. South Eldershe—J. McIntyre, M., Paisley; Samuel Baillachey, S., Paisley. 454. Chiselhurst—Thos. Gilgan, M., Chiselhurst; James Connor, S., Chiselhurst. 455. Carleton—T. W. Longstaff, M., Woodstock, N.B.; H. B. Smith, S., Woodstock, N.B. 456. Oakleigh—George Oliver, M., Galt; A. J. Goodall, S., Galt. 457. Rob Roy—Wm. Briston, M., Rob Roy; George Briston, S., Rob Roy. 458. Artemesia Centre—George Briakin, M., Fiesherston; Wm. Wilcock, S., Fiesherston.

DIVISION GRANGES.

- 27. Huron—John Whitfield, M., Grey, Ont.; Alex. Stewart, S., Grey, Ont. 28. Norfolk—Isaac Austin, M., Port Dover; E. C. Carpenter, S., Simcoo.

Sale and Purchase Column.

Any of our subscribers having stock, seeds or other produce, to sell, or who want to purchase such, will please write to us, giving full particulars. Regular advertisers will be noticed here free—to others, 50 cents.

Alexander Leslie, Petorsville Nursery, has for sale all new varieties of seed potatoes, including Snowflake, Extra Early Vermont, Brownell Beauty, Compton's Surprise, and Late Rose, grown on sandy loam. Thomas Guy, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont., breeder and importer of Ayrshire Cattle, has three young bulls for sale. Richard Gibson, London, Ont., 9 thoroughbred shorthorn bulls, different ages, best strains in the country; some from 22nd Duke of Airdrie. Easy terms. Full pedigree. D. Mackenzie, Hyde Park, young thoroughbred bulls and Berkshire swine, both sexes, eight months old. J. McMechan, London, several choice tricos of white Leghorn fowls.

Geo. Jarvis, Byron, all the leading and latest varieties of potatoes. Benjamin Roster, Drocon Station, 500 bushels of choice Minnesota Brook's spring wheat. Special rates to patrons. W. L. Brown, Hyde Park, eggs for hatching from choice brown Leghorns, imported this spring from the leading yards in America. W. L. Brown, Hyde Park, 200 bushels of Late It-se Potatoes, for seed, well selected. S. G. Jarvis, London, all the leading varieties of fowls. Eggs for hatching securely packed. T. Thompson, Box 88, London, Ontario, a few Lincoln sheep, both sexes in prime condition. Joseph Lamb, London, imported Berkshire pigs, different ages, for sale.

Commercial.

CHEESE MARKET.

Detroit, April 12.—The demand is light, but prices are fairly steady at 12½c to 14c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Buffalo, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 584 head, making the total supply for the week, 6,902 head. The market was slow and the offerings generally poor, hardly sufficient good steers to supply the demand. Some of the best sold at 12½c advance over last week. Sales 75 cars. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week 9,400 head. The market was active and all offerings sold readily at 12½c to 37½c advance. Sales, 6,400 head. Hogs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the total supply for the week 31,000 head. The market was only moderately active and supply light. Stock hogs and Yorkers, more than the demand. Yorkers went at \$8 to \$9.15; heavy hogs at \$9.50; extra selects at \$8.65.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, April 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1 bid, \$1.00½ asked spot; \$1.03½ to \$1.04½ May; closed at \$1.00½ May; \$1.05½ June; No. 3 spring, 88c to 89c; rejected, 78c to 79½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 spot, 45c; May, 47½c to 48c; June, 47½c to 48½c. Oats unsettled and generally lower, No. 2, strictly fresh, 32c for spot 30½c April; 32½c bid May. Rye steady and unchanged, at 65c to 65c. Barley fairly active and a shade higher, 50c for spot; 60c, May. Pork steady and firm, at \$22.15 to \$22.20 spot; Lard firm, at \$13.40. Bulk meats steady and unchanged, shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides 11½c; clear sides, 12½c. Whiskey steady, at \$1.07. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 24,000 bush.; corn, 48,000 bush.; oats, 21,000 bush.; barley, 8,500 bush.; rye, 810 bush. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 32,000 bush.; corn, 12,000 bush.; oats, 14,000 bush.; barley, 4,500 bush.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; 13½c for middling uplands. Flour less active, prices without change; receipts, 16,000 barrels; sales, 10,000 barrels. Rye flour very firm, at \$4.30 to \$5.25. Wheat quiet, not so firm; receipts, 8,000 bush.; sales, 36,000 bush.; \$1.12 to \$1.14 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.13 to \$1.16 for No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.23 to \$1.27 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.27 to \$1.29 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.33 to \$1.38 for No. 1 spring; \$1.20 to \$1.33 for winter red western; \$1.23 to \$1.45 for amber do.; \$1.37 to \$1.50 for white western. Rye scarce and very firm; receipts, none; sales, 8,000; western to arrive at 84½c. Corn firm; receipts, 7,000 bushels; sales, 18,000 bushels, at 71½c to 73c for new western mixed; 70c to 72c for old do. Barley dull and in buyer's favor. Oats are steady to-day; receipts, 8,000 bushels; sales, 34,000 bushels, at 43c to 49c for mixed western and state; 47c to 53c for white do. Pork heavy, at \$22.90 for new mess. Lard heavy, at \$13.80. Butter 20c to 35c for old State and Pa.; 27c to 40c for new. Cheese 6c to 12½c common to prime. Petroleum—Crude, 8½c; refined, 14½c to 14½c.

LONDON MARKET.

London, Wednesday, April 12, 1876.

GRAIN.

Deith wheat, \$1.65 to \$1.75; Treadwell, \$1.55 to \$1.65; red winter, \$1.50 to \$1.60; spring, \$1.50 to \$1.62. Barley, per 100, \$1.00 to \$1.30. Peas, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Oats, 88c to 92c. Corn, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Beans, 90c to \$1.20. Rye, 40c. Buckwheat, 80c to \$1.00.

PRODUCE.

Eggs, per dozen, 12c to 18c; retail, 21c to 22c. Keg butter, 20c to 22c; roll butter, wholesale, 24c to 25c; roll butter, retail, 30c to 35c; roll butter, crocks, 22c to 25c.

TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush., \$1.05 to \$1.10; wheat, spring, per bush., \$1.00 to \$1.01; barley, 60c to 81c; oats, 30c to 37c; peas, 73c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8.25 to \$8.50; beef, hind quarters, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef, fore quarters, \$3.50 to \$5.00; mutton, by carcass, \$3.00 to \$3.00; chickens, per pair, 50c to 60c; ducks, per brace, 50c to 75c; geese, each, 60c to 90c; turkeys, 70c to \$1.50; butter, lb. rolls, 33c to 35c; butter, large rolls, 28c to 30c; butter, tub dairy, 25c to 30c; eggs, fresh, per doz., 16c to 18c; eggs, packed, 13c; apples, per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.25; potatoes, per bush., 45c to 50c; onions, per bush., 35c to \$1.00; turnips, per bush., 22c to 25c; cabbage, per doz., 40c to 50c; hay, \$16.00 to \$19.50; straw, \$10.00 to \$12.00.

EUROPEAN MARKET.

Liverpool, April 12, 5.30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and firm.

Correspondence.

Co-operation.

EDITOR OF GRANGER,

DEAR SIR,— Pursuant to your invitation for articles, I herewith send you a few ideas, which, if not new, at least may be interesting to those who are desirous to know what advantages are to be derived from the Grange.

Hitherto, the farmer has coped singlehanded with the various interests with which he came in contact or rather, he has been preyed upon by other interests, without his himself having the power of resistance. Other classes are strong from combination, whilst the farmer, the most numerous class in the land, are weak from disunion. Is this a credit to our intelligence? Is it not rather a relic of barbarism? Unto! fellow farmer, I tell the power God has given you! You are the most numerous body in the land; from your ranks spring the most successful business and professional men, you lack no element to insure success. Why, then, longer remain disunited, and endure the grievances of which we may rid ourselves, and of which we might justly complain?

Let us here remark upon a few of the exactions to which we are subjected, most of which are due to a superabundance of middlemen.

First, then, that of the retail dealer. Now, we do not object to retail dealers, but we do object to paying 20 to 40 per cent. to them, simply for dividing a box of goods, a crate of dishes, or a barrel of syrup, into small parcels. We are satisfied that if one dealer had the custom he could attend to, he could afford to sell us goods at an advance of not more than five to ten per cent. upon wholesale rates. Of this we would not complain; but when half a dozen dealers have only the same custom which one might attend to, they must necessarily raise the per centage half a dozen times, or nearly so, in order to make the same profit, and of this we do complain. But any amount of complaining would not induce one merchant to retire from the trade. The only remedy for this disease of the commercial affairs of the country, which might be said to be caused by an overdose of middlemen, is to open co-operative stores of our own, where, by prudent management, we may obtain all the goods that we require, at an advance of only five per cent. upon wholesale rates, which, in the course of one year, would create a saving, to an ordinary farmer, of from 50 to 100 dollars upon his household expenses alone. I have seen articles in some of the papers stating that farmers could get their goods cheaper at retail stores than through the Grange. Now, this is either a deliberate falsehood, gotten up to frighten farmers from joining the Grange, or, if true, the goods were sold at a sacrifice for the same purpose. It is sheer nonsense to suppose retail dealers will long continue to sell goods for less than what they cost, and that, too, when they cost more than the same goods would have cost the Patrons of Husbandry, for it is well to note that Patrons can purchase from the wholesale dealers cheaper than the retail men; because the former invariably pays cash, whilst the latter generally ask credit, which necessitates an advance upon cash rates to cover losses. In fact, goods might be sold in a co-operative store (and the salary of a superintendent not excessive) at a price no greater than many retail dealers have to give for them. I have heard some raise a faint objection to co-operative stores, on the plea that we would have no place so convenient as the retail grocery to dispose of our butter and eggs. Let me remind these timid-hearted ones that we annually lose immense sums from this convenient method of disposing of our butter. The retail dealer buys butter at from three to five cents below market price, sells what he can immediately at an advance, packs the remainder, and, when the price is up, exports it, realizing no small share of his profits from this business alone. Is there anything to prevent us from disposing of our butter and eggs in exactly the same way through a Grange or co-operative store? So that, in the end, by taking this branch of trade also into our own hands, we will be able to save the profits of the middleman, instead of losing by the change. There seems to be a great deal of anxiety amongst business men, who are opposed to the Grange, lest we cannot find men amongst us capable of transacting the business affairs of a co-operative store in a proper manner. I would have these gentlemen to dispel their fear. Look to our universities, colleges, high schools and business firms all over the country, and note where the most successful masters, students and business men have come from. Three fourths of them were reared upon the farm, and there are still a few left as intelligent and enterprising, who are both willing and able to assist in the emancipation of the farmer from that destructive system of disunion which has laid him at the feet of the unscrupulous and cunning, who are ever ready to despoil them at their mercy.

Another grand imposition upon the lone-handed farmer is the fabulous price asked for and obtained for agricultural machinery by manufacturers and their agents. The reason for this is similar to that of the large advance upon wholesale rates which we have to pay the retail dealer. There are too many manufacturers, and, in striving to secure a sale in a country overstocked with these articles, or, what amounts to the same thing, with the shops and machinery to build these articles, they incur such heavy losses in the shape of flaming advertisements, long credits, and the consequent insecurity of pay, and an army of agents, &c., that they are obliged to charge a high price for the few machines they sell.

This had reached such a pitch in the Western States, that a reaper and mower which only cost in the shop forty-five dollars was sold for two hundred, an advance of 344 per cent. upon the cost price of the machine—something almost incredible if it were not beyond dispute. I do not know what a combined reaper and mower costs the manufacturer in this country, but should not suppose it cost more than in the Western States, where both labor and material are dearer than here. Allowing, then, a machine to cost \$50, then forty per cent. upon cost ought to be more than ample to cover the interest upon capital and the salary of superintendent, bringing the price of a machine at \$70, which cost \$150 before the Grange was organized. The price of other machinery would be reduced in like proportion.

Of course better machines could be furnished, and more cheaply, from one or two large central factories than from several small ones. The reasons for this are apparent. When a large number of machines are made, one workman can be constantly employed at one kind of work, and thus do his work faster and better than in a small factory;

but, more than all, the capital being turned over so often (Patrons always purchasing for cash), would not necessitate much advance upon cost to pay interest.

The greatest objection to buying machinery at a distance is, that we do not see the machine before purchasing, or, if a casting breaks, it causes considerable delay before we can get a new one. This can all be obviated by having a warehouse attached to the Grange store, or in some other suitable place, where samples of machines, and no parts most liable to be broken, may be constantly kept on hand, making it more convenient in many instances than if we purchased at a small factory. Something will surely be undertaken, and that, I hope, before long, to bring pieces of agricultural machinery to a minimum.

Yours fraternally,

FADER, Acacia Grange No. 120

Grange Insurance.

EDITOR GRANGER,—

I had long had a plan matured whereby Grangers might form themselves into a mutual insurance company, when your timely article on the subject at once prompted me to put my views upon paper, and lay them before your readers for their consideration, in case you see fit to publish them. They are simply as follows:—

1st.—It should be imperative for each insurer to subscribe for and take a weekly or monthly newspaper, not to exceed one dollar per annum, said paper to be styled their official paper, the duties and uses of which will be more fully described in another section.

2nd.—The Master and Secretary of each Grange to be the valuers and appraisers, in such subordinate Grange, for each insurer, excepting themselves; the rate at which said Master and Secretary shall insure to be fixed by the executive committee of said Grange.

3rd.—The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall keep a proper book, in which shall be inscribed each insurer's name, amount insured, and all other essential data.

4th.—Immediately upon effecting an insurance, the Secretary shall transmit to the editor of the official paper (whose duty it shall be to act as confidential secretary for the whole Order) a correct account of said insurance, to be registered in a book kept for that purpose.

5th.—In case of a fire occurring the Secretary of the Grange, in the district in which the fire takes place, would send an account of the same to the official editor, who would, at the end of every three months, strike an assessment on the whole amount insured sufficient to cover all losses, and publish the same, together with the names of those who sustain losses, and amount of such loss, in the official paper. The Secretary of each subordinate Grange shall then levy and collect the assessment in his own jurisdiction, and forward the same, in the form of a P. O. money order, direct to the party or parties who sustains loss. The envelope, however, containing the order should be addressed in care of the Secretary of the Grange of which the loser is a member, so that he might see that no one was remiss in his duty.

6th.—No one should be entitled to any direct remuneration other than that the Secretaries and Masters of subordinate Granges would feel that they were amply rewarded by knowing that they were aiding in a noble and grand cause, while the official editor would be amply rewarded by an immensely increased circulation of his paper.

7th.—No policies would be issued, and no expenses incurred, other than postage and cost of money orders on P. O., which could easily be made up by fractional gain in collecting the assessments, thus a member's assessment might be 20¢ cents—the Secretary would collect 21 cents, soon gaining enough to pay postage, &c., as stated above.

8th.—To prevent heavy losses, or rather heavy assessments, before the scheme had gained sufficient strength, it would be necessary that at least one thousand members should cast in their lot before it would be considered legally in operation.

I know that the above is but a rude sketch of a plan for effecting the desired object, but I have full confidence in its practicability, as there is in this vicinity, at this very time, a body of farmers conducting their own insurance upon somewhat similar principles, and with no outlay whatever, other than a small sum for stationary and postage, and no other bond than Christian fellowship. Hoping that the executive committee of the Dominion Grange will take immediate action upon this or some similar plan, I remain, yours fraternally,

E. B. WASHBURN,

Sec. Waterloo Grange, No. 335.

Protection vs. Free Trade.

EDITOR GRANGER,—

I see, by a leading article in your last paper, that it appears to have been decided at the late meeting of the Dominion Grange, held in Toronto, to petition Parliament for a retaliatory tariff on the agricultural produce of the United States, as well also as the produce of any other country that might impose similar duties on Canadian products. For some reason, however, it appears that this decision was not carried into effect, and it was certainly better in the "breach than in the observance." In former times, when the benefits of commerce were less understood than they are at present, such retaliatory and hostile tariffs caused great bitterness, and even war, between nations, and as such proceedings never were, and never can be, productive of good to either party. It seems too late to adopt so blind and vindictive a measure. Prohibitory and discriminating tariffs must always be extremely inconvenient, and where they have existed have generally been withdrawn by tacit consent, without overtures from either party concerned. But, when relating to agricultural produce, they are certainly most unnecessary, and never can, under any circumstances, be beneficial to any community. A country cannot, at the same time, import and export agricultural produce, unless it be of different kinds, and then it is equally profitable, as the climate and soils are not usually suitable for the production of both commodities, and the prevention of the imports must necessarily prevent the exports. The fact seems to be overlooked that all imported commodities must be paid for by the export of our commodities more profitable to the producer. No nation can or will give you anything for nothing; you must pay value for value in your own products. It is therefore clear, as far as the nation is concerned,

that protection is a fallacy—a mere tax, or deprivation of profit, by preventing the operation of those natural laws or facilities of production, which are always most profitable to every community. The only apology that can possibly be offered for a tariff on imports and exports is the necessity for a revenue; but the tax should be laid judiciously on luxuries and commodities not produced in the country, never on the necessities of life. A revenue derived in that manner would be least felt by the community.

The movement of the Grangers, as well as all other large associations, is, no doubt, of great importance to society; but whether beneficial or otherwise will depend on the justice and intelligence of the principles on which they are conducted. The association of the Grangers being composed chiefly of farmers, naturally the most independent class of the community, and whose interests can hardly be interfered with, without a certainty of detriment to the interests of the whole community, they ought to stand out boldly for the highest right of property—that is, the right to exchange it freely, without legal hindrance or impediment.

The assumption that it is profitable to curtail production by preventing the natural exchange of commodities, is so truly absurd that it seems difficult to believe that what is called protection can be honestly advocated by any individual of average common sense.

The interests of the farmer, however, in comparison with other interests, is perfectly secure. No law can materially injure him so far as the home consumption of his products is concerned; but he cannot be benefited by protective duties on manufactures.

Assuming that he gets a higher price for his products consumed at home, through an increased circulation of money, caused by the taxation of imports, where is the benefit? Even if the prices of his productions are needed by the home market, he must necessarily lose it again by the purchase of goods, the cost of which had been enhanced by the tax. The assumed benefit would be only to carry and count more money for the exchange of the same quantity of goods. The only favor the Government can vouchsafe to the farmer is to let him alone. His protection is that of his position. The land is the foundation of all capital and all wealth, and must of necessity increase in exchangeable value as wealth and population increase. If trade is prosperous the farmer is prosperous, and, if otherwise, the farmers' and landowners' interest remains intact, because he has the command of the necessities of life, and his products must be had at any price.

The interests of the farmer, except so far as they are affected by the variations of the season or other natural causes, depend on himself alone. If he be industrious and economical, he need ask no favors of any class of the community, nor of the Government. All the farmer need ask is a clear field and no favor. They are interested only in the free and, consequently, the cheap protection of all commodities; their can never be produced too fast, unless they go too far from civilization, and then there is no fear of starvation, they can live on their products and wait till population or the necessary conveniences to market overtakes them. This is the true position of the agricultural interest, protection to manufacturers can by no means benefit them, but it will, and may, injure them if they are exporters of produce, as the cost of the tax, so far as it prevents importation, must be paid for out of the price of the exports. It is, therefore, the interest of the farmer to support free trade, as he has nothing to gain but something to lose by protection.

Hoping that the movement of the Grangers may always be carried out upon just and judicious principles, I remain, sir,

A WELL-WISHER AND FREE TRADER.

Granges and Business.

EDITOR GRANGER,—

The apparent ill feeling amongst village merchants towards members of the Order is much to be regretted. They ought to consider that this is a free country, in which people are permitted to think and act for themselves, so long as they do not violate the laws of the land or infringe upon the rights and privileges of others. I had always supposed it was not only the right, but a privilege that every one enjoyed, of being permitted to do their own business in their own way, but in this, perhaps, I have been mistaken, as in doing this we are told we are acting ungratefully towards those who are our benefactors—that we are going to ruin not only society, but ourselves, if we persist in such an ungrateful course as we are now pursuing. What do we ask but simply to do our own business in our own way? Do we think of dictating to merchants as to how, where or when they shall buy their goods? Then why should they attempt to dictate to us? It is argued that they afforded accommodation when the country was new; if they did, we compensated them well by dealing with them and elevating them to positions of independence, and some of the more shrewd and less scrupulous of them are to-day rolling in wealth and luxury obtained from the farmers who had to dig it out of the ground, under the most unfavorable circumstances.

Ought the farmers of this country to be kept with their noses down to the grindstone to build up another race of merchant princes, or ought they to be permitted in this day and age to think and act for themselves? The farmer has been the victim of the spoiler so long that for him to dare to think and act for himself is regarded as a piece of impertinence by those who have lorded it over him so long. He is not now the fine fellow he used to be, compliments are not now lavished upon him, and those who exercise the right of private judgment in their business affairs are denounced as fools and fanatics. If any have the right to complain it is the innocent and laborious farmer, at the treatment he is now receiving from those who owe their all to him.

It is to be hoped that those merchants and others who are now blinded by passion as the spread of the Order, will see the folly of the course they are pursuing, and accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances of their position. They should never lose sight of the fact that they are not producers, and consequently occupy a dependent position. I have no desire in this article to wound their feelings, but the hostile attitude assumed by some of them through the press and otherwise rendered a little plain speaking necessary at the present time. But it is to be hoped these little jars between master and servant

will speedily pass away, and end in each and all the better understanding their respective positions. I now take leave of this subject, and refer to a very important duty to which all good Patrons should give earnest attention. It requires no prophetic to foretell that before a complete victory can be obtained, it requires a generation more cultivated and morally better prepared for the conflict than those now engaged. To succeed permanently requires a reform of the farmer himself, as well as of the other classes. He must become the equal, in an educational point of view, with those against whom he is contending, and must by his superior morality be above suspicion of a desire to over-reach and defraud others. The first duty of all who desire to witness the final triumph of our Order is to educate their children not only to read, write, cipher, and so on, but to inculcate into their minds principles of honor and virtue; and let them learn these valuable lessons from our every day actions in life. They will then grow up virtuous men and women, and place before the world an example worthy of imitation, and will be a standing advertisement of the value of becoming members of the Order. Armed with these weapons, they will be proof against the assault of all those who attempt to crush the Order by hurrying at us the shafts of immorality and inconsistency. There is much left to be done in this day and age to make homes attractive and pleasant, and make them such as our families delight to dwell in.—There is the valuable lesson of unselfishness to learn with many, and a due regard for the rights and privileges of others, especially to those with whom we are more immediately connected. There is a great necessity of teaching the art of true politeness in the home circle, and inculcating the valuable lesson of doing unto others as you would they should do unto you.

The members of the Order should never lose sight of the fact that the pecuniary benefits arising, great as they are, are only one of the considerations aimed at, and by no means the most important. I fear there are too many who join the Order who give too much weight to this part of the benefits arising from their connection with the Order. More weight, I think, should be given to the social aspect of the Order than is generally done, for what can be more pleasing than to meet your neighbors and friends in a tastefully fitted-up hall, and meeting for the accomplishment of a common object; and as you extend to your brothers and sisters the right hand of fellowship, and bid them a hearty welcome, your heart glows with pleasure at lingering a while in the society of those whom it is a pleasure for you to meet.

The proceedings at Grange meetings should be so arranged so as much as possible to suit the tastes of all, or otherwise a lack of interest will be the result, and the attendance will be small. It affords me a pleasure to state that in our Division the importance of giving information to farmers in regard to the objects and aims of the Order in a general way, has been acted upon by the appointment of two additional deputies. The result is that since their appointment there has been ten Subordinate Granges organized belonging to this Division. It is a matter of great importance to hold meetings and give some information in regard to the movement.

JOHN T. GOULD.

Meeting of Durham Division Grange.

EDITOR GRANGER,—

This Grange met at Bowmanville in March, and there were representatives from 18 of the Subordinate Granges in the Division, and 54 delegates and 20 fourth degree members in attendance. A large amount of important business connected with the welfare of the order was transacted. The business arm of the order in this Division is making steady progress; their dealing through the order is assuming large proportions, and has so far given good satisfaction. The orders for salt, plaster, implements, and so on, are coming in largely from Subordinate Granges to this Division Grange, and are purchased directly from manufacturers and producers, upon satisfactory terms. Some manufacturers who were our most bitter enemies when the movement started have lately written me, asking advice as to how to secure the business of the order. I called and gave them instructions as to the way to place their business before the order, and one of them, the next time I saw him, and he had things in working order, said he was delighted with the prospect before him. Of course he has special facilities for manufacturing and is a thorough, pushing, energetic man, and has put the price of his articles down to the lowest living profit, and made his prices as such, he himself says, no purchaser can pass him. From what I have seen of his goods they are first class. His dealings now amounts to \$200 per day, exclusively with the order. There are other manufacturers who are negotiating with, but they are tough customers, but we are enabled to report considerable progress since we opened communications with them. There is a great deal of allowance to be made with large manufacturing establishments in their delicacy in opening trade relations with the order. There are a number of important points to be considered; the most important is the agency system, through which they have hitherto done their business. I have met some manufacturers who say there is no necessity for them to make special terms to Grangers as they will buy through their agents. No good Patron will do this. If he did, every time he did so would be giving a stab at the business arm of the order, which would speedily work its ruin. There is another matter to which I desire to draw special attention, it is the necessity of immediately establishing the boundary lines of Division Granges, and establishing the jurisdiction of each, as at present things are likely to get mixed and difficulties arise between Division Granges very detrimental to the order. This matter should receive the immediate attention of the Executive Committee, who have been derelict in their duty in regard to this matter in the past; they being the custodians of the interests of the order during the recess of the Dominion Grange, must expect to be held responsible for the failure to properly discharge the very important duties committed to their care. I would like to see a little more vigor and energy infused into the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange. A little plain speaking in regard to these matters is at times a necessity. I do not desire to find fault, but to stir them up and to prompt them to a little more vigorous action in the future. I am aware of the value of caution, and proceeding slowly, but the order is assuming large proportions and is attracting the attention of the outside world, and it is required that those at its head should be vigorous and energetic as well as cautious. Your paper is highly relied on in our Grange, where it has 24

patrons, and is growing in favor with every issue and is exceeding our most sanguine expectations. If the members of the order give it a right loyal and hearty support it will soon become a power for good in the land—what every good and true Patron should desire it to be. Patrons, remember your obligation with regard to promoting the good of the order. I desire to notice in this connection the very timely and appropriate article from the pen of the worthy Secretary of the Dominion Grange as to eligibility. This is a very important matter, and should receive the attention its importance demands, as the future of the order largely depends upon sound discretion in this important matter. I would have enlarged upon this subject, but I feel I am monopolizing too much of your valuable space. It would afford me a pleasure, as I am sure it would all your readers, to hear from our daily friends of the order through the columns of this paper, either in the way of a Grange essay, or in an article upon any subject within the range of their large and varied sources of information; it would have a softening and refining as well as an elevating influence to your correspondence, and would add a charm and dignity to the paper, such as their high moral aims and fertility of resource could only supply.

JOHN T. GOULD.

The Order in Teeswater.

EDITOR GRANGER.—I have been taking your paper since its commencement and am highly pleased. As you invite the various Secretaries to send you information about the progress of the Order in the different localities, I will send you a few jottings.

On my first acquaintance with the Grange I did not know the meaning, or, in fact, its objects; after careful inquiry, I found out it was a grand organization of farmers. I immediately set to work to canvass the neighborhood in which I live, and took three days without any tangible results. Since that time I have succeeded in organizing a Grange six miles from us, and at present it is in a flourishing condition. Subsequently, our neighborhood has been awakened up to the necessity of the moment and we are a strong body now, and every successive meeting adds new members to our list. The movement is doing a great amount of good in letting farmers see what co-operation will do for them. We do a good deal of our business in Toronto, being in direct communication with there by the W. G. & B. R. Our local merchants do not like this too well, but we claim we have a right to buy and sell where we can do so to our greatest advantage, and take no notice of them.

Fraternally yours, TEESWATER.

Spare the Birds.

EDITOR GRANGER.—Not a sparrow falleth to the ground but "He knoweth." Surely such words appeal to all, and should stay the ruthless destruction of our feathered friends, friends that are created by an all-wise Providence to fulfil a special object in the sublime work of creation.

Should man arrogate to himself, and cry in his blindness, "I want them not, they work me harm!" Poor blind mole, where is now thy boasted wisdom?

Cannot he see if these birds were not required they would have been left uncreated.

God created all things for a wise purpose, and with an object. Who is it that heralds the advent of spring?—The birds. Glad season for all! After the long cold winter of this northern land, how the loud notes of the robin cheer one. Bright promise of summers to come, and although the snow may lay thickly on the land and bitter March winds howl, still the robin, light hearted and gay, sings his song, and hops from limb to limb.

Then, as the season advances, and the weather moderates, hosts of bright plumaged songsters arrive.

You can see them busy at work amongst the trees and shrubs, picking the larva of destructive insects, and doing that great work which has been ordained for them, and which they alone can perform.

Let us then protect our birds, and look upon them as our humble assistants, sent by God.

BLUK JAY.

Commendatory.

DEAR SIR.—The Grange is working well in our neighborhood. I believe your paper will be of use to the Order at large and our own Grange in particular. There were some good articles in the number which we received. I hope you will be supported by the Grangers, as I think it is worthy of their attention.

Yours truly,
T. H. STEPHENS,
Master Woodbine Grange,
No. 362.

L. D. F., G. and I. B. P. S.

Fish and game in season in April and May—
FISH.—Trout, speckled; salmon; bass—till the 15th May; pickerel and musk-mungo—close season from 15th April to 15th May.
GAME.—Snipe—till the 1st May.
It is particularly requested that any one knowing of any infringement of the game laws that they will report the same to the officers of the Protective Society in London.

Answers to Correspondents.

EDITOR GRANGER.—Can Subordinate Granges make separate constitutions or alter any portion of that issued by the Dominion Grange? Please answer.

A. D. O'BORNE, Grove Grange 353.

[All Granges must work under the same constitution. No authority but that of the Dominion Grange can alter it. They may have separate by-laws.—Ed.]

The above was unavoidably crowded out of our last issue.

TEESWATER.—Conferring more than one degree at a time is unconstitutional, and not in any case recommendable. One degree is as much as any ordinary individual can comprehend and retain at one time, and indeed he does well if he becomes in any way proficient there. A member may be bal-

loted for and initiated the same night; but application for membership must lie over one meeting. Special meetings recommendable. Boundaries of Division Granges are fixed. No Constitution Dominion Grange, Fourth Edition.

Bro. T. R. No. 391. Every issue of our paper is full of matter given, the hints you ask, for the management and conducting the Grange according to the principles laid down in our Constitution. The more mechanical part of carrying on Grange meetings properly, depends on a thorough acquaintance with the ritual and the secret work, which would be inadvisable in a paper; we have always contended, however, that sufficient time is not taken by parties organizing Granges to thoroughly post themselves in the ritual. It is impossible for any Grange to comprehend the working of the Order in the limited instructions given in one night; we have no doubt the want of harmonious working of Granges is due to this fact. Grangerism is a gradual process of developing a higher manhood and womanhood among the agricultural classes. Its teachings require to be carefully studied and digested, and not hurried over in a slipshod manner. We hope none of our brethren have so far forgotten the solemn and impressive obligation subscribed to by them, to be submissive to the powers that be, and conform to and abide by the rules and regulations of their respective Granges.

Veterinary.

Our Veterinary Department is under the charge of competent practitioners, who will answer all questions pertaining to diseases of horses and cattle. If you want any information write to the GRANGER.

Tympanitis, or Hoven.

Tympanitis, or Hoven, is a very common complaint among cattle, and requires speedy relief, or a rupture of the stomach, or some of the intestines, may be expected to take place, which generally soon terminates the animal's existence. It is attended with symptoms of the most distressing nature, and is the unnatural distension of the rumen or paunch with gaseous fluids, generally caused by the sudden change of food. Feeding on frozen grasses or roots, or an engorgement of the stomach with any kind of food when not properly masticated, fermentation takes place, and carbonic acid gas is eliminated. In the latter stages of the disease, hydrogen and its compounds takes its place; or it may be caused by choking. In some cases it is the sign of other diseases, and is apt to appear as a chronic affection, owing to the torpid state of the walls of the rumen, which are unable to contract properly on their contents, probably owing to their being overstretched.

Symptoms.—A swelling appears in the left flank, and signs of distress soon appear. The breathing becomes laborious. As the disease advances the swelling increases; the breathing becomes more labored, owing to the distended stomach pressing against the lungs. The animal makes a piteous sound, resembling a moan or grunt; and, with an arched and stiffened back, is not to incline to move. If no relief is given, the brain soon becomes affected, the eye becomes bloodshot and prominent; saliva drops from the mouth; suffocation is evident, blindness and insensibility come on, the creature staggers and falls to rise no more.

Treatment.—The great secret of success is the arresting of the process of fermentation, and promoting the proper function of the rumen. By means of the latter the gas is expelled in eruction, or through the intestines. The preparations of ammonia, chlorinated lime, the sulphates of soda, &c., act by neutralizing the acid fermentation of the stomach. If these do not prove effectual in removing the gas, then you will have to try mechanical means for its removal. This is done by the use of either the probang or the trocar and canula. The probang is a hollow, flexible tube, which is passed by the mouth into the stomach, allowing the gas to pass through the tube. The swelling is lessened and the animal obtains relief. Sometimes the regurgitations of the food towards the gullet obstructs the passage of gas through the probang, then it will be necessary to use the trocar and canula. The place chosen for the operation is midway between the projection of the hip, the last rib and the process of the lumbar vertebra. The instrument is then inserted through the tissue into the stomach, being careful not to wound the kidney, which is often done by parties operating that are not conversant with the anatomy of the part. The trocar is withdrawn, leaving the canula for the gas to escape through. Medicines may also be introduced through the tube into the stomach, for the purpose of hastening the removal of the contents of the rumen. It is a good practice to administer a brisk cathartic as soon as the acute symptoms are arrested, such as Epsom salts, followed up by stimulant, such as brandy, whiskey, beer, ether, &c., which will be of much service in restoring the functions of the organ.

WILSON & TENNENT,
Veterinary Surgeons,
April, 1876. London.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Agricultural Investment Society and Savings Bank, of this city, in to day's issue. We have satisfactory evidence of the stability of the Society, and know that it is rapidly growing in public confidence and favor. To borrowers we would say that that the Society will advance you all the money you can reasonably expect on your property at as low a rate of interest as any Society in Ontario, and we will vouch for your being fairly and honorably dealt with. To persons desiring a safe and remunerative investment, we can honestly recommend this Society's stock, now selling in the market at 7 to 7½ per cent. premium. Semi-annual dividends have so far been paid at 8 per cent. per annum, with every prospect of being increased. Depositors are getting from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum interest in the Saving Bank Branch, with the satisfaction of knowing that the security is undoubted, the funds of the institution being all invested in mortgages on first-class real estate. This being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we trust they will give it a generous support.

The Farm.

Large Yields of Potatoes.

The following number of pounds from one pound of seed have been raised:

GROWER.	POUNDS.
J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Ia.	1,600
P. C. Wood, Esther, Ill.	1,403
A. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,149
M. M. Rose	1,145
J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Minn.	1,097
H. V. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,066
SNOWFLAKE.	
P. C. Wood, Esther, Ill.	1,417
J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Ia.	1,304
F. H. Soller, Verona, N. J.	1,125
J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Minn.	1,000
A. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,080
H. V. Rose,	1,069

Had the crops of one yielded uniform results from the seed equal to the best, Mr. Perkins thinks he would have had over 6,000 pounds to show for the one pound he had buried. All the large yields were grown from very small sets. In some cases single eyes were divided into ten pieces, and in one instance 240 sets were made from one pound, nearly all of which grew well. The sets, with few exceptions, were planted singly, yet we find a product of 970 pounds raised from 62 hills, two sets to each, nearly 10 pounds per hill, and 677 bushels per acre.—Whether this large yield is due only to the very favorable soil they grow in—a rich, black loam, formerly used as a bog yard—and the immense quantity of ashes applied in the hills and as top-dressing, one peck to the hill, or to the two set system, does not appear. It is to be regretted that one part of the plot was not planted with one set to the hill, and the products weighed separately. The planting, in nearly all cases, was done between the 10th and 20th of May, and one-fourth of all competitors dropped the seed on the 10th of May, nearly a week earlier than former years. A comparison of the distances between the hills with the average yield per acre, gives a most interesting and valuable table, as follows: The sets planted at a distance of

2x3 feet	gave a yield of 378 bushels per acre.
2x4 feet	gave a yield of 462 bushels per acre.
3x3 feet	gave a yield of 651 bushels per acre.
3x3½ feet	gave a yield of 441 bushels per acre.
3x4 feet	gave a yield of 372 bushels per acre.
3½x4 feet	gave a yield of 342 bushels per acre.
4x4 feet	gave a yield of 332 bushels per acre.
4x8 feet	gave a yield of 88 bushels per acre.

It will be seen that, although the greatest yield from one pound grow from hills four feet apart, the largest crops per acre were raised at distances of three feet each way, and that as the distances between the hills are increased or decreased the yield diminishes in regular proportion. In the first case there remains waste in the ground which is not reached by the roots of the plants, and in the latter the roots are so crowded that they cannot obtain all the nourishment they are capable of consuming.

Brown Leghorns.

Leghorns stand second in importance and popularity to no breed of fowls, unless it is the Asiatics. They are far-famed as egg producers, and this is not exaggerated. They lay most remarkably—much better than any other known breed of fowls. Their average production is quite two hundred and fifty eggs per annum; they lay as large an egg as the average Asiatic; it has a pure white shell. They are splendid winter layers. The hens are non-setters, and hence some other hens must be kept to hatch their eggs. They mature very rapidly; cockerels begin to crow at six weeks old, and pullets lay at four months. They are remarkably hardy, and sure to live, with ordinary care. They will live and thrive where other fowls would perish, and bear confinement well.

Although only recently brought prominently before the public, they have attained a popularity excelled by no other variety. Well deserving are they of all that can be said in their favor; in beauty of plumage and form they are equalled by none; in economical merits they have no superior. They are not so widely known or so common as the white variety, and are much more difficult to breed true to feather. In breeding no variety is the adage "blood will tell" better illustrated.

The Application of Lime to Soils.

Soils rich in organic matter, even though they already contain it in considerable quantities, drained peat swamps, stiff clays, and coarse, heavy soils, and especially those destitute of it, are all benefited by an application of lime. Good results also follow its use on light soils after an incorporation of organic matter, as green manure, muck, or a thick sod or green crop plowed under. Sterile soils are rapidly rendered more fertile by its application. Wet lands show least effect from treatment with lime. Hence such lands must either be drained or receive an extra amount. Clays should also have organic matter applied in connection with lime. It acts most effectually near the surface. The apparent effect is greater the second season than the first, so the most satisfactory results are obtained by sowing broadcast in the early fall, with at most only a light harrowing or brushing. It should be applied in an air staked, fine mechanical condition. The most profitable quantity to apply depends much on the land; wet soils, those well filled with organic matter, and clays, taking most—from ten to forty bushels being recommended, according to the circumstances.

Trial of Onions.

A trial of 98 varieties of onions was made the past season at Chiswick, near London, the seeds of which were contributed by several of the large seedsmen of London, Paris, Erfurt, Boston, etc. Among the best, as reported in the Garden, whose account we condense, are the following.—White Spanish (known also by the name of Banbury, and ten other synonyms), is the one most generally cultivated, is of free growth, and ripens well, large, fair sized ones being four inches in diameter and 2 or 3 inches thick—light greenish yellow, keeps well. White Globe is similar, but is smaller and more globular. Trebons (French) is larger than the Spanish, not very solid, excellent in quality, a poor keeper but a valuable autumn sort. Yellow Danvers, very fine, distinct, pale green, and dark straw color, a fine grower, size medium, very regular, firm and solid, fine in quality, and a splendid keeper. Brown Globe, like White Globe, but darker, an excellent keeper, and much esteemed. Pear-shaped, an elongated globe, not highly recommended. Deptford, of free growth and very hardy, early, brown, flesh tinged red; an excellent keeper. It is known also as Strasburg, Brown Spanish and by several other names. The strongest flavored onion is the Blood Red, which is rather small, dull red; deep red inside; flesh white—very solid, the latest keeper. Wethersfield Red, growth robust, large, very regular, dull red outside, flesh white, firm, solid, mild, excellent, keeps well, "a remarkably fine and handsome onion from America—the finest type of red onion." Silver-skin, medium, apt to split open, flesh white, exceedingly firm and solid; keeps well. Queen, very small, extreme early, white.—Country Gentleman.

Hints About Work for April.

HARROW THE FALL WHEAT AND RYE.—This should be done as early as possible after the surface is dry. The stirring of the ground will start the weeds into growth, and a second harrowing in ten days afterwards will kill them by thousands. At this second harrowing the clover seed may be sown. We have found the best harrow for this purpose to be Thomas', the backward sloping teeth of which passes over the young wheat plants without injury, and help to cover with fresh soil those which have been heaved to the surface by the late frosts.

SOILING CLOVER SEED.—Something ought to have been learned by the frequent failures to get a catch of clover of late years. The seed takes best upon good soil, that has been harrowed and freshened up previously, and fails most frequently when sown upon poor soil, and on the bare, hard surface that has been packed by the winter's storms. This old careless way of soiling ought then to be abandoned, along with the hope of getting a stand upon soil too poor to grow anything else. We have never failed of a "catch," by sowing when the earth was full of little cracks made by a slight freezing; the thawing earth covers the seed. Clover is a good thing with which to seed and restore a soil with, but land can easily get past recovery in this way.

SPRING GRAINS.—All the spring grains are best to be sown early, but what "early" is, depends greatly upon the character and condition of the soil. There are early soils, light, warm, and naturally well drained; on these barley and oats may be sown several days sooner than on cold, heavy clays. As a rule our earlier-sown crops have been the best, even upon our heaviest fields, and to have the work well forward is a temptation to hurry the seed into the ground as soon as the soil is in proper condition for it, but not sooner.

BARLEY OR OATS can be sown upon a fall-plowed oat stubble as soon as the surface is dry, and thus, by plowing the ground in the fall, a gain of valuable time is made in the spring. Those farmers who are now forced to wait for the ground to dry before it can be plowed, may learn a hint for the next season. Make a note of this.

PEAS.—For this crop, in the northern states, Canada-grown seed should be procured, as this is free from the pea-weevil, which bores into much of the seed and injures it. Very few of the seed are destroyed by the weevil, but in sowing infested seed we sow the enemy along with it, and perpetuate its existence. Stirring the seed in scalding water for a minute or two, pouring off the water and drying, a great many of the pupa of the weevils may be destroyed. It is therefore wisest and best to procure seed free from weevil. Peas should be sown with a drill.

FODDER CROPS.—For fodder crops, the following may be sown: 2½ bushels of oats, with 1½ bushel of peas, mixed together, or 2 bushels of barley, and 1½ bushels of tares, together. Spring wheat and rye are not worth sowing when oats or barley can be obtained, as they are deficient in leaf, and make a light yield. These crops may be sown in succession every 10 days, for soiling or for dry fodder, any time through this month.

POTATOES have paid best with the writer on fall-plowed and winter-manured land, and next on a top-dressed clover or grass sod. The seed and labor for a crop of 300 bushels cost no more except some little extra in harvesting (but the latter not at all in proportion to the excess of crop), than a crop of 75 bushels. At this time of low prices it is incumbent upon us that we consider this fact well, and act accordingly. None but perfectly sound seed should be planted.

CARRIOTS.—This is a crop that deserves more attention than it receives, for its value as a healthful food for all kinds of stock. A prejudice exists against it, on account of its slow germination, which enables weeds to get the start of it, the length of the roots and the need for clean culture. By sowing some radish seed in the drill with it, and having the soil deeply plowed and mellowed, and rich, and procuring

the seed of the Shorthorn variety, these difficulties will be removed. The radish will start and beat manure, except on soil for corn, is a waste of time and labor. The effect comes too late to benefit the corn. Some active commercial fertilizer should be used instead. For grass or wheat, 150 lbs. of nitrate of soda, or the same of guano, per acre, would be a good dressing. In using commercial fertilizers, it is well to make experiments as to quantities and varieties for different soils and crops.

MANURE AND FERTILIZERS.—Top-dressing at this season, with anything but the very finest and best manure, except on soil for corn, is a waste of time and labor. The effect comes too late to benefit the corn. Some active commercial fertilizer should be used instead. For grass or wheat, 150 lbs. of nitrate of soda, or the same of guano, per acre, would be a good dressing. In using commercial fertilizers, it is well to make experiments as to quantities and varieties for different soils and crops.

FLAX.—Many western farmers have made this a profitable crop, the seed being in demand at the oil mills at good prices. It is a useful crop to mellow and clean the soil, and may precede fall wheat with advantage. A bushel and a half of seed per acre may be sown this month upon a corn stubble.

THE DAIRY.—The Ohio dairymen have done a wise thing in resolving to make no cheese in April. In carrying the resolution into practice, they will do a still wiser thing. The milk in April makes poor dairy goods, and if given to calves would be more profitable to the owners. Dairymen should

RAISE THE BEST CALVES, and thus gradually raise the quality of their herds. A good calf is well worth a month's fresh milk, and if their coming was timed for April, they could have the April milk, and the dairyman be richer and they the better for it.

SWINE.—Young pigs may be pushed as fast as possible. When a week old they may be taught, without difficulty, to drink milk from a shallow pan, and, in doing this, the young animals may be tamed and rendered perfectly docile. To have tame and tractable animals about the farm will add much to their value, and the ease and comfort in tending them. Feed the nursing sows well, and keep them warm. See hints for previous months.

THE ROLLER should be used with judgment. It is a valuable implement, but sometimes it is used injudiciously. It is most effective upon dry soils; when the soil is damp, clods are easily crushed, but the surface is packed and crusted. Meadows, on the contrary, should be rolled while moist and soft, that stones and rough places may be pressed into the soil, and the surface levelled for the mower. Fall grain may be rolled with advantage the day after it is harrowed, if rain has not fallen.

CLEANLINESS is imperative everywhere about the house, out houses, barns and stables; health is generally valued most when it is lost, and the quickest way to lose it is to neglect cleanliness.

ASPARAGUS beds that were covered with manure in the fall, should have the coarse litter raked off, and the fine forked in early, before the plants start.

BEANS.—Do not plant before the soil gets warm, as the cold, damp soil will rot the seeds.

BEETS.—Sow early and thickly, so that the thinnings may be used as spinach. Frosts do but little injury.

CABBAGE.—Sow in the hot bed for medium early, and set out plants from the cold-frame in well-manured soil; moderately moist and strong soil is much better than a light, sandy one.

Cauliflower.—Set out plants from the cold-frame the same as cabbages, and give them a rich place. They must be either an early or a late crop, our strong sun being injurious to their growth.

CARROT.—Sow Early Horn in light soil.

CELERY.—Sow seeds in hot bed if early plants are wanted, or in the open ground.

CORN will not stand frost or damp, cold soil; do not plant before the ground is dry and warm.

CUCUMBERS may be started in pots or squares of sod in the hot-bed, and set out when the weather has become suitable, or if one has hand frames a few hills may be sown for extra early.

CRESS, OR PEPPER-GRASS.—Sow for use as a salad. If the black "flea" is abundant, it is of no use to try it.

POTATOES.—Purchase direct from our advertisers, and secure some instructions gratis.

EGG PLANT.—Seeds may yet be sown in hot-bed. Do not set plants in the open ground until it is thoroughly warmed. Look out for the "Potato Beetle," which attacks these plants even in preference to the potato, and will soon destroy them if not hand picked.

KOHLE-RABE.—This excellent vegetable is seldom seen in gardens; its culture is as easy as that of turnips, and no one who has tried it will fail to have it every year. It should always grow quickly, and be eaten while young.

LEEK.—Sow the same as onions. When large enough, thin to 6 or 8 inches in the row, and set out the thinnings at the same distance.

LETTUCE.—Set out plants from the cold-frame in rich, warm soil, and sow seeds for second crop.

MARTYNA, MELONS AND SQUASHES should not be planted until the weather is settled and the ground warm.

ONIONS.—Sow as early as possible in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, in soil which has been highly manured. Plant sets and potato and top onions.

PARSLEY.—Sow in hot-bed after soaking in warm water for a few hours, or in open ground.

PANANIPA.—Sow new seed at once in rich soil.

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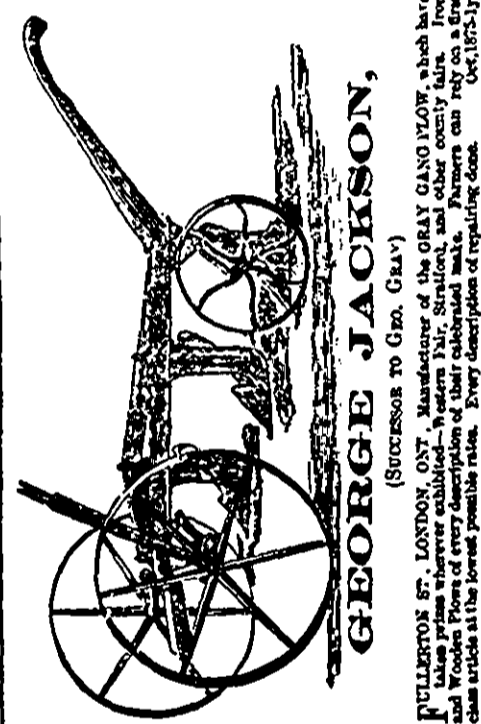
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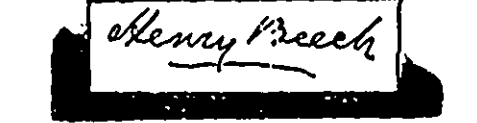
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"Popular Lodge," KETTLEBY, ONT.

GEORGE JARVIS,
BYRON, ONTARIO.

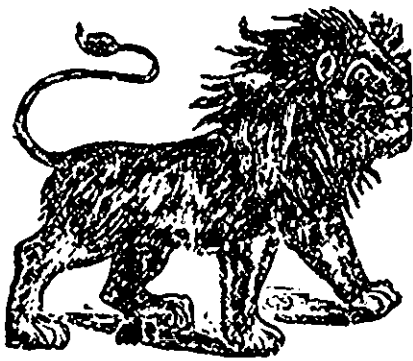
Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs of winning strains. Makes a specialty of all the LEADING VARIETIES OF SEED WHEAT & POTATOES.
Oct. 1875-ly Send for his Prices.

L. G. JARVIS,
Importer of all kinds of

FINE BRED POULTRY.
All the leading varieties, Colored and White Dorkings, Partridges, Cochins, (the best stock in the Dominion), W. G. B. Poland, Silver & G. & P. Poland, W. F. Spanish, L. Brahma, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, all from a winning strain. 1st prize from all the leading shows in Canada; 2d prize at Western Fair. P. O. Address, LONDON, ONT.
Oct. 1875-ly

SPRING TIME COME AGAIN!

You will want to shed your Winter Clothing and fit yourself out in something Nice, Good and Cheap.



We have got the Goods to do it with Dry Goods,

Millinery, and Mantles

CASH ONLY.

R. WALKER & SONS,
Dundas Street,
LONDON AND TORONTO.

GEORGE BURNS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boys' & Youths' Clothing

Wholesale and Retail.

THE

Largest Establishment in the Trade
IN ONTARIO.

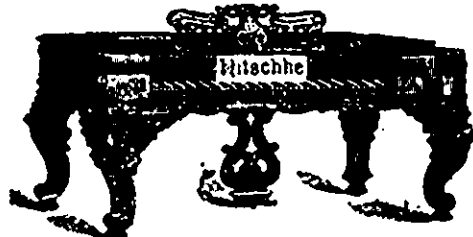
Special Arrangements Made with Grangers.

GEO. BURNS.



NITSCHKE'S PIANO MANUFACTORY,
and MUSIC STORE,
Corner of Dundas and Wellington Streets,
LONDON, ONT.

Great reduction in prices for Pianos. For parties in want of a fair Piano at a moderate price, we have added to our well-known



First-Class Home-made Pianos,
Imported American Pianos, bought for cash, therefore we are able to sell them CHEAPER than agents who sell on commission.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, ETC.,
King Street west,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

The subscriber has now on hand the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK in the Province, and will sell at greatly REDUCED RATES TO PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, and Cash Wholesale Customers.

King Street west, London, Ont.

JOSEPH O'HIGGINS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail

GROCCERS
WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
146 Dundas Street, London
Opposite Market Lane.

GRANGERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE RATES.

Established 1840.

PETER R. LAMB & Co

Manufacturers,
TORONTO, ONT.

Superphosphate, - \$30 per Ton
Fine Bone Dust, - 30 "
Half-inch Bone Dust, 25 "
Three-quarter in. Bone Dust 20 "

TERMS- Cash or city references to accompany all orders. Good delivered at railway stations here. Barrels for Bone Dust charged.

GOTHIC HALL.

Established 1846.

A SPRING MEDICINE.

Mitchell's Sarsaparilla

composed of Vegetable Extracts.

STRENGTHENING AND BLOOD PURIFYING IN ACTION.

Suitable for this Season of the Year.

Horse and Cattle Recipes

Prepared with care and dispatch.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON,
London, Ont.

ENGINES and BOILERS

FOR-

CUTTING & COOKING FOOD FOR CATTLE.

ALSO ADAPTED FOR

CHEESE FACTORIES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. LEONARD & SONS,

London Iron and Engine Works.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF-

FRESH TEAS,

will be sold at the following prices

At T. E. O'Callaghan's:

\$1.00 Tea for 65c
75c Tea for 50c
3 lbs. Tea for \$1 00
4 lbs. Tea for 1 00
5 lbs. Tea for 1 00

Sugars, &c., Equally Low.

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN.



Gave Universal Satisfaction

Last season, therefore buy your seeds this season of

GEORGE J. CHILD,

London Seed Store!

CITY HALL, RICHMOND-ST.

Dry Goods!

H. B. B. ALLEY,

Intimates to farmers that he has now on hand a large stock of

STAPLE AND Fancy Dry Goods

Which he will sell cheap for CASH.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

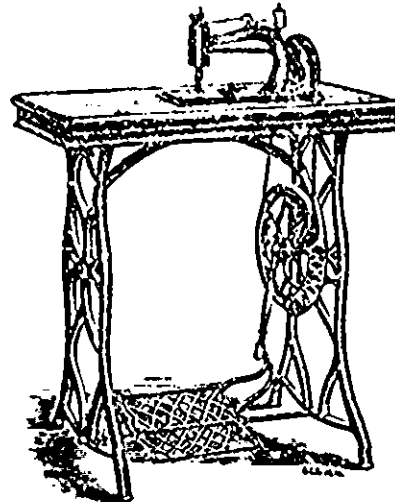
A Large Reduction to Patrons Purchasing in Quantities.

DUNDAS STREET,
Nearly Opposite Market Lane.

Wilson, Lockman & Co.

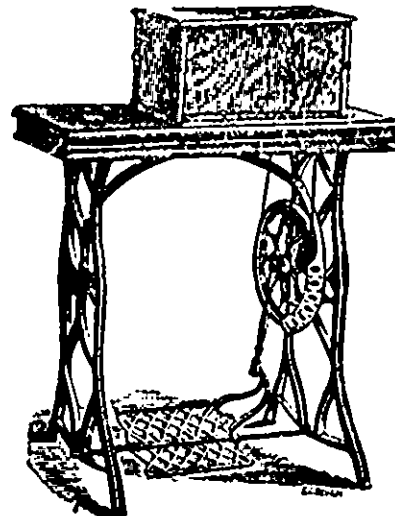
MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,
CANADA.



CUT No. 1

Represents Plain Family Machine, with solid shuttle and adjustable feed. The stand has solid walnut table with drawer, brace, balance wheel guard, and well, working on hinges, in which the Machine is set—this well protects the clothes of the operator, and enables her to clean and oil the machine without changing her position, all of which makes it the most complete, simple, attractive and durable Family Machine in the market at the present time.



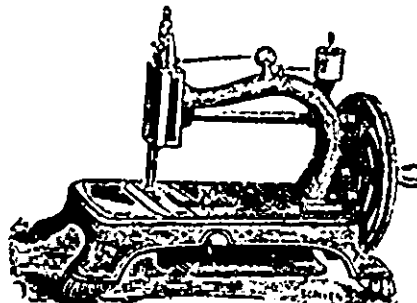
CUT No. 2

Represents Half Cabinet Case Family Machine with walnut cover, lock and hinges; in every other respects like No. 1.



CUT No. 3

Represents full Cabinet Case, solid walnut, machine inlaid with pearl, making a very handsome as well as a useful piece of furniture.



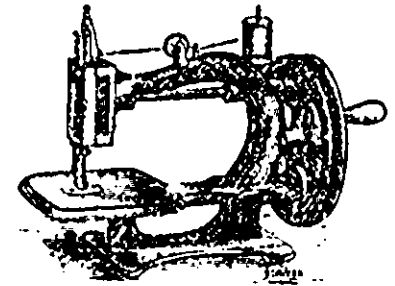
CUT No. 4

Represents our Hand Shuttle Machine; it is set into a beautiful light iron frame, the feet of which are covered with rubber, thereby preventing it from damaging any piece of furniture upon which it may be placed; it also prevents garments from coming in contact with the oily parts of the machine during the operation of sewing, and yet leaves every part of the machine easy of access which requires cleaning and oiling, making it complete and practical.

Wilson, Lockman & Co.,

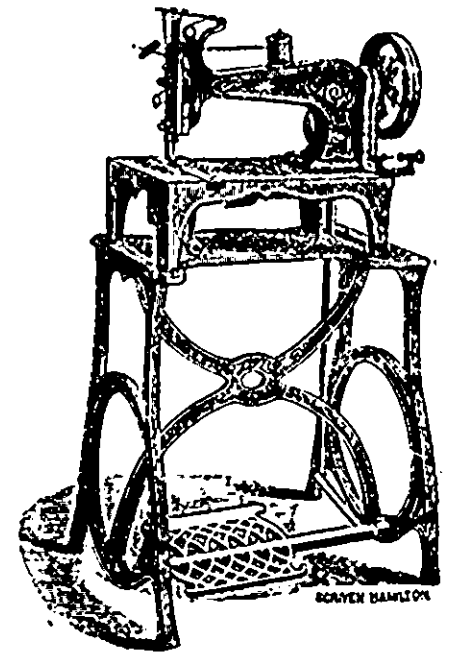
MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,
CANADA.



CUT No. 5

Represents the Wilson Single Thread Machine. We, as manufacturers, having had unprecedented success with our Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine, and having extensive experience of the wants of every market in the world, have decided to introduce a Single Thread Sewing Machine with capacity sufficient for any kind of work that a First-Class Family Machine is able to perform. We will not hazard our already established character and reputation as manufacturers of first-class machines, but will make our Single Thread Machine another exponent of the character and confidence we now possess.



CUT No. 6

Represents our Heavy Manufacturing Machine, suitable for either cloth or leather. The Cloth Machine has a plain pressure-foot. The Leather Machine has a rolling pressure foot. The difference in the foot adapts them, in a particular manner, for the performance of either cloth or leather work in the most efficient and durable manner. Its mechanical structure and workmanship is surpassed by none and equalled by few. It is also japanned and ornamented in first class style. Tailors and shoemakers, also manufacturers of clothing and boots and shoes, would do well to examine and test our machine before purchasing any other. We are confident that a thorough test will satisfy all who are capable of judging that our machine is the best and cheapest in the market.

OUR LATEST

IMPROVEMENTS

- SOLID SHUTTLE
- ROLLING TABLET IN HEART MOTION
- ADJUSTABLE FEED
- ROLLING TABLET IN SHUTTLE DRIVER
- ROUNDED NEEDLE BAR
- SPLIT TENSION STUD
- BRACE IN STAND, AND
- BALANCE WHEEL GUARD

Parties desirous of procuring a good Sewing Machine, would save money by calling on or corresponding with us before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 70,000 of our Machines are now in use, and giving the very best satisfaction. We guarantee every machine we make.

Wilson, Lockman & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, - ONT.,
CANADA.

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