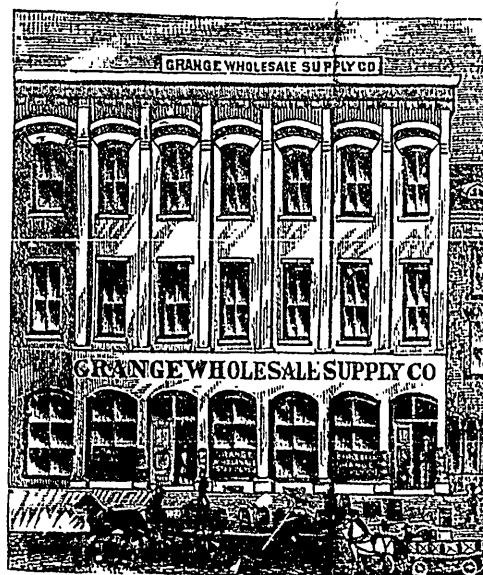


GRANGE



BULLETIN.

Vol. 4.

Devoted to the Interests of the Patrons of Husbandry.

No. 1.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1884.

The Grange Bulletin.

A Monthly paper devoted to the best Financial Duties of the ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY in Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

1 Copy - - 40 Cents per annum
5 Copies - - 35 Cents each "
10 Copies - - 30 Cents each "

Any Grange authorizing the Secretary to send us *all* the names of the members connected with it, who are the heads of families, as subscribers to the GRANGE BULLETIN, will be sent the paper at 25 cents for each copy per year.

Subscriptions must be paid strictly in advance.

Rates for Advertising.

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

Advertisements measured by scale of Nonpareil.

To Subordinate Granges.

Believing that a new life would be awakened in Subordinate Granges were accounts of their meetings etc. to appear in the columns of the BULLETIN, we have decided to invite every Grange to

Criticism.

Although we receive very many letters stating the satisfaction received in co-operating through this Company, still we will not deny occasionally receiving a letter expressing dissatisfaction. These latter have always received our attention, and satisfactory answers given. We do not care whether they are share-holders or not, so long as they are Patrons, we shall be pleased to give any explanation required. We court criticism, believing it tends to perfection, but we want square, open criticism, and not going behind the door, for we are honest in wanting everything as perfect as possible, and will be grateful to our people in assisting us to reach that position.

Lawyers—Legislators.

The fact that our legislatures are very largely composed of lawyers and the generally entertained opinion that men are selected for these high places because of their peculiar fitness as statesmen, implies that there is some vital connection between legal lore and statesmanship. Nothing is further from the truth.

Co-operation.

What is co-operation?

It is a working together for mutual good.

What do you mean by "mutual good?"

We mean that in helping others we help ourselves. They in helping us help themselves.

Why is this so?

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

Is co-operation practicable?

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

Is co-operation gaining ground?

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

Why is this?

Principally owing to the opportunities furnished for its development by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The true science of co-operation is a subject into which we must all look and make ourselves acquainted with, so that we shall understand its objects in regard to its bearing upon society. The true principle of this co-operation

the true principle should be understood and acted upon.

What is liberty? A manly form, with its feet planted firmly on the earth and its head erected towards the heavens as a source of life and intellect, determined that neither its mind or manhood shall ever be converted into merchandise by the worshippers of wealth. Thus, laborers, trim your lamps and gird on your armour for the coming conflict which is before us, the struggle between labor and capital. The struggle is not far distant, and the sooner we commence to lay on a firm hand the more easy it will be for us, and the best and surest combination is the co-operative movement. Laborers, the common ties of humanity and justice proclaim aloud that this co-operation is the only anchor of hope by which we can guide our vessel safe to port; with good officers and fair wind we shall reach the promised land. Let us then all give a helping hand in assisting the officers and crew of this good ship, "co-operation."

Let us one and all lay hold of the capabilities and possibilities of co-operation. Every Grange can use it to manifold advantage.

candidate and voting for a man who will not sell his influence and vote; the sooner he leaves that party the better.

Any political party that will denounce and condemn a man for voting for honest, upright men, and favoring good principles, is no longer needed. The country is better without such a party.

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

A man who votes for a monopoly candidate because he belongs to his party, and is not independent

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To Subordinate Granges.

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

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

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

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

Lawyers—Legislators.

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

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

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

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

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

Is co-operation practicable?

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

Is co-operation gaining ground?

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

Why is this?

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

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

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

Independent Political Action.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Farmers and Farming.

Why do not farmers receive as much honor and respect from the world as those that follow other vocations in life? Is it the fault of the farmer, or is it due to custom or habit that they do not receive the honor that we consider belongs to them as well as to professional men? But why is not farming a profession? Why is not a good practical farmer considered as wise and great as those who choose other stages in life? It takes as much deep thought and study to be a successful farmer as it does to make success in anything. Any one can be a preacher by study, but not a successful preacher. Anyone can be a lawyer, but not a successful lawyer. Just so with farming; we can farm and carry on a farm, but without deep, earnest thought and careful calculation it would be a failure. To make it profitable and pleasant we must take interest in our work; it must be our principal business.

Is there not much that is ennobling in a farmer's life, as he ploughs his field, sows his grain, gathers his harvest, works and toils on through heat of Summer, the sweat of honest labor rolling from his brow, his face and hands tanned and browned by the heat of the Summer's scorching sun? Yet as he beholds his broad acres of waving grain, his fields of rustling corn, has he not much to make his life the most ennobling?

We may say that upon his labor, both mental and physical, the world depends. What the farm produces sustains the lives of all; it is consumed by the population. As we are all required to eat and drink to sustain life we want the best the farm produces; we all prefer the rich, golden butter made from the cream of the Jersey, Ayrshire or Guernsey cow to that made of grease scarcely fit for anything but soap, and then we would much rather have flour from the pure wheat than the stuff that is now sometimes sold for flour. Yes, the farmer feeds all, and as all this depends on the farmer, should not he receive the honor—his occupation be equal to any profession?

There are those who cannot see beauty in farming; they cannot see beauty in anything but money; of that they get all they can and keep all they get, starve themselves.

There are those who pretend to be farmers who do not half tend to their business; their fences are down or nearly covered with weeds and briars, crops not harvested in the right time, stock suffering for the want of nourishment, and land not properly taken care of; but this need not disgrace the name of farming. All occupations or professions that are honorable should have great respect; the blacksmith as well as the preacher, the mechanic as well as the lecturer; all honest laborers should have an equal share of respect; it is not a disgrace to labor, but consider it a blessing that we have the health and strength to perform our share of mental and physical duty. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground."

Farming is not always going to be looked upon with contempt. As the world grows wiser farming will receive much more honor than it does at the present time. It does not require as much book learning perhaps as some professions, but by his own wit and wisdom he tills the soil and reaps the benefit.

The Grange is a grand and noble Order, a band of brotherhood, a society with high and elevated principles. It is doing good and having great success all over the land. If the Grange lives up to its principles and teachings it will not be long before the dark clouds will break and scatter, the glorious sun shine in all its brightness and the wings of prosperity spread over our farmers. If all the farmers would take hold and try and sustain the Grange, the band that holds the farmer so close under the control of others would soon be broken. But they have got it into their heads that it is a sort of grab-bag institution that none but the leading members or those that have the most wealth get any benefit, that others are brought into the Grange to be cheated out of what little they have, but it is not so. All members of the Grange, if they take hold and lift, share the same success. Some join the Grange with the idea that it is some great money making institution, and when they find that it is not, but something the members consider far more beneficial, they drop from the Grange, report it a humbug, etc., and so hurt the Grange. But we do not care to have such in the Order. They are only chaff; those

What Influences are We, as Patrons, taking from the Grange into our homes and Society?

"Influence is a controlling power quietly exerted, as bringing about an effect by a gradual and unobserved process."

So that this power of good or evil that we carry with us from our Granges to our homes and society depends upon the impressions that are made upon the minds of Patrons whilst assembled in the capacity of a Grange. Hence the great necessity for sincerity in our work, a more guarded care in living up to truth, as sincerity is the fundamental law of growth or of high achievement in every province of human life; and yet how hard it is to free ourselves from unconscious self-deceptions. A wise man once said, "That a mind without bias or prejudice was one of the rarest of human attainments."

Let us be sincere with ourselves, so that good influences and clear inspirations may come to us to enable us to carry on this great and good work that we have engaged in. If we are but sincere and truthful in our thoughts, our speech and our actions, we may then attract others to us and gain the respect and good will of all around us.

This living up to truth is one of the great requirements of this organization; the foundation of all that is grand and beautiful in life; the beacon light that guides our wayward footsteps onward in the path of safety, and as we continue to walk in this straight path our influence will be felt by all society that comes in contact with us. We cannot be too guarded in our actions towards society and each other. Sincere respect for our organization, good will and brotherly love one toward another, must and will bring the respect of society for us as Patrons. Let us then, by our very best actions, endeavor to shed abroad such an influence that will redound to our credit and bring home to us the respect that we are justly entitled to, just as we by our own actions show to the world at large that it owes us such.

We should waste no time in idle regrets. The gates of the past are closed. Whatever our errors have

ance, an hour will always be given us to do our work in.

The influence that has gone out into homes and society since the advent of the Grange has made better men and women, happier homes, kinder neighbors, better farms, more refinement, better education, in fact the whole community all over the broad land, wherever a true Grange exists, has been materially benefitted by its refining influences. We all know, everyone of us, what great good the Grange has done for us, morally, socially and intellectually, when we have allowed ourselves to come under the influence of its workings, and given our support, though it be but a drop in the bucket, to the maintenance of the Grange cause. Every spare minute given to this work will return principal and interest.

We must not selfishly think only of ourselves, for it is a well known fact that the inventor does not reap all the benefits of his invention. We want to leave this great organization as a legacy to our children; we want that it shall be handed down generation after generation; that it shall be to the tillers of the soil a living monument as the Knights Templars has been to them. To accomplish this we must realize the great importance of living up strictly to the obligation that each one of us has of our own free will taken upon us, and every one of us is answerable for the strict performance of the same.

The building of this great temple, that we mean to leave as a legacy, is no child's play, though we ought to have plenty of recess while it is going up to keep our hearts light and balance our brains. But the intervals mean work, and everyone who desires that this building shall be completed in a laudable manner (to use a homely phrase) must help handle the brick and mortar. These builders are what we want in every Grange; we need more workers that are willing to help rear this great structure, to counteract the influence of those that are too ready to pull down. So put your heads and hearts together, the present is the accepted time; devise plans by which the work will go forward as each hour of the future opens its gates to receive us, so that we may be enabled to say that we are carrying the very best of influence it is in the power of the

But if it is a benefit to purchase in this way, why not adopt it in all your transactions? When you want a horse suitable for farm service why not just call upon some agent and let him procure one for you and pay extra for his services? You will not do anything so bad as that, but in such case prefer dealing direct with the owner of the animal. Then why not act direct with the owner of the machinery you want and dispense with the useless services of this agent whom you must pay for doing what you could have done full as well yourself? We want to put this matter in its true light, so that our farmers will see how heavily they are burdened and how badly they are victimized, and all because they will not take proper steps to put an end to this imposition.

The next question that presents itself for consideration in this connection is, are middlemen a necessity, and if not, how are we to get rid of them? To the first part of the proposition we return an unequivocal negative, because that which contributes nothing to the general prosperity of a community but draws its support directly from the labor of others, is an incubus on its growth that should be got rid of as speedily as possible. The services of this class are not demanded by the wants of society.

They really produce nothing and can only be regarded as consumers, they perform no duty that could not be economically performed without their assistance. These middlemen or go-betweens profit by the non-organization of industry and levy toll right and left, determining in most cases the price the purchaser must pay. To illustrate more plainly what we mean, we cite the following incident narrated by a gentleman uninterested in business pursuits but simply abroad for pleasure. Entering the business place of a manufacturer of shovels he asked the price of an article near by. "Well!" was the reply, "we sell them to the middlemen for eight pence and they retail them to their customers at one shilling and eight pence. If those who need them would come direct to us they could save the shilling they pay the go-between for his services."

This is a concise statement of actual facts and shows the system

Both mental and physical, the world depends. What the farm produces sustains the lives of all; it is consumed by the population. As we are all required to eat and drink to sustain life we want the best the farm produces; we all prefer the rich, golden butter made from the cream of the Jersey, Ayrshire or Guernsey cow to that made of grease scarcely fit for anything but soap, and then we would much rather have flour from the pure wheat than the stuff that is now sometimes sold for flour. Yes, the farmer feeds all, and as all this depends on the farmer, should not he receive the honor—his occupation be equal to any profession?

There are those who cannot see beauty in farming; they cannot see beauty in anything but money; of that they get all they can and keep all they get, starve themselves for a little recreation, a little of the outside world, but they care for nothing but money; money is their idol; the beauties and glories of nature are all lost in their efforts to gain wealth. They are not the class of people that should be farmers; money does not grow on bushes on the farm as some seem to suppose; it is to be gained by hard labor; early and late, little by little, the farmer's wealth is accumulated.

There has been a gloom or shadow cast over the farmer's life. They are thought to be an ignorant, inferior class of people. There is so much drudgery, toil and labor to be done. Cannot we afford to labor and have our labor rewarded, faithfully performing our work? When we gather what we have sown we feel as though we were reaping benefits which rightfully belong to us; our labors have been honest, we have not cheated our neighbors or wronged any one. Another shadow cast over the farmer is his clothes. He does not wear as soft, smooth clothes as those that follow city life. He can dress well; he need not try to imitate the city fop or the Broadway swell. There is no reason why a person should be snubbed because his clothes are coarse and plain, if they are clean and whole. Perhaps he is as much more of a man than those dressed in the height of fashion. Clothes do not make the true and honest man. The finger of scorn is often pointed at the farmer on account of his seedy coat and coarse boots, but what care we farmers if that faded coat covers a true and honest heart.

take hold and try and sustain the Grange, the band that holds the farmer so close under the control of others would soon be broken. But they have got it into their heads that it is a sort of grab-bag institution that none but the leading members or those that have the most wealth get any benefit, that others are brought into the Grange to be cheated out of what little they have, but it is not so. All members of the Grange, if they take hold and lift, share the same success. Some join the Grange with the idea that it is some great money making institution, and when they find that it is not, but something the members consider far more beneficial, they drop from the Grange, report it a humbug, etc., and so hurt the Grange. But we do not care to have such in the Order. They are only chaff; those that expect to gain reward must hold on to the plow.

PEOPLESNEER at the Grange; they ridicule the organization. Very well. Yet it lives, it even thrives. There have been many other organizations that incurred sneers and ridicule, contempt and obloquy, while they really deserved kind regard from all men. There are men who scoff at all good, but they die and the good lives. Does it discourage an earnest worker in a good cause when men who pass by him look askant or smile in derision of his labor? It may be unpleasant, even vexatious to be so regarded, but it should be no discouragement. When we are reminded of "hayseed in the hair," let us be charitable; our accusers may have something worse. If we go straight forward, doing duty in the Grange, and out, there will be no harmful results from sneers directed against our organization. If we are quite willing to pass for just what we are we shall be so accepted, notwithstanding misrepresentations; and if we waste no time fighting windmills we shall have more opportunity to accomplish work that will yield profit. We may safely assume that the Grange will not die of sneers, unless they come from the inside, in which case it can be spared.

The Grange cause is "booming," and if every Patron will do what he knows to be his duty, all will be well. Let none shrink back, but let the whole rank and file press forward in solid phalanx and victory will surely crown our banner.

our wayward footsteps onward in the path of safety, and as we continue to walk in this straight path our influence will be felt by all society that comes in contact with us. We cannot be too guarded in our actions towards society and each other. Sincere respect for our organization, good will and brotherly love one toward another, must and will bring the respect of society for us as Patrons. Let us then, by our very best actions, endeavor to shed abroad such an influence that will redound to our credit and bring home to us the respect that we are justly entitled to, just as we by our own actions show to the world at large that it owes us such.

We should waste no time in idle regrets. The gates of the past are closed. Whatever our errors have been, "Let the dead past bury its dead." We are in the present. Let us bring our hearts and thoughts in close union with each other. Here we stand each and every one of us on the broad platform of equality, united by the strong ties of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Fidelity. What golden opportunities we have before us; by our united actions should we prove to the world that we are worthy of the great high calling that has been entrusted to our care. We have imperative duties to perform; here is our sphere and here is our work; the work is not too large for us, neither is the responsibility too heavy. But earnestness of purpose is a virtue too many of us lack. We should cultivate more decision of character and give decided encouragement to all conscientious convictions of Patrons in regard to carrying out the principles that our noble Order inculcates. The present is the time to do whatever our hands find to do. The future is before us, but it is veiled from our eyes; we cannot take the work before us even into our thoughts; we must trust and hope, but out of the future comes each present hour; we must face it and be ready to give instant and faithful attention to the work of our organization for the coming year. No true Patron should excuse himself upon the plea of no time, for if we are sincere we can and will make time. There is not a Patron but has more time, and better time, than they ever had before they joined the Grange, for every hour's work that we are called upon to perform for the perpetuation of our Order, if we but have faith, adding thereto persever-

is no one's play, though we ought to have plenty of recess while it is going up to keep our hearts light and balance our brains. But the intervals mean work, and everyone who desires that this building shall be completed in a lasting manner (to use a homely phrase) must help handle the brick and mortar. These builders are what we want in every Grange; we need more workers that are willing to help rear this great structure, to counteract the influence of those that are too ready to pull down. So put your heads and hearts together, the present is the accepted time; devise plans by which the work will go forward as each hour of the future opens its gates to receive us, so that we may be enabled to say that we are carrying the very best of influence it is in the power of the Grange to produce into homes that are founded in love and into society at large.

If Not, Why Not!

It seems strange that we cannot dabble in stocks or insure our lives, or do a hundred other things without employing and paying somebody else to do it for us.

Yes, it seems strange, passing strange, indeed, that the expensive services of middlemen cannot be dispensed with, and the honest toilers in all avocations of life realize for their own benefit the just reward of their labor. How disheartening to the faithful worker on the farm or in the shop to know that of the fruits of his toil, his skill and his genius, he can have but little more than a slaveling's reward. How different with the manufacturer who modestly demands and receives on every piece of machinery he sends out of the shop a fair percentage of profit over and above all expenditures for material and labor. Then the middleman's commission is paid by the purchaser. In other words, the buyers pay the actual cost of the articles bought by them, and support the middleman and his family in ease and comfort besides. Truly our farmers are a charitable class of people or they would resist this unwarrantable claim on their bounty. It is folly to suppose for a moment that you can buy cheaper or get better terms from the middleman than from the manufacturer, because his support is derived from the excess he receives from you over and above the price he pays to the manufacturer. There is no other source from which his pay can come.

dlemon or go-betweens profit by the non-organization of industry and levy toll right and left, determining in most cases the price the purchaser must pay. To illustrate more plainly what we mean, we cite the following incident narrated by a gentleman uninterested in business pursuits but simply abroad for pleasure. Entering the business place of a manufacturer of shovels he asked the price of an article near by. "Well!" was the reply, "we sell them to the middlemen for eight pence and they retail them to their customers at one shilling and eight pence. If those who need them would come direct to us they could save the shilling they pay the go-between for his services."

This is a concise statement of actual facts and shows the system to be very improvident for society, for in more instances than one the buyer pays the middleman more than twice the cost of the article purchased.

Our farmers hold in their hands the remedy for this evil and can apply it at any time. The Grange was designed to meet and overcome this very difficulty, and where the principles of the Order are rigidly observed the members suffer nothing from this source. Co-operation renders it easy to buy direct from the manufacturer and producer such supplies as are needed. Every Grange should have its co-operative funds and each member of the organization should patronize only the authorized business house, and cease to purchase through middlemen. We have not space to elaborate on this point now, but if our readers will adopt this plan, we are satisfied that the result will be so satisfactory that they will never again have recourse to the services of the middlemen. We are not unmindful of the fact that as society is at present constituted the services of some agents, perhaps one in every twenty of those now acting in that capacity, may be a convenience to the public. But the number is too great and the tax they impose on the farmer too onerous and out of all proportion to the service rendered.

There is much to be gained by co-operation, nothing to be lost. Protection against the oppression of monied monopolies can only be had through unity of action and combination of effort. Perfect unity can best be secured by organization.

The Grange Order.

An old adage says, "Two of a trade never agree." Though individual cases may seem to deny the truth of this saying, no doubt there is enough truth in it to exhibit a trait of humanity that is universal. But no matter how much strife and opposition there may be between several members of a society, party, class, or profession; no matter how bitter the animosity may be that exists, when the band is attacked from the outside these members will quickly unite to oppose the common enemy, and defend the name and interests of their cherished Order.

In this respect, no doubt, Grangers are like other people, and we think the union and sympathy thus created are among the direct benefits of membership. It is not our purpose to give a detailed account of any direct or immediate cause that led to the formation of this Order, nor to give a history of the work of organizing the first Granges, but simply to show how, briefly, the Organization is, like all other societies, the outgrowth of a natural law that has existed since man was first known upon the earth.

According to the theory of evolution, which is almost universally accepted in the scientific world, in the battle of life, the animals that were most successful survived and propagated their kind; and man, as he advanced in the intellectual scale, and his requirements and responsibilities increased, naturally acquired and transmitted to his offspring a greater degree of that most potent of all incentives to human action—self-interest.

As business increased and pursuits multiplied, it became evident that the natural tendency of man, despite his moral restraints, was to overstep the bounds of strict justice, and hence the idea of organized bands to resist the encroachments of man upon the rights of his fellow-man. It is a sad reflection upon humanity that unusual and extraordinary measures should be necessary to secure that which all men know to be for the best interests of the community. But it seems that the very force of that combination and concentration of self-interest necessary to conduct a large business, without premeditated wrong, it allowed to go un-

positions were practiced upon farmers that were wholly or partially concealed from them. It was not easy to know to just what extent they had been swindled. The case was not like that of a man in a city, who works one day for \$2, and is cut down to \$1.50 the next.

Another reason why the formation of a farmers' society was difficult, was on account of their scattered position. It was not easy to get enough together to support a society; and, we will here say, that from the first, this fact has been, is now, and probably always will be an element of weakness in our Order that we should try to counter-balance by all possible means.

Self-interest leads powerful corporations and rings to extreme measures, and sometimes cruel opposition; and self-interest incites men to resist that opposition; and thus we have the seeming paradox of the same cause producing opinions and actions directly opposite. The mention of self-interest is apt to produce in our minds thoughts of avaricious greed and tyrannical sway; but when possessed in a moderate degree and kept under proper control, it is a most excellent thing. It inspires young people with the energy and resolution which constitutes the foundation of success. The old it makes hopeful and contented, and anxious to make their last years useful. It promotes industry and economy which provide an abundance of the necessities of life. It is a check upon waste and extravagance which lead to want and suffering. It is a spur to the indolent and a support to the unfortunate. The pride of fame and station; the desire to please; to win the approbation of friends; to fill the home with comforts, and love, and joy; these spring from this source, and man's highest hopes of heaven are but the natural ultimate promptings of this universal passion—self-interest.

Our work is but begun. We are now but entering that era of progress and reform, which with fidelity and proper discipline and management of our forces, will be marked with brilliant triumphs. Our broad, liberal platform is worthy of the wide domain of agriculture. It does not seek to enslave us by imposing restrictions upon our minds in matters that do not relate to our purpose. This, it seems to us, is almost a guarantee of success.

Members of this Order should be educated in all branches of science that have any connection with their vocation, and they will thus receive the two-fold satisfaction of being honored and respected for the useful knowledge they possess, and of being able to apply that knowledge to practical and remunerative uses.

Whatever may be our individual opinion in regard to man's origin and destiny, we all know that the most perfectly organized and best developed brain produces the best thought upon any subject, and this should prompt people to greater care for the physical improvement of the human family. Improvement in stock should not be entirely confined to the lower animals. There is one practice that is followed to a great extent in this country, that is fatal to the elevation, advancement and respectability of the farmer's calling. It is this: When a boy reaches the age at which some dawning of his future manhood have been seen, and these are more than usually promising, he is sent off to be fitted for some profession, art or other business. The boy that can only work is taught to do that, and is required to do plenty of it. His instruction in anything else is very limited.

The same course is pursued with the girls. This practice should be reversed. We want men and women of the best natural abilities, the most liberal education, and the widest culture and experience on the farm. When we get them, the business of farming will be more desirable, and the city as well will cease to look down upon those who till the soil. Much has been said about the unfortunate fact that so few farmers have secured seats in our Legislatures and other positions of honor and public trust. One chief reason for this is found in the practice of which we have already spoken. We do not mean that the farming community, as a class, are deficient in mental endowments, for there is a great amount of general intelligence among the farmers of Canada, but it is an undeniable fact that it is not considered necessary to secure the best talent, and have that talent applied by scientific and special study to the pursuit of agriculture, as is required in the other professions.

Furthermore, a large percentage of those engaged in farming follow it simply because they were born to it, and have had no opportunity

shrine. But labor has been downtrodden and despised. Let us raise her from this degraded position, place her upon the pedestal of justice and wreath immortal garlands of honor, to place upon her brow.

The Grangers' Bank.

The *California Patron* talks as follows regarding the Grangers' Bank in that State:

Last week Tuesday the bi-monthly meeting of the board of Directors of the Grangers' Bank took place. An examination of its accounts showed the business and management of the institution to be in a thoroughly satisfactory state.

One feature was developed which is remarkable for an institution so young in years. It will be remembered that two months since, an assessment of ten per cent. was levied on the capital stock of the Bank made payable on or before the 15th day of April. Otherwise assessments remaining unpaid after that date would be declared delinquent and sold to the highest bidder to satisfy the demand. When the limit of the time set for payment had expired not a share was found delinquent and instead of one hundred thousand dollars (10 per cent) being collected, \$143,320 was paid in, several of the stockholders paying up in full for their stock. On all the stock, 60 per cent has been paid, making \$60,000 cash and \$43,320 in addition repaid on stock in full.

Grange Trade.

There is a disposition in some quarters to sneer at Grange trade arrangements. What is there to justify disparaging remark? Can anybody allege, with truth, that in these arrangements there is anything incompatible with honorable dealing, giving it the strictest construction? The whole plan is nothing more nor less than direct dealing without the employment of credit, except the time necessary for transmission of money in payment of purchases. What makes this method of dealing distasteful is, that it breaks in upon methods established by merchants who have consulted their own interests alone. They have devised a system by which purchasers are compelled to pay for unnecessary handling of goods and for soliciting, which be-

Grange Teaching.

Here and there a Grange is made up entirely of the right material—made up of men with heads on their shoulders, and imbued with a noble purpose to strike boldly and earnestly for independence, for their rights and interests both in public and business affairs. Such Granges are full of life, energy, enterprise and success. Their members read and think, and have confidence in themselves and each other. If a co-operative enterprise is suggested, they examine it carefully, and if it meets their approval they adopt it and work earnestly to make it a success; they do not dismiss it as something beyond their comprehension, which can be inaugurated and conducted successfully only by the intelligent and wealthy merchants of the towns and cities.

If farmers generally had more confidence in themselves, and in each other; if they would read and think more, and come together in the Grange in the right spirit, they would soon make their order a complete success—the leading power in the country in all business, political and industrial affairs.

A Question.

Is organization and co-operation a necessity among farmers?

By isolation farmers live single-handed, are at the mercy of corporate power, and are compelled to submit to the assumed authority unjustly exercised by corporations. Other classes and interests have organizations for the purpose of co-operation and by the application of its power have gained many advantages, and the farmers are made to bear burdens of injustice that a just Government should seek to remove, but by co-operative efforts employed by corporations through political instrumentalities to control legislation and Government, removals are prevented and the burdens of farmers annually increased. By united and consolidated efforts of the farmers *only* can they protect their own interests and secure justice to themselves. Such consolidation cannot be made, nor the efforts employed, without thorough organization. Hence, organization of the farmers is an absolute necessity, and strict co-operation must

inspiring a greater degree of that most potent of all incentives to human action—self-interest.

As business increased and pursuits multiplied, it became evident that the natural tendency of man, despite his moral restraints, was to overstep the bounds of strict justice, and hence the idea of organized bands to resist the encroachments of man upon the rights of his fellow-man. It is a sad reflection upon humanity that unusual and extraordinary measures should be necessary to secure that which all men know to be for the best interests of the community. But it seems that the very force of that combination and concentration of self-interest necessary to conduct a large business, without premeditated wrong, if allowed to go unchecked, inevitably leads to opposition; and when an enterprise has grown almost practically beyond restraint, it becomes what we term monopoly.

Some societies were founded for benevolent and charitable purposes, and also to seek to promote harmony among mankind by inculcating all those virtues that elevate and ennoble the race. When the first league or union to secure some rights or benefits to its members existed, is, no doubt, beyond the reach of history, but among the oldest of known organizations, is Ancient Free Masonry which has been followed by several other societies, founded for different objects.

During the last half century many societies, unions, leagues, etc., have come into existence in this country, from the very necessity of protecting the interests of certain occupations to which membership is confined. The employees of manufacturing establishments and other large corporations which are, of course, chiefly confined to cities and towns, were the first to see the need of organization to protect their interests and provide for contingencies which were plainly foreshadowed by the encroachments of their employers.

The last class of people to combine for self-protection was the farmers; and it was not till they had suffered from monopoly and extortion, and almost every species of fraud and imposition, till forbearance ceased to be a virtue, that they organized to maintain their natural rights. It is not difficult to see why this action was so long delayed. For a long time many im-

part to the inducement and a support to the unfortunate. The pride of fame and station; the desire to please; to win the approbation of friends; to fill the home with comforts, and love, and joy; these spring from this source, and man's highest hopes of heaven are but the natural ultimate promptings of this universal passion—self-interest.

Our work is but begun. We are now but entering that era of progress and reform, which with fidelity and proper discipline and management of our forces, will be marked with brilliant triumphs. Our broad, liberal platform is worthy of the wide domain of agriculture. It does not seek to enslave us by imposing restrictions upon our minds in matters that do not relate to our purpose. This, it seems to us, is almost a guarantee of success.

We should educate ourselves. We do not mean simply to learn the usual branches taught in the schools but we should strive to become better acquainted with everything that in any way has a bearing upon the work we hope to accomplish. We should commence negatively, by divesting our minds of all bigoted notions, bias and prejudice, that we may see things as they are and act understandingly.

We should acquaint ourselves with the just relation that should exist between different manufactures and other business industries; between all classes of shippers and transportation companies; between capital and labor; and regard carefully all questions which affect our country.

We should learn what we can of international law, and also know something of the systems, requirements, business, and general conditions of other countries.

The rural homes of our country should receive more of what we denominate culture. Civility and politeness should be the rule, and these are based upon nothing more nor less than good nature. Of late years much discussion has been given to the question, "How to keep young people on the farm," and the usual solution is, furnish plenty of amusements and make home pleasant. This is good as far as it goes, but something more is required. We must inculcate and develop, by all possible means, a love for the pursuit of agriculture. Very few persons are successful in any business that is irksome and disagreeable to them. Young people who are mem-

soil. Much has been said about the unfortunate fact that so few farmers have secured seats in our Legislatures and other positions of honor and public trust. One chief reason for this is found in the practice of which we have already spoken. We do not mean that the farming community, as a class, are deficient in mental endowments, for there is a great amount of general intelligence among the farmers of Canada, but it is an undeniable fact that it is not considered necessary to secure the best talent, and have that talent applied by scientific and special study to the pursuit of agriculture, as is required in the other professions.

Furthermore, a large percentage of those engaged in farming follow it simply because they were born to it, and have had no opportunity that was satisfactory of becoming established in something they think would suit them better.

The ideal farmer of the future is a man who follows the business of producing from the soil because he loves it and makes it both pleasant and profitable; a man who considers that he is pursuing as high and honorable a calling as any in the land and hence is not fretted by thoughts and hopes of something better; a man of good natural talent, of sound judgment and broad liberal principles; a man of varied education and thorough social culture; a man who is a fair statesman, philosopher, politician, jurist, and well versed in literature, who is fitted at any time to accept and perform the duties of any position to which his fellow-countrymen may call him.

It seems to us that it is the peculiar province of this Order to elevate and ennoble labor. Science, in her varied and charming forms, has elicited the homage and admiration of the philosopher, and furnished a grand theme for the genius of the poet. Patriotism has been honoured and applauded since governments had an existence.

Art, with her glorious record of triumphs and magic powers of fascination that have absorbed and enslaved the faculties of man, has been petted and worshipped for centuries. Fame, that glittering dome at the summit of man's ambition, has received the smile of nations, the eulogies of orators and the recognition of honor. Capital has erected its gorgeous altar, and millions have willingly bowed down at the golden

Grange Trade.

There is a disposition in some quarters to sneer at Grange trade arrangements. What is there to justify disparaging remark? Can anybody allege, with truth, that in these arrangements there is anything incompatible with honorable dealing, giving it the strictest construction? The whole plan is nothing more nor less than direct dealing without the employment of credit, except the time necessary for transmission of money in payment of purchases. What makes this method of dealing distasteful is, that it breaks in upon methods established by merchants who have consulted their own interests alone. They have devised a system by which purchasers are compelled to pay for unnecessary handling of goods and for soliciting, which becomes a burden to buyers who pay cash and who know enough to buy what they want without the intervention of sleek salesmen to inform them in this particular. There are farmers who procure, under the Grange system, all the supplies for farm and household at an average saving of 20 per cent. as compared with the old method. Is this worth saving? Does not any farmer in buying prefer to pay \$80 rather than \$100 for goods that at the lower price represent every cent of value that would be obtained at the higher price? Now, to employ plain terms, all this offensive comment on Grange trade is absurd, and certainly those who receive direct benefits from the Grange system should not be influenced by the peevish fault-finding of merchants, who find sales diminished because they cannot conform to a method that is better for the buyer.

That the Grange has had a tendency to promote a union of interests among farmers wherever it has been established, is a fact that no unprejudiced person will deny. The fundamental principles of the Order, if lived up to as they should be, constitute a living force in the community that is of the most beneficent character. The social and intellectual advantages of the Grange far outweigh any material advantages that can be gained through one's connection with it.

If you hope to reap a bounteous harvest, you must sow good seed, and cultivate properly, whether it be on the farm or in the Grange,

power, and are compelled to submit to the assumed authority unjustly exercised by corporations. Other classes and interests have organizations for the purpose of co-operation and by the application of its power have gained many advantages, and the farmers are made to bear burdens of injustice that a just Government should seek to remove, but by co-operative efforts employed by corporations through political instrumentalities to control legislation and Government, removals are prevented and the burdens of farmers annually increased. By united and consolidated efforts of the farmers *only* can they protect their own interests and secure justice to themselves. Such consolidation cannot be made, nor the efforts employed, without thorough organization. Hence, organization of the farmers is an absolute necessity, and strict co-operation must be employed in all Grange work. By thorough organization and co-operation the farmers can accomplish desirable results.

THE disputatious brother in the Grange sends in his complaint. There are several of him each with a complaint. He says, "I think it unkind to find fault with a member of the Grange who tries to correct what is going wrong." Why yes, to be sure, it does bear the appearance of unkindness, when mere fault-finding is the purpose of criticism, but the whole life of the disputatious brother is unkind. He vexes his fellows, he disturbs the serenity on every occasion, he is a severe trial to those whose lives he attempts to regulate by a standard not squared by the golden rule. No:—there is no unkindness in pointing out his offensive manner. He must review his own life and make an effort to regulate it by philanthropic sentiment. While he sends in his complaint he is not the only one who has offered comment on the description. His long suffering fellows have sent in expressions of thanks for the remarks that single him out as an offensive creature. It appears he has his existence in many Granges, and in each he is an element of discord. Will he, in the future try that introspection which is needed to give him true understanding of his foible; then try to conform to the unwritten law which makes him but an equal integral part of the body he disturbs? Then he will assume less prominence as a perpetual regulator.

Communications.

W. N. HARRIS, Esq.,
MANAGER, G. W. S. Co.

Dear Sir and Bro,—I am informed that the Grange Wholesale Supply Co. buys goods from Chas. Stark, and sells them to the Grange without allowing the discount given the Company by Stark. Now if this be so, are we not being deceived by the Company, and would it not be better for our Grange to send its orders direct to Mr. Stark who will sell to us quite as cheaply as the Grange Wholesale Supply Co.? An answer will very much oblige.

Fraternally
* * * * *

In reply to the above, we would say that we do buy of Mr. Stark such lines as we cannot obtain better elsewhere, and we get a discount from him of 10 per cent. lower than he quotes the Grange. These goods that are purchased of Mr. Stark are re-invoiced at Mr. Stark's lowest price to the Grange, and the margin is employed in paying freight, paying the traveller who took the order and paying the incidental expenses of the business, and any balance remaining is added to the capital stock and becomes Grange property. We do not buy all goods in Mr. Stark's line from Mr. Stark, from the fact that we can buy many things that he deals in from the same parties that he purchases from, consequently we are enabled to cut under Mr. Stark's prices to the Grange. Latterly we have made some very desirable connections and we can refer to many of our Patrons who have ordered from Stark's list and have been saved money by our purchasing the self-same goods from importing houses or manufacturing houses and giving them the difference. Our large purchases in watches and jewellery enables us to do this and as the orders from Patrons increase we shall go on perfecting these connections, cutting off middle-men, until any of us can supply ordinary dealers instead of being supplied by them.

One very powerful argument why you should send your orders direct to the Wholesale Supply Co., is that instead of giving the ten per cent. to Mr. Stark, you are giving it to the Grange, where it will do Grange work and it costs you nothing to

We are very far behind the poor operatives of the old country in co-operation; we have far greater facilities but we are woefully dull in appreciating the benefits.

NOTE—Mr. Stark issues an illustrated catalogue to individuals from which he gives a discount, excepting off Guns, etc., of 33½ per cent.; he gives this same discount to Granges. This trade of his was established before the G. W. S. Co. had an existence, but owing to our prompt payments, Mr. Stark, on our assuming the responsibility of the sales and concentrating the orders through one channel, allows us a discount of 33½ and 10 per cent. It is this latter that we have referred to above.

W. N. HARRIS Esq.

TORONTO,
Dear Sir & Bro,—Enclosed please find 50c. to pay for two copies of the BULLETIN from 1st Sept. for Mrs. W. Barber, Tara, P.O., and Mr. Joshua Faulkner—Arkwright P.O.

Our members are anxiously enquiring about the Salt; would you kindly give all the information at your disposal, in the Sept. number of the BULLETIN? as I am not in a position to throw any light on the subject. Our Lodge was never in a healthier condition, and all are well satisfied with our transactions with the G. W. S. Co.

Fraternally Yours.

JOHN SMITH.

Tara Aug. 19th, 84.

Replying to the above letter, we really do not know anything about the Salt Co., but will endeavor to get the required information from Bro. Hilborne, the Secretary of the Co., and hope to be able to give particulars in our next issue.

[EDITOR.]

Letter from Bro. Jno. Burns.

No. 2

Editor of the GRANGE BULLETIN.

Dear Sir:—On the 19th of July I bade you adieu at Truro and have been on the war path ever since. From that point my campaign led me through the County of Pictou where I was occupied for nearly three weeks, and where, with one or two exceptions, I found the Granges in a first class condition; reasons for the poor standing of the exceptions are well understood in

Bros. Frazer and Gordon entertained me very kindly while I was among them. Soon I met Bro. J. R. McKenzie at Millville whose hospitality I feel I almost imposed upon. He may be described as a "stager" in Grange work and plays a prominent part in the lodge in his district. My next meeting, at Scotsburn, was a marked success. When I reached the hall, a large number had assembled to hear what could be said in favour of our Order and at the close I had the encouragement of having some more stock taken up. This Grange has already interested themselves in our work to the extent of about fifteen shares. Bro. McIntosh, the Master, is heart and soul in the matter of co-operation and I shall not forget his kindness nor that of his esteemed partner, sister McIntosh.

I have passed by, and almost forgot to mention, the Grange at Salt Springs—a large and prosperous Grange, the main spring being Bro. Setchell, Secretary of the Division Grange, who, I may add, has passed twenty one years in the British Army where co-operation in business matters has been carried out to perfection, the army simply making use of its organization to benefit themselves personally in every department of life.

From Scotsburn, Bro. McIntosh drove me in a terrible rain storm to Back Meadows Grange, only to find that my notice had gone astray and so the Grange had no official advice of my coming, but had reason to expect me from having heard of my operations in the locality. A few were gathered together and we organized ourselves into a publishing committee, the result being a large meeting at two o'clock on the day following. The next gathering of interest was with the members of Hudson Grange which is well worthy of special mention as nearly every member is a shareholder in the Grange W. Supply. Co.

I here met Bros. Geo. L. Sillars and Wm. Henry, two enthusiastic members of the Order. The meeting was an exceptionally pleasant one, there was every indication of harmony and for the first time I had the pleasure of finding the floor of a Grange hall carpeted and the seats cushioned, thus adding much to the comfort of the place at a very slight cost. From Hudson I went

Patron canvassed the county thoroughly for the Supply Co, which accounts for Pictou having done so much to secure the branch house in Halifax. My last Grange in this county was at Loganville where I found friends in abundance; among others, Bros. Ross; Campbell, father of the aforesaid; and Bro. John R. Ross whose hospitality I enjoyed most heartily. My tour in Pictou being now completed I left for Earlton in Colchester Co., but I long for the opportunity of revisiting the friends in the good old county of Pictou. I omitted to mention that at Westvale I had the pleasure of descending into a coal mine, the stair down is 2600 feet in length and the slope about 20° with the horizon. It was in an adjoining mine where the terrible explosion occurred a few years ago when so many poor fellows lost their lives, the bodies of some sixty or seventy of whom still remain in their coal graves.

Coming now by train from Truro to Hants County I paid a hurried visit to the beautiful farm of Major General Laurie. This gentleman is well known in Nova Scotia and is a living relic of the Crimean war, but has now cast away his sword (practically) for the plow-share. Our distinguished brother is a thorough farmer and also a thorough Granger, and spends much of his valuable time in meeting the Granges and giving the members information with regard to the results of his experiments, chiefly in the curing of Ensilage and the construction of the Silo. I greatly enjoyed Bro. and Sister Laurie's company at their own home and also their presence at a grand picnic at Newport. Newport brings me to the home of the Creeds and I here realize a pleasure I had previously anticipated. Bro. George Creed has done much for the Order in the maritime provinces, having organized over eighty Granges and he may well be called a patriarch in the Grange here. His family subscribed for five shares and the memory of my visit to his home and the kindness received at the hands of himself and wife will not soon fade away. After dinner we all drove down to Newport to enjoy ourselves at a picnic gotten up through the untiring efforts of Bro. E. S. Creed and held on his beautiful intervals; a very pleasant afternoon was spent but rain coming on late in the day rendered

the Intercolonial. With a wish for its prosperity.

I am fraternally,
R. ALLISON.

Remember!

Co-operation is the practical expression of the law of mutual helpfulness.

It is an economic and religious principle, and its application is essential to social development.

That only through co-operation can there be an equitable distribution of the proceeds of labor and only by such equitable distribution can the evils of social life be remedied and the race raised to a higher level.

That co-operation is the next stage of social development.

That competition has, with the development of civilization, reached a point in which it begins to exercise a retarding influence upon the progress of the race; that it tends to aggravate class distinction—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; that it tends towards the pauperization of the working classes and is diametrically opposed to the higher law of love to our neighbor, of which co-operation is representative.

That the chief characteristics of civilization is the law of associated action. Further progress renders necessary an extension and application of this principle, and a restriction of competition.

That co-operation begins primarily in the recognition of the unity of mankind—the rights of all men to life, liberty and happiness.

That the knowledge of this imposes upon the higher classes the duty of adjusting social relations to moral principles—and hence co-operation begins in offices of mutual helpfulness and ends in a co-operative system of industry and trade.

That social development is contingent upon individual development; individual development is through intellectual and moral activity; and those in turn rest upon a physical basis—which demands in order that life shall be properly sustained, a just compensation for labor.

That the starting point, therefore, of social reform is the relation of capital and labor.

The basis of social life must be the moral law, "Thou shalt love thy

come very desirable connections and we can refer to many of our Patrons who have ordered from Stark's list and have been saved money by our purchasing the self-same goods from importing houses or manufacturing houses and giving them the difference. Our large purchases in watches and jewellery enables us to do this and as the orders from Patrons increase we shall go on perfecting these connections, cutting off middle-men, until any of us can supply ordinary dealers instead of being supplied by them.

One very powerful argument why you should send your orders direct to the Wholesale Supply Co., is, that instead of giving the ten per cent. to Mr. Stark, you are giving it to the Grange, where it will do Grange work, and it costs you nothing to do so, for you get your goods at the same price; you are also contributing something towards spreading the Grange cause, whereas if your money goes into Mr. Stark's pocket all his interest in you has ended.

At the present time there is not another organization of the Order doing so much real Grange work, and in addition to the labor being continually performed in regular routine, the Grange W. Supply Co. has offered the Dominion Grange to be half the expense of keeping out a lecturer nine months of the year to hold meetings and deliver lectures teaching the farming community the true principles of our noble, but by many misunderstood, Order. This would not be advertising, nor deriving a benefit not participated in by the most humble Patron. It might benefit the G. W. S. Co. by advancing the Order; if so, no one can object, and proves that its interests are in conjunction with the true interests of the Grangé. No truly honest Patron can be jealous of the G. W. S. Co., nor can any discerning one find an argument for doing business outside when it is possible to do it through the Company.

Remember that when anything paid by you over balances goods returned you by the G. W. S. Co., this excess is not lost to you as it is when put in the pocket of an outsider, it is capital invested for the general good of the Grange. All co-operation through the G. W. S. Co. is making use of a lever to lift us upward. Money paid into this house has a double effect; we have the goods at purchases and we have the result of co-operation following.

Bro. Hilborne, the Secretary of the Co., and hope to be able to give particulars in our next issue.

[EDITOR.]

Letter from Bro. Jno. Burns.

No. 2

Editor of the GRANGE BULLETIN.

Dear Sir:—On the 19th of July I bade you adieu at Truro and have been on the war path ever since. From that point my campaign led me through the County of Pictou where I was occupied for nearly three weeks, and where, with one or two exceptions, I found the Granges in a first class condition; reasons for the poor standing of the exceptions are well understood in the County. You are well aware, Sir, that Pictou has done its part faithfully in the interests of the branch at Halifax, the Patrons there having subscribed over a hundred shares to the capital of the Company previous to my visit among them. The farmers here have been cut off from competing centres and from a financial standpoint have suffered long under the yoke that has held them slaves to systems which they are now determined to shake off. They feel that the time is near at hand when their hopes will be fully realized; that now the "Blucher, as at Waterloo," is approaching and that soon this commercial matter will be settled once and for ever by the establishment of the branch house in Halifax. I had scarcely got within the borders of the County when I heard the "Slogan of the Highlanders" echoing through the glens, and between the strong Gaelic accent of the people and the "skirl o' the bag pipes" I enjoyed myself very much. You may say here, and say correctly, that "Scotchmen are clannish", and why not? Patrons of Husbandry are clannish, or, to use the more modern and less warlike term, they are fraternal in their feelings one toward another. We do not wonder that "Heelandmen" are attached to their mother tongue, when it is understood that the first words that were uttered by the lips of man, on that eventful morn when Adam saluted his partner in the Garden of Eden, were "*Camer hash en dheu*".

My first meeting in the county was at Glengarry where I met a large number of friends who gave me some additional stock although they had subscribed before, and

operations in the locality. A few were gathered together and we organized ourselves into a publishing committee, the result being a large meeting at two o'clock on the day following. The next gathering of interest was with the members of Hudson Grange which is well worthy of special mention as nearly every member is a shareholder in the Grange W. Supply. Co.

I here met Bros. Geo. L. Sillars and Wm. Henry, two enthusiastic members of the Order. The meeting was an exceptionally pleasant one, there was every indication of harmony and for the first time I had the pleasure of finding the floor of a Grange hall carpeted and the seats cushioned, thus adding much to the comfort of the place at a very slight cost. From Hudson I went to Toney River where I found the Grange, to a certain extent, suffering for want of light, about the only information reaching them being of the kind furnished by Mr. Mc Kinnon, and our brethren generally are aware of the effect of that sort of free literature on the health of a Grange. Many of the Granges in N. S. and N. B. have received these "capsules" containing deadly poison but few indeed have been sufficiently ignorant of their ingredients to partake, but have given them a wide berth as they would a dynamite packet. I was next conveyed by Bro. Sillars to his own home at Cape John, on the Northumberland Strait, within sight of Prince Edward Island, and with him and sister Sillars I had the pleasure of spending the Sunday. Bro. Sillars is making a great effort to bring the Grange to the front at the district exhibition at New Glasgow this fall and I would urge the brethren in Pictou County to give their united assistance and make a strong point in favor of the Order. The intention is to erect a tent bearing a handsome flag and they hope to distribute Grange literature to the masses. Major General Laurie and Col. Bain have been invited to address the farmers on the occasion and your humble servant has been asked to talk to the people. I hope to be able to comply. I now come to the Granges around River John, which are all flourishing. At Lewisville Grange I had stock subscribed for by four young sisters of the Order. The brethren in this locality have (for a time) lost a great worker in the person of Bro. Campbell who is now in Manitoba. This worthy

company at their own home and also their presence at a grand picnic at Newport. Newport brings me to the home of the Creeds and I here realize a pleasure I had previously anticipated. Bro. George Creed has done much for the Order in the maritime provinces, having organized over eighty Granges and he may well be called a patriarch in the Grange here. His family subscribed for five shares and the memory of my visit to his home and the kindness received at the hands of himself and wife, will not soon fade away. After dinner we all drove down to Newport to enjoy ourselves at a picnic gotten up through the untiring efforts of Bro. E. S. Creed and held on his beautiful intervals; a very pleasant afternoon was spent but rain coming on late in the day rendered matters somewhat disagreeable. After the harvest home, the party adjourned to the hall to hear what message the "Canadian" had for them, and addresses were delivered by Major General Laurie and myself. Here allow me to thank Bro. E. S. Creed and those associated with him for the compliment paid me on my visit to Newport.

I have scarcely got through with Hants County yet, but must withhold a report of the remainder of my work for your next issue. I may say that by the time our friends read these lines, the whole of the required stock will have been subscribed and something done toward preparing for the collection of the necessary funds.

I will tell you something of Grand Pre, and Kings and Anna polis Counties in my next, but in the meantime will wish you good bye.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN BURNS.

Agricola Grange, No. 685

A change has been made in the Secretaryship of the above Grange and all communications should hereafter be addressed to Robert Allison, Kennetcook P. O., N. S. instead of to Bro. James Underwood as formerly.

Our Grange had a visit from Bro. John Burns on Saturday, Aug 11th, at which we had a good attendance of Patrons and several shares were subscribed towards the Halifax Branch. We are looking forward to the day when we, as Nova Scotia Patrons, will be able to get our supplies from Halifax instead of having to pay freight so far over

life, liberty and happiness.

That the knowledge of this imposes upon the higher classes the duty of adjusting social relations to moral principles—and hence co-operation begins in offices of mutual helpfulness and ends in a co-operative system of industry and trade.

That social development is contingent upon individual development; individual development is through intellectual and moral activity; and those in turn rest upon a physical basis—which demands in order that life shall be properly sustained, a just compensation for labor.

That the starting point, therefore, of social reformation is the relation of capital and labor.

The basis of social life must be the moral law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," which economically expressed is "Thou shalt make thy neighbor's interest identical with thine own."

Why We Are Not Happy.

Any thrifty farmer's wife
Well might lead a happy life.
Were it not for toeless socks,
Were it not for tangled locks,
Were it not for spoiling ham,
Were it not for mouldy jam,
Were it not that sinks the sun
Ere our daily task is done,
Were it not for ants and flies,
Were it not for cakes and pies,
And that butter must be packed,
And that stoves must still be blacked,
Were it not for scowling men,
Who will not be suited when
We have done our best to please.
And those elbows and those knees,
Spite of mending, still are bound
To be "getting out around,"
Were it not for rusting knives,
Were it not for neighbor's wives,
Who will dress in better style
Than we can afford the while,
Were it not for weary hands,
And for debt-encumbered lands,
Were it not for children's dumps,
Measles, chicken-pox and mumps,
Were it not for lack of dimes,
And for lack of leisure times,
Were it not for slander's stings,
And a thousand other things,
Any thrifty farmer's wife,
Well might lead a happy life.

CLARA E. AULD.

If your Grange is not in a healthy and prosperous condition, but its members seem rather careless and indifferent about all Grange work, you may be sure that something is wrong. Do not delay, but try to discover the difficulty, and to remove it as early as possible. Stir up the sleepy, and encourage even the stronger members, by a little more Grange-preaching, hand-shaking &c.; until you reach, if needs be, the very shouting point, and the revival will be remembered for days to come.

Grange Picnic at Little Current, Man., Id.

On Friday, August 1st, the members of Willow Valley Grange held a grand picnic at which a good social time was spent and baseball, swinging and other healthy games indulged in. In the new Hall, which is a snug frame building 20x30 feet, two tables extended from end to end and fairly groaned beneath the burden of good things which had been provided, and for a real good cook that knows just what a hungry farmer requires to replenish his empty stomach (for I had driven 37 miles to reach the place) I would say, give me a lady Granger. Two hundred famishing ones partook to repletion and even after this wonderful consumption, the tables seemed scarcely at all lightened of their life giving load. But all good things come to an end and so did dinner.

The next day being the date of the regular Grange meeting we had the pleasure of attending, and enjoyed ourselves not a little. After the general Grange business had been transacted some good speeches and useful hints were given by Bro. W. A. Hare, Master of Manitou Grange; Bro. Peters, Master of Willow Valley Grange; Bro. T. Slack, Secty. of Willow Valley Grange; and your correspondent, after which many friendly greetings were indulged in and we started for our homes in the back woods feeling amply repaid for our absence for three days from hard labor.

JNO. ROBINSON.

The Grange in Nova Scotia.

We take the following letter from the columns of the *American Grange Bulletin* of Aug. 14:—

EDITORS BULLETIN:—Perhaps you would like to hear a few words from this far away corner of the Grange field. We have fourteen Subordinate Granges in this county with one division or Pomona Grange. The most of our Subordinate Granges meet weekly; our Pomona Granges meet quarterly. Many of our Subordinate Granges discuss the questions given by the Lecturer of the National Grange, and other questions of interest to farmers; among the rest the question of taxation,

want, every representative's vote recorded on every important question. But hasten the glorious time when Grange principles will spread all over the land. Now, dear editor, please do not forget to give us a copy of the Penn. Grange tax bill.

Fraternally yours,
G. L. S.

The Grange, and what it is Intended for.

What is the Grange? And what is it intended for?

The Grange is a school and all its members are scholars. The Grange is intended to educate its members if they will receive the instruction which is offered them. The Grange is founded on truly educational and religious principles, and it will surely benefit its members if they take the correct step and at the proper time.

You may ask: "When is the proper time?" Now is the proper time. Time is valuable, and should be improved by all.

Many of those outside the Grange think it is only intended to benefit its members financially.

The Grange has benefited its members (and also those that are not members) financially. But, again, if this were all, the Grange to-day would not be where it is.

Although there are many in the Grange at this time that do not know what the Grange is for, or what good it has done, they, or that class of persons go to the Grange to have a good time; or in other words, to enjoy themselves and have fun.

This is all very well, but should they not have a higher object in view? There is not one but what will say they should. And, again, can the officers of a Grange carry this work on alone? No. They must have the assistance of every member. Each member will be expected to help by his presence, attention and exertion. There is not one member in the Grange but what can in some way, give a helping hand toward the education of the Grange, and thus assist us to work for something nobler and higher than we have hitherto worked for.

The educational features of the Grange have been neglected to a great extent by all the members. The young people should improve this opportunity to educate them-

CIGARS.

A good cigar is a luxury, a bad one a delusion and a snare. We have not been filling orders lately for cigars from the fact that we could not give our people value. We had a good connection, but from the manufacturers resorting to branding inferior goods with the brand formerly put on better, we discontinued handling cigars for a time. Now we are handling brands that are registered and as only the holders of the trade mark can use this brand they are interested in keeping the quality up to the standard. Our Patrons can count on having better cigars than are usually retailed; the retailers profits are enormous, and a five cent cigar is usually worthless. Below we quote the wholesale price to large dealers, and although the price for a good cigar seems so very low remember that you are not buying at retail prices.

"High Life" put up in 50%
per hundred \$2 00
"Number five" put up in 50.
per hundred \$2 50
"Number ten" put up in 50.
per hundred \$3 00

PLOW POINTS

FOR

"BOSS" PLOW.

When ordering the above, patrons will please state particularly whether they want Points with one or two holes, as these Plows are not all manufactured alike, some requiring only one bolt to fasten on the Point, and others two. A number of instances have occurred where one-bolt points have been sent for two bolt plows, and *vice versa*, but we trust this notice will be a sufficient guard against this being repeated in the future.

In looking over the current items of the day, the most careless reader cannot help but note the struggle on the part of the poor for a better chance to win a competence of wealth. This is indicated by the various organizations originated for the purpose of mutual protection. They are the protests of private individuals against the exactions and despotism of monopolies, and combinations of monopolies.

Warning to Ladies.

In consequence of the great success that has attended the sale of our N.M.T. Sewing Cotton, owing to the uniform excellence of quality and its special fitness both for Hand and Machine Sewing, imitations have appeared in which the exact SHAPE AND COLOR of the N.M.T. Spool have been adopted.

We would, therefore, respectfully ask Ladies to see that the spools offered them bear our Trade Mark—the letters N.M.T. ON EVERY LABEL—this being the best guarantee of their obtaining that quality of Cotton which will both WORK AND WEAR well.

KERR & CO., Paisley, Scotland.

WAREHOUSES:

TORONTO--34 COLBORNE STREET EAST.

LONDON, ENG.,
6 Love Lane.

MANCHESTER, ENG.,
30 Church Street.

MELBOURNE,
9 Flinders Street West.

NEW YORK,
34 Walker Street.

CHICAGO,
159 LaSalle Street.

SYDNEY,
19 Bridge Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, 539 Market Street.

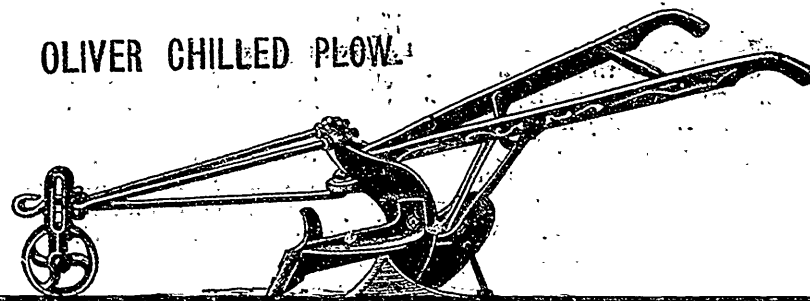
FACTORIES:

UNDERWOOD MILLS, Paisley, Scotland.
OAKSHAW MILLS, " "
EAST NEWARK, United States.

For KERR'S N.M.T. THREAD send your orders to the

GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY COMPANY
200 Yard Spools, per doz., 36c. | 300 Yard Spools, per doz., 54c.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW.



JNO. ROBINSON.

The Grange in Nova Scotia.

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I saw, by a report of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, that the Patrons of that State were presenting a bill to the State Legislature, asking for a reform in the taxation law. Would you be so kind as to publish a copy of that bill in the BULLETIN for the information of your many readers, as I know it is the earnest wish of the many Patrons of this Province. Patrons in the Maritime Provinces are about establishing a co operative store in Halifax, the most of the capital stock is now subscribed.

Bro. John Burns, of Ontario, is now on a tour visiting every Subordinate Grange in the Maritime Provinces, delivering a course of lectures, which we believe will greatly strengthen the Granges already established, and perhaps be the means of organizing many new ones. We need the Grange here just as much as in more central parts of the world, although our trade is not large yet we feel the power of the great serpent monopoly, and we desire to be free. I have been a constant reader of the good old BULLETIN since I became a Patron, and always recommend it to my brother Patrons. I especially admire your treatment of political questions and the report from the Capitol. That is what we

to enjoy themselves and

have fun.

This is all very well, but should they not have a higher object in view? There is not one but what will say they should. And, again, can the officers of a Grange carry this work on alone? No. They must have the assistance of every member. Each member will be expected to help by his presence, attention and exertion. There is not one member in the Grange but what can in some way, give a helping hand toward the education of the Grange, and thus assist us to work for something nobler and higher than we have hitherto worked for.

The educational features of the Grange have been neglected to a great extent by all the members. The young people should improve this opportunity to educate themselves, especially those who have not had the privilege of educating themselves properly at school.

It will not be long before the young people of the Grange will have to fill the places that are now filled by the older people, and the question is: Will they be prepared for to do that? We say that they will if they labor to attain the knowledge that will be required.

We know that great good may be accomplished by the Grange if we all work together. Those outside the gates are watching us to see what we are doing, and how we are conducting ourselves, and they are scrutinizing every act, although there are many of us that are not fully aware of this, but yet it is true. While they are so doing we should not fail to avail ourselves of the privilege of taking the step that will advance our noble Order so that there will not be so many to look upon us with contempt. We are looking forward to the day when the Grange will stand at the head of all secret organizations, and to the time when the farmers will have their rights. By a united effort we will accomplish this great work. There are many that are willing to go to work at any time if they receive a little encouragement, while there are others who seem to think "there is plenty of time for me yet."

Always remember to keep sacred the obligations you have taken. A neglect to do so, may not only cause the brotherhood to look upon you with contempt, but bring reproach, and distrust upon the whole Order.

are not all manufactured alike, some requiring only one bolt to fasten on the Point, and others two. A number of instances have occurred where one-bolt points have been sent for two bolt plows, and *vice versa*, but we trust this notice will be a sufficient guard against this being repeated in the future.

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The farmer works hard and, economise as he may, he cannot, in most cases, become rich; cannot remove the mortgage from the farm, while railroad men grow to railroad kings with millions at their command and with power to form combinations with other kings, by the writing of their names or speaking a word, to squeeze every bushel that passes through their hands closer and closer in their exactions of toll. They see men made superfluously rich at their expense. They have felt that they have no chance against these gigantic combinations that have not only power at any moment to deprive them of the profits of their industry but, also, by their fabulous wealth buy, or dictate, the laws necessary to keep them secure in their envious privileges. Wendell Phillips, the champion of the poor, once said: "When the rich conspire, let the poor combine." Yet it is to be regretted that such measures should be necessary, for it must always have a tendency to make a breach between capital and labor, and destroy the sympathy between the employers and employed. It seems bad that any system should be indispensable, that will alienate the sympathy of these two classes. However, it is a notable indication that the laborer is discontented with his lot, and deserves the careful consideration of all patriots and political economists.

Every Grange should try to have a library of good, instructive books; and every member should take at least one good agricultural paper.

FACTORIES:

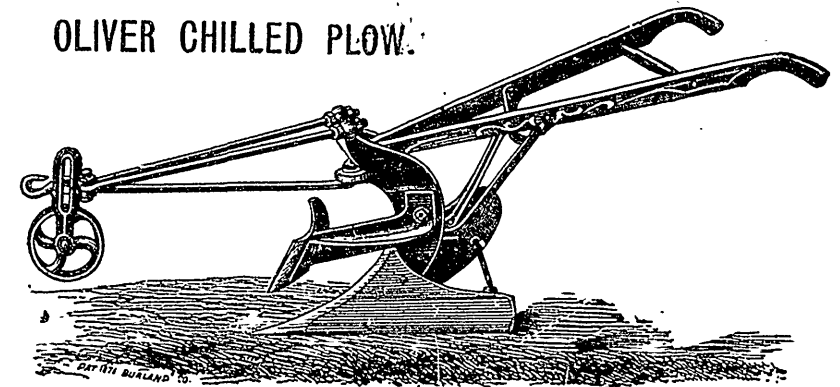
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GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY COMPANY

200 Yard Spools, per doz., 36c. | 300 Yard Spools, per doz., 54c.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW.



Once again we bring under your notice the Oliver Chilled Plow, which has been offered by this Company to Patrons of Husbandry for the past two years, and with respect to the satisfactory workings of which we have received so many testimonials.

We would not recommend these plows for working among stones or stumps, but will guarantee them to give satisfaction in loam, r claylands, either as a general purpose plow, or a sod plow. They are most easily held and, although turning the widest furrow, have a very light draft. If any Patron ordering one of these plows finds that it is not as represented, after trying it, we will pay freight both ways and take it back. We must ask that they be judged not by their looks but from actual trial. We well know that there is not a plow made that will suit every farmer, but we are confident that this is the nearest approach possible, and at \$10.00 they should go very rapidly.

The Oliver Chilled Plow with patent 3 rod beam will be put on cars free at \$10 each, as last season, as long as our stock holds out.

We wish to call the attention of our Patrons to the class of implements manufactured by R. Sylvester of Lindsay. His experience and practical knowledge has enabled him to make many valuable improvements in the implements he manufactures, and we have made such arrangements with him that we can supply you with the following Plows at subjoined prices:—
Boss Gang Plow, F.O.B., at \$16 50
Wagner " " at 20 00
Combination Field Plow,
F.O.B. 11 50
Champion Plow, F.O.B. at 12 00

THE BOSS PLOW

Was Invented in August, 1877
BY THOMAS HAYDEN.
What is claimed for the "BOSS"
Plow is:—

- 1st. That it will clean in any kind of soil
- 2nd. That it will cut all it covers.
- 3rd. That it will not choke in plowing under stubble, grass or manure.
- 4th. That you can plow with an ordinary team from 2 to 2½ acres per day.

The "BOSS" Plow has been in use for a number of years, and in that time hundreds have been sold. They are thoroughly introduced all over the Dominion, from New Brunswick to Manitoba.

The Price of the "BOSS" is \$10, F.O.B. Port Hope.

The Plow has a steel mouldboard and landside, and wrought iron beam, and is the strongest in the market. It is warranted to clean in any soil, to be easy to hold, and of light draft.

Farmers and Politics.

The farmer poet, the people's poet of Scotland, whose voice was the voice of the people set to flowing numbers, wrote:

"A man's a man for a' that."

In that line he struck the keynote of popular liberty of the people's rights. He voiced the fundamental principle of free government. Every man, every voter is a separate, distinct, individual sovereign in himself. This is true liberty. Nor was there ever a period in the history of this country when the people were more disposed, nay more determined, to assert this personal sovereignty. This is the age of the independent voter and the scratched ticket. The people are aroused and are not to be led by the nose by bosses or professional politicians. They are not to be scared into line by the crack of the party whip. Nor are they to be driven like slaves to do the will of their masters. They cannot be driven. They can only be led. They will follow only men whose private life and character they hold in esteem, in whose integrity they can repose unlimited confidence. The man who aspires after political preferment to-day will soon discover that the time is past for courting the favor of politicians. He must make himself strong with the people, showing himself a man of the people, trying to do honor to himself by laboring with unswerving fidelity and integrity for the good of his constituents. Such men the people want. Such alone they will have. Let conventions be careful how they handle the cards. If they turn up a knave they may be assured the people will turn him down. The best man should be put forward, simon-pure unhampered by any unsavory record in the past, men strong in the esteem and confidence of the people.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

If every individual voter is an independent sovereign, his voice should be heard and his vote counted. To do this in the primary meetings how must they be conducted? Evidently not by having the delegates appointed by the chair, either directly or through a committee. They should be elected by the meeting. Let every farmer insist upon this. It is the only just method because it gives the

QUALIFICATIONS FOR LEGISLATORS.

Aside from mere justice, the farmer possesses peculiar qualifications as a legislator. He may not know as much law as a professional lawyer, but his hard common sense and innate sense of justice will enable him clearly to distinguish between right and wrong. His legislation, like his rugged, honest nature, will be plain and simple, so that it will not be difficult to interpret what his laws mean. They will be simple rules for the protection and regulation of the rights and prerogatives of all classes, and not enigmas insoluble by even the most astute legal intellect.

He may not be as shrewd in business as the merchant. He may not be as able a financier in some respects as the banker or speculator. But in the principal qualification, to handle the people's money, he is far superior to both. He knows the worth, the value of money as they do not and never can. You ask what a dollar is worth. One will reply, it is worth so many grains of gold or silver. Another says, it is worth what it will buy. Another says, it is worth whatever value the Government stamps upon it. The money handled by merchants, bankers and other classes is simply passing through their hands in the channels of trade from one business to another. They are retaining a certain amount of it for handling it. They are not making it; not producing it. They are not adding anything to the aggregate amount of money. They are simply passing from one to another money that has already been made and put into circulation. The speculator or banker on Wall street, making or losing his hundreds and thousands in a single day through the shifting of values, does not know what a single dollar is worth of the many thousands that pass through his hands. Only the man who produced that dollar, not the man who passes it from hand to hand after it once gets into circulation, knows what it is worth, because he knows what it cost to make it. Ask the farmer what a dollar is worth. He will tell you it is worth what it costs to make it. It is worth the brawn and brain, the muscle and vital energy expended in producing it. These are what it represents. Their sum is what it is worth. The non-pro-

REPUDIATION.

For some years past the political atmosphere has been resonant with mutterings about repudiation with its attendant infamy. No class would be more determined to maintain the honor of our country and save her from such disgrace, than the agricultural. But when such dire phenomena present themselves it becomes the duty of the political philosopher to inquire into their causes. The bedrock upon which this agitation has been based, the deep undercurrent of thought setting in the direction of repudiation has been this: The lavish expenditures, the wild appropriations of reckless, unscrupulous and irresponsible men, might render repudiation a necessity. In every well regulated family the father tries to bequeath his children something better than a legacy of debt. So in a country, every generation should pay its own debts. One generation has no right to leave debts for its successor to pay. We have no right to live off of our children. Nor has this generation any right to live off of the next and make it foot the bills for those things the enjoyment and advantages of which were reaped solely by this. Any effort to do this on the part of a country would certainly soon cause a demand for some solution of the question, when and where repudiation becomes a moral necessity and a moral right.

In these corrupt abuses we hear the country crying loudly for the people to come to her rescue. If politics are corrupt, it is because they have been under the control of corrupt men. If they are to be purified, it must be by the infusion of a purer current of political thought and life. But if this purer element stands aside in pharisaical self-righteousness, too pure to soil its garments with the contaminating touch of politics, how is the tide of corruption to be stayed, abuses reformed, and the honor of the country maintained? There is no class of our population who love their country more than the farmers. Let them show it by being present at their primaries. Let each farmer feel his own personal responsibility to inaugurate reform and establish good government. Let no excuse keep them away. Their duty to the political interests of their country calls for every

Pork-ology Logic.

"Deary me, Jeremiah, when I went to cut meat for dinner, I found the brine all bloody and the meat was so slippery I could scarcely hold it long enough to cut it!" squeaked the little Mrs. Erney to her larger half, not long since.

"I do wonder what can be the matter with the danged meat barrel," growled the huge farmer, just about discouraged, and disgusted too, with meat matters generally.

"Well, I can't say, unless its because you packed your meat too soon, and then put it in that barrel in which the beef stood for some months," quietly remarked Mrs. Erney.

"Oh, pshaw! what difference would that make, do you suppose?" asked Erney, savagely.

"A good deal, according to what I heard Miss Butler say the other day," replied the wife, earnestly. You see Jerry, Mr. and Miss Butler belong to a kind of society, or club, which they call the Grange, where the farmers, and their wives, too, discuss all such questions, and they learn lots of things, and have such good times, too!" and the little woman's swiftly ageing face lighted up with almost a youthful glow at the thoughts awakened by her kind Patron neighbor, Miss Butler.

"By Crype! You've been getting some of that woman's nonsense about women's rights, and wrongs, too, I'll warrant! What business have you to be gadding around and visiting such kind of women without letting me know it?" roared Jeremiah with a venomous sneer.

"Oh, now Jerry," soothingly replied the scared woman, the worn out looks all returning again. "Don't be so excited, for Miss Butler didn't say one word about rights of anybody, only she told me how much she had learned about keeping house and taking care of things, from the sisters so much more experienced and better educated than she was."

"Well, what wonderful thing did she tell you about packing pork, I wonder?" queried Jeremiah somewhat mollified by his humble slave's confession and her humility.

"Miss Butler said that at their last meeting, a Mr. Wilson spoke quite a while about his experience in keeping pork. She said he was

is the same kind of salt in packing their pork

"What is the difference whether one uses rock salt or common barrel salt, I'd like to know?" grumbled Mr. Erney.

"All the difference in the world! Mr. Wilson said that the brine will turn white and be good for nought when you scald it, if you use rock salt for packing your pork one year, and barrel salt another. Miss Butler said she knew one farmer who has used the same brine for twenty years by scalding it and purifying it every Summer, and it grows better and better," replied Mrs. Erney.

"Well, I suppose you women know it all when headed by that old curmudgeon of a club-man, and according to your new-fangled education, I must throw away our brine for I have no more rock salt. That's a pretty pass any way!" said the irate farmer complainingly.

"Oh well, never mind." Mrs. Erney always tried to soothe the ruffled temper of her liege lion when he champed on the bit of his bad management too much, for, truth to say, he was a good meaning man, only very ignorant of many of the little things which help to make a man successful in life, and especially in farming.

He was just such an individual as thousands among the producers of our country who have the strength, brain and perseverance for great possibilities; but alas! the education of good sense and scientific experience is lacking to make them giants of intellect as well as giants of labor.

They need the school afforded by our Order to uplift them into the higher strata of usefulness and self-protection; an educating process whereby they learn to think for themselves, and through a salutary discipline are taught to act for themselves like men.

Had this man availed himself of the benefits conferred through the organization of the Grange he could have learned all these things, and then have assisted others in the pathway of successful prosperity.

And the trouble is, too many farmers work in the ruts which their fathers commenced, going deeper and deeper into the mud until they become tightly wedged in the ways of poverty, through their ignorance and wilfulness. Because a father used his pork barrel for a scalding cask for all his pork

they will have. Let conventions be careful how they handle the cards. If they turn up a knave they may be assured the people will turn him down. The best man should be put forward, simon-pure unhampered by any unsavory record in the past, men strong in the esteem and confidence of the people.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

If every individual voter is an independent sovereign, his voice should be heard and his vote counted. To do this in the primary meetings how must they be conducted? Evidently not by having the delegates appointed by the chair, either directly or through a committee. They should be elected by the meeting. Let every farmer insist upon this. It is the only just method, because it gives the decision to the people direct, instead of through a chairman or any other medium. The fundamental idea of free government is to keep everything as near as possible to the people, the source of all power, and directly responsible to them. It is not only a government of the people, but for the people and by the people. If the meeting has a choice of candidates for any special position, it is perfectly competent to instruct for him, and in many cases it would be the best to do so. In any case where the convention is to make but one nomination, it would be perfectly competent for the primary first to take the vote to determine its choice for that position, and then elect its delegates to go to that convention and support that candidate. Let every farmer go to his primary with a full knowledge of his rights, and a full determination to assert them.

Farmers should give special heed to this. But they are the very men, too often, whose indifference to politics and absence from their primaries, suffer their good wishes, intentions and votes to be rendered null and void by the cunning and persevering manifestation of designing schemers. The farmers constitute about three-fourths of the population of this country, yet there are but few of them at our primaries, less at conventions, and still less in office. By the just rule of a simple proportion, agriculture should be more largely represented in the halls of legislation. Let the farmers remove this reproach and see to it in the future that the just proportion of their legislators shall be taken from the ranks of agriculture.

money that has already been made and put into circulation. The speculator or banker on Wall street, making or losing his hundreds and thousands in a single day through the shifting of values, does not know what a single dollar is worth of the many thousands that pass through his hands. Only the man who produced that dollar, not the man who passes it from hand to hand after it once gets into circulation, knows what it is worth, because he knows what it cost to make it. Ask the farmer what a dollar is worth. He will tell you it is worth what it costs to make it. It is worth the brawn and brain, the muscle and vital energy expended in producing it. These are what it represents. Their sum is what it is worth. The non-producer, getting his percentage on each dollar as it passes through his hands in the channels of trade, knows nothing of its value. He does not know what it is worth because he does not know what it costs to make it. The farmer who digs it out of the unwilling soil knows its value, because he knows what it cost to make it.

One of the most important qualifications of legislators is to know the worth of money. The farmer, pre-eminently above all others, knows its value. He produces it. He makes it. From his hand who made it, it passes into circulation, and so into the hands of others. The man who knows best the value of money is the man best qualified to appropriate money.

LAVISH EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

One of the most notorious abuses of the hour, crying at this moment most loudly for reform, is the reckless expenditure, the wild, extravagant appropriation of the people's money. It is appropriated by men whose money comes easily. They obtain it through speculation, corruption, bribery, fraud. They know nothing of its value. So they squander your money knowing nothing and caring less about what it costs to produce it. Think you that farmers, knowing as they do the value of money, realizing the hardship and labor it costs to produce it, would have been guilty of lavish expenditures, or gross misappropriations? Right here is a warning voice crying loud and long for farmers, not only in our Provincial Legislatures, but also in the halls of our House of Commons.

politics are corrupt. They have been under the control of corrupt men. If they are to be purified, it must be by the infusion of a purer current of political thought and life. But if this purer element stands aside in pharisaical self-righteousness, too pure to soil its garments with the contaminating touch of politics, how is the tide of corruption to be stayed, abuses reformed, and the honor of the country maintained? There is no class of our population who love their country more than the farmers. Let them show it by being present at their primaries. Let each farmer feel his own personal responsibility to inaugurate reform and establish good government. Let no excuse keep them away. Their duty to the political interests of their country calls for every mother's son of them to be there. They should be too patriotic to betray the sacred trust confided to them as freemen entrusted with the privilege and the responsibility of the franchise. A solemn moral obligation rests upon one and all to contribute their influence and vote for the good of their country. Let every farmer be there. It is the duty of every citizen.

When the gallant Lord Nelson sailed with the ship of the line into the bloody fray at Trafalgar he inspired his men to unwonted devotion and heroism by the brief, but pointed and solemn reminder, "England expects every man to do his duty." So now, we want to say as our last word, and we want you never to forget it, the Grange expects every farmer to do his duty.

We desire, above all things, to see the agricultural interest of this country fostered; we desire to see farmers recognized as the equals of all other professions and classes; we desire that the man who produces by his brow and muscle—the man who toils and labors—the man whose every energy and exertion are devoted to the welfare of mankind, should secure a just compensation for his toil and his brain. We have said it before, and repeat it now, that if anyone can show us any better, more feasible or more practical plan of organization that that presented by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry for the attainment of these ends, then that we would most heartily, earnestly and persistently lend our every effort to the accomplishment of these purposes through these means.

it? roared Jeremiah with a venomous sneer.

"Oh, now Jerry," soothingly replied the scared woman, the worn out looks all returning again. "Don't be so excited, for Miss Butler didn't say one word about rights of anybody, only she told me how much she had learned about keeping house and taking care of things, from the sisters so much more experienced and better educated than she was."

"Well, what wonderful thing did she tell you about packing pork, I wonder?" queried Jeremiah somewhat mollified by his humble slave's confession and her humility.

"Miss Butler said that at their last meeting, a Mr. Wilson spoke quite a while about his experience in keeping pork. She said he was a smart looking man, with a sprinkle of gray in his hair, showing that he was one who studied to do his best in everything and didn't calculate to fail in any undertaking, if experience and perseverance was worth anything. In his speech, he claimed that it was a good way to allow your pork, after being properly cut up, to lie two or three days with a good sprinkle of salt over it which draws out the blood.

"Well, was that all the wonderful club man had to say?" sneeringly inquired the irascible farmer, interested in spite of himself.

"No," laughed Mrs. Erney, amused in spite of herself; "he said that it would never do to pack pork in a barrel in which beef had been packed before, for it nearly always spoiled the brine and would spoil the meat too if you happened to neglect it a short time."

"Well, maybe I'd better take the meat out of that old beef barrel, or all, I don't care a continental for that old crow's squeaking. Then you can carry up the brine out of the cellar and boil it. Maybe that will fix the dummed stuff!" said Erney pompously.

"It certainly will fix it for good and all, if you should chance to use the wrong salt," said Mrs. Erney, and she laughed again.

"The wrong salt!" echoed Mr. Erney; "why woman, have you taken leave of your senses? What in all creation do you mean?"

"Why, didn't I tell you? Miss Butler said that Mr. Wilson was very particular to tell them that if they wished to keep their pork brine year after year by scalding and purifying it, they must always be sure to use the same salt; that

our Order to uplift them into the higher strata of usefulness and self-protection; an educating process whereby they learn to think for themselves, and through a salutary discipline are taught to act for themselves like-men.

Had this man availed himself of the benefits conferred through the organization of the Grange he could have learned all these things, and then have assisted others in the pathway of successful prosperity.

And the trouble is, too many farmers work in the ruts which their fathers commenced, going deeper and deeper into the mud until they become tightly wedged in the ways of poverty, through their ignorance and wilfulness. Because a father used his pork barrel for a scalding cask for all his porkers, then after a slight cleansing, piles his pork therein for his family's use; so the son with characteristic stubbornness and uncleanness does likewise.

They never stop to estimate results; they never stop to count the cost.

Like Mr. Erney, they are angry and suspicious towards those who know more than themselves, yet unwilling to search out the truth and stand independently for their own just dues of life. But Mrs. Erney's lesson from her Patron friend, "Miss Butler," was not lost. Like bread cast upon the waters, it returned after not many days to the generous sister, when she saw the stalwart son of toil, and the faded wife enter the gates of the Grange to enjoy the beautiful lessons within the ritual.

The rudeness of Mr. Erney gave place to an affable gentility. He adopted a more suitable wardrobe, and even became educated to the idea that a farmer's wife needs more than a cheap calico dress once a year to make her appear respectable among his Granger friends.

Her face lost its care and wrinkles, her step gained in elasticity, and her eyes renewed their sparkle of life and love.

With many brothers and sisters we emphatically say that, if there is any organization or society that we desire to succeed, that organization is the Grange.

Yours fraternally,
MRS. M. H. FRANCE.

The Grange movement has done much to educate the farmers. It has been a source of profit to those belonging to it by cheapening all kinds of supplies needed by farmers.

Injustice to the Grange.

No organization was ever attempted in this country by any important class that was so generally misunderstood and misrepresented as the Grange. It was the opinion of many, even among farmers, that the success of the Grange meant the ruin or serious injury of other classes, and it has frequently been charged that it was to be aggressive in its policy in all matters, especially in business and political affairs. This false idea has become so deeply rooted in the popular mind that the repeated declarations of Grange leaders and the Grange press as to the true character and purposes of the Order have been powerless to remove or dispel it.

There is no real ground for the charge so frequently made that the Grange is militant in its character and purposes. The political demagogue and the political press that have failed to use the Grange for partisan purposes may make the charge, and their object in doing so is plain enough, but for honest, intelligent men of any profession to entertain such a belief simply argues ignorance of the principles and the real objects of the Order. The former, even if they are honestly mistaken, will not acknowledge it; but the latter can have no cause to misrepresent the Order, and these would doubtless withdraw their opposition if their erroneous impressions were removed.

There is no principle or object of the Grange that means war upon any legitimate class or calling. Take the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange and there can be found in it no expression that gives color to the charge that the Grange is an aggressive organization, that its principles and policy are opposed to any other class or profession. The Grange is similar in its objects to the organizations of other classes: it was intended simply to unite the farmers that they may do as other classes do—promote and protect their own interests. Those interests may be ignored or trampled upon by other classes, as the interests of any weak and unprotected class always are, and they would be powerless to protect them without an organization in which to combine and concentrate their strength. And what does abject submission to wrong and oppression mean? Would it not be slavery? Should

SEED WHEAT.

Prices quoted below (less 10 per cent) are F.O.B. cars at Toronto, and payment is expected to be made immediately upon receipt of the grain as Wheat is always sold for cash, and we must look to our patrons for money to meet the obligations we enter into in making purchases for them. We offer 10 per cent of a reduction on figures given in the list, and we think these terms more favorable than can be procured elsewhere. Your orders are solicited, and we promise for them our careful attention.

The superior quality of Fall Wheat which we are enabled to offer to Patrons of Husbandry is likely to receive the consideration and appreciation of those who value the importance of a good change from varying soils and climate.

Two New Varieties.

We introduce a couple of varieties for season approaching. One variety will be exhausted before late orders come in.

Price—\$2.25 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (post-paid for 50 cts.

Rogers Wheat.

There is a limited quantity of this early wheat as grown on the best land, from an extra choice stock, and highly commended.

Price—\$2.00 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (post-paid) for 45 cts.

White Mountain Wheat.

This variety of Fall Wheat closely resembles the "Old" Soules so far as descriptive characteristics are concerned, but for hardiness, &c. White Mountain Wheat is far ahead of that first-class variety.

Price—1st quality—\$1.75 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (Postpaid) for 40 cts.

Democrat Wheat.

As illustrated, the head is bearded and compact, with white chaff. The Democrat Wheat is at least a week earlier than the Seneca variety, unusually productive; and being of excellent quality, and slightly amber color, is destined to become in great demand.

Price—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (Post-paid) for 35 cts.

White Midge-Proof Wheat.

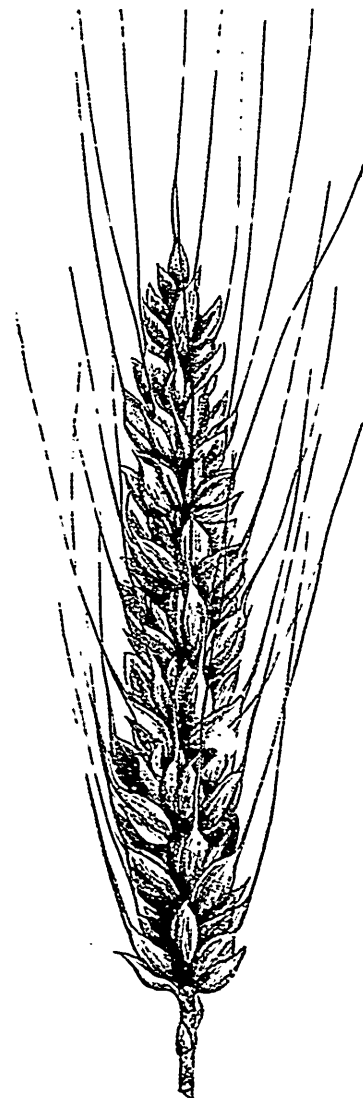
This variety, of recent introduction, is one which we can recommend for good rich soils. The head is beardless and very compact, with white chaff and medium straw, and the grain is white.

Price—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (Post-paid) for 35 cts.

The Finlay Wheat.

This variety, although closely resembling the Fultz Wheat, is claimed to mature fully a week earlier, and is therefore offered as a distinct and superior variety.

Price—1st quality—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (post-paid) for 35 cts.

Egyptian (Fall) Wheat.

THE DEMOCRAT WHEAT.

LOOK AT OUR PRICE.**STEEL BARBED WIRE FENCING.**

Hardly a Farmer in the Country but thinks all Galvanized Barbed Wire is of equal strength. This, however, is a mistake. The Canada Wire Company's manufacture, handled by the Grange Wholesale Supply Co. has not a tendency to break from a grip given the wire near the barbs as is done by the machines which make nearly all the wire now in the market. This is the Manitoba Locked. The Barbs are invariably at right angles, and the machinery that puts the barbs in is so perfect that it does not injure or weaken the wire cables, as is the case with other Barbed Wires. The wires are evenly twisted and of equal length, the strain comes evenly on each wire forming the cable, and both barbs pass through the stranded wires. While the barbs are firmly put on, they are not knotted to the wires and do not bind them so tightly as to prevent expansion and contraction. We have given considerable attention to the different Barbed Wires, and we have seen no other make to equal it in any respect. We have no object in recommending this to you, as there is a bond among the manufacturers preventing one maker underselling another, no matter what the make, consequently we can buy any other make quite as cheaply as we can this, but we consider the object of the Grange Wholesale Supply Company is to introduce the best of everything that lays in its power.

Galvanized Barbed Fencing made from Steel Wire makes the cheapest; the most durable; it is not affected by fire, wind or flood; does not cause snow drifts; takes fewer fence posts; stock cannot push it down; it protects itself—acts on the defensive; it takes but little room; you can cultivate close to it; it requires but little labor to put it up; you can draw in one load enough to fence a good sized farm; it is going to be the fence of the country. There is no use in waiting for your neighbor to test it before you buy. Have your own order sent in soon so that you can make your fence early in the spring when little else can be done on the farm. The Grange Wholesale Supply Co., has already supplied a great many tons to the Order. We give it to our Patrons at Manufacturers prices to the merchants, and guarantee the quality. We are paying cash and ask you to remit promptly for this wire as there is no money in it to the Company.

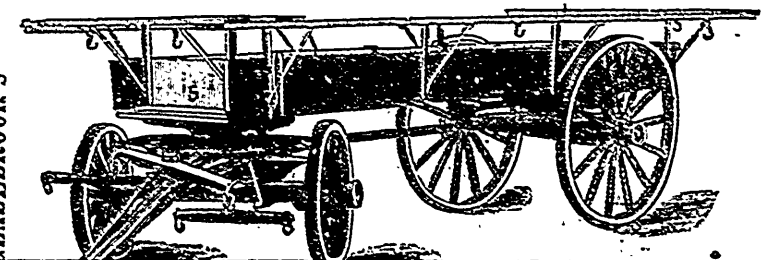
This Company will supply it to the Grange in any quantity.

\$7.00 per Hundred Lbs.

F. O. B. AT TORONTO.

Montreal, Hamilton or Woodstock. Patronize your own wholesale house. Be firm in carrying out co-operation. Remember that if we do not remain true to ourselves we cannot expect others to do so.

W. N. HARRIS,
Manager.

GLAZEBROOK'S PATENTS.

PATENT HAYRACK

Take the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange and there can be found in it no expression that gives color to the charge that the Grange is an aggressive organization, that its principles and policy are opposed to any other class or profession. The Grange is similar in its objects to the organizations of other classes: it was intended simply to unite the farmers that they may do as other classes do—promote and protect their own interests. Those interests may be ignored or trampled upon by other classes, as the interests of any weak and unprotected class always are, and they would be powerless to protect them without an organization in which to combine and concentrate their strength. And what does abject submission to wrong and oppression mean? Would it not be slavery? Should any class be condemned for attempting to organize for self-protection?

A generous, intelligent spirit in any class or profession would aid and encourage the farmers in their efforts to organize for purposes so just and patriotic as those which the Grange has in view. The education of the farmers is a leading object of the Order, and who will deny that the country at large would be immensely benefitted by the general advancement of farmers in intelligence? A more enlightened and progressive system of agriculture would add greatly to the general yield, both in the quantity and quality of the crops, and this would necessarily benefit and quicken every other branch of trade and industry. A more general education of the farmers would result in the election of better men to office: no class would respond more readily to every movement to improve the character of the public service than well-informed farmers, for of all classes they are most interested in the wise, honest and economical administration of public affairs, and where is the intelligent, patriotic citizen that does not desire the standard of official capacity and morals elevated and improved?

We believe that the time is near at hand when the Grange will be better understood and its noble, patriotic purposes appreciated by other classes, and when that is the case there will be less opposition to it, less misrepresentation and abuse of it.

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

crat Wheat is at least a week earlier than the Seneca variety, unusually productive; and being of excellent quality, and slightly amber color, is destined to become in great demand.

Price—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (Post-paid) for 35 cts.

White Midge-Proof Wheat.

This variety, of recent introduction, is one which we can recommend for good rich soils. The head is beardless and very compact, with white chaff and medium straw, and the grain is white.

Price—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (Post-paid) for 35 cts.

THE DEMOCRAT WHEAT.

The Finlay Wheat.

This variety, although closely resembling the Fultz Wheat, is claimed to mature fully a week earlier, and is therefore offered as a distinct and superior variety.

Price—1st quality—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (post-paid) for 35 cts.

Egyptian (Fall) Wheat.

This bearded variety has yielded sufficiently well to have a more general cultivation; proving hardy, and matures an excellent quality of amber wheat early in the season. Price—1st quality—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (post-paid) for 35 cts.

Express Wheat.

It has a blue stem and red chaff. The grain is red, and makes good flour. This bearded variety matures early, and the straw carries long heads.

Price—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (post-paid) for 35 cts.

Walker's Reliable Wheat.

(Limited supply.) Price—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (postpaid) for 35 cts.

Boyer Wheat.

(Genuine variety.) Price—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (postpaid) for 35 cts.

Arnold's Victor Wheat.

The kernel and chaff are both white, smooth head, and medium straw, as hybridized. Price—\$1.50 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (postpaid) for 35 cts.

The Silver Chaff Wheat.

This variety is hardy, productive, medium late, with a slightly amber grain enclosed in a white chaff on a large smooth head.

Price—1st quality—\$1.35 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (postpaid) for 30 cts.

The Fultz Wheat.

This amber variety is smooth headed and white chaffed, beardless with medium straw, has proved hardy, very early, and yields well.

Price—\$1.35 per 60 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (postpaid) for 30 cts.

The Deihl or Delhi Wheat.

This wheat comprises both bald and bearded varieties, under several names, and will be sold at the following price, per bushel of sixty pounds, viz.: Bald (\$1.35) Bearded, (\$1.35) Lovett's, (\$1.35) Deer Park, (\$1.35.)

Miscellaneous.

We can recommend present stock of the following varieties, Price (subject to change.) The Hack Wheat, \$1.35 (per 60 pounds,) Michigan Amber, (\$1.35) Soules, (\$1.35) Gold Medal, (\$1.35) Scott, (\$1.35) Treadwell (\$1.35) Turkey, (\$1.35) Red Midgeproof, (\$1.35) &c., &c.

Clawson's Seneca Wheat.

This is a smooth-headed variety of White Fall wheat with red chaff. The Seneca (Clawson) Wheat has proved early and hardy, has a stiff straw, and is productive.

Price, (1st quality) \$1.20 per 60 lbs., 3½ lbs. (postpaid) 25 cts. (Good Cotton Bags @ 25 cents, Heavy Linen Bags @ 12 cents.) FALL RYE FOR SEED, improved and selected. Price—90 cts. per 56 lbs., or 3½ lbs. (postpaid) for 20 cts.



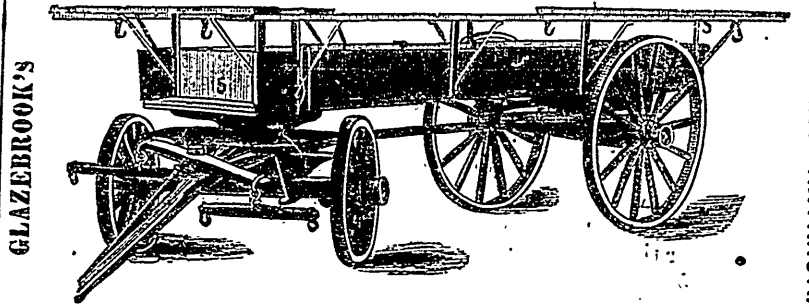
A T
\$7.00 per Hundred Lbs.

F. O. B. AT TORONTO.

Montreal, Hamilton or Woodstock. Patronize your own wholesale house. Be firm in carrying out co-operation. Remember that if we do not remain true to ourselves we cannot expect others to do so.

W. N. HARRIS,
Manager.

GLAZEBROOK'S PATENTS.



GLAZEBROOK'S

PATENT HAYRACK.

Awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, and First Prize wherever exhibited. Price \$10.00 F.O.B., at Simcoe. Terms Cash with order. Manufactured and for sale only by the Inventor and Patentee.

GLAZEBROOK'S
PATENT
COVERED DEMOCRAT TOP.



Awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, and First Prize wherever exhibited. Price \$25.00 F.O.B., at Simcoe. Terms, cash with order. Manufactured and for sale only by the Inventor and Patentee.

H. GLAZEBROOK, Simcoe, Norfolk, Ont

Write for Descriptive Circular, Free.

The protests that come from the various movements all over the civilized world should be a warning to governments and monopolies that they must and will be convicted. The universal right to the production of the soil must be recognized and the laborer have a fair chance to win for himself and family a competence of the world's goods. This question of human rights is being extensively agitated, and be assured of one thing, the

poor in the future will be recognized. If they still are ignored in the mad greed for wealth, at any cost to them, they will make the future a terrible one for those that come after us. May it be remembered before it is too late, that the day for the exercise of irresponsible power over the soul and body and material interests of men has passed. The bodies of the dead victims of dynamite bear witness of this.

GRANGE
WHOLESALE
SUPPLY COMPANY'S
PRICE LIST.
GROCERIES

Teas! Teas!

Our stock of Teas is now both large and complete, and every package contains the early packed leaf of the present year which cannot be surpassed for fine drawing qualities and richness of flavour. Our Nos. 15, 16 and 17, are particularly worthy of mention, the latter being fully 10c. per lb. better value than ever before supplied. The new Congous have arrived, and are turning out in excellent shape, and the lover of a cup of really fine Black Tea, can now purchase, drink and be satisfied. The market in Young Hysons may be affected by the present difficulties between France and China, but we have secured a stock from that portion of the crop already imported and find the quality superior to the growth of last year.

We guarantee all our Teas to give satisfaction and when they do not do this they may be returned at our expense. Bear in mind that we have no old teas that have been kept in stock year after year such as are usually dealt out by country store-keepers at prices two or three times their real worth. Remember our stock of Teas is *always* composed of the latest pickings and we know we have better value to offer than can possibly be obtained elsewhere.

Teas shipped in original packages of half chests, containing say 50 lbs. or 60 lbs., will be invoiced at 2½c. per lb. less than quotations here given:—

No. 7 put up in 5lb. tin caddies	o.
(no charge for tins) per lb.	20
8 do do	25
9 do do	30

JA AN TEA.

XXX Raw Sugar.....	6
XX " ".....	5½
X " ".....	5¼
E Dark yellow.....	5½
D Medium.....	6
C Bright, light.....	6½
B almost white.....	6¼
Granulated.....	7

Syrup—Beautiful Syrup!

Loaf Sugar Drips, in kegs, per lb.....	5½c.
Loaf Sugar Drips, in half barrels, per lb.....	5¼c.
(No charge for kegs or half barrels.)	

Revised Biscuit List.

All others cancelled.

Best Abernethy, put up in pails per lb -	10
Best Tea, " " " "	13
Best Sultana, thick or thin, " "	12
Best Lemon, put up in pails, per lb	12
Best Ginger Snaps " " "	14
Best Mixed Fancy Biscuits " "	17
Best Oyster Crackers " "	8
Best Currant Cake, No. 2 " "	14
Extra for pails, each pail -	20
Extra if shipped in boxes, each box -	25

Fruits.

We have a prime lot of last crop Valencia Raisins at 6c. per lb.; also a quantity of old fruit at 3c., but this latter we do not guarantee. Our price for Sultana Raisins, which are usually sold wholesale at 13c., is per lb. 10c.

New Currants (any quantity) -	6
Candied Lemon Peel, new, in 7 lb. boxes -	20
Candied Orange Peel, new, in 7 lb. boxes -	20
Candied Citron Peel, new, in 7 lb. boxes -	30

Cream of Tartar.

Cream of Tartar (Druggist's pure) put in 1 lb. tins, -	35
Cream of Tartar in 5 lb. tins, French or English, per lb. -	30
Cream of Tartar, in 1 lb. tins French or English, per lb. -	35
Cream of Tartar in 5 lb. tins, Canadian, per lb. -	15
Cream of Tartar, in 1 lb. tins, Canadian, per lb. -	20
Cream of Tartar in 10 lb boxes French, per lb. -	30
Cream of Tartar in 10 lb. boxes English, per lb. -	27½
Cream of Tartar, in 10lb. boxes Canadian, per lb. -	15

Tapioca.

Very few people really know the superiority of Tapioca over Rice for

Baking Soda, in boxes of 25 lbs, per box -	1 00
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Mustard.

Mustard, Durham, in any quantity, in ¼ and ½ lb. tins, per lb.	25
Mustard, Durham, in any quantity, in 1lb. stone jars -	23
Mustard, Durham, in any quantity, in 4lb. stone jars, each	65
Mustard, Keen's, in any quantity, in ½ lb tins, per lb -	45
Mustard, Keen's, in any quantity, in 4lb. stone jars, each	85

Spices.

White Pepper (a), first quality, ground, in 5lb. tins (no charge for tins), per lb. -	28
White Pepper (b), first quality, in 1lb. tins (no charge for tin)	30
Cayenne Pepper, in 5lb. tins (no charge for tin) - - -	33
Cayenne Pepper, in 1lb tins	33
Whole Black Pepper, per lb	17
Whole Allspice, per lb. - -	16
Ground Allspice, in 1lb. tins	20
Whole Cloves, " "	35
Ground Ginger, per lb - - -	25
" " in 6lb. boxes	20
Pure Ginger, in 1lb. tins - -	25
Mixed Spices, in ¼ lb tin boxes, per dozen - - - - -	85
Whole Cinnamon (about 4 lbs in a mat), per lb - - - -	20
Ground Cinnamon, in 1lb. tins, per lb, - - - - -	30
Ground Cinnamon, in 5lb. tins, per lb. - - - - -	25
Extra Nutmegs, any quantity per lb. - - - - -	90
Common Nutmegs, any quantity - - - - -	60
Ground Cloves, in 1lb. tins -	40
Pure Black Pepper, in 1lb. tins	16
Whole Ginger, per lb. - - -	25

Starch.

Lily White Starch, in 6lb. boxes, per box - - - - -	50
Best Corn Starch, for food, per lb. - - - - -	9

Vinegar.

As railway companies will not convey demijohns except at the shippers risk and as our past experience in assuming this risk has been rather expensive, we must decline to ship any more in this shape.

The very best, i. 5 or 10 gall. kegs, per gal. - - - - - 27½

We have a quantity of Cider Vinegar on hand which we will ship when ordered at same price as

Toilet Soap, Royal, assorted Toilets, Rose, Windsor, Honey, and Glycerine, per box of 3 doz. - - -	60
Extra Perfumed Toilet Soap, 8 cakes in a box, per dozen boxes - - - - -	1 50
Pure Glycerine Soap, highly perfumed, per box of 1 doz. -	45

Dingman's Electric Soap.

This Soap is a startling domestic revolution, declared by housekeepers, scientific men and everybody who has used it, to be "the Greatest Soap of the Age." It can be used for all purposes, in the laundry and kitchen, or for the toilet and bath, and as it goes farther than any other soap and is lower in price, it offers advantages which make it truly the "Woman's Friend." It is guaranteed perfectly free from anything injurious, and its ingredients cannot harm the finest fabric. Being a pure tallow soap, carefully prepared—no adulteration, but purely washing properties in the combination—it is enabled to do wonders in cleansing, leaving the clothes beautifully white without boiling, thus saving fuel and a great deal of labor. Flannels and blankets are rendered as soft as when new; the most delicate colored lawns and prints are actually brightened; and best of all, the wash may be finished in less than half the usual time, and the labor is so light that a girl of twelve or thirteen can easily do a large wash without being tired. No wash boiler required; no house full of steam and no delicate women "being killed" as by the old method of washing with ordinary laundry soaps.

A trial will satisfy you that it will do all that is claimed for it, and we would strongly recommend its use.

Price - per doz. bars, 85c.

Fish.

We are pleased to announce to you that we have just made a purchase of pure French Sardines at a price that we can ship them for 11c. per tin, which is the same as the American Sardines have been supplied at. The French brand is far superior in quality, and as without doubt we have obtained this lot on very favorable terms, we

Brooms.

No. 5, per doz. - - - - -	1 75
No. 4, " - - - - -	2 00
No. 3, " - - - - -	2 50
No. 2, " - - - - -	2 75
No. 1, " - - - - -	3 00

Boot Blacking.

No. 3, Jacquot's, per doz. -	40
" 5, Jacquot's " - - -	70
" 4, "Electric"—Superior, per doz. - - - - -	55

Sundries.

Alum, per lb - - - - -	3
Canary Seed per lb. - - -	7
Candle Wick, per lb. - - -	35
Epsom Salts, per lb. - - -	4
Saltpetre, per lb. - - - -	12
Resin, dark, per lb. 3c. : white.	3½
Sulphur, per lb. - - - - -	3
Whiting " - - - - -	1¼
Washing Soda, per lb. - - -	2
Washing Crystal for cleaning and beautifying lace, muslin, linen, woollen, &c,—nothing superior in the market—will ship any quantity, per doz.	15
Concentrated Lye, for making soap, per doz. - - - - -	1 00
Ball Potash for soap-making, per doz. - - - - -	1 00
Arrowroot, per lb. - - - -	25
Pot Barley, " - - - - -	4
Bath Brick, 2 doz. in a box, per doz - - - - -	50
Dome Lead, containing almost 2 lb. to the gross more than James' and superior to it, per gross (24 boxes of ¼ doz. each - - - - -	1 75
Pipes, T D Clay, per box - -	1 20
Salt, Fine Liverpool, in ¼ sacks of 56 lbs., each - - - - -	60
Royal Yeast, per package of 10 cakes, at - - - - -	5

Matches.

Telephone Matches, per case of 40 boxes - - - - -	4 00
Eddy's No. 1 Matches, per case of 40 boxes - - - - -	4 50

Lamp Chimneys.

	Per doz.
O. Small Sun Burner, Crimp Top, 6 doz. in a case - - -	40
A. Medium Sun Burner, Crimp Top, 8 doz. in case - - -	50
B. Large Sun Burner, Crimp Top, 6 doz. in a case - - -	70

Paris Green.

We have received a quantity of pure Paris Green, very

We have no old teas that have been kept in stock year after year such as are usually dealt out by country store-keepers at prices two or three times their real worth. Remember our stock of Teas is *always* composed of the latest pickings and we know we have better value to offer than can possibly be obtained elsewhere.

Teas shipped in original packages of half chests, containing say 50 lbs. or 100 lbs., will be invoiced at 2½c. per lb. less than quotations here given:—

No. 7 put up in 5 lb. tin caddies (no charge for tins) per lb.	20
8 do do	25
9 do do	30

JAPAN TEA.

No. 12 put up in 5 lb. tin caddies (no charge for tins) per lb.	27
No. 13. put up in 5 lb. tin caddies (no charge for tins) per lb.	30
14 do do	35
15 do do	40
16 do do	45
17 do do	50

YOUNG HYSON.

No. 23 put up in 5 lb. tin caddies (no charge for tins) per lb.	35
24 do do	40
25 do do	45
26 do do	50
27 do do	55
28 do do	60

CONGOU.

No. 33 put up in 5 lb. tin caddies (no charge for tins) per lb.	30
34 do do	35
35 do do	40
36 do do	45
37 do do	50
38 do do	55
39 do do	60

GUNPOWDER.

No. 44 put up in 5 lb. tin caddies (no charge for tins) per lb.	45
45 do do	50
46 do do	60

Coffee

Choice Breakfast put up in packages of 1 lb. each	20
Extra Java Standard, in 1 lb. tins (no charge for tins)	30
Java Coffee, in 5 lb. tins	27
” in 25 lb. tins	25
Lagnyra Coffee	20
Jamaica Coffee, in 5 lb. tins.	25

Sugar.

You will notice a still further decline in the price of Sugars since our last number.

Quotations given below are for sugar in barrels, and if put in half barrels ½ ct per lb. additional will be charged.

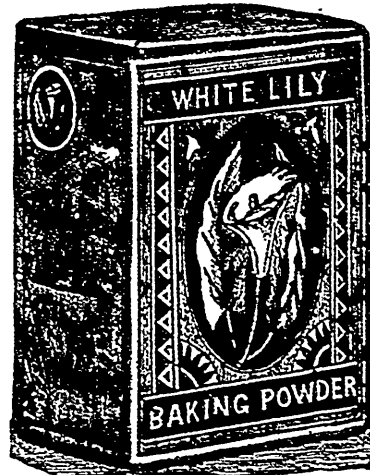
Cream of Tartar.	
Cream of Tartar (Druggist's pure) put in 1 lb. tins,	35
Cream of Tartar in 5 lb. tins, French or English, per lb.	30
Cream of Tartar, in 1 lb. tins French or English, per lb.	35
Cream of Tartar in 5 lb. tins, Canadian, per lb.	15
Cream of Tartar, in 1 lb. tins, Canadian, per lb.	20
Cream of Tartar in 10 lb boxes French, per lb.	30
Cream of Tartar in 10 lb. boxes English, per lb.	27½
Cream of Tartar, in 10 lb. boxes Canadian, per lb.	15

Tapioca.

Very few people really know the superiority of Tapioca over Rice for puddings, nevertheless it is a fact that one pound of the former is worth three or four of the latter. Being nutritive and of fine flavor, Tapioca makes a most wholesome food, both for invalids and persons enjoying good health, and as, through co-operation, your Company have become direct importers, we can now fill all orders at the reduced price of 5c. per lb., the regular retail price of which is 10c. So much for co-operation.

Pearl Tapioca, per lb.	5c.
“Grange” Baking Powder.	
1 lb Tins	each 16c.
½ lb “	6c.

“White Lily” Baking Powder.



THE GREAT TWO SPOON POWDER.	
½ lb Packages	each 8c.
¼ lb “	“ 15c.
1 lb “	“ 23c.

Boxes containing one dozen 1 lb packages and a number of free samples sent on approbation.

Baking Soda,	
(Gaskell, Deacon & Co.'s Superior.)	
Baking Soda, in kegs of 112 lbs, per lb	3½

Whole Ginger, per lb.	25
Starch.	
Lily White Starch, in 6 lb. boxes, per box	50
Best Corn Starch, for food, per lb.	9

Vinegar.

As railway companies will not convey demijohns except at the shippers risk and as our past experience in assuming this risk has been rather expensive, we must decline to ship any more in this shape.

The very best, in 5 or 10 gall. kegs, per gal.	27½
We have a quantity of Cider Vinegar on hand which we will ship when order at same price as above— Extra for kegs:—	
5 gallon keg	\$1 00
10 “ “	1 25

Tobacco.

Johnny Cake Chewing	45
No. 1 Black Chewing, 12's	34
Husbandman's Choice Chewing, 3's, put up in half caddies of 10 lbs., per lb.	34
Cultivator's Choice Chewing, 12's, put up in half caddies, 10 lbs., per lb	34
Grangers' Mahogany Chewing, 6's, put up in half caddies of 10 lbs., per lb.	36
Yellow Jim Smoking, 3's, put up in half caddies of 10 lbs., per lb.	35
Home Comfort Smoking, 12's, put up in half caddies of 10 lbs., per lb.	36
Rough and Ready Smoking, at Harvester's Pride Smoking 3's, put up in half caddies of 10 lbs., per lb	40
Patron's Navy, No. 1, 3's put up in half caddies of 10 lbs., per lb.	43
Grangers' Dream, best Navy Smoking, put up in half caddies of 10 lbs., per lb.	45
Grangers' Cut Plug, per lb.	50
Eagle Eye Cut Smoking in 2 oz. packages, per lb.	52
V. T. C. Cut Plug Smoking, in 1 lb. packages, per lb.	72
V. T. C. Fine Cut Chewing, in ½ lb. packages, per lb.	72
V. T. C. Fine Cut Chewing, in ¼ lb. Packages, per lb	72

Soap

Laundry Soap, Empire, per box of 60 bars	2 50
do. do. National	3 00
do. do. British	3 75
Queen	3 75
Castile Soap, 34 lbs. in a box; ship any quantity; per lb.	9

no delicate women “being killed” as by the old method of washing with ordinary laundry soaps. A trial will satisfy you that it will do all that is claimed for it, and we would strongly recommend its use. Price - per doz. bars, 85c.

Fish.

We are pleased to announce to you that we have just made a purchase of pure French Sardines at a price that we can ship them for 11c. per tin, which is the same as the American Sardines have been supplied at. The French brand is far superior in quality, and as without doubt we have obtained this lot on very favorable terms, we trust you will not be slow in taking advantage of our offer.

Canned Salmon, per doz.	1 90
“ Lobsters, “	1 50
Sardines, per box	11
Red Herrings, in boxes, per box	25

Prepared Coconut.

Our trade in this article has assumed sufficient proportions to warrant us in importing direct from the manufactory, and we have now in stock a large quantity brought in from St. Louis, U. S., which is really a fine article, free from sugar, will keep any length of time and is put up in fancy one pound pails, which are provided with bales and a screw top, thus making a fine toy for the little ones at home

Essences.

All kinds—Lemon, Winter green, Ginger, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Vanilla, &c.. per doz.	60
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Wooden Ware.

Two-hoop Pails, per doz.	2 00
Three-hoop Pails, “	2 20
Wash Tubs, 3 in a nest	2 00
No. 0 Wash Tubs, per doz	9 50
No. 1 Wash Tubs, per doz	8 50
2 “ “ “	8 00
3 “ “ “	6 50
Fluted Butter Spades, per doz	90
Plain “ “ “	80
Butter Prints for 1 lb. prints, each	40
Clothes Pegs, 3 gross in a box, per box	70
Combination Mops, per doz.	1 40
Zinc Washboards, “Rattler” per doz.	1 50
Zinc Washboards, “Crown,” per doz.	1 80
Zinc Washboards, “Domestic,” per doz.	2 00

Royal Yeast, per package of 10 cakes, at -	5
Matches.	
Telephone Matches, per case of 40 boxes -	4 00
Eddy's No. 1 Matches, per case of 40 boxes	4 50
Lamp Chimneys.	
Per doz.	0.

O. Small Sun Burner, Crimp Top, 6 doz. in a case	40
A. Medium Sun Burner, Crimp Top, 8 doz. in case	50
B. Large Sun Burner, Crimp Top, 6 doz. in a case	70

Paris Green.

We have received a quantity of pure Paris Green, very neatly put up in one and two pound boxes, which we quote you at 22c. per lb.

Fruit Jars.

Fruit jars come to us in cases packed by experienced factory hands and we find when we take into account the time required in repacking in lots to suit purchasers, the cost of boxes and the number we are called upon to make good on account of breakage in transit, we cannot continue to ship them except in original sized packages. There are six dozen of any size in a case and you will please bear in mind to order in that quantity.

Per Doz.	
Crown or Gem Jars, pints,-	\$1 25
“ “ quarts,	1 40
“ “ hlf. gallons,	1 65
Jelly Glasses,	0 60

Coal Oil.

Coal Oil has advanced in price and the refiners have advised us that we may expect it to take a still further rise very shortly, so that we would advise our patrons to purchase early and we will invoice so long as possible F. O. B. Toronto, per Imp. Gallon at - 16c.

The Weight of Bells.

In our price list, besides giving quotations for Bells, we stated the size and weight as taken from the manufacturer's catalogue, but as several complaints have come to us lately that the weight is lighter than represented we wish it understood that Patrons ordering in the future must not consider either the size or weight guaranteed.

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