

THE GRANGER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

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

No. 3, Vol. 1.

LONDON, ONT., JANUARY, 1876.

Price, 50 Cents per Annum.

The Granger.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space	1st insertion.	Subsequent insertions.	Annual.
Per line of solid Nonpareil..	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$ 0 75
1 inch, 12 lines, do.	1 00	0 80	6 00
2 inches.....	1 75	1 40	14 00
3 inches.....	2 50	2 00	20 00
1 column, 1/4 inch.....	3 00	2 50	25 00
1 column, 9 inch.....	5 50	4 50	45 00
1 column.....	10 00	8 00	80 00

The annual rate not to be used for any advertisement inserted for a less period than one year.

Annual advertisements payable quarterly; or, if paid in advance in one sum, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed. Transient advertisement not cash.

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

THE GRANGER AND GAZETTE FOR 1876.

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

OUR INCREASING NUMBERS.

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

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER

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

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

DOMINION GRANGE

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

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

THE FIRST DIVISION GRANGE

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

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

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

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

MORE LIGHT.

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

CORN VERSUS COAL FOR FUEL IN KANSAS

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

MISSING PAPERS.

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

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

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE GRANGERS.

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

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

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

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

THE UNPRODUCTIVE CLASS.

WHO SUPPORTS THEM.—ADAM SMITH ON THE SUBJECT.

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

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

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

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

THE GRANGE ENCAMPMENT AT THE CENTENNIAL

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

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE EXCITEMENT.

We are happy to state the mention of this disease existing in this country is totally unfounded. The rumor arose from a case of cattle standing in a pool of mud for a number of days and freezing. The disease was merely a local affliction, and has existed in this country for years, in an endemic form in badly arranged stables. The reason that the mouth is in any way affected arises from some local cause likewise, such as eating improper food in some shape, such as straw poisoned with rust, &c. The climatic influence in Canada would prevent its spread even if it did exist.

Strathroy Grango Meeting.

ADDRESS BY THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

The meeting was called to order by W. M. Bro. Ferguson, and the object of the meeting explained.

The first speaker called was the Secretary of the London Division Grange, W. L. Brown, who, after a few preliminary remarks, said he had been requested to give the origin of the Order and its progress, and the aims it intended to accomplish.

The speaker said this society was formed and expressly designed for the benefit of the agricultural class. As this was an age of secret societies of every description, this was one, and just enough so to make it efficient in its operations. There was nothing political or sectarian, no matter what you belonged to, the hand of fellowship was extended as a tiller of the soil. It embraced, at present, all classes and all creeds from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The society, at the present, numbered, in America, upwards of 2,000,000 of the agricultural population, which, as a compact whole, must exert a great influence on the future of this country. The speaker said, after this introduction, he would state three specific objects the society had in view—First, financially; second, socially and intellectually; and third, the power which is thus gained by association to the farming community. Financially, the system of sale and purchase hitherto pursued between manufacturers and farmers was one which, by its very nature, must incur a heavy drain on farmers' pockets. He referred to the number of men engaged in the sale of machinery, which formed a large part of their yearly expenses. In order to effect the sale of any of those articles, it was necessary to employ at least two more men than was actually necessary for its sale. The agency system and credit, of course was, the cause. This brought him to the middleman question, or the agent. The wages paid by manufacturers to make sales was very large—sometimes 25 per cent., or one-quarter of the whole. But probably this was not all. According to the system of credit which was pursued, a second man had to be employed to collect the note; this was another item in the expense. Then when a manufacturer or merchant does a large business on the credit system he is sure to accumulate some bad debts, and a little margin must be allowed for this. And when these numerous per cents were put together the farmer paid dear for his whistle. The Grango Society proposed to abolish agents and deal directly with manufacturers, and pay cash. If there was one movement above another that should be hailed with delight, not only by manufacturers and dealers, but every class in the community, it was the Grango. It was trying to remove a burden the country had groaned under for years—credit; and from the numerous large reductions made by dealers to the society, it was evident it was as much appreciated by them as by farmers. He had heard it objected to that farmers who had not the money would not be able to make a purchase, when they actually needed an implement, and under the credit system they could. Well, we will put it like this to such—If a farmer is good for the machine to a manufacturer, he is good for the same amount of money, and at about half the rate of interest charged on the credit system. Then manufacturers, in a great many cases, turned these same notes into cash by discounting them at the bank, and he thought the farmer might have done it in the first place, and paid the cash. The foregoing reference to agents had only been to those who did a legitimate business, and he might here say that the society was not unfriendly to them, but it did not need them. There was another class, however, which had been a source of depletion to farmers' pockets. He alluded to the various swindles perpetrated upon farmers every year. Hordes of agents for some new article or enterprise were periodically turned loose upon the farming community, and in some cases their operations was alarming. The farming community has always been laid out as a fertile field for this class of gentry. He considered farmers, on the whole, paid a rate much above their government and municipal taxes to support these swindles. After particularizing some of them, the speaker said he had often heard the remark since this movement commenced, "Well, what more do farmers want? They are all rich." He acknowledged some farmers had laid by money, but take the average farmer of a hundred acres, and what wealth has he accumulated, besides living and building a house and a barn. If he had increased at all in wealth it was because his property had grown in value, not that he had made it out of the soil. Look at the price of money and land at the present time, and then contrast with this what is made out of the soil; barely 4 per cent. can be made out of land investment, whilst 8, 9, 10 and 12 can be made out of farm mortgages; how long could this state of things go on? Farmers borrowing money at 8 and 10 per cent. and

4 out of the soil. Just think of this. This, too, has had the tendency to withdraw capital from the soil that should be applied to developing the resources of the country, and to bring agriculture to a higher state of perfection than at present.

In speaking of the intellectual and social advantages, the speaker said the farmers should be the aristocracy of Canada, as it was they who had made the country what it was at present. In England he prided himself on being a landowner. In this country farmers had been looked down upon; in fact, had looked down upon themselves. Every position in life had been thought respectable but this—and he believed one reason was that it did not pay; he was of opinion when it did it would be more respected. Young men had left the farm in hordes to become merchants and professional men, because they thought it was elevating them in the social scale and advancing their fortune, it might be said, on this account, these calling have been crowded, and the farm deprived of the talent and education which it should have. As soon as a young Canadian farmer obtained an education that fitted him for the ordinary duties of life, he commenced to think the farm was too limited a sphere to exercise his talents in. He never considered, as a successful farmer, he required a knowledge of nearly all the natural sciences. The social condition of farmers had been a great cause of driving a number to what they thought a more congenial atmosphere of social life. These young men had probably found nothing in a country home worth living for. Farmers, as a class, are isolated, and do not enjoy the social advantages which others have. The Grange, in its declaration of principles, states the social condition of the farming community is one of its main objects.

We propose meeting together, talking to gether, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as association may require.

This is what the Grango says, and he thought this feature alone should recommend it to every farmer in the country. After referring at length to this part of the subject, its intellectual and social advantages, he said the third was the power which, by association, they could exercise, as a body, to advance the agricultural interests and welfare of the country. All other classes knew the power they (the farmers) had, but the farmers appeared to be unconscious of this their own strength. According to their wealth and numbers, farmers should have a majority of their class in the Legislative halls, but they all know this was not the case. They, however, were responsible for this themselves, and he thought it arose from this that the farmers had no confidence in themselves. It was very natural that representatives of the people should use their influence and extend their sympathy to the class to which they belong, and if more farmers were elected we should find a greater interest manifested in the agricultural development of the country. As far as political parties were concerned, the Grangers did not interfere; they were neither Conservatives nor Reformers; their aim was to keep in reserve a power that they could fall back on at any time to further the principles which the Grangers advocate—the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country.

Why Farmers Must Co-Operate.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS.

The price of our agricultural products is regulated almost entirely by the English market. Our production is so much beyond what is necessary for home consumption, that the prices in our home markets are naturally adapted to the prices in our foreign markets, and always a little lower. The regulating influence of the foreign market upon the price of agricultural products in this country, is not such as to overcome the natural effects of an increase or falling off of the supply. If, through a partial failure of our crops we can furnish England with only half the amount of grain that we have usually sent her, and if her supply from other sources is not increased, the price of grain in England, and then in this country, rises. It, on the other hand, a favorable season enables us to sell to England more than the usual amount of grain, while her supply from other sources is undiminished, the price will fall. But we cannot in any other way influence this foreign influence. We cannot affect the foreign market by any change in the cost of production, so long as the amount produced remains the same. If we have ordinarily exported to England 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, while we continue to export that amount, and while she receives an unchanged quantity from other quarters, the price will not be increased, unless the demand should increase, no matter what additional expense we may be at to produce wheat. Often, from the scarcity of labor, or from a rise in the rates of freight, or from some other cause, the cost of production in this country is temporarily increased, while the relation of the demand for products to the supply of them remains unchanged. But we cannot, in such a case, effect a rise in prices proportionate to the additional cost of production. The reason of this is not far to seek. The American farmer has to compete chiefly with the European farmer, and the circumstances which make the growing and marketing of grain temporarily more expensive to the farmer are not likely to affect the latter. The grain which our farmers produce at an unusual cost, has to compete with that which the foreign farmers produce at their usual cost. The result is, not a rise in prices, but a diminution in the American farmer's profits.

It follows, then, that the American farmer has little or no control over the price of his products, and that he cannot increase the price to cover a temporary increase in the cost of production. It also follows that usually his only means of increasing the profits of his business

is by lessening the expense of it. In this respect he affords a striking contrast to the manufacturer. The latter sells his products, for the most part, at home. The home market absorbs most of his commodities. He avoids foreign competition by not having to go abroad with his goods, and he is largely protected by the fostering care, to call it by no harsher term, of the government. He does not have to go where foreign competition is, and foreign competition is not permitted to come where he is. Home competition is always more surmountable than foreign. The circumstances which aid or impede our manufacturer, or dealer, or producer of any kind, are likely to similarly affect other dealers or producers of the same kind throughout the country. And when all are similarly affected, all will act from the same impulse, and will probably act alike. Thus when one manufacturer of agricultural implements has a temporary difficulty in supplying himself with labor, and finds his expenses increased on that account, other manufacturers of agricultural implements experience the same thing. And all will have the same desire to increase the price of their goods sufficiently to keep the profits of their business what they were before. Since they do not have to compete with any one who has not suffered the same increase in the cost of production, they will have no difficulty in effecting the desired increase in price. The only competition to which manufacturers have to submit, is a competition among themselves. And they are all similarly situated and surrounded by much the same influences, and they have, therefore, comparatively little advantage, even temporary, over one another.

It appears, then, that American manufacturers form a striking contrast to American farmers, in that, being almost entirely freed from foreign competition, they have pretty complete control over the prices of their commodities. But the manufacturer's advantage does not consist alone in his ability to raise prices sufficiently to cover a temporary increase of expense. He is also able to secure profits uniformly higher than the farmer's. The American farmer has to compete with those whose lands are as productive as his, whose labor is much cheaper than his, and who resides much nearer the markets than he. His profits are, therefore, much less than theirs, while the very fact of our manufacturers having the control over prices that they have, makes his cost of living much greater than theirs. The result of this is, that while manufacturing has been productive of great wealth with us, farming has been comparatively unprofitable. Many of our manufacturers have accumulated large fortunes in a few years. But our most fortunate farmers, after life-long, arduous labor, have only succeeded in securing a moderate competency.

Since the farmer's profits are so small, it is very necessary that he should do something to increase them. He must arrive, by some means, at greater accumulations. The economy of living, which he has now to observe, prevents him from securing that culture and refinement, and that prominence in public affairs, which his important position demands he should have. But since the prices of his products are so far without his control, that he cannot hope to increase his profits by increasing his prices, it is clear that he can accomplish this purpose only by cutting down his expenses. He must, so far as possible, get rid of all those influences which in no way aid his production, and yet add to the cost of it. He must cut down the expenses of transporting and of handling, and secure for himself as much of the foreign market price as possible. The Grangers of the Pacific Slope, and those of the South, discovered the true remedy when they organized their ocean transportation companies. It is only through some such co-operative movement that farmers can obtain the means of securing for themselves anything like the whole of the market price. They must, by some such means, do away with those costly luxuries—carriers and handlers.

Industry and Labor.

In reply to a recent congratulatory address from the Western Bar, Chief Justice Harrison thus referred to his own career. He said:—"His present position had not been reached without industry; the books which he had compiled had cost him much labor; and, whatever may have been the case in former years, he could safely say that now there was no Royal road to the Bench. At one time patronage might have ensured promotion, but now the force of public opinion was so strong that no one could reach the Bench on account of his politics. It was not whether a man had supported this party or that which ensured judicial preferment, but whether or not he was best fitted for the position. So long as that rule prevailed, he was satisfied there would be perfect security for the administration of justice. Industry was necessary for the attainment of any preferment, and little genius and much industry were more likely to ensure success than much genius and little industry. Every road had its milestone of labor, and earnest work, above all things, was needed. He trusted that the words coming from him, as the result of his experience, would induce some to greater exertion than before, and he had often felt that if his career from the Bar to the Bench should induce one young man to work harder than he would have done otherwise, his life would not have been spent in vain."

Farmers' Clubs.

Conrad Wilson, an esteemed contributor to our own pages, writes to the *Christian Union*:—"In view of the conceded usefulness of Farmers' Clubs and of their growing importance, it has occurred to me to submit for their consideration a suggestion that will perhaps be deemed worthy of attention. There are various and important considerations tending to show that many advantages would possibly result if the Clubs of the whole country were connected together under a general organization. One ob-

vious effect of such a movement, of course, would be that the countless local associations now scattered through the country, unnumbered and unknown, would be brought into fraternal union and concert of action that would largely increase their efficiency and the value of their influence on progressive husbandry. It would also tend to the moral and social, as well as social, improvement of the present isolated societies, and would make each Club an object of greater interest to farmers and to the public, thereby increasing their membership and their sphere of usefulness. There would be no reasonable ground for suspicion of political motives, as the State and National organizations would simply reflect the sentiments and purposes of the Clubs from which they spring. The honorable rivalry at present existing between the Granges and Clubs would still remain the same as now, for the new movement would not need to introduce any new aims or elements of discord, and would make no essential change in the present character of the Clubs. It would simply enable them, by concerted action, to work out and more effectively promote the progress of husbandry and the prosperity of the country."

We believe the above "hits the nail on the head" in proposing to make the scattered Farmers' Clubs more efficient and useful. Some connecting links, to give coherence and effectiveness to farmers' organizations, would utilize for the farmers' benefit a great deal of power now wasted. It is this union of numerous local Granges in State and National organizations that has given the Order of Patrons of Husbandry its unprecedented success. To this we would also add one other feature, i. e., the presence of wives and daughters in Grango meetings. Probably the greatest advantage of the ritual consists in the fact that it necessitates the presence of women at Grango meetings. This advantage, together with that of a general organization through the country, can just as well be secured by Farmers' Clubs, and in many localities where strong prejudices exist against secret organizations, the open Clubs will probably have the preference. Each will have some advantage commending it to different habits of thought. With two classes of successful organizations, one open and the other secret, and each working for the farmer's welfare, the objects of both will be pushed forward to speedy accomplishment. We heartily thank Mr. Wilson for the timely and practical suggestion he has made, and will do all in our power to further its adoption.—*Rural New Yorker*.

The Farmer's Permanency.

Emerson, in his admirable essay on Farming, says that a farmer "represents continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains. His entertainments, his liberties and his spending must be on a farmer's scale, and not on a merchant's. But if thus pinched on one side, he has compensatory advantages. He is permanent; clings to his land as the rocks do. His compensatory advantage of permanency is, however, we fear, growing less considerable." What Mr. Emerson says further on of his own town, namely, that farms remain in the same families for seven and eight generations, may be pretty generally true throughout New England. But in Ohio, and, we believe, in most of the middle and western States, the case is far otherwise. In this part of the country, not only do farms not remain in the same families for many generations, but, as a rule, they do not so remain for even one. Besides the farmers who are continually moving and changing, the migratory class there are the farmers who live on the same farms from childhood, or early manhood, to old age, and who then, their children having left them, find their duties too burdensome and, therefore, sell out and remove to the towns.

His instability in the ownership of lands is chiefly owing to the tendency on the part of farmers' sons to desert the country for the cities. The extent of this tendency, and the rapid increase of it in recent years is alarming. The cities and towns are all overcrowded with young men, while the farms are sadly in want of them. Agriculture requires, more than almost any other calling, the vigor and energy of youth, and yet it is more recently supplied with these than any other calling. The cases are far from uninfrequent where some worthy, thrifty farmer dies, leaving a family of strong, healthy, intelligent boys, and rich, extensive lands, and the sons, being settled in some city, divide the land and sell it out to strangers. Such cases, we say, are not uninfrequent, and the effect of them is becoming daily more apparent. For, with all due respect to the farming population, it must be said that our farmers are not now, as a class, so intelligent, industrious and careful as they once were. We say this is true of them only as a class. We have many just as good farmers now as we ever had. But still this tendency of young men to leave the farms is throwing much of our finest land into the possession of men who are poor citizens and poor farmers.

This subject was recently discussed by Mr. W. C. Flagg, and he accounted for the tendency of which we have here spoken, on the ground of the comparative unprofitableness of farming. No doubt the small returns from agriculture have had some influence in this direction. But it seems to us that there have been other and stronger influences. We do not believe there would ever have been a dearth of young farmers if the old farmers had held their calling in higher esteem. The sons have been too much educated and encouraged in the belief that farming is a low calling, and that some sort of a disgrace attaches to its followers. We most sincerely trust that the Grange will succeed in eradicated this error, for until it is eradicated the young men of the country are not likely to have much enthusiasm for the calling of their fathers, and our farms will not very generally pass from father to son and from son to grandson.

Humorous.

Thanksgiving in Danbury.

It is just as necessary to have poultry for a Thanksgiving dinner as to have light.

"I saw some splendid chickens in front of Merrill's store to-day, and I guess I'll get one of them this afternoon for to-morrow."

"I am going to tend to that myself," said Mrs. Brigham, quickly.

"But I can get it just as well; I am going right by there."

"I don't want you to get it," she asserted. "When I eat chicken I want something I can put my teeth in," and a hard look came to her face.

He colored up at once.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Just what I say," she explained, setting her teeth together.

"Do you mean to say I don't know how to pick out a chicken?" he angrily demanded.

"I do."

"Well, I can just tell you, Mary Ann Brigham, that I know more about chickens in one minute than you could ever find out in a lifetime.

"And, furthermore, I am going to buy that chicken, if one is bought at all in this house," and he struck the table with his fist.

"And I tell you, John Joyce Brigham," she cried, "that you don't know any more how to pick out a good chicken than an unwearied mud turtle; and if you bring a chicken in this house it will go out again quicker'n it came in.

"Whose house is this, I want to know," he fiercely demanded.

She frankly replied at once:

"I suppose it belongs to a flat head idiot with a wart on his nose, but a woman who knows a spring chicken from a hump-back camel is running the establishment, and so long as she does he can't bring no patent leather hens here to be cooked."

"You'll see what I'll do," he yelled, and he pulled his coat on and jammed his cap on his head, with the fore-piece over his left ear.

"You bring a chicken here if you think best, Mister Brigham," she replied.

"You see if I don't," he growled, as he passed out and slammed the door behind him.

That evening there was a nice, fine chicken in the pantry, but he didn't bring it. Perhaps he forgot to get his.

A Juvenile Squabble.

Two boys who had not attended the Moody and Sankey meetings were visible in Sidney Place, yesterday, with fingers firmly locked in each other's hair, and the crowns of their heads pressed closely together like two young billy-goats.

First boy—"I've heard things about your father, he gets drunk and licks his wife."

Second boy—"Your mother takes in washin' and steals other folks' clothes-lines."

First boy—"Your father's had the small-pox, and been in jail."

Second boy—"Your mother borrows soap, and sugar, and flat-irons, and never gives 'em back."

First boy—"I don't believe you never had no mother, and if mine was such a father as your'n I'd drown him."

Second boy—"You're a willan, Johnny Parker, and so is all your family, and when you die, oh won't I go and dance on your grave!"

Then the cup of their wrath was full again, and they jerked each other around till the roots of their hair seemed to rise in remonstrance, and their little scalps stood up like nutmeg graters. —Brooklyn Argus.

Commercial.

LONDON MARKETS.

Table with columns for Grain, Poultry, and Produce. Lists various items like wheat, turkeys, eggs, and their prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Cordwood, Beef, Lamb, Mutton, Veal, Dressed Hogs, and Apples.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Buffalo, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 476 head, making the total supply for the week, 2,278 head.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, 1,400, making 3,400 for the week; market active and a shade better prices for all grades.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,000, making 10,000 for the week; market fairly active; Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.35, heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.50, Western dressed, \$8.70 to \$9.25.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND MONEY.

New York, Jan. 12.—Money opened at 6 to 7; closed easier at 4 to 5. Prime mercantile paper 6 1/2 to 8 Sterling quiet at \$4.84 to \$4.85.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 12.—Stocks dull. Sales—Montreal, 181 to 18 1/2; Merchants, 93 1/2 to 94; Exchange, 91 to 94; Jacques Cartier, 29 to 31; Royal Canadian, 93 1/2 to 93 1/2; Commerce, 117 1/2 to 118 1/2; Telegraph, 155 1/2 to 156.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat, demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 Chicago spring, 93 1/2c, Feb., 93 1/2c; March, \$1.00 May; No. 3 do. 81c; rejected 60c to 60 1/2c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull; 1-19c decline; 3 1/2c for middling uplands. Flour quiet; prices generally without decided change.

Mr. W. M. Miller, Brougham, Canada, within the past three months, has sold upwards of sixty Cotswolds, including a number from his last importation, to two or three Canadian buyers.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, in connection with Messrs. Beattie and Hope, will take place at Toronto on the 14th of June next.

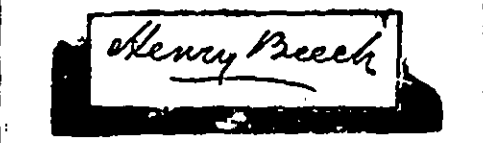
Among their recent sales to parties in Canada are the following:—To Amos Cutler, Lobo, one Berkshire sow by Lord Liverpool.

Obituary. Died very suddenly at his residence, in Innisfil, South Simcoe, on the 20th of December, Brother William McCullough, of Knock Grange, deeply lamented.

POULTRY MANURE.—Fifty fowls will make in the rooting house alone, 10 cwt. per annum of the best manure in the world.

GRANGE FESTIVAL.—On Tuesday evening a largely attended social meeting of the Grangers reading in the district of Hyde Park was held in the school room there.

To COOK TURNIPS.—Wash quite clean; do not peel or cut or soak. Boil them whole in their "jackets."



ENGRAVER ON WOOD, AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, 27 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

MOUNT CRESCENT STOCK FARM, HYDE PARK, ONT. D. MACKENZIE, PROPRIETOR. SHORTHORNS, LICESTERS, AND BERKSHIRES.

WILSON & TENNENT, VETERINARY SURGEONS. (Members of the Ontario Veterinary College)

OFFICE—New Arcade, between Dundas Street and Market Square, LONDON, ONTARIO.

A. & A. STEWART, Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn A. Stock of the celebrated Seraphina and other strains.

King of the Weeklies. THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS. 60th YEAR OF PUBLICATION. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Magnificent Portrait of the Queen to be Given Away.

SPLENDID PREMIUM. Every Subscriber who sends for the Weekly Free Press for 1870 will be presented with a magnificent Photo-Lithographic portrait of Queen Victoria.

PLUMMER & SON, MIDDLESEX WORKS, 416 & 449 Rindon St., London, Ont. The oldest and largest establishment in the Dominion, manufacturers of Wagons, Sleighs, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Poles.

From our increased facilities and improvements in machinery, we are able to sell at A Large Reduction on Usual Prices. Special Rates to Patrons for Cash and Large Orders.

JOSEPH O'HIGGINS & CO., Wholesale and Retail GROCERS, WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS, 146 Dundas Street, London. Opposite Market Lane. GRANGERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE RATES.

T. THOMPSON, LONDON, ONT., BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF LINCOLN SHEEP of the Best Strains in England.

FOR SALE, Choice Pure-bred White Leghorn Fowls. Pullets of May laid in Sept.—Laying now.

GALLERY OF ART, BENNETT & CHESTER, LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURERS also Patent Washable.

READ! READ! READ! J. MCKENZIE & BROS., 276 Nitchke's Block, Dundas St., is the Best Establish Place in Western Ontario for Sewing Machine Repairs.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES CLUB RATES TO ALL. A list of the leading papers in America, with Club Rates, sent free to any Granger who sends us his address at once.

ALFRED HEBBLETHWAITE, LONDON, ONTARIO, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SUFFOLK SWINE. Recent importations from Lord Fox, Talchester, England.

W. H. TROTT, BEXTER, ONTARIO, FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER. All work done with Neatness and Dispatch.

G. D. HOLMES, Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, ETC., 99 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

GOOD NEWS

A. CHISHOLM & CO.'S DUNDAS STREET, London, Ontario.

Visitors to London are specially invited to call. Great Bargains in all Departments. 14 Yards Good Black Silk, \$8.75.

CALL EARLY. OPPOSITE MARKET LANE STRIKING CLOCK.

THOMAS PEEL, MERCHANT TAILOR, Opposite Strong's Hotel, DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

WOOLLENS, FALL & WINTER WEAR. MAKE UP IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE. 25 Per Cent. Less Than Usual for Cash.

THOMAS STILES, ST. JOHNS, ONT., has on hand a choice selection of FALL TWEEDS & GENERAL DRY GOODS.

GRANGE TEA STORE. G. Marshall & Co. Tea Merchants. DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

TYTLER & ROSE, Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Wine Merchants. 137 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

J.C. KEARNS, DEALER, ST. JOHNS, ONTARIO.

HARDY & ROWNTREE, (Successors to A. McCormick.) DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC., Corner of Richmond & York Sts. LONDON, ONTARIO.

T. & J. THOMPSON, Importers of and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN & AMERICAN HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS. DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

MCDONALD, Corner Market Lane & Dundas St., Opp. Striking Clock. LONDON, ONTARIO.

GOOD SERVICEABLE Farmers' Boots & Shoes. GENERAL STOCK, Unequaled for Style and Quality.

CASH IS THE PRINCIPLE. D. REGAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES DUNN, SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER, Cor. King and Talbot Sts., LONDON, ONT.

S & A. McBRIDE, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Hardware, Stoves, Coal Oil, Lamps, Nails, Screws, Cutlery, Glass, Putty, &c., cheap for cash.

HATS TO BELTZ'S HATS AT BELTZ'S BELTZ'S

Inducements for Cash, AT BELTZ'S THE HATTER & FURRIER. HATS, FURS, TRUNKS, CAPS, ROHS, &c., &c. HATS THAT ARE HATS.

JOHN NITSCHKE, Dundas St., London, Ontario. Manufacturer of FINE TONED PIANOS.

A. & S. NORDHEIMERS' PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSES. Old Fellow's Block, 220 Dundas St., LONDON, ONTARIO.

Renowned Organs by Mason & Hamlin and Prince & Co. SHEET MUSIC. Musical Works and Instruction Books for the various Instruments, as well as a large stock of Musical Instruments of all descriptions always on hand.

MANVILLE & BROWN, AUCTIONEERS. REAL ESTATE AGENTS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Sales in the County promptly attended to.

HOOPER & THOMSON, MARBLE WORKS, Opposite Western Hotel, RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

FARMERS' INSURANCE. THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONTARIO. Capital, \$284,000.07.

The pioneer of cheap Farm Insurance in Canada. The first company that ever attempted successfully to place insurance on ordinary farm property at the rate of twenty-five cents for \$100 per annum.

FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS. How many of the honest tillers of the soil have suffered at the hands of "sharps," on account of not being educated in the customs and laws of the business world.

Jones' Commercial College. LOCATED AT London, Ontario. One of the Proprietors of this institution, (Mr. Jones) is the well known founder of the first College of the kind ever established in Canada.

J. D. O'NEIL, Veterinary Surgeon. Member of the Ontario Veterinary College. Office and Residence, 265 Talbot Street, LONDON, ONT.

W. H. PHILIPPS, ENGRAVER & C. RICHMOND ST. OPP. CITY HALL UP STAIRS. LONDON, ONTARIO.

PONTEY & TAYLOR, ST. JAMES' PARK NURSERIES, LONDON, ONT. Offer for Sale a Full Assortment of NURSERY STOCK. Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Small Fruits of every description. Grape Vines in large variety. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Etc.

M. KNOWLTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH AND CEDAR POSTS. FLOORING & SIDING DRESSED. An extensive stock on hand, the largest ever brought into the city.

SIMON LEMON, BREEDER OF Pure Bred Short Horn Cattle, Leicester & Southdown Sheep, IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

GEORGE JARVIS, BYRON, ONTARIO. Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs of winning strains. Makes a Specialty of all the LEADING VARIETIES OF SEED WHEAT & POTATOES.

L. G. JARVIS, Importer of all kinds of FINE BRED POULTRY. All the leading varieties, Colored and White Dorking, Part-Rizes, Cochins, (the best stock in the Dominion), W. O. H. Poland, Silver & G. S. Poland, W. F. Spanish, L. Erminas, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, all from winning strains.

W. L. BROWN, HYDE PARK, ONTARIO, DORKINGS AND LECHORNS. A Specialty. My Dorkings are THE LEADING STRAIN IN AMERICA.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY. JOHN ELLIOTT, MANUFACTURER OF MEADOW LARK & BALL BUCKEYE SINGLE AND COMBINED.

Reaping and Mowing MACHINES. DRILLS, HAY RAKES, PLOUGHS AND FODDER CUTTERS. Jobbing and Turning Done to Order. Liberal Reductions Made to Patrons For Large Orders and Cash. Cor. of Wellington & Bathurst Sts., London, Ontario.

GEORGE JACKSON, (Successor to George Gray.) FULLERTON ST., LONDON, ONT. Manufacturer of the

GRAY GANG PLOUGHS. Taken Prizes Wherever Exhibited. Western Fair, Stratford and other County Fairs. IRON AND WOODEN PLOUGHS of every description of their celebrated make. Farmers can rely on a first-class article at the lowest possible rates. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF REPAIRING DONE.

W. H. VERITY, EXETER, ONT. Manufacturer of BUCKEYE REAPERS. WEST JARVIS PLOUGH. GANG PLOWS of the celebrated Curry pattern, in Iron or wood. Wrought Iron Beam Hill Ploughs, Steel Mould-board and Landside, Oshawa Ploughs, No. 4. Three Sizes of Straw-cutters, Reaping done with neatness and dispatch. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PATRONS. Send for Price List.