

strengthened. Let the new members continue the good work till "harmony, good will, and vital brotherhood are secured to the tillers of the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific; then, and not till then, will the principles of the order be perpetual."

Published by order of
 RONT. McMORRIS, } Exec.-Com.
 JESSE TROLL, } Prov. Grange
 R. J. DOYLE, Master, Ont. Prov. Grange
 A. GIFFORD, Secretary, Prov. Grange.

STATE PIC-NIC AND EXHIBITION.

We are in receipt of circular from R. H. Thomas, Sec'y of Penn. State Grange, calling attention to "the tenth annual Inter-State Pic-nic and Exhibition," under the auspices of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware patrons, to be held in Williams' grove, Cumberland Co., Pa., on Monday Aug. 20th, and continue until Saturday Aug. 25th. Agricultural and scientific addresses by prominent farmers and statesmen, will be delivered.

An exhibition will also be held of agricultural and domestic goods, machinery, stock, &c. An interesting and instructive time will no doubt be had, and we advise all our patrons in Canada, who can make it convenient to attend, to do so, and at the same time suggest that some similar pic-nic and exhibition on a grand scale might be held in Canada, that would get our patrons together once a year in large numbers. Will any one move in the matter?

THE N. S. PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER AND GRANGE RECORD:—I have to-day borrowed from a brother in another part of the county, a copy of the proceedings of the 9th annual session of Dominion Grange, held February 16th to 19th, 1883. On examining its contents I find several references to a matter in which members in this county of Hants, with numerous other law-abiding patrons, are somewhat deeply interested. These matters are mentioned on pages 12 and 25 as a "grievance;" on page 16 as a "protest;" and on page 26 as an "impeachment;" but always in a way to show that the points at issue have been neither appreciated nor understood by the Dominion Grange and its officers. In making a statement of the case it may be necessary to use the first personal pronoun with unpleasant frequency, but for the sake of brevity and clearness this seems unavoidable, and for it pardon is craved at the outset.

The facts of the case are these:

The formation of Provincial Granges had been for some time under consideration, when at the sixth annual session of Dominion Grange, held Dec. 9th to 12th, '79, it was, after much discussion and deliberation, enacted that such bodies should be instituted; to be composed, not as in State Granges, of the master of each Subordinate, nor, as in Divisions, of representatives from each Subordinate; but of delegates from groups of Subordinates clustered into electoral districts. (See sections 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8, Art. 1, constitution of Provincial Granges, as then passed).

This "grouping" was to include all Subordinates, (See 2 and 6,) and, to ensure proportionate representation, (See 2 and 9,) as there were no local bodies in the several Provinces to perform this "grouping" operation, provision was made for preliminary or "organization" meetings (Sec. 2) for the purpose.

Authority was by Executive Committee of Dominion Grange, issued to

a Bro. in Ontario, and one in Nova Scotia, to call such organization meetings. Under this authority delegates were assembled at Truro on 31st Aug., '80, and the preliminary organization proceeded with, as reported in your issues of Sept. 16th and 22nd.

During my absence from the meeting it was resolved that Subordinates be grouped into electoral districts just as they then stood in Division Granges, making no provision for proportionate representation.

On my return to the hall, late in the afternoon of the second day, my attention was called to this, when I pointed out the fact that this did not meet the requirements of Secs. 3, 6 and 9, and could not be legally carried out, as all Subordinates were not included in the Division, and the number of Subordinates in each Division was not at all equal.

To facilitate the grouping into electoral districts, I had placed in the hands of each member present a small map showing the location of every Subordinate Grange. To save time it was then concluded to leave the matter in the hands of Executive Committee under provision of Sec. 6. This seeming to be a legitimate course was allowed to pass. Instead of issuing notice of bounds of districts, and naming returning officer for each, as was done in Ontario, (See CANADIAN FARMER of Aug. 24, '81) instructions were sent to each Division Grange to elect its delegates. As master of Hants Division Grange No. 46, I declined to proceed with such election, and was supported by the Grange.

During the summer of '81 a few elected by some of the Divisions met at Windsor, and by some stretch of the imagination, considering themselves legal constituents, and a quorum of N. S. Provincial Grange, elected themselves and others to office, and then hastened to their homes.

A subsequent meeting was held in Truro on Dec. 13th, when I attended as a visitor, to protest against any action being taken as a legal body, and to watch proceedings. Being requested to install the officers, I positively refused, stating that the body assembled was not in any sense a legal Provincial Grange. My advice was then asked as to what course I would recommend under the circumstances.

My reply was:

"Make this an agreeable, sociable, profitable gathering, or council of energetic Patrons of Husbandry for the promotion of the objects of the Order." "Attempt nothing in the way of legislation, but return home, take the legal steps, and have N. S. Provincial Grange meet on a legal basis, at the earliest suitable time."

I was asked: "What course will Hants Division Grange take?"

I answered: "Division Granges have nothing whatever to do with the matter. For myself, and for the Subordinate Granges in Hants Co., I engage that no factious or other opposition shall be raised to anything that has been done. You do not seem to have read the laws as we do. Do not ask us to violate them and our obligations. Let us all get right as quickly as possible."

This course we have followed, never resisting, objecting, protesting or appealing. We quietly awaited the existence of a properly constituted Provincial Grange, and claimed our rights as law-abiding Patrons. As required by the constitution, our quarterly reports and tax were tendered to the next superior legal body, which was, under the circumstances, the Dominion Grange. The Master of the Dominion Grange not

only refused to communicate to us the A. W., but to appoint County Deputies when requested to do so under Sec. 6, Art. 5, constitution of Division Grange. Consequently, we were for the year cut off from the Order, travelling members being prevented from visiting Sister Granges. This is the grievance. It is against this course taken by Bro. Gifford that we protest. It is he we impeach.

Now let us look at what appears in the proceedings of 9th session of Dominion Grange. The Executive Committee incorrectly reports that a protest against N. S. Provincial Grange has been submitted. We acknowledged the existence of no such body against which to protest. In the next clause it absurdly says, "we discovered that Hants Div. was not entitled to representation." The law knew no such thing as a Division Grange being entitled to representation. If it is meant that there was too small a number of working Subordinates in the county to entitle them alone to representation, then this fact of itself would invalidate the so-called Prov. Grange, as the law expressly provides that all Subordinates shall be included in some electoral district so as to ensure them representation.

As to the statement of the small number in working; let the reports handed in so soon as a legal Provincial Grange was found, establish its truth or falsity. Executive Committee then goes on to state that "no complaint or protest was made, &c.," the correctness of which may be judged by what has already been set forth, and by correspondence in the hands of Master and Secretary of Dominion Grange. In the next paragraph reference is made to a "return to the old system." Why, there never was any other system than that of representation from Subordinates direct to Provincial Grange. Representation from Divisions was an afterthought, originating in those bodies. The "substantial injustice" done was in cutting us off for our law-abiding spirit. Injustice done to Hants Division, forsooth. Members of other Divisions were only too ready to elect themselves delegates, ignoring the fact that this was the right of Subordinates alone. On page 25 we read that when an impeachment of Dominion Grange Master came under consideration, a member of executive committee moved that it be handed to a committee named by himself. And who does he name? A brother who was foremost in sustaining the illegal Provincial Grange, and himself, its delegate, to Dominion Grange; another member from N. S. jurisdiction, and a new member from Ontario county, who may or may not have been familiar with the legislation of the period. A carefully selected jury, surely. And what is its verdict? (See page 26) That "knowing all the circumstances, the cutting off by Bro. Gifford of the Granges in Hants county was wise and judicious," and "saved much trouble to the officers and members." It is observable that while all other reports are signed by the whole committee, this verdict bears only the signature of the chairman who might certainly, under the circumstances, have written it. Possibly it was as well to omit the names of the Nova Scotia jurymen.

In penning the above I have endeavored to restrain my boiling indignation, again and again craving harsh expressions. I do earnestly appeal to all justice-loving patrons everywhere to arise and see that we are removed from under the stigma and reproach that have been placed upon us. Is it a small matter that

the little remaining vitality in our Granges should have been crushed out? Is it a trifle that our efforts for the extension of the Order should have been stopped? When on 29th June last the decision reached me that I was not a member of a Subordinate or Division Grange in legal standing, and that I had no right to the A. W., I instantly turned to my distant home. In the mission field, 250 miles from home, I had arranged for several organizations, the first to be within 24 hours, but my work was ended. I could organize no more Granges, which might at any time be cut off for their refusal to violate the laws and obligations of the Order. Although during the year repeatedly solicited to organize in various places, I have persistently refused. If at some one's behest we must break the law or go, the more quickly we turn the weak remains of our Granges into Farmers' Clubs the better.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. CREED.

South Rawdon, N. S., June 2, '83.

LECTURER'S COMMUNICATION, NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.

JUNE, 1883.

Subject for Subordinate Granges for this month is No. 51.

Question 51.—What is Grange education and how obtainable?

Suggestions—Education means the training and improvement of our social, intellectual and moral natures. It matters not so much where these faculties are trained and developed for usefulness, whether in school, in college, at the fireside, on the farm, or in the Grange hall, it is education nevertheless.

It is not the most learned that is the most useful, for usefulness depends more upon a practical education than upon science only. Practical education is just such a one as is taught and learned in every working Grange. It is by members, old and young, male and female, reading, thinking and investigating the subjects to be brought before the Grange, until well understood, then participating in the exercises at the Grange meeting when the questions are considered. It is this exchange of thought and ideas, obtained through investigations that educates upon every subject so considered. It is by comparing past experience that we learn many valuable lessons relating to the affairs and success of farming.

And in like manner, we better educate ourselves to better understand our interest, and how to protect it, as well as the various questions of political economy and affairs of government, in which we are interested. Nowhere, except in the Grange, can the farmer and his family truly educate themselves to their best advantage.

Most respectfully and fraternally,

H. ESHAUGH,

Lecturer National Grange.

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The vegetable world is not supposed to be gifted with the power of speech, and yet every child in the land has probably heard of Jack and the beans talk.