

# THE GRANGERS.

Meeting of Division No. 21.

THE DOMINION MASTER'S FINE ADDRESS—  
MR. S. JOHNSTON TALKS ABOUT SHEEP  
—MR. A. EDGAR ON THE HOG QUESTION  
—A GOOD MEETING.

The March meeting of Division Grange No. 21, was held in Gorrie on Tuesday of last week. A large number of farmers were present from different parts of the township. This Division had three representatives at the Dominion Grange meeting recently held in Toronto, Messrs. Hopinstall, Jar. Fallis, and E. Cooper, all of whom were enthusiastic over the late meeting, and who brought out many pleasing and profitable reminiscences of that great Grange gathering.

The question for discussion at this meeting was: "The best breeds of sheep and hogs." Samuel Johnston opened the discussion regarding sheep, and took up the practical question—what money is in them, bringing out many good points. He was followed by Mr. A. Edgar, who spoke mainly on the values of hogs, viewing the most profitable breeds, of both sheep and hogs, and strongly accenting the care and feed necessary, no matter what the breed.

It was decided to hold the June meeting in Maitland Grange No. 20, Minto, on June 20th, when the reports of the Dominion Grange committees on Agriculture, Legislation and Good of the Order will be discussed.

The address of Dominion Grange Master, read at the recent Toronto meeting was taken up. It is an able and interesting document, and at the request of the meeting, the GAZETTE herewith gives it in full.

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Four years have elapsed since we met in this city. Once we met in the "Royal City," Guelph, and three times in the "Forest City" London. Those meetings were both pleasant and profitable. And now I have the pleasure of welcoming you to this eighteenth annual session of the Dominion Grange, in this model city Toronto. I know I shall have your cordial support, and I extend to you fraternal greeting.

We have had a bountiful harvest. Fruits and vegetables, as well as grass and grain, have yielded ample supplies for all demands at home, and a fair surplus for foreign markets.

Our live stock of every description has not suffered from any fatal disease whether in our own country or when exposed to the excentricities of foreign trade.

The cheese industry has brought large sums of money into our different localities, having been sold at good figures; and by judicious management will continue to command the first markets of the world at the best prices.

The scourges which have visited other countries, endangering and destroying human lives, have not visited us, or have touched us lightly. And while we thankfully acknowledge the Hand unseen protecting us, we also recognize the necessity of due care of our persons and homes, pure air, and pure water everywhere, and food and clothing adapted to our country and climate.

We should practice industry and frugality, not so much to grow wealthy, as to be healthy; and to enjoy life, rather than making it subservient to obtaining riches.

The fight between labor and capital seems to increase rather than diminish, and while we hold that all have an equal right to form associations for mutual profit, we cannot ignore the fact that increase of wages in the various departments of manufacture will naturally raise the price of goods and implements when employers and employees are both connected with combines, and it is evident it means higher prices to us; hence we enquire where does the farmers' chance come in? We must organize so as to meet the combinations formed against us. And here allow me to humbly ask the farmers of this Dominion to join the Grange, and test its worth as an organized body. By it, in mutual effort, in a common interest, we can hold ourselves where the God of Nature put us, in the first place in the world. The supplies must come from the farmer; the world can't live without you. And you have the nine points of law regarding the world's bread—possession. Then organize and keep possession until equal rates are offered.

We rejoice when wealthy manufacturers and business men contribute of their wealth for the benefit of society in sustaining educational and other useful institutions, and use their means for charitable purposes. But if their wealth is gained by high rates on our purchases, have not we a right to a higher price for our produce, so that we too can have a hand in that class of well doing, and have a say where our earnings shall be expended.

We highly regard the advantage of our educational system to the boys and girls in their A.B.C's, to the young men and maidens who are aiming at graduation, to the grey-haired

men and matrons who have graduated and while laboring are still learning; covering, as it does, nearly if not entirely every branch of labor and enterprise, not the least among which are the farmers' colleges and experimental farms, and travelling dairies. I also want to remind you that the schools near our homes, beyond the doors of which for education the most of us have never passed, should have full and liberal support, and a fair and full share of government aid. I want to say to-day, guard well this seed-bed of knowledge, our local public schools, and see to it that our government does not endow higher schools at the expense of these.

Regarding the government of this Dominion, this Grange has already expressed its deliberate opinion that we are over-much governed, and would welcome any feasible scheme that would reduce the ruling power to a safe minimum. Party government has not proved to be safe against fraud and political corruption, even in this Dominion with all our boasted enlightenment, and I am not sure but some other method beside drawing tight party lines will have to be adopted before the office seeks the man and succeeds in finding the right one. It seems to me that the governing body should inquire, not so much what is the opinion of the country as what it ought to be; not drift but lift; not drive but live.

The government in power cannot afford to ignore the thought of the opposition, and the government prospective cannot afford to ignore what is good and right in the government present. It stands us in hand, as farmers, to stand by both men and measures rather than "Gait" or "Tory" whatever those names may for the time being happen to mean. Principle should govern us and not the old party in connection with which it so happened that we were born, although bound to it by many a tie, made strong by the hard struggles of the past. Let those who assume to be rulers know that they must win their honors, as farmers via their homes, by honest hard work. If a short cut is taken by any man, in any party or any government, a short cut of fraud and deception, either to obtain power or to hold it, let it be distinctly understood that that thing can't be repeated.

Whatever may be the increase in the population of this Dominion or the increase of its wealth or power in the future in regard to which necessary changes must for expediency be made, keep an eye on the "old Land." Make such changes a mutual advantage, and never remove the "old land-mark" of British Connection. Independence is not to be thought of, unless the British Lion, with his eyes undimmed by age, and his natural forces unabated, is free to rise in our favor and assert with us our rights. Not that we should be less independent, or rely less on our own muscle, that would dishonor our fathers for the blood of the heroes of the past in all the countries and all the nationalities from whence we spring, flow in our veins. But we should feel that we are part of the greatest Nation on earth, and we cannot afford to have it otherwise; do I not voice the feelings of the Granges of which you are the honored representatives when I say this? The talk about Annexation with the United States is mere clap-trap, disgusting to every true Dominion Granger and Loyal Canadian. We should foster a manly spirit of Canadian Nationality in connection with British unity. And if our neighbors to the south of us prove friendly, neighbor with them.

As to the work of this session, I would suggest, that all subjects to be referred to committees be introduced as soon as possible, so that they may be fully and freely discussed. We cannot allow the findings of this session to go before the public without full and deliberate consideration. If there is anything to lay before the government either here or in Ottawa, let it be clearly formulated expressing emphatically the conviction we feel. I hope that all will participate in the discussions. Let all feel perfectly at home. Do not allow anything to pass, of which you do not approve, without voicing your objections. Give a word of approval so as to accent what you commend. Introduce whatever you think is desirable. Lengthly addresses are not in order here, yet there is ample time to say in a concise way all that is needed to make the session agreeable and useful, and to enable the various committees to summarize the opinions here entertained. Leave as little as possible in your reports for the session to change, or the Executive Committee to expunge or re-arrange.

Having made these observations I invite your attention to the work before us in this eighteenth annual session of the Dominion Grange. And may the Master above bless and direct our labors.

PETER HOPINSTALL,  
Master.

Toronto, Feb. 28th, 1893.

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## AMERICA'S POPULAR HOMES MONTHLY, "WOMAN'S WORK," FREE.

We desire the correct address of every intelligent housewife. We would like to arrange with one person in each town to compile a list of such names for us. For this service we will give a year's subscription to WOMAN'S WORK for each thousand inhabitants, according to last census. If your town has a population of 2,000, a list of names for it will entitle you to receive WOMAN'S WORK for two years, or will entitle yourself and some friend to receive it one year each. If your town has 5,000 inhabitants you will be entitled to receive WOMAN'S WORK for five years, or yourself and four friends to receive it for one year each. Never a better chance to make presents. We have special blanks prepared for this work, and these must be used in every case. They will be sent, with two sample copies of WOMAN'S WORK, on receipt of ten cents in stamps. We can arrange with only one person in each town or city, and first applicants will always have preference.

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## Mortgage Sale

Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory.

UNDER and by virtue of powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage from L. C. Dicks to Benjamin S. Cook, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by public auction at Fordwich, on the premises hereinafter described, by W. H. Newton, auctioneer, on

Tuesday, the 28th day of March, '93

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable lands and property, viz: Lots numbers seven and eight on the south side of Victoria street, and lots numbers seven and eight on the north side of Albert street, in the said village of Fordwich, containing two acres of land, more or less, save and except a certain portion sold to one Adam Hutchinson.

Upon the premises is erected a three-story frame saw and planing mill and sash and door factory, with one story brick engine and boiler house annexed.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place, in connection with the said factory, by virtue of the said mortgage and of certain lien or conditional sale agreements made between the said Levi C. Dicks and Cowan & Co. and assigns to the said Benjamin S. Cook, all the machinery, shafting, belting and tools in connection with the said mill, including among other things an engine, boiler, gig-saw, hand-saw, moulder, shaper, mortise machine, blind machine and panel door raiser and all the other accessories of such a mill.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent on the day of sale and the balance in one month thereafter without interest. Arrangements may be made with the vendor to leave a portion of the purchase money upon mortgage upon the premises. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to B. S. COOK, Fordwich.

MEYER & DICKINSON, Wingham,  
Vendor's Solicitors.  
March 6th, 1893.

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A large stock of them will be here about April 1st, at all prices.

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Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike kept constantly on hand, and anything you want in the shape of Seed Wheat, Oats, or anything in the seed line that we do not keep on hand we will readily procure for you, thereby saving you the freight, postage, etc.

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# Fred Donaghy

Regent House, Fordwich,

Is Showing a Grand Stock of

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And in Order to Catch the Crowd,

Prices have been Marked down to cost, for the next Thirty days.

A Specially Fine Line of Glassware in stock.

Dry Goods in every style, the Choicest Lines and the Lowest prices.

Boot and Shoes to suit this season. Full Lines of Rubber goods.

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I have decided to give thirty bargain days of my whole stock of

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