

Things You Should Know About the Grange

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Preamble.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

General Objects.

1. Untied by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint, and more in warp and woof. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

Business Relations.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle men, not that

we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our Declaration of Principles of action, that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

We shall, therefore, advocate for every state the increase in every practical way, of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but we oppose tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened citizenship worthy of the nineteenth century.

We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, legitimate profits.

Education.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

The Grange Not Partisan.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—national, state or subordinate—is not a

political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss partisan or sectarian questions nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach under all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Patron, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence and to advocate to the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of the American Republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is and of a right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North no South no East no West.

It is reserved by every Patron as the right of a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

Outside Co-operation.

6. Our being peculiarly a farmers' institution we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Mary are excluded by the nature of our organization not because they are professional men or artisans or laborers but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compro-

mises, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

Conclusion.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order.

Imporing the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

SOME THINGS MULTNOMAH COUNTY GRANGERS HAVE DONE FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

In many parts of the state an erroneous impression prevails in regard to the accomplishments of Multnomah County patrons. It is the intention of this article to set forth some of the things the granges of the county have done, and let these facts speak for themselves, for "by their works ye shall know them."

Evening Star Grange, No. 27, was organized in September, 1873, and therefore has had an existence of 33 years, and, according to Mrs. Plympton, who is a charter member, it has never missed a meeting during this time, a record of which but few granges can boast, and which speaks volumes for the loyalty of its membership. It has held 297 regular meetings, and no doubt something of good has been accomplished at each meeting. It has always led in the matter of holding farmers' institutes and range fairs, all of which have been of much benefit to the community.

The degree team organized and drilled in this grange showed the possibilities of the ritualistic work of the order as it had never before been demonstrated. Much credit for this work was due to the efforts of the master, J. J. Johnson.

The Gresham and the Rockwood Granges proved their loyalty to the order in the splendid manner in which they put on the fifth degree work at the National Grange in Portland. The members of the order who took part in this work were put to considerable personal expense in purchasing suitable clothing for the occasion. It is said that their total expenditure this year exceeded \$1500. By their loyalty, they upheld the credit of the Oregon and Washington State Granges before their Eastern visitors.

The Pomona Grange of Multnomah County is one of the most active in the state. While it is a conservative body, it does not fear to decide quickly when it is shown that any measure is just and right. It also desires its work to be practical and as far-reaching as possible.

The fight begun in the Russellville Grange, No. 353, August 19, 1905, against the proposed ordinance to license farmers at the rate of \$15 per quarter or 25 cents a day, for selling, delivering or offering for sale any of the products of the farm, illustrates what may be done by united effort. The Russellville committee got right down to work by securing publication of resolutions in the Portland dailies and the circulation of a petition of protest among the business men of Portland, which was numerously signed. On August 26, the Evening Star Grange entered the lists, beginning by putting the president of the market company which was at the bottom of the business, who had the temerity to wander into the grange hall, in the sweat box. Those present will not soon forget the roast he got and deserved Brothers Johnson, Elliot and another brother whose name we have forgotten, were appointed to cooperate with the Russellville committee. On August 29, Brothers J. J. Johnson, Elliot and F. M. Gill, the latter representing the Russellville committee, appeared before the license committee of the city council. Brother Johnson made the address to the committee in the plain, straight-to-the-point English for which he is noted. The committee, by unanimous vote, tabled the ordinance. The Grange had won the victory, and it was no small victory, for it meant a saving of more than \$25,000 a year to the farmers living about Portland. Farmers, remember that on every load of produce you haul to Portland you are being saved 25 cents, because the Grange took up the cudgel in your behalf. It is the sentinel that guards your welfare. Support it.

The Grange is building up rapidly in Multnomah County. It has taken the tide at the flood and it is leading on to fortune. While we have called attention to a few of the things done, many more might be mentioned. With a past record of good work, a desire to do more and better work in the future, with nearly 100 members, Multnomah granges will soon have a record the praises of which will be sounded to the uttermost confines of the state.

F. M. GILL.

Butter in London.

The London Times asserts that genuine dairy butter is a thing past praying for. Four-fifths of the population of London, the Times asserts, have never seen it in their lives. Those who know what it is have great difficulty in procuring it and cannot obtain it in many cases at any price. What is called genuine butter in London, the Times says, is blended and reworked butter.

Bayonets.

Bayonets are now altogether machine made, a very simple as well as clever contrivance stamping the steel into proper shape.

Growing Rape for Hog Pasture.

The great value of the rape crop to the hog producer lies in its power to furnish an abundance of succulent food in the way of green pasture in a relatively short length of time. Its chief advantage is its use as a catch crop, to be sown along with, or immediately following the removal of the crops grown upon the farm. The useful, as well as the advantageous way rape may be economically grown for hog pasture upon the average farm are practically unrestricted. The mere fact that rape is a forage plant well adapted to most kinds of soil rich in available plant food, and that it can be sown at any time during the growing season and develop sufficiently for pasturing, makes it pre-eminently a most valuable forage crop for the farmer. It is safe to say that very few farmers fully appreciate the range of usefulness of the rape crop and its ability to serve its purpose. I have grown rape for hog pasture, both as a catch and forage crop for more than twelve years, and consider it indispensable in the economical raising of hogs. While I have grown rape to a large extent as a forage crop I consider its principal value to the farmer lies in its usefulness as a catch crop. Clover possesses great feeding value as a forage crop, but rape stands first as a crop to follow the removal of other farm crops for pasturing purposes.

It matures very rapidly and is ready for pasturing in six to seven weeks under favorable conditions and furnishes enough food to produce upwards of 500 pounds per acre.

One of the principal places where rape can be advantageously grown as a catch crop, is immediately following the removal of oats. When it is not desirable to re-seed the oat ground with wheat it can be refitted with a disk harrow without plowing, and seeded to rape. The rape will make quick growth, and in many instances I have secured an 8 inch growth in seven weeks from the time of sowing. This amount of forage over a field of several acres furnishes an enormous supply of palatable pasture for hog feed. Rape can be sown to a great advantage in for pasturing purposes in the corn field. When sown early in the corn it comes on very rapidly after the crop is removed and furnishes a large amount of fall feed. The most satisfactory results from sowing rape in corn come when the crop is removed immediately at harvesting and put into the silo. The tramping during the corn harvest will not materially injure the growth of the rape. The field is then clear for turning in to without hindrance. Sowing rape as soon as the rye crop is removed is a practice I follow with splendid results. The rye ground is re-fitted the same as in the case of the oats, and is immediately re-seeded. As the rye is generally removed from one to two weeks previous to the oats, the rape has that advanced growth which is a great value, inasmuch as the growing season is rapidly declining. When rape is grown for hog pasture as a catch crop, it should be sown broadcast. The land should be well fitted. The stubble which remains upon the surface after preparation will not materially interfere. The seeding can best be accomplished with the grass seeder, putting on at the rate of three to four pounds per acre.—Geo. Reynolds, in Practical Farmer.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

The morning Oregonian, under date of October 15, editorially says: "No man of intelligence and a willingness to learn can mingle with other men engaged in the same line of work without gathering some ideas that will be of use to him in his own activities. Even the most successful of men fall short of perfection. They learn by their own experience, and, if they are wise, by the experience of others."

"It is needless for farmers or horticulturists to go several hundred miles to learn something new and useful concerning the branch of agriculture in which they are particularly interested. Frequent visits among the farmers of any community will not only cultivate a better neighborhood feeling but will enable all to improve themselves in their methods of cultivating, gathering and marketing crops. If a neighbor has raised a particularly large crop or one of unusually good quality, it is worth while to find out how he did it and there is no better way than to pay him a friendly call. This would be a farmers' congress on a small scale, but one unsurpassed in value as compared with the cost of attendance. It should be possible to bring the farmers into closer relations which will encourage them to work together for their common welfare."

The Grange offers you these opportunities.

A Journey.

Oh, loud is the laughter and gleeful the song,
And dancing and hitting the stepping along,
And the halting of friends soundeth glad in the throng,
When we are anew to the road.

And sweet are the wee baby lips to our own,
And rare are the blossoms of life fully blown,
And love—how it deepens in every loved tone,
When we are midway of the road.

And rest—oh, the peace of the nearness of rest
When the hurly and burly of life and its zest
Are over and when the sun glows in the west
And we reach the end of the road!

Oh, well to have lived in this fleshly abode,
To have laughed and have loved and have borne well the load,
To have drifted along with the stream as it flows,
To the rest at the end of the road!

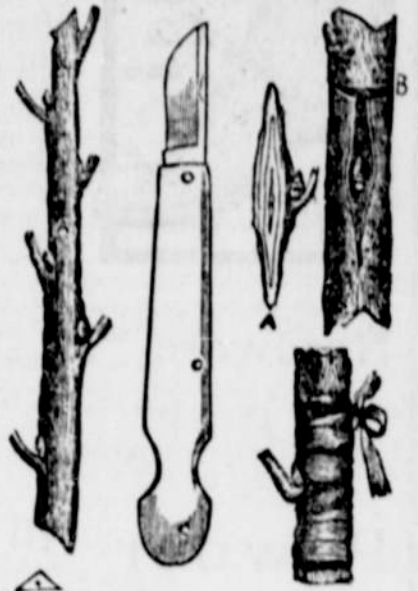
—Houston Post.

FARM GARDEN

THE ART OF BUDDING.

May Be Successfully Done at End of Growing Season.

Budding consists in taking a bud from one tree and inserting it under the bark of another tree, says American Cultivator. It is used to take the place of grafting and is practiced in a commercial way in propagating peaches, plums, cherries, roses and certain varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs. It is essential that the bud and stock unite freely. To have this occur the cells of the cambium layer of the stock must be in a state of active division, indicated by the ready separation of the bark from the wood.



HOW BUDDING IS DONE.

The union of the two, the bud and the stock, takes place at the edges of the bark of the inserted bud. For this reason the bud should be inserted as soon as it is cut from the twig so as to avoid drying out. In climates having severe winters budding is most satisfactory when performed near the end of the growing season. The buds should be plump and mature when taken from shoots of the current year's growth. The "bud stocks" should be cut the day the buds are to be inserted, trimmed and wrapped at once in a damp cloth to prevent drying out. Trimming consists in cutting off the leaves, saving a bit of the stem to use as a handle in inserting. In cutting the buds use sharp knife; insert blade of knife one-fourth inch below bud, cut upward just behind bud, removing but little of wood, coming out about one-fourth of an inch above bud (see Fig. A).

To insert bud make T shaped incision in stock about two inches above ground (see Fig. B). With the spatula of budding knife loosen the lips of bark in angle of the T cut and slip in the bud (see Fig. B). The bud must be held firmly in place by a bandage wound above and below, being careful to leave the eye of the bud uncovered. Ruffia fiber (wax, lard, candle wax or waxed cloth may be used for tying). Ruffia is usually employed. If the bud "takes" remove the bandage in about ten days by cutting loose on back side of stock to prevent the hindering of growth of bud. In three or four weeks cut off the stock just above bud to stimulate the growth of new bud.

Peaches are budded the same year that the pits are planted. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to hold a bud they are ready for budding.

After budding examine the stock frequently and remove any suckers that may start at base of seedling.

Winter Wheat.

A remarkably good yield of winter wheat has been secured by growers representing a very large area of the winter wheat belt. It is also reported that the grain is of exceptionally high quality. This gratifying result will add to the substantial prosperity that prevails throughout the country. Winter wheat as a money crop has begun to interest farmers who hitherto have not grown it to any appreciable extent. A number of Illinois corn belt farmers, for example, are planning to seed much of their land to wheat this autumn. Wheat fits into rotations and is a dependable crop. It can be grown at an attractive profit as a rule, and owing to the perfection of machinery having to do with its production the crop simplifies the farm labor problem to some extent. There probably will be more land sown to wheat this year than for many seasons. Where it is a reliable crop it is a money maker. But it is bad farming to grow wheat in succession on the same land. It should be followed by other crops, especially legumes, and phosphorus usually should be applied to soil used for grain growing.—Breeder's Gazette.

Old Pastures Reclaimed.

Some years ago a neighboring farmer undertook the renovation of a portion of his pasture that was overrun with worthless growth. It was on the southern slope of a hill and naturally a good soil. The place was fenced and for two years devoted to crops. No manure was used, only commercial fertilizers. This land was not run out, but simply the grasses had given place to weeds, brakes and other wild growth. It had never been plowed, and the thorough treatment given resulted in a good catch of grass and was afterward a fine piece of pasture. This was a case where a moderate amount of labor and cost transformed an unproductive field into one of much value.

AUCTION SALE

Having sold our farm we will sell at Public Sale on

Saturday, Nov. 10, 1906

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

At the **OSBURN BROS. FARM,**
One Mile West of Fairview, Multnomah County,
Oregon, on O. R. & N. R'y,

The Following Property:

10 Good Milch Cows,	2 Buggies,
2 Two-year old Heifers,	2 Plows,
3 Spring Calves,	1 Set Good Heavy Harness,
1 Thoroughbred Jersey Bull,	1 Set Good Buggy Harness,
3 Good Horses,	1 New Weeder,
About 40 Tons of Hay,	1 Good Mower,
1 Good Heavy Wagon,	1 Rake,
1 Spring Wagon,	

Also Household Furniture and other things too Numerous to Mention

TERMS OF SALE: All under \$50, cash; All over \$50, 60 days on approved note.

Everything must go.

S. P. & W. H. OSBURN.