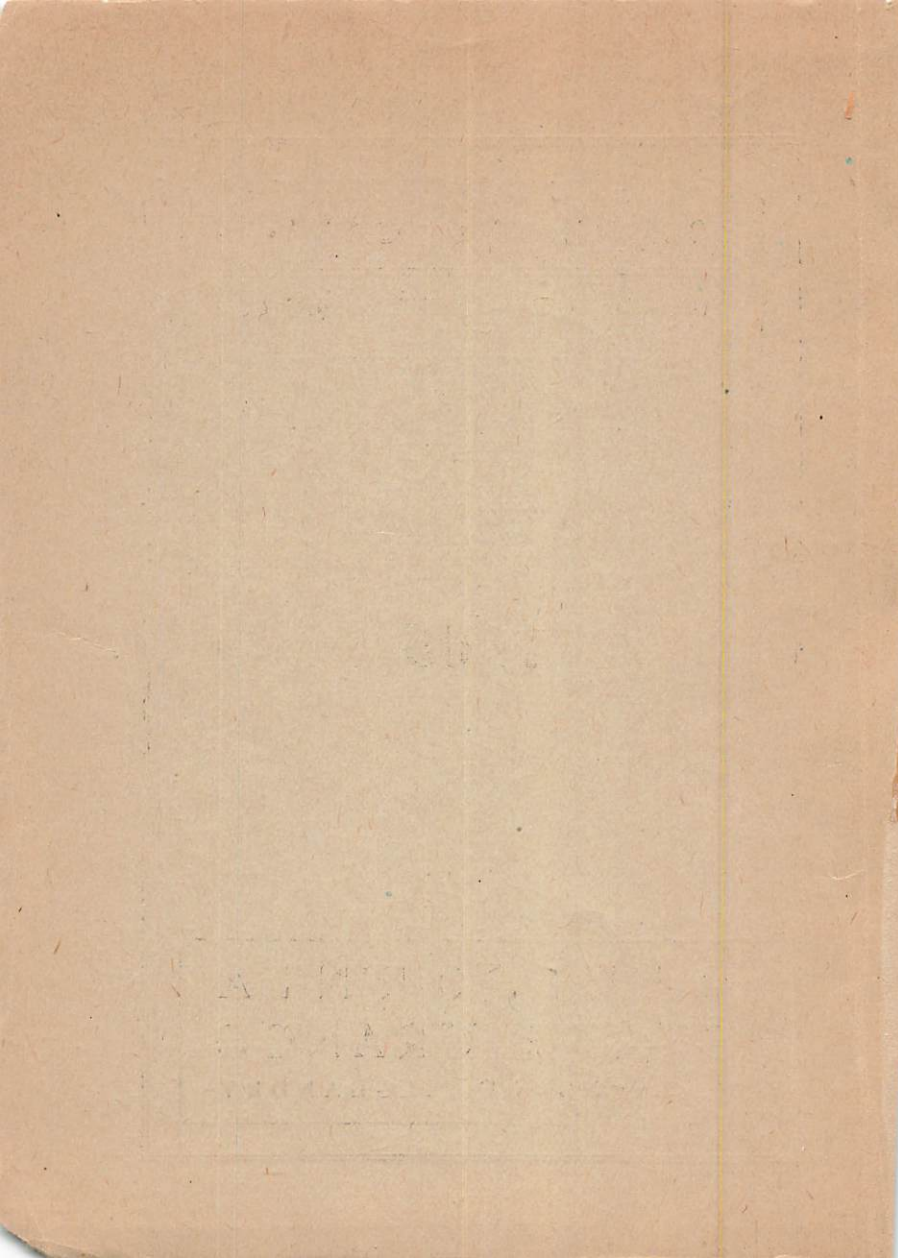


JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

1905

**CALIFORNIA
STATE GRANGE
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY**



JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

STATE GRANGE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

HELD IN NAPA OPERA HOUSE, NAPA,

October 3d to 6th, 1905.

ORGANIZED JULY 15, 1873.

NEXT SESSION TO BE HELD IN SANTA ROSA FIRST
TUESDAY IN OCTOBER, 1906.

HEALDSBURG TRIBUNE
1905



**Officers of the California State Grange
For 1905 and 1906.**

MASTER	W. V. GRIFFITH
	Geyserville, Sonoma County.
OVERSEER.....	S. W. PILCHER
	Folsom, Sacramento County.
LECTURER	J. W. WEBB
	Modesto, Stanislaus County.
STEWARD	E. C. SHOEMAKER
	Visalia, Tulare County.
ASSISTANT STEWARD.....	N. H. ROOT
	Stockton, San Joaquin County.
CHAPLAIN.....	MRS. CAROLINE F. EMERY
	Oakland, Alameda County.
TREASURER.....	DANIEL FLINT
	Sacramento, Sacramento County.
SECRETARY.....	MISS EMILY L. BURNHAM
	Healdsburg, Sonoma County.
GATE KEEPER.....	S. S. GLADNEY
	Roseville, Placer County.
POMONA.....	MRS. LOTTIE V. MITCHELL
	Campbell, Santa Clara County.
FLORA.....	MISS LAURA S. ROOT
	Stockton, San Joaquin County.
CERES.....	MRS. ELIZA J. FARRELL
	Mountain View, Santa Clara County.
LADY ASS'T STEWARD....	MISS CARRIE D. HANSEN
	Mills Station, Sacramento County.
ORGANIST.....	MRS. BESSIE MCKNIGHT
	Napa, Napa County.

Executive Committee.

THOS. JACOB.....	Visalia, Tulare County
G. N. WHITAKER.....	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County
MICHAEL FARRELL..	Mountain View, Santa Clara County



THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA STATE GRANGE

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

FORENOON.

The thirty-third annual session of the California State Grange was opened in ample form in the fifth degree at 11:00 a. m. in the Opera House, Napa, Cal., Worthy Master H. C. Raap presiding.

The Assistant Steward and Lady Assistant Steward were assisted in collecting the word by Sister O. E. Borette. Sister Hugh Leigh acted as Worthy Ceres, all the officers being in their places.

Brother and Sister R. A. La Fayette of Gold Hill received the obligation of the fifth degree

Following the opening song, twenty-one Granges answered roll call.

Worthy Past Master Flint was then conducted to the chair and spoke upon the social and educational advantages of the Grange to its members.

The Worthy Master announced that, in order to save time, the Worthy Steward and Assistant Steward would collect the word before the opening of the session.

He then announced the following committees:

On Credentials—Brothers P. Hansen, J. E. Metzger, H. Leigh, Sisters H. F. Tuck and L. S. W. Brasch.

On Order of Business—Brothers W. V. Griffith, S. S. Gladney, N. H. Root, Sisters W. V. Griffith and Emily L. Burnham.

After several announcements, recess was declared until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The session was called to order promptly at 2:00 p. m.

Following the opening song the Committee on Credentials made a partial report, which was adopted.

The following report of the Committee on Order of Business was adopted:

We, your Committee on Order of Business, beg leave to submit the following report:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

1. Roll Call of Officers.
2. Calling Roll of Subordinate Granges.
3. Presentation of Credentials.
4. Report of Committee on Order of Business.
5. Report of Officers of State Grange.
6. Calling Roll of Subordinate Granges for the introduction of new business and reports for reference without debate. Motions and Resolutions.
7. Reception by Citizens of Napa City and Napa Grange—
8 p. m.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

1. Reading and Approval of Minutes of Previous Day.
 2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
 3. Consideration of Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges.
 4. Unfinished Business.
 5. New Business.
 6. Motions and Resolutions.
 7. Reports of Committees.
 8. Good of the Order under the direction of Worthy Lecturer H. F. Tuck.
- 7:30 p. m.—Report of Memorial Committee.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

1. Reading and Approval of Minutes of Previous Day.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Motions and Resolutions to be submitted without debate.
4. Election of Officers.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. 8 p. m. Conferring the Fifth and Sixth Degrees, to be followed by Feast of Pomona.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

1. Reading and Approval of Minutes of Previous Day.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Report of Committees.
4. Unfinished Business.
5. New Business and Installation of Officers.

Should any of the foregoing orders of business not be completed on the first, second or third day of the session, it shall begin on the succeeding day, where it left off on the former, except that the reading of the minutes and the report of the Committee on Credentials be the first in order each day.

Your Committee on Order of Business beg leave to further report as follows:

All resolutions shall be in writing and in duplicate and shall be referred without debate.

The hour of meeting shall be 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. The approval of the minutes of the last day to be left to the Executive Committee.

W. V. GRIFFITH.
S. S. GLADNEY.
N. H. ROOT.
ELTA R. GRIFFITH.
EMILY L. BURNHAM.

Worthy Past Master Daniel Flint then took the chair, while Worthy Master Raap read the following well-prepared report, which was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

MASTER'S REPORT.

Officers and Members of the California State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry:

Again in session, "The Thirty-Third of our Order in this State," we must review the work of the past year and devise ways and means for prosecuting the work in future. We must bear in mind that only by united efforts can we hope to bring to a successful conclusion that work in which we are engaged, for although broader than the work of any of the many Fraternal Orders in existence, it seems least to be understood, even by our own membership. In accordance with our Declaration of Purposes, we must work for the good of our Order, our country and mankind. We should keep a copy of the Declaration of Purposes with us at all times ; it is as essential as a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws. The Constitution and

By-Laws give to us laws under which we work, and abiding by the teachings of the Declaration of Purposes would almost make it unnecessary to refer to the said Constitution. To be successful, we must bend every effort to build up a spirit such as is called for in the Declaration, for by so doing we receive strength ourselves and also gain the respect of all outside of our fold. Never in the history of the United States has the farming community received the attention that is being directed toward it now. In the language of the Worthy Master of the National Grange, "It is the purpose of this great fraternity to increase happiness in the 5,800,000 farm homes, and make agriculture more prosperous in all parts of our glorious country. It has still higher and grander objects, among which are, to elevate the standard of intelligence among the farming population and to inspire in them more exalted ideas of citizenship."

We should attend the meetings of our subordinate Granges with a cheerful face. Our troubles must be left at home. There is an old saying, "Tell your troubles to the policeman," which means far more than we think at times, giving us to understand that all are willing to share the happiness and cheer of those who are happy or show their happiness, while few care to share our troubles. 'Cheerfulness is one of the great miracle workers of the world. It re-enforces the whole man, doubles and trebles his power and gives new meaning to his life. No man is a failure until he has lost his cheerfulness, his optimistic outlook. The man who carries a smiling face and keeps cheerful in the midst of discouragements, when things go wrong, when the way is dark and doubtful, is sure to win. We should keep the above in mind in Grange work, as well as in our daily life. In advocating the work of the Order show the cheerful side, show what can be gained by a membership, and not what might be the outcome through not becoming a member. We must all look forward and work truly and disinterestedly "in a personal way" for the good of the majority.

GRANGE INFLUENCE.

In many States the Grange influence is very material. In New York, for instance, it is felt to a marked degree, and mainly because the active working membership subserve their own opinions to those of the Grange and Grange majorities and are proud of the privilege to do so.

We in this State must do the same if we wish to meet with success in the measures we advocate. We cannot at our State

Grange meetings pass resolutions and then return to our subordinate Granges and pass others directly opposite, for we will certainly lose whatever confidence the outside public may have in us.

We can, if we will but make the request, get almost any measure of benefit to the producers of our State, either from national, State or municipal lawmakers; therefore, it behooves us to bend every effort to enlarge our influence and gain the confidence of all lines of peoples, both those who control capital, and the laborer.

We believe that all differences of opinion and quarrels should be settled by arbitration. Let us then show to the world that the producer is proud of his vocation in life, is making a success of it, and, eventually men will be chosen from our ranks to arbitrate the differences which are continually coming up between Labor and Capital. The producer is closer to both labor and capital than any other vocation on earth—laboring himself by the sweat of his brow, and also by no means a small employer of labor. But, first, we must try to be consistent, for only by so doing can we gain the confidence we seek and extend our influence beyond the confines of our Order.

EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

DEPUTIES.

During the past year Deputies John S. Dore, J. Webb and D. M. Winans have done good work. Still, when we look over the field and find so many places where Granges might be organized, we feel at times as if more work must be done. Good deputies must be sent into the field, and we should see that they are supplied with everything necessary to place the work of the Order before the people as it should be.

We need one good worker in the field who can be sent at all times wherever the work calls. Having Deputies in different parts of the State, and reports not coming from them at regular intervals, the Worthy Master is often at a loss to know what will be the result of the efforts being extended. But this Chief Deputy must be a man ready and able to do the work, and I herewith recommend that Article V of the By-Laws of the California State Grange be amended by striking out the word "two" after the word "Granges" and substituting the word "three," thereby making the District Lecturer's pay three dollars per day and traveling expenses while employed. I feel, after two years in the chair of Master, that the above

recommendation is of vital interest to us in California. We wish to make our organization a strong one, and it can only be done by having the best men in the field.

During the past year much of the best Grange work has been done at the Farmers' Institute meetings, and our thanks are due to Brother Fowler and others connected with the Institute work for the good seed sown on fertile ground.

The following advice to Deputies from the National Grange office is good. 1. Never attempt the reorganization of a defunct or dormant grange unless he can infuse young blood into its sluggish veins; it is only a matter of energy and money. No grange with a number of young people in their membership ever became defunct or dormant.

2. In reorganizing, insist on young and energetic masters, secretaries and lecturers. It is preferable to have young women as masters, but an elderly matron will do if she has tact. Tact is the key to success, young or old, and deputies should have this in mind in organizing no matter if organizing or reorganizing. A little tact and inquiry will give him all the information desired.

3. Secure all the young girls possible as members. If the old man is too stingy to pay the fee, pay it yourself; get them in at all hazards. If you have them, you will get the young men.

4. Deputies should not attempt to do the work unless they are able to adapt themselves to the circumstances. No especial rule can be laid down that will apply to all conditions. It is a waste of money for a deputy's services that don't organize; in fact, he generally spoils it for a good man coming later. A commission as deputy is not given as a compliment to the man, but for the extension of the Order, and that only, and it is the sacred duty of a brother appointed to not serve if he knows his unfitness for that most responsible of all offices in the Grange.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

During the past year there have been added to our Roster ten new Granges, that have to-day a total membership of about 315, which, added to the net increase among the older subordinate Granges, brings the total new membership to about 400.

The newly organized Granges are:

Le Grand of Merced, Lone Star of Fresno County, Manteca and Ripon of San Joaquin County and Dinuba of Tulare County, which were organized through the efforts of Deputies

John S. Dore and J. W. Webb at Penngrove, Windsor and F' Verano of Sonoma County. Hopland of Mendocino County and Rhonerville of Humboldt County, organized under the direction of Deputy D. M. Winans.

In addition to the above, two Juvenile Granges have been organized in Santa Clara County: Lincoln, No. 1, under the direction of Sister Rose Stevens as Matron, and Alto, No. 2, under the direction of Sister L. S. W. Brasch as Matron.

The questions asked so many times, Why should I join the Grange? and, What will I get out of it? are answered in the New York Farmer:

"You should join the Grange because: 1. It is a farmers' organization, and you are a farmer. 2. Organization will give farmers greater influence in the State and national legislatures. 3. It will bring you into contact with the best men and women in your profession, and such contact will polish and strengthen and refine you. 4. It will make possible co-operation in buying supplies and in selling products. 5. It is a social, mental, moral, educational institution. 6. It is an institution whose tenets will make rural society better and stronger in every way.

You will get out of it: 1. Just what you put in it. It is a bank in which you deposit your influence as a citizen, as a man or as a woman. 2. A little more than you put into it. Like other banks, the Grange pays you interest on your investment. You put character, and you receive it back strengthened, clarified, increased by the characters with which it has come into contact."

Could you desire more than this? Would not this induce you to join the Grange?

Here and there some individuals get the idea that, as soon as they join the Grange, material benefits will be forced upon them. They are, so they imagine, to grow larger and better crops and sell them at higher prices. Just how this idea reaches them it is difficult to see, but it does reach them and govern many.

These individuals are the ones who turn out poor grangers. Once in the order, they find that the idea that induced them to enter was a wrong one. Many such persons do not remain in the order. A grange started with a majority of members holding this idea soon begins to go down.

Every farmer should join the Grange. Before joining he should understand the character of the order. Capable and careful organizers should explain fully and clearly just what

the Grange means when a new subordinate is being talked up, so that the new grange may start with members who know why they are members, This plan would put the 'staying' quality into every subordinate granger, and would do away with those unpleasant wrecks known as 'dormant' granges."

We must put our hearts into the work and the results are sure to materialize a thousand fold, and, as I remarked in the previous chapter, a first class Deputy is needed who can be available at all times, and that is not possible unless we give adequate remuneration. We have had good deputies in the field, but they could not at all times leave their private work. Then, above all, to have the best results, some change should be made in the By-Laws compelling Masters of subordinate Granges to report to the Master of the State Grange at least once each quarter as to general attendance and interest manifested in the work.

STATE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Legislative Committee appointed at the last meeting of this State Grange in conjunction with the Master, spent considerable time in Sacramento during the session of the California Legislature. We found that all committees before whom were bills of interest to the producer were more than pleased to have your committee appear before them and granted us all the time possible for a thorough explanation of our needs. In addition to the above, nearly all the State officials from the Governor down vied with each other to lend us their assistance. The natural outcome of the efforts of the committee with such able assistance, where it could possibly be given, was that the majority of the measures advocated are now laws on our statute books.

We should at this meeting before adjourning appoint a legislative committee, that is to serve for two years, giving them time to look into the subject of legislation of interest to our Order, and the producer in general, that the said committee may work intelligently, and not be compelled to go to Sacramento to work under a disadvantage. This committee should be composed of Patrons who stand ready and willing to work in the interest of our Order, and can and will abide by the action taken by the majority of the members of this State Grange. All bills of interest to the producers brought before the United States Senate and Congress are referred to the National Grange Legislative Committee, and there is no reason why that method should not be the one in this State.

I would recommend that we adopt a resolution that one member of the California State Grange Legislative Committee be kept at Sacramento at least the last thirty days of the session, the member to receive the sum of \$3.00 per day and actual expenses while so engaged.

H. H. Hawes of Riverside, Maine, writes the following to the New England Farmer, and they in every way show the true state of affairs in legislative as well as other subjects of interest to us: "Members of our State Legislatures, as well as members of Congress, are elected by the citizens, and the United States Senators through the State Legislatures, not simply for the salary or that they may vote for their own private interests, but to carry out the wishes of the majority of their constituents regarding the most important matters of legislation, and it is the duty of the citizen to let them know what their wishes are. When they do this, it is safe to say that there are very few members of Congress or of the State Legislature who will disregard the people's wishes."

WORK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE FOR 1904.

The report of the above committee is herewith made a part of this report. The Legislative Committee of the National Grange held a meeting in Washington in December and appeared before Congressional committee and officials of departments upon legislative matters indorsed by the National Grange as follows:

First—Extension of free rural mail delivery service. The extension of this service, the establishment of which was due to Grange influence, has been accomplished as rapidly as appropriations and regulations would allow. It is now operated over nearly 200,000 miles daily, by the employment of 25,000 carriers, reaching one-seventh of rural population of the country.

Second—The establishment of postal savings banks.

Third—Submitting an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Fourth—Submitting an amendment to the Constitution

granting the right to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations of wealth. This is the medium ground between individual and Government ownership. It is

not intended to deprive owners of capital of the profitable use of it in legitimate business enterprises, but by giving publicity to transactions of a certain character and establishing and enforcing regulations governing combinations of wealth it is reasonable to suppose the rights of the people would be in some measure protected.

Fifth—Enlarge the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The justice of this legislation has been frequently discussed in previous reports of this committee. The Interstate Commerce Commission was visited and the influence of the Grange for the bill providing for such changes was welcomed by the commission. The commission is now powerless to enforce such rules in regard to interstate traffic as were intended in the establishment of the commission, through rulings of the court that have shorn it of much of the authority intended. The bill to remedy this matter was the subject of great discussion during the sessions of Congress, and your committee joined with others favoring its passage.

Sixth—A pure food law.

Eighth—Extension of markets for farm products equally with manufactured goods.

Ninth—Construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the Great Lakes, and from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.

Tenth—Speedy construction of the Isthmian canal.

This great transportation problem that has been repeatedly indorsed by the National Grange for a decade of years or longer, is now provided for by Congress and an appropriation made to commence operations. The Grange is entitled to credit for aiding in promoting this matter.

Eleventh—National aid to building public highways.

Your committee gave careful attention to this matter, and examined several bills introduced in Congress providing for such legislation. No bill meeting the full approval of the committee, we prepared a bill upon the subject, which was introduced by Congressman Currier of New Hampshire. Late a conference was held by the authors of all the bills introduced and an agreement was reached to support the Currier bill, with slight changes. With these changes made, the bill was introduced in both House and Senate, and is scheduled to come up for action early in the coming session of Congress.

This bill provides for an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, to be divided among the States

and Territories upon a basis of population, providing an amount equal to that assigned each State and Territory is appropriated by them for a similar purpose. The expenditure is to be made by State authorities under such rules and regulations as may be established by a National highway commission of three, to be appointed by the President. This bill should have very earnest support by the legislative committee of this organization, for public sentiment is very strong in its favor, and its benefit to rural sections of the country is unquestioned. The prospect for its enactment is encouraging.

The Grout law, regulating the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products, which was enacted through the influence of this organization, has received much strength through the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring it illegal to use palm oil in manufacturing oleomargarine without the payment of ten cents a pound tax. A vigorous attempt will be made by the oleomargarine interests before the next session of Congress to repeal or qualify this law, and such attempt should be promptly and vigorously met by the representatives of the agricultural and dairy interests of the country."

All of the above subjects should be considered and the support of California members be given to the Legislative Committee in every way possible. Resolutions should be adopted reiterating our support of the measures before the committee, which said resolutions should be sent to the committee and also to our Senators and Congressmen.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

This subject was first taken up by Brother David Lubin, a member of Enterprise Grange of Sacramento County, and by him presented in detail to the King of Italy, and through the King to the Executive Departments of over forty governments. It has long been thought the United States was the best organized country in reference to agricultural interests, but, on investigation it is found that many of the European countries are well organized on economic lines—far better than we are.

We have the best organization in the world on social lines, but that does not give us the co-operative advantages we are looking for. We need an international Chamber of Commerce as it were, through whom correct statistics can be obtained.

The following is taken from a letter from Brother David Lubin:

"At first glance it may seem that farmers only are concerned with the prices of agricultural staples and with the

fluctuations of those prices, but on investigation it will be seen that no price-changes are more far-reaching in their effect than changes in the prices of agricultural staples.

A marked and sudden fluctuation in price of these staples will affect the producers, dealers, manufacturers, their employees and the consumer, not alone of the country where the fluctuations were first quoted, but in every other country in the world. Nor is this all. The effects are also manifest in the political world, for the measuring rod in the economic status becomes the swaying sceptre in the domain political.

Notwithstanding the danger and damage resulting therefrom, and the wide and varied sphere of its operation, there is now no adequate check to the pernicious activity of this system.

And what is that system? It is a secret and private system of gathering statistical information by interested governments, and availed of, as a rule, by the manipulator and by the exploiter. And so long as this system prevails so long will there be ample reason for the trust, the glut, the strike and the political agitator.

What, then, is the remedy?

The following:

First—All gathering and disseminating of statistical information concerning the staples of agriculture should be done by and under international auspices.

Second—Information from this source should be constantly given, and during the business days of the year.

Third—Said information to be at all times public to the world, and in a form so as to be understood.

The remedy here proposed is, in part, the substance of the Initiative of his Majesty, the King of Italy, for an International Institute of Agriculture. It was in the high hope that this matter would receive the attention its merits deserve that prompted the presentation of this paper before this International Statistical Congress."

Let us at this session prepare a resolution to be referred to the National Grange for action, recommending that the said National Grange and all State Granges give their active support to this work, so that in the end the object in view may be successfully consummated.

FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The above subject has been placed before me and I herewith make a letter received a part of my report and ask care-

ful consideration of the same. Much good can be done by such co-operation, and the California State Grange should make the first move for this State.

"At the last meeting of the A. A. C. E. S., the fact developed that in several of the States the various agricultural organizations were federated and that this federation had been very helpful, particularly in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, in securing agricultural legislation. The value of such a federation so impressed itself upon the convention that a committee was appointed to take up the matter in each State. The chairman asked me to write you, but I have delayed until I learned more definitely the plan used in the States where the organizations are federated. I find that with the exception of Maryland there is very little system in the organization. That it is for the most part a loose and informal affair, but has proved very helpful. For instance, in New York the federation, without any formal organization, is made up of the Master of the State Grange and the Presidents of the State Fruit Growers' Association, the State Dairymen's Association, the State Breeders' Association, the State Agricultural Society, the State Sheep Breeders' Association, the State Poultry Society, the State Bee Keepers' Association and the State Association of County Agricultural Societies, the Patrons of Industry, the State Shropshires' Association, the Western New York Horticultural Society, and the State Association of Union Agricultural Societies.

I should suppose that each State could work out for itself what societies should be represented. In Maryland I think in addition to the State Grange each of the Pomona Granges has a representative. This would work well enough in Maine, but might have its drawbacks in States where its Grange is not particularly prominent.

The idea is to have a meeting of representatives from the various agricultural organizations and make a more or less formal organization. A chairman and an executive committee should be appointed to represent the affiliated agriculture whenever occasion may arise: as, for instance, before a legislative committee. It is self-evident that three or four men representing all the agriculture of the State would carry more weight with a committee than would the same number representing three or four different societies.

I hope that you will be able to take this matter up with some of the agricultural societies in your State, and that as rapidly as possible some such organization may be effected.

In Maine I called the attention of the State Grange, the State Agricultural Society, the State Dairymen's Association and the State Horticultural Society to this matter and in a somewhat slow but, I think, sure way the matter is progressing. You doubtless will know how to approach the problem in your own State."

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

We should give more attention to Farmers' Institutes, as especially should the membership of this Order attend the meeting of the State Farmers' Institute to be held at Berkeley.

The meeting will be held during the week beginning December 26th and will be of more than passing interest, as the subject of Agricultural Education will be given a prominent place in the discussion. At the same time and place there will be held the meeting of the California Teachers' Association for 1905, of which James A. Barr of Stockton, a strong supporter of the Agricultural Education movement, is President.

In addition to the above, a number of the counties are going to hold their County Teachers' Institutes at the same place and time. This will be a good time to place the views of the Farmers before the teachers, and, therefore, I would advise that a strong committee be appointed to take charge of the deliberations from the standpoint of those most interested. The said committee to have full power to act, but who must pledge themselves to do everything in their power that we may soon have the subject of Agriculture placed in its proper position among the studies of the country. It has long been conceded to be the foundation of all wealth, then let us see that it takes its proper place among the studies. The laborer or mechanic must study to advance to the highest position in his craft. The man of affairs in other lines must make a minute study of all the details of his business. Between the two we stand, being known as the bulwark of the Nation. Then let us see to it that we have proper appliances and means to advance in our chosen profession that the right spirit may permeate our work and that we may take our proper place among the world's workers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following amendments to the Constitution have been submitted to the subordinate Granges of the State for their consideration and action:

In Article 2, Section 1, insert after the word "provided,"

the following, "they are both members of the same Grange."

Strike out the word "that."

In Article 2, Section 2, add, "If the Master or the delegate elected is unmarried the Grange is entitled to but one representative, and he or she is the only delegate the State Grange can receive as a voting member."

In Article 2, Section 4, "Every representative to any State Grange meeting, whether he or she is a master or a delegate, in order to be received by the State Grange as a voting member must be furnished credentials properly filled out, signed by the Secretary, which shall bear the seal of the Grange to which he or she belongs."

Article 4, in second line, strike out the words "first" and "October" and insert the words "second" and "December."

Article 9, Section 2, insert after the word "quarter," "whose dues are paid to date."

These amendments should be given careful attention. The first two amendments are in accordance with decisions of the National Grange, the third will simplify the work of the Committee on Credentials and the fourth is an amendment submitted at the last meeting of this State Grange and defeated. This amendment is of the utmost importance. There are but three States in the Union which hold their annual sessions at this time—Iowa, Kentucky and California; Colorado, Connecticut and West Virginia meet in January; Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin meet in December; New York in February; Oregon in May; Washington in June, and Tennessee and Texas in August.

This amendment has been suggested many times and defeated, but we must now look at the change from a business standpoint and decide which date will accommodate the greatest number of our membership.

The last proposed amendment submitted needs careful examination and thought, for by legislation of that nature it would be impossible for the State Grange to figure its probable finances for each fiscal year. We must keep in mind that only those members who pay up their dues have the interests of the Order at heart.

Amendments to the By-Laws of this State Grange and the Constitution and By-Laws of subordinate Granges will be submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws for your consideration at this session. This is a vital

subject to our Order to-day, as good laws well enforced and thoroughly understood are as essential to our development as a large membership.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural education is to-day one of the leading subjects before the people of this State. It will soon take its proper place both in grammar and high schools.

At the last meeting of the California State Grange the subject was discussed and favorable action taken. The outcome was a meeting with those interested in agriculture at Berkeley and Mr. J. W. Barr, the City Superintendent of Schools at Stockton. Bills were drawn and submitted to the Legislature, but, owing to the opposition of a number of School Superintendents, etc., did not become a law. At the meetings of the State Teachers' Association and State Horticultural Societies at San Jose, resolutions were passed in favor of the study of agriculture in public schools. The Farmer is often heard saying 'we need a practical school of agriculture.' Let him assist in the work of having this subject placed among the studies of our schools, and he will find that the theory studied there, in conjunction with practice at home, will in the end make him a true student of Nature and a better farmer. Then leave the higher education in agriculture where it belongs alongside of the other sciences and professions, for agriculture is more than all—it is science, profession and trade all in one.

Why does the Farmer's son get ahead? Because, as Professor Bailey says, "He is trained in the school of affairs." It is charged that schools are now over-crowded with studies. Then let some of the formal work go and let the child develop naturally; teach children to see and they will soon be able to investigate for themselves. Agricultural studics train the mind and bring the students and teachers closer together.

As the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange says:

"Probably the most important subject demanding the farmer's consideration is the improvement of educational facilities for his children and the improvement of facilities for obtaining a special education for himself and his associates.

The education to which we refer consists of such studies and exercises as will develop the natural love and regard for nature, including the resources of the soil, the elements of the atmosphere and the various processes by which these contribute to animal and plant growth. These may be promoted

through nature studies in public schools, through a strong representation of agriculture in the curriculum of our industrial colleges, or through the establishment of correspondence courses in agriculture by educational institutions. The dissemination of agricultural knowledge through bulletins issued by experiment stations, the discussion of recent theories and improved methods in agriculture in farmers' institutes, the maintenance of agricultural courses in industrial colleges and the establishment of farm schools afford educational agencies for more scientific and more profitable agriculture. They contribute to the financial welfare of the tillers of the soil."

Five years ago a committee was appointed by the National Educational Association to investigate the subject of Agricultural Education in Grammar Schools, and after five years of study the committee reported favorably, and the report was adopted by the Association. This subject should be carefully studied during the next year, and I would recommend that a special committee be appointed at this time to take up the work and report at our next meeting a bill for introduction in the State Legislature.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY.

From the last Biennial Report of the President of the California State University we take the following:

In comparing the progress made by the different departments in the past two years it appears that the Department of Agriculture has made the most significant development. The number of regular students of Agriculture in 1903-4 represents a gain of 75 per cent over 1901-02. For the same period the units of registration in Agriculture has increased from 1,584 to 2,519, that is, 65 per cent, the greatest gain of any department. It must be remembered that the number of students from other colleges taking courses in Agriculture far exceeds the number in the College of Agriculture itself. During the past year the total number of students in agricultural classes, including the short courses, was 415, of whom 278, or 67 per cent, were from other colleges than that of agriculture, i. e., students not taking the full agricultural course. This fact alone shows how impossible it is to consider a removal of the college from Berkeley. The colleges are inextricably woven together, agricultural students receiving much of their

instruction from other colleges, and the other colleges sending students to it."

The above data goes far to prove the growth of the Agricultural Department, and we should at this time by resolution empower the Master to appoint a committee whose work shall be to keep in touch with the above department and render annually a report to the State Grange as to the condition and needs of the said Department, that we may receive the full benefit of all researches conducted through the Department being properly housed and supplied with the needed appliances.

In giving this Department our support, we are but gaining benefit for ourselves. At the last meeting of the California State Grange we adopted resolutions asking the State Legislature that money be appropriated for a University Farm and also a building at Berkeley to properly house the Agricultural Department. Both bills were passed, that appropriating funds for the purchase of a farm becoming a law, by the signature of Governor Pardee, but, owing to the many other appropriation bills, that for an Agricultural Building had to be vetoed, although the Governor expressed himself as in favor of making the allowance. We should keep these matters before the public, so that early action can be taken at the next meeting of the State Legislature.

PARCELS POST.

We must again call the attention of our Senators and Congressmen to the importance of the Parcels Post to the rural population. In the language of the Lecturer of Michigan State Grange, we should have a Parcels Post.

"Because it is a matter of public necessity.

Because every other civilized nation has one.

Because it would render transportation of parcels easier and simpler.

Because we want to keep up with the procession of civilized nations.

Because it is the legitimate office of the people's carriers, the Postoffice.

Because the people demand it, and ours is a government for and by the people.

Because it would tend to abolish discrimination in freight rates and rebates.

Because for lack of it, as our consuls abroad tell us, we are losing annually untold millions of dollars.

Because of the greater celerity and despatch (20 per cent) by the Postoffice compared with the express companies.

Because it would prove, as it has proved in other lands, 'an inestimable boon to all people and an incalculable stimulus to trade.'

Because the Parcels Post adds much to postal revenue, because of the extra correspondence entailed (first-class matter at 2 cents per ounce).

Because, as Postmaster-General Wynne recently said, there are 70,000 Postoffices and only 30,000 express offices in the United States.

Because many small Postoffices and R. F. D. routes do not have enough business to pay expenses, but with the additional business incident to Parcels Post would make a fair profit."

WATER AND FOREST.

The Patrons of Husbandry in California should do all in their power to assist the California Water and Forest Association in the laudable work now being undertaken by them. Throughout the length and breadth of this great State the value of water for irrigation, etc., is felt to a greater or less extent, and, further, we know that without forests the conservation of water for summer use would soon be simply a memory and the word California would be a synonym for Palestine.

In early Bible history we hear of a land of milk and honey where to-day are bleak rocks and desert sands. The withdrawing of so many thousand acres of forest land from the market should receive the commendation of this Order, and our united support as also the order that mature timber be sold.

The Bureau of Forestry has issued a circular announcing that the mature timber upon the forest reserves is to be offered for sale. This announcement is in line with the declared purpose of the Department of Agriculture to develop the national forest reserves by use. The restriction formerly laid upon the export of timber from the States in which the forest reserves were located has been removed, and the law now places no limitation on the shipment of timber grown on any forest reserve except those in the State of Idaho and the Black Hills Reserve in South Dakota. The effect of this change in the law, and the declared policy of the Department of Agriculture is that the timber on the reserves may now be cut and disposed of to the highest bidder.

President Theodore Roosevelt in his annual address says: "It is the cardinal principle of the forest reserve policy of this Administration that the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources is to be avoided by every possible means. But these resources must be used in such way as to make them permanent.

The forest policy of the Government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the West, and to the people of the United States in general. The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the Western public land States. They powerfully affect the use and disposal of the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the West.

Forest reserves are created for two principal purposes. The first is to preserve the water supply. This is their most important use. The principal users of the water thus preserved are irrigation ranches and settlers, cities and towns to whom their municipal water supplies are of the very first importance, users and furnishers of water power and the users of water for domestic, manufacturing, mining and other purposes. All these are directly dependent upon the forest reserves.

The second reason for which forest reserves are created is to preserve the timber supply for various classes of wood-users. Among the more important of these are settlers under the reclamation act and other acts, for whom a cheap and accessible supply of timber for domestic uses is absolutely necessary; miners and prospectors, who are in serious danger of losing their timber supply by fire or through export by lumber companies when timber lands adjacent to their mines pass into private ownership; lumbermen, transportation companies, builders and commercial interests in general."

It can be seen from the above that the forest reserves will soon be a source of profit to the Government besides acting as practically a reservoir for storing the surplus winter fall of rain and snow.

The importance of this subject to us can be seen from the following:

"Of the nine States and two Territories in the arid region, California ranks first in both the number of irrigated

farms and in the total construction cost of systems. Utah ranks second in the number of farms, and third in the construction cost.'

The day is fast approaching when the United States will have to adopt more rigid rules throughout that portion of her domain known as arid America.

M. Jusserand of France reported at the American Forestry Congress on French Forestry Laws as follows:

"The French forests have not only a code, but an army of their own, an army of 6,000 men, foresters, rangers and keepers, a real army submitted to military discipline, so much that, in time of war, this troop is transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Department of War. In 1880 a law was enacted making it obligatory for the owner of mountains or mountain slopes to reforest them if denuded. In 1892 a law was passed giving more liberty to the landowner. He is allowed to refuse to do the work. The Government has then the right to pay him a fair sum for his land, and expel him and plant the trees, so important is it considered for the whole community.

There are many flaws in our forestry laws, as can be seen from the following article in "Water and Forest":

"When the forest lands of California were included within forest reserves it was believed that the battle for the preservation of this great public property was won. The reserves, and the areas withdrawn, were believed to include all timber that ought to be preserved, and all land more valuable for timber-raising than for any other purpose.

But it has become evident that the protection afforded by the reserves is less complete than supposed. The audacity of the timber thieves knows no limit, and they are seizing upon hundreds of thousands of acres of the best timber lands right in the heart of the reserves under the color of law.

When the forest reserve laws were passed it was provided that bona fide locations of mineral lands should be permitted within their boundaries, as in other parts of the public domain. The timber grabbers have taken advantage of this provision to make thousands of mineral locations covering the best timber lands in the Sierra reserves."

I say again our united support should be given to the Government and all those engaged in this great work. We can all do work in this line, for by planting trees in barren spots on our farms we are doing a work of reforestation in a

small way individually, but collectively it might amount to thousands of acres.

Richard Watson Gilder says:

"The Tree is the Mother of the Fountain."

What does he plant who plants a tree?
 He plants a friend of sun and sky;
 He plants a flag of breezes free;
 The shaft of beauty towering high;
 He plants a home to heaven anigh
 For song and mother-croon of bird,
 In hushed and happy twilight heard—
 The treble of heaven's harmony—
 These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
 He plants a cool shade and tender rain,
 And seed and bud of days to be,
 And years that fade and flush again;
 He plants the glory of the plain;
 He plants the forest's heritage;
 The harvest of the coming age;
 The joy that unborn eyes shall see —
 These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
 He plants, in sap and leaves and wood,
 In love of home and loyalty,
 And far-cast thought of civil good—
 His blessings on the neighborhood,
 Who in the hollow of his hand
 Holds all the growth of all our land—
 A Nation's growth from sea to sea
 Stirs in his heart who plants a tree.

TAXATION.

The subject of taxation has always, and always will be one of the most vital subjects for discussion among the American people. Unjust taxes are a menace to the peace of our country, and those that are equitable never are and never will be the cause of any trouble.

This State Grange has taken a firm stand as to its position in regard to State taxes, and the following resolution introduced at its last session, to wit: "We recommend that this

Grange prepare a bill, to be submitted to the next Legislature, creating a tax commission, similar to the tax commission of Wisconsin, and also prepare an amendment to Article 13 of the Constitution of California, under which a revision of the revenue laws of the State can be formulated.

We firmly believe the time for this revision has come and should not be delayed any longer. Let every subordinate Grange advocate this and see that their representatives in the Legislature are pledged to it," was adopted unanimously.

As an outcome of the agitation of this question, for the last few years under the able leadership of Brother John Tuohy of Tulare Grange, many business men outside of the Order have been conducting investigations along this line, among them the members of the Commonwealth Club.

The Governor of the State in his address to the State Legislature also made recommendations tending toward tax revision. The outcome of this agitation has been the appointment of a temporary tax commission and a number of new laws on our statute book through which some of the revenue for State purposes can be derived.

A number of bills were passed which were faulty and would not have stood the test of a Supreme Court investigation, so were laid aside and not signed by the Governor. We can feel satisfied that the work has been well begun, but we will need to keep at the good work, for there are many ways in which we can assist the commission in their labors.

Every dollar of taxes collected for State purposes from other sources than the soil is that much less for the producer, and is that much nearer to the ideal, which is, in my opinion, taxation in accordance with ability to pay. I therefore recommend that the committee on taxation be made one of the permanent committees of this State Grange.

THE PRESS.

The subject of press should be taken up at this meeting in earnest. At a number of meetings there have been discussions of the subject, and in the end the executive committee has been by resolution compelled to take up the work. We must keep in mind that the committee consists of but four members, and the Grange of many more. A general discussion of this subject by the entire membership is of the utmost importance to us all. Let us decide at this time how and what means are best adapted to the work of the Order to keep ourselves in touch with the people on the outside, as well as to

keep ourselves posted in regard to the work being done by other subordinate Granges.

The Worthy Master of the National Grange says:

"Every member of our Order should co-operate with the press that is friendly to our cause, liberally supporting it in every way. We hope to see all papers have agricultural and Grange departments. Such departments and such co-operation will be mutually advantageous and will better agricultural conditions and promote all the industrial and material interests of our country. But this cannot be brought about at once. We must have such a department in this Grange, presided over by an officer of the Grange whose duty it shall be to look after the work under the direction of the Worthy Master. I would, therefore, recommend that we, at this time, choose some paper devoted to the interests of producers which shall be the general organ of communication for the next fiscal year, and place the work of conducting the Grange department in the hands of the Worthy Lecturer under the supervision of the Worthy Master, the Lecturer to receive \$100 per year and the necessary expenses incurred while attending to the duties of his office.

Further, I would recommend that the subordinate Granges choose a local paper that is willing to print Grange items as a matter of news, and place the work of preparing the articles for the local publication in the hands of the Lecturer or their Grange who must send clippings of such articles to the Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange who in his turn can forward items of general interest to the National organization, thereby making the chain complete.

REPORTS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

I would recommend that entire subordinate Grange Reports be not printed in the Journal, but that the executive committee make a summary of all the reports, giving the principal data in regard to each Grange, thereby having a concise report of the condition of the Order which can readily be referred to. The gains or losses to be tabulated, and items of general interest to be printed in a summary. This would lessen the cost of publishing, besides giving us a set of tables which would help the officers of the State Grange in their work. Reports of subordinate Granges should be made as before and from these reports and data in the Secretary's office the tables could be made.

THE MASTER'S REPORT.

The office of Master should receive some compensation to assist him in his work. It is true that he receives his actual traveling expenses, but on looking over the expense bills in States where the Order is forging ahead, we find as follows, which although not large amounts, at least adds another obligation to the office:

The Master of the National Grange receives \$500.00 per annum; Pennsylvania State Grange, \$500.00; Ohio State Grange, \$250.00; Maine State Grange, \$200.00; Connecticut State Grange, \$200.00; among others, New York, Michigan and Washington pay salaries to their Masters, although I am not aware as to the amount paid.

In reviewing the work, I would recommend that the Master receive \$100.00 per annum in addition to his expenses while attending to the work entailed by the duties of his office. This amount cannot be considered remuneration for the actual time spent, which is far in excess of that, but simply aiding toward getting the work of the Order done in California on business principles, as has been found best in States where it is taking a leading part among all classes of people

IN MEMORY.

Since the last meeting of this State Grange there have passed to their reward in the great Grange on high:

Brother W. L. Overhiser, Past Master of the California State Grange.

Brother N. T. Root, Past Master of Stockton Grange.

Brother George W. Conners, Past Master of Santa Rosa Grange.

Brother J. C. Purvine, Past Master of Two Rock Grange.

Sister Sadie Mac, wife of Past Master Mac of Santa Rosa Grange.

Sister E. Johnston, wife of Past Master William Johnston of California State Grange.

Sister Laura Schell, Member of Sacramento County Pomona Grange.

CLOSING.

The recommendations made in this report are not made on the spur of the moment, but after due and careful consideration. The amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws and Constitution and By-Laws of Subordinate Granges have also

been carefully considered and received the indorsement of this office.

I have tried to serve you faithfully these last two years, and although there may have been many mistakes made, they were not made intentionally. In every possible way have I tried to look first to the interests of the Order and not my own. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is much to me, and when I took this chair two years ago it was with feelings of misgiving and a knowledge of my weakness, and I would say to those who have passed through the chair, "Give the Master your support and the benefit of your experience, as he needs it."

At the last meeting of this State Grange there was but one Past Master to support the chair, Worthy Past Master Worthen. Whatever success we have had during the past year is due to those who are interested in the welfare of our Order, and in the future, as in the past, you will always be able to find me ready to do whatever lies in my power to further its interests. Give careful attention to the selection of your officers, choosing those best suited for the positions to be occupied, and keeping in mind that after their election they are entitled to your support, for only with your help and support can their work be brought to a successful conclusion.

In closing, I herewith repeat that "The Patrons of Husbandry" is, in my humble opinion, the greatest of all fraternal organizations; it is not as old as some, nor has it as many members as others, but it is working for the good of the largest number. It carries its work on for the good of those both outside and inside of the fold, never looking for a reward further than to know that what is best for the majority is best for all.

We are holding our meeting here in the City of Napa, where the first meeting of the California State Grange was held. See to it as the Patrons did in those days: that you choose the best men to fill the offices for the ensuing term, choosing those men best adapted to the positions to be filled, forgetting all personal feeling and doing those things that you feel in your heart are right and best calculated to please the Master of the Great Grange above, to whom we must all answer in the end.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. RAAP.

Worthy Master Rapp again resumed his chair, and Worthy

Overseer, W. V. Griffith read his report, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

OVERSEER'S REPORT.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

We are now near the end of another year in Grange work. Good resolutions formed and not executed must count for naught. To study and devise ways and means to advance the Order and secure better and more lasting results is now the work before us. This I consider one of the most important matters that can come before us at this session. If we expect to keep our Order alive in this State, we cannot delay the commencement of an active campaign, not merely for the organization of new granges, but to maintain and secure better work and results out of those we already have.

The average farmer gives little thought to the effect of organized effort against him, and less, perhaps, to how he could be benefited by co-operating more with those whose interests are identical with his. Some plan, then, should be devised and means supplied to carry it out, to engage the agriculturists of our State and Nation more into the field of thought.

A grange composed of members who give no serious thought or study to conditions which bear upon its welfare or progress will not exist long. It has been said that "The thoughtless farmer has no use for the Grange"; equally true might it be said that "A Grange has no use for a thoughtless farmer." Let progress be our motto, upward our aim.

The busy farmer, hard pressed with work, has not and will not take the time to become a student along these lines and the work of pointing out the true conditions that surround us must be done by some one else and submitted to him in a clear, short and comprehensive manner.

The agricultural resources of this State are being developed faster than ever before, and if we expect to obtain and retain the benefits, organization and co-operation must be our watchword.

I have been a regular attendant of my own Grange during the year and have attended fifteen other Grange meetings. I wish to again thank those who so kindly entertained me in

their homes and made me feel that there was a truly fraternal tie between us.

Respectfully submitted in Faith, Hope and Charity, with Fidelity.

W. V. GRIFFITH.

Overseer California State Grange.

The Worthy Lecturer, H. F. Tuck, made the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order:

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of California State Grange:

The report of your Lecturer for a second term is practically a repetition of that of last year as regards studying and determining what is requisite to improve the prevailing methods practiced in lecture and other Grange work. As my term expires with this session, perhaps it will not be amiss to relate some of the many obstacles with which one has to contend in filling this office, with such added suggestions and friendly criticism as seem necessary to arouse enthusiasm and a proper sense of duty in our membership.

When accepting office two years ago, at that time an unwelcome duty, I entered upon its labors with much earnestness, devoting considerable time of an already busy life, with the hope of devising some plan whereby the lecturers in our State could work in unison in general lecture work. Much to my regret, this has not been accomplished. I am sorry to report that these efforts, on the whole, were received with anything but encouragement, due partly to a lack of interest shown by our membership, and partly to negligence or seeming indifference of many officers of Granges within our jurisdiction. This was particularly noticeable in the matter of correspondence. We have repeatedly corresponded with officers and members of our Order, only to receive trifling excuses or evasive answers to requests made from this office, and, in most cases, have failed to receive any answers at all.

In view of a similar experience by my predecessor, Brother Cornell, this was not wholly unlooked for, though so patent a lack of interest and co-operation on the part of our Granges was hardly expected, and we set about through patient persistence and hopefulness to divine the cause. The results of earnest investigation show the following situation: We find in our membership throughout the State a people the peers of those of any Grange State in the Union as regards intelligence and capability. We have within our ranks men and

women who are earnest and zealous in the advocacy of Grange doctrines and in the advancement of her principles, who are ready and willing to make the sacrifices required of them providing there be some encouragement that their time and their good intentions are properly appreciated and that a modicum of success attend their efforts.

On the other hand, unfortunately, we also have too large a percentage of those who are members in name only, who lack the true spirit of a Patron, and whose aim is self-aggrandizement. It is because of the preponderance of this latter class that we find the Order in this State in its present impaired condition, and largely to this we attribute the laxness of our present system.

What is needed is a tightening of the reins of Grange government throughout the State—an adoption of a system which calls for rigid inspection of the several offices of the Grange and which will exact a full recognition of the responsibility of these official duties.

How to inaugurate such a system has been the study of the present administration. While they realize that much is expected of them toward the successful accomplishment, they also realize that their best efforts are aborted and made futile unless they are given the support of our membership, a ready assistance in their labors and a willing compliance with their wishes, as well as the rules of the Order, will be greatly appreciated, as this only will awaken a renewed interest in Grange work in our State. This applies also to subordinate organizations. While we look to the offices for successful direction, it is chiefly to the willingness and interest of the membership that we look for success. In other words, we must awaken greater interest among officers and members alike if we hope to succeed. This will require not only sacrifices, but aggressive, hard work.

We also find among our membership some affiliated with other fraternal orders who are over-inclined to criticise many of the necessary rules of the Order as well as methods adopted by the administration. Such insubordination is to be deplored. We must not forget that this Order was designed to be of and for the farmer. While its founders adopted material and methods of construction used by other fraternal orders, it was, nevertheless, distinctly ordained as a farmers' organization, and we must maintain it as such.

We must strive to cultivate a broader spirit of tolerance in our membership by restraining that carping criticism which

is too often prevalent. This is not in any sense a protest against earnest criticism of willful negligence or repeated misdemeanors on the part of officers and laymen.

Ritual, or degree, work does not receive the attention in our Granges that it should. There is too much diversity in giving this work, especially the unwritten, or secret, work. The means accessible to masters and deputy masters for acquiring this work are at present inadequate. We respectfully recommend that this State Grange require all Granges within her jurisdiction to conform to the proper form of unwritten work; that they provide for instruction of deputies in the work, so that they may become familiar with every detail before they take up their work.

We respectfully recommend that this State Grange adopt a proper form and method of giving this work and that all Granges in this State be required to conform to it; that the proper instruction of deputies be provided for, and that all such deputies be tested to prove their efficiency before entering upon their duties, to the end that impressive lessons may be imparted to candidates correctly and uniformly. I would further suggest that deputy masters be required to furnish the office of State Lecturer the names and addresses of Lecturers of newly organized Granges, so that he may instruct them as early as possible as to the duties of the office.

The general work of the Granges in our State has been along social, fraternal and educational lines. The co-operative side of Grange work, outside of the above-mentioned lines, is practically undeveloped. We would commend to the consideration of this Grange this important phase of Grange work. During our term we have been in constant communication with Granges in the East endeavoring to ascertain what arrangements could be made toward a mutual exchange of our cured-fruit products. We are pleased to report that considerable interest has been awakened, with the result that a movement is now on foot to inaugurate bureaus of information and exchange in several States for the purpose of interchange of State products. This plan was commended by the National Grange at its last session at Portland, and is worthy of your adoption.

We have also corresponded with officers and members of Eastern Granges, intending settlers, who have since located in our State, in reply to inquiries regarding our State and Grange work. This leads us to suggest that a Grange Bureau of Information might be very profitably employed to exploit our

products and increase our population, as well as our membership.

Our Pomona organizations, where constituted, are doing valuable and effective work, giving strength and stability to the Order, but because of widely separated localities their work is proving too insular, therefore less effectual.

We would recommend that a more frequent communication be established between Pomona and other Granges, that they may become more conversant with each other's work, as many important questions, legally and otherwise, affecting the farmer can be solved through the hearty co-operation of the Granges of our State.

We commend to our membership that excellent paper, "American Grange Bulletin," edited and managed by men of pure motives and advanced thought. It is well worthy of careful reading. A copy of each issue should be kept on file in every Grange for reference.

As the experience of this office has shown the indifference of some of our members to a monthly bulletin, as well as correspondence, as a medium of communication between Granges, some other means should be provided whereby the Lecturer can reach our membership. We believe that if visits were made to our Granges by an aggressive, tactful Lecturer, one ready of speech and well informed in the duties of his office, it would contribute largely to its successful accomplishment.

Patrons. With this session our term of office closes. During our incumbency as Lecturer we have given of our time and best thought to the work of the Order. Outside of our official duties we have endeavored, when time afforded, to aid in organization work, and by voice and pen extol the virtues of the Grange and its value to our State.

While the results of our labors are difficult to determine, we feel they are not altogether unsatisfactory. Though these duties have been heavy at times and sometimes irksome, we are constrained to say that the enforced discipline of the duties of this office has proven a profitable experience to us, and we feel amply repaid for any services rendered.

One other thought before closing, regarding the election of our officers: If we as voting members of this Grange have the good of the Order and its highest development at heart, rather than the localities we represent, we will select only those who are best fitted to perform these duties, and, having elected them, cultivate a spirit of obedience and tolerance to their administration; and if this be practiced generally

throughout our Granges—we believe it to be the panacea for all our troubles.

Patrons, these are Grange problems selected from an interminable number that menace her welfare. We leave them for your deliberation. The necessity for their immediate solution is paramount.

Fraternally and respectfully yours,

H. F. TUCK, Lecturer.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

The Worthy Steward's report was also referred to the Committee upon Good of the Order, and was as follows:

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

As we again assemble in the beautiful City of Napa, I am reminded that it has been thirty years since I joined this Order. Fifteen years of this Grange life has been most pleasantly spent in this State Grange. We are glad to be here with the active working men and women, to whose zeal, enthusiasm, skill and devotion is due the success of this great fraternal and social Order, as well as the greater importance it will assume in the future. Nearly every step in the advancement of the American farmer found its origin in the Grange. Let us work together and make ourselves strong in our own community, then, with agricultural education in the public schools, the farmers' calling will stand among the highest and most profitable in the land.

During the past year we find that only a very small number of the subordinate Granges, wrote for the Grange organ, we hope to see much improvement in this particular the coming year. We want to know what you are doing, for the opportunity is grand; the responsibility great; we as farmers have something to live and labor for. Your Steward was at his post of duty from the beginning to the close of the session, endeavoring to do that which was for your comfort and pleasure. The property of the Order in charge is in good condition.

E. C. SHOEMAKER,

Steward California State Grange.

ASSISTANT STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

Your Assistant Steward, not being able to be at the session at Oakland, cannot report on that occasion.

The year past has been, from reports sent out from the Worthy Master's office, prosperous in several districts.

I have not been able to do much in Grange work during the year, but have visited Castoria Grange several times and found a promising Grange.

Thanking the Officers and Members for their kindness shown me during my term of office, I submit this report in F. H. C. with F.

N. H. ROOT,
Assistant Steward.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of the California State Grange:

We come together from our widely separated homes to review the work of the year just passed and from its successes and failures draw the lessons that shall enable us to plan wisely the future work of our beloved Order.

If we can bring to this work that spirit of self-sacrifice and that loyal love and devotion that characterized the founders of our Order we may make good progress.

All truly successful fraternal work must have back of it the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number rather than the greatest emoluments to the individual. While selfishness and self-aggrandizement are powerful factors in the world, these must be put aside if we wish to accomplish permanent results in fraternal life. The man who lives only for himself grows small and mean. The organization that works only for its own members follows the same law.

The strength of our National Grange lies in the fact that our leaders work for the whole country, those outside the Order sharing the benefits with the members. A glance at the subjects on which they demand legislation will prove this. The extension of the free rural mail delivery, a pure-food law, the Parcels Post, and so on through twelve important reforms, are subjects in which the Grange is interested.

It is inspiring to realize that, as patrons, we are contributing our share to this grand work of the National Grange, but we should also realize our privileges as members of the subordinate Granges. Remember that every act of kindness knits the present to the future and weaves the invisible bands of love and friendship around our hearts.

Brothers and Sisters, may we do the work of this session with faith in the grand principles of our noble Order, with hope that the result of our labor will be the uplifting of our

great commonwealth and the strengthening of our fraternal ties, with charity in the broad sense of a love for all mankind, and with fidelity to the highest laws of our being.

MRS. C. F. EMERY, Chaplain.

The Worthy Secretary, Mrs. Woodhams-Brash, read the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

Since our last gathering, in company with Sister Raap, I attended the thirty-eighth annual session of the National Grange, which was held in Portland, Oregon. Of course I took no active part in these proceedings, but spent my time endeavoring to increase my knowledge and thus make myself of more benefit to California.

On the evening of November 19, 1904, the Empire Theatre building of Portland, Oregon, was crowded to its utmost, while the High Priests of Demeter conferred the Seventh Degree upon a class of 943 candidates. I was a member of this class, and can truly say that I never have witnessed anything more impressively beautiful than this Seventh Degree.

In attending the meeting of the National Grange, and meeting the representatives of our Order, from the Far East and Middle States, one begins to realize of what a vast and influential Order he is a member, and it was with a feeling of regret that I saw our State of California represented only by Sister Raap, Brother and Sister Johnson and Brother Robbins of Petaluma, and myself.

During the year eight new Granges have been organized, namely: Lonestar, No. 336; Pennngrove, No. 337; Windsor, No. 338; Hopland, No. 339; Manteca, No. 340; Ripon, No. 341; Dinuba, No. —; Rohnerville, No. —; La Grand, yet unnumbered. El Verano, No. 315, has been reorganized. Two Juvenile Granges have been organized, one by Brother H. F. Tuck and one by myself. I began with but seven children and increased to twenty-one members. The children enjoyed the work greatly. They were encouraged in the planting of small gardens and reporting upon the growth of their plants, etc. in Grange meeting. We read books on nature study, besides spending some time in recreation.

One or two Granges have not been heard from for some time, but I can report forty-eight thriving Granges upon our list.

Our finances are in good condition, as the following itemized report will show:

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

Date	Source	Dues and Fees	Supplies	Total
1904				
Oct. 1.	Balance in Treasury			\$1653 84
Oct. 20	Fifth and Sixth Degrees.....	\$28 00		28.00
Oct. 31	Receipts month of October...	232.46	\$1 55	234 01
Dec. 31	" " Dec.....	114.70	5 95	120.65
1905				
Jan. 31.	" " Jan	269 22	5.20	274.42
Feb. 28	" " Feb.....	4 20		4.20
Mar. 31	" " Mar	49.30		49.30
Apr. 30.	" " April	208 70	10.25	218.95
May 31.	" " May	103.11	.55	103.66
June 30.	" " June.....	108 20	2 20	110 40
July 31	" " July	229.46	11 10	240 56
Aug. 30	" " August...	45 02	2.30	47 32
Sep. 30.	" " Sept.	384.67	2.20	386 87
	Total.....	\$1777 04	\$41.30	\$3472.18

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts for dues and fees ..	\$1777 04
Total receipts for merchandise	41 30
	<hr/>
In Treasury October 1st, 1905.....	\$1818 34
	1653 84
	<hr/>
Total amount in Treasury.....	\$3472 18
Warrants issued during the year	2046 90
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury October, 1905.....	\$1425 28
All of which is respectfully submitted in Faith, Hope and Charity, with Fidelity.	
Fraternally,	
MRS. L. WOODHAMS-BRASCH,	
Secretary California State Grange.	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Worthy Treasurer, Daniel Flint, read the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

1904.		
Oct. 1,	Cash Balance	\$1568 96
1905.		
Jan. 13,	Cash from Secretary	275 00
" 13,	Endorsed Warrants from Secretary..	304 45
Feb. 7,	Cash from Secretary	100 00
Apr. 12,	" "	88 98
" 26,	Endorsed Warrants from Secretary...	99 00
May 5,	Cash from Secretary	60 00
July 1,	" "	100 00
Sept. 8,	" "	75 00
" 8,	Endorsed Warrants from Secretary...	126 25
" 19,	Cash from Secretary	200 00
" 29,	" "	345 00
Aug. 7,	" "	82 75-1856 43
		<hr/>
		\$3425 39

DISBURSEMENTS.

1904.		
Sept. 19,	Warrant No. A 46	\$2 50
" "	" " A 47	3 50
" "	" " A 49	1 50
" "	" " A 50	3 00
" "	" " A 52	4 00
" "	" " A 55	2 50
" "	" " A 57	2 50
" "	" " A 58	1 00
" "	" " A 60	5 00
" "	" " A 61	1 00
" "	" " A 62	25 00
" "	" " A 63	4 50
Oct. 1,	" " A 67	100 00
" 24,	" " A 68	15 00
Dec. 10,	" " A 69	75 00
" "	" " A 70	20 00
" 30,	" " A 71	19 75
" "	" " A 72	189 65

Sept. 6,	"	"	A 118.....	4	25
"	"	"	A 119.....	25	00
"	"	"	A 120.....	6	00
"	"	"	A 121.....	25	00
"	"	"	A 122.....	6	00
"	"	"	A 123.....	25	00
"	"	"	A 124.....	10	00
" 19,	"	"	A 125.....	27	80-2034 20
				<hr/> \$2034 20	
Total receipts for year.....				\$3425 39	
Disbursements				2034 20	
Balance September 20, 1905.....				<hr/> \$1391 19	

DANIEL FLINT, Treasurer.

After reading the report, the Worthy Treasurer stated that the totals did not agree with those of the Worthy Secretary, as he had balanced his books on the 20th of September, while the Secretary had carried hers to the 30th of September.

GATEKEEPER'S REPORT.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

As Gatekeeper of the State Grange, I will endeavor to guard the approaches to this body to the best of my ability. I am pleased to report that the outside gate will be guarded with utmost care and none will enter who does not have the necessary password and is not entitled to meet with us. When this State Grange is over, let each return to his home and take some of the enthusiasm of this State Grange home with him and try to be more faithful in the Grange work of the future.

S. S. GLADNEY,
Gatekeeper of the State Grange.

POMONA'S REPORT.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

It becomes my duty to make a report of my stewardship as Pomona of this Grange:

My work has necessarily been very light—in fact so light that it seems almost useless to make a report, but, yielding

to an established custom, I write a few brief words of kindly greeting to the members of the State Grange, assembled at this time, in the sincerest spirit of fraternity and good fellowship.

Between sessions Pomona has apparently no greater cares than fall to the lot of every other lady member of the Order, but when assembled as we are here I shall endeavor to labor quietly with Flora and Ceres in an office which, if simply ornamental, has yet in it much opportunity to display the fruits of good works.

Pomona, an ancient Roman goddess, is supposed to assume the government of Nature's fruitage, assisted by her Flamen priests with their sacrifices and caring for our trees with ripening fruits. Certainly this modern Pomona has made great efforts the past season to urge the Flamen priests to their duty in care of trees and their fruitage.

When this season is over and we return to our respective Granges, let us take with us the enthusiasm received here to stimulate those who are not active in Grange work.

Faternally,

LOTTIE V. MITCHELL, Worthy Pomona.

FLORA'S REPORT.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

From the station of Flora I bid you a cordial welcome to my home town.

Since we last met Nature has been unusually kind to lovers of the floral world, for we have had two springs in one year and no autumn whatever. Trees and plants bloomed so freely last October and November that many fruit trees were laden with ripening fruit in the warm days of the spring that usually mark the fruit-blossoming period.

And yet it was no evil omen. No harm has come to us by the shifting thus of seasons.

The results were but natural sequences to the conditions that prevailed while the warm earth was being thoroughly moistened with copious showers, thus suddenly awakening the many plants and buds that were slumbering.

The same results could be produced by artificial means, and who knows but we may yet decide to maintain spring-time half of the year and overcome the "wailing winds, and naked woods and meadows brown and sear?"

If we ever do, just bear in mind that the prayer of this

Goddess has been answered, Faith, Hope and with Charity.
Fraternally submitted,

NELLIE A. BORRETTE, Flora.

LADY ASSISTANT STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

Another year has passed, bringing both joy and sorrow to our Grange—joy in the advancement of our Order and sorrow in the parting with those members who have given up their earthly careers.

As Lady Assistant Steward of this Grange, I shall endeavor to live up to that innocence and purity and perform all my duties with that care and kindness of which the Shepherd's Crook is emblematical.

Hoping that we may all live to enjoy many pleasant and profitable sessions of the State Grange, I am

Yours, fraternally,

EMILY L. BURNHAM.

Sister Irish entertained the Grange with an instrumental solo, which was heartily encored.

The reading of the Officers' reports was followed by the reports of the Subordinate Granges. Those reporting were Bennet Valley, Danville, Elk Grove, Gold Hill, Lincoln, Napa, Oakland, Orchard City, Petaluma, Potter Valley, Progressive, San Jose, Sunny Vale, Windsor, Sonoma County Pomona and Sacramento County Pomona.

The Worthy Master of San Jose Grange presented resolutions regarding the purchasing of an Agricultural Farm and the location of the Agricultural College, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Worthy Master of Sacramento County Pomona Grange presented a resolution referring to the appointment of a director on the State Board of Agriculture, which was also referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Worthy Master announced the following committees:

GOOD OF ORDER.

Good of Order: Brothers H. F. Tuck, J. W. Webb, A. D. McDonnell, and Sisters Maddux and Gamble.

Division of Labor—Brothers J. Talbot, H. V. Monson, R. A. La Fayette and Sisters La Fayette and Dart..

Forestry and Irrigation—Brothers J. W. Webb, L. C. Steward, A. E. Burnham and Sisters Flint and Hall.

Resolutions—Brothers J. S. Dore, Theo. Wagner, M. Farrell, and Sisters Hansen and Steward.

Taxation—Brothers J. Tuohy, D. T. Fowler, H. C. Muddox, H. F. Tuck and H. Weeks.

Co-operation—Brothers J. E. Metzger, E. C. Abbott, A. S. Hall, and Sisters Farrell and Sides.

Press—Brothers W. V. Griffith, R. Hansen, J. F. Spaulding, and Sisters O. E. Borrette and Metzger.

Education—Sisters R. H. Tuck, C. W. Emery, H. C. Raap, and Brothers D. T. Fowler and H. N. Latimer.

Memorial—Sisters M. L. Gamble, R. Hansen, Irish and Brothers Flint and Root.

Legislation—Brothers D. T. Fowler, W. E. Stewart, H. Leigh, and Sisters J. S. Dore and O. E. Borrette.

Constitution and By-Laws—Brothers T. Jacob, G. N. Whitaker, Borrette, and Sisters Dart and Abbott.

Sister O. E. Borrette, Worthy Master of Napa Grange, then invited all present to attend a reception under the auspices of the citizens of Napa and the members of Napa Grange in the evening.

Recess was then declared until 9 a. m. Wednesday.

EVENING SESSION.

The reception tendered the visiting Patrons in the Pavilion in East Napa by the members of Napa Grange and the citizens of Napa City was greatly enjoyed by all present.

PROGRAMME OF RECEPTION.

Chairman—Hon. Theo. A. Bell.

Musical Selection Napa Band
Address of Welcome Mayor J. A. Fuller
Response Professor D. T. Fowler
Recitations Mr. Frank Silva
Address on behalf of Napa County

..... District Attorney Raymond Benjamin
Response Rev. J. W. Webb

Selection by Napa Band.

Welcome Address on behalf of Napa Grange.....

..... Mrs. O. E. Borrette
Acceptance..... Master of California State Grange H. C. Raap

Light Refreshments.

Dancing.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.
FORENOON.

Grange was opened in regular form by Worthy Master Raap.

The opening song was followed by the reading of the minutes, which were approved.

The reports of the Committee on Credentials showed the Granges entitled to representation as follows:

Alhambra	Master H. C. Raap
American River.....	Master A. D. McDonnell
Antelope.....	Master R. A. Pryor
Bennet Valley	Master J. M. Talbot
Capital.....	Master W. W. Greer
Castoria.....	Master W. B. Mathews
Danville.....	Master W. E. Stewart
Eden.....	Master H. V. Mosen
Elk Grove.....	Master L. S. Dart
El Verano
Enterprise	Master George Jones
Florin	Master L. C. Steward
Geyserville.....	Master J. E. Metzger
Glen Ellen.....	Alternate Theodore Wagner
Gold Hill	Master R. A. La Fayette
Grass Valley.....	Master O. L. Twitchell
Hopland.....	Master J. C. Bledsoe
Lincoln.....	Alternate H. F. Tuck
Lonestar.....	Master F. G. Dalton
Magnolia.....	Master William Gantier
Manteca.....	Master B. A. Goodwin
Mountain View	Master M. Ferrell
Napa.....	Master Mrs. O. E. Borrette
Oakland.....	Master Mrs. C. F. Emery
Orchard City.....	Master E. C. Abbott
Penngrove
Petaluma.....	Master A. S. Hall
Potter Valley.....	Alternate Rosa Sides
Progressive	Alternate A. E. Burnham
Ripon	Master A. J. Nourse
Roseville.....	Alternate S. S. Gladney
Rowena	Master W. C. Newton
Sacramento.....	Alternate Daniel Flint
San Jose.....	Master H. Leigh
Santa Rosa.....	Master Mrs. M. L. Gamble

Sebastopol	Master D. Patton
Selma	Alternate N. H. Root
Stockton	Master J. F. Spaulding
Sunny Vale	Alternate F. H. Stiles
Tulare	Alternate J. Carmody
Two Rock	Master J. W. Webb
West Park	Master H. N. N. Latimer
Windsor	Master W. F. McCracken
Dinuba	Master M. A. Alexander
Rhonerville	Master A. E. Moutrey
La Grande	Master Peter Hansen
Sonoma County Pomona	Master H. C. Muddox
Sacramento County Pomona	Master F. H. Babb
Santa Clara County Pomona	

The report of Worthy Deputy D. M. Winans was received and referred to the Committee on Good of the Order. The report of the Committee on Good of the Order favoring the adoption of Worthy Deputy Winan's report was accepted, and the following is a summary of said report:

SUMMARY OF WORTHY DEPUTY MASTER WINAN'S REPORT.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

I received a commission as Deputy Master for Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties December 5, 1904.

During December did some gratis work on home Grange, obtaining 45 applications, and canvassed about El Verano for the purpose of reorganizing El Verano Grange.

January 19—Organized a Grange at Penngrove.

January 28—Closed the charter with a membership of 37.

January 20—Received instructions to canvass five days under pay for Petaluma Grange. I did so, and as a result obtained 45 applications for membership.

February 18—Reorganized El Verano Grange with a membership of 29.

March 4—Met with Sebastopol Grange and instructed a class in the First and Second Degrees.

On the evening of March 4th organized Windsor Grange.

March 9—Closed the charter with a membership of 32.

March 16—Met with Two Rock Grange and instructed a class in the First and Second Degrees.

March 25—Organized Hopland Grange with 21 charter

members; then spent four days trying to reorganize Live Oak Grange.

April 12—Met with members of El Verano Grange and further instructed them in the work.

April 18—Upon invitation, met with Lincoln Grange to assist in celebrating its fifth anniversary.

June 9—Met with Bennet Valley Grange and instructed a class in the First and Second Degrees.

June 16—Met with Windsor Grange.

June 17—Met with Progressive Grange.

June 24—Met with Hopland Grange and instructed a class in Third and Fourth Degrees.

June 26—Spent canvassing among farmers around Willits to see if there was any possibility of reorganizing Central Grange, but met with very little encouragement.

July 10 to 24—Worked in Humboldt County, and as a result Rhonerville Grange was organized with 22 charter members, and the neighborhoods of Waddington, Table Bluff and Arcola were canvassed, but no Granges were organized. This I consider a favorable field for the organizing of Granges at a more opportune time.

Altogether I have spent in the Grange organizing work 48 days and have added 222 members to the Order this year. Sister Winans has been a valuable assistant in this work.

D. M. WINANS, Deputy Master.

Brother D. T. Fowler presented a resolution relative to Parcels Post (see resolutions) out of order, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions read its report upon the resolution relative to shortening the ritual. The report was adopted and is as follows:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the resolution petitioning the National Grange to amend and shorten ritual, beg leave to report that they have duly considered the same and recommend that same be not adopted.

JOHN S. DORE,

M. FARRELL,

SARAH HANSEN.

HATTIE A. STEWARD.

This Committee read its report on the resolution (see resolution) relative to increasing the powers of the Interstate

Commerce Commission, which was adopted and is as follows:
 Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

Your Committee on Resolutions begs leave to report that it has duly considered the resolution relating to Interstate Commerce Commission and recommend that the same be adopted.

JOHN S. DORE, Chairman.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions recommended that the resolution relative to Tariff Laws be not adopted. After a discussion by Brothers Fower, Leigh and Green, the report was adopted.

The report of this Committee favoring the adoption of the resolution (see resolution) relative to the printing of the Officers' reports was adopted.

A resolution relative to Parcels Post was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A number of announcements of committee meetings were made, and then Worthy Master Raap occupied the time by reading several letters received during the year.

The Committee on Good of the Order read their report upon the reports of the Master, Overseer, and Worthy Lecturer, which was adopted, and is as follows:

(In connection with the report Brother D. T. Fowler read a letter from the editor of Everybody's Magazine.)

REPORT ON GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Worthy Master, Patrons of the California State Grange:

Your Committee on Good of the Order begs leave to report as follows:

We rejoice with the Worthy Master in the organization of ten new Granges and the accession of 400 members. This is only an example and an encouragement for much greater things that can be done in this direction. We therefore heartily second the following recommendations of the Worthy Master.

All persons before joining should understand the character of the Order. Capable and careful organizers should explain fully and clearly just what the Grange means when a new subordinate is being talked up, so that the new Grange may start with members who know why they are members. This plan would put the "staying" quality into every subordinate member, and would do away with those unpleasant wrecks known as "dormant" Granges.

We must put our hearts into the work, and the results are

sure to materialize a thousand fold. A first-class deputy is needed who can be available at all times, and that is not possible unless we give adequate remuneration. We have had good Deputies in the field, but they could not at all times leave their private work. Some change should be made in the By-Laws compelling Masters of subordinate Granges to report to the Master of the State Grange at least once each quarter as to general attendance and interest manifested in the work.

Under the head of "Grange Influence" the advice of the Worthy Master is well worthy of our most earnest consideration and action, especially the necessity of all subordinate Granges sustaining the position taken after due deliberation by the State Grange. We commend the following from the report of the Worthy Overseer: 'If we expect to keep our Order alive in this State we cannot delay the commencement of an active campaign, not merely for the organization of new Granges, but to maintain and secure better work and results from those we already have.'

We would further indorse and recommend the adoption of the following parts of the Worthy Lecturer's report—that part referring to rigid inspection of the several offices of the Order in the State; that part relative to the proper exemplification of the Ritual, especially the unwritten work; also the request that all Deputy Masters be required to furnish the office of State Lecturer the names and addresses of Lecturers of newly organized Granges; that part which refers to the co-operative side of Grange work commending the inauguration of a Bureau of Information and Exchange.

We further approve of that part relative to the importance of frequent communication between our Pomona Granges that they may become more conversant with each other's work, and we also approve of his suggestions as regards annual visits to be made by the State Lecturer.

The patient, faithful work and zeal of our Worthy Steward, Brother Shoemaker, in caring for the comfort of the State Grange is worthy of all commendation. The results are visible, but the work done is so unostentatious as not to be observable. We cordially indorse that part of his report that urges members to write pithy reports of progress for the Grange official organ and for the press.

We highly commend the zeal, devotion and persistence of Organizers Winans, Dore and Webb and of all who have assisted in starting new or strengthening existing Granges, and that their recommendations of doing organization and

visiting work at the most opportune seasons of the year be well considered by the Executive Committee. And we further request our Executive Committee to furnish all Deputies and Organizers any literature and reports giving information as to the advantages of belonging to the Order, and of instructions for their greater efficiency in their work, that they may benefit by the larger experience of Granges in the Eastern States. Realizing that our Order seeks the highest standard of morality and that in her teachings the advocacy of temperance is made an essential characteristic, your committee earnestly recommend the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That this State Grange is unalterably opposed to the selling or the granting of any rights or privileges for the sale or distribution of wines, beers or liquors at any Grange gathering or picnic.

Respectfully submitted.

Brothers Herbert F. Tuck, J. W. Webb and A. D. McDonnell; Sisters H. C. Muddox and M. C. Gamble.

Worthy Deputy J. S. Dore made a verbal report.

The following subordinate Granges presented their reports: American River, Capital, Castoria, Florin, Geyserville, Sacramento, Stockton, Santa Rosa, Tulare, Two Rock, Glen Ellen and Santa Clara County Pomona.

Worthy Past Master Greer was conducted to the Past Master's chair, and, after greeting the Grange, spoke upon the great value of the Order. This was followed by a vocal solo by Sister Carrie Hansen, who responded to an encore.

After reading his report, the Worthy representative of Glen Ellen Grange requested that it be referred to the Committee upon Resolutions.

He also presented resolutions relative to the printing and distributing of the amended By-Laws, to petitioning Congress to confer increased powers upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, petitioning Congress to enact prohibitive laws against exports of Germany to this country, petitioning the National Grange to shorten the ritual, all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The representative of Gold Hill Grange presented a number of resolutions upon various subjects, all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Napa Grange presented a resolution regarding the building of country roads by means of money raised on fifty-year bonds, which by request was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Sacramento Grange presented a resolution relative to the purchase of a University Farm, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Santa Rosa Grange presented a resolution asking that the representative to the National Grange be instructed to use every effort to secure such legislation as will entitle each and every subordinate Grange to two representatives in the State Grange. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Worthy Past Master W. W. Greer introduced a resolution (see resolutions) out of order, which was adopted.

The discussion of the amendments to the Constitution was taken up, and, upon motion the amendment relating to the time and date of meeting was considered first. Those taking part in the discussion were Brothers Wagner, Abbott, Burnham, Flint, Booth, Fowler, Hansen, Suields, Baldwin, Talbot and Biggs.

Noon hour having arrived, a motion was made that the discussion of the amendments be made the special order of business for 7:30 p. m.

After several announcements of committee meetings, recess was declared until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock the meeting opened in ample form.

At the close of the opening song the Worthy Master announced the following committees:

Woman's Work—Sisters W. W. Greer, J. E. Metzger, B. A. Goodwin, F. H. Stiles and M. Farrell.

Finance—Brothers F. H. Babb, F. H. Stiles, B. A. Goodwin and Sisters J. Carmody and B. A. Goodwin.

Fifth and Sixth Degrees—Brothers P. Hansen, E. C. Shoemaker, F. W. Pilcher, W. W. Greer and Sisters Stiles and Farrell.

Pomona Feast—Brothers W. V. Griffith, N. H. Root, A. D. McDonnell, Borrette and Sister O. F. Borrette.

Brother Theodore Wagner introduced a resolution relative to the printing in the Journal of an itemized statement of each warrant drawn upon the Treasury. Upon motion, this resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The hour for the Special Order of Business having arrived, the Worthy Lecturer took charge and presented the following programme:

PROGRAMME.

Topic No. 1:

Progress of Grange Work in Our State.

a. Essentials and Obstacles to Progress, Brother D. T. Fowler.

b. What We Have Done and Are Now Doing, Brother John Tuohy.

c. Unimproved Opportunities, Brother J. S. Dore.

Vocal Solo—Miss Myrtle Dunn, Napa.

Recitation—Sister Gorden, Mountain View Grange.

Vocal Solo—Master Wallace Collins, Napa.

Topic No. 2:

Our Indebtedness to the Order.

a. For Its Educational Advantages, Brother W. W. Greer.

b. For Its Co-operative Advantages, Brother J. E. Metzger.

c. For Its Fraternal and Social Advantages, Brother D. J. Brown.

At the close of the programme West Park and Mountain View Granges presented their reports.

The Worthy Secretary then read the following report of the Standing Committee on Co-operation, which was adopted:

Dear Patrons:

The greatest economic force in the world is co-operation.

We realize this truth. We all see great fortunes piling up for those who, like Mr. Rockefeller, are smart enough to monopolize the fruits of co-operation. But the great question with most of us is: How can we co-operate with each other to our mutual profit? How can we share in the profit upon our labor or upon the articles we consume?

The Grange has tried various methods of co-operation, some of them successful and others not so.

We have been seeking to enjoy some of the profits of co-operation without assuming the risks usual to co-operative industry.

We have tried the "trade-card system," which comes about as near answering our purpose as any way, but there are serious objections to this method. Finally, we have adopted, or, rather, indorsed the so-called Rochdale system. This is true co-operation. We need to study it and correct its practical workings. It is broad enough, sufficiently comprehensive and based upon correct principles if carried out as planned. True, there are risks, but they can be minimized by judicious management and liberal patronage. The trouble is "We

are such independent people that, though we know good management is as important as capital or labor, we usually fail to manage right if we attempt a co-operative enterprise, even when backed by plenty of money and labor or custom." For our encouragement we will refer you to what has been done in the way of Mutual County Fire Insurance in this State and by many of our successful Rochdale stores. It will be well to have reports from these and to devote a time to discussion of these reports. In Oregon insurance is building up the Order and holding the members together. It will be well for the Executive Committee of our State Grange to get constitution and By-Laws from New Hampshire, Michigan, Oregon and other States and malliarize themselves with the workings of life insurance in those States. Do not touch the matter lightly, but look into it deeply, for it may be that California can have a larger membership as well as some other States if like energy is exerted to this end. Let us hold fast to what we have and work together for a steady, healthy growth.

Fraternally submitted in F. H. and C., with F.

G. W. WORTHEN,

Chairman of Standing Committee on Co-operation.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following partial report, which was adopted:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the resolution for such change in the Constitution as will entitle each subordinate Grange to two representatives and two votes in the State Grange, beg leave to report that they have duly considered the same and are in favor of its adoption.

JOHN S. DORE.

SARAH HANSEN.

HATTIE A. STEWARD.

M. FARRELL.

THEO. WAGNER.

Recess was then declared until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING.

The meeting was called to order by Worthy Master Raap. The opening song was followed by the following report of the Committee on Division of Labor, which was adopted:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange

Your Committee on Division of Labor submit the following report:

The Master's report referred to this Committee was referred to the various committees under whose heads the work would properly come.

To the Committee on Good of Order that part relating to the good of the Order.

To the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws that part relating to the extension of the Order.

To the Committee on Resolutions that part referring to Farmers' Institutes.

To the Committee on Press that part referring to the press.

To the Committee on Legislation that part referring to legislation.

To the Committee on Taxation that part relating to taxation.

To the Committee on Education that part relating to Agricultural Education.

To the Committee on Finance that part relating to International Agricultural Congress.

To the Memorial Committee that part entitled "In Memory."

JAMES M. TALBOT.

ELLA LAFAYETTE.

L. S. DART.

R. A. LAFAYETTE.

The discussion of the following amendment to the constitution was resumed: Article 4, in second line, strike out the words "first" and "October," and insert the words "second" and "December," those speaking being Brothers Cyrus Jones, Dore, Dart, Monsen, Baldwin, Swift, Wagner, Fowler, Webb, Hall, Pilcher, and others. A rising vote was taken, resulting in twenty-five for the change and twenty-two opposing it. The amendment was lost.

A discussion of the amendment to Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution and By-Laws was taken up and spoken upon by Brother Greer and Sister O. E. Borrette. But the time for Memorial Exercises having arrived, a motion was carried making further discussion of the amendments a special order immediately after the opening of the Grange in the morning.

The report of the Executive Committee was upon motion made the special order immediately following the close of the discussion of the amendments.

A short recess was then declared while the hall was put in order for the conducting of the Memorial Exercises.

Upon being called to order, the Worthy Master proclaimed the Grange at recess until 9 a. m.

The Memorial Committee then presented the following programme:

Opening Music.....Sister McKnight
 Scripture Reading.....Brother Webb
 Remarks by.....Masters and Past Masters
 Song, "The Vacant Chair".....Sister Gerrish

Then followed remarks and the placing of tributes upon the altar by Sisters in Grange in memory of Brother W. L. Overhiser, Past Master of our State Grange.

Sister Jornston, wife of Worthy Past Master William Johnston.

Brother George W. Connors, Worthy Past Master of Santa Rosa Grange.

Sister Sadie Mac, wife of Worthy Past Master Mac of Santa Rosa Grange.

Brother N. T. Root, Worthy Past Master of Stockton Grange.

J. C. Purvine of Two Rock Grange.

Sister Laura Schell of Sacramento County Pomona Grange.
 Prayer (the Lord's Prayer) led by Brother Webb.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

FORENOON.

Grange was opened in ample form by Worthy Master Raap.

The opening song was followed by the reading of the minutes, which were approved.

The Worthy Master read the Order of Business, and upon motion election of officers was made the special order as soon as possible after 1:30 o'clock.

A resolution relative to the sale of liquor at Grange gatherings was introduced by Brother Booth of Sacramento and referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

The Worthy Master of Manteca Grange presented a resolution relative to the State Farm, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The discussion of the amendments to the Constitution was then taken up, and the amendment to Article 2, Section 1, was adopted, making that article read as follows:

The membership of the State Grange shall consist of the Masters and Past Masters of subordinate Granges, and their

wives or husbands who are Fourth Degree members in good standing; provided they are both members of the same Grange; that Past Masters and their wives or husbands who are Fourth Degree members in good standing shall be honorary members, eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.

Amendment to Article 2, Section 2, after discussion by Brothers Hansen and Dore, was adopted.

The article reads as follows:

"If a State Grange has not reduced its representation, the voting members shall be composed of the Masters of subordinate Granges and their wives, or husbands, who are Fourth Degree members in good standing; provided, that any subordinate Grange may elect a Past Master or Fourth Degree member as its representative in the State Grange when the Master, or his wife, or her husband is unable to attend, and the representative so elected, and his wife, or her husband, shall be voting members in the State Grange. If the Master or the delegate elected is unmarried the Grange is entitled to but one representative, and he or she is the only delegate the State Grange can receive as a voting member.

Amendment to Article 2, Section 2, after discussion by Brothers Hansen and Dore, was lost.

Amendment to Article 2, Section 4, was discussed by Sister Emery, Brothers Greer, Dore and Leigh, and was lost.

The amendment introduced by Petaluma Grange to Article 9, Section 9, after a discussion by Brothers Greer, Winans, Wagner, Whitaker and Babb, and Sisters Burnham and Brasch, was lost.

Sister McIntyre then entertained the Grange with a recitation, which was heartily encored.

The report of Florin Grange was then read, also the following letter from Brother John Tuohy, which enclosed resolutions on insurance boodling, which were referred to the Executive Committee.

The annual meeting of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry of California, is an event of more than passing importance to the members of our Order; for that reason to the State, and, for that reason, to the Nation.

On the 15th of July, 1873, the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry of California, was organized in the City of Napa, the place where it will this year hold its thirty-fourth annual session. On that occasion thirty-five Granges held charters in this State, and twenty-eight were fully, I might properly say, ably represented. Since that date regular annual sessions

have been held in various cities, centers of population of the State. Now it has come around to convene again in Napa City; and no doubt rests in the minds of any one of us but that the noble work of the Order, commenced here thirty-three years ago, will be faithfully and earnestly followed up this session. The prime object then and now aimed at was to bring together the agricultural people of California and to unite them into a compact organization for the promotion of their own, the State's, and the Nation's welfare; that in their assemblies they might consider and study their interest, always being governed by justice and patriotism. In this way the aims of the Order were, are and always will be, general in character, leaving it to time and requirements to create, develop and meet specific conditions, which would have careful consideration and give opportunity for successful work. It is difficult to state concisely, succinctly and clearly what were all the objects for which the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was organized. It was felt, however, that the educational, industrial, social and political opportunities of the farmer were very defective as compared with other classes of society; that efforts should be made to correct these defects, and that needed the assistance of the farmer class of society. Their united assistance was not only necessary, but was essential to the success in the betterment of these conditions. This assistance could be best rendered through united and well-organized effort; and for the purpose of making that organization both perfect and efficient, it should be subordinate, State and National. As a result of these considerations and conclusions, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry came into existence on December 4, 1867, in the City of Washington, D. C., and the first general, specific Declaration of Purposes was made by Worthy Master Saunders at the third annual session of the National Grange, February 4, 1870. What these purposes were, are and will be need not be here enumerated. That they were then, as they always will be, living needs and issues, is beyond a peradventure. They are well established by the continued existence and useful life of this, the best Order of agriculturists (having National, State and local organizations) that has ever, in any country, come into existence.

It may be asked, Has the Grange bettered the conditions of the farmer, and in what way has it done so? What good has it accomplished? These questions, pertinent as they are, are never asked by the earnest patron; he well knows that the National, State and local affairs, conditions and surround-

ings of the farmer have been and are being promoted. That the meeting of Patrons in Subordinate, State and National Granges has promoted our social opportunities, has educated us in the study of our needs and the proper remedies therefor, has brought us more prominently before the world, has given us, as a class, a better standing therein, has taught us our worth, and brought us our own esteem, and better knowledge of our own power when properly exercised. These things has it done and these things will it do so long as we are true to ourselves, which means being true to the Order which has accomplished them for us. As a class, whatever we accomplish must be done by organization and co-operation. While a repetition of this does no harm, the subject is too well understood by Patrons to need discussion.

The question is, What has the Order done since it came into existence in Napa in July, 1873? One thing it has taught us: that in organized co-operation we achieve our best results, in the lack of that we meet our greatest failures. That much the Grange has taught and is teaching us and it is a valuable education.

The Grange (for the name Grange and Order of Patrons of Husbandry are used synonymously) has been and is now a great school, educating us in our duties and our rights as citizens and how best to perform the one and obtain the other. In our subordinate Granges every subject of public interest, except partisan ones, is considered. This consideration is a mutual interchange of views and specific inquiry as to the merits of the subject considered. These considerations, being non-partisan subjects only, are without personality, and this the more readily leads to impartial conclusions. In this way every member has an opportunity of expressing his views, or of investigating the views presented before him. In this way whether diffident or pert, each has an opportunity of training himself in expressing his own views, or in considering the views of the other members. The Grange has trained them and is training them to do this, and it is a very valuable education.

What subjects of a non-partisan character has the Grange studied since its formation? Only a few of them can here be mentioned. To begin: Education in every Grange has been a foremost study: that the Grange advocacy of better and more efficient methods of education in practical and utilitarian lines has greatly aided in promoting education can not be gainsaid. If we consider the high schools and technical schools,

urban and suburban, we now have all through the State, we will realize what great and material progress has been made in education. No boy or girl in California but has ample opportunity to get a good literary education sufficient for any condition in life not requiring special, technical instruction; and in all the large towns special instruction in technical and industrial education is offered to all. Industrial agriculture has not yet received its just share of educational opportunities, but the Grange is promoting it; it will in the near future be within the attainment of every boy and every girl; and this is essential to enable the United States to maintain its standing as the leading agricultural Nation of the World, and to enable California to maintain her standing as the leading agricultural State of the United States.

Co-operation is one of the greatest needs of the farming community; lack of it has been the drawback and bane of the industry. Some progress in that line has been made, but much more has to be done yet. The Grange is doing its part in promulgating the true principles of co-operation; although a great deal remains to be done, Grange advocacy has done much already in that line.

Home life on the farm has received much discussion and consideration in the Grange. How to better its social and industrial conditions has always been a Grange study; for this purpose good roads are an essential, and free rural delivery is an adjunct thereof. No one feature of the rural home adds to the attractions thereof more than does good roads. The Grange, by its advocacy thereof, has been the greatest factor in promoting good roads and good road laws. As a result of good roads free rural delivery of mail has come to be an institution of our land—adding to the convenience of rural home—making rural life more attractive. Grange influence originated and established Free Rural Delivery.

Insurance against fire is a necessity of our higher civilization. This necessity has made the farmer and all others seeking fire insurance protection the prey of unscrupulous fire insurance combinations. The Grange early in its life realized this; for many years fought it, and finally succeeded in having enacted legislation providing for local rural mutual insurance. While the board rates of the stock insurance companies are higher in the country than they are in cities, and while they are in cities from one and a half to two per cent on amount insured, in local mutual insurance companies the rates are but one-half of one per cent, every loss is promptly paid and no

failure can befall them. Joint stock insurance companies are legalized systems of fraud. Justly their rates should be no higher than are the rates of the local mutual insurance companies. Joint stock insurance companies are organized to juggle the money of the insured in big premiums, big salaries, and, when the funds admit, unjust dividends to stockholders. Fire insurance should be a State institution for the protection of tax-paying property. If it was, there would be no necessity for high commissions, high salaries and unreasonable expenditures. Rates of insurance need not be one-third of what they are, greater security would come to the insured, and the State would get large revenue therefrom. This is proven beyond a peradventure by reference to the last report of the Insurance Commissioner, which shows the premium charged by the stock insurance companies doing business in California to be as follows: California companies charged premium of 1.64½ per cent on amount of risks; other States doing business in California, 1.52 4-10 per cent; foreign insurance companies a rate of 1.43 per cent; and California mutual companies .50 per cent. The lesson taught by this showing is unanswerable, but it is still more so in other States having local mutual insurance.

Take Iowa for instance: In this State there are 117 local mutual insurance companies in 99 counties having risks in excess of \$200,000,000. The charge for insurance is one dollar for writing up the policy and one-half of one mill to two mills, never exceeding the two mills on the dollar premium on the amount of risk. This has always been ample to meet all losses and all expenses. California can do as well as Iowa.

In Iowa stock insurance companies, before the organization of the local mutual insurance companies, charged 1.50 per cent premium and stoutly denied, as stock companies in California now deny, that risks could be carried for less. Now the stock companies are rustling to get risks at .75 per cent, or one-half of what they before declared was the very lowest risks could be carried for.

This change in insurance rates in Iowa is purely the result of Grange effort. Insurance against fire is incidental to our civilization and our social conditions. It is a protection that every property-holder, urban and suburban, should have. It should be given at the minimum rates, and to get it at the minimum, it should be done by the State. This will eliminate all charge of irresponsibility.

Life insurance, too, as well as fire, is now receiving Grange

consideration. Every consideration of prudence in the management of affairs, and of justice alike to ourselves and those dependent on us, dictates the necessity of life insurance; but left to the management of stock companies, to their extravagance in expenditures, in manipulation of funds, in salaries, pensions, in technicalities of policy, in undue manipulation of legislation and liability of forfeiture, the policy-holder, in probably a majority of cases, will find them robbing organizations.

Life insurance is a prudent and wise provision, but it will never have the utility, security and careful, just management it should have until it is made a department of our National Government. It will then be both life insurance and savings bank.

Taxation is an all-important subject. By reason of the consideration given to it in this State Grange, it has been brought prominently before the whole community; the legislative and the executive department of the State Government. Taxation is an incident of all governments, civilized and savage, in some shape. Owing to changing conditions of society, the system, at one time, fair and equitable, under changed conditions of society may become unjust and burdensome.

It cannot be justly denied that every one receiving the protection and benefit of the Government should, according to his ability, contribute to the support thereof; but this the present system of State and County revenue laws cannot exact, and herein lies its inherent defect. The State Grange of California, having commenced the fight for a just and equitable system of taxation, should persist until it has accomplished that end. Let ability to pay be the rule of duty to do so, and that this rule may be carried out equitably a system of direct and one of indirect taxation is necessary. There should be no double taxation for the taxpayer who, on one class of property, pays a tax double or treble the amount that other property-holders do on property of equal marketable value, or a greater tax than does the man who has double or treble the income and the ability to pay, is being taxed doubly and trebly.

This is not intended as a summary of what the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has done or is doing. It is only intended to call attention to some good work it has done and some it is now doing.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is an incident of our twentieth century American civilization. There may be orders

that fill a more conspicuous place in the community. There is none that from pure sense of duty, patriotism and devotion to right, fills the place or does the good work our Order does.

This spirit is not solely the attribute of the National and State Granges; it permeates the subordinate Grange as well. While the subordinate Grange gives due consideration to National and State subjects, it also gives much attentive study to local affairs and matters incidental to the business of the farmer. Take, for instance, my own Tulare Grange. About the time I affiliated with it the first farmers' institute held in California was held in its hall under its auspices. About that time, too, a concerted movement was made by speculators of the same selfish character as those now being successfully prosecuted in Oregon for defrauding the Government out of its timber lands, for devising means to unlawfully acquire title to all the unsold Sequoia Giganteas, the great body of this world-renowned timber being in Tulare county. Tulare Grange, being informed of this, protested to the Department of the Interior against the same; had a bill prepared for Congress setting them apart as a National Park; got other public-spirited men interested in it; and in this way persevered until Congress passed the bill which preserves for all time the most wonderful trees the world has ever known. The great importance of this opportune reservation can be better appreciated now that Congress is offering \$250,000 to purchase the Calaveras Grove of about seventy trees. The Sequoia National Park in Tulare county contains seventy times seventy as fine trees.

It is an incident of Tulare Grange work to study local conditions and necessities as well as those of State and Nation.

In these studies the subject of irrigation came up, and in the consideration of this subject the flow of the streams came up, and the study of these subjects, the preservation of stream flow came up, and in consideration of this subject the influence of the forest and the denudation of the mountains from which the stream flows came up. All this study lead to the inevitable conclusion that the flow of the stream is essential to successful and intensive agriculture; that the preservation of the forest is essential to the preservation of the stream in its most beneficial way, and the destruction of the forest leads to the denudation of the mountain, and to times of destructive overflows and periods of still more destructive droughts. The inevitable conclusion was that to preserve the flow of the streams the forest must be preserved, and that the preserva-

tion of the forest could be accomplished by Congressional action only, to get which Tulare Grange called a public meeting in Fresno, at which resolutions were passed asking the Secretary of the Interior to withhold from sale and settlement all forest lands in this and the adjoining counties until Congressional action could be had, this being the same action taken by Tulare Grange. This was done by the Secretary of the Interior. A bill was prepared and passed by Congress reserving for forestry purposes all timber lands of the Sierra from Tehachapi Pass to the Yosemite National Park, and this, if not the first, was one of the first National forest reservations in the United States.

Tulare Grange semi-annually prepares a programme of subjects for Grange study and discussion. While no vote is taken, the subject is discussed to its rational conclusions. In this way it keeps in touch with all timely subjects and thus informs itself better on all matters coming before it, and trains its members to think and to speak with more confidence in themselves and with a better understanding by the other members.

On many occasions Tulare Grange consults with the Board of Supervisors on subjects of local and county matter; its views have always received favorable consideration. Should our Board of Trade aim to do some local public work, the approval of Tulare Grange is sought and its assistance rendered.

Tulare Grange at each meeting has an excellent lunch prepared and brought to the hall by the sister members. This lunch adds greatly to the sociability and the enjoyment of the occasion and is much appreciated by the members. It frequently happens that men high in public life are in Tulare on such occasions, and in such an event the Grange has them for guests, and in this way promotes Grange influence and the better influence in public affairs.

Tulare Grange believes all subordinate Granges in California are as zealous as it is, but it looks to the State and National Grange to lead in all work promotive of the good of society and of our Order.

The Grange since its organization in California has done good work—is doing good work—will do good work in the future. Duty to themselves requires it should have a larger enrollment of farmer membership. It has earned it and deserves it well.

JOHN TUOHY.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read and a motion carried that the report be received, referred to the Finance Committee, but the reading of the bills called for dispensed with.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

Your Committee has held four regular and one special meeting since the last session of the California State Grange.

Ten Granges have been organized this year, namely: Lonestar, Penngrove, Windsor, Hopland, Manteca, Ripon, Rhonerville, Dinuba and two juvenile granges in Santa Clara county.

At the December meeting the Pacific Rural Press was chosen as the Grange organ of publication.

Means were provided for the Legislative Committee to perform the work laid out by the State Grange.

We have examined the books of the Treasurer and Secretary and find that they have been kept in a businesslike manner and that they are correct.

G. N. WHITAKER.

THOS. JACOB.

Sister Emery introduce a resolution (see resolutions) relative to equal suffrage for immediate action. After a short discussion by Brothers Leigh, Abbott, Fowler, Wagner and Talbot, it was adopted.

Recess was then declared until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Promptly at 1:30 p. m. Grange was opened in ample form.

Following the opening song the special order, election of officers, took place, with the following result:

Worthy Master, W. V. Griffith.

Worthy Overseer, J. S. Dore.

Worthy Lecturer, J. W. Webb.

Worthy Steward, E. C. Shoemaker.

Worthy Assistant Steward, N. H. Root.

Worthy Chaplain, Sister C. F. Emery.

Worthy Treasurer, Daniel Flint.

Worthy Secretary, Emily L. Burnham.

Worthy Gatekeeper, S. S. Gladney.

Worthy Pomona, Sister F. E. Mitchell.

Worthy Flora, Laura Root.
 Worthy Ceres, Sister E. J. Farrell.
 Worthy Lady Assistant Steward, Carrie Hansen.
 Worthy Organist, Sister Bessie McKnight.
 Executive Committeeman, Michael Farrell.

EVENING.

Grange was opened at 7:30 by Worthy Master Raap.

Following the opening song the special order of selecting the place of 1906 meeting was taken up. Sister M. L. Gamble, Worthy Master of Santa Rosa Grange, extended an invitation to the Grange to meet in Santa Rosa. The invitation was accepted.

Grange was then closed in the Fourth Degree and opened in the Fifth, while this degree was conferred by Brother P. Hansen upon the following class:

F. H. Babb, Mrs. M. E. Goodwin, B. A. Goodwin, L. C. Page, Hugh N. N. Latimer, R. A. La Fayette, Mrs. Ella La Fayette, A. D. McDonnell, Mrs. M. E. McIntyre, Celia McIntyre, C. N. Peterson, Marie Peterson, Wallace Taylor Rutherford, Laura L. Root, Miss N. E. Raaf, Miss Rosa L. Sides, W. E. Stewart, Theodore Wagner.

Grange was then opened in the Sixth Degree, while Worthy Past Master Greer conferred this degree upon the following class:

E. C. Abbott, Mrs. E. C. Abbott, Michael Farrell, Mrs. E. J. Farrell, L. C. Gage, Mrs. Emma J. Gordon, E. H. Gordon, B. A. Goodwin, Mrs. M. E. Goodwin, R. A. La Fayette, Mrs. Ella La Fayette, H. N. N. Latimer, A. D. McDonnell, Grace B. McDonnell, Mrs. M. E. McIntyre, Celia McIntyre, H. A. Moore, Mrs. Lillian M. Orr, C. N. Peterson, Marie Peterson, Laura L. Root, Wallace Taylor Rutherford, Mrs. Rosa L. Sides, W. E. Stewart, J. J. Swift, Mrs. H. Schindler, Theodore Wagner.

Grange was then closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth, and Worthy Master Raap declared recess until 9 a. m. Friday.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

FORENOON.

Grange was opened at 9 o'clock, Worthy Master Raap presiding.

After the opening song the minutes were read and approved.

During a recess of ten minutes the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society gave a brief outline of the work of the Society.

Then the following report of the Committee on Woman's Work was adopted:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

Your Committee on Woman's Work submit the following report:

WOMAN'S WORK,

The subject upon which our Committee has been requested to report, we feel is deserving of more time and deliberation than is at our disposal. We were only notified yesterday that this responsibility was to rest with us, and, in justice to woman and the limitless field in which she labors, we could not upon such notice attempt even a partial report. In the old days when, as a rule, woman's sphere was confined to the kitchen or nursery, it was a comparatively easy task, but since she has emerged from the retirement of this simple and quiet life and gone out into the wide, wide world and essayed to compete with her lord and master, in the strenuous activities of the present age, her work is not only deserving but demands more than a passing glance. Consequently we, as women, must decline to slight, in the smallest particular, her efforts to act well her part in the great drama of life. We feel we would be doing this in reporting on so important a subject at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. FRANKIE GREER,
Chairman.

MRS. ELIZA J. FARRELL,
Secretary.

The report of the Legislative Committee recommended that the resolution presented by Napa Grange relative to bonding the county to secure money for road building purposes be not adopted. The report was adopted.

The following report of the Legislation Committee on Master's Address was adopted:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

Your Committee respectfully submits the following recommendations with reference to the Master's report on State Legislation:

First—That the recommendation that one member of the

Legislative Committee be kept at Sacramento during the last thirty days of the session, with compensation, be adopted.

Second—That your Committee approves the position taken in the report on the Work of the Legislative Committee of the National Grange for 1904.

D. T. FOWLER.
HUGH A. LEIGH.
WILLIAM E. STEWART.
MRS. J. S. DORE.

The report of the Committee on Taxation was adopted, and is as follows:

To the Master, Officers and Members of California State Grange in annual session assembled:

Your Committee takes great pleasure in stating that the late Legislature passed the measures advocated at the last annual session of the State Grange referring to taxation.

Your Committee presented your action and wishes to the Governor and the Legislature and were received with due consideration. Your Committee has examined the Master's report referring to taxation and indorses his recommendation that the Committee on Taxation be made one of the permanent committees of the State Grange.

This is especially desirable for the reasons that the questions of taxation will ever be vital questions for consideration and action, and, further, that a campaign of education should be conducted when the Constitutional Amendment is placed before the people for their supreme decision.

Your Committee at this time in the absence of our Worthy Brother John Tuohy, chairman of the Committee, desires to express their deep regard for the wise and thoughtful recommendations and studies that has marked every step of the course that has led to the final action of the Legislature and to the future consideration of this intricate subject of economic relief and reform in taxation.

It was his ability and judgment that has placed the State Grange of California in the enviable position it now occupies before the State in the solution of many of the problems of reform in taxation, and your committee, in recognition of our Worthy Brother, desires in his absence, to make this recognition a part of the report of your Committee.

D. T. FOWLER.
JOHN S. DORE.

After a discussion relative to initiation fee by Brothers Wagner, Latimer, Dart, Hall, Flint, Abbot, Leigh, Greer, Hop-

kins and Fowler, the following report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was adopted:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom was referred that portion of Master's report on Constitution for subordinate Granges, beg leave to report that they have duly considered the same, and recommend that the said Constitution be referred to the several subordinate Granges of the State immediately for examination, and that final action be taken at the next meeting of the California State Grange. We also recommend the adoption of the amendments to the By-Laws of the California State Grange, as follows:

Amend Section 1 of Article CI by adding
"and shall receive One Hundred Dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in addition to his necessary expenses while engaged in the work of the Order."

Section 4 of Article I be amended to read as follows:
"The duties of Lecturer shall be such as usually devolve upon that officer in a Subordinate Grange and as laid down in the Ritual. He shall have charge of the Press Department of the Grange, editing same under the direction of the Master. He shall also receive reports quarterly from Lecturers of Subordinate Granges, seeing that they do their duty, and that the Lecture Hour is duly observed. He shall also, at the request of the Executive Committee, visit Subordinate Granges throughout the State. He shall receive One Hundred Dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in addition to his regular expenses while engaged in the work of the Order."

"Keep on file all copies of Constitutions and By-Laws of Subordinate and Pomona Granges."
Amend Section 3, Article II, by adding
"unless especially ordered the life of all committees to end with the installation of the newly elected officers."
Amend Article 5 by substituting "three" for two, making the clause read "three dollars per day."

Amend Article 5 to read as follows:
"The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be Two Dollars for Men and Two Dollars for Women, which fee shall accompany the Application, and the

Master shall not allow a ballot to be taken for a candidate until the membership fee is paid. Six months' dues in advance shall be required of all new members, to be paid to Secretary at time of signing Roll Book.

THOMAS JACOB.
G. N. WHITAKER.
MRS. E. C. ABBOTT.
MRS. L. S. DART.
H. R. BORRETTE.

After much discussion, a motion was carried that the report of the Committee on Resolutions relative to the University Farm and all matter referring to University Farm be referred to a special committee with instructions to retire and report at 1:30.

The Committee on Co-operation presented the following reports, which were adopted:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the California State Grange:

Your Committee, to whom that portion of the Master's Report referring to the "International Agricultural Congress" was assigned, respectfully recommends that the National Grange should give the subject serious consideration; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the State Grange of California that these remedies marked "First," "Second" and "Third" should be adopted as efficient means to obtaining relief from the present secret and burdensome system.

J. E. METZGER, Chairman.
E. C. ABBOTT.

That part of the Master's Report referring to the "Federation of Agricultural Organizations" we endorse; and,

Resolved, That the California State Grange take the necessary steps to accomplish the Federation of Agricultural Organizations within the State of California.

J. E. METZGER.
E. C. ABBOTT.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members California State Grange:

Your Committee finds it a difficult task to make a report on co-operation containing anything new, for the reason that the committees of prior State Granges have put forth their best efforts to cover all the co-operative subjects that appear

to be of value to the agriculturist. Some of these reports are long and have entered into the subject with great zeal and determination to leave nothing undone that would bring this most important subject prominently before the Patrons of Husbandry of this State.

There are many co-operative undertakings mentioned, such as fire insurance, co-operative stores, fruit agencies both for buying and selling, life insurance, etc. We feel that these are undertakings that ought not to be handled by Grangers as a Grange. The Legislature of this State has wisely provided a law under which co-operative organization can be formed. The experience of the Grange in its early history in this State ought to be a sufficient warning to us to keep us from again becoming the jest of the "Shylocks" of the business world.

Under the co-operative law of 1895 co-operative organizations have been formed, such as Rochdale Company, Fire Insurance Company, Fruit Agencies, etc. These Rochdale Companies are in operation in many counties of this State, Sonoma county alone having ten of such companies. Mutual fire insurance is a cheap and safe plan of insurance, and in the counties where it is in use it is giving the farmers what they want, a protection at a rate so much less than the old-line companies that it will not admit of comparison. The fruit agencies under the co-operative plan are giving their members good service and protecting them to some extent from the men who squeeze. Such co-operative organization as we have mentioned ought to have and should have the earnest support of every Patron of Husbandry. Our grand Order is distinctive from all other orders from the fact that it believes in and teaches that man is not made to live alone, but is only one part of the Divine plan of co-operative organization. We have pledged ourselves to this plan of co-operation and it is our duty to assist in this great work at all times. Your Committee would urge that some action be taken by this State Grange whereby a bureau of information for all Patrons of Husbandry in the State be established, where reports of crops in the State can be secured. Let every Grange in the State be in communication with this central bureau. These reports should contain all the conditions pertaining to the crops in the neighborhood of the Grange making the report. Reports should begin with the spring season and continue through the year, and should give in detail the condition of the crop as to quantity and quality, how handled, dried or green, and

the prices sold for, dried or green, and to whom sold, and in what way it is being handled, and where used, and such other information in regard to other than fruit crops as are raised in a commercial way in said neighborhood. The reports should be made and forwarded to the central bureau as often as the Grange meets, and in case the Grange fails to meet, the Lecturer be instructed to make such report.

In the establishment of this bureau of information the Executive Committee of the State Grange will have the necessary blanks printed for the Subordinate Granges and central office as will conform to the requirements of this report, and pay for the same out of the treasury of the State Grange. We request that the workings of this central bureau be made a part of the duties of the officers of the State Grange.

It will be the duty of the central bureau on receipt of the information furnished by the Subordinate Granges and such other information as it may obtain to at once distribute the same to the several Granges.

We would suggest that this information be kept from the public.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. METZGER, Chairman.
E. C. ABBOTT.
ELIZA J. FARRELL.
A. S. HALL.

Brother Greer's resolution (see resolution) relative to the exemption of the unwritten work was adopted.

The Worthy Master appointed the following special Committee on University Farm: W. W. Greer, W. V. Griffith and A. E. Burnham.

Recess was then declared until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

After the opening song Brother Tuck offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend Section 4 of Article II By-Laws of the California State Grange: After the word "demand" add "and shall receive the sum of \$2.00 per diem and expenses while engaged in the duties of their office."

The report of the Committee on Resolutions recommending that the resolution referring to State Board of Agriculture be not adopted was presented and adopted. The reports of the Committee on Resolutions favoring the adoption of the

resolutions (see resolutions) relative to Legislative Committee, District Deputies to visit Granges, sale and distribution of water for irrigation, were adopted.

The report of the Committee on Finance was adopted, and is as follows:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the examination of the Worthy Secretary's and Worthy Treasurer's books and reports and the report of the Executive Committee, beg leave to report that they have examined the books and papers and find them neatly kept; have compared the entries with the vouchers and find the entries correct and the footings accurate. We recommend their approval and that the report be adopted and printed in the printed journal.

The resolution directing the Master and Printing Committee to include in their printed report an itemized statement of each warrant, referred to this Committee, we return without our approval, for the reason that it is unnecessary, the accounts being carefully audited by the Executive Committee, and it would entail extra expense upon the State Grange.

Respectfully submitted.

F. H. BAAB.

F. H. STILES.

B. A. GOODWIN.

MRS. B. A. GOODWIN.

MRS. J. CARMODY.

The Committee on Good of the Order reported in favor of the adoption of the resolution (see resolutions) relative to the sale of liquor at Grange gatherings.

The Legislative Committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE STATE GRANGE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF CALIFORNIA.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry:

Greeting: Your Legislative Committee begs leave to make the following report:

The most important of the various resolutions and questions referred to your Committee and directly bearing upon the

interests and welfare of this Order, and of the agriculturists of our State in general, were these that finally took form and name in the Legislature, and are known as the Taxation Bills, the Educational Bills, the University Farm Bills and the Agricultural College Bills.

The question of Taxation was referred at the last annual meeting of the State Grange to a special committee on Taxation, with Brother John Tuohy as chairman.

That Committee will make a full report upon this most important question of relief from unequal and unjust taxation levied on realty, and especially upon the personal property of farmers as a class.

Your Committee, however, takes especial satisfaction in calling your attention to the fact that the several recommendations made by your special committee on Taxation, Brother John Tuohy chairman, in their report to the State Grange at the last annual session, were adopted by the joint committee of the Legislature on Taxation, and in due form passed that body and were signed by the Governor.

Your Committee worked in unison with the Committee representing the California Teachers' Association, the State Farmers' Institute and the State Fruit Growers' Convention of 1904, in presenting and urging the educational bills referring to the question of having agriculture taught in the rural schools.

While your Committee believed that the bills as presented to the Legislature were overloaded and impractical, they still worked for their passage by suggesting certain amendments.

The committees on education were finally convinced with reference to the main features of the bills, but in neither house did the bills come to a vote. "The subject matter of the bills was new to most members, and the idea of agricultural education had not been sufficiently agitated to secure legislative results."

Your Committee supported the passage of the University Farm bills, which, after amendment, gave an appropriation of \$150,000 for purchase and improvement of the University College Farm.

The location of the farm has not yet been decided upon by the Commission.

The bills making an appropriation for a new Agricultural College building at Berkeley passed the Legislature, but failed to receive the signature of the Governor.

The Governor told your Committee that he was in favor

of an appropriation large enough to erect an Agricultural building at Berkeley fitted in every way to represent agriculture and the great State of California, but that the appropriation could not be made at that session of the Legislature, owing to the unusual demands for appropriations and the need of keeping the State tax within reasonable limits.

A joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly was passed memorializing Congress to pass an up-to-date Parcels Post bill.

This covers the position taken by the State Grange of California in the resolutions adopted at the last annual session.

In pursuance of its duties, your Committee was received by Governor Pardee, Superintendent of Schools Kirk and the various committees of the Legislature with that consideration due the representatives of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Respectfully submitted,

D. T. FOWLER, Chairman.

MRS. J. S. DORE.

R. O. BALDWIN.

Committee.

The following report of the Committee on Press was discussed by Brothers Griffith, Raap, Dore, Tuck and Whitaker and Sisters Borrette and Tuck, and was referred to the Executive Committee:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

Your Committee on The Press, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's report relating to the Press, beg leave to report that they have duly considered the same, and do not indorse that portion of the Worthy Master's report recommending the choosing of some paper devoted to the "interests of producers" to be the general organ of communication, from the fact that experience has proved that Patrons will not support any one paper in sufficient subscriptions to make such paper a creditable organ of the Order.

But we do favor the recommendation that the Worthy Lecturer of each Subordinate Grange shall prepare articles for local publication and send clippings of the same to the Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange, who in his turn will send them to the National Organizer.

W. V. GRIFFITH.

OLIVE E. BORRETTE.

M. E. METZGER.

The report of the special Committee on University Farm was adopted after being discussed by Sister Emery, Brothers Greer, Fowler and Booth, and reads as follows:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

Your special Committee, to whom was referred all resolutions and reports concerning the purchase of a University Farm for the use of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, and providing for a school of agriculture and a system of instruction on said farm, beg leave to report that they have examined and considered all papers submitted to them, and in lieu of all matter presented, respectfully submit the following report:

The California State Grange is devoted to elevating and dignifying agriculture.

We desire to educate our youth that they may see its possibilities and beauties and to train them to become farmers. A proper system of agricultural education that will make farming popular as well as profitable meets our most earnest approbation.

The Legislature at its last session enacted a law providing for the purchase of a University Farm, the maintenance on it of a school of agriculture, an experiment station and a system of short-course instruction. We heartily indorse this act and commend the Governor of this State and the last Legislature for its passage. We have the utmost confidence in the Commission appointed to carry out the provisions of this act, and we fully realize the difficulties with which they have to contend. We earnestly request,

First—That they proceed with as little delay as possible to the selection and purchase of the farm provided in the act.

Second—That the school of agriculture provided for in the bill be constructed and put in operation without delay.

Third—That the farm be put to use not only for purposes of instruction, but for experimentation, as countless problems of agriculture are demanding prompt solution.

Fourth—That such farm be selected from land representing the best general conditions in California, and that it be not selected from the lands about or adjacent to Berkeley.

W. W. GREER, Chairman.

A. E. BURNHAM.

W. V. GRIFFITH.

Committee.

The report of the Education Committee was adopted, and is as follows:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's report relating to agricultural education, beg leave to report that they have duly considered and most heartily indorse the same, and,

Whereas, We have not yet secured proper legislation upon the subject of agriculture in our public schools; and,

Whereas, The State Teachers' Association of California and the California Farmers' Institute will meet in unison at Berkeley in December to further this object, be it

Resolved, That this Order instruct the Worthy Master to appoint a committee of two or more to meet with them at Berkeley, that we may labor more intelligently and effectively hasten the desired work.

We also recommend that the California State Grange take up the matter of free text books; the method of legislation necessary to procure them, the kind to procure and also send out to all Subordinate Granges topics for discussion relating to the question of free text books.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RACHEL HESTER TUCK.

C. F. EMERY.

D. T. FOWLER.

MRS. L. T. RAAP.

H. N. N. LATIMER.

The Executive Committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the State Grange of California:

Your Executive Committee, to whom was referred resolutions on insurance, beg leave to report that they have duly considered the same, and recommend their adoption.

THOMAS JACOB.

G. N. WHITAKER.

Brother J. S. Dore tendered his resignation as Worthy Lecturer, which was accepted.

The Committee on Credentials reported that for the remainder of the meeting D. M. Winans and wife would represent Petaluma Grange, and M. T. Hunt Sacramento County Pomona Grange.

Recess was then declared until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING.

Following the opening song was the election of Overseer Brother S. W. Pilcher being elected.

Worthy Past Master Greer acted as installing officer and Brother D. M. Winans and Sister R. H. Tuck as his assistants, and all of the officers were installed except Worthy Lecturer and Pomona, who were unable to be present.

Worthy Past Master Raap made a motion, which was carried, that the Worthy Master install Worthy Pomona and Lecturer in their respective Granges at his earliest convenience.

Brother Flint made a motion to withdraw his supplementary report, also the items, and that the original report be adopted. Carried.

The installation was followed by remarks by Brothers Greer, Swift, Raap, Metzger, Burnham, Winans, Flint and others.

Worthy Past Master Raap introduced resolutions (see resolutions) of thanks, which were unanimously adopted.

The Worthy Steward reported that several officers' badges were lost and that he would replace them before the next meeting of the California State Grange.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE GRANGE.

RELATING TO CONDOLENCE.

Introduced by W. W. Greer of Capital Grange.

Whereas, At this the thirty-third session of the California State Grange, at Napa assembled, we note with sorrow the absence of our Past Masters and their good wives. Some have gone to the land from which no traveler returns. We mourn their loss with appropriate ceremony. Some are detained by sickness, who no doubt to-day are grieved to be absent from us.

Whereas, We are ever mindful of their devotion and untiring work for our behalf and desiring to express our heartfelt sympathy for them in their sickness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Grange immediately express, in an appropriate manner, to Worthy Past Master William Johnston, Worthy Past Master S. T. Coulter and Sister W. L. Overhiser our sorrow for their illness and our deepest regret at their absence.

RELATING TO TWO VOTES IN STATE GRANGE.

Introduced by M. L. Gamble of Santa Rosa Grange.

Resolved, That this State Grange instruct its representatives to the National Grange to use every endeavor to secure such legislation in the National Grange as will entitle each and every Subordinate Grange to two representatives and two votes in the State Grange.

RELATING TO PARCELS POST.

Introduced by Professor D. T. Fowler of Oakland Grange.

Resolved, That we reiterate and emphasize the position taken by the State Grange of California, in previous annual sessions, referring to the subject of having an up-to-date Parcels Post bill passed by Congress; and, further,

Resolved, That the Secretary of this body be instructed to memorialize each of our members of Congress of an up-to-date Parcels Post bill.

RELATING TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Introduced by Theo. Wagner, Glen Ellen Grange.

Resolved, That our Representatives and Senators in Congress are requested to vote for a proper measure to confer increased powers upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, as recommended by President Roosevelt.

RELATING TO OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Introduced by Theo. Wagner.

Resolved, That the By-Laws of this State Grange be amended so that the reports of the Master and principal officers of the State Grange be printed and distributed to the members of the State Grange on the first day of its meeting.

RELATING TO SUFFRAGE.

Introduced by Mrs C. F. Emery of Oakland Grange.

Whereas, In the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, an order devoted to promoting the welfare of our whole country and of mankind, men and women stand on a perfect equality; and,

Whereas, We consider that this perfect equality has contributed largely to the success, high standing and influence of the Order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reiterate our belief in the principle of equal suffrage.

RELATING TO LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

Introduced by Gold Hill Grange.

Whereas, In the language of the Worthy Master of the State Grange, farmers are slow to write and give their views to legislators. Farmers, as a rule, do not keep in touch with legislative matters, and bills are frequently enacted before they know that such legislation has been proposed. Then, of course, it is too late to effect a remedy. There is an importance attached to legislation that the great majority of farmers have failed to grasp. Organization means a great deal when it comes to getting what we want and what is our just dues.

The great trusts and labor unions of the country muster their lobbyists and bring every possible influence to bear to forward their interests, but when the farmers want something their interests are scattered and diversified and their views are not backed by united effort.

Therefore, let us see to it that means for keeping posted are not lacking, and that funds to keep our representatives at Sacramento when necessary are provided for.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the foregoing.

Resolved, That we urge the State Grange at its session at Napa to enlarge the powers and duties of the Legislative Committee as recommended by the Committee of the State Grange, making said Committee on the Good of the Order of the National Grange at its last session, similar in scope to that of the National Grange, whose duty it should be to look into the merits and demerits of any bill before the Legislature touching agriculture or our interests and see to it that no bill inimical to our interests becomes a law, and make an aggressive campaign to bring about all needed reforms, and when we have succeeded see to it that it is enforced and will not stand a dead letter upon our statute books, for surely eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

RELATING TO GOOD ROADS BILL.

Introduced by Gold Hill Grange.

Resolved, That we favor the National Grange Good Roads bill and request the State Grange to urge the National Grange to redouble its efforts toward securing its passage.

Resolved, That we favor National and State control of appropriated water used for irrigation, and in lieu of said control a State law for the equitable distribution and sale of water for irrigation.

RELATING TO STATE DEPUTY SYSTEM.

Introduced by Gold Hill Grange.

Resolved, That we urge the State Grange to inaugurate a State Deputy system by which each Grange in the State will receive one or more visits annually from the State Grange officials.

RELATING TO SALE OF LIQUOR.

Introduced by Brother Booth of Sacramento Grange.

Resolved, That the State Grange is unalterably opposed to the selling or the granting of any rights or privileges for the sale of or distribution of wines, beers or any intoxicating liquors at any Grange gathering or picnic.

RELATING TO UNWRITTEN WORK.

Introduced by W. W. Greer.

Resolved, That the Master of the State Grange be requested to exemplify the unwritten work immediately preceding the installation of officers.

RELATING TO INSURANCE.

Resolved, By this State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, fire insurance should be a duty of State government, and life insurance should be a duty of our National Government, and until they are made such the assured will be the victims and the prey of scheming, unscrupulous joint stock insurance companies.

Resolved, That we recommend that our delegates to the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, bring before it the subject of fire insurance by the State and life insurance by the Nation, urging their adoption thereat.

Resolved, The governmental duties herein advocated are just and equitable, their enforcement needs no costly investments, they can be easily and readily adjusted to some department of the Government as now organized, their adoption in some such way as here suggested will add to the safety of the individual and the prosperity of the Nation, both of which are normal objects of governmental duty.

Resolved, We are convinced of the equity and the feasibility of the measures herein advocated. We suggest no system of detail for their adoption or their enforcement. We deny that their merits requires it of us or that it is in any way incumbent on us to do so.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Introduced by H. C. Raap of Alhambra Grange.

Resolved, That we extend to the Press of the City of Napa our sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended to the California State Grange during this session.

Whereas, The labors of the State Grange of California are now drawing toward their close; and,

Whereas, Owing to the foresight and consideration shown by Napa Grange, the labors of this State Grange having been rendered pleasant, as well as materially aided; and,

Whereas, The citizens of Napa, in conjunction with the local Grange, having tendered to the State Grange a most cordial reception, and left nothing undone to insure all visiting members a hearty welcome; be it

Resolved, That the California State Grange as a body does hereby express its sincere appreciation for the many courtesies extended by the citizens of Napa and the local Grange toward its members, and for the uniform kindness extended during the entire session.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SUBORDINATE GRANGE
REPORTS.

The reports of the Subordinate Granges throughout the State show that, with few exceptions, the attendance during the greater part of the year and the financial conditions of the Order are good; also, that the Patrons of Husbandry take great interest in civil welfare, educational and social affairs, the beautifying of homes and public grounds, and are observant of the fraternal features of the Order.

The fundamental principles of the Order, as laid down in the declaration of purposes, are generally observed, but the feature of co-operation is not as extensively practiced as its importance demands.

NEW GRANGES.

El Verano, reorganized by D. M. Winans, Feb. 18, 1905.
 Penngrove, " " " Jan. 19, "
 Lone Star, organized by J. W. Webb, January 7, 1905.
 Windsor, " D. M. Winans, March 4, "
 Hopland, " " 25, "
 Manteca, " J. S. Dore, " 29, "
 Ripon, " J. W. Webb, " 30, "
 Dinuba, " J. S. Dore, June 3, "
 Rhonerville, " D. M. Winans, July 17, "
 Alto Juvenile, " Mrs. L. S. W.-Brasch, April 1, 1905.
 Lincoln Juvenile, organized by H. F. Tuck, 1905.

TABULATED REPORT OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES, OCTOBER, 1905.

Names of Granges.	No. of members close of last year		GAINS.				LOSSES.								Tot'l No. members at this date.	
			By initia- tion		By demit		By re-in- statement		Susp. non- pymt dues		Withdrwn or dem'ted		Ex- pulsn	De'th		
	Bro.	Sis.	Bro.	Sis.	Bro.	Sis.	Bro.	Sis.	Bro.	Sis.	Bro.	Sis.	Bro.	Sis.	Bro.	Sis.
Alhambra.....	11	14													11	14
American River..	42	37	4						3						42	32
Antelope	22	14							5	5	1	1		1	15	8
Bennet Valley....	27	20	5	6					2						30	25
Bowman	13	13													13	13
Capital.....	37	35	2	1					4	7	4	8		2	31	19
Castoria.....	31	31	13	9			5	5	7	6	1	3			41	36
Danville.....	25	34	1	2			1		1					2	26	34
Dinuba.....																
Eden.....	9	15							1	1	2	5			6	9
Enterprise.....	25	25	4								3	2		1	25	23
Elk Grove.....	26	42		2	1				1		1	1			25	42
El Verano.....																
Florin.....	15	24							7	4					8	20
Geyserville.....	79	72							32	18	4	1			43	53
Glen Ellen.....	17	10	9	4			3		1	1	2				26	13
Gold Hill.....	24	10	15	6					5		1	1			33	15
Grass Valley.....	19	13							6	4		3			13	6
Hopland.....	14	7													14	7
Le Grande.....																
Lincoln.....	63	48	6	2			4		27	13					46	37

[illegible]

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Worthy Master appointed the following Standing Committees for 1905-6:

- Co-operation—A. E. Burnham, Healdsburg; J. M. Moore, 210-212 Davis street, San Francisco; L. S. Dart, Elk Grove; Mrs. G. W. Worthen, San Jose; Mrs. R. O. Baldwin, Danville.
- Judiciary—G. W. Worthen, San Jose; H. N. N. Latimer, Windsor; Theo. Wagner, Glen Ellen; Mrs. C. Hansen, Mills Station; Mrs. R. A. LaFayette, Lincoln.
- Legislative—Thos. Jacob, Visalia; W. W. Greer, Sacramento; H. C. Raap, Martinez; J. E. Metzger, Geyserville; Mrs. N. H. Root, Stockton.
- Good of Order—D. T. Fowler, Berkeley; E. C. Abbott, Campbell; Mrs. E. J. Farrell, Mountain View; Mrs. L. S. W.-Brasch, 1223 Third avenue, San Francisco; Mrs. B. A. Goodwin, Lathrop.
- Order of Business—S. W. Pilcher, Folsom; J. F. Spaulding, Sunnyvale; L. C. Steward, Florin; Mrs. W. B. Matthews, French Camp; Mrs. D. M. Winans, Petaluma.
- Charity—Mrs. S. T. Coulter, Santa Rosa; Mrs. J. S. Dore, Fresno; Mrs. B. A. Goodwin, Lathrop; Peter Hansen, Santa Rosa; George E. Hyde, Cupertino.
- Taxation—John Tuohy, Tulare; J. S. Dore, Fresno; F. E. Mitchell, Campbell; Mrs. O. E. Borrette, Napa; Mrs. Alice Johnson, Petaluma.
- Education—Mrs. C. F. Emery, 1194 East Fifteenth street, Oakland; Mrs. J. M. Talbot, Santa Rosa; Mrs. F. H. Stiles, Tulare; F. H. Babb, San Jose; G. N. Sanborn, Sebastopol.
- Woman's Work—Mrs. S. P. Saunders, San Jose; Mrs. H. Gregory, Santa Rosa; Mrs. George E. Hyde, Cupertino; Mrs. T. G. King, Petaluma; Rosa Sides, Potter Valley.
- Special Committee on Education—D. T. Fowler, F. H. Babb, Mrs. C. F. Emery.

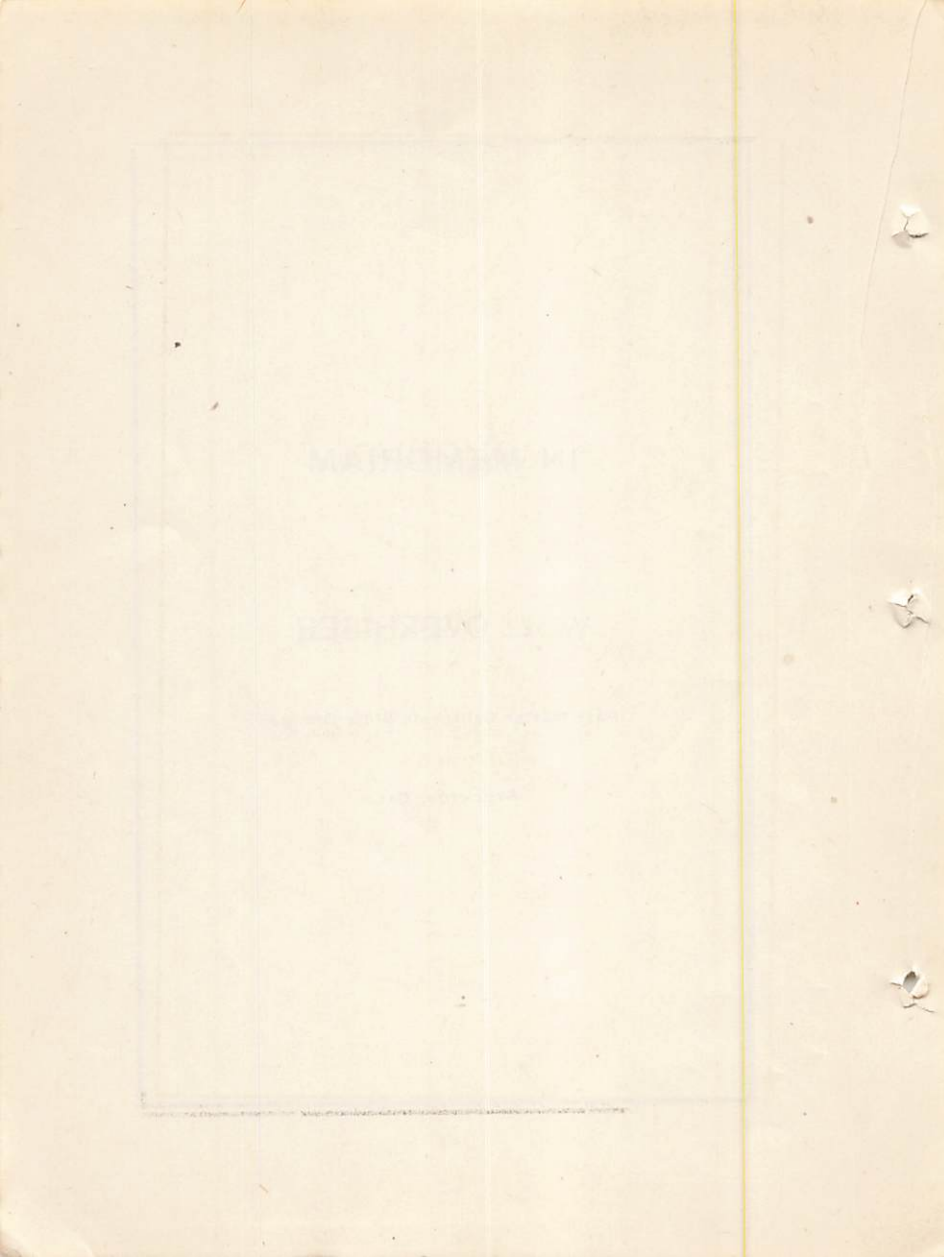
The labors of the thirty-third annual session of the California State Grange having been completed, the Grange closed in ample form until October, 1906.

IN MEMORIAM

W. L. OVERHISER

Past Master California State Grange

STOCKTON, CAL.



IN MEMORIAM

GEO. W. CONNERS

Past Master of Santa Rosa Grange

SANTA ROSA, CAL.

IN MEMORIAM

GEO. W. CONNERS

1861-1912

(1912-1913)

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. E. JOHNSTON

Wife of Past Master Wm. Johnston of California
State Grange

COURTLAND, CAL.

1. REVISION

MRS. E. J. HUNTER

THE J. H. HUNTER COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.

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IN MEMORIAM

N. T. ROOT

Past Master of Stockton Grange

STOCKTON, CAL.

MEMORANDUM

TO THE BOARD

FROM THE SECRETARY

DATE

IN MEMORIAM

J. C. PURVINE

Past Master of Two Rock Grange

PETALUMA, CAL.

IN MEMORIAM

J. C. PURVINE

1864-1914

1914

IN MEMORIAM

LAURA SCHELL

Member of Sacramento County Pomona Grange

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/10/50

BY: [illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

SADIE MAC

Wife of Past Master Mac of Santa Rosa Grange

SANTA ROSA, CAL.

IN MEMORIAM

SADIE MAC

Wife of James Macdonald, died June 10, 1902

Age 82 years

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