

# The Canadian Farmer

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N. B. Colcock, General Manager.

## THE ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application to this office.

## THE GRANGE.

### DOMINION GRANGE OFFICER.

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### Dominion Grange Secretary's Notices.

All matters of business connected with Grange should be addressed to Toronto. All matters connected with this paper to Drawer A., Welland, Ont. Patrons will confer a favor by keeping the Grange and newspaper business entirely separate as above.

Patrons answering or in any way corresponding with those advertising in these columns will oblige us by saying they saw the advertisement in these columns.

### HOW CAN WE BEST OVERCOME THE PREJUDICES OF THOSE OUTSIDE THE GRANGE.

There is a great deal to be said on this subject, but just what to say puzzles me. We are often asked "what are you Grangers doing? I do not hear that you are making or saving money? I hear the Grange is dead?"

It will often open their eyes when told, we meet twice a month in the Subordinate Grange and once in the Pomona; that we have essays, select readings, recitations, discussions and good social times at each and every meeting, thereby improving our minds by getting the experience of others in their methods of farming, gardening, dairying, keeping house and raising children; getting rare treats in hearing some one that is a natural reader read some fine poem, or some good selection that is of value to us all.

We make money by buying direct from the manufacturer; by selling direct to the consumer; by shipping our stock and grain to the best markets ourselves.

It is not generally known that we can buy our sugar and coffee from 2½ to 7 and 8 cents cheaper on the dollar's worth from our Supply-House than in our neighboring towns.

Our social times consist in talking and exchanging greetings with each other, for we see friends and neighbors at the Grange that we probably would not see oftener than once in a year. It is an excellent place to take our children as they are now admitted into the Order at the age of fourteen, in fact, I think it is our duty to take them with us, for at that age they begin to want to go into society, and if we allow them to go without us we do not always know what kind of company they are in, but if they are with us we know they are in proper company.

Tell them our benefits are great, and that our charges are reasonable considering the benefits derived from the outlay.

Doubters always want to know what is done with the money we put into our treasury. For reply say, a Grange has its expenses the same as all well regulated farms and households, and any surplus we have is devoted towards buying a library, building and furnishing a hall, and having lectures.

The Grange is an excellent place to be drilled in parliamentary rules, and one soon learns to express his views and not be afraid to do so either. I know a number of persons that could not begin to express his views satisfactorily to themselves nor to others at a church, school-board, or agricultural board meeting, until they had been in the Grange awhile, and now they can do so with credit to themselves and their calling.

If they are fond of music, tell them what delightful songs we have; show them a copy of the "Glad Echoes," or any other good Grange songs. Music in the Grange has great attractions for the young, and we try to interest the young as well as the old.

Also that the ladies have equal rights with men, and are eligible to any office.

Let scoffers know that we thoroughly enjoy all the rights and benefits of the Grange, and that we intend doing so as long as the Order exists; and it is our firm opinion that the Grange has come to stay.

They will often say (when asked to join the Grange) that is a secret society and has forms and ceremonies to go through with, and they are opposed to such. So is the family a secret society; also the church. Whoever heard of a family telling all it does to outsiders. The church has its forms and ceremonies; it does not proclaim to the world all it does in its trustee, vestry and session meetings. To become a member of a church one has to obligate himself to abide by its laws, regulations and rules; and he has to go before a committee, as it were, to be examined to see if he is in a proper frame of mind, and has all the necessary knowledge of its rules and needs and is well versed in the Bible and catechism, and so on.

So it is in the Grange. A committee is appointed to investigate the character of the applicant, and he has to obligate himself to abide by the constitution, by laws and rules of the Grange to which he may belong. But it does not interfere with his moral, religious, or political belief or duties, but if he lives up to all the teachings of the Grange he cannot help being a better citizen.

It is often said if the Grange is such a good thing, why not open your doors and admit all?

All are not admitted into the churches unless they are qualified, and of certain beliefs. To be admitted into the Grange one has only to be a farmer, or be more interested in farming than any other branch of industry, and be of good moral character.

All other branches of business have their associations, and why not the farmer?

We must be careful how we transact business, for outsiders are watching us closer than we think they are. They will be very quick to notice if we vary in our price after we have made a bargain, or any thing of that sort. They will be apt to say if that is the way with you Grangers I do not want to belong to the Order. We must treat each other as well outside the gates as we do inside, thus showing that we mean to practice what we preach. Remember that in all our dealings we must be honest; be just, and fear not.

I have tried to tell of some of the ways and means by which we may overcome the prejudices of the misinformed and induce them to join with us.

We must always be moving onward and not be standing still or we accomplish nothing.—C. K. WILSON, in American Grange Bulletin.

### THE GRANGE AND EDUCATION.

The Order, with its clearly defined objects, and well defined methods, has encountered no more grave obstacle to its progress than the want of proper early education. The system in vogue is better calculated to make of the brain a storehouse simply for fixed facts, than to develop it into an active, live, working organism. There are many farmers who read for amusement and even for information, and who readily absorb practical knowledge from those around them, who will not make an effort to acquire it through study and enquiry, though the trained mind as naturally seeks it as necessary to its growth and expansion, as the stomach food for the growth and development of the body. Out of this difficulty has been evolved the Grange idea of teaching agriculture in the schools, and it is very fit that being organized in the interest of agriculture, it should have become in our country the pioneer of a step that is destined to become most important in its relation to the future prosperity, happiness and elevation of the American farmer.—T. B. HANCOCK.

### OBSERVATIONS.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—As it is raining to day and farm work at a stand-still I thought I would drop you a few lines from our Grange—Hodson, No. 761. Last quarter we had no increase, nor did we lose any. This quarter two are being initiated and another knocking at the gates, with the prospect of more. We have very interesting meetings, discussions on farm questions, recitations, essays, etc. We meet every Monday evening. They missed one meeting last winter on account of a storm. Some one says, "How do you find time to meet so often?" I reply we are well paid for our trouble, and instead of meeting once a month would rather meet twice a week. We have several brothers over sixty years of age who hardly ever miss a meeting, and they take their wives and families. I believe this to be the secret of success, namely, regular attendance of officers. All put their shoulder to the wheel and meet every week, punctual at the hour. Enclosed you will find an essay delivered at a recent meeting by one of our sisters. Please publish it.

GEO. L. SELLERS,  
Sec. Hodson Grange.

River John, N. S., Aug. 9th.

"TEABERRY" whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A 6 cent sample bottle.

EVERY stranger should consider that he and his family—large and small, are enlisted for the war, see to it that his children are brought up to the idea that they are to join the Grange when old enough, and take up our staff when we can no longer carry it. See to it that when they do enter the Grange, it is pleasant, agreeable and cheerful, so that they will stay with it. The Grange must be made attractive to our young folks, or they will shun it, and the Grange will fossilize. When we hear of a young man of about sixty wedding a lass of sixteen, we think of December and May, and make no bones of saying: "W! it an ill-assorted match! Two to one she don't get up and run away some fine day." Now where is the difference between such a case and a lass of sixteen, for instance, joining a Grange? Where everything is business; where we open in due form, and questions of debts, railroads, and rings are vehemently discussed, while we sit around and listen, as solemn and dignified as a lot of judges. After we have hammered away, we close in due form, and go home, and congratulate ourselves on having had a good time. But how has it been with our young sister or brother? It was like wedding December to May; and the chances are, that after a few of such meetings, she will get up and run away, and you will never see her again.—California Patron.

THEY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses TEABERRY for the teeth and breath, the newest, brightest, cosiest little toilet gem extant. Try a five cent sample.

### AN INTERESTING LETTER.

RIDGEVILLE, August 13, 1882.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—My letter of July 22nd gave a list in brief of those nations who in their day and generation were the leading powers. I will now, with your permission, dwell a little more on the first three, in particular the third, Egypt, Israel, Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome. A little sentence and quickly said, but those half dozen words comprise 26 centuries of time, that little sentence summarizes the rise and fall of mighty empires; some of whose armaments make the armies of modern days look like a corporal's guard in comparison. Fancy one wealthy citizen feasting Xerxes' army of 1,700,000 men. Many chapters of ancient history have more thrilling interest than any modern novel, romance and intrigue held high carnival, the light of the glorious Gospel had not yet shed its beneficent on the face of the earth to control the passions and growing ambition of men, might made right and the weakest went to the wall. Take for instance the page of Egyptian history relating to Cleopatra, how her father Ptolemy Auletes had left her and her younger brother of 15 joint rulers, under the guardianship of the Roman Senate, as she was only 17, 37 years before Christ. How her reign commenced in struggles with her brother, each at the head of an army in which she had the worst of it. How Pompey was basely assassinated to appease the Romans, while landing in Egypt. How Julius Caesar, as guardian, went to Alexandria, then the Capital, to decide between them. How Cleopatra, wishing to tell her story first, and depending on her charms to influence him; to go incognito through the city, had herself done up in a bale of dry-goods, and carried by a single follower from the landing to the palace; how the sudden display of the beautiful syren had all the effect intended; how the young prince while advocating his cause the next day, saw that Caesar was prejudiced against him, and left in a rage. How half a year passed in