

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW,
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

HON. GEORGE S. LADD.

Master of the Massachusetts State Grange.

George S. Ladd, master of Massachusetts state grange, has been a faithful worker in the grange for many years, being a charter member of Sturbridge (Mass.) grange. He was deputy many years, then state lecturer four years and in December, 1901, was elected master of the state grange. He has always advocated better ritualistic work



HON. GEORGE S. LADD.

and several years ago originated tableaux for the first four degrees, which are extensively used in Massachusetts.

Mr. Ladd was born in Sturbridge, Mass., where he has lived all his life. He has been honored by his town with many important offices, and in November, 1902, he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature.

The County Deputy.

From an article in the Rural New Yorker by J. W. Darrow we make the following extract:

The growth of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry depends very largely on the efficiency of the work performed by the county deputies. This is one of the most important positions in the Order, and the best men in each county, the best organizers, the most influential and energetic, the ablest in mental equipment, should be chosen as deputies. Much depends on the grange getting the right start, and without a faithful, intelligent and hard working deputy thus to start it the chances are that it will have a puny, weakly growth. No grange should be organized and then left alone "to work out its own salvation." The wise deputy will make frequent visits upon it for instruction and to help in various ways. Once started right, its progress will be easier and surer.

Ohio's Co-operative Department.

The Ohio state grange co-operative department is a live institution. Prizes were offered by that grange for the four subordinate granges whose purchases were greatest during the year. What they did is an index of what the trade of the granges of Ohio is worth or would be worth did every grange make so good a use of the opportunity offered through this department as these four granges have made the past year. The combined purchases of these four granges amounted to \$15,349.17, the average of which would be \$3,837.29. There are more than 400 granges in Ohio. Suppose 400 of them had each averaged \$3,000 worth of trade orders for our financial agent to contract for last year—\$1,200,000 worth of business. This would make the Ohio state grange trade worth contracting to supply, in the opinion of the Ohio Farmer.

The Grange a Teacher.

Elbert Hubbard says, "The teacher is one who makes two ideas grow where there was only one before." If his definition is correct the grange must come near being a teacher of men. The benefit we derive from a grange meeting is not so much the number of abstract facts we pick up from the discussions as it is in the impulse it gives us to think for ourselves. Anything which will crack our shell of indifference and mediocrity and set us thinking for ourselves is worth while. It is not necessary that we accept as gospel all the statements we hear in the grange meeting. If it makes us think we will be able to sift the wheat from the chaff, and it will prevent us getting into a rut and will all the time lead us toward ultimate truth.—G. A. F.

Grangers as Students.

Michigan state grange has adopted James' "Practical Agriculture" as a textbook for lecture work during the present year. The lecturer of the state grange will have the co-operation of the professors and teachers of agriculture at the Michigan State Agricultural college in assisting in presenting the subjects of the several chapters so that the granges may obtain the most practical value possible from the use of the book. Two hundred and twenty-three copies of the textbook used last year were sent to subordinate granges in that state, and a much larger number will probably be called for. Thus are slowly forming the habits of study in the farm home.

The average cost of grange insurance in New York state per thousand for three years is \$6.74. The average amount carried for three years is \$58,738,932.

TREATMENT OF SCOURS.

By Taking Timely Precautions Considerable Loss Among the Pigs Can Be Avoided.

When little pigs get the scours, give a heaped teaspoonful of copperas to the sow in her swill and feed a little lighter, says Texas Stock Journal. After the first day, if it is not cured, give a second dose the following morning. I have never seen this fall where given when pigs begin to scour, but let the scours run on from three days to a week and they will likely be beyond control. As the pigs get older provide a place where they can get all the shelled corn or ear corn they want, clean out all they leave every morning and give to older hogs. Give piggy fresh corn. Sprinkle the floor where little pigs eat with air-slacked lime occasionally. As the pigs get a little older and want swill mix the swill of clean shorts, a little oil meal, with sweet milk and water, and add a teaspoonful of lime-water for each pig, which should be increased to a tablespoonful as the pigs get older. Feed this when they get their corn. Be sure their troughs are kept clean. If they are accessible to the old sow they will not leave enough to sour. Continue lime-water until the pigs are five or six months old. Feed nothing sour. If milk should be the least bit sour or tainted even, throw it away if you have no fattening hogs to feed it to. The pigs will easily get along without milk for one feed, while the dose of sour milk might set the pig back for a month or two. As to the lime-water, it is easily made by putting a piece of air-slacked lime in an earthen jar or wooden pail. Put a chunk about the size of a quart cup in a two-gallon jar and fill it with water. When lime is all slacked and water gets clear, dip off water and throw first away, refill, and when this is clear dip off the scum, when lime-water will be ready. Don't use any tin or iron vessel for lime-water. You can keep filling and using out of this a month before you need to add any lime. Don't rile it or stir; only use the clear water.

HANDLE COLTS GENTLY.

First Thing to Teach a Young Horse Is the Meaning of the Two Words Go and Whoa.

Breaking colts to harness and work, care and patience are needed, especially with those of a nervous temperament. By all means avoid overloading them or working until very tired, as these conditions have more to do in making balky horses than any other one thing. When overloaded, or worked almost to the limit of endurance, and a colt once stops of its own free will, it is liable to do so again. This usually engages the driver and he often uses the whip or other severe means before the animal is rested, and trouble is the result.

The very first thing to teach a young horse is the meaning of the two words go and whoa. The word whoa should be taught first, as most colts will go without much urging. To have a colt stop instantly at the word is of the greatest importance. Don't use two or three words, such as stop or stop Tony, or whoa boy. Speak out plainly and distinctly the word whoa. In after years these combination words can be used, or even a quick jerk on the lines can be taught as the signal to stop, or even go, as you desire. With colts use only safe and strong harness. Do not allow them to get away from you when harnessed, or even when tied. It is a trick they do not soon forget and many try it again.—Orange Judd Farmer.

LIGHT PORTABLE FENCE.

It Is Simple in Construction and of Value on Farms Where Sheep Are Kept.

I give following description for making portable fences, which are used on the farm for sheep with success. Take



FENCE FOR SHEEP FARM.

four boards eight feet long—or as long as wanted, six boards as high as wanted, and put together as shown in cut. Make as much as wanted; and it is put together by slipping right end, as shown in cut, into the other part of the fence.—Cochran E. Braclay, in Epitomist.

Attention to Land Pays.

The poor field is always the most neglected, because it will not produce as much as one that is more fertile, the farmer preferring to place his manure on land from which he can secure more direct and remunerative results, the consequence being that one portion of the farm becomes capable of producing all kinds of crops, while the other portion in time is abandoned as unprofitable. If such a condition of affairs compelled the farmer to concentrate his efforts on a small area he would be profited by the change, but the cultivation of less land is intended to improve the whole instead of only a portion. No piece of land on a farm should be allowed to deteriorate in fertility, no matter what the system of cultivation may be, for the concentration of the labor and the fertilizers on one portion does not prevent the other portion from being improved.

Buying a machine, when you haven't the means to make shelter for it, isn't economy.

GRANGE NEWS

By J. T. Ailman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange.

The Thirty-first Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange will be held in the city of Wilkes Barre, on Dec. 8th to 11th, 1903. This promises to be one of the largest and best State grange meetings ever held. Railroad and hotel arrangements are already well under way.

August is the great picnic month in Penn. There is no better kind of a picnic than the grange kind. The whole family enjoys these picnics. They are run on the family plan. The picnics held this year by the granges of the State are to be more numerous and of a higher order than ever before.

The State Grange authorities have been very fortunate in securing the services of Prof. A. E. Morse, of Maine, to attend the series of grange picnics in August. Prof. Morse is especially pleasing as a humorist and entertainer and those who have the opportunity of hearing him and do not improve it will be sorry when they learn from others what they have missed.

"The Grange is crumbling," says an expose of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, written in 1875. Twenty-seven years have elapsed and while this carping maligner of our beloved organization has long since crumbled into dust, the order still lives, larger, grander, greater every way, still going forward in its quiet way of elevating this God-given calling of agriculture in particular and mankind in general.

More than 30,000,000 people of the United States are engaged in agriculture. The moral, social, educational and financial status of so large a number of our people is a matter of interest to every good citizen. The primary purpose of the grange is to educate and elevate the American farmer. Every patriotic farmer should join the grange and help the good work along and every other good citizen as opportunity may offer, should speak a word of encouragement.

A very interesting and profitable meeting of Cambria county Pomona Grange was held in the Parochial Hall at Loretto, on the 8th of June. The sessions of the day were filled with profitable discussions and literary work. Sisters hour opened at 3:30 p. m. with Sister Karlheim in the chair. In the evening the meeting was open to the public. It was presided over by the Worthy Master, Hon. J. J. Thomas and was addressed by Rev. Ferdinand Kittell and Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Secretary of Agriculture.

THE GRANGE FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.

The grange insists that the taxpayers and pupils should get better returns from the millions of dollars expended upon our public schools. It is true the order of Patrons of Husbandry stands for better education and that the Granges all over Penna. are important educational factors yet the good of the children and the State demand better schools. While pupils have many more comforts in the school room than twenty-five years ago, yet the practical educational value of schools today is not as large in many parts of the State as it was then.

FAVOR DIRECT LEGISLATION.

At a largely attended meeting of Pomona Grange, No. 23, composed of Bradford and Sullivan counties of Penna., which convened May 20th and 21st, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we endorse the action of the last Tioga County Pomona Grange, whereby it unanimously instructed our State legislature committee to work for the enactment of such legislation as will embody the principles of "direct legislation" through the Initiative and Referendum which would give the people the right to vote upon such State legislature measures as they saw fit to demand by petition.

GRANGE PICNICS, PUBLIC EDUCATORS.

The services of picnics and field meetings to be held in this State during the month of August are attracting public attention as a valuable medium for the dissemination of general intelligence. The grange people are backing this movement and they comprise our most progressive and staunch citizenship. From their local grange meetings during the whole year round they gradually but surely have developed into a broader minded, better informed people of larger efficiency. The platform at these picnics furnishes a broad forum for the intelligence and frequent discussion of questions of the day. Their relations to the welfare of the State as they affect agriculture will be freely discussed. That broader view of the interests of the people is to be presented and no political partisan discussions or presentations will be tolerated.

COMMON SENSE TALK.

"Look Before You Leap" Is an Adage That Must Be Considered by Would-Be Farmers.

With enthusiasm for their capital, misled by the fatal lead pencil which figures "millions in it," many "would-be" ask us if we advise going into the poultry, cranberry, ginseng, fruit, goat or some other outdoor business. A good rule of life is "Don't get in a rut." Don't stay in a place just because you are in it. Another is "Don't change too readily. Look before you leap." We do not encourage the sailing of strange seas by unfamiliar craft, yet there are pioneers, and one wise man has said: "To retain youth, change your occupation every ten years."

To all those who long for country life, we will say that as a business proposition any branch of farming is no different from other industries. The wise man does not say: "Lo, I will be a merchant prince," and forthwith rule the commercial world with a ready-to-wear scepter. The captains of industry have all risen from the ranks. If there is any better rule than "begin at the bottom of the ladder," we do not know it.

We do not understand the strange fatality which leads hopeful innocents to embark in bucolic enterprises with little money and no training. It must be the result of the popular misconception that "anybody can farm."

The whitening bones of countless failures show where these luckless ones dropped by the wayside. They started across the unknown sands, without food, water or provision against the scorching noonday sun, or the deadly miasms of night, led on by the mirage of great profits.

It was once said of a very able lawyer that he was "the best farmer in the state—on paper."

To succeed in any branch of farm life the following requisites, while general principles only, may be of advantage to those who think of trying a new thing:

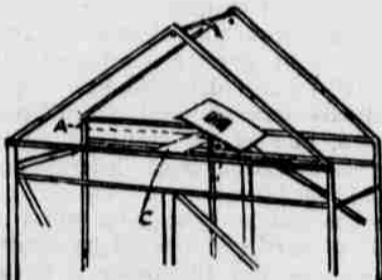
1. Good health.
2. Love for the work.
3. Persistent and patient endeavor.
4. Some capital.
5. Common sense.
6. A knowledge of the business.

The beginner may acquire health in the process; this will be his first victory. He may lose his first enthusiasm for the work; this will be fatal. "Persistent and Patient Endeavor" means work; we are not considering "gentlemen farmers." "Some capital" is broad enough to suit all purses; sometimes the less the better. I don't know why it is called "common sense" when it is so uncommon; anyway it is indispensable. A knowledge of the business may be obtained after embarking, by study and experience, but don't look for success until the experimental stage is past; fortunate is he who lasts through this period.—Colman's Rural World.

HANDY IN HAYING TIME.

A Dumping Platform That Saves One Handling and Lessens Labor in Other Ways.

A Wisconsin correspondent sends the Farm Journal a model of a convenience for use in hay time. In wide mows or bays when the fork delivers the hay in the center in the usual manner it must be forked laboriously to the sides. To remedy this the correspondent has a board



DUMPING PLATFORM.

platform (B), six by nine feet, nailed to a four by six-inch piece turned at the ends and pivoted at A, in blocks nailed to the plank (C). A rope is fastened to each end of the platform, so that it can be tipped to either side, as desired. Planks can be laid across each bent and sockets fastened to each one, so that the dumping platform and its attached roller can be easily moved. In order to be effective the bay must drop every time near the center of the platform. On a wooden track this can be effected by boring a hole in the track and putting an iron pin through it. On an iron track the same end can be secured by a clamp screwed on.

Two Classes of Farmers.

There are two classes of farmers, says a recent writer: First, the man who is bigger every way than his farm. To such a man it doesn't make much difference how many acres he has, he runs the farm on close practical business principles and makes a profit. Second, the man whose farm is bigger than he is. No matter how many or how few acres he has, he doesn't run the farm. The farm runs him. E. P. Snyder gives an account in the Ohio Farmer of a dairyman living near Toledo, who keeps 35 Jersey cows on 100 acres of land and has made them earn the past year \$4,400 gross, from which he has a profit of \$2,200. He makes butter and sells it in Toledo at 25 cents in summer and 30 cents in winter. His cows, counting butter, skim-milk and everything, earned him over \$125 apiece. This is an extraordinary herd.

Have ideas of your own. After hearing advice, if not convinced that you are wrong, put them into practice.

CARRIED OUT HIS PLANS.

Last Request of a Dying Millionaire Obedied by His Mourning Children.

A millionaire had died. There had been great apparent grief among those who had been most substantially remembered. And some real-for-sure regret among those who had expected to, and hadn't got a dollar, relates the Baltimore American.

The funeral was over. The millionaire's sons had gathered for conference. Among the pet plans of the old man's declining days was a magnificent palace, on whose style of construction he had disagreed with every other member of the family.

"You will remember," said the eldest son, choking back his emotion wonderfully well, "that it was the last request that we carry out every plan he had made regarding the new house."

"Yes," they groaned in chorus.

"Well, I have arranged that it be done."

Thereupon he piled all the plans of his father's architect into a large wastebasket and bore them triumphantly out to the rubbish bin in the back alley.

"I may say truthfully that it is a pleasure to carry out the plans, even though we disagreed in their forming," replied the young man as he returned with the empty basket.

A MUCH-TRAVELED KING.

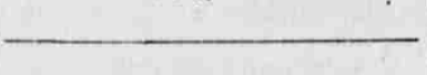
Edward VII. Has Visited Many Foreign Lands as Prince and Ruler.

Alexander and Caesar, Hannibal and Peter the Great must be accounted mere stay-at-homes compared with Edward VII. Before he was of age as prince of Wales, besides visiting most of the European courts, he had passed across the Atlantic—no holiday affair in 1860—on his tour through Canada and his visit to the United States. He witnessed Niagara illuminated and he saw Blondin carry a man pick-a-back across the falls. Side by side with President Buchanan he stood at the graveside of Washington—the man who had wrested an empire from his great-grandfather, George III., says the London Outlook.

Later, under the guidance of Dean Stanley, he saw the holy land. He has ascended the great pyramid. He has steamed up the Nile and traversed the Suez canal. He has threaded the Dardanelles with a sultan of Turkey and accompanied the remains of a czar from the Crimea to the Kremlin at Moscow. The glories of Athens and of its modern northern prototype are alike familiar to him. From Colombo to Ceylon, from Nepal to New-Foreland, this splendid yet daily narrowing globe of ours is to King Edward an open book.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of



EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Casey Sr., late of Bloomsburg Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Casey Sr. late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia Pa., deceased, have been granted to Joseph Casey and William Casey, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Casey Sr. to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to JOSEPH CASEY, City of Bloomsburg, Pa., or WILLIAM CASEY, 625 St. Attorney. Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Labour, deceased.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., to distribute the funds in the hands of George Labour, adm. in soluto as shown by his final account confirmed at February Court 1903 to and among the parties legally entitled to the same, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on Friday, August 14, 1903 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said fund must present the same or be forever debarred from a share of the same.

WM. CHIRMAN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Stingley Sr.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Partition proceedings.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, in the above estate to ascertain and report to the court the amounts due the respective heirs and parties entitled, will sit in his office at No. 46 Second Street, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday August 1st, 1903, at ten o'clock a. m. to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties having claims against the said estate must appear and present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. C. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN

FREEZE & HARMAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, first door below
Opera House.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. MCKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office back of Farmers' National Bank,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office with Grant Herring,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Will be in Orangeville Wednesday e
each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Wells' Building over B. A.
Gidding's Clothing Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Ent building, over Farmers' Na
tional Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddlet building, Locust Avenue

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE.
EYES TESTED. GLASSES FITTED.

H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.
7-30-14 BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner
all work warranted as represented.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when
artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON MCKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to E. F. Harman)
Represents twelve of the strongest Compa
nies in the world, among which are:

CASH	TOTAL	SURPLUS
Franklin of Phila.	\$400,000	\$1,108,829
Penn'a. Phila.	400,000	5,585,160
Queen of N. Y.	500,000	3,585,915
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,735,307
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689
	4,600,000	22,646,900

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
o s s promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS,
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. St...
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Represent Seventeen as good Com
panies as there are in the World
and all losses promptly adjust
ed and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA,
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Oct. 31, 1901. t f

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street,
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba
rooms, hot and cold water, and modern con
veniences. Bar stocked with best wine an
liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
L. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath
rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern
conveniences.