

THE GRANGE

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

W. N. GILES.

Secretary of New York State Grange.

The accomplished secretary of the New York state grange, W. N. Giles, is a resident of Skaneateles, N. Y. He has been connected with the order since 1877, when he joined Owasco grange, No. 271. He served as secretary of that grange for four years and master two years. In 1892 he transferred his membership to Skaneateles grange, and was its master for two years. He was a regular attendant upon the state grange meetings even before his election as secretary of that body in 1900. The duties of that office he has ever since filled in a most conscientious, painstaking and acceptable manner. As a public speaker he is in great demand at grange picnics and field meetings.



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QUESTIONS ON RITUAL.

Certain Requirements For Properly Confering the Degrees.

We have submitted the following questions to Hon. George B. Horton, master of the Michigan state grange, who is an authority on the subjects, and the answers will doubtless be of general interest to members of the Order:

Q.—Is there any explanatory work or lectures in connection with the confering of the unwritten work of the Order, and do you use and advise the same if there be any? A.—I know of no authorized lectures outside the ritual, which is very complete in itself. Extras are more liable to take from than to add to the impressiveness and strength of the work.

Q.—Can the fifth degree be conferred by obligation simply, and if so do you advise it? A.—The fifth degree cannot legally be conferred other than in full form. Grange law is plainly in opposition to any abridgement of degree forms.

Q.—Do you advise and do you use in your work in Michigan the field work in the first degree? A.—The single degree forms in the ritual are essential when a gentleman or lady is initiated singly. The field work is instructive and is essential to the completeness of the "laborer's" degree. Every grange should be equipped with well designed field work. From an object lesson point of view it is quite essential.

Young People and the Grange.

The grange recognizes the value of social life to the farmer's family, and we ought to make our sessions so attractive that the children of our rural homes will want to be with us. Many a boy and girl have left the farm and gone down to disgrace and ruin on account of the lack of elevating amusements. We look to the boys and girls of our rural districts to carry on the grand and glorious work of our Order when we are gone, and it behooves us as true Patrons to use every legitimate means within our power to interest the young in our work. Are we doing it? In many places juvenile granges are organized for the children. This may not be practicable in every county, but each subordinate grange might have at least one day in the year on which the children should be welcomed and entertained. This would create in them an interest in grange work which would bear fruit in future years. Only get the children interested with us and there would be a different view taken of farm life. Sons and daughters would be inspired with more love for the farm, the careworn wife would enter upon her domestic duties with a lighter heart and the home ties would become stronger. To accomplish this would truly be an incentive to the grange for further achievements.—C. C. Wells.

Co-operation Among Patrons.

It seems strange, says the Watertown Times, that more Patrons do not take advantage of their organization to purchase feed and other supplies on a cash basis and thus save a large margin from prices paid to retailers under the credit system. Reputable dealers are glad to make large discounts where car load lots are taken and cash paid. To illustrate, some farmers not far from Watertown formed an association to buy together feed in car load lots. Two of the enterprising milling concerns in the city sent agents to the first meeting these farmers held and offered to furnish them with the best grades of feeding stuff at wholesale prices for cash, which in some cases amounted to \$3, \$4 and even \$5 a ton saving from the retail price. Every grange can do the same thing if it will.

Winners in a Desk Contest.

Worthy Master Horton of Michigan announced that the state grange would give to every subordinate grange in the state which received twenty or more new members during the quarter ending June 30, 1903, a well finished business desk for the use of grange officers. Seventy granges are reported by State Secretary Jennie Buell as successful in this contest. The total addition to membership in these granges is 1,691, an average of twenty-four.

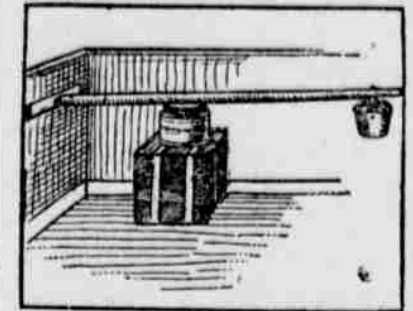
Never let your zeal for membership overshadow the pride you have in the worth of the grange. The grange is destined to play a greater part in the drama of internal affairs in the next ten years than ever before in its history.



FARM DAIRY CHEESE.

Department of Agriculture Is Trying to Develop Its Manufacture on Larger Scale.

There is a popular impression that the manufacture of cheese in this country has been so completely transferred to the factory system during the last half century, as practically to abolish cheese-making on dairy farms. But the agricultural returns of the twelfth United States census show that in the year 1899 there were still 15,670 farms upon which dairy cheese was made. The quantity produced on these farms during that year was 16,372,330 pounds, an average of 1,045 pounds per farm. This product constituted almost five and one-half per



FARM DAIRY CHEESE PRESS.

cent. of all the cheese made in the United States.

It is the purpose of farmers' bulletin No. 166, "Cheese Making on the Farm," to furnish for the farm household a brief description of the most approved methods used in the manufacture of several varieties of cheese. Details of management, which are briefly and plainly described, include aeration and cooling, coloring, the use of rennet, curdling, cutting, cooking, molding, pressing, dressing, salting and curing. The operation of pressing is explained as follows: The press may be a simple lever and weight, described as follows: The lever should be about 12 feet long. A broken wagon tongue answers the purpose very well. Set a strong box on which the mold may be placed, about three feet from a wall, post or tree. On the latter nail a slot and under it put one end of the lever. Put a circular board about six inches in diameter upon the mold, and on this rest the stick or lever. A pall containing a few cobbles will answer for the weight. Do not apply full pressure at first, but let the weight hang about half-way between the mold and the outer end of the stick. Let the cheese remain a few hours in the press, then take out and dress.

The ordinary process by which our American cheese is made in factories is not applicable to the farm dairy, because it takes too much time and is so complicated that it requires years of practice to become familiar with the varying conditions in which milk comes to the vat. The various changes that take place in milk, and which are troublesome in making cheese, nearly all develop in the night's milk, kept over until the following morning. So, if milk is made into cheese immediately after it is drawn, no difficulty need be experienced. By employing a simple and short method of manufacture, anyone at all accustomed to handling milk can, with the appliances found in any well-regulated farmhouse, make uniformly a good cheese.

CALVES FOR MARKET.

Follow the Directions Here Given and You Will Get a Fair Price for Your Veal.

Calves from three to six weeks old, and weighing about 100 pounds, or say from 80 to 120 pounds, are the most desirable weights for shipment. The head should be cut out, so as to leave the hide of the head on the skin. The legs should be cut off at the knee joint. The entrails should be all removed, excepting the kidneys, the liver, lights and heart should be taken out. Cut the carcass open from the neck through the entire length—from head to tail. If this is done they are not so apt to sour and spoil during hot weather. Many a fine carcass has spoiled in hot weather because of its not being cut open. Don't wash the carcass out with water, but wipe out with a dry cloth. Don't ship until the animal heat is entirely out of the body, and never tie the carcass up in a bag, as this keeps the air from circulating and makes the meat more liable to become tainted. Mark for shipment by fastening a shipping tag to the hind leg. Calves under 50 pounds should not be shipped, and are liable to be condemned by the health officers as being unfit for food. Merchants, too, are liable to be fined if found selling these "slunkis" for violation of the law. Very heavy calves, such as have been fed on buttermilk, never sell well in our market—they are neither veal nor beef.—Chicago Trade Bulletin.

A FEW DAIRY POINTERS.

You cannot clean dirty milk. Clean milk never comes from a dirty can.

You cannot get milk from a starved cow.

Care of milk and cream has much to do with price received for butter.

Unless your cows turn their feed into milk instead of beef, they have no place in the dairy barn.

Only the rich man can afford to keep poor cows; the poorer the farmer, the better his few cows should be.

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Ailman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a. State Grange.

The business of the Grange is to make the farmer's life more wholesome and his business more profitable and more business-like.

A month earlier Nov. 10 the National Grange will meet in Rochester, N. Y. Many Penna. Patrons are arranging to attend this meeting. The brothers and sisters of New York are preparing to entertain all who may come on an elaborate scale.

This letter is sent to nearly 300 local news papers and is printed entire by many of them.

This copy is sent to every Subordinate Grange in the State. See that the local papers which you read use it and help to make it interesting by sending news items to the Editor.

The friendly invitation of the Tax Collector is posted conspicuously in many places just now. Every good citizen pays his just share of the public burden and no good citizen willingly pays more. Just why the owner of Real Estate should pay an average of 16 mills on the dollar in this state and no other interest more than 4 mills—many great interests less than half of that amount has never been satisfactorily explained. No one has ever attempted to justify it.

The Grange demands equally distributed burdens and equally distributed powers.

Birmingham Grange, No. 1231, of Chad's Ford, Delaware county, Pa., was organized by Worthy Deputy, Frank P. Wilkitt, of Concord Grange on March 28th, 1903, with 21 charter members, 6 entering on Demit from Concord Grange, and 1 from Brandywine Grange. During the last quarter we have initiated 18 new members. We have prospects of having a much larger Grange in the near future. Our meetings are for the most part regularly attended and we often have visitors from Concord, Kennett, and Brandywine Granges.

FLORENCE E. BALDWIN, Secretary, July 27th, 1903.

The 26 picnics held under the auspices of the State Grange during the month of August in as many different counties have proven a marked success. Large numbers gathered at almost every place. Bro. Morse, of Maine, won laurels wherever he went. His unaffected and kindly manner captured the hearts of his hearers and his elocutionary efforts highly entertained all who heard him. Many listened with close attention to the doctrines and claims of the grange as presented by Worthy Master, W. F. Hill, Hon. W. T. Creasy, Worthy Secretary, J. T. Ailman, and Worthy Lecturer, A. M. Cornell. Good results are sure to follow in the line of these meetings in the open air.

Osterburg Grange, Bedford county, Pa., held a four days picnic during the week ending August 15. The crowd on Thursday was estimated at 20,000. It is known that 2,200 horses entered the grounds.

Worthy Master W. F. Hill and Bros W. T. Creasy and A. E. Morse spoke for the Grange.

At the one day picnic near Townville, Crawford county, about 5,000 persons were in attendance. In addition to local talent, A. E. Morse and J. T. Ailman occupied the platform. Vocal music by members of the grange assisted by a fine cornet band added much to the entertainment. A fine exhibit of live stock—registered animals for the most part—added a new and very interesting feature.

THE FARMER, AS OTHERS SEE HIM,—AS SEEN BY HIMSELF.

Recently, at a grange picnic, a gentleman—not a farmer—extolled the farmer to the skies. As he saw it, the farmer is the most independent man in the land. He can scarcely know a want that he cannot himself supply. His wife enjoys a paradise and his children are the healthiest, happiest, and most contented to be found anywhere. There is nothing of which he can justly complain.

Soon after, a farmer who owns two good farms and a house in town was heard to say:

"The farmer is not respected by anybody. He gets no public recognition. When he goes among other people he is sneered at as only a farmer. He is discriminated against by legislators and business men. He pays the bulk of the taxes and others fix his prices for him. A \$200.00 check will be required to pay my taxes this year. I am tired of it. My properties are in the market."

There is some truth in what the first man said. Too much truth in the statement of the second. The mission of the grange is to realize for the farm as far as possible, the dreams of the first and to correct the evils complained of by the second.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

AUSTRIAN TRAMP'S SCHEME.

Overfed by Sympathetic Farmers He Resorts to Trickery to Obtain Transportation.

Bohemia possesses a specimen of the genus tramp which it is doubtful if even America, its native habitat, can duplicate. He is a young man quite well known in the neighborhood of Kolin, and who had a record for pedestrianism that gained him much admiration and a fairly full stomach most of the time, reports the New York Journal.

Through being overfed by sympathetic farmers and village people the man recently became too fat and indolent to put one foot before the other. Patience having ceased to become a virtue with the people of Kolin, the youth found it necessary to move on.

Being too tired to walk, he conceived the audacious idea of getting a free railroad ride—audacious because it is only in America that railway employees wink at the schemes of tramps.

Having decided to go to Vienna the young man calmly went to the police station in Kolin and gave himself up as the murderer of a young woman in the Austrian capital. He was promptly seized and transported in comfort to his destination, where it was soon discovered that no such murder had occurred.

A short term in prison for the technical offense of contempt of court was all that the tramp had to pay for his ruse. He showed his appreciation by smiling broadly when sentenced.

WORSE THAN THE PAIN.

Thought of Having Her Beauty Marred Caused Woman of Spartan Endurance to Faint.

A well-known society woman, living in Central Park West, has always prided herself on her Spartan indifference to pain. Never does she murmur when headache or rheumatism or a bruise of any sort happens to be her portion. But she had a new experience a day or two ago, and now admits the truth of the saying that a woman's tenderest point is her vanity, relates the New York Mail and Express.

She had been visiting at a friend's house in Rye, and while watching two young men of the family practicing with a baseball, was struck squarely in the eye by a ball, which was missed by the man to whom it was thrown. "It hurt me awfully for a few moments," said she in telling the story, "but I bore it without flinching. Everyone rushed around with cold water and various medicaments, and then suddenly some one said: 'I do hope, Mrs. Blank, that your nose isn't injured.' "I gave one scream," said the lady, "and then fainted. The thought of my personal appearance suffering was too much. I didn't mind the pain, although it was intense, but the mere suggestion that my nose might be made permanently crooked was too much. And I believe any other woman would have felt the same way about it."

JAPANESE ARE WILY.

Said to Be Adept at Perpetrating Frauds on Insurance Companies.

We have been spouting these ten years about the cleverness of the Japanese. Our smart Alecks went into hysterics over them, says the New York Press. Our merchants have gone to extremes in soliciting Japanese trade, and our great insurance companies have sent agents broadcast over the islands of the land of the rising sun to write policies. In no other country on the globe is the work of the insurance solicitor so easy. In one month \$10,000,000 of life insurance has been placed by one New York company. Every measly little dwarf of a Jap wants to insure. An agent has just discovered that in medical examinations he has been badly duped, one healthy Jap standing the test for many hundreds of his fellow countrymen. As all Japs look alike, the doctors did not detect the fraud until about \$5,000,000 in policies had been written. Local insurance men are exercised about it.

Black Stone of Mecca.

Set into a corner of the Kaaba (the temple or shrine) of Mecca is what is known as the "black stone." It is an irregular, oval boulder, about seven inches in diameter, three inches broad, and deep reddish brown in color. It is encircled by a silver band studded with silver nails. It has been split by heat, carried away by Karmathians and broken by a blow, but the band and nails hold it together. Some have declared it a fragment of lava, others a piece of volcanic basalt. Millions of kisses have worn its rough surface somewhat smooth. The Mohammedans believe it was a hyacinth brought from heaven by Gabriel to Abraham, and that contact with the human race has changed its properties.

Contempt for the Lion.

Men who have shot nearly all of the dark continent's animals have, as a rule, nothing but contempt for the so-called "king of beasts," the lion. To the hunter he is a cowardly, skulking brute, far more dangerous to the horses and oxen at night than to the human part of the expedition, always ready to slink off and escape a fight if given a chance. There is nothing kingly about him, and a single man can usually put half a dozen lions to flight.

Watch Repairers Work Overtime.

All the watch repairers in New York work overtime hot days. They account for this peculiar business phenomenon by saying that when men discard their vests they do not properly secure their watches in the trousers fob. The result is an epidemic of dropped timepieces.

Wild Turkey Season.

"The impression has long prevailed among sportsmen," said the Hon. J. A. Sweeney, of Hazleton, to a New York Sun man, "that the wild turkey has no abiding place in this country except in some of the Southern and Western States and territories, yet it is a fact that this great game bird still lingers in several of the Central Pennsylvania counties in sufficient numbers to make its hunting a sport worth while, as the sportsmen of Pottsville, Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg and other cities and towns are well aware.

"The great Blue Mountain range, with all the many sub-ranges and independent hills and ridges of the adjacent country, is a natural breeding and feeding ground of the wild turkey. Persons who have never visited other than the large towns of those districts have no idea of the extent and depth of the wilderness areas that abound within a short journey of the biggest of them, even of the Capital of the State.

"Wild turkeys are killed every Fall within fifteen miles of Harrisburg, and in the county in which that city is situated. It requires only a short journey from Reading or Pottsville to enjoy the same sport. The wild stretch of country in Schuylkill county known as Second Mountain is the resort of large numbers of eagles, and old mountaineers say that their presence is chiefly due to the wild turkeys being abundant. A bald eagle with a wing spread of eight feet is among the mounted specimens of a Pottsville collector, the big bird having been shot by a hunter on Second Mountain as it swooped down upon a wild turkey gobbler he had called within range and was about to fire at.

"The country on either side of the Juniata River, particularly in Perry and Mifflin counties, is perhaps the best and most accessible region in what may be called the Pennsylvania wild turkey belt. That is also a great trout fishing country, and fishermen who were there early in the season returned with reports of unusually numerous broods of newly hatched turkeys disturbed from their refuges along the streams. One fisherman saw five hens with their broods flashing away through the underbrush.

"While the wildcat, fox, and hawk, implacable and persistent enemies of the turkey, undoubtedly thinned out the young broods before they attained the power of flight, every promise is that enough of them have survived to provide unusually good sport this season.

A man with a fad is all right so long as he keeps it to himself.

For Fifteen Years.—Mrs. John A. James, Wiaront, Ont., was a great sufferer from Heart Disease. For days at a time she was confined to bed. Her physicians said that she might "drop off" any minute. With woman's tenacity in suffering, and believing that "while there's life there's hope," she started using Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Three bottles cured her.—3 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

It is much better to scatter seeds of kindness than to sow wild oats.

Ruby Lips and a clear complexion, the pride of woman. Have you lost these charms through torpid liver, constipation, biliousness, or nervousness? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will restore them to you—40 little "Rubies" in a vial, 10 cents. Act like a charm. Never gripe.—4 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

A woman is never so lonely as when she knows a secret and has no one to tell it to.

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Some people regard even favors with suspicion.

Piles cured in 3 to 6 nights. One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents.—2 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The bigger the man the harder it is for him to squeeze out of a tight place.

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