

THE GRANGE

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

THE FARM LABOR QUESTION

How Can the Grange Help in Solving the Farm Help Problem?

The scarcity of farm help both indoors and outdoors the past harvest season has forced farm people to think seriously as to what will be the outcome. Wages of farm laborers have increased nearly one-third in the last decade, while the supply of farm help has diminished in about the same ratio. The farmer has been trying to tide over this pressure by working a little harder himself. The good wife and children have "helped out" in many an emergency, but the long continued strain proves to us that we cannot endure this high pressure very much longer. A suggestion of a solution to this problem is given by Hon. F. W. Redfern, which is worthy of consideration. He says:

"The scarcity of really good men, men who understand farm operations, is coming to be severely felt. Farmers are anxiously inquiring, 'What are we going to do for help on the farm?' Some one says, 'Use more machinery.' Yes, but that is only a partial solution of the work question, for men must be had to work the machinery. The problem of getting them still confronts us. A solution must be had, however, it must come through a change in cropping, a curtailment of production or a resort to the importation of labor from countries having an excess. The present demand for marketable products precludes very much change in cropping, at least of such a character as would allow with doing away with hired help on the ordinary farm. Curtailling of production cannot be thought of, because that would bring distress. The people must be fed. The remedy would seem then to be in importation of farm laborers. The question then is, How can this be brought about? Simply enough. A general appeal might be made by our agriculturists to the chief of the department of agriculture at Washington, asking that the United States consular abroad be instructed to make inquiry as to the location of farm laborers who would be willing to migrate to the United States and report their findings to Washington.

"An information bureau could be established and arrangements made with the authorities in Washington as to the number of laborers desired and in what localities needed. All that would be needed could no doubt be induced to come. A death of laborers for the mine or workshop is readily filled by importation of miners and mechanics from the overthrown districts of Europe. Why not try the experiment on our farms and thereby solve the question of farm labor?"

The question now comes, Is this a matter where the national grange could urge upon congress to take some action that will allow farmers more latitude in regard to the employment of foreign laborers?—Michigan Quarterly Bulletin.

GRANGE NEWS.

Local Papers Recognize the Demand For It.

We note with encouragement the way in which the press of New York state, and even other states, is throwing open its columns to grange news. More grange departments have been started by newspapers within the past six months than ever before. Papers which ten years ago had no space for grange news are now giving from one to four columns a week to it. They have simply recognized a demand for this kind of reading on the part of the public. An ideal grange department in a local paper should contain all the real news pertaining to the order. But it should be more than a purely news department. It should furnish food for thought along lines of grange work. It should contain such reading matter as could be used with profit by the lecturer in the meetings, and it should at all times aim to furnish such articles as will broaden and educate. It should also be the aim of the editor of a grange department to keep abreast of the best sentiment and thought of the day in this chosen field.—Overseer George A. Fuller.

The Subordinate Grange.

If a grange fails to be interesting or attractive no sense of duty will long prompt members to attend. The membership of the grange is composed of a class of persons whose lives are given to labor and who usually are surfeited with brain wearying cares and business at home and who value the grange for the recreation and pleasant times it affords them as much as for the pecuniary benefits and intellectual development it brings. It has been the mistake of many well meaning officers to stuff their members with intellectual nutrition without sweetening, flavoring or salting and then blame the subjects because their appetite palls.—S. E. Stroe.

An Illustration of Co-operation.

What may be done in co-operation is best shown by what is being done. The members of Volney grange, No. 165, Oswego county, N. Y., during the year ending June 1, 1903, bought eighteen cars of feed weighing 345 tons, four cars of coal and 10,000 pounds of sugar, besides large quantities of other groceries.

The secretary of the Oklahoma territorial board of agriculture is taking steps to introduce the grange into the territory with a view to benefiting agricultural interests there.

HORTICULTURE

STRAWBERRY BARREL.

A Novelty in Gardening Which Affords Rare Pleasure, and a Good Income Besides.

Here is a horticultural curiosity, a strawberry bed containing a hundred plants flourishing in the small compass of an ordinary flour barrel. Next season when you set out your plants and feel that you have not a 150-foot run by two feet wide of garden space to devote to strawberries, just take a copy from the accompanying illustration, from the New York Herald.

Burn out a flour barrel, paint it any color you please on the outside, then



FLOUR BARREL GARDEN

screw four rollers to the bottom. Next bore a hole through the bottom to take an inch iron bar just long enough to keep the cask in position. Let the rollers rest on a flagstone or cement floor, so that the barrel may be partly turned around every day to face the sun. Two handles should be affixed to the top.

Bore two-inch holes in a zigzag around the cask, and at each of these apertures insert the crown, or head, of the plants in some fine mold. A wire netting one foot in diameter is placed in the center of the cask which should be filled with rich manure. When the barrel is full place nine or ten plants around the top, keep well watered and you will have a fine crop of berries and a decided novelty in gardening at the same time.

THE PEACH ORCHARD.

Soil on Which It is Located Must Be Neither Too Rich Nor Altogether Poor.

In spite of the disasters experienced by peach growers during the last five years, peach orchards are being planted in considerable numbers and on large areas. This is a wise thing to do, as a big crop now and then helps to average up the lean years and the years when freezes destroy large areas of peach orchards. Gradually localities are being found in most of our states where the disasters come rarely and where crops of peaches are common.

Soil for peach orchards may be of almost any character, except swampy. Wherever situated it should contain enough sand to permit of a sort of natural drainage about the roots. Where there is a hard, compact clay beneath, peach trees should not be planted, as the roots of the trees find it difficult or impossible to penetrate it and are compelled to feed only in the surface soil. When the water in the surface soil is gone, the roots are exposed to the drought. When they go into winter in this condition they are most easily affected by the cold. It is now believed that moisture in the soil has a very important influence in bringing trees through severe winters unharmed. In addition, where there is a hard pan that will hold water, some of the trees will most likely be set in basins that will keep their roots immersed for weeks during the wet weather. This often results in the destruction of the tree, as the roots of peach trees must have air as well as water to enable them to grow. The texture of the subsoil has much to do with the success of the peach orchard. It must not be so impervious to water as to hold it for long periods and it must not be so porous as to permit it to leach away too readily. The soil should be loose enough to permit the passage of water, but must be close enough to keep the law of capillary attraction in operation. A good peach soil is neither too rich nor too poor. A too rich soil gives wood growth at the expense of fruit.—Farmers' Review.

Harvesting a Bean Crop.

The easiest way to handle a crop of dry shell beans for winter use is to allow the pods to ripen on the plants. If dry, clear weather, pull the plants and allow them to dry on the ground for one or two days. Then store the entire plant in a dry, cool place to be threshed when convenient. Treated in this way the pods do not have to be picked from the plant. The threshed seed is roughly cleaned in a fanning mill and the straw fed to sheep, hogs or cattle. In wet weather or with pole varieties, the pods will have to be gathered by hand as fast as they ripen, and spread thinly in a cool, dry place, so that the beans will not become discolored.—Superintendent E. D. Darlington, Fordhook Seed Farms, Pa.

If you have no ice this summer, buy a separator. It can be bought cheaper than ice can be handled, anyway.

CALL ISSUED FOR REUNION.

Definite Plans Made for the Gathering of Veterans.

Following is a call that is of general public interest:

To the Comrades of the Twelfth Regiment, P. V. I.:

It is proposed to hold a reunion of our regiment at Williamsport on October 29, 1903, in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the master out of the regiment, and with a view of forming an organization to keep alive the recollections of our services and to strengthen the friendships and comradeship of that organization.

A local committee composed of Major B. H. Updegraff, Major O. L. Nichols, Captain C. E. Foresman, Captain G. P. Foresman, Captain Edward L. Taylor, Captain Charles H. Heilhecker, Dr. Edward Lyon, and Joel Garrison have been requested to take charge of the arrangements for this first meeting and formulate a program.

Arrangements have been made for round trip tickets from all points in Pennsylvania at the usual excursion rate of two cents a mile each way, good from October 28 to 31. Card orders will be issued for the purchase of these tickets and all comrades expecting to attend the reunion will please notify Edward L. Taylor, secretary, at Williamsport, by postal card, on or before October 14, so that arrangements can be made for the distribution of these orders.

All of the company commanders are earnestly requested to bring this matter to the attention of the members of their commands.

We believe this reunion will be of great advantage to all of us and most heartily appeal to all members of the regiment to make the effort to attend.

James B. Coryell, Late Colonel.
C. M. Clement, Late Lieut. Colonel.
W. C. King, Late Major.
W. H. Straub, Late Major.

The Women in Missionary Work.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the North Branch Conference of the Susquehanna Synod will be held in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church Thursday and Friday. The program is as follows:

THURSDAY 2:00 P. M.

Consecration service, Mrs. M. L. Shindel. Opening of Conference; Hymn No. 355; Scripture Reading and Prayer; Enrollment of Delegates; Appointments of Committees; Report of Secretary, As to the Strength of Auxiliary Societies; Discussion, How Shall We Double Our Number, opened by Mrs. Hontz followed by Mrs. H. L. Mann; Sole, Miss Mary Albert; Discussion, Our Silver Jubilee, Will We Do Our Part? Opened by Mrs. J. R. Dimm, followed by Mrs. Truckenmiller; Children's Hour; Address to Children, Miss Mary Lowe; Hymn No. 335.

THURSDAY 7:30 P. M.

Anthem, Choir; Scripture Reading, Rev. U. Myers; Prayer, Rev. Charles Brosius; Address of Welcome, Mrs. E. B. Guie; Response, Mrs. Grant Herring; Solo, Miss Mary Albert; Selection, Miss Zoa Guie; Address, The Outlook of our Woman's Work, Miss Mary Lowe; Address, Miss Martha Berninger; Offering; Music, Duet, Mr. and Mrs. Fahringer; Report of Committees; Reception to outgoing Missionaries.

FRIDAY 9:00 A. M.

Song Service, led by Mrs. U. Myers; Hymn No. 334; Prayer; Roll Call; Minutes of Previous Meetings; Needs of the Orphan's Home, Loysville, Pa., presented by Mrs. F. H. Jenkins; Selection; Solo, Miss Mary Albert; Election of Officers; Treasurer's Report; Paper, The Girls of Today are the Women of Tomorrow, Mrs. Mary Grinn; Distribution of Box Work, Mrs. F. H. Jenkins; Paper, Mrs. Botsford; Address, Whatsoever Thy Hand Findeth to do, do it with Thy Might, Rev. C. H. Brosius; Unfinished Business; Minutes of Present Meeting; Hymn No. 316; Closing Remarks, Rev. U. Myers; Adjournment and Benediction.

Stop, Look and Listen.

It is not generally known that the Pennsylvania state law requires a person to stop, look and listen before driving across a railroad track. Unless the provisions are heeded and a person is struck by the cars there is no possibility for securing a judgment for damages in case suits are brought to recover. The courts hold that there was contributory negligence and generally non-suit the plaintiff before the case is fully tried. This is worthy of notice.

Many a fellow who has solemnly declared at 21 that he would never marry finds himself at 30 a candidate for a Blumie medal.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of Imitations
Signature of *W. D. Mitchell*

INTELLIGENCE OF PLANTS.

They Are Endowed with Sort of Sense by Which Their Movements Are Guided.

Prof. Shaler, of Harvard university, is of the opinion that plants are possessed of intelligence that serves the purpose of self-protection and self-gratification to a very considerable degree. Recently after discussing the automata observed in growing things he said:

"We may accept the statement that our higher intelligence is but the illuminated sum of man's nature as true, and extend it by the observation that intelligence is normally unconscious, and appears as conscious only after infancy, in our waking hours, and not always then." In summing up the professor uses the following sentences: "Looking toward the organic world in the manner above suggested, seeing that an unprejudiced view of life affords no warrant for the notion that automata anywhere exist, tracing as we may down to the lowest grade of the animal series what is fair evidence of actions which we have to believe to be guided by some form of intelligence, seeing that there is reason to conclude that plants are derived from the same primitive stock as animals, we are in no condition to say that intelligence cannot exist among them. In fact, all that we can discern supports the view that throughout the organic realm the intelligence that finds its fullest expression in man is everywhere at work."

EYES ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

The Optics of Some Animals Are Remarkable for This Singular Power.

The eyes of an animal can only work together when they can be brought to bear upon an object at the same time; so that, as a rule, the eyes of a fish must work more or less independently, says Nature. This is sometimes also the case when the eyes can cooperate, as anyone who watches a plaice or other flat-fish in an aquarium will soon discover.

This is true, too, of the curious bulging optics of a chameleon, which roll round, swiftness, in a somewhat aimless manner. When they do converge it is in order to focus upon which they fix themselves.

Many animals possess more than three eyes, which do not all act together. A leech, for example, has ten eyes on the top of its head, which do not work in concert, and a kind of marine worm has two eyes on the head and a row down each side of the body. Some lizards have an extra eye on the top of the head, which does not act with the other two. A bee or wasp has two large compound eyes, which possibly help each other, and are used for near vision, and also three little simple eyes on the top of the head, which are employed for seeing things a long way off.

THE BOX CATCHER.

Like the Ball Player Wears Gloves, But of a Different Design and Finish.

Ball players are not the only men who wear gloves for the protection of their hands in catching. The men who receive from the box factory the empty packing boxes are very likely to wear gloves, too, in catching the boxes as they are thrown to them, says the New York Sun.

A truckload of such boxes is backed up to the curve and unloaded by throwing the boxes from the truck to the building, across the sidewalk.

In catching a load of small wooden boxes the catcher may have hundreds to catch, one after another, right along in a stretch—the mere catting of so many is quite a feat—and gloves are a good thing to wear in the work. But as the boxes are tossed at him, easily, not violently thrown, the box catcher does not, like the ball player, wear padded gloves to protect himself from impact and shock, but just good, stout buckskin gloves to protect his hands from being cut by box corners or torn by nail heads and by splinters.

Cellar Dairies in New York.

"There are a large number of cellar dairies in New York," said an inspector in the health department, reports the Times, "and it is our duty to see that they are kept clean and wholesome. Much of the butter marked 'Finest Cuckoo Farm,' or something of that sort, never was off Manhattan Island. It is churned in the cellars right under the shops where, in glass refrigerators, it is temptingly displayed in pats, looking as though they had been wrapped up by a plump and pretty dairymaid. A large proportion of the buttermilk sold in dairy restaurants is made right on the premises, and as much of it from milk that has been allowed to become a little too acid as from milk that has been churned."

Perpetual Electric Light.

A Chicago inventor has discovered a process of manufacturing a 36-candle power light that will never go out. While experimenting with photographic chemicals four years ago, his attention was attracted by a glow in a small globe. The glow was caused by a chemical which the inventor keeps secret. He enlarged the globe and perfected the light by placing it in an airtight glass. He says there is no reason why the light will not remain brilliant forever, if it is not broken. A company has been formed to manufacture the lights in numerous sizes. A patent hood fits over the globe, and covers it completely when the light is not needed.

Garments of Coreans.

The Korean government has ordered that all Coreans, without regard to rank or class, should not wear clothes except of a blue or dark color.

TAUGHT AMERICAN MANNERS.

Male Immigrants Receive a Foreboding Lesson as Soon as They Reach Our Gates.

The first lesson in American manners learned by the male immigrants is usually imparted at the gates of Ellis Island. Having passed inspection, proved his fitness to become an American citizen and received his discharge from guardianship, he marshals his family and starts for the boat landing, says the New York Post. He leads the group himself, conducting the youngest walking member of the family, and carrying a bag or small parcel in his hand. Behind him trot the children, all laden, then the wife, bending beneath a huge bundle of household goods or even a heavy trunk. Last of all staggers the grandmother, literally bent double under the load she carries.

Suddenly the head of the family is rudely accosted in an unknown tongue by one of the officials of the island. There is nothing unintelligible in the manner in which the said officer relieves the mother and grandmother of their burdens and the immigrant, to his amazement, finds himself finishing his journey to the boat carrying the heaviest of the load on his own unaccustomed shoulders, while the oldest boys shoulder the rest. This is an everyday occurrence at Ellis Island.

Radium and Musk.

Radium is the subject matter under discussion, and a lawyer said, according to the Philadelphia Record: "I don't see anything so very wonderful in radium. Admit that it does throw off light and heat in a kind of perpetual motion, without any loss of weight or energy—well, won't a grain of musk do the same thing? One single grain of musk (this has been demonstrated) will scent for several years a room 12 feet square, and in the end the grain will still remain entire. Consider what this means. A room 12 feet square contains 2,985,984 cubic inches, and each one-tenth cubic inch at least must have its little molecule of musk, or otherwise all the air would not be perfumed. One grain of musk, that is to say, will radiate millions and millions of musk fragments for years, and still will remain whole. Can radium beat that?"

Monkeys in South America.

Monkeys are very numerous along the northwest coast of South America, but are not found west of the Andes from northern Peru to the south end of the continent. Their home in South America is chiefly in the forests of Venezuela throughout the great Amazon basin and along the fluvial systems of the upper half of the Paraguay and the Parana rivers.

Production of Kerosene.

Last year 60,000,000 barrels of kerosene were produced in the United States, and it is reckoned that the proceeds from the sale of this and the various by-products obtained from crude petroleum aggregated nearly \$500,000,000.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner. It will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of too hearty eating. Safe, prompt, active, painless and pleasant. This effective little pill, is supplanting all the old school nauseous purgatives. 40 doses, 10 cents.—12 Sold by C. A. Klein.

It's as great a gift to listen to a funny story as it is to tell one—and a much more popular one.

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema.—These distressing skin diseases relieved by one application. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a potent cure for all eruptions of the skin. Jas. Gaston, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: "For nine years I was distressed with Tetter on my hands. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured it." 35 cents.—10 Sold by C. A. Klein.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes by Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure. This remarkable preparation gives perfect relief in 30 minutes in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease and speedily effects a cure. It is a magic remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, faintness in left side and all symptoms for a diseased heart. It also strengthens the nerves and cures the stomach.—9 Sold by C. A. Klein.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on October 12th, 1903, by J. P. Walsh, T. E. Hyde and W. Scott Adler, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1871 and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Buttless Suspenders Company" the character and object of which is the manufacture and sale of suspenders, and for that purpose to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto. C. W. MILLER, Sept. 17, '03. Solicitor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Kat'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.

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

A. N. VOST,
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.
Office will be in Orangeville Wednesday of each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers' National Bank,
11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Lightfoot 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
7-30-17
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
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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 B. F. Hartman)
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies
in the world, among which are:

	CASH	TOTAL ASSETS	SURPLUS
Franklin of Phila.	\$400,000	\$1,158,250	\$1,000,000
Penn'a. Phila.,	400,000	2,827,100	1,418,500
Queen of N. Y.	500,000	3,558,916	1,021,600
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	—
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,000	2,354,000

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

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FRES BROWNE)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS,
—O—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre, Street
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World
and all losses promptly adjusted
and paid at their Office.

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

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 and
liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor,
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba-
rooms, hot and cold water, and all mod-
ern conveniences.