

THE GRANGE

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

GRANGE NEWS AND NOTES.

Items of Interest to Members of the Order Generally.

The grange is taking on new life in West Virginia this summer. The grange meeting at the Thousand Islands Aug. 18 was the largest of many years.

Wolcott grange, New York, has over 800 members—a fair sized regiment of men and women.

Think of one county with over thirty active granges in it! That's St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

More new granges were organized in the first six months of the present year than in the entire year of 1902.

Rehoboth grange hall, in Perry county, O., was recently dedicated. This is one of the finest halls in the state.

The grange picnic season will soon be over for 1903. Those field meetings have greatly strengthened the Order.

Headquarters for the national grange at Rochester next November will be at the Livingston hotel. Session opens Nov. 10.

The thirty-first annual session of the Pennsylvania state grange will be held in the city of Wilkesbarre on Dec. 8 to 11, 1903.

The best preventive of dormancy in granges is to have something to do and keep trying to do it, says the Grange Bulletin.

Chautauque county, N. Y., has a "grape and grange" day at its county fair each year which is becoming quite a drawing card.

Rev. Albert Boynton Storms, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church, Des Moines, Ia., has been elected president of Iowa Agricultural college.

National Master Jones has "covered the country" this summer, even going to the Pacific coast, arousing and intensifying interest in grange work.

The Pennsylvania state grange rendered substantial aid in securing the passage of a law for an agricultural building at the Pennsylvania state college.

Ohio will add 2,000 new members between April 1 and Oct. 1, says State Master Derthick. Ohio Patrons have their annual reunion at the state fair in Columbus.

A New York state grange has been having a contest between men and women to ascertain which can produce the best literary work—a very commendable idea!

It is estimated that Moorestown (N. J.) grange has made a saving of \$10,000 by purchasing fertilizers for members. Some individual Patrons claim to have effected a saving of \$500.

Since Jan. 1, 1903, there have been organized in New York state about forty new granges with probably 1,600 members. It is but one indication of what is going on all over the country.

Androsoggin county, Me., which has for so long held the banner for the largest grange in the state, now yields it to Aroostook county, as Houlton has nearly if not quite 700 members now.

An agricultural paper in Ohio offered a first prize in cash of \$2,500 for nearest estimate on total number of immigrants during last fiscal year. It was won by Jesse Blackburn of Normal, Ill.

The last meeting of Dutchess county (N. Y.) Pomona grange was attended by 500 Patrons from the twenty-three granges of the county. Sixty candidates took the fifth degree at this meeting.

What the Greek letter fraternity is to the college man, says an agricultural paper, the club to the city man, the grange is to the farmer. It ministers to his financial, spiritual, social and mental needs. Its benefits are many.

Importance of a Grange Home. The grange is in no sense a migratory institution, as is proved by its ritualistic and fixed forms of work. No grange can hold successful meetings within the full intents of the Order, says Mr. George B. Horton, unless it secures or provides for itself a fixed and regular place for holding meetings. Said place should be such as to permit the seating and working of the grange in full form as provided in the ritual. If from necessity a grange is meeting here and there or in such place that the members cannot in fact conduct a real grange the members should consider it a first and imperative duty to the life of the grange to secure or build some kind of a structure which the members may call their grange home. This place may be ever so humble and entirely within the limits of the possibilities of the members to provide, but in and around it can be gathered and fixed the evidences of permanency.

Carry Out the Programme. Not only has the number of granges increased more rapidly in 1903 than ever before, but many old granges report large accessions to their membership. This is as it should be, but the objects of the grange should not be lost sight of in the hour of increased numerical strength, remarks the New England Farmer. Discipline, education, co-operation—these cannot be sacrificed even for numbers without loss of power and diminished influence.

Not a Political Organization. The grange is not a political organization, but it is within its province to speak out boldly on all questions of vital importance to its members whenever necessary to do so. The grange is a potent factor in fashioning governmental affairs at the present day.

The grange is growing in prestige and influence by having the sympathy and support of the intelligent, cultivated and thinking people.

HORTICULTURE

A CELLAR FOR CELERY.

Improved Storage System, Recommended by the Cornell (N. Y.) Experiment Station.

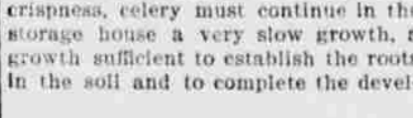
When celery is grown in considerable quantities it is necessary to have a place in which to store it. It is also advisable to construct the place early in the season to make sure that it is ready when needed. We show two cuts of an improved storage for celery that has recently been illustrated by the Cornell Experiment station. The



EXTERIOR OF CELLAR.

first cut shows the exterior of such a cellar, and the second the interior. The storing of celery for the winter trade is an important problem in the north, and the present methods of keeping celery are defective for commercial purposes, being either too wasteful or requiring too much labor. B. M. Dugger, of the Cornell station, says: "To continue its vitality, succulence and crispness, celery must continue in the storage house a very slow growth, a growth sufficient to establish the roots in the soil and to complete the devel-

opment of the inner leaves. Through freezing is fatal, but the lowest temperature at which freezing will not take place is most desirable. Not only does this temperature hold the plant in the desired condition of greatly suspended activities, but it renders next to impossible the growth of injurious fungi, which would speedily wilt and rot it. In order, then, to approach the temperature sought, the house should be so snugly constructed as to provide against freezing. Again, it should be so provided with ventilating appliances that at any time advantage may be taken of any cold intervals to rapidly and effectively chill the house, after which it might be securely closed for a warmer period, and, with this inclosed lower temperature remains for a time at a point more nearly that desired.—Farmers' Review.



INTERIOR OF CELLAR.

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HEIGHT OF FRUIT TREES. Tendency of Progressive Orchardists Now is to Lower Heads for All Kinds of Fruits.

There is considerable difference of opinion among orchardists as to the height at which fruit trees should be headed. In the eastern states there are many who think the trunks should be four to five feet, and some of the apple orchards have bodies taller than this. However well this may be for the eastern conditions, it is not the proper way to train trees anywhere in the central and western states, and in the east the tendency is to lower heads. The more recently planted apple orchards are rarely over two to three feet to the lower branches, and the pear orchards from one to two feet.

Any one who has had experience in the west knows that the hot suns and almost constant summer winds work havoc in orchards that are headed high. The flat-headed apple tree borer works in the trunks and large branches that are exposed to the sun. I have seen apple trees in northern Texas that were badly attacked by this insect almost ten feet from the ground. In Kansas and Missouri it is not so abundant and destructive, but nearly all the apple trees with tall, bare trunks have borers on them.

Tall heads give the wind greater power over the roots, which strains them unduly, often causing the trees to incline to the northeast or fall to the grounds. The fruit is much harder to gather from tall headed trees than from those with low heads.

Spraying is much more easily done on low-headed trees, and the same is true of pruning. There does not seem to be any good reason for heading fruit trees high, except that they are troublesome to cultivate when the branches are very close to the ground. This can be largely overcome by using tools that are made to meet these requirements.—Midland Farmer.

Points on Plant Breeding. Hand-pollination has a very limited field of usefulness, as it is difficult to do a large volume of work. When two varieties of apples are to be crossed, one tree can have some of its branches top-worked, after which natural forces will do the work of pollinating. In crossing different plants it has been found that the true hybrids do not appear till about the third generation. It is therefore, a mistake not to sow the seeds from the first plantings. Scions for solon-orchards should be selected from bearing trees.—Midland Farmer.

GRANGE NEWS.

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

Dues were paid to State Grange on 3,780 more members for quarter ending June 30, 1903 than for June 30, 1902. Farmers not only can organize but they are organizing.

The officers and members of the Grange in Pennsylvania are fast increasing the strength, popularity and influence of this great conservative organization. The many subordinate Granges are bringing new light into many isolated farm homes and adding culture and refinement to all, while at the same time it stands as a watch dog to protect, defend and advance the more material interests of the rural home.

The work of the rural schools of this State can be made more valuable to the country than they are, and the grange is giving some attention to their improvement. The Grange stands for better education, especially in the rural districts realizing that the future of the farm homes will soon be controlled by the boys and girls that are at school now. How important it is that they should be taught something of the elements of agriculture and of nature.

The Legislative committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange held a conference at Tunkhannock on September 10th, to consider and discuss measures for improving the system of government. If every farmer in the State was an active member of a subordinate grange, real estate would not be paying 16 mills on the dollar of taxes, while personal and corporate wealth are only paying 4 mills or less. Join the grange and lend your influence in righting these unjust laws.

Luzerne County Pomona Grange convened with a large representation of Patrons present on September 12th, at Meeker. Much interest relative to the coming State meeting to be held in Wilkesbarre, December 8th to 11th next was manifested. Committees were appointed to aid in making local arrangements. Brother W. J. Bidleman, of Bloomsburg; also Brother and Sister C. H. Dildine, of Columbia county were present and added much to the social, intellectual and fraternal success of the occasion.

Huntingdon county Pomona Grange began its Autumn session at Galvin by a public meeting in the M. E. church. A good audience gathered. The meeting was presided over by the Worthy Master, Brother J. G. Hicks, of Mill Creek. Some good grange songs enlivened the occasion. Rev. Strang opened the meeting with prayer and closed it with a good brief grange speech. J. T. Ailman, Secretary of Pennsylvania State Grange was present and spoke at length on the purposes and achievements of the order.

HOW DOES THE GRANGE STAND?

The great Lyric Poet of Scotland and of the world gave expression to a universal desire when he exclaimed: "O wuld some power the giftie gie us To see oursel's as ither see us."

The patrons of Pennsylvania have long been conscious of great growth and felt that they were the strongest farm organization in the State but it has been left for other disinterested and high official authority to show the standing of the order here. The following compilation is taken from the U. S. Senate Document 146 and is a report from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Senate upon "information concerning the list of National, State and Local Commercial Organizations, also National, State and Local Agricultural Associations of the United States." February 10, 1903 ordered to be printed. This document is a public one and may readily be obtained. It is not entirely accurate as it underestimates the number of Granges but it is fair to presume that the proportion of Granges to other organizations is not far from right. There are several National Associations that have an office here but having no State or County branches are not counted.

- Tobacco Growers Association, 1. Five States Milk Producers Ass'n. 2 Forestry Ass'n., State 1, local, 1. Poultry Union, State 1, local 1. Horticultural Ass'n., State 1, local 3 Dairy Union, State 1, local 5. Local Farmers Union, 1. Fair Association, State, 1. County and Local Agricultural Association, 41. State Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, 1. County and Local, 5. Local Farmers Clubs, 9. Granges, State 1; County, 44. Subordinate, 368. Comment is unnecessary. W. F. HILL.

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A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Indian in Northern Wisconsin Finds Interlocked Deer Horns—Three Bucks Fought to a Finish.

An Indian from the Flambeau reservation in northern Wisconsin recently came into the fishing resort of Squaw Lake with a curiosity in the way of deer horns he wished to sell. Failing to make a sale, he took the horns back to the reservation. The Montreal Witness describes his treasure as three sets of antlers inextricably interlocked. Two sets of antlers so locked are rare, but not unknown. It is believed that the Flambeau Chippewa has the only set of three-locked antlers in the world.

The accident could have happened only in one way. Two bucks of equal strength were fighting in the forest and became locked. Then, while they were still struggling, a third buck appeared and charged them both, probably repeatedly, until its own horns became fastened.

The Indian says he found the horns north of Flambeau Lake, about a mile from the water. They were lying on the side of a hill, and there were no bones near them. The condition of the horns proved that the fight occurred not more than two years ago. The antlers were all of full-grown bucks, showing eight and ten points each.

The third pair had been driven into the others just above where they were joined, and the branches of them were about equally locked with the branches of the others.

They were not broken or clipped in any way, which seems to indicate that when the third buck had made his last charge he was fastened so firmly that there was no room for any one of his points to play in the forks of the others. Indeed, all the horns were so stoutly joined that they could not be moved at all. They are as rigid as if molded in that fashion from steel.

INTERESTING LOT OF MEN.

Personnel of a Railroad Wrecking Crew—Usually Includes Some Left-handed Men—Sailors Handy.

They are an interesting lot of men—the wreckers—as described by Mr. Day Allen Willey in his article on Minute Men of the Rail, in Pearson's. Selected from the veterans in the car shops, they are "all-round" mechanics; but brims as well as fingers are needed, and a man has to be quick-witted to get into this gang. In the fifteen or twenty which make up the average crew, you can generally find two or three who are little men, for there are tight places in a wreck where little men can do considerable work in propping up or loosening a part, crawling into holes which no one else could reach. The boss wrecker tries to get two or three "left-handers" also, as their services are valuable in hammering away in corners where a right-handed man would be useless. Some of the best wrecking crews in the country include a number of sailors. The half-bitches and other knots that only the seamen can make are of great service in securely fastening lines to portions of the wreck and to the locomotive used in pulling it away. The "old salts" are familiar with the assistance that a combination of pulleys will give, for they have been taught it on shipboard, while usually they are very strong and wiry. Consequently a man of this kind who is "out of a job" can frequently go with the wrecking crew.

A UTILITARIAN KITE.

Uses of the Cody Aeroplane as Described by its Inventor—Withstands Strong Breeze.

"My invention," Mr. S. F. Cody writes, in his article in the Pearson's, explaining his recent invention, "I have called the 'Cody Aeroplane.' One of the main objects aimed at in the construction of the aeroplane is utility for reconnoitering purposes—during any weather, day or night—in time of war, both on land and at sea.

"In its present stage it has been proved quite practical as a carrier and support for wireless telegraph apparatus, for taking photographs at any given altitude, man-lifting and signaling.

"During my recent experiments at sea it has been conclusively proved that my aeroplane will fly successfully with a vessel that is going full steam ahead with a beam gale; the same success in flying has been achieved on land, with no more than a seven or eight-mile breeze.

"Then, again, I have experienced a wind of 68 miles an hour, and perhaps the strength of such a force will be better understood and realized when I say that it is almost strong enough to uproot trees and carry away solidly-built frame houses."

Which Ray is Responsible.

The X-ray operators at Guy's hospital, London, where the most extensive use has been made of X-rays in the treatment of disease, suggest that the severe disturbances reported by Mr. Edison as coming from the X-rays are really from the ultraviolet rays, for in their large experience in the application of X-rays in skin diseases no such accidents have occurred.

Scotland's Farm Lands.

Scotland has an area of 19,062,482 acres, of which 4,894,466 acres are under cultivation; 112 persons own one-half of the total area, and 18 persons own one-fourth of it. One-fourth of the tenants hold five acres or less, and nearly one-third hold between 5 and 20 acres.

Odd Forms of Insurance.

To the numerous branches of the insurance business in Germany, as, for instance, life and fire insurance, insurance against burglars, against damage caused by hail, bursting of water pipes, etc., the insurance of machinery has been added.

Cupid's Victim At 101.

Conservarian Makes His Sixth Matrimonial Venture, Choosing a Bride of Ninety-Nine

The Rev. Samuel Tucker, of Gump-ton, Ohio, has filed a marriage certificate in which it is stated that the bridegroom is 101 years and one month old and the bride ninety-nine years old. For the bridegroom, Jerre Bosarth, of Kenner's Brook, it was the sixth matrimonial venture, and the fourth for the bride, Mrs. Julia Ann Jenkins.

Telephone Everywhere.

The telephone has made the word "hello" a universal greeting in every place on the globe where language is spoken by wire. All languages, English, German, French and Spanish and the thousand and one others are transmitted faithfully by the telephone, so that the interpretation of the telephone might be said to be universal. No matter, however, what the nationality of the speaker may be or what vernacular he may employ, every telephone message in all languages is preceded by the great American "hello."

Corsets and Gams Both Barbarous.

Corsets? Barbarous! Jewelry? Barbarous! This was the prevailing opinion of the many women assembled in Harrisburg in congress last week who debated the wearing of these articles, which for many years have been believed to be aids to the beauty and shapeliness of the sex.

Luckily, perhaps, for the consistency of women—for many would not have cared to go on record—no vote was taken on the subject, and an informal condemnation was all that was vouchsafed.

The congress cheered to the echo the statement of the American representatives that women have a vote in five of the States of the Union.

Crows to be Used in Traps, Instead of Pigeons.

The Susquehanna correspondent of the Scranton Tribune says: Three Scranton young men are in the mountains in this vicinity under contract with a Philadelphia sporting club to capture 1,000 live crows, to be used in traps instead of pigeons. Twenty-five cents per crow is the price to be paid. There is a colony of crows near Gulf Summit, estimated at 5000. They gather in such large numbers that large tree limbs are broken down with their weight, and the whirring of their wings can be heard for miles. When they are hungry they will attack cattle and sheep in the fields. Three Carbondale gunners in September visited the roost and killed 500 of the black birds in four hours. The Scranton trappers have with them a big paraphernalia including a large number of traps and poultry crates.

Beauty is born in the blood. Beauty is more than "skin deep" it is blood deep. When the blood is tainted by disease the flesh will feel it and the skin will show it. Sallow or muddy complexions, pimples, blotches, and eruptions are only the surface signs of impure blood. Face washes, lotions, complexion powders, may palliate the evils but they cannot cure the disease. The only cure is to cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which is the cause of the outbreak in the flesh and skin. Impure blood can be absolutely purified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its effect on flesh and skin is marked. Sores heal and disappear. The skin becomes smooth, and regains its natural color. The eyes brighten and sparkle, the whole body is radiant with the brightness and beauty of health. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whiskey or other intoxicant, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. The use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, assists the action of the "Discovery," by cleansing the system of clogging matter.

A tooth that aches generally feels as big as an acre.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel S. Lowry, late of Madison Township, deceased.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John C. Wolf, administrator of the estate of Samuel S. Lowry, late of Madison township, deceased, will sit at the office of John G. Flynn, in the town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday Nov. 3, 1903, at 9 o'clock A. M. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. EDWARD J. FLYNN, Auditor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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