

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
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From Correspondent New York State
Grange

THE GRANGE NAME.

An Influential Factor in Business and Legislation.

National Master Bachelor's Warning to Those Who Would Benefit by the Grange Name in Enterprises Outside the Grange.

In his department in the National Grange Organ in a recent number National Master Bachelor remarks that as the grange is fast becoming an influential factor in social, educational and financial affairs and also in legislative affairs, both state and national, the fair name of our organization must be protected. There is and will continue to be, he says, great effort made by people with wares to sell and legislative matters to promote to in some way use the word grange in the name adopted to designate their business or scheme in order to deceive the people and draw support to the enterprises by causing them to be known as grange enterprises. There is absolutely no justification for this unless the grange or some committee appointed by the grange has absolute authority in the management.

To be more specific, we may say that an agricultural fair should not be known as a grange fair unless its management is in the hands of the grange or has been specifically indorsed by the grange having jurisdiction. A store should not be known as a grange store unless conducted by the grange or giving special rates to members of the grange through grange authority. A paper has no real authority for the use of the word grange in its title unless its policy is directed by the organization, but grange departments in papers designed for other fields do not come within this restriction, for they simply contain grange news and do not carry any policy or responsibility of the grange. The use of the word grange in the title of banks without a controlling interest in such banks being in the hands of directors chosen by the grange, whereby special privileges would be secured to members of the grange, is an unauthorized and improper use of the fair name of the grange.

Other instances might be cited in which wrong impressions are conveyed and the name of the grange placed in great jeopardy by the use of its name. In a word, the name of our organization should be restricted by action of the national grange to such enterprises as at least have their policies dictated and their affairs directed by members of the grange in some official capacity, for any other course in case of disaster would bring much odium upon us, even though we have no opportunity to prevent such disaster. We do not undertake to say that an agricultural fair, store, paper or bank using the name grange in its title should necessarily be financed by the organization, but we do most emphatically assert that the use of the name carries with it or should carry with it the authority to dictate the policy and direct its general management.

A Granger a Hundred Years Old.
A notable event which took place at Oxford, Mich., last month was the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Aunt Charity Stevens, a charter member of Oxford Grange. Over 1,000 people assembled to pay tribute to the venerated sister. Congressman Smith was one of the speakers on the occasion and recounted events that had taken place during Mrs. Stevens' long life, which covered the administration of twenty-four of our twenty-six presidents.

The Work in Connecticut.
State Master L. H. Healy says that the grange work in Connecticut since Jan. 1 has been on the "jump." Ten granges have been reorganized and four new ones organized, with a total increase of membership of about 1,200. Special work in that state has been along the lines of co-operation, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the subject in all its details. The field meetings are reported as the most successful ever held.

New Hampshire grange recently tried to determine "the value of a kicker in the world's progress." There is more to that question than would appear on the surface.

Gilman grange of Exeter, N. H., observed its thirty-fifth anniversary on Oct. 5. An address was given by National Master Bachelor.

Remonstrance.
"So your family disapproved of your going on the stage."
"Yes," answered Miss Gawky.
"Why?"
"They saw me act!"—Washington Star.

The Hunting Habit.
If you have the hunting habit, As so many have this season, Don't make noises like a rabbit, Or they'll shoot you; that's the reason.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rattled.
Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him?
Belle—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe I did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Eminent Lawyer and Statesman.
Senator Philander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania, who is slated for secretary of state in the Taft cabinet, has been a prominent figure in national affairs for the past decade. Before that he had an eminence at the bar, his skill and learning in corporation law bringing both wealth and fame. "I feel that I am to be congratulated in obtaining the services of Senator Knox in my cabinet," said Judge Taft in making the announcement. "In selecting a secretary of state I wanted first a great lawyer and second a man who would not only here, but abroad, stand out pre-eminently as a great American."

According to a story that is told, an old lady at Brownsville, Pa., the place where Mr. Knox was born in 1853, thinks she laid for Knox the foundation of his millions. The elder Knox was a banker, but the son's allowance was never so large that he spurned an opportunity to add a dollar or two.

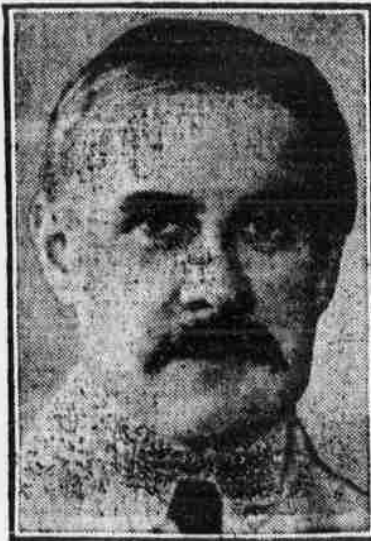
The first dollar, a silver "cart wheel," he ever earned was by digging potatoes for the old lady. That was during the civil war, and silver dollars were not a familiar sight then even to the son of a banker. Congressman Ernest F. Acheson, who represents the district in which Brownsville is situated, says the old lady told him that when Philander got it he looked at it, dumfounded, and remarked, "I didn't know anybody in the world had as much money as that."

Senator Knox entered President McKinley's cabinet as attorney general in 1901. He was reappointed by President Roosevelt, but resigned in 1904 to take the seat in the senate left vacant by the death of M. S. Quay. He was elected to that seat in 1905. Last summer Senator Knox was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Republican convention.

Too Sacred to See.
"The German kaiser has been getting rough usage at the reichstag's hands since his Morning Telegraph interview, hasn't he?" said Mark Twain at a recent dinner. "Those German royalties deem themselves so sacred too! Listen!

"I was once traveling on the continent. A gorgeous funky showed me through the royal palace of a tiny principality. I asked if I could have a glimpse of the ruler himself, and the lackey led me to a wall. "Place your ear to this wall," he said solemnly, "and in about half an hour you will hear his royal highness bowling."

Former Athlete May Head Harvard.
James J. Storrow, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Charles W. Eliot as president of Harvard university, is a member of an old Boston family and in his forty-fifth year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1885 and from the law school three years later. After ten years of



JAMES J. STORROW.

law practice Mr. Storrow entered the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., which partnership he has since maintained.

While in college Mr. Storrow was an enthusiastic athlete, and sports have no firmer supporter among the alumni. He was a member of the varsity crew that defeated Yale in 1883 and in 1885 was captain of the eight that again humbled the New Haven oarsmen. Mr. Storrow was elected an overseer of Harvard in 1897, receiving the largest vote given a candidate for that office. For several years he has been a member of the Boston school committee and now holds the chairmanship of the board.

Points of View.

His Friends—Why did she ever throw herself away on him?

Her Friends—Why in the world did he ever choose such a silly thing as she is?—New York Press.

Automania.

A slip, a slide, a stubborn gear,
A rut, a rock, a careless twitch,
A broken rod, a fatal veer—
A dead man in a lonely ditch.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Struck Senseless.

"When she hit him with the golf ball did it knock him senseless?"
"I guess so. I understand they are soon to marry."—Town and Country.

Engines.

A horizontal engine requires more lubrication than a vertical one of the same size.

Woman's World

THE LATEST RECRUIT.

Mme. Melba, the Famous Singer, Joins Ranks of Suffragettes.

Mme. Nellie Melba is the last distinguished recruit to the suffragette army. The famous singer became enthusiastic over the cause at the great rally of the woman's rights party held recently at Carnegie hall, New York city. At this meeting Mrs. Phillip Snowden of England made a wonderful and rousing speech that completely won over Mme. Melba to the cause. Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. Clarence Mackay both figured prominently in the movement.

Mme. Melba is a very interesting personality aside from her great gift of song. She is one of the richest prima donnas—probably the richest, barring Patti—in the world. Every



MME. NELLIE MELBA.

time she sings at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, Mme. Melba receives \$4,000. The highest price ever paid a singer for a single performance was given this songstress in her native city of Melbourne, Australia, the sum being \$13,000.

Mme. Melba's jewels alone are worth a king's ransom, and she is the owner of a superb pearl necklace that belonged to Marie Antoinette. This fortunate lady is very generous, and one of her pleasures in life is helping struggling genius, especially those endowed with musical talents. Mme. Melba has a magnificent home in London, and for nine weeks when this establishment was open recently her secretary, Miss Murphy, said the expenses were \$50,000. During the opera season in America it costs the diva \$1,000 a week to run her apartment. Her worst personal extravagances are flowers and special messengers. Nothing very alarmingly rash in this expenditure, certainly. Mme. Melba, as everybody knows, owes her professional name to the happy inspiration of her teacher, Mme. Marchesi. When the training of her beautiful voice was reaching completion, a question arose as to the name under which the young Australian was to make her debut, Nellie Mitchell, her maiden name, or Mrs. Armstrong, her married appellation, being obviously impossible for a prima donna. After various suggestions had been considered and dismissed Mme. Marchesi exclaimed, "Why not pay a compliment to your native city, Melbourne, by calling yourself after it? Melba would make a capital name." The proposal was adopted.

They Camp Out to Grow Skinny.

But, oh, how many women suffer to follow the directorate fashion! "Reduction" classes now are as common in social circles as classes in bridge. Certain teachers take groups of women into the Adirondacks in relays of twenty for a course of six weeks. Those who wish to don the sheath gown when the season opens are getting rid of flesh at the rate of eight or ten pounds a week. They live in a lodge, and their day begins at 7 a. m., when they have black coffee, black bread and a salad or fruit. With knapsacks on backs they walk and climb as rapidly as possible until noon, when they again eat a meager cold luncheon. Then they rest for two hours and walk again until 6. The evening meal is hearty, but devoid of sweet or fattening things. In the evening those who are in earnest go through additional physical exercises. All r're at 10. Hundreds of fashionable women are going through this work. They even chop wood, skip rope and jump over chairs and boxes. They seem to think the sheath gown worth the pains taken to fit oneself for wearing it.

A la Mode.

"What's that curious looking charm you are wearing on your watch chain?"
"That is our new coat of arms—chateau rampant, policeman couchant, justice of the peace expectant."—Montreal Standard.

Dramatic Note.

Miss Emé La Lue acts like a clown—Her voice is simply absurd—But when she dons a director's gown You realize why she draws her salary.
—Zale Record.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

The Considerate Insects.
"I hope and trust, mih po' underdone brudder," severely said good old Parson Bagster, addressing a bitulously inclined member of his flock, "dat de 'stressin' eppisode of nigh befo' last will be a lesson to yo'!"
"Yassah," replied the erring one, wagging his head convincingly. "I sho'ly reggins 'twill. I been uh pack-in' home too many drams now and ag'in yuh of late, as mih wife—fine a lady as dar is in the world—has been p'intedly tellin' me. But on de monumental 'casion yo' defers to I gits all lit up and draped down by de wayside and slept all night on an ant hill, and de paltry varmint might nigh ett me up. Blame near skinned me alive, sab, dem ants did, but day didn't talk uh whilist day was doin' it. Nussah, dey never said a word 'bout de awful contamination o' mih heenyus conduct and all dis and dat and de tudder—dess ett me up in peace and quiet. And attar dis, if I keeps mih mind, whenever I gits too much o' dat 'ar balloon juice in mih pussanality I's gwine to lay out on an ant hill all nigh preference to goin' home to mih fam'bly. By de blessin' o' de Lawd, ants don't talk!"—Tom P. Morgan in Puck.

Credit Where Credit is Due.
"I never search my husband's pockets."
"Dear me! Is your faith in him as strong as all that?"

"No, I haven't the least bit of faith in him, but I give him credit for being too intelligent to carry home anything he doesn't want me to see."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Both Sides.
"I suppose," remarked the inquisitive man, "a good many of your tenants find it cheaper to move than to pay rent."
"Perhaps," replied the real estate agent, "and we often find it cheaper to keep them moving than make the repairs they ask for."—Philadelphia Press.

Turn About.
"The Rooster—You fellows have had this pond all summer. Now give us a chance!"—Woman's Home Companion.



Worked It Hard.
"You say he is a diplomat."
"He is, indeed."
"When did he ever do any diplomat-ing?"
"He met a holdup man the other night who said he was taking up a collection for a worthy cause, and before the thug got away he had borrowed car fare from him."

Gentle Dig.
"Can I use eloquence?" said the explosive orator. "Ah, my friends, I have faced many open mouthed audiences."
"Open mouthed!" echoed the little man in the last seat. "What were they doing—snoring?"—Chicago News.

Reversing the Case.
"When Binks, poor fellow, wanted to get married he certainly had a hard time."
"Why?"
"Because first he had to pop the question, and then he had to question the pop."—Baltimore American.

Know the Sex.
He (at the theater)—This is a play that should appeal to women.
She—Why do you think so?
He—The plot is full of flaws, and nothing delights a woman more than an opportunity to pick them.—Detroit Tribune.

Art Values.
Artist—I would like to paint that old Rosinante of yours. How much would you charge me for two hours a day on him?
Farmer—One dollar, and in ten days you can keep the horse. — Fliegende Blatter.

No Novelty.
"A novel always ends with the marriage."
"Which is proper. There's nothing novel about the subsequent hunt for a fat, and a cook, and a job lot of furniture."—Puck.

Chance to Make Up.
"Why so sorrowful, girl?"
"We have parted forever. He writes me to send back the ring."
"Tell him to call for it," advised the experienced friend.—Washington Herald.

The Mirrors.
When winter donned her diamond crown One frosty morning bright And put her ermine mantle on Of soft and fleecy white She swept a frozen tear or two And sighed, "If I could see My beautiful reflection, lo, How happy I would be!"

The north wind heard her wailing words And roared, "Cheer up, my lass, And you shall soon behold yourself In many a looking glass." He breathed upon the ponds and pools, The rivers and the brooks, And winter finds a mirror now Whichever way she looks.
—Minnie Irving in New York Press.

Farm and Garden

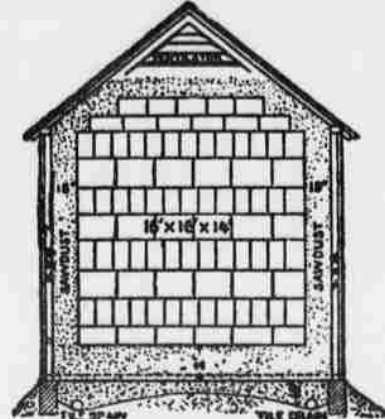
THE COUNTRY ICEHOUSE.

An Important Adjunct to the Up to Date Farm.

By PROFESSOR OSCAR ERF, Ohio Agricultural college.

In this age of advanced farming the icehouse is an important adjunct. The most economical building is the one so constructed that it will preserve the greatest amount of ice in proportion to the amount of ice stored. Waste in an icehouse is largely caused by melange from the top, sides and bottom. In a properly constructed icehouse and when the ice is properly packed and cared for no waste should take place from the inside of the pile of ice. The melting from the sides, bottom and top is caused by insufficient insulation.

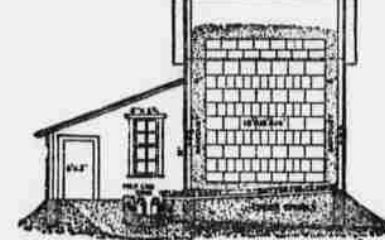
To insulate to such an extent that no melange would take place would be impracticable, but with a thorough



CROSS SECTION OF ICEHOUSE.

understanding of the construction of an icehouse a minimum amount of melange can be obtained. The waste from the bottom is generally considered to be the greatest. The amount of ice melted in the bottom of the icehouse varies from one to six feet during the year, depending upon the construction of the floor. If the icehouse is provided with an air tight floor, with the ice laid on at least eighteen inches of dry sawdust, the bottom waste rarely exceeds twelve inches during the year. On the other hand, if the ice is piled in the icehouse on the bare ground without any insulation under it or any provision made for drainage the melange frequently is six feet. The side and top melange is not so great, but it frequently ranges from one to three feet, depending upon the insulation. The manner of insulation is shown in the cut of cross section of icehouse.

The icehouse should be located in the coolest place possible and always above ground. The size of the building must be determined by the amount of ice used during the year. For a



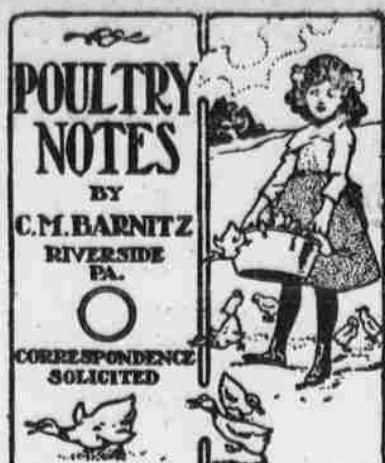
ICE AND MILK HOUSE COMBINED.

man who keeps about twenty cows and sells the milk an icehouse 14 by 14 by 12 feet high is of sufficient size. However, in no case should an icehouse be smaller than 12 by 12 by 10 feet high, because the outside surface is too great compared with the volume, and therefore too much ice is wasted in proportion to the amount used.

In the plans submitted the framework is made by laying a 2 by 4 sill on the concrete foundation. Fasten this to the foundation by cementing a few bolts into the concrete and allowing them to extend through the 2 by 4 sill. Two by four studding is then placed upon this sill sixteen inches apart from center to center. The rafters for the roof are likewise made of 2 by 4s, placed the same distance apart as the studding, but the purlin plate upon the 2 by 4 studding should be at least six inches wide. The outside of studding may be boarded either with common sheathing and paper, upon which poplar siding is nailed, or with patent siding or ship lap siding, the latter being the cheapest and requiring only a single thickness of board.

The roof should be made with not less than one-half to one-third pitch and preferably covered with shingles, for shingles are better insulators than either slate or metal. However, paper may sometimes be used to good advantage. A cupola or flue should be built upon the roof to allow for the removal of the warm air from the top of the ice. The ventilator may be placed in the gable end instead of the cupola and when so placed acts for the same purpose.

A continuous door should be cut in one end to allow the ice to be put in. This door may extend from the gable down to within five feet of the bottom. In the cut, ice and milk house combined, the side elevation shows how the scheme has the advantage of utilizing the water from the icehouse here shown for cooling the milk. No ice needs to be removed from the icehouse. It operates automatically. If the weather is warm the ice melts more rapidly and keeps water in the tank at the required temperature.



POULTRY NOTES BY C. M. BARNITZ RIVERSIDE PA. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

HOW TO SELECT THE LAYERS.

A genius for research declares he discovered 600 embryo eggs in a hen. A hen's capacity is born with her and is her limit. Now, if her capacity is 600 and her laying life is two and a half years, to get them all we must hustle her for 240 eggs a year.

But it is said the Asiatics only average 180 to 200 each and the American 175 to 200 and the Mediterranean 180 to 200 eggs per year, and a government report declares the farm hen lays but sixty eggs per annum.

An informant states that breeding from trap nested females has produced a Brahma that laid 232 eggs, a White Wyandotte pullet that laid 242 and a S. C. White Leghorn hen that laid 251 eggs per year.

But trap nests are expensive for a big flock, and it is time and trouble to



OUR WHITE WYANDOTTE WINNER IN NEST AND SHOW.

watch them and untrap the birds. Now, we believe there is a laying type of hen just as there is a milk type of cow or a ham type of hog.

We have studied some of our best layers in Leghorns and Wyandottes and hereby give you the principles we use in selecting layers and breeders. They will improve your flock and save you killing your layers for dinner, but in this, as in everything else, you will find exceptions.

A prime layer must have a well developed, roomy body, so that the organs of respiration, digestion, reproduction, circulation, urination, etc., may properly perform their functions. She must breathe well, eat well, digest well, assimilate well, scratch well, be well and have a big bunch of embryo eggs to lay well.

A hen with rattling, rustling breath is useless. A typical layer is plump; she is muscular; all her cavities are covered with meat.

She has simply fat for fuel and weighs heavier for her size than the drone whose feed produces a gob of fat at the end of her breastbone.

That drone lays the eggs in spring that hatch the drone pullets.

Follow this table of points for selection:

Head, medium size; eye, bright, full, open; comb and wattles, medium size, clear color; neck, medium length, stocky, well arched; back medium length, broad at shoulders; nice cushion; tail, medium size, angular; fluff, good size; body, medium length and depth, with medium underline and good keel; breast, broad, round, full; legs, stout, short between feet and shanks; feet, set square and wide apart.

Hens of this style fed a proper variety of food will keep you busy hauling eggs to market.

Mated to a male of egg laying strain such hens will furnish fertile eggs to hatch pullets that will smash your egg records.

DON'TS.

Don't put clean fowls into lousy winter quarters, and vice versa. It's poor housekeeping.

Don't keep old hens and then knock at an empty egg crock. Ostricize the centenarians.

Don't house cull pullets at heavy expense to lay for you when eggs are cheap. Invite the preacher for pottle.

Don't forget to cleanse, disinfect and paint the water vessels and solder the leaks in the roof.

Don't use stationary feed bins for grain, but tight sugar barrels. They can be changed, cleansed, aired, and the tomat can get at the mice.

Don't feed turkeys and chickens together. The turkeys will get the flith and chickens the corn.

Don't suicide if you don't get the prize nor think the winner a faker because you didn't. Beware of sour grapes.

Don't keep a big flock and stint them on feed. One horse well fed does better than two bone racks.

Don't fail to feed cut bone regularly, but do fail to keep your machine knives dirty.