

# THE GRANGE

Conducted by  
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Grange

## GRANGE JURISDICTION.

### How Applications For Membership From Another Jurisdiction Should Be Treated.

Not a little confusion and sometimes hard feelings arise from nonobservation of grange jurisdiction, says an exchange. Sometimes the dividing lines may be townships, while in other instances the lines must be agreed upon when there are two or three granges in one township, and this agreement must be most carefully observed. If an application comes into a grange for membership from some person living within the jurisdiction of another grange this application should not be acted upon until the secretary has communicated with the secretary of the grange in whose jurisdiction the applicant lives. The secretary should state that the application had been received from the person living within the jurisdiction of the grange which he is addressing and ask the grange addressed to waive its jurisdiction over this individual. When a favorable report on this point has been received the grange to which the application was addressed is at liberty to consider it and act upon it. There have been instances when a person falling to secure membership in a grange in whose jurisdiction he was living has applied to a neighboring grange for admission, has been elected to membership and then, of course, has a right to visit as often as he may see fit the grange which has refused him membership, thus securing the purpose he had in view even though his presence might not be pleasing to members of the grange which had refused him admission. He also might take a demit card, present it to the grange where he had sought admission and be accepted, inasmuch as only a majority vote is required to accept a member on demit. In case it is suspected that such is the purpose of an applicant coming from another jurisdiction the committee on his application should thoroughly inform themselves about the applicant and the reasons why he failed to secure admission to the grange in his jurisdiction. This may prevent much unpleasantness later on.

## CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

### Co-operation and Educational Work Chief Among Grange Objects.

Co-operation is a cardinal principle of grange work. Co-operation in being mutually helpful to one another in the affairs of life is grange teaching and practice. Co-operation in selling farm crops or in purchasing farm supplies has saved thousands of dollars to members of the Order. There are many granges throughout the United States in which the combined purchases for the farm and family will run from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year. Saving is made in middlemen's commissions and also in securing wholesale prices on supplies purchased. A notable feature of grange co-operation is that of fire insurance companies operated by and for members of the Order. New York state grange insurance companies alone carry over \$101,000,000 insurance on farmers' property at about one-half what it would cost in old line companies. Grange stores, when run on strict business principles, have been found profitable, and there are many such throughout the country.

While these financial benefits do accrue to those who care to avail themselves of the various methods of co-operation made possible by the grange as a farmers' organization, greater and more far reaching than these is the educational work of the grange, not only in developing the crude talent, it may be, of its members and awakening latent possibilities, but in the establishment of a vigorous agricultural sentiment in every community where a grange exists. With the rapid advance made in this country in manufacturing and commercial interests there has been a relative decline in agricultural sentiment.

The propagation of the idea through the thousands of subordinate granges in the land that agriculture is, after all, the basic industry and that it should be dealt with accordingly is the ever present duty of the grange.

### The Grange For Reform.

"The greater publicity that can be given grange news the better," says N. S. Platt, treasurer of Connecticut state grange, in the New England Homestead. "The grange is not only doing work right in the home field that is profitable and has shown itself so all over our little state in elevating the social conditions, in encouraging the young to like rural life and in demanding and receiving the respect and attention of all classes of people, but in Connecticut it has begun a forward movement in seeking to correct abuses in public office, particularly as to fees and salaries."

### A Business Grange State.

Michigan information bureau has been doing a great business for the Patrons in that state. Within a year it has sold or exchanged for them more than 1,000,000 acres of land, 1,000 head of cattle, 2,000 horses, 10,000 sheep, 20,000 hogs, 3,000 bushels clover seed, besides other less important transactions.

### State Granges to Meet.

The thirty-third annual session of the New Hampshire state grange will be held in Concord Dec. 18 to 20 next. The Pennsylvania state grange will meet in Dubois, Pa., Dec. 11 to 14.

### His Religion.

"Money is his religion." "Yes; his wife is afraid to ask for it. It's a subject too sacred to mention."—Illustrated Bits.

### Too Low and Too High.

"Do employees hire men and then pay them what they think them worth or do they fix salaries and then get such men as they can to fit them?" asked a young man who had been going through the experience of changing his work. "I won't try to answer my question, but I will tell you a story. I called upon a manager to talk with him about a place of responsibility which I knew he had to offer. He seemed taken with me and I think had his mind made up to employ me. Finally he asked me how much salary I would expect.

"I should say about \$150 a month," I answered.

"Immediately his face fell. 'I'm sorry,' he said, 'but I expect to pay \$2,500 a year, and I want a \$2,500 man. Good morning.'"

"From there I went to inquire about another place. Again I seemed to suit, and we got to the question of wages. I knew the firm was not in the habit of spending much money. If I was to get the position I must bid low, and so I suggested \$125 a month.

"'I'm sorry,' was the reply, 'but we can't pay more than \$100. I know you're worth more and the work is worth more, but we haven't got the money to spend, that's all. Good morning.'"

—New York Post.

### The Study of Medicine.

The study of medicine is the study of man and of his relations to his environment. It is the broadest and most useful of all the professions. A skillful physician can find opportunity for the employment of his highest skill in a hotel as well as in a palace. He is alike welcomed by the king and by the peasant. The exactions of the physician's calling are more severe than those of any other profession. He must be content to hold all his personal plans for pleasure, profit or recreation subject to the exigencies of many other lives as well as of his own, so that his life must be less regular than that of other men. He belongs to the social fire department. He must often imperil his health, even his life, to save the health and lives of others. He must be content with a short life. But all these disadvantages are inducements to the man who desires to live up to the highest and noblest ideals. —From "Starting in Life," by N. C. Fowler, Jr.

### The Finest English Odes.

Among the many fine odes in the English language Macaulay has characterized Dryden's "Alexander's Feast" as the noblest, and Dr. Richard Garnett agreed with him in thinking it the finest ode we have. The full title is "Alexander's Feast; or, The Power of Music—an Ode For St. Cecilia's Day." Spenser's "Epithalamium." Milton's "Ode on the Nativity," Keats' odes "To a Nightingale" and "On a Grecian Urn" and Shelley's "To a Skylark" are all notable instances of this class of poem, and to these must be added, though their form is irregular, Wordsworth's magnificent "Intimations of Immortality" and Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."

### Pruning Tomatoes.

Men and women who grow a few fine tomatoes in their own gardens for their own use have long practiced more or less pruning of the vines. Pruning is also practiced systematically when tomatoes are grown in hot-houses. As a rule, the field culture of tomatoes is not sufficiently remunerative to make pruning profitable. Professor Munson found that pruning the plants after a part of the fruit had set increased the yield more than one-third. This was under conditions of field culture. It is possible that where the market is good an increase of one-third in the crop would pay for the work of pruning.—Country Gentleman.

### Their Mecca.

"But, dear," said the caller, "I don't see why you should care to change the name of your charming little country place. Idlewhile is so romantic. It seems to signify dreamy idleness." "That's just the trouble," replied the housewife. "It was too suggestive." "In what way?" "Why, it attracted all the tramps in the county."—Chicago News.

### False Economy.

There is a vast difference between the economy which administers wisely and that niggardly economy which saves for the sake of saving and spends a dime's worth of time to save a penny. I have never known a man who overestimated the importance of saving pennies to do things which belong to large minds.—Success Magazine.

### Working Hard.

The little boy's father had come home from his office early and was lying down for a nap before dinner. The little lad's mother sent him upstairs to see if his father was asleep. He returned with this answer: "Yes, mamma, papa is all asleep but his nose."

### Discouraging.

"You look discouraged." "I am. Another college has just conferred the degree of LL. D. on my Uncle Benjamin. There isn't likely to be much left for me when he dies."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### A Mean Dig.

Miss Pansie—I have had many chances to marry. Only a short time ago a man told me of his love. Miss Pert—Did he also tell you the name of the lady?—Megendorfer Blatter.

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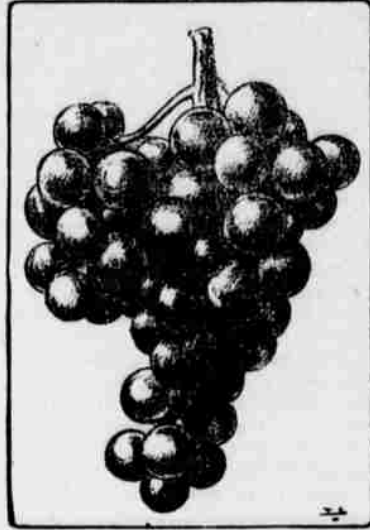
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## GRAPE GROWING.

### The Girdled and Ungirdled Fruit Winter Pruning.

In reference to the grapes here shown, which were grown in Litchfield county, Conn., the grower was very careful to make plain that he does not ordinarily believe in girdling grapes. It causes the fruit to grow much beyond its natural size, but the quality is nev-

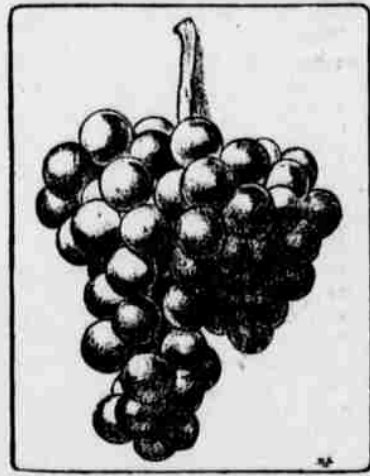


GIRDLED GRAPES.

er improved and is usually injured, says New England Homestead. In the same paper Professor Gulley writes of the best time to trim grape vines, as follows:

The best time to trim grapes is early winter. Days can then be selected that are mild and the ground dry. It can be done at any time before the vines start in the spring. If trimmed after the sap starts they may run or bleed badly. Do not, however, omit the trimming if the work has been left so late, as the surplus wood left on the vine would do far more damage than the bleeding from one year's trimming. When done in early winter the vine should be cut free from the trellis, letting it fall to the ground or as near it as it will. This is to prevent the breaking of the vine or trellis by snow when it settles. If it should happen to be deep or drift it also protects the vine from extreme cold.

In places where there is danger from cold, a few brush laid over the vines when trimming add much to their safety. Do not use for this purpose anything like straw or manure that may



UNGIRDLED GRAPES.

attract mice. Very early in the spring before work is hurrying the vines can be taken up and again tied to the trellis. As to general care, cultivation and fertilizing, what will grow corn will grow grapes.

### Winter Feeding.

I have very little choice between the Shorthorn, the Hereford and the Angus. All are good. The Shorthorn takes a little more corn than the other two and will not winter on rough treatment as well. My cattle are bought as near home as possible, so no time is wasted getting them acclimated. I have never had to go over sixty miles for them any time. When the cattle arrive at the farm, sometimes by rail, sometimes by land, they are turned on the pasture until the grass is gone and frosts become frequent, which is generally between Nov. 1 and 15, when the cattle are brought in and sorted up for the winter feeding. The largest and fattest steers for the winter feeding.—Hon. E. J. Humphrey, West Virginia, in American Agriculturist.

### Testing Seed Corn.

When seed corn is received in the ear two or three kernels from each ear should be removed and tested. Those ears which show poor germinating qualities can be rejected. On the other hand, if shelled corn is purchased the kernels from the ears of low vitality or germinating power are mixed with the others and cannot be separated. The result must necessarily be a poor stand and a reduced yield.

### The Apple.

All diseased fruits on the ground should be carefully collected as soon as they fall. They should be removed from the orchard and destroyed either by drying and subsequent burning or by burying them in a deep trench, which is carefully covered with soil afterward.

### Bitter Rot.

Under no circumstances should the rotted fruits be allowed to remain lying on the ground under the trees through the winter.

Dried apples on the trees should be picked and burned as soon after the fall of the leaves as possible.

## AFTER HARVEST.

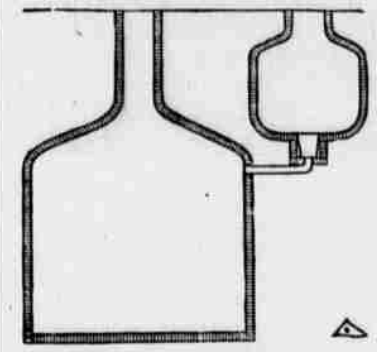
### Importance of Saving Nitrogen in the Soil.

One thing we feel inclined to talk about every year is the mistake of letting cornfields or other cultivated ground remain bare through the fall and winter. A considerable loss of nitrogen results from this practice. After the summer crop is taken off the processes of nitrification go on in the soil, especially if stable manure has been used. Nitrification means the process by which nitrogen is made soluble or available. When made over into this form it is quite easily washed out of the soil and lost. When soil is left bare after harvest considerable loss will occur in this way, but when some living crop is growing on the ground this new crop will obtain most of the nitrogen and save it for us. This nitrogen problem is the most important thing on our farms. We must buy it in one form or another, and it is constantly struggling to get away from us. It is the part of good farming to capture and save all we can. If nothing else can be done, sow rye on all bare lands. If you cannot plow, barrow and seed. There are some exceptions to this. One is where the soil is filled with white grubs. In that case it is better not to seed, but to plow and keep the surface well stirred through fall and early in spring. The constant cultivation is the best method of fighting these insects.—Rural New Yorker.

### PURE WATER.

#### A Filtering Device and Storage System Combined.

In this day and age, when sanitary conditions are of the first importance, when everybody wants the sweetest, pleasiest and as nearly pure water as it is possible to obtain for domestic use, it does seem to me strange that so many ill devised filters are in use, writes a contributor to Farm and Fireside. I know that most methods em-



CISTERNS FILTER.

ployed are failures in that they permit too much foreign matter to be carried into the cistern to decay and become lithy.

So from knowledge gained from actual experience I decided that the proper thing would be to keep the dirt out of the cistern, where it can be removed; to have a filter that can be renewed easily and without disturbing the water in the cistern. So I made an experiment which has proved a success. In digging a cistern dig deep in the ground and arch well underground, closing in arch to receive a two foot sewer tile to form neck, which can easily be closed against insects and toads. By the side of the big cistern dig a little filtering cistern, one that will hold from twelve to fifteen barrels. Wall, arch and cement same as large cistern, except in the center of the bottom, which should be slightly basin shaped; dig and cement a hole large enough and deep enough to receive a bucket that will hold five or six gallons or more. Have the bottom of the bucket perforated with small holes. Have a strong ball to the bucket by which to lift it out. Have a strong flange around the outside close to the top as can be rest tight on the bottom of filtering cistern around the top of the hole. Can make water tight by resting flange on packing. If bucket is not good and strong it will be well to place rest under the bottom, as there will be a very heavy pressure on it when the filtering cistern is full. From the bottom of the hole under the bucket connect filter with cistern by means of a three inch sewer tile thoroughly cemented in.

Fill the bucket with pounded brick, charcoal or slate packed in clean washed sand; it can be made to run through very slowly, thoroughly straining the water. After packing bucket and before setting it in hole run water through to wash all sediment out.

### Farm Cleaning.

The cleaning up of hedgerows of worthless bushes and dead or dying trees, or trees that are worthless excepting as fuel, pays in improving the looks of the farm if not in immediate cash returns, and when this has been done there will be many other jobs about the gates, fences and walls that can be found by any one who is looking for them. Cutting down or digging of weeds around the buildings and the edges of cultivated fields helps much to remove the neglected and "abandoned farm" appearance of a place and gives it an up to date look that makes it more pleasant to occupy as well as more valuable if it is put on the market.—American Cultivator.

### Squashes For Winter Use.

When gathered from the field squashes should be placed in a cool, dry room and kept there until freezing weather approaches. Then remove them to what might be termed a warm and dry room. It is difficult to keep them during the entire winter without more or less trouble from rot, yet such varieties as the Hubbard and Turban may be preserved for quite a long period after harvesting.—Country Gentleman.



## Is Your Hair Falling Out?

A few hairs here and there are not missed, but it won't be long before they will be leaving in such large quantities that you will regret the fact that you haven't done something to prevent the ultimate end—baldness. Each remedy is a well-tried recipe of a famous physician who is a specialist in his line. **A REASON**

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### Could Take His Choice.

At a recent inquest in a Pennsylvania town one of the jurors, after the usual swearing in, arose and with much dignity protested against service, alleging that he was the general manager of an important concern and was wasting valuable time by sitting as a juror at an inquest. The coroner, turning to his clerk, said: "Mr. Morgan, kindly hand me 'Jervis' (the authority on juries)." Then, after consulting the book, the coroner observed to the unwilling juror:

"Upon reference to 'Jervis,' I find, sir, that no persons are exempt from service as jurors except idiots, imbeciles and lunatics. Now, under which heading do you claim exemption?"—Success Magazine.

### Walnuts In France.

In some parts of France walnuts form a peculiar article of diet. The peasants eat them with bread that has sometimes been rubbed with garlic. The hygienic efforts are considered good, but when the nut is in taste it is much cheaper and similar in taste to that pressed from olives and is employed to adulterate the latter. The prisoners in certain prisons are engaged in cracking walnuts and picking out the kernels, which are pressed into oil.

### Enumerated.

A schoolteacher says this sweeping answer was made by a pupil in a history lesson: "How many wars," she asked this pupil, "did England fight with Spain?" "Six," the pupil answered. "Six?" said the teacher. "Enumerate them, please." "One, two, three, four, five, six," said the little girl.

### A Broken Cup.

Signora Veronelli (seeking a servant)—Why were you sent away from your last place? "Because I broke a coffee cup." "Was that the only reason?" "Certainly, except that on that occasion my mistress had a little wound on the head."—Il Riso.

### Like All the Rest.

"I suppose," said the curious old lady to the driver of the city sprinkling cart, "that you only follow this business for the money there is in it?" "Yes, madam," said the driver of the cart; "I frankly confess I am out for the dust."—Baltimore American.

### No Regrets.

"Hello, old man. Haven't seen anything of you since you got married. How goes it?" "Thanks, fairly well. But marriage is a costly job! If you only knew what the dressmakers charge!" "So I suppose you regret it?" "Oh, no. I married a dressmaker."—Megendorfer Blatter.

### In After Years.

Smith—When Green was courting that young widow a couple of years ago he declared he couldn't live without her. Jones—And did he marry her? Smith—Yes. And now he is trying to get a divorce on the grounds that it's impossible to live with her.—Exchange.