

Bandon Recorder

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TUESDAY, June 20, 1911

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARELOW, Chairman, N. Y.
Editor of the New York State Grange
Review

ORDER OF P. AND H.

Early History of the Grange and
Its Development.

Its Purposes Described, Its Constitu-
tion Explained, Its Work Outlined,
With Many Other Particulars and
Much Other Information For Farm-
ers and Others Who Are Not Mem-
bers.

Query.—Will you kindly state what are
the objects of the grange, what relation
do the national, state and subordinate
granges bear to each other, how many
degrees are conferred in the grange, what
disposition is made of the dues and fees
and any other particulars that would be
of interest to a nonmember?

The above questions, or similar ones,
were so well answered in a recent
number of the Ohio Farmer that we
give the reply in substance here, with
some corrected and added information.

Only those interested in agriculture and
rural life are entitled to membership. The
grange is almost half a century old, for
it was organized Dec. 4, 1827. The primary
purpose in the mind of the founder, O. H.
Kelley, and his associates was the re-
heartening of southern farmers who were
suffering from war's effect, but northern
farmers took hold of the idea most read-
ily. The first subordinate grange was or-
ganized by Mr. Kelley at Fredonia, Chau-
tauga county, N. Y. Its life has been
continuous, and it is now a big and thriving
grange of about 400 members.

It is now the strongest grange state
in the Union, having about 55,000 members
in over 25 granges. "Father" Kelley, as
he is latterly known, now in his eighties,
is yet living in Washington, where as
clerk in the agricultural department he
organized the first national grange and ar-
ranged the details of management which
have remained the basic government of
the order to this day. The national grange
pays Mr. Kelley \$1,200 annually as ap-
preciation of his services to the order.

"Father" Kelley's idea and that of his
nieces, Miss Caroline Hall, who collab-
ored with him in planning the order,
was that the order should constitute an
organization of neighborhood clubs in
which farmers and their wives should be
fraternally associated for educational and
social as well as mutual benefits, and
these have always been the ruling charac-
teristics of the grange. The real name of
the order is Patrons of Husbandry. The
term grange was intended to be used only
as the term lodge is applied to the meet-
ings of other orders, but many soon got
to calling the order "the grange" and
"Patrons" "grangers," as the custom has
been accepted, and the order is now gen-
erally called the grange.

The subordinate grange is the unit. One
can be organized with thirteen persons,
the number required for officers. Of
these four must be women. The other
nine may include both men and women.
The next division above the subordinate
grange is the county grange, usually called
the Pomona grange, because this is the
name of the degree given at this stage
of membership. Next comes the state
grange and finally the national grange.
The officers of every grange, whether sub-
ordinate, county, state or national, number
thirteen, as follows: Master, overseer,
lecturer, secretary, treasurer, chaplain,
steward, assistant steward, lady assistant
steward, gatekeeper, Ceres, Pomona and
Flora.

The initiatory work is very impressive
and beautiful when well directed and is
especially appropriate for farm life. This
work is divided into seven degrees, the
first four given by the subordinate
granges, the fifth by the county, sixth by
the state and seventh by the national
grange.

The subordinate and county granges
provide the opportunities for the social,
educational and financial co-operation.
Many important community reforms and
enterprises have been instituted and ex-
ecuted by these local granges; also most
of the important legislation and larger
movements for agricultural and general
welfare have been effected by the united
appeals of farmers of the local granges.
The whole organization, from the national
grange to the subordinate grange, is
close and well calculated for energetic,
concerted effort. There are now forty
grange states in the Union, with a total
membership of not far from 50,000.

Salaries of the Officers.
Subordinate and county grange officers
are paid no salaries, except where some
granges elect to pay their secretaries a
nominal sum for his or her services. In
the state granges the master, lecturer,
secretary and treasurer are the only of-
ficers who receive salaries, and these vary
in different states. They are fixed at the
annual meetings of the state granges.

New York, being the largest grange
state and receiving most work from its
officers, pays them best. The master re-
ceives \$1,500 a year and expenses, the
secretary \$1,200 and expenses, the treas-
urer \$500. Executive committees re-
ceive \$1 per diem and expenses when in
the service of the grange, and grange
speakers have the same pay. In the na-
tional grange the master receives \$500,
expenses and \$1 per day for traveling duty;
lecturer \$300, expenses and \$1 per day for
traveling duty; secretary, \$150 and ex-
penses; treasurer, \$50 and expenses; ex-
ecutive committee, \$1 per day and ex-
penses while on duty; other officers and
voting members expenses while on duty.

Fees and Dues.
The minimum initiation fees permitted
by the national grange bylaws are \$1 for
men and 50 cents for women, and in most
states there are the prevailing fees. The
minimum dues allowed are \$1.25 per year,
and these are the prevailing dues in nearly
every grange state. Each subscriber
pays to the state grange 50 cents of each
initiation fee and 7 cents per quarter on
each member. The state grange pays \$

reference number applicable to the national
grange. The initiation fee for the Pomona
degree is usually 75 cents and the
initiation fee for the Pomona degree de-
creases. Usually these are very low. The
state granges pay no dues or fees to the
state grange. Sixth or state grange initi-
ation fee is \$1 and the same for the sev-
enth or national grange degree.
The members of the local granges are
paid for the benefit of the local branches
of the grange chosen. An each grange
pays itself \$2 cents out of each \$1.25
received annually from each member this
is a great deal of money to usually apply for
every year. Added to this is the
annual dues initiation fees. Many sub-
granges which have a surplus each year
have benefited the accumulations prof-
itably.
Initiation granges are provided for chil-
dren, the dues being taken into the reg-
ular substance.

A LEADING CALIFORNIA DRUGGIST

Pasadena, Cal., March, 1911.

Foley & Co., Gentlemen:—

We have sold and recommended Foley's
Honey and Tar Compound for years.
We believe it to be one of the most
efficient expectorants on the market.

Containing no opiates or narcotics it
can be given freely to children.
Enough of the remedy can be taken
to relieve a cold, as it has no nau-
seating results, and does not inter-
fere with digestion. Yours very truly,
C. H. Ward Drug Co., D. L.
Parsons, Sec. and Treas. Get the
original Foley's Honey and Tar
Compound in the yellow package
For sale by the Bandon Drug Co.

A Wonder of the Season.
A wondrous bird without a doubt
The robin is with song so sweet,
Since all unshod he goes about
And never seems to get cold feet.
—Washington Star.

Not the Same.
Miss Wandy—So Mr. Smart said he
considered me very witty, eh?
Miss Know—Not exactly. He said
he had to laugh every time he saw
you.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Twenty-six Easier Than One.
The letters of the alphabet
We never in our lives forget;
But, strange to say, our memories fail
When wife gives us one to mail.
—Boston Transcript.

What Did She Mean?
Mrs. Jenkins—Mrs. Smith, we shall
be neighbors. I've bought a house
near yours with a water frontage.
Mrs. Smith—So glad! I hope you'll
drop in some time!—Ides.

To Introduce a Song.
I'm sick to death of traveling.
But cannot rest, I ween.
With a heavy brow my place is now
In a monthly magazine.
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Serry.
Fitsnoodle—Who is that strange look-
ing man who stares at me so much?
She—Oh, that's Mr. Manecza, the
eminent insanity expert.—M. A. P.

A Horrible Yell.
Hobble, hobble, trip, trip, switch, bing, ah!
Oh, thou hobble skirt getting on a car!
Rip, rip, split, tear—stepped too far!
Hobble skirt, hobble skirt, sis, boom, rah!
—Judge.

F. S. Rexford, 615 New York
Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., says: "I
had a severe attack of a cold which
settled in my back and kidneys, and
I was in great pain from my trouble.
A friend recommended Foley Kid-
ney Pills and I used two bottles of
them and they have done me a world
of good." For sale by the Bandon
Drug Co.

A Narrow Escape.
"I near had a scrap this morning,"
confided a slender young lawyer whom
you wouldn't suspect of being bellig-
erent.
"Who with?" we asked with no re-
gard for grammar.
"Dinnle Squigles. I guess I spoke
hastily to him. Anyhow, he got the
idea that I wanted to lick him."
"Well, what did he do?"
"He took it on the rim. Honest, he
did three blocks in about twelve sec-
onds before I could say a word."
"That's going some for a big man
like Squigles."
"Ah!?" And it didn't do him a
bit of good. I was a half block ahead
of him every step of the way."—Cleve-
land Plain Dealer.

The woman of today who has good
health, good temper, good sense,
bright eyes and a lovely complexion
the result of correct living and good
digestion, wins the admiration of the
world. If your digestion is faulty
Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver
Tablets will correct it. For sale by
C. V. Lowe.

Farm and Garden

KILL THE CODLING MOTH.

Takes Too Much Toll of Apple Crop
For Careful Growers' Comfort.

Data collected by the Maryland de-
partment of agriculture indicate that
from 40 to 60 per cent of the annual
apple yield of the state is injured by
the codling moth, which makes much
of it unfit for market and some al-
most worthless for home use.

Natural enemies of the codling moth
cannot be counted upon to hold it in
check enough to keep it from injuring
almost the entire crop of apples in
orchards where some artificial means
of control is not used.

Cultural methods of fighting the
moth include not only cultivation, but
also keeping the dead scales of bark
scraped off the trees, pruning and
burning the rubbish which naturally
accumulates in the orchard, keeping
fallen apples picked up and either used
or destroyed and in some cases thin-
ning the fruit. Entire control of the
pest, however, is secured only by
spraying, thorough, repeated and per-
sistent spraying, spraying at the right
time with the right materials and with
the right kind of apparatus.

In spraying for the codling moth it
is necessary to consider several facts.
First, the insect causes injury by en-
tering into the fruit, and rarely does the
spray come into actual contact with
the insect; therefore the so-called con-
tact sprays, such as are used for scale

insects or plant lice, should not be em-
ployed, but stomach poisons, such as
paris green, arsenate of lead or other
arsenicals, must be used. Second, the
insect enters the fruit usually within
forty-eight hours after hatching and is
thereafter beyond our reach, so the
spray must be applied in time. Third,
the hatching period for the eggs of
one brood extends over a considerable
space of time; therefore to get the best
results two or more sprayings must be
given. Fourth, in Maryland there are
two broods of the codling moth, and to
prevent injury by the second brood
larvae one or more mid-summer spray-
ings may be applied. In spraying for
first brood larvae it must be borne in
mind that they enter the fruit at the
calyx; therefore the spray must be
applied before the lobes of the calyx
close enough to exclude the spray.

Fifth, sprays followed immediately by
heavy rains should be repeated. Sixth,
spray only with a pump which will
give good pressure, not less than
eighty pounds, and over a hundred
pounds is much better, so as to force
the spray into the calyx. Do not
spray until nearly all the petals have
fallen from the blossoms, on account
of danger of injury to the blossoms
and risk of killing bees, which are im-
portant agents of pollination.



WORK OF CODLING MOTH, SHOWING BOR-
ING.

[From bulletin Maryland agricultural ex-
periment station.]

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If you are interested in any contest
or any matter before the Interior De-
partment, write to Clark & Wright,
registered land lawyers, 602 F Street
N. W. (opposite Gas Land Office),
Washington, D. C. Free information
about contests and where to obtain
scrip, locatable upon public lands
without residence or cultivation.

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All kinds of light and heavy draw-
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Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

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faces, especially for Fine Job Printing,
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and in fact all kinds of modern printing
done in a Modern Office.

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Bandon, Oregon

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country in a metropolitan daily and
all the news of Bandon and vicinity in
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The Daily San Francisco Bulletin, \$3.00 per year
The Bandon Recorder, 1.50 per year
Total, \$4.50

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brushes and toilet articles. If so
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Clerk..... James Watson
Supt. Jail..... N. Gould
Treasurer..... F. M. Dimmick
Assessor..... T. J. Thrift
County Judge..... Dr. Golden
Commissioners, G. J. Armstrong, M. T. Demont

BANDON CITY DIRECTORY

Mayor..... J. W. Mast
Recorder..... F. B. Kaurud
Treasurer..... C. Y. Lowe
Municipal Judge..... Geo. P. Topping
Attorney..... F. J. Feeney
Councilmen..... G. B. Bak, M. Brewer, P. C.
Stevenson, H. Mancie, R. W. Boyle, R. W.
Wardner.

M. G. POHL, Optometrist

2d, 3d and 4th Saturdays at
Hotel Gallier, Bandon, Ore.

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Full line of Harness, Sad-
dles, Bridles, Halters,
Blankets and everything
usually kept in a first-
class harness shop.
Repairing a Specialty
W. J. SABIN, Prop.

Lodge and Professional Directory

Lodges are requested to notify this office
on section of officers and on change of
meeting night. Cards under this head
are 75c per inch per month.

Lewah Tribe No. 48, Imp. O. R. M.
MEETS First and Third Tuesdays of each
month at 8th run at the Bandon Wa-
viam. Sojourning Chiefs in good standing are
cordially invited to attend.
A. J. Hartman, J. C. Shields,
C. of R. Sachem.

W. O. W.
Keep the logs rolling boys!
SEASIDE CAMP NO. 212,
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD,
Meets First and Third Thursdays. Visiting
Neighbors welcomed.
Win. N. McKay, C. C.
J. N. Hoaking, Secretary.

Masonic.
BANDON LODGE, No. 130 A. F. & A.
M., Stated communications first Saturday
after the full moon of each month. All Maso-
nians cordially invited.
W. E. Craine, W. M.
Phil Pearson, Secretary

Eastern Star
OCIDENTAL CHAPTER, No. 45, O.
E. S., meets Saturday evening before and
after stated communication of Masonic Lodge.
Visiting members cordially invited to attend.
Anna L. Craine, W. M.
Merta Mehl, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
BANDON LODGE, No. 133, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting
brothers in good standing cordially invited.
O. A. Trowbridge, N. G.
A. Knopp, Secretary

Knights of Pythias
DELPHI LODGE, No. 64, Knights of
Pythias. Meets every Monday evening
at Knights hall. Visiting knights invited to
attend.
E. Lewin, C. C.
B. N. Harrington, K. of R. S.

DR. E. W. ROSSITER
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BANDON OREGON
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Phone Main 71 Bandon, Ore.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office over Drug Store. Hours, 9 to 22
am, 1:30 to 4, p. m.; 7 to 8 in the evening.
Night calls answered from office.
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Office Over Vienna Cafe
Telephone at Office and Home.
BANDON OREGON

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Bandon, Oregon.
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Resident Dentist.
Office in Panter Building
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A. F. DERINGER Prop.

Everything in the Drug
Line

Do you want pure drugs and
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