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## The Kansas Farmer.

J. H. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

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Lieut. Governor—E. S. Stover, Council Grove, Morris county.  
Secretary of State—W. H. Smallwood, Watonsville, Shawnee county.  
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Treasurer of State—John Francis, Allen county.  
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Adjutant General—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.  
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### Farmers' Organizations.

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Secretary—O. M. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.  
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Master—M. E. Hudson, Manhattan, Bourbon co.  
Overseer—Wm. Sims, Topeka.  
Lecturer—John Lloyd, Independence.  
Secretary—E. H. Small, Jewell co.  
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Gatekeeper—W. H. Fletcher, Clay co.  
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Flora—M. H. Charles.  
Pomona—Annabelle C. Elphy.  
Lady Assistant Secretary—Jennie D. Richer.

#### Executive Committee.

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W. P. Shaffer, Olathe, Shawnee co.  
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Vice President—E. H. Farnsworth, Clay co.  
Treasurer—J. C. Wilson, Topeka.  
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Ext. Com.—Joshua Wheeler, Parlette, Atchison co.  
C. S. Broadbent, Wellington, Sumner co.  
S. J. Carter, Colby county.  
Mayor Crowell, Cherokee county.  
J. O. Savage, Republic county.  
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.  
W. P. Poppeno, Topeka, Shawnee co.  
S. T. Kelsey, Hutchinson.  
John H. Edwards, Ellis county.  
Thos. A. Osborn, Governor.  
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, &c. &c.

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Treasurer—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.  
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B. L. Kinsbury, Burlington.

#### State Bee-Keepers' Association—Officers.

President—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.  
Vice President—J. D. Meador.  
Secretary—M. G. Smith, Lawrence.  
Asst. Sec.—O. Budders.

#### Northern Kansas District Fair Association.

President—Geo. W. Glick.  
Secretary—John A. Martin, Atchison.  
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Douglas counties.

#### Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

President—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.  
Secretary—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth.  
Comprising Leavenworth and parts of Jefferson counties.

#### Kansas and Missouri Fair Association.

President—H. F. Holper.  
Secretary—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.  
Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kansas, and Barton county, Missouri.

#### Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.

President—B. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.  
Vice President—O. W. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.  
Secretary—Jason Turner, Hime, Madison Marshall co.  
Treasurer—J. F. Wyatt, Pawnee, Washington co.  
Ext. Com.—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.  
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.  
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.  
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

## Educational.

### EXTRACTS

From the Hand-Book of the Kansas State Agricultural College, located at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. Prepared under the direction of the Board of Regents, by Dr. John A. Anderson, President of the College.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

It is frequently urged that the majority of the graduates of agricultural colleges become professional men. The charge is correct, so far as this institution is concerned, and for two or three years, it will be likely to be correct. Either these colleges must turn out real farmers, mechanics, or those who follow other industrial pursuits, or else be logically adjudged to have failed in the execution of the purpose for which they were endowed. There can be no radical change in results except there first be radical changes in the producing causes. Let us seek for these causes through the results.

What governs the newly fledged graduate in his choice of a vocation, when forced thereby to the necessity for earning a livelihood?

If another man has a capital of \$10,000, up on the income of which he must live, he invests it in that business which promises to pay the best. Usually, the only capital of the graduate is the knowledge which he has gained in college, and the use he can make of it. In other words, his "education." If he can make more out of this capital as a teacher than as a farmer he will be a teacher. But if he knows more about farming than about dead languages, and has greater skill in handling stock than in handling the technicalities of science, self interest will make him a farmer. He will invest his capital where it pays the best. Now, the course of study which he has followed in college must inevitably determine the kind of capital he has acquired, just as the direction of the tongue determines the direction of a moving wagon. Hence, in deciding upon the best course of study for an industrial institution, two questions arise:

1. Is that knowledge which experience has shown to be of most value to the future lawyer, doctor or preacher, equally valuable to the farmer, mechanic or business man?

2. In educating men for the farm are we to teach the same sciences, in the same proportions, and with the same applications, as when educating men for the professions?

The routine work of the farmer is as different from that of the minister as is the work of the merchant from that of the sailor. The knowledge which is of most use to the one is not equally, if at all useful to the other. Hence it is certainly clear that the course of study followed by the future farmer should differ from that taken by the future preacher, just in the degree and to the extent that the uses which each will make of knowledge are different. Farmers need an education as broad, thorough and practical as that of lawyers, but they do not need the same education, any more than the astronomer and surgeon need the same education.

What knowledge will be most servicable to the future agriculturist? He cannot, in a lifetime, much less in the few years spent at college, acquire all knowledge, or learn a tithe of all that is interesting, curious or even distantly related to agriculture. He is limited by want of time, and often by lack of money, so that he must select from among the things known those which will give him the best success as a farmer.

He needs a practical knowledge of his own language, that he may fully understand the ideas of others, and sufficient skill in the use of that language to express his own ideas clearly and vigorously, but does he need the same familiarity with Latin, Greek and Hebrew that is essential to the best success of a professor of philology in an European university? or does he need the same skill in rounding sentences and selecting rhymes that is prized by the poet? He needs a knowledge of mathematics as used in business life, and such skill as will enable him readily and accurately to make all the computations and keep all the accounts incident to his occupation; but are conic sections and the calculus as servicable to him as to the astronomer?

Up to a certain point, English and Mathe-

matics, if practically taught, are of great value to every man, no matter what his vocation; but neither is it itself an end. Each is only an instrument to be used in gaining an end; and the first object of the student should be the acquisition of a ready skill in the use of the instrument. If, after so doing, he is able to study the curiosities of literature, as an expert, so much the better; but ability to write legibly, to spell correctly, to speak grammatically, and to use the word which exactly expresses his meaning, is of far greater moment. And it is a fact that oftentimes practical English and practical mathematics are sacrificed in the effort to rush the student through the "higher," and so far as he is concerned "fancy" branches of each.

The principle of selection thus indicated is applicable to a score of other sciences; all of which are interesting to the scholar of elegant leisure, each of which is of great value to one specialist, but of value whatever to another specialist, and many of which are practically valueless to the farmer.

But now there are some kinds of knowledge which are of especial service to him, and which are not equally so to the physician, jurist or mechanic. His daily work is with plants; and plants are but so many curiously wrought machines. These have different parts, which perform different services, and which depend upon dissimilar conditions. For exactly the reason that a practical knowledge of anatomy is useful to the surgeon, is a practical acquaintance with botany useful to the farmer.

But plant machinery does not impel itself; it is driven by forces chained in the earth and air, as the engine is driven by steam. He needs to know both the mechanical and chemical action upon plant growth of light, heat, water and soils; and how to increase or decrease this action as his interests may require. Hence, a practical knowledge of physics and chemistry is valuable to him.

Plants are subject to the depredations of insects and birds. These in turn are devoured by others. He should know and cherish his zoological friends, and use their instincts in the destruction of his foes. Two reasons make a knowledge of the habits and value of domestic animals indispensable. First, because they furnish his motive power for the plow; and second, because many of his crops can be profitably sold only after their conversion into flesh and milk.

The knowledge of these, as of other sciences should be imparted and acquired with reference to the use which he is to make of it, viz: as enabling him to correctly answer the question that is always uppermost in the true farmer's mind—"Will a given thing pay?" Real farmers do not plow from dawn to dark, sweater in the harvest field, or shiver in the corral, just for the fun of the thing. They farm for profit. They do not toil in order that the sweat may trickle to the earth, but in order that they and theirs may eat the bread that can only be earned by the hard labor which brings sweat. Neither working nor sweating is the chief end of farming; profit is. And if the farmer can gain the end by substituting machinery for his own muscles, he will. Nor is a knowledge of the sciences which relate to agriculture the chief end of farming; it, like work and wages, is only a necessary means to be used in gaining the real end. As in the case of English and mathematics, so botany, physics, chemistry and zoology may be taught in either of two ways:—First, as pure sciences; second, as practically useful to the farmer. In the former case, the student will become a scientist; in the latter a capable farmer. And often there is as much difference between the two men as there is between a law library and a successful lawyer. Hence, even those sciences which relate most directly to agriculture must be re-arranged and presented to the student with controlling reference to the use he will make of them. So widely different is this use from that which the "man of science" makes that unless they be so taught nine graduates will become professors of a given science where one becomes an actual farmer. It is not improbable that the real experiences of those colleges in which these are taught as pure sciences, and to which there is merely an agricultural attachment, will corroborate this statement. And it may be incidentally remarked that were there no other objection to the mooted proposition of increasing the endowment of

the University of Kansas, by removing this College to Lawrence, the above would be insuperable. Desirable as it undoubtedly is that the State Institution which is expressly designed to educate lawyers, doctors, preachers and professors, should be liberally supported, yet, because of the difference between the uses which the industrial and professional classes make of knowledge; and, therefore because of the difference which there ought to be in teaching the same science to the one or the other, the mooted consolidation would inevitably be death to the practical education of farmers. Whether the professional classes of Kansas should be educated by the absorption of an endowment expressly made by Congress for the education of the industrial classes of Kansas, is a question in the decision of which the voters of Kansas would be very apt to take part, either directly, or, if accomplished, in affecting the political welfare of the accomplished.

This re-arrangement and special presentation of a science does not necessitate either narrowness or superficiality, because knowledge must be acquired before it can be applied; because it is more readily acquired when presented as a system or science than as a hodge-podge; and because he who intends to make a specific use of knowledge for profit, will study better than he who only aims to pass the examination for a diploma. A competent machinist must thoroughly understand the principles of mathematics and be able to apply them in his business. Is he less a mathematician than the college graduate who also understands the principles, but who, very often, can make no practical use of them; and who, though able to calculate an eclipse, with greater or less accuracy, cannot tell the capacity of a cistern or corn crib or be safely trusted to measure wood? It is very well to talk flippantly about the "bread and butter" sciences, but, as between these and the cake and candy sciences, men who work for a living prefer the former as a regular diet if they cannot have both. It is better for an Agricultural college, at least, after furnishing its students of agriculture with plates and knives, in the shape of English and mathematics, to first give them a full course of roast beef and vegetables in the shape of economic botany, chemistry, practical agriculture, etc., and afterwards a dessert of dead languages and fossils, than to invert the order; because if the student has not time to take the whole meal—and the majority of students have not—the main course will be of more value to him than the dessert if he can, let him take both.

## Agriculture.

### Pasturing Winter Grain.

I once told a neighbor that hogs required salt. He acquiesced, and soon after emptied the refuse of a pork barrel in which were several pounds of salt into the pens. His hogs, hungry for salt, "went in," and some that got too much died. I was never forgiven, and to say now to that man that hogs need salt is to run some risk. So when I now say that winter grain may be safely and in some cases advantageously pastured, I do not wish farmers to turn all their stock upon their fields and blame me for their injudicious course. I merely say here what I have done and seen done, advising those only to do likewise who are able to "lay this and that together" and act for themselves understandingly.

When wheat or rye is growing thriftily, as it is now beneath the warm suns of the Indian summer and the moist nights which follow them, I have found it useful to turn a flock of sheep, but especially lambs, upon the field. These crop the plants about half their length, biting here and there a leaf, but do not pull up any of them. Their feet, with their light weight, press into the ground whatever plants they step upon, but they do not smother them. The soft, loose soil is pressed down about the roots wherever they tread with great benefit. Every plant cropped is made to tiller and spread, the cropping being a sort of pruning, whereby lateral growth is encouraged. But no other animal should be turned upon fall grain. If the growth is too luxuriant, I would run all other risks but that of putting cows or calves to feed it down. Later, when the frost

begins to leave out the wheat, the trampling of a flock of sheep is of great service. Thousands of roots are replanted that would otherwise have perished. Some years ago, when in England, I saw a large flock of sheep driven into a wheat field, in the winter time, and made to travel back and forth in a compact body by a boy and dog. The strangeness of the proceeding struck me, but until I saw it often done afterward in other parts of the country the same winter, I did not inquire the reason for it. When I did, I found it was to trample the wheat plants that had been thrown out by the previous night's frost back into the ground again. This was upon the light soil of the county of Norfolk. My own fields, upon which I have done the same thing, were of moderate to strong gravelly loam. Whether this would answer upon heavy, sticky clay lands or not I cannot say, but some others may be able.—A Pennsylvania Farmer.

### Wheat-Growing Maxims.

Somebody has been at the trouble of condensing a great deal of information about wheat-growing in a very small compass, and somebody else has set it afloat without credit. If we could, we would gladly give the name of the author:

The best soil for wheat is a rich clay loam. Wheat likes a good, deep, soft bed. Clover turned under makes just such a bed. The best seed is plump, heavy, oily and clean.

About two inches is the best depth for sowing the seed.

The drill puts in the seed better and cheaper than broadcasting.

From the middle of September to the last of October is the best time for sowing.

If drilled, one bushel of seed per acre; if broadcasted, two bushels.

One heavy rolling after sowing does much good.

For flour, cut when the grain begins to harden; for feed, not until it has hardened.

### Good and Poor Farmers.

Farmers are apt to look outside for the cause of their failures. If the crops are poor they curse the weather, if the prices are poor they curse the market and middlemen. Sometimes they are right and sometimes they are wrong. Farming, like every other pursuit, requires industry and intellect. Crops won't raise themselves, or sell themselves.

If your land is too wet you must drain it; if too dry you must somehow furnish moisture. You can't control the elements and bring rain by wishing for it; or praying for it; but you must keep the ground stirred. The cultivator is the best substitute for a shower. A field of corn or potatoes cultivated every day will remain moist within an inch of the surface, when your meadows and pastures are as dry as a powder house.

We see farmers every day, working side by side, both of apparently equal industry, the one always having good crops, and the other poor ones. There is always a reason for the difference, though the parties most interested may not be able to see it. One may be too stingy of his seed, or too stingy to use good seed. One does his work in the right time, and always has his soil in the right condition, while the other is always behind his work, and never half does it. The crops of the latter don't seem to look as they ought to, and he gazes over the fence at his neighbor's fine fields, and wonders at the difference. He attributes the trouble either to his land or his cursed bad luck, and seldom sees his own careless, slipshod ways of doing his work.

When he comes to marketing, the difference is still more apparent. The farmer starts out with a big advantage. His crops are first-class, well-grown, and well marketed; and the same pains-taking care that raised them is used in harvesting, packing and shipping. While the careless grower is almost sure to be a careless harvester and shipper.

We are apt to think that any fool is smart enough for a farmer. If our boy isn't intelligent enough to practice law or medicine, or preach, or is too stupid or honest for a merchant, we give him a hoe and set him to scratching for a living; and if he don't succeed we blame the business and not his brains. The fact is, there is no good opening anywhere for fools, and the poorest opening for idiots are "oak openings."—New Jersey Granger.



## "Keeping Wheat Back."

We have been astonished at some of the talk as to the "right" of farmers to keep their wheat out of market. It is asserted that it helps to increase business; stagnation. Let business stagnate then. Farmers are not fools—though some people write as though they were. If they make mistakes sometimes other people have no right to throw stones because of their infallibility. If a farmer wants to hold his wheat he has a right to; if he wants to sell, who shall hinder, provided he finds a market? Nor is it necessary to defend the farmer for exercising his privilege of keeping his own, even though stagnation in trade results. These people who are so averse to stagnation can move wheat if they have the money (which is all the farmer wants) to do it with and the will to do it. But it is the most ludicrous stupidity to find fault with the farmer just as it would be for the farmer to find fault with the capitalist because he does not advance his money and pay more for wheat than he can get for it again.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

## Education of Farmers' Boys.

How is it that we can see men who have molded themselves on the anvil, who won't let their boys be molded on the anvil too? As the leather dealer pounds the leather together to make a sole, so the boy needs pounding to make him a man. If you don't bring up a tender child, a child that won't wear well. And the same with a child that is brought up without knowing how to work. There are misfortunes enough that fall on the fair sex; there are adversities and sudden revolutions in affairs that more often fall like pitiless storms upon their heads than upon those of men, but of all adversities a foolish mother for a daughter is the most adverse; one who will not teach the child how to earn her living, who will not teach her fruitful industry. Music may be heard instead of spinning, but in some way or another work should be part of the education of every boy, and the boy who is brought up without knowing how to work is not brought up at all; he is abused. The old Jews used to say that a man not brought up to a trade is brought up to be a thief, and I am of the same opinion to a great extent. So, then, parents, if you would bring up the best crops here that your ground will allow, bring up stalwart boys that are able to work and are not ashamed of it, and bring up good stalwart girls that are able to work in the kitchen and about the house, and are not ashamed of it either.—*H. W. Beecher.*

## Young Men and the Farm.

(Extract from an address at the Central New York Fair, by E. J. Wicks, Editor of the *Utica Herald*.)

It is my purpose to ask your attention to a few considerations in connection with the common opinion concerning the departure of the young man from the farm. It is fortunate for the encouragement of rising generations that history awards larger pages to successes than to failures. It is well that the young man who looks out upon life finds his vision filled with views of success and greatness, but he is not wise who does not endeavor to learn the possibilities of failure. It is well to set high one's mark, but he is a poor marksman who does not test the capability of his weapon before hunting eagles.

It is true that the history of the country teems with instances of young men who have left the farm to become at length merchant princes, senators and presidents, but it is no less true that where one young man has forsaken agriculture and risen to eminence in other callings, a hundred have taken the same departure and fallen instead of rising.

But let us return to the scene in the farmyard for a moment. What is the thought which leads the young man to depart. It is a desire for improvement, an ambition for wider success; an impulse to greatness. It is a thought which should stir the breast of every young man. It is attended with a confidence in his abilities, a self trust, a purpose. It is a thought which is essential to every success; it is an indication of the possession of youth's nobility and strength. Pluck this thought from the mind of a young man, and you have taken everything which can make him a value to himself or to the world. He may float about in a community for three score years and ten. He may float in an atmosphere of indolent content, as mariners tell of disabled ships which are carried into that dead, calm southern ocean, where neither ocean tides nor trade winds prevail, but where the floating masses beat up and down until a gradual decay removes them from the surface of the water. Such is the young man from whom ambition and a desire for progress are removed. I cannot estimate the worthlessness of such a one upon the farm or elsewhere.

A young man who has not thought long and earnestly of leaving the farm is of little value to go or stay upon it. Every pursuit and calling of mankind should be carefully reviewed in his mind. There should be no barriers to his choosing that which thorough examination points out. But I believe that if the opportunity upon the farm be considered in its true light, and if the opportunities elsewhere be coolly separated from the glamour which distance aids imagination in throwing about them, there would be a wider disposition among young men to value an acquaintance with the soil and the success and happiness with which it awards him who mingles brains and strength in its cultivation.

## Why a Deep Can is Preferred.

An Ulster county, N. Y., correspondent of the *New York Tribune* thus states the case between deep cans and shallow pans for setting milk: "A dairyman must build up a reputation upon the excellence of his butter; the amount he makes from a certain quantity of milk is a matter of indifference to his customers. I have never made a comparative test of the two systems for several reasons; the principal one is, that I have no curiosity to know which yields the most butter. Careful trials have been made by several dairymen, and their reports differ so widely that in my estimation these tests are of little value. There are several advantages connected with deep setting which cannot be denied. Compactness is a conspicuous one. A spring or tank three feet square and two feet deep will hold sixteen inch cans twenty inches deep; each of these cans will hold over fourteen quarts and float; the sixteen will hold say two hundred and twenty-five quarts. This amount set in pans, five quarts to the pan, would take forty-five pans, or about fifty-four feet of shelf room.

"A building eight feet square and six feet high would be sufficiently large for a spring house, answering for both summer and winter. Of course the expense and labor of an extra fire during the winter is avoided, an item of considerable importance. Keeping the milk in the kitchen is as a matter of course not to be thought of by the maker of extra butter. Where milk is set in water, it will all be kept at the same temperature, but when set on shelves, that nearest the ceiling will sour the quickest. It would be far easier, also, for the dairy women to wash sixteen cans than forty-five pans. There may be less butter made from milk set in deep cans, but where the skim milk is fed to thoroughbred calves a little cream will do them no hurt.

"It is well known that air and light have a deteriorating effect upon milk and butter. The latter soon becomes rancid if exposed to the air. Who has not heard dairy women boast of the splendid cream yielded by the milk of some favorite cow. 'Why,' say they, 'we can roll it up like a piece of leather, it is so thick.' The thickness is all right, but its leathery condition is decidedly objectionable, and is caused by exposure to a dry atmosphere. This condition of the cream is never seen in the deep can.

"Thunder storms sour milk set in shallow pans, but have no effect upon that set in deep cans. The cream can be kept sweet until ready to be churned by floating it in water. Taking it all in all, I think the deep can system affords many advantages over any other, rendering the butter maker independent of summer heat and winter cold."

## Our Illinois Letter.

A rain of two or three inches in the early part of the night of the 22d instant, has been followed by unseasonably warm and southerly weather. This rainfall is the greatest one we have had since the 23d of August, now two months gone. But it has freshened up the pastures and relieved a little the pressing demand for water, which is still heard on every hand. There are sections of country in this neighborhood, to the extent of many miles square, where the want of water is so urgent that half the time of farmers is spent in obtaining it, while there are other sections where, though it is comparatively scarce, wells are to be found which yield an unlimited supply. These perennial wells do not so much depend on the rainfall as on the underlying strata, and the surface has not yet been so carefully read by any one that where water can and where it cannot be had may be determined before digging. Certain farms have had added to their value from \$5 to \$10 per acre on account of their well water supply, while others have lost that much because abundant water cannot be had on them. It has been a very good year indeed to test the respective merits of different sections of Illinois, as to how much and how far absence of rain and a consequent failure of water supply is likely to make these portions more or less valuable as they are more or less subject to drouth, and its unprofitable and expensive consequences. I confess I am alarmed for the future, and think I see an imperative necessity that the State should go so far as to determine, by commission, the causes which have produced and the consequences which will inevitably follow if our four years drouth shall be so prolonged as to become the permanent condition of the State and country.

This warm, damp weather at this season of the year, is extremely unfavorable for the keeping of Early Rose potatoes, and fall and winter apples as well. The first sprout and grow in spite of any precaution that can be taken, while fall and early winter apples rot badly, and late winter ones sweat and ripen prematurely. No doubt, however, the weather will soon change.

Thin hogs and thinner cattle are being rushed to market, for the simple reason they must go there or starve, and prices for second quality stock have been pushed down to \$5@5.50 for hogs, and \$2@3 for cattle, while second quality of hogs should bring \$6, and cattle the same figures. But of first-class cattle there are none, or next to no supply. So of hogs, and both are quoted as nominal. I suppose they would bring each \$5 per 100 pounds live weight. The East and the commercial and consuming world generally do not yet fully understand the consequences which will follow one short corn crop, and one very short one coming in succession.—*B. F. J., Champagne co., Ill., in Country Gentleman.*

## Horticulture.

## Horticulture for the People.

I feel desirous on this occasion to urge the truth that an intelligent attention to horticulture will enable any man who owns a square foot of land to provide more of domestic comfort, and to gather around his home more of real, substantial attraction, than by any equal amount of labor and expenditure in any other way. I have seen men build themselves dwellings costing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 or more, who seem wholly unaware of the almost infinite amount of attraction which might be added by ornamental planting, and by cultivation of the yearly circle of fruits. A neighbor of mine built a handsome brick mansion, which would cost \$15,000. He then went to a neighboring nursery, and in great stretch of liberality, as he thought, expended in ornamental trees and shrubs the huge sum of \$3,000. He had been taught or had taught himself, to believe that it was waste of funds to buy trees that were merely "Good to look at," although he had put several thousand dollars in piles of brick and stucco for no other purpose whatever than show, for his house would have been really more convenient and comfortable if he had reduced its size and pretensions and made it cost at least \$5,000 less. A twentieth of the amount thus saved would have given him a valuable fruit garden, and have invested his dwelling with a paradise of rich foliage, and with the bloom and perfume of flowers. The truth was that he had never read a horticultural book or journal, nor cultivated the dormant taste, often smothered and undeveloped, which naturally exists in the bosom of nearly every human being. I say nearly every one, for there seems to be few in whom, from some deficient phrenological development, or from some other cause, a refined taste for these beauties of nature seems to be totally extinct—and such should claim our sympathy for this natural deprivation. In the case I have mentioned, the taste of the owner of the elegant brick mansion, if he had possessed, it seemed far down under a ponderous heap of greenbacks, bonds, and mortgages, which he worked thirty years to accumulate. I have had occasion to contrast this bleak and stately mansion with some neat and small dwelling erected at a tenth the expense, surrounded with all the attractions of soft masses of green foliage and clustering flowers.—*J. J. Thomas, "Agricultural Hints," in Phenological Journal.*

## Strawberry Culture in England.

It is instructive to compare the customs of other countries with our own. This is the way, according to the *London Gardener's Chronicle*, strawberries are cultivated at West Cornwell: "That as a rule no special preparation of the soil is made for this crop. Autumn planting is exceptional: when planted at that season the soil is prepared. The usual planting is in the spring, and, as before stated with the Union crop. Well rooted runners which have been left in the beds through the autumn and winter are planted singly at eight inches apart from row to row, about a foot from plant to plant. In most instances the runners are allowed to grow until the beds are literally full, the alleys only being kept clear. The second year after planting the beds are full of fruit. In the month of April of the second year a dressing of guano or a mixture of dung is placed between the plants. Previous to this dressing the beds are raked, everything loose cleared away—leaves as well as runners forming a part. Some of our readers of these notes will be shocked to hear that, after the above dressing of the beds, a horse, drawing a chain-harrow is often seen rattling over the beds, for the purpose of spreading and settling the manure between the plants. A large thorn brush was formerly used for that purpose. The fidgety notions about the crows, about the leaves, and about the runners form a lesson these gardeners have not cared to learn; yet, notwithstanding, they get enormous crops of fruit year after year, and if the beds get weedy, especially with Crowfoot, they go on profitably with this treatment without replanting, from nine to twelve years. The old Caroline has been the favorite kind for market purpose, but the sort called Sir Harry is replacing it."

## Farm Stock.

## Rearing Improved Stock.

While in the eastern section of the Union, comprising what are known as the Atlantic States, raising stock as it is understood at the West, may not be the business, it is still both expedient and profitable for every farmer to raise heifer calves from his deep milkers, taking care at the same time that the bull is of milking ancestry. The probabilities are that in such cases the offspring will partake of the qualities of the dam.

Such home raised stock are, if properly handled, more quiet and tractable than cows bought at random from a drove. They are often raised as pets of the family, giving an opportunity for its younger members to be stow their skill and kind care, and they are rewarded usually by a larger production of milk and butter. We have known cases where such cows are owned by different members of the family, which have been presented to them when calves, and they have fared much better than the average stock of the

yard. There are, however two points of considerable importance in rearing home bred stock:

First. We consider it quite essential to the heifer turning out a prime milch cow, that she should come in or be fresh in the spring, when there is abundance of pasture. Should she calve in the winter, when there is no succulent food, her udder, even if the milking propensity is strongly marked, does not obtain its proper muscular expansion, and never afterwards reaches it. Dry hay and dry feed will not make milk like succulent grasses, and we have known practical dairymen who would not buy a cow, otherwise suiting them, whose first calf had been dropped in the winter or late fall.

Another point is to give the growing calf not concentrated food like cake or corn meal, but bran, rich in phosphates so as to develop its bone, muscles and tissues. It should also have a large proportion of hay or other bulky feed. Every deep milker we have ever seen, has had a capacious paunch and a somewhat flattened rib. The food of the young calf should therefore be such as to make it expand and develop in this direction. A round barrel-shaped form may do for a Short-Horn being raised for beef, but it does not give promise of future deep milker.

In the scale of points for the dairy, which we hope some practical dairymen may send us, we think a large circumference and a flattened instead of a round rib, will have prominent places.—*Practical Farmer.*

## Average Milk of a Cow.

At a meeting at Jamestown, N. Y., according to the *Country Gentleman*, several dairymen agreed that one hundred and fifty pounds of butter per cow annually, is about the average product of dairies generally.

The largest yield reported by any one present was nine hundred and nine pounds from three cows, selected from fifteen, and had two hundred pounds per cow for his dairy. One with a dairy of twenty-nine cows, had the following average for the past four years: one hundred and seventy-five; one hundred, and sixty, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and forty-six pounds.

## Effects of Training on Stock.

A Massachusetts farmer, in one of our exchanges, says that cattle will follow him until he leaves the lot, and on the way up to the barnyard, in the evening, stop and call for a lock of hay.

Smithson says there is nothing at all remarkable about that. He went into a barnyard in the country one day last week where he had not the slightest acquaintance with the cattle, and a male member not only followed him until he left the lot, but took the gate off the hinges and raced with him to the house in the most familiar way possible. Smithson says he has no doubt that the old fellow would have called for something if he had waited a little while, but he didn't want to keep the folks waiting dinner, so he hung one tail of his coat and a piece of his pants on the animal's horns and went into the house. Result of bad training when young.

## Abuse of Animals Poisons the Flesh.

It appears, by investigation, that where animals for slaughter are jostled, and crowded, and ill treated, not well fed and watered while driven or transported, etc., that the meat becomes actually poisonous: and that much mortality is the result of allowing such meat to be put upon the market. Might not our cattle drovers profit in the following statement from an exchange? We have known of animals being made to suffer severely from rough driving, want of food and water, and from fear and abuse, just before being killed for meat.

A brief examination of the topography of the live stock trade—including the great transit routes, cattle slaughtering, packing, shipping and trade centers—will show that this traffic is located chiefly in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts. And just there, and in no other States of the Union, are the death rates on the increase.

The New York cattle commissioners wonder that the city has escaped a pestilence. But the pestilence is there; secret, silent, insidious. It is at Albany, Buffalo and over the State. It is in Newark, and stretches across New Jersey to Trenton. It is in Philadelphia, and over the whole length of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh. It is in Wilmington and Delaware, at Baltimore and in Maryland. It is in Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and all over Ohio. It is at Chicago and all along the live stock routes of Illinois. It has alighted upon St. Louis and Missouri; has taken up its abode in New Orleans and Louisiana, and has settled itself down in Boston, and is rioting in Massachusetts. And wherever this outrageous treatment of animals is largely practiced, there the pestilence walks in darkness, and the destruction wastes at noonday.

Here is no mere poetry, but only a literal, solid, disagreeable truth. If such are the relations between the live stock trade and the public health, it would seem to become the duty of the several states to effect such concurrent legislation, regulating the transportation of stock, as shall prevent the abuses complained of. Every commonwealth should have its superintending Bergh, clothed with sufficient authority to prevent cruelty to animals, and also to guard the public health as well.

Milk is also made poisonous by abusing the cows. On this subject a cotemporary says:

A cause of impurity in milk, causing disease, is the effect sometimes produced by vio-

lent emotions of the mind. A case is cited as occurring in this city where the milk of a cow that was daily whipped to make her stand at milking time, produced scrofulous eruption on the child to whom the milk was daily given. Another instance is given, also, where a highly respected milkman, with a large class, sold out his business, with the cows, to a brutal, intemperate man who continued the business as before. From some chronic disease he was unable to leave the farm, he gave his time to the milking process. Being inhuman and intemperate he beat the cows, often with cruelty. The customers diminished, and complained that the milk was adulterated with some substance that acted on the bowels. At one time a number were attacked with diarrhoea and cramps, and many bitter complaints were made. Later the property changed hands, and these troubles disappeared. No complaints of the milk had been made before or after this man engaged in or gave up the business; and it was asserted by a workman who remained during this time, that the milk was treated the same way, and not adulterated, leaving a very plausible inference that the excitement among the cows at the time of milking was the cause of the bad condition of the milk.

## Salt for Stock.

All the herbivorous domestic animals are fond of salt; this fact, observed from remote antiquity, was acknowledged by the Greek and Roman farmers, and Virgil, who, in his *Georgics*, did nothing more than to put into immortal verse the precepts of the agriculturists of Greece, recommended that adult sheep should each have ten grammes of salt, (or 150 grains, or 150 487ths of an ounce avoirdupois), in addition to their usual ration of food. In Europe in our days, in countries where salt is given to sheep, the average daily allowance to adult animals is ten grammes per day. The salt is generally mixed with bran, broken grains, or chopped roots and served to them in a manger. Salt to this amount favors the growth of seep, hastens the process of fattening and sensibly improves the quality and quantity of their wool.

The just daily ration of salt for adult horned cattle, observation and experience has shown to be 120 grammes (or 1800 grains, or about four ounces). For horses of average weight and size, seventy grammes, (or 1050 grains, or 24 10 ounces), is the daily ration.

Salt increases the quantity of butter in cows milk; it accelerates the fattening of cattle destined for the butcher, by increasing at the same time their appetite and the strength of their digestive organs.

Salt added to fodder of the second quality corrects its faults; it will be eaten even by high-fed animals, which would refuse it, were it not lightly salted. Its utility is so clearly recognized in Switzerland and Germany, that the fact has taken the form of a proverb, "A pound of salt makes ten pounds of flesh." This is not rigorously true; salt neither contributes to the maintenance nor the fattening of cattle and other herbivorous domestic animals. It does not act in the manner of food. It serves solely to make animals profit completely by the nourishing principles contained in their rations. Taken in this sense, the German proverb is not an exaggeration. In the establishments where the daily rations of the animals kept are submitted to the preparation above indicated, to render them more digestible and profitable, they sprinkle a little weak brine upon the chopped hay and straw and roots, and lightly salt the mashes and rye bread served to very heavy horned cattle and to draught horses. When economical considerations do not permit agriculturists to give to each kind of domestic animal named above more than half the ration spoken of, the useful effect of salt on their health is made still more sensible.—*M. A. Ysabeau.*

## Moving Sheep in the Far West.

A recent issue of the *Denver, Col., Tribune* says: "This morning we received a call from J. M. Pera, one of the wealthy sheep raisers of New Mexico. He informs us that he has now a flock of 10,000 sheep en route to Denver. They will arrive in the vicinity of this city on Sunday next, and will remain about three miles up Cherry Creek, only for a day, while they are being delivered to the parties to whom they are sold. A flock of 10,000 sheep will be a sight which will well repay a visitor for three miles travel. Not one black ewe, and there are 8,000 of them, can be found in the flock, and only a few black wethers can be singled out.

The flock was started from below Fort Wingate early in September, and numbered 18,000 3,000 being sold in Pueblo.

Amos Peacock and Fred L. Sigel, of this city, have contracted for 4,000 and 3,000 respectively, while the remaining 3,000 are disposed of in Cheyenne, where they will be at once driven.

WYOMING SHEEP IN CHICAGO.—Col. E. D. Land brought into the Chicago market last week six carloads of sheep from the Laramie Plains. They were the best mutton sheep seen in Chicago for some time, and brought the highest price going. They were well bred up to the Cotswold. If remunerative, a large number are to follow.

## Bee Culture.

From the American Bee Journal.

Philosophy and Practice in Wintering Bees.

As I have been successful in the wintering of my bees for years past, while death has blighted and destroyed thousands of colonies all over



the country, and in some instances whole apiaries, I now transfer to the *American Bee Journal* my practice.

The philosophy of wintering bees is a right temperature of warm atmosphere, and a proper escape for the surplus moisture accumulating from the respiration and perspiration of the bees.

The practical feature in successfully wintering bees, is to pack them for winter quarters that there will be no conflict with nature's laws, or in other words, that a dry, warm temperature be secured.

How can this be done?

1. By placing the hive in a good warm, dry cellar, or a house built exclusively for that purpose. And when deposited I always raise the lid one fourth of an inch on one side or end of the hive, partially closing the fly-holes so as to exclude mice. The mercury should range at about 45° Fahrenheit. When the proper season rolls around put them up immediately after they have flown out, or in a few days after, and leave them undisturbed in midnight darkness and all will be right in the spring.

2 To secure the desired end in out door wintering; if the hive is large, holding the requisite amount of winter stores, it must be contracted to a proper size, and ventilated at the top, so as to let the surplus moisture escape, and yet secure the animal heat of the bees. This is easily done. Remove the surplus frames from one side of the hive slipping in a dividing board, filling in between it and the outer wall with leaves or straw. Cover the frames with a piece of cloth of any description, first laying a few small strips of board across the frames to give the bees a pass or passes over the tops of the cloth. Now put the second story on and fill it with leaves, straw or some other dry warm material and place the lid on contracting the fly-hole to about one inch, and if the swarm is very strong raise the lid one-fourth of an inch on the side to dry up the moisture that collects readily on the top of the straw.

Hives should be placed near the ground and undermined with straw, to secure the heat of earth. Bees can not be successfully wintered out doors and empty combs prevented from moulding, where the hive is not contracted to a proper size. The arrangement is in conflict with the laws of success, and disastrous results must follow. The moisture thrown off in animal perspiration is in finer particles like steam when exhaled from the lungs, and never will condense into drops until it reaches a strata of atmosphere colder than the blood. When it cannot escape at the top of the hive it settles in drops at the furthest coldest part of the hive, and when lodging on empty combs they are blighted with mildew and in a few days worthless, whereas they should last good 10 or 15 years. When the size of the hive corresponds with the size of the swarm, the whole internal air of the hive is kept warm, and the particles of moisture are born upon the atmosphere, and condense in the top of the hive above the straw where they will never get back, leaving the bees dry and warm, in which condition cold seldom effects a good swarm.

A. SOLISBURG.

### Patrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. Spurgeon, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next.

G. W. SPURGEON,  
Sec. State Grange.  
Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

#### To Deputies.

The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by sending lists of Granges, when organized, for publication in this column.

#### NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The Secretaries and Treasurers will please bear in mind that their Reports should not be sent to the State Agent at Topeka. We have received a large number of the reports of both Secretary and Treasurer, some of them addressed to the State Agent, which, after being opened, costs the agency for remailing.

Secretaries should send their reports to G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Neosho county; and Treasurers, to H. H. Angell, Sherman City. J. G. OTIS.

#### CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. FORBES.

Communications for this Department must be accompanied by full name and postoffice address. Questions are often asked which it would be improper to answer in this column. We shall not publish names—only initials.

The brethren are asking for relief individually in various parts of the country. We cannot answer such calls. There must be system in this matter. As before stated, they must apply through the Council. In counties where there are no councils established, the granges should appoint an agent. Said agents and council agents must put themselves in correspondence with the State agency, and report the number of Patrons in actual need. Should state what they require most to relieve their present necessities—whether fuel, clothing or provisions. Also let us know what kind of arrangements to assist in relieving the wants

of the brethren as much as they can, but will not be able to distribute properly what little means they control unless the agents make their reports to the State agency at Topeka.

The Executive Committee, at the session held last week, issued an urgent request to the Patrons throughout the State to make donations as far as they are able, either provisions, clothing, fuel or money.

The Committee would also appeal to their brethren and friends in other States to assist us by contributing of whatever they may have to spare. Any assistance will be thankfully received. Donations of any kind to be forwarded to J. G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

All contributions will be acknowledged when received.

In answer to Bro. Porter; Master M. E. Hudson says you should not remit the dues of any member, unless they are unable to pay. Bro. Porter did not send his postoffice address in his letter.

#### MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Met at Topeka Nov. 9th, full board present. On proper presentation of the questions, the following rulings were made:

1. No subordinate Grange can subscribe stock to a joint stock company and afterwards assess its members for the purpose of paying the same; but can subscribe to the extent of its funds on hand in the treasury.

2. There is no distinction between a dimit card and a withdrawal card, and a party holding a dimit is amenable to any subordinate Grange in whose jurisdiction found.

3. Past Masters and their wives who are matrons may be tried in the subordinate Grange to which they belong, or in whose jurisdiction found.

4. Applications for dimit should be voted on by the Grange, and a majority vote gives consent under the Constitution.

5. Trading cards must be surrendered on application for dimit.

6. Dues can only be remitted to those who are unable to pay.

The subject of the Life Assurance Association was presented by Bro. G. Y. Johnson, and on motion it was decided,

1. That each class should not exceed 1,000 members in this Association.

2. That sec. 2, art. 6, of the by-laws of this association be and the same is hereby repealed, subject to approval of the State Grange at its next regular meeting.

Report of Bro. S. H. Downs Secretary of the Fire Insurance company received, and referred to the President.

By vote of the committee, J. B. Shane was requested to make statement in regard to his plan for checking prairie fires throughout the State, and the matter was referred to worthy Master Hudson, to have properly presented to the Grange by circular.

The subject of relief for the destitute was taken up and most fully discussed and considered.

By vote Bro. Hudson was also authorized to forward communications to the National Grange on the subject of relief, and also to send out circulars to each Grange in the State asking them to report their condition and to contribute to the extent of their ability.

Both circulars were carefully prepared, and the Agents and Deputies of each county urged to give the matter their personal attention for the next sixty days.

Bro. Downs was requested to correspond with the railroads of the State and to ascertain if donated goods could not be sent free.

Bro. Hudson and Dumbauld were by vote authorized to confer with the Fort Scott Manufacturing Company on the manufacture of the Werner Harvester and other farm implements also with other establishments on the different kinds of farm machinery.

F. H. DUMBAULD,

Chairman Ex. Com. K. S. G. P. of H.

#### CALL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE SUBORDINATE GRANGES OF THE STATE.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS: The time has arrived in the history of our organization in Kansas to test the strength of the benevolent and charitable feature of our Order. Our fellow Patrons upon the western frontier are calling most loudly upon us for aid, and it becomes an imperative duty for every Grange and every member of our order, who can to send forward their mite to help relieve this suffering. Not less than 5,000 Patrons within our State will need assistance this coming winter.

And in order to systematize this relief matter, we desire the county agents to act as agents in their respective localities, 1st, In the collection of all information possible as to the amount of aid required; and 2d, In collecting and distributing needed supplies. Send correct statistics of actual condition in the destitute districts; and in districts more favored send us an inventory of supplies donated; and in those localities where there is no county agent we ask the Patrons to appoint some suitable person to act as their local agent for this purpose. A copy of this call will be forwarded to each subordinate grange in the State—both those needing aid and those able to contribute—and all are expected to take immediate action in the matter.

All localities that have sent in reports will also send up the name of their local agent. We trust all will see the importance of prompt and efficient action in the premises.

Where only a dollar can be given, a single

article of clothing, or a pound of provisions, let it at once be subscribed and placed in the hands of your local agent, whose duty it will be to report the amount as fast as received to the State Agent at Topeka, and hold the same subject to the order of the Executive Committee, State Grange, who will direct, through their State Agent, supplies to be sent wherever most needed and can be done to the best advantage.

Patrons, a failure on the part of any to respond to the extent they are able in this matter is a gross neglect of duty. We trust all will be prompt in action and generous in spirit.

Local agents will see that a careful account is kept of everything coming into their hands, giving each person or grange credit for articles contributed, and keep a list of all persons or granges receiving aid, and the amount received. All supplies will be distributed under the direction of the Executive Committee of the State Grange to each county or locality, in proportion to the number and condition of their needy Patrons, as reported by the local agents. Coal for fuel will be reported same as any other article of relief.

Agents and Deputies are requested to give this relief matter special personal attention for the next sixty days. Please send in reports of aid needed in the following form:

Whole No. of Patrons in County..... needing aid.....  
Kind of aid { Food.....  
                  { Clothing.....  
                  { Fuel.....  
Name of shipping point.....  
Postoffice address of Agent.....  
F. H. DUMBAULD,  
Chairman Ex. Com. K. S. G. P. of H.

#### THE PATRONS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

At the late special meeting of the Executive Committee the report of the Secretary on the progress of the Association was made. The Committee acted on the report, and the Association is now ready to issue policies.

For cheap insurance, and to keep our money in the State, this Association should receive the support of every Patron who has any property to insure. No man can afford to carry his own insurance when for so small a sum he can be indemnified for possible loss.

This Association is not a money making enterprise, but organized by the Executive Committee under instruction from the State Grange, for the mutual support and benefit of members of the Order. It is just simply an association of members of the Order, who contribute a small sum to a common fund, and agree by a promise to pay, to make good the loss of any member.

Every farmer of Kansas ought to be a member of this Association. In Michigan nearly every farmer has his house insured in such an association. There are now in that State forty thousand members, who represent seventy-five millions of property, and they save to themselves three hundred thousand dollars every year. It is stopping this drain of our money from the State which will make us prosperous and insurance is one of the great leakages.

The officers of this Association are desirous of pushing the business as fast as possible, notwithstanding the hard times and stringency of the money market. Our State Agent, J. G. Otis, who will be visiting many parts of the State during the winter, in the business interests of the Order, has been appointed a General Agent, and will take and forward applications to the Secretary.

The following named persons have been appointed Agents, and their address is given:

C. E. Paine, Emporia, Lyon county;  
H. W. Rooker, Erie, Neosho county;  
W. W. Cone, Dover, Wabasha county;  
J. Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris county;  
J. Brumbaugh, Marion Center, Marion co.;  
E. A. Coleman, Kanwaka, Douglas county;  
M. E. Wells, Smith Center, Smith county;  
A. Benton, Louisville, Pottawatomie county;  
I. N. Insley, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county;  
M. E. Thomas, Gardner, Johnson county;  
J. Y. Urie, Carbondale, Osage county;  
H. C. Cook, Ripon, Labette county;  
T. A. Blanchard, Winfield, Cowley county;  
A. Flummerfelt, Appin, Saline county;  
H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county;  
G. W. Brown, Seneca, Nemaha county;  
J. S. Zimmerman, Sedgwick City, Harvey co.;  
D. I. Burger, Hiawatha, Brown county;  
A. J. Palmer, Washington, Washington co.;  
E. Taylor, Independence, Montgomery co.;  
Enos Strawn, Strawn, Coffey county.  
See their advertisement in another column.

The following preamble and resolutions, with which I am instructed to furnish the FARMER a copy for publication, were unanimously adopted at a meeting of Prairie Grange No. 861, held Oct. 14th.

WHEREAS, A vast amount of property is annually destroyed, the climate very materially altered prejudicially, and the State of Kansas injured incalculably in many respects by the annual burning of the prairie in fall and winter, and

WHEREAS, Said burning is often caused involuntarily by the fire getting away from persons in the attempt to burn around their places for self protection, and by the voluntary act of others, be it therefore

Resolved, That each and all the brothers and sisters of this Grange will discourage said burning of the prairie in fall and winter, and to that end, when any brother or sister wishes to burn around their places, it shall be their duty first to get the assistance of at least two of their neighbors, and use all necessary pre-

cautions to prevent the fire getting away beyond the prescribed bounds, and when it comes within their certain knowledge that any one has voluntarily fired the prairie, it shall be his duty to bring the offender to justice as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That each brother and sister will use their influence to get their neighbors to act in a like manner.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Trustees of this township to cause two or three furrows to be plowed along each side of every section line before the first day of November, according to law made and provided, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to said Trustees.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER, Marshall County News and the Blue Rapids Times.

R. COMPTON, Secretary.

Frankfort, Kansas.

### Letters from the Farm.

In the matter of prairie fires, would it not be well for the legislature to pass some stringent criminal law to punish those who, after camping, carelessly move off leaving the embers of their camp fire still burning?

Within the last few weeks I have two cases of this kind, and although the first was discovered shortly after the party had left, yet as the wind raised about the same time, it was with difficulty it was checked with the force at hand. In the second case, there was dead grass all around, but no wind, and as soon as the party left it was watered out by my son. But should we be taxed with this oversight of thoughtless or worse people? PRAIRIE.

Believing that the energy, perseverance and intelligence of the farmers, and all the manually laboring classes, of this county are entitled to a representation in your correspondence department, you will excuse us for offering you from time to time articles concerning the status of our several interests in this portion of the Great Arkansas Valley.

Notwithstanding the grasshopper scourge of last August, the farmers are going to work to raise another crop. A large area of wheat has been sown, and also a considerable amount of rye. Both grains sown came up nicely and could not well promise better than they now do. Besides the grain thus sown, many farmers are plowing up their ground preparatory to corn planting in the coming spring. This is a wise plan—saving much time and labor in a very hurried portion of the year. A feeling of hope and great expectancy pervades all classes of our citizens. We all are looking forward to the coming year as one which shall be a balm for all our woes—giving the farmer a rich return for all his labor, the mechanic good wages and the merchant a lively and profitable trade.

The granges in this county seem to be prospering. Additions to their membership are made at almost every meeting. Great Bend Grange has received lately several petitions for membership. At present this grange meets regularly in their hall in this city, though there has been some talk of changing the place of meeting to a school house a short distance out in the country. Brother Dennis is at present absent in Illinois. He is our W. M., and fills the position very acceptably. E. B. Cowgill is our W. S., and N. L. Reynolds, W. L.

A harvest feast and grange reunion was held in the court room in this city last month. It was a successful affair, especially the feast. It did not look as if any one was starving or likely soon to do so. Various members of the Order delivered short addresses. Brothers McKinney, Halsey, Odell and several others spoke encouragingly of the prospects before us. The anniversary of the birth day of the P. of H. will be the occasion of a similar meeting at Ellinwood, as I learn.

Great Bend, Kansas.

#### Concerning Affairs in Barton County.

I was pleased to see your article, "The Duty of the Grange towards the Frontier Settlers." The Patrons of this county have had the honor of acknowledging the receipt of 84 bbls. flour and 18 bbls. meal from Patrons of Hancock county, Ill. This made about 23 lbs. of flour or meal to each person requiring assistance.

It may seem strange to some that the settlers out here should be in need of help so soon. They are generally men that have located with the full determination of making this their future home. Coming here with but little money, but a good deal of energy, exhausting nearly if not all of their money by the time their corn was planted, and with the prospect of a crop ahead, could go to the store keeper and get credit for the necessities of life. But when the grasshoppers came, in many cases, in less than an hour their entire crop was destroyed and their credit gone.

The legislature met for the purpose of relief, but they better never have met, and saved the expense they gave the counties needing relief the privilege of voting bonds, but those new counties have issued bonds for all kinds of improvements until taxes are already too high.

It seems that the early settlers of Kansas have forgotten that but a few years ago their circumstances were similar to those on the frontier. Relief was had from the Eastern States, and many a settler's home was made

happy with a bountiful supply of clothing and provisions, and there are those now on the frontier that contributed in that time of need.

The A. T. & S. F. R. Co. is doing a good deal for the settlers in the Arkansas valley. They shipped in wheat, and take their pay when the crop is harvested. They also propose to transport provisions free over their road for the sufferers. M. N. HALSEY.  
Ellinwood, Kansas.

### PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

#### Price Reduced.

That every Patron in the State may have the benefit of a copy of the Patron's Hand-Book, we have determined to reduce the price within the reach of every grange in the State. It will be sent to any address, postage paid, for

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Let every grange read the high endorsements from officers of the National and State Granges, particularly from those of our own State. The Hand-Book contains, in the most condensed form, a Complete Compendium of Grange Literature, valuable alike to every member of the grange.

Let every grange send for at least one dozen copies, which will be sent postage paid for \$2; single copy sent for 25 cents.

If you have not seen the large descriptive circular of the Patron's Hand-Book, send your address at once to this office and a copy will be forwarded to you postage paid. It contains the opinions of the public press on the merits of the book, and also the highest expressions of approval from officers and members of the Order from all parts of the United States.

Remember the price per dozen is reduced from \$3 down to \$2. Send your orders.

#### NEW HARD-PAN

#### Club Rates for '75.

Postage on all papers will have to be prepaid by the publisher after Jan. 1st, 1875. The KANSAS FARMER will be given in clubs of 10 or more at the low rate of \$1.25 per year, which includes the prepayment of postage. This is less than the cost of the KANSAS FARMER for one year. Without a fair advertising patronage the paper could not be published for less than \$2 per year.

#### THE KANSAS STATE

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NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

1. What the student knows when received;  
2. The time he will remain;  
3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the

#### FARMERS COURSE

is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical

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TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of planes and organs.

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For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.



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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

We have always favored the co-education of boys and girls, believing that the association was natural and beneficial, but Dr. Edward H. Clark in his new work entitled "The Building of a Brain," presents some arguments which both parents and teachers may well study. In a little volume which he published last year he took grounds against similar conditions of higher study being imposed upon boys and girls and showed how such a system caused serious injury to the female constitution.

He does not favor the idea that the female intellect is weaker than the male, but insists that the physical strength of our girls is not sufficient to enable them to pursue a similar course of study with boys; and in competition with boys, without permanently injuring their health in a majority of cases. If this is true, and Dr. Clark gives valuable statistics to prove his position, is it not our first duty to heed the warning and save our girls?

Whether they are unable to endure this application and exertion because of the weaker nature of the sex or because of the power of physical education and development of the sex are interesting questions for us to investigate and every intelligent parent should set about it.

Statistics on "School Hygiene" were collected under the direction of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, by sending circulars to physicians, teachers and others in the State soliciting answers to questions, and experience based upon personal observation, and out of 152 answers to the question, "Is one sex more liable than the other to suffer in health from attendance on school," 109 said that females were more liable.

We give a short extract from the reply of D. H. Cochran, L.L.D., the head of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, who has had extensive experience in co-education in the New York State Normal school. He says "that so large a number of students who left the school were unfitted for teaching by impaired health, that Dr. Woolworth appealed to the commissioners to send only such students to school as possessed sound physical organizations."

"Notwithstanding his earnest efforts, the evils of failing health on the part of our female pupils continued, and the consequent incapacity to discharge the duties for which the State was educating them. But the facts were hardly suspected until suggested accidentally, in 1869, and then the reports of Dr. Bailey, who had been consulted by a large number of the female pupils, and of a lady in the faculty of the school, revealed the astounding fact that, among about one hundred and eighty female pupils then in the school, there were over twenty cases in which the periodical functions peculiar to the sex had ceased for over two months, and that there was a much larger number of similar cases, less serious. Even then, the causes were attributed to stairs bad ventilation, and recklessness of health, without suspicion that the evils were inherent in a system which imposed upon the female continuous labor, and in amount equal to that of the male, who was in many, and perhaps in the majority of cases, her intellectual inferior; but who was the inheritor of continually rugged health.

The logic of facts, to which our eyes were so slowly, and I fear unwillingly, opened, finally led to a more elastic course, optional to the females. But, while this gave relief to a part of the pupils, it augmented the evils to others; for the more ambitious regarded the exemption from advanced mathematics as a reflection upon their intellectual ability, and persisted in taking the severer course in spite of the advice of their teachers.

This spirit was indicated in the remark of one of these pupils to a lady teacher who was advising her to drop the mathematics of the senior year, on account of failing health. She said, "I will do it if it kills me." We can hardly wonder that the teacher impatiently replied: "If it killed you, perhaps it would not so much matter: but are you quite willing to impose upon your friends the burden of your lifelong helplessness?"

## A MOTHER'S STORY.—FROM THE SAME WORK.

At the age of fifteen Mary was a remarkably fine and healthy girl: she seemed to be safely over the critical period, and till after that time had never suffered as many girls do at the commencement of their womanhood. Her thinking powers were quick and vigorous and she was the pride of her teachers and the joy of her parents. Unlimited mental progress was laid out for her, and it seemed that there were to be no bounds to her acquirements.

She had then finished a good common school education, at the best high school, and had entered an institute for young ladies (a boarding school) of the highest character. The curriculum of study there was comprehensive, and it required the closest application of an ambitious scholar to succeed.

One hour was allowed for walking and recreation during the day; and half of that hour could be spent, if the pupil desired to do so, in the music room. As the months went on I began to notice that her complexion, which had been pure rose leaf, became almost trans-

parent, and the fresh blood left her cheeks; still she did not complain nor lose flesh, but said sometimes if she could sleep a week she would enjoy it, and that it almost always happened, when she was unwell she had the most to do and the longest to stand. Her progress in her studies was wonderful; and it seems incredible to me now that we should have let her devote herself so entirely to them. Her musical talents were great, and they were under cultivation also; when she was seventeen she was the first soprano singer in the choir of the church to which she belonged.

At last I began to be alarmed at the remarkable flow whenever she was unwell, and at the frequent recurrence of the periodical function. I felt as if something should be done, and consulted our family physician as to what could be given her, and how this increased action could be stopped or diminished.

He prescribed iron as a tonic, but said that we should do nothing more; for that "every woman was a law unto herself," and as long as nothing more serious occurred she was to be let alone. This from a man who had daughters himself, and eminent in the profession! Never a word about rest, never a caution that she could overwork herself, and thus bring misery for the remainder of her life. She left school in June of that year, with noble honors and an aching frame, and after two months of vacation and rest, which seemed to do her a world of good, began in September another year of unremitting hard study. Loving and gratified parents, proud and expectant teachers, looked upon her as capable of accomplishing all that had ever been done by faithful students, and of advancing far beyond all who were in the graduating class with her.

Her teachers were as kind as any could have been. I think the fault was in the system that requires so many hours of study, no matter what the condition of the pupil may be.

As an instance, twenty-five questions were given her to be answered. She was seated at a table, without books, from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M., ceaselessly thinking and writing; and the twenty-five questions in classical literature were faultlessly answered, and that too, at a time when, had I known what I now know, she should have been resting on her bed.

Her father, to whom the paper was shown for his approval, wrote on the margin: "It seems to me that the task imposed here was a great one, indeed; but it has been performed with good success." I do not for a moment mean to find fault with her teachers, for kinder, more interested ones no pupil ever had; and the delight that a teacher derives from a painstaking and appreciative pupil cannot be understood by those unused to teaching.

While the dear child was meeting our utmost requirements as a scholar, the foundation of her life was being sapped away.

In May, 1872, a little more than two weeks before the June commencement, she was taken with fearful sickness and severe chills, just after one of the hemorrhages that came every three weeks regularly. Our doctor was called and the first thing she said to him was: "Doctor, I must not be sick now. I cannot afford the time. I must be well for commencement." For four days she suffered very much, but quinine and all sorts of tonics brought her up; and the two weeks that should have been taken to get well in were spent in study; study study. All the examinations were passed successfully, even brilliantly, and she was graduated with all the honors of the institution. Oh, how proud we were of her! and when she came home, frail and weak as a withered flower, we said that she should have a long rest, and every comfort we could give her.

All summer she remained in the Highlands of the Hudson; yet, when autumn came, she was not as well as we thought she ought to be, though very much improved.

In September she commenced studying again; her French and music were continued, so that she might become still more accomplished in those branches, and lectures on rhetoric and moral philosophy were attended also.

The habit of studying was so strong upon her that she could not give it up. Now came swelling of the joints and finger, and the old trouble; all of which she would have kept to herself if she could have done so; but I was so anxious about her that I ascertained her condition, went to the doctor again, and begged him to tell me what to do that would stop the weakening periodical disturbance, as I was persuaded that was the cause of her trouble. He said she had inflammatory rheumatism, and prescribed *soda*. But I was not to do any thing for the other matter, and, against my own convictions, I let things take their course. Oh, if he had said, "Take her home, and stop her studying!" Armed with such authority, I should have done it, and how do we know but she might have been with us now if I had done so?

But she worked on till the 25th of December. Then she came home, and said decidedly she would study no more until she was well.

We were rejoiced at her decision; for, although we were anxious that her education should be completed and thorough, we had felt for a long time that her health was becoming impaired. Still we were sure she had a good constitution, and thought that would carry her through. She did not grow thin, but stout and pale, and such a transparent palor, that now I think of it, I wonder all who looked at her did not see that her blood was turning to water. Her sweet and lovely soul was so uncomplaining, and her smile always so bright, that we never for a moment thought

she could fade and die.

She brightened up somewhat for the next month, but still did not "get well." About the last of January her limbs swelled so much that, in haste, I rushed to the doctor. Then he said her kidneys were congested, and that Bright's fatal disease was her malady. All that despairing love could do was done now.

In five short weeks we laid her in Greenwood. Whatever was the form of the disease from which she suffered, I am convinced that what she did have, was brought on by incessant study when she should have rested, and that it was fixed at the time that she got the severe chills—in May, 1871.

She was by no means a frail girl when she entered the institute. She was tall, finely formed, with a full, broad chest, and musical organs of great compass. Her bust was not flat, neither was it as full as it might have been. Her features were not too large. She had brown eyes, brown hair, a very sweet and pleasing face. With every indication at first of strength and a good constitution, she fell at last a victim to want of sense in parents and teachers, and—shall I say?—physician too.

For the Kansas Farmer.

## NURSERY GRANGE No. 1.

## A Story for Little Patrons.

BY E. P. G.

It was Saturday afternoon, and little Mable Clare was running back and forth from kitchen to porch and porch to sitting-room, with eyes sparkling and cheeks all aglow, as though something wonderful had happened, or was going to happen in that cozy little farm house, set so snugly away on one of the beautiful hills overlooking the lovely valley of the Walnut.

I think something was going to happen, for mamma bustled about, moving chairs and arranging curtains; and, at last, lifting the sewing stand out from the wall, placed upon its clean white spread, a beautiful vase of flowers, wild flowers, freshly gathered from the vast prairie meadow land, stretching far away up and down the river.

Another vase of flowers was placed upon the sewing machine, when the whoop as of a young savage was heard upon the porch, and Master Freddie Clare throwing down some fresh green forest boughs, and shouting "They're coming, sis, just turning around Bluff Point," deposited himself on all fours, on the sitting-room floor, and turned a summer sault before mamma could fairly turn around or little Mable could collect her frightened wits, and remember who in the world they were looking for. Mamma glanced up at the clock and begged Freddie not to go crazy, but to make haste and help her to hang the green drapery about the windows and furniture.

Freddie and Mable went to work with a will now, and in a few minutes the little sitting-room looked as fresh and bright as the wild woods; and "though not as pretty as evergreens," mamma said, "the green boughs put a cheery pleasant look upon the plainly furnished apartment."

A rattle of wheels was soon heard, and such a bevy of little folks were tossed over the wheels of the great stout farm wagon and ushered into the cheerful sitting-room are not often seen out for a holiday on the sparsely settled prairies of the Great West.

Oh, the flutter of neat calico dresses and white aprons, of ribbons blue, and pink, and white, trailing from funny little sundowns over golden curls and dark brown tresses. Then the sturdy many boys, with their shout and merry laughter. Well, if I had been a boy or a little girl, that bright June afternoon I should have been just as wild with delight as were the little folks of whom I am telling you.

But you are getting anxious to know what all this meant, and so I will tell you at once that it was the second regular meeting of Nursery Grange; and there were to be two initiations; the Secretary, Master Freddie Clare, was to read his report, and the honorary members, all the grown up Patrons of the neighborhood, were to fill a table with good things, to be enjoyed by the little folks out on the lawn.

It had been decided that the mistress of the house should also be mistress of the Grange, and so, after a few more arrivals, among whom was the young school mistress, on her jet black pony, Mrs. Clare called the little folks to order.

Will McClurg, the door keeper, was ill with the chicken-pox, and so, after much deliberation, it was proposed to put old Towzer, the watch dog, in his place. Towzer was unanimously elected on the first ballot, and was conducted to his station on the door mat, upon which he deposited himself with great dignity, and a few jolly wags of his bushy tail. He understood the duties of his office too, for when Aunt Polly Higgins walked up the path with her big yellow sun bonnet on her head, and bigger yellow basket on her arm, the door keeper dropped his nose between his fore paws and growled defiantly. Master Freddie hardly had time to whisper to Minnie Hawley, who, as Flora, sat behind the little stand half hidden by flowers, "I'll bet that big basket has got sumthin' 'sides knittin' work in it," before Towzer arose and protested very greatly against any more admissions. It was rather inconvenient having a door keeper who needed watching, but then that was a small matter.

First came the reading of the Secretary's report. Now, Mrs. Clare had corrected Fred-

die's report, and made him copy it many times, before she considered it sufficiently correct to be read before the Grange, but as the original document happened to come into my hands, I will copy it just as it lies before me now:

Saturday, May the 9th 1874

We met at our house to organize. There was just 12 of us. First we choosed our officers: mamma is master. Will McClurg is doorkeeper, an' our secretary an' Minnie Hawley is flora, an' hea to be drest in flowers but that wont make her look a bit sweeter than she did afore. an' Jimmie Burton and dolly Warner hav to lead em round when theyz inisheated. The inisheashun seremony i jolly yeu bet. Uncle Bob got it up but he says the school-marm helped him to put the fun in, and i know she did fur he has to hev her help him bout everything lately, i shudent wonder if she would hav to keep hous fur him after skule is out. Were goin to meet onct a month on a saturday afternoon and all the grown up folks can be onnerrary members, who bring anthin nice to eat after the meetin was out we had a jolly time playing while the wimmin sat the table, and afterwards till amost sundown. thats ally we did i beleve except to go home.

Freddie Clare, pa i forgot gramma is lecturer and has to tell us a story every time we meet. it has to be a really true story about when she was a little girl and grand pa was a little boy.

Mamma smilingly suggested that his report contained a very pretty compliment to Miss Flora, but it would seem more appropriate to a love note, some few years hence, than in his secretary's report. She also told Freddie that his remarks about Uncle Robert's house keeping would make his teacher blush; besides it was not proper to reveal family secrets in that way.

However, as finally completed, Freddie's report was considered a very remarkable production by the youthful Patrons, who listened to its reading, and, at length, adopted it by a unanimous vote. Freddie was evidently the hero of the day.

Next in order came the initiations. The candidates were a brother and sister just arrived with their parents from "away down East," who were ready with open heart and hand to welcome anything which promised a little pleasant recreation for their family in the new life in the far west.

Uncle Bob who was uncle to all the boys and girls in the neighborhood officiated by special request as Master of ceremonies.

Such marches and countermarches! such droll mimicry and fun! such sage advice and practical lessons! and above all, such slyly whispered words of mysterious import, as these young people were subjected to, all in the most laughable guise of the uninitiated it would be impossible for me to reveal. They belong to the secret work of this mysterious order. You will have to organize a Grange in your own neighborhood, and then you will know all about it.

Next came Grandmamma's story, and you should have seen her, as she sat in her great arm chair close to the open window, her knitting lying quietly in her lap, while she laughed with the rest, looking through her glasses, from out the young old eyes, enjoying as much as the younger people, because her heart had persistently refused to grow old. Grandmamma had by no means forgotten when she was a little girl, and so, when called upon for her story, pleasantly suggested that the little folks had better have a play spell now, and after the nice supper was over she would be ready with her story.

I wonder how she knew; I wonder how grandmas always know just the right thing for little children to do. There was no vote needed for that, but such another breaking up of a quiet, demure assembly was never seen before. Hip, hip, hurrah! and in a jiffy of time, if you know how long that is, a kite was soaring half way to the clouds on the opposite hillside, a ball was whizzing through the air, and shouts and merry laughter echoed through the valley, and the solemn old folks threw back again such shouts as never they had heard before.

The trees in the large yard gave as yet, only a promise of shade, and so the big dining table was brought out, and duly lengthened, was set upon the shady side of the farm house. All this happened just opposite the window at which grandmamma was sitting, and thus it was that a group of little girls collected about her, to watch through the windows, the pleasant process of setting the table. And such a table! who would have thought it "away out on the frontiers of civilization?" But then all the people had lived somewhere before they came here; and that is why the table at Nursery Grange that day, was so amply loaded with things pleasant to the taste and temptingly fair to look upon. To be sure this was before the late arrivals to our sunny land. But what of that? Do we not all know that other summers are coming white winged, bearing to our thirsty souls the pure wine of gladness? For surely the glad Autumn will follow in the footsteps of the Summer, and scatter as of yore, her golden beauties of grain and fruit and flowers.

"Tell us, Grandmas, what your story is to be about," said little Mabel.

"O yes, do please do!" echoed a half dozen little voices at her side.

Then Grandma laughed, and her black eyes twinkled through her glasses, as she said: "You could not guess if I were to tell you, but I will try you and see. It is all about a queer little stepmother and her thirteen step-

children. Now scamper off to your play, and guess if you can, who was the mother and who were the children."

The little girls all did as they were bid, but after a few moments deliberation, concluded that they really did not know any more of Grandma's promised story than they had before.

Evidently there was to be no haste in preparing supper and an hour and a half slipped pleasantly away. Then papa and his three or four weary harvesters, made their appearance, accompanied by one or two of the neighbors who had "come to drive for the children." After a few moments chat, the big dinner bell called the merry ramblers in from their play. There was room enough at the long table in the big dining hall for all; for Uncle Robert had said there should be "no waiting," or "standing up either," he added, as he arranged seats out of boards to accommodate all the guests.

Last of all, a big arm chair was brought out and placed at the head of the table. Over this was hung a delicate banner, a gift from their teacher, and the work of her own hands, which had traced in delicate embroidery the words "Nursery Grange," and underneath the sweet words spoken so long ago, and still echoing through the great heart of humanity, "Suffer little children to come unto me." Around these a vine wreath wrought in green, gave a pretty and appropriate finish to the gift of their loving and beloved teacher.

Grandma was tenderly escorted by her son, and seated in the arm chair at the head of the table. This was the signal for all to take their places. When this was done headwears bowed reverently, while a blessing was asked from the loving Father, for the happy company then assembled.

Very soon the business of the hour was fully begun, and three self-appointed waiters were running here and there with fragrant cups of tea for the grown folks, and with glasses of cool spring water for the younger members of the company; passing the well cooked viands and delicate sweetmeats up and down the table, in such rapid succession, that dumpy, dimpled Gracie Harland had to throw her head back and laugh outright, declaring, she could not get time to eat at all, there was so much to do.

And now, dear children, I must leave you to think of the happy company, and to guess, if you can, who the queer little stepmother of thirteen motherless children was. For, you know, it is a small corner allotted to us in the dear good FARMER, and if I write on, we might be crowded out altogether. However, you will not have long to wait for Grandma's story just as I heard it from her own lips that day.

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