

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer: W. S. Harny, Ottawa, Franklin Co. Steward: C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.

DEPUTIES. Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. B. Hanks, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.

POMONA GRANGES. 1. Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2. Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

LIST OF AGENTS IN KANSAS. Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. Sedgwick County—Patrons' District Commercial Agency. Montgomery County—Commercial Agency.

From Crawford County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It was my good fortune to meet with the truly social, and hospitable members of Neosho Grange on Saturday evening last, and felt on that occasion, that I was truly fortunate, on being considered worthy of a special invitation.

EDUCATE YOURSELVES.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In visiting the different granges in my district I find the Patrons generally intelligent and well educated, many of them being graduates of the leading colleges, but they are almost uneducated as to their own interests as farmers and agriculturalists.

But if farmers and laborers find themselves in the hands of sharpers they have themselves to blame. The remedy is in themselves. If they would educate themselves up to the standard of their own business as do middlemen, lawyers, bankers, &c., and apply their education as these do, the work of regeneration would be accomplished, and poverty would be turned into riches, want into plenty.

From Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our Harvest Feast, held in the neighborhood of Delaware Grange on the 2d, and participated in by Grove City, Woodstock, Oskaloosa, and Eureka Granges, was a success—so considered by parties present.

Social Life Among Farmers.

The social life of a people is the best index of their advancement in civilization and refinement. Those classes most closely allied, socially, are the most influential. Farmers have been the prey of most other classes, because these other classes were organized, socially and potentially, while the farmers had no intimate social or business relations.

Benefits of a Co-operative Warehouse.

The Patrons of California stop at nothing possible to be done through our order using the power of co-operation for good. A correspondent at Yuba City says: Our storing and shipping facilities cannot be surpassed for convenience. The farmers' co-operative warehouse, commonly called the grangers' warehouse, at Yuba City, has a storage capacity of over 5,500 tons, which is being rapidly filled.

Concert of Action.

The importance of concert or co-operation among farmers cannot be overestimated. Heretofore it has been considered impracticable for them to co-operate. It has been held that they were scattered and too much to work together or in concert.

Patrons' Centennial Encampment.

Concerning this subject the Louisville Courier Journal has to say: Amid so many failures and short-comings, it is gratifying to mention even the semblance of success attending anything undertaken in the name of the grange.

They do not Report.

The National Granger says: "Secretary Kelley of the National Grange informs us that several secretaries of State Granges are unable to make their reports, owing to the neglect of secretaries of Subordinate Granges in not having made their quarterly returns."

Grange Notes.

The Patrons of California are preparing to ship 600,000 tons of wheat to Europe on their own account. Oregon has less than 300 subordinate granges and yet they have raised over \$10,000 cash as a capital for their State Agency.

Grange Notes.

The master of the Georgia State Grange talks thus: "I find Patrons huddling on their farms everywhere. I go, putting themselves into line for an earnest and active movement largely of small grain, and I find an anxiety among the granges to add a wide plank to our platform—one that all granges can stand on, namely: No member is worthy of fellowship who does not make his farm self-sustaining."

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Horticultural Department.

Hints on Transplanting.

1st. The preparation of the soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either naturally, or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture.

2d. The preparation of the trees.—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are placed in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery.

Standard orchard trees.—These as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head.

Pyramidal trees, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two fold object in view.

Dwarf standard trees and dwarf bushes.—Must be pruned as recommended for standards, aiming at producing a round, well-proportioned head, with the main branches regularly distributed and far enough apart to admit air freely to all parts.

Yearling trees intended for pyramids.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed.

3d. Planting.—Dig holes in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil.

4th. Staking.—If trees are tall and much exposed to the winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, and it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing.

5th. Mulching.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five to six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting.

6th. After Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utters rains them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until, at least, they are of bearing size.

Treatment of trees that have been frozen in the packages, or received during frosty weather.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench, until convenient to plant.

Fall Planting of Strawberries.—We have been asked within a day or two, "Is it best to plant strawberries in the fall?" The answer to this question must depend very much upon circumstances; for under certain conditions it is best, under others not.

Mr. C. G. Wickersham, of Hillsdale fruit farm, Parsons, Kansas, plants with marked success in the fall. We must regard the careful manner in which Mr. Wickersham handles his plants as one of the great elements of his success.

He selects for his own planting medium sized plants. He takes up a few plants at a time with a trowel or knife, then shortens in the roots half an inch so as to encourage, as he believes, the sending out of fresh rootlets. It is probable that this slight shortening in may have a good effect in removing the bruised and torn portions of the rootlets, thus leaving them in a better condition to withstand the effects of removal.

A Fruit Hedge Fence.—A correspondent of the New York World sends that paper the following: A fruit hedge for farm fence is something that practical farming has not yet introduced.

Let us imagine such a thing, and then consider how it probably might appear in practice. In autumn prepare thoroughly as you would for an extra crop of corn, a strip say eight feet wide, on whose center you desire a permanent fence to stand.

Next season fill vacancies among the trees, if any, by taking plants from where they stand thicker than they are needed, and cultivate the row another season, raising another grape arm from each vine, and bud a thrifty pear tree, midway between the choicest fruit.

VALUABLE INFORMATION. Boston, Dec. 12, 1889. Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information.

After this trim and prune and inter-twine to make hedge and obtain fruit, as suits your taste. The vines will festoon over the pear trees; you can command the intermediate height.

In a few years, if you don't forget the primary instruction regarding the soil, you may have a hedge that will pay ground-rent in pears, and your Clintons (if you didn't set the better variety in the hedge) will feed the birds that sing and pick up insects for you.

The Household.

HAIR WASH.—Half an ounce of borax and one quart of water; apply very gently with a sponge on alternate days.

THE SLOPS.—How common it is for the kitchen authorities in a farm house to throw the slops upon the ground, just outside the kitchen door, and perhaps within six feet of the well.

TIN AND GLASS FOR FRUIT.—Nearly all the glass cans now in the market are good, so are the tin. Some people say, "Oh, I can't eat fruit canned in tin;" well, if they cannot, it is because they do not know how to can it.

When a can is opened, pour all the fruit out, and keep it in the earthen or glass dish until eaten, not in tin. Always can tomatoes, gooseberries and strawberries in tin.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are ALTERNATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectively eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrophulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the Skin: Pustules, Pimples, Biotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and it is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is VEGETINE?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system.

Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1889. Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the "Vegetine," and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

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227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

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We now have our incomparable Fall Catalogue, No. 17, ready. These Catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs regarding name and wholesale price of nearly all articles in every-day use.

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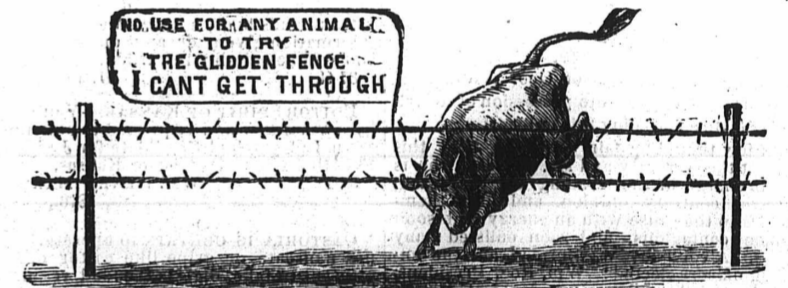
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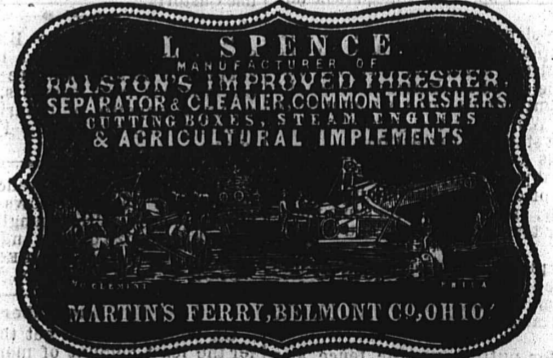
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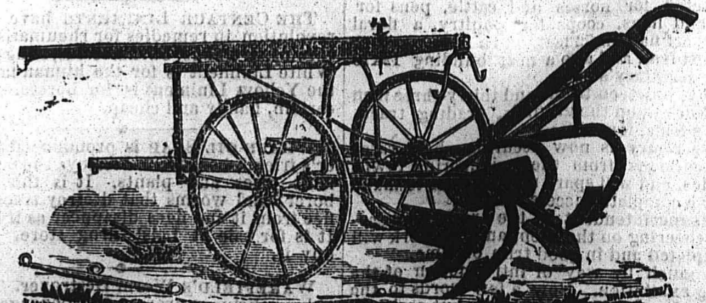
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Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower, Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower,



STAR CORN PLANTERS,



RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS, Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Power, Older and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

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116 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

