

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

ACCOMMODATION OF PATRONS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

OFFICE OF SEC'Y PENN. STATE GRANGE, }
Mechanicsburg, Sept. 25, 1875. }

Worthy Sir and Brother.—The projected Patrons Centennial Encampment, for the entertainment of members of our Order and their friends who will visit Philadelphia next Summer, is now in a fair way of being carried into effect, and I respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

A lot of sixty or eighty acres of ground will be procured on one of the great lines of railway, within a few miles of the city of Philadelphia, and the grounds laid out in such manner as will be most conducive to convenience and healthfulness. Substantial board tents will be erected and furnished with all articles necessary for comfortable lodgings, somewhat on the style of the great denominational camp meeting grounds at Ocean Grove, Landisville and Mt. Union. A railroad station will be located on the grounds, so that visitors from all parts of the United States and Territories can stop at the encampment and can be conducted at once to their tents. Railway passenger trains will be run at stated intervals, between the encampment and the Centennial Fair Grounds, and passengers conveyed to and fro at very low rates of fare.

Boarding tents will be located at convenient points on the ground for the accommodation of those who find it inconvenient to bring provisions with them, and boarding furnished at prices not exceeding \$1.50 per day. The camp will be furnished with good water; thoroughly drained; lighted at night, and placed under the supervision of an efficient police, and every effort put forth to guarantee the comfort and protection of visitors. In the centre of the grounds will be erected a large building, a portion of which will be used as a Grange hall and reception room. The officers of the association will also be located in this building, and a good fireproof safe placed therein in which visitors can deposit money and other valuables during their stay.

The above is merely an outline of what is proposed by the Encampment Association—the great object being to establish a home for the Patrons and farmers of the United States where they can stop during their visit to the great Centennial Exposition, without running the risk of being "fleece'd" by the hotel and boarding house proprietors of Philadelphia. Lodging and boarding at this encampment will not necessarily cost any one over \$2.00 per day, and where visitors bring their provisions with them, their expenses will be much less. The capacity of the encampment will be amply sufficient for the entertainment of from 5,000 to 7,000 people per day, and it is hoped this project will be the means of inducing many thousands of our agricultural people to attend the centennial, who, under other circumstances, would not be able to spare the money to remain any time in Philadelphia. For the furnishing of the means to carry out this great enterprise, a temporary association has been formed, and a charter applied for under the following general provisions:

The association will be styled the "Centennial Encampment Association of the Patrons of Husbandry." Capital Stock, \$150,000. Number of Shares, 3,000. Par value of each Share, \$50. The subscription of stock to be paid in at such time and in such installments as the Board of Directors may hereafter determine upon. As soon as 500 shares of stock have been subscribed, a meeting will be called at some convenient place, and a permanent organization effected by the election of a President, Vice President, Treasurer Secretary and a Board of seven Directors, to be chosen from among the stockholders.

It has been determined that for the present, no Grange or individual Patron shall be permitted to subscribe for more than one share of stock, and no person outside of our Order will be allowed to become a stockholder. By this means the shares will be kept entirely among ourselves, and no speculation permitted. There is no doubt but the stock will pay a handsome profit, and that every Grange and Patron that invests in the stock will receive the original investment of \$50 and a dividend of from \$10 to \$20 by the 1st of November, 1876. But in addition to this, the honorable position in which our Order

will be placed by the carrying out of this great enterprise, and the good to be conferred by it upon the Patrons and farmers of this country, should be a greater incentive to action than any consideration of profit.

The temporary officers of the association are: President, Dr. M. Steck, Master of Grange No. 27. Lycoming county; Vice President J. C. Amerman, Master No. 57. Montour, county; Treasurer, Townsend Walter, Past Master No. 60, Chester county, Secretary, R. H. Thomas, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

As the time for carrying out this great enterprise is very limited, it is necessary that immediate action be taken, and to this end you are earnestly requested to take this matter into immediate consideration, and if you approve and feel able and willing to assist the enterprise by subscribing one share of stock, send in your name, No. of Grange, post office address, county and State to me at the earliest moment. Should your Grange conclude to take a share (and most of the Granges to which this proposition comes will no doubt do so,) have it subscribed in the name of the Master, for the use of the Grange, and use the seal of the Grange on the letter notifying me of the subscription. There should be no hesitancy or delay in subscribing for the stock. Over one hundred shares have been taken in the counties of Lycoming, Centre and Cumberland, within the past two days, and the whole three thousand shares could be sold in Eastern and Central Pennsylvania and New Jersey within ten days if it were deemed advisable. It has been thought best, however to extend an opportunity for subscriptions to the Patrons of as many States as can be conveniently reached in the short time left for the work. It may be well to mention that the subscriptions will be called for in installments of \$5, 10 or \$15 at a time, and the whole amount of each subscription may not be wanted until late in the winter or towards spring. In other words, the money will only be called for as needed. It is also important for subscribers to the stock to know that the Treasurer, Brother Townsend Walter, is a gentleman of wealth and position, a practical farmer and owner of 600 acres of the finest land in Chester county. He has occupied the position of treasurer of his county a number of years, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. If you desire to subscribe to the stock, notify me immediately. Fraternally,

R. H. THOMAS, Sec'y.

The above was sent us for publication by the Secretary of the Territorial Grange. We would state that full and complete arrangements have been made. The encampment will furnish a grand home for all who desire to avail themselves of it, and that, too, at rates so reasonable that none can grumble. Bro. McCammon states that he has taken a share for the Territorial Grange. Hence Montanians will be more than welcome.

Of the \$30,000 to be given on the great four mile race over the Bay District Course, San Francisco, \$27,000 are entrance fees, there being nine in number. The *Wolf, Field and Farm*, in speaking of the favorites says: "In Wildidle, Springbok and Rutherford the fleetness of the Australian cross is fortified by the stout blood of Lexington. In Katie Pease the unflinching endurance of Planet is happily blended with the speed and bottom of Glencoe; and in Grimstead, son of Gilroy, out of sister to Ruric, she by Sovereign, out of Levity, by imp. Trustee; Gilroy, by Lexington, out of Magnolia, by Glencoe, the best blood in the land is commingled. With these gems of the American stud as the representative knights of the great tourney, we may safely predict a grand contest for the \$30,000 four-mile-heat race in the Golden City." It is estimated that the Pacific Jockey Club will clear over \$70,000 upon the occasion.

Dr. S. Hull, one of the most eminent horticulturists and President of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, died at his residence in Alton, on Monday, Nov. 8th.

St. Louis is to have a mammoth hotel, covering four acres of ground and containing two thousand rooms.

The fourth annual convention of the American Association of Breeders of Short-horns will be held at Toronto, Canada, beginning Wednesday, December 1st, 1875, and continuing two days.

THE DAIRY.

JERSEY HEIFER'S BUTTER.—The publication of the dairy product of cows which have been forced by high feeding to yield an unusual quantity of milk or butter, may be of doubtful utility; but the record of such as have been kept on grass or hay only is interesting to dairymen, and in the case of a breed so recently introduced into the country as the Jersey, and which is still on trial before the dairying public, such information may be both interesting and profitable. I accordingly offer the following statement of a week's product of my Jersey heifer Lady Regent, No. 3665 in Herd Register, A. J. C. C., aged 24 months, as a specimen of what this breed of cattle is doing, and of the early age at which they come into profit:

The trial was made Oct. 5th—11th. During each of the seven days the yield of milk was exactly the same, viz.: 20 lbs. Each one of the morning milkings was 11 lbs., and each one of the evening milkings 9 lbs.

The yield of butter for the week was 8 lbs. 8 oz. During the last two days of trial the butter made was 2 lbs. 8 oz., one pound and a quarter per day; and the amount would, without doubt, have been the same rate in the five days preceding, had there been a fire in the milk-room, and the temperature been maintained at the proper height. During the last two days a pound of milk yielded an ounce of butter; and considering 2 15-100 lbs. of milk as equal to a quart, it took less than seven and one-half quarts of milk to make a pound of butter.

The feed was grass only; the heifer running in pasture with the rest of the herd, consisting of twenty head; nor had her feed ever been anything but hay or grass.

The above figures were given me by my dairyman, an intelligent and honest Yankee, whose statements during the last two and a half years I have always found to be trustworthy, and who, in this particular case, could have had no reason for deceiving me. —Country Gentleman.

At a meeting for discussion during the recent New York State Fair, T. K. Hawley suggested a plan of treating butter with brine instead of salt, stating also that it had been tried with satisfaction by Hon. Harris Lewis. Mr. Hawley said:

I maintain that salt does not preserve butter. If it did, every dairy and every firkin that is put down in good order should be preserved as certainly as a barrel of good pork properly salted is preserved. But such is not the fact.

What salt really does in butter besides the flavoring is that it acts upon the cheesy matter incorporated into it, and this action is detrimental to the keeping. The truth is that butter may be kept indefinitely without the use of salt if it be freed from the elements upon which the salt acts and from all impurities of every character. Now I ask if it would not be better to employ brine for the cleansing of the butter from these foreign substances, at the same time giving the flavor which is desired to suit the taste? Cannot these objects be obtained more certainly and more thoroughly by the use of brine? We get the flavoring as surely as by the use of salt, and by the washing we do more.

My plan would be to stop the churning just before the butter is gathered, taking it when it floats in pellets, and by the use of brine as a wash, cleansing it from that which induces decay or loss of quality, and so fitting it for use or the market, and I believe tending to its preservation. I would make the brine pure by cleansing. I care not what kind of salt be used, there are impurities, and these incorporated into the butter, tend not only to damage its quality, but to induce decay. So I would strain the brine, making it as clear and pure as possible. After washing the butter with this, I would then use the brine on the compost heap, because it must contain much of cheesy properties that come out of the butter. And I would make a second and then a third with brine as carefully prepared. The brines of these last two washings I would save for the washing of the next churning, throwing them away after that use. It seems to me that all the purposes for which salt is used in butter would be attained by these repeated washings, and more certainly, and I should be sure that there was no salt left in the butter to act upon its cheesy matter, thus damaging the quality. The butter would be made no more salt than the brine. Water, as we all know, will dissolve a given quantity of salt and no more. If we use a saturated solution the butter could be made no more salty. If it is too much to suit the requirements of the market, as it would be the last washing should be made with a weaker brine.

DIAMOND SPRAY.

THANKSGIVING sponge cake: Happening in uninvited.

A KNIGHT of Saint Crispin holds on to the last.

WINTER "hops" are raised in Diamond by the Terpsichorean Club.

THE more ruffled our ladies are, the better they think they appear.

If the scarcity of husbands is the cause of Woman Suffragists let them flee unto Diamond.

A SPLENDID recipe for dressing fowl has been furnished Dame Nature, as the flashing robes of the peacock indicate.

THERE is considerable healthy gossiping going on at the White Sulphur Springs, Meagher county. At least, the guests are continually getting into hot water.

A GOLDEN fluid is a certain preserver of friendship.

BACHELORHOOD is by far the most preferable, since Mis-Fortune never comes to us single-handed.

A GENT in the Valley has taken a policy in the old and reliable Mutrimonial Alliance.

A BEER TICKET is good only for a down-trip.

THE women of America seem determined to cast the rag-baby out in the cold. Their present style of pull-back is a severe restriction upon inflation.

MR. WOODS, of the dramatic profession, said that he was quite a Forest. The audience thought he meant wilderness.

A WESTERN lawyer defines the Art of Civilization as getting your neighbor's money out of his pocket into your own, without making yourself amenable to the law.

A LITTLE boy wanted to borrow his aunt's dog for a moment, and asked her to let him have a piece of string so he could lead him. "What are you going to do with him?" said the good lady. The boy hesitated for a moment, and then said: "Well, you see a boy round the corner bet me his dog was a larger dog than yours." "Well," said the aunt; "suppose that it turns out that his dog is the larger one?" "Then," said the nephew; "you'll lose your dog."

When that little boy becomes a grown-up man it is thought he will be a great banker. He evidently understands the principle of modern banking—borrow somebody's dog and bet it against something else. Provided, however, that success attends his first effort the next time he will borrow two dogs. But many a brilliant man has been spoiled by failure in the first venture.

"SPEECH is a pump, by which we raise up water from the great lake of thought, whither it flows back again." This figure of speech accounts for the thin, watery and diluted stuff with which too many writers attempt to satisfy their readers. A writer, like a milkman, should go out of business when he cannot supply his customers without recourse to the pump.—Exchange.

Like the weary traveler at the alkaline spring of the desert, "we drink and are not satisfied."

A YOUNG and beautiful New Jersey girl, who was falsely accused of theft and acquitted on instructions from the Judge, sprang on the bench and gave his honor a resounding kiss "for his mother." She was not fined for contempt, and the judge did not say, "Never let me catch you here again," or "Don't do so any more."

"I am going to publish a book of miscellaneous papers." "Under what title?" asked Jerrold. "Oh, an ordinary title," said Lemon; "Prose and Verse." "Ah," said Jerrold, smiling not unkindly, though the rejoinder flashed and cut, "Prose and Verse." In contrast, let me instance Mark Lemon's very latest *jeu d'esprit*, not hitherto in print. A few days before his death, a young custom-house clerk, who had played in "Falstaff," as an amateur, called upon him at Crawley. There was an outer and an inner door to the room where poor Mark was lying. McDonald blundered with the doors and made an awkward entrance. "Surprised at your stupidity, Mac," said the invalid; "you certainly ought to understand double entry."—London Society.