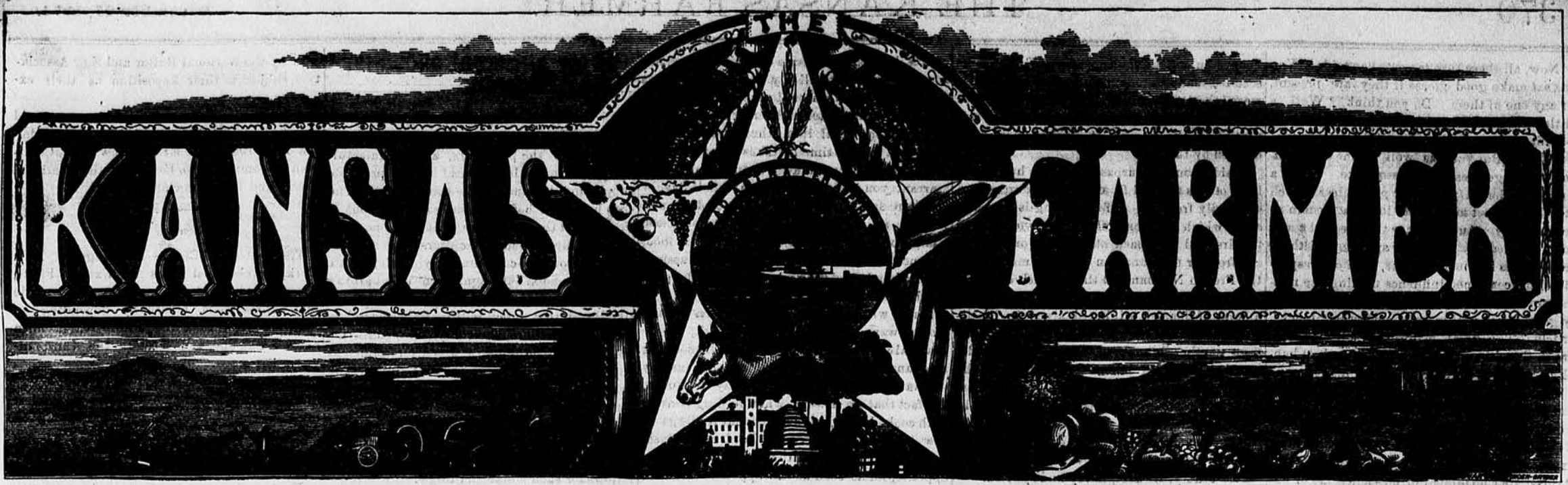




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The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Agriculture.

Farming Fashionable.

There can be no doubt that farming is becoming fashionable with a class who have hitherto thought of it as one of the least attractive and most stupid vocations the sons of men follow. We see good to come of this tendency on the part of young men of intelligence, culture and wealth towards agriculture. This class have long been content to be absorbed in some one of the so-called learned professions, or have engaged in banking, insurance, railroading, politics or commerce. Money-making and social position have been the goals for which they have struggled. The duties of their chosen vocations and the exertions of society have been onerous and not always compensating. The uncertainties of commerce, the crowding of the professions, the competition in and hollowness of the systems of insurance and banking, the uncertainties of values of railway stocks, the natural demoralization of all these classes of business, based as they are upon a false system of ethics, practically if not really; the consequent falseness, hollowness, rapidity and disintegration of society and the depression of social standards, have tended to disgust and alienate the more thoughtful and intelligent of the young men in our social and commercial centres, and to reconcile them to any life and vocation that would give them freedom from social exactions they quickly learn to despise, independence of thought and action, freedom from torturing and uncompensating cares, health and undisturbed happiness. The physical education and development, which have these latter years become fashionable among our city men, have helped to this restiveness under the restraints of a social system which requires only insanity to satisfy the demands. For the thoroughly healthful, vigorous man, physically and intellectually, cannot be inane nor tolerate the intellectual and physical imbecility of others.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker*.

Age of Agriculture.

Agriculture may rightly be termed as "old as the hills." The husbandman has been celebrated in both poetry and prose. His deeds with the spade and the plow have built monuments to his name more enduring than marble. And yet, we need more farmers who honor their calling with steady, persistent brain work. To be sure, there is nothing particularly practical in hauling manure—in standing ankle deep in the compost heap, and loading the cart or wagon to overflowing. And still the intelligent use of manure upon the land has, and is to-day, exercising some of the wisest heads in the land. Even our most celebrated chemists carry on a wordy war upon this subject, and deem their time well spent. The farmer is a king. His possessions swell into astonishing proportions when one looks at his house in the city, with its foundation resting on a lot thirty by one hundred and fifty feet. He has ample opportunity to exercise far more intellect than is required by any Eastern monarch to-day. His mental labor is not scheming.

At the present time the course of the markets is closely studied. When to sell, is a serious question with farmers. Hitherto they have frequently had the mortification to see their grain pass from their hands at low prices, which have been brought about by combinations of speculators and dealers. These persons, as soon as they had secured the grain, have put up prices and cleared millions of dollars, which by right ought to have gone to the farmers' pockets. At the present time the market has been influenced by false reports of enormous crops in Europe, and grain has been sold for delivery several months ahead at prices which would not pay the cost of raising it.

The *London Mark Lane Express* speaks of "low stocks at present with no room for decline, and that every exporting country complains bitterly of English rates." This means higher prices, and if grain is not forced on the markets, we do not see how they can be prevented. Fortunately farmers are becoming

better able to act in their own defence, and having learned to combine for this purpose, may set their own price on their products, and demand the fair value for their labor. Some commercial papers pretend that this is an improper thing to do; that it is next to criminal for farmers to set a price upon the world's food. That they should sell at the earliest moment their grain is ready for market, and take the current price for it. But what other producers do this? None. All other producers fix their prices and hold their produce for them as long as they are able. And this the farmer has a right to do. No other man may fix the price for the farmer's labor. To do that is his own personal privilege. But to be able to watch his own interests closely, and protect his privileges, the farmer must keep "posted." He must be a reading man. It is by reading, more than by practical experience, that men become educated; and a man's education is not finished while he lives. One's own experience is narrow. When one reads, he gathers the accumulated experience of hundreds of thousands. The farmer therefore must read papers. His local paper, as a matter of course, should be read, because every farmer should interest himself in his own local affairs, and make his weight felt socially and politically. This is his duty to himself and to his neighbors. But in addition, he should read some paper in which he may get a general view of affairs in which he has an interest.—*American Agriculturist*.

Out in the field, perhaps, lies a new reaper, a rake, a plow, or some of the smaller tools of the farm. These need shelter as much as the stock you feed, in an economical sense. See to it that all implements are properly oiled and housed. It will save you twenty per cent. in durability. Over yonder the fence is down, a stake is broken, or a board is off. The rails or boards if upon the ground, will lose more in the course of the winter, than in years if in their proper places. There are drains whose outlets should be seen to or they will add ten fold to the labor of getting them in order in the spring, besides, at that time there is so much to do that you will hardly find the time to look after them at all. Perhaps there is a drain to be made; now is an excellent time to build it. The roads are in excellent condition for the fall rains have not yet set in. It is true that the ground is rather too dry for digging post holes or driving stakes, but the ease with which hauling can be done, and the comfort of working in the beautiful Indian summer days, more than compensates for the trouble with the hard ground. Of corn gathering it is not necessary to speak. That is a matter that all farmers attend to; we are now merely mentioning some of the oft neglected matters of the farm.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Horticulture.

Prof. Bessey contributes to *The Western Farm Journal* a very interesting paper on THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREENS, but we fear his too sanguine advice may lead to disappointment among planters in the West. We may say that these conifers have been repeatedly tested in all manner of localities and under a great variety of circumstances but none of them have been found entirely satisfactory. True, we may occasionally come upon a specimen that has done well for a few years, but on the whole they have so far proved useless. The trouble is just this, that our climate is so very different from that of Colorado and California (our Summers and Winters combined) that a peculiar disease of undoubted fungoid character soon puts an end to their beauty and presently to their life. We especially admire the trees from the Pacific coast, but it is indiscreet to recommend them so highly for indiscriminate planting. We know of one instance where a nurseryman made a large collection of seeds of all the finest species from California and the Rocky Mountains, and, after using every precaution possible in growing the plants, out of many thousands not one is alive to-day, excepting a little group of the Edible-fruited Pine (*P. edulis*). This

collection was made with great care and treated with all the attention that a thorough knowledge of evergreen life demands. The seedlings were numbered by thousands; some lived two, others three, four, and five years, but in the end all died with the exception noted. In view of this fair test the case looks hopeless. The fact is that all California plants are subject to the disease alluded to, and it is not confined to the evergreens either, for the shrubs, deciduous trees, and herbaceous plants appear to be afflicted in like manner when grown in our Eastern climate.—*New York Tribune*.

Road Trees.

BY I. H. LONG ISLAND.

My attention was awakened, recently, by perusal of two articles I read in the papers on the subject of trees by the roadside. All very good to plant trees, but when we give advice on horticultural subjects, we should be very careful to know whereof we speak or write. While all must admire a thrifty symmetrical tree wherever it grows, what more sorrowful sight in Flora's kingdom than to see trees planted by the road and avenue, or in a yard, that have to maintain a sickly existence struggling in wretchedness against a position for which they are not fit, and in an uncongenial soil. There are trees, roses, shrubs and flowers, that are hardy in their nature, can live almost anywhere, and fight powerfully the battle of life, while there are others that need the nursing care of their owners, the ground kept mellow and frequently enriched and then they are gems of beauty. But such are not suitable to plant by the road.

When enthusiastic admirers of trees recommend planting Magnolias, Laburnums, Horse Chestnuts, and other flowering trees, where the soil is poor, as it generally is by the roads, nothing but disappointment must ensue. While some trees will grow in almost any variety of soil, others require to be adapted to their growth, or else they will not succeed. We find the Tulip will scarcely thrive on sandy and light soils, but it appears in all its glory in moist woods and swamps. The red flowered Maple—beautiful where moisture is abundant; with us is scarcely worth planting. The English Ash appears to be of little value, but the White Ash is a noble tree under proper conditions—a rich sandy loam. Its only objection is the roots run too near the surface, and are troublesome if the adjoining land is tilled.

We should study the habits and wants of the trees we plant, and if there is a diversity of soil, give to each one what it thrives in best. With us the Sugar Maple, one of the finest shade trees in our country, lingers along so discouragingly, that unless in clayey or wet places we do not recommend it. The Ash-leaf Maple is on the rejected list, but the Norway gains favor every year. White Maple is the most planted of any variety. Its growth is very fast. The Sycamore, a stately and thrifty tree, its only objection is the abundance of seeds being quite a nuisance. The American Linden or Bass-wood is a very desirable tree for street or lawn planting, but we find it will not succeed on poor soils, neither European Linden, but in a rich loam; and where the ground is kept in good condition by mulching or manure, there is scarcely to be found a more perfect model of beauty.

We may remark here that for thin sandy soils the varieties of poplar will succeed best with us, and the Silver Leaf or White, thrifty as it is, where the soil suits them, will scarce grow at all. And if more than forty years' observation is of any worth, we recommend to tree planters to always, if possible, purchase none but young thrifty trees. The leavings of nursery plots that are left poor and stunted, after all the best are gone, are dear at any price. Some by coaxing with plenty of manure spread on the surface may start at last, but the young and thrifty will outstrip them. What a mistaken idea some have to desire large trees—old fellows that have stood on the exhausted soil of the nursery—scarcely the foot of growth in five years, and then think they have got such bargains. We always like the first pick as soon as the trees are large enough to remove, but it is fortunate for the nurseryman that there is this class to buy their old trees.—*The Gardener Monthly*.

Garden Gossip.

ELM TREES.—For a shade tree that combines rapidity of growth with gracefulness of habit, I do not know of anything much handsomer than our Native White Elm. A glance at some solitary specimen standing alone with plenty of space to develop its real beauty, is not easily forgotten by an enthusiastic lover of trees. I recollect visiting a celebrated collection of trees in England, a few years since, when the proprietor invited me to the most remote corner of the grounds, "where," says he, "may be seen the most beautiful ornamental tree in existence." What was my delight to find he alluded to the species I am eulogizing. Here were to be found all manner of rare and costly weeping trees, with novelties from every country, but the palm of superiority was awarded to our own beloved New-England Elm. Some Pertinacious worm has of late years taken a liking to the foliage of the Elm, and consequently it is frequently seen almost defoliated, but the pest appears to be getting scarcer, and my heartfelt desire is that it may betake itself to "pastures new," where something less valuable may prove worthy of its epicurean taste. The Elm is easily removed, not particular as to locality or soil, and with the exception of the aforesaid insect enemy, has not a drawback to its culture.—*New York Tribune*.

The Dairy.

Care of Milk for the Factory.

The factory system has proved to be a success, and the success is principally owing to the improvement in quality. Some private dairies find it to their advantage to continue to make their own cheese. It is mainly because they make a good article, otherwise there is loss, as I yet find cases; but such cases are mostly those who have no access to the factory. It is quality that determines, for where that exists the rest, including quantity, will not be lacking to any great extent. We are therefore to aim at quality, and I may say at the highest, as it requires no new process, no new manipulation, only the understood system thoroughly carried out, so that no increased expenses are incurred in its attainment. Hence the success of the factory system, in which the best talent is employed to supervise large combinations, making all alike good, bringing what before was of a low order among the miscellaneous dairies to the elevated level. And just here I meet with a point of the highest concern—the quality of the milk. Of course, as the milk is, so will be the cheese if properly manufactured, which it generally is. Let me be a little plain upon this point. If milk is watered, it does not increase the quantity of cheese. If it gets largely the filth of the stables, or any other filth, this will be perceptible in the cheese. If the cow is subjected to great heat or any conditions that generate fever or breed disease, the milk will have it, and it shows in the cheese. Thus often cheese in times of great summer heat will be hurt and sometimes spoiled.

The importance then of the right kind of milk should be understood at the start, as the whole is dependent upon it. It is simply impossible to make good cheese out of bad milk. Good milk, where it is all good, is pretty sure to result in a good article of cheese, as the factories are pretty sure to do their part well.

There is a disparity in the milk as delivered by the patrons. Some of the patrons are careless, some are ignorant, and some are dishonest. The result of this is that there is more or less bad milk brought in; at some factories, and in some localities more than others, owing to the character of those who furnish the milk, and the condition of the water, the feed, etc., that influence the milk. Hence some factories, from necessity, make a poorer article of cheese than others. I know instances where the nearness of the pig pen has this effect. General uncleanness around and under the buildings is the same. Stagnant water in summer is pretty sure to influence the milk. So it is proved that a rotten carcass taints the air inhaled by the cows. Perhaps, however, the greatest evil is in the stable. Even if no droppings get into the pail from foul hands, unclean cattle and splatterings of urine, the taint of the air alone will affect the milk. I must

Now, all these things are to be avoided. You cannot make good cheese if they are present, or any one of them. Do you think, "Well, a little will not hurt much, and I will get the benefit of the rest that is good?" It is true you will. But you, as well as the other patrons, will get less in consequence. If but a quarter or half a penny per pound less (which it will be, if not more), that loss you sustain as well as they. And you are the one that could have avoided it. I am now speaking of those who do this in the aggregate, each one responsible, the combined influence making the matter worse, so that it is impossible to get a really good, to say nothing of a perfect or "fancy" article. The great majority of our factories are in this dilemma. Even with the best handling, a superior article cannot be made.

It is, therefore, for the interest of every patron to see that his milk is delivered in good condition—all the points to secure it covered if possible. And it may be done. There is no excuse. See that the milk gets no taint of the stables; that no tainted or unwholesome or objectionably flavored food be given; that the vessels are clean, scalded and bright; the milk well ventilated and cooled in a pure air. This can readily be done with a little care. In the very hot days, which are comparatively few, in summer, let the cows be sheltered from the sun at midday, and green cut feed be given them. This is soiling, and its benefit is unquestioned. It will prevent a feverish condition of the animal, which is hurtful to the milk. Then, with the proper management of the factory, which it is the interest of every association of patrons to secure, there is nothing to hinder the certainty of a first class make. All the best brands of English cheese, so noted for their quality, are made with such care—care throughout—no great secret underlying the operation. So some of our own factories and private dairies succeed. The thing is mostly in the patrons' hands who furnish the milk.—F. G., in Country Gentleman.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

THE HORSE.

The horse is found in his wild condition in Central Asia, Siberia and the interior of Africa, and for 800 years he has been turned loose to follow his native instincts on the illimitable pampas of South America, and the wide spread prairies of Mexico and California. In all these regions he closely resembles the medium varieties of the domesticated horse; but as the natural result of his freedom, he possesses more fire and spirit than any other except the blooded horse.

Arabis is generally claimed as the original native locality of the horse; and as the only source from which he is to be derived in the requisite perfection for the highest improvement of the race. Great attention has been paid in that country since the era of Mahomet, to breeding light, agile and enduring frame, intelligence and tractability of character, and the perpetuation of these qualities by the most scrupulous regard for the purity of blood.

This is equally true of the barb or pure bred horse of Morocco, and those of the northern coast of Africa, in Egypt, among the Turks, and wherever the followers of the Prophet are to be found. It is unquestionable, that the influence of Eastern blood among the choicest animals of modern Europe, has been the cause of great improvement in the speed of their best stock. It is equally certain that the race horse, both of England and the United States, has accomplished what has never been equalled by their progenitors. The experience of Eastern blood in this country, in comparison with the best English, is decidedly in favor of the latter. It is to England we are mainly indebted for the great improvement in our blood road and farm horses.

The improvement of the horse in this country has not been a matter of record or history until within a recent period. But it has been silently and rapidly going forward of late, till we now have a race of animals throughout the most of the States, which probably equal those of any other country for draft, the road and the turf. This improvement has been brought about by the importation of some of the best and stoutest of the English blood. In breeding from these for purposes of utility, particular reference has been had to strength, endurance and speed.

No horse surpasses our best bloods on the course; none equal our trotters; and for profitable service, it is believed no equal of animals elsewhere can exceed those in this country. Pre-eminent among our best horses are the descendants of Messenger, which was imported 1769, and stood in New Jersey and in Dutchess, Westchester and Queen's counties, N. Y., and upon the mares from other good horses he got a numerous progeny of illustrious descendants. Of these may be named the capital stallions, Potomac, Hambletonian, Bay Figure, Engleer, Mambrino, Pippo Salb, Columbus, Gunn and Bush's Messenger, and many others which were extensively disseminated over the Northern and Middle States, and he has the credit of imparting a large share of his merit to that nonpareil of horses, his grandson, American Eclipse.

The Morgan horse of Vermont was foaled in Springfield, Mass., in 1793. He was got by True Briton, supposed to have been bred by Gen. Delany, of New York, and got by imported Wildair, or one of his sons, a horse of such distinguished excellence as to have been re-exported to England for the benefit of his stock. The Morgan horse stood in Vermont from 1795 till his death at an advanced age.

From him and the choice wares of Vermont descended many excellent colts, and his merits were inherited in an eminent degree by three of his sons which stood in the same State and continued the career of improvement commenced by the sire.

Besides our unsurpassed blood horses, we have others derived from various sources, and especially from the different English breeds, all of which are variously compounded with the first and with each other. On our northern frontier the Canadian prevails, made up of the French Norman and the English or American. At the extreme South or West we have a horse of Spanish origin, obtained in his domestic state in Florida and Louisiana; and from another branch of the Spanish are descended the wild horses of Mexico and the more northern prairies. The Conestoga, a heavy roadster, is principally reared in Pennsylvania, and is used for the team and truck. Several varieties of ponies are to be found in different sections, which have considerable beauty, are fleet, hardy and spirited.

I. V. MAPES, in Ohio Farmer.

A Novel Race in Philadelphia.

At the Lamb Tavern, a few days since, the well known pedestrian, James Adams, undertook to walk a quarter of a mile while the horse, George Hicks, trotted a half mile; the latter can trot a half mile in 1:25. The horse started from the score, being at a stand, consequently Adams had some advantage at the start, being quicker to get away. We understand, however, that he will give any "40" horse the advantage of a flying start and make the same match. A few pools were sold before the start, the betting being in favor of the horse at five to four and five to three. In the first heat the horse ran for over a quarter of a mile, instead of trotting, and beat Adams by 30 yards, but the judges declared it no heat. In the second heat Adams did some tremendous walking, getting the best of the start, and beat the horse home with something to spare, as he did also the third heat, winning the wager. The pedestrian is just in the prime of life, and is a straight, athletic man, rather sparely built. He is a square heel and toe walker, and possesses a tremendous burst of speed. He proposes shortly to walk 125 miles against time, and is open to walk any 240 horse.—Turf, Field and Farm.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON A HORSE.—About the beginning of last week, Dr. L. Herr, of Lexington, Ky., succeeded in removing a large stone from the bladder of a valuable horse, the property of Mr. Jones, of Clarke county. The horse, a large and handsome trotter, was afflicted in the manner indicated for a year. The stone removed weighed 7½ ounces. It presented an egg shaped outline and was flattened on two sides. Its growth seemed to result from little solid particles held together by a jelly like substance, the whole mass gradually solidifying from within outward, and the formative process spreading proportionately. Its removal from the time the first cut was made until all was over, and the duty of the stomach pump discharged, appeared to be under three minutes.—Turf, Field and Farm.

SWINE.

Foods and Breeds.

By DAVID Z. EVANS, JR.

The person who said that "the breed was all in the trough," mastered at least one great point in swine management—learned how to feed well—having yet to learn there is much good in the breed, too. Take, for example, a cross between some full-bred boar of acknowledged excellence, and an ordinary sow, which, of course, is not quite the highest type of perfection, and put in a pen beside another of the same age, of the Southern racer style; give them the same attention and food, and then see if all the excellence is in the trough and none in the blood. The use of well-grown, pure-blood boars, of some good breed, coupled with the common stock, would work vast improvement, producing litters of crosses which would make more pounds of pork to the bushel of corn, or certain quantity of other food, besides bringing more when sold in the open market, on account of the very small quantity of offal matter.

Corn, in different forms, is the cheapest food that can be given, provided it be grown where used. But there are objections to feeding exclusively on corn, as the swine become diseased and break out in sores from eating such concentrated food, unless they be in an enclosure where they can have grass or other coarse food, with abundance of water to drink and bathe in. One year, we fed our swine on corn on the ear, a rather expensive way, too, and soon found small blotches breaking out over their bodies, and wondered the cause; but we found a sow pig from a similar litter, which had been confined in a separate pen to breed from, free from this disease. We soon found the cause to be too much corn, and a change of food soon effected a cure. Many porkers sold in the open markets are thus marked, and it generally denotes corn-fed pork, without any food to give bulk. Pigs deprived of salt are affected more than others which have an adequate supply.

COOKING FOOD FOR SWINE.

Where but two or three pigs are raised yearly, it will hardly pay to cook the food for

a few, but where ten or a dozen or more, are usually raised, it will pay to do so, as it takes very little, if any, more time to attend to the cooking for the latter number. The fuel used is but a very small item, the expense being most felt in the time it takes to attend to the cooking. Where you keep enough animals to warrant you in keeping a man a half day, or an entire day, six times a week, to cook for and feed the swine, then it pays well to purchase a large boiler or steamer, and cook all the food, as much more of the nutritive matter is assimilated when boiled than when raw, and the pork much finer.

Some writers assert that boiled or cooked food always makes soft, flabby pork, but we have always had as fine pork, from cooking food, and of as good keeping quality as any we have ever yet seen. This may be due to the fact that we always, when feeding heavily with cooked food, give occasional feedings of raw food, which serves to harden the flesh, keep the animals healthy, and gives a keen appetite, for as soon as the appetite falls, the pig loses weight instead of gaining.

When I say that much more of the food is assimilated when boiled, I do not mean that it adds to the amount of available matters, but it renders more of the food digestible, making it possible for the animals to take more nutriment in a given time, and here the percentage of profit is gained.

When very rich food is given, it is absolutely necessary to give some coarse food in conjunction with it, to act as a distender, for it prevents either constipation or scours, and their attendant ills, results which will surely follow the too generous feeding of rich, concentrated foods. In the summer, the distenders can consist of green food, such as young clover, cut while young and fed while fresh and juicy, refuse cabbage, turnips, etc., while in the winter we must depend chiefly on beets, carrots, turnips, potatoes, etc., while some use hay, cut fine, steamed, with ground grain scattered over and through it.

Indian corn, in point of cheapness, has no superior. We have tried bean meal, but with poor success, as the pigs do not relish it in any shape, at least ours did not, although we tried it in almost every style we could think of, raw, boiled, steamed, mixed with other food, etc.; but the porkers were not to be fooled into consuming it with relish. Oil cake or cotton-seed cake makes a very rich and good food, but has one very great objection which is that it causes abortion, especially with young sows. [Our contributor classes oil cake with cotton seed cake. The former we have found one of the best foods for sows or any other breeding animals, and it must have been the cotton seed, or very heavy feeding, that produced abortion. This food contains just the right constituents to develop the bone and muscle of the young animal.] When we used it we had all of our sows to abort, some of them very choice ones, and were at a loss to discover the cause, until we remembered that one of our greatest agents for abortion, in medicine, is made from the inner bark of the cotton plant. As peas have paid us more to sell, we have made but few experiments with them in feeding to swine; the price of peas when compared with corn, showed us that the latter ranked ahead in point of economy.

We have found that corn and oats ground together, and a rich slop made of the mixture, is one of the best foods that can be given, the corn giving them fat-forming matter, and the oats giving bulk and bone and muscle matter. Pigs fed thus have the highest quality for the table, the flesh being solid, rich, and juicy, and free from the soft flabbiness which distinguishes the swine raised and slaughtered near the city.

THE HOG CROP.

The National Live Stock Journal says, the Chicago Tribune, in discussing the probable supply of hogs for the next season, gives the following figures, based upon the assessors' returns for the States named:

	1874.	1873.
Illinois	3,468,166	3,580,083
Ohio	1,915,200	2,088,300
Iowa	1,287,414	1,450,784
Indiana	2,868,878	2,999,139
Nebraska	238,652	196,005

Total : 7,766,310 10,304,461
Decrease this year : 538,001

It has been remarked that these figures do not include animals under six months old at the time the returns were made (last spring) many of which will be suitable for packing this winter. But while this is true, it should be remembered that neither did the returns for 1873 include pigs under six months old, and that as the number of pigs bears a certain relation to the number of adult animals (a relation not likely to vary much in a single year) there were probably more pigs under six months old in the country in the spring of '73 than in the spring of '74, and that if the returns included animals under six months, the deficiency would have been much greater than above shown.

The fact that the supply is not only short, but largely short—cannot be disputed. Perhaps the strongest indication of this fact is found in the high prices which have prevailed during the past summer. Had the supply of hogs been even reasonably large, the high prices which have prevailed would have called out enough hogs to have swamped the market. But the supply of hogs being limited, of course they could not come forward. It is interesting to have one season in which the gamblers in pork cannot delude the country with their clamor about short supplies.

SHEEP AND WOOL GROWING.

Future Wool Production.

The wool clip of 1874 is nearly all out of the hands of the producers, and manufacturers are taking a look ahead at the probable supply and demand for the coming year. The crop has never before passed so rapidly out of the hands of the farmers, and at least one-third was sold direct to manufacturers. The stock of foreign wool is comparatively little, while prices in London have again gone up a half to a whole penny in (gold) per pound. There is no likelihood that much will be imported unless prices go up here materially. Our mills depend largely on foreign wools for sufficient supplies to keep them running during the year, the quantity of domestic being notably insufficient. The wool must be had, and as there is a lack of domestic, higher prices must be paid or the mills must stop. In view of this fact, the Economist suggests a remedy as follows for such a state of things:

It seems to us—and we have long thought so—that manufacturers should offer some substantial aid to farmers if government will not do so. Half a million dollars given away in premiums to wool-growers, properly distributed, would be money well invested, unless this is done, wool-growing will become a by-word after a few years in the Eastern States. Ohio even goes two million pounds back of her record this year. Must we be compelled to send a long, loud appeal out to the farmers of Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, California, etc., to enter more extensively into the wool-growing business? We have appealed to Congress long enough to try and give us plenty of cheap wool, but as that body is more of a political organization than of national statesmen, we must give the case up as a bad one, let the tariff severely alone, and do something to encourage the growth of wool on our own broad domain. Will the manufacturers aid us? They have tried hard to destroy wool-growing in this country by their continued croaking and clamor for cheap wool, but the thing has never worked well. The policy is a vicious one, and ought not to be tolerated for one moment by any respectable commercial journal. To keep our mills in motion, we need double the supply of wool we grow at present. If we cannot get this free like other commercial nations, we ought to encourage its growth within our own borders. What, may we ask, has a woolen manufacturers' association done towards this cause? It is true they meet occasionally, and have social gatherings, but we can not see that they ever effected any good or helped the cause in the least. But it seems to us the time for action is at hand. Consumers have got tired and sick of purchasing shoddy and "Union goods" for woolsens. Our aim should be nobler and higher. We must have a diversification of production of a better and finer sort, and not run along any longer in common "ruts" of old. When this is accomplished, the products of the loom will be as fruitful of good results as the product of the mine or the farm, and then we shall be apt to hear less croaking about losses, while we witness longer dividends among those who invest their money in woolen mills. If woolen producers would only wake up to a realization of these thoughts, and not decry the price of wool periodically, farmers would no doubt make wool-growing more a business, if they were sure of the sympathy of all woolen producers and the aid of Congress by letting the tariff severely alone for the next ten years. What we now require most is to grow more wool, but to do this we must encourage its growth, and the only way to do this is by offering higher prices for the staple.—Michigan Farmer.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Essays on Butter and Eggs.

The Butter and Egg Association desire to call out the experience and observations of dealers, packers and handlers of butter and eggs; and also all matters connected with the practice of making and packing butter in the best manner for market. At their meeting in Indianapolis a resolution was adopted empowering the committee on essays to offer prizes for the best essays on butter and eggs, and all matters connected therewith. The object of this action was to improve the basis of the trade, and discover better means than those at present employed in the ways of manufacturing, packing and handling. In conformity with this resolution, the committee has offered the following prizes, amounting in all to \$700:

Butter.—First prize, \$300; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50.

Eggs.—First prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50.

The following conditions must be observed by all competitors, viz: The essays must treat both subjects fully and scientifically, but entirely separately and in as concise a form as possible. The committee will award the prizes for the essays on eggs to those containing the best manner of preserving, holding, packing, handling and shipping. The committee will award the prizes to those essays on butter, most complete, scientific and useful, including plans of milk-rooms, ice-houses, or other buildings for making, holding and handling butter. There must be at least ten copies of each essay furnished, distinctly written or printed. All essays competing, whether successful in taking a prize or not, shall be

held by the National Butter and Egg Association, subject to their disposition as their exclusive property.

All competing essays must be sent prepaid before the 1st of February, 1875, to Jas. Anderson Esq., 195 Duane street, New York, Chairman of Committee on Essays of the National Butter and Egg Association.

Classification of Eggs.

The Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York has classified eggs as Extras, Firsts, Seconds and Thirds, and quotes each grade under three heads, nominally depending on locality. New York and Pennsylvania form one, Canada one, and Western the third division.

The following descriptions are given: Extras shall comprise the very finest marks of fresh laid eggs in season, put up in the finest manner, where every condition necessary to place fancy eggs in this market has been complied with.

Firsts shall comprise fine marks of eggs such as come in car load lots, and are packed in fine order, fresh in season, and reasonably clean. Such stock as gives good satisfaction to most consumers.

Seconds shall comprise all stock that is merchantable and inferior to firsts. Thirds shall comprise all poor stock in bad order, rotten, etc. Stock considered not really merchantable.

Fancy in Poultry Cultivation.

Poultry breeders and dealers in blooded fowls are guided by a set of rules designated by the title of *Standard of Excellence*. The code is arbitrary or conventional, and refers to the external appearance of fowls. It is very natural for those not posted in poultry matters to suppose that the points upon which so much stress is laid are the badges or accompaniments of intrinsic usefulness, but this is not generally the case. The "points" are mostly fancy points merely; yet for all that, the *Standard* and the exhibitions managed under its rules do a vast deal of good in developing poultry in regard to their utilitarian points. The attention of farmers and others being called to the various breeds, the cultivation of poultry is stimulated. No sort of farm stock will be improved till people are aroused and set thinking about it. Fancy must not be ignored. It is the stimulus which develops effort in a hundred directions. People will spend on ornament as well as for utility in dwellings, dress, furniture, equipage and everything else. Why should live stock be an exception? It never will be, and a hundred years hence, as now, fine poultry will command high prices.

THE APIARY.

Does Bee Culture Pay?

When any new enterprise is started or any old employment of man which, in this fast age to make money in large sums, has become neglected, and the thoughtful man suggests its revival under the advancing help of science, the question is at once, "Does it pay, or will it pay?"

So it is with bee culture. It has paid all who have given it proper attention, and it pays well even those who give it only heedless care, and keep bees more as an amusement for old age or young girls or boys in the family, that their attention may be sometimes agreeably taken up in watching this laborious and ingenious little worker, whose labors furnish such a luxury as honey. We give the following concise answer to this question from one of our exchanges:

"We believe that no stock upon a farm will pay better than a few good stocks of Italian bees. They provide for themselves without giving their owner any trouble whatever, and with very little attention at certain seasons of the year and with suitable quarters provided for their health, shelter and workshop, they will yield a rich crop of fine marketable honey which will always sell at a good price.

"Is there a land on earth which should flow with milk and honey it is ours, and yet, owing to our own improvidence, there are very few farmers who have either milk or butter to sell, or even to supply their own wants in abundance, and scarcely one in a thousand who has honey for sale. Tell them that they ought to keep a few stocks of bees and raise honey, and one will tell you his 'grandmother tried it once when he was a chap and she had no luck with them.' Another will say he does not want his wife and children 'stung nearly to death by the darned things.' Another will tell you how he 'knew a man who has kept bees for the last fifteen years and never made a cent from them.' Another will say he has more than he can do now (raising cotton we suppose, on all his land, and hauling bought hay and corn for his stock,) and cannot afford to 'bother with bee gums.'"

"The management of bees is very simple, and can be easily learned. A little looking after in the morning, when they fly, and in the evening when they return, a little patch of white clover and buckwheat, and a few plants suited for bee food, and a little protection in the winter, are all that is needed."—Baltimore Sun.

No other branch of industry can be named in which there need be so little loss on the material employed, or which so completely derives its profit from the vast and exhaustless domains of nature, as bee culture.

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. Strunson, 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. Strunson,
Sec. State Grange.
Topeka, Jan. 14, 1914.

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 reports of both Secretary and Treasurer, some of them addressed to State Agent, which, after being opened, costs the agency for remailing.

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

J. G. Otis.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. POPPONE.

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.

Brothers and sisters: Winter has closed down upon us. Its icy hand is felt by many of our friends in the border counties, who are not prepared to meet its chilling blasts. Few words are needed at this time, but action. Shall we see them suffer? We know your answer is, "NO!" Then let every Grange and every Patron exert themselves to relieve the wants and necessities of their brethren, by contributing of whatever they may have to spare, whether fuel, clothing, provisions or money. Let each Grange contribute money as far as they are able—whatever amounts you can spare—and it will be carefully disbursed to cheer the hearts of our destitute brethren. Let us all endeavor to fulfill the precepts of our Order, when we say we will assist our brethren as far as we are able. Report any contributions to J. G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka, and we will direct where to send. Let there be action.

P. L. M.—1. Can a Subordinate Grange legally remit the monthly dues of any or all of its members, if the Grange wishes so to do?

2. Can the Master of the Grange install the officers elected for next year?

3. From whom do we receive the A. P. for the coming year?

Answers.—1. See last FARMER.

2. Not until he has been installed. A Past Master can, or an acting Master of another grange.

3. Members of subordinate granges receive the A. P. from the Master of the grange to which they belong.

Grange Tanneries and Shoe Shops.

Brother John Lusk, of Clinton, Miss., writing to the *Farmers' Vindicator*, thinks there is nothing used by farmers in which they are worse swindled than boots and shoes. The leather is first cooked, not tanned, and then in a very flimsy and imperfect manner made up to sell at exorbitant prices. To remedy this evil he proposes that the Order shall establish county tanneries and shoe factories. Let the grange appoint a board of directors—one from each subordinate grange. Let them organize by the election of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. Let each director solicit subscriptions of stock from his grange. Let the stock consist of two or three hundred shares of ten dollars each, according to the amount of capital required to commence operations. As soon as a sufficient amount is obtained, let the directors choose and purchase the location or site, and put up buildings suitable to commence business. Then let them send to England for a No. 1 tanner and one or two subordinate workmen, and put them to work. As soon as a stock of well tanned leather could be got out, let the directors send for a supply of first rate shoemakers and put them to work.

Work of the Grange in California.

We now have our grange bank of California (capital \$5,000,000), and local farmers banks in various counties; a wool agency; a dairy agency; a fruit growers association, with numerous drying establishments, which will make fruit raising profitable here by preventing an immense waste; a very successful purchasing agency, which we hope to improve soon by more direct trade with Western manufacturers. We have a farmers mutual fire insurance company, and hope soon to have a mutual life on an economical and safe plan. The grange narrow gauge railroad from Salinas to Monterey, 18½ miles, will soon be completed. We have large, substantial and well filled grange warehouses along our railroads and rivers; handsome two story grange halls, with large store rooms below, in some instances, in which trusty merchants friendly to our cause are invited to open stores, also some independent grange stores where local merchants have not shown much inclination to accommodate. We have now low rates of storage, lower rates

of interest, lower priced sacks, lower commissions and more moderate and just profits in trade. Last, but not least, our mechanics as associations are cordially uniting with the grange in matters of mutual interest, for instance, the proper development of the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in our State University.

Questions for Patrons.

The Executive Committee of Patrons of Husbandry of Iowa, are a wide awake body, and are certainly looking after the good of the Order in their State. The committee has gathered up a number of questions for discussion by the subordinate Granges, which will give uniformly throughout their State, and cause hundreds of men to study out the truth of such questions. The lessons for the Grange schools are so important, and the subjects are so general, that we clip them from the *Helper*, and lay them before our readers. The questions for the three months are as follows:

Main Question for November, 1874: Is co-operation in business desirable?

Sub-Questions: 1. Can it be made available among the producing classes in manufacturing, transportation, insurance and mercantile business?

2. What are the best practical methods?

Main Question for December, 1874: What benefits have been secured to the producing classes through the organization of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry?

Sub-Questions: 1. Is there any class of citizens, or any interest which is above the law?

2. What benefits in the matter of financial and material advancement?

3. What benefits in the matter of such education as relates to methods of farm practice?

4. What benefits in the matter of such education as relates to public affairs, to knowledge of finance and to the increased influence of farmers as a class?

5. What benefits in the matter of general welfare?

Main Question for January, 1875: Is the control of railways and other transportation companies by law correct in principle?

Sub-Questions: 1. Is there any class of citizens, or any interest which is above the law?

2. Has the large amount of aid given to railways by the State, and by the people thereof, been used to carry out the purposes for which the same was intended?

Use Your Power Wisely.

The Patrons of Husbandry are becoming a power in the land—indeed have become so already—but it behooves them to exercise their power wisely and well. Thus far they have done so, we believe, but there is danger ahead unless the officers and members of the Granges—National, State and Subordinate—pursue the even tenor of their way and keep aloof from outside influences. The vitality and beneficial influence of the Order must depend largely upon the action and example of individual members, both in the Grange and before the public.

We say action and example—terms which are nearly synonymous—for we regard them as important in and out of the Grange. The conduct and general bearing of members of the Order are constantly subjected to the criticism of the community, and they will be judged thereby.

Every Patron who lives according to the Golden Rule will prove a missionary and tend to induce his or her fellow citizens (we wish we could apply the latter term to both sexes on the basis of Suffrage) to think favorably of the beneficial influence of the Order. By right conduct and living, in the meetings of the Grange and before the public, on the part of members—in other words, by adhering to their rules, principles and obligations—the Patrons can but increase in numbers, power and popularity.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker*.

Grange Fire Insurance.

Mr. T. K. Stewart, of Sacramento, has been appointed general agent of the California Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association. Each person insuring makes a deposit of two per cent. on the amount of property insured, for losses and expense of management. The money is deposited with the grange bank of California—and a certificate of deposit issued to the member for the amount. The money deposited is to draw such a rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the directors with the bank. Deposits in excess of \$50,000 must be invested in local banks in other parts of the State, or invested in real estate securities, school or county or township bonds. All persons insuring must pay a fee of \$5—which includes the first policy of five years, and all other policies issued afterwards, or renewed, shall be subject to and pay \$1.25 gold.—*New York World*.

Letters from the Farm.

As the evenings are getting longer and the time of year arrives when the farmers physical labor somewhat abates, we hope to see a display of their mental faculties through the *FARMER* this winter, and I will endeavor to do my part, but I am somewhat in doubt whether I can enlighten anybody or not. So many strange things appear that it leaves a person disgusted with his own little bit of knowledge.

Next year, we are told, it is going to be a very wet year up to the 24th of July, and of course it is a great advantage to us farmers to know that fact, for those of us who have bottom land that is sandy that will soak away the rain in a few hours, can make large crops of corn; while those that are so unfortunate as not have that kind of land can grow weeds. Again, we have been informed several times through the *FARMER*, that the locusts which would hatch from eggs that were laid this season would produce a crop of locusts that would be barren, consequently they will not infest any section of country more than two years in succession.

Now, it has bothered me a good deal to see where the next crop of the locusts will come from, and am yet unable to see; if the second generation becomes barren, where does the third come from? Will the entomologists please rise and explain. I cannot see any other way to account for it than on the Darwinian theory, that some other insect, probably the mosquito of Manitoba is gradually evolved until we find them swarming in countless myriads over the plains of Kansas. But it seems too bad that this beautiful theory of evolution should end in the second generation of grasshoppers.

Now, it is my opinion that the noted entomologist that discovered that fact must have been slightly mistaken, as much so as I was when I cut out several locust tree borers in the pupa state, but when they hatched out they produced small black wasps. So, you see, the second generation of locust borers produce wasps.

N. CAMERON.
Lawrence, Kansas.

Educational.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MORALS AND MANNERS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

That a great reformation is needed in morals and manners among the older members of our society, but few intelligent persons will deny; but "tis hard to straighten the old oaks."

Almost every parent has a desire, more or less strong, to have his children morally good and to have them understand and practice, to some extent, at least, gentle manners; but "the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain."

Constant, unremitting efforts must be put forth to keep the rising generation from falling below the present one in the scale of morals and manners; and earnest workers are needed to elevate the youth into a higher, nobler sphere of moral life, and to prevent this rude, low and boisterous style from constituting so large a share of manners. These things should receive more attention in our common schools.

While the farmers are striving so nobly to improve their condition, and, by associating themselves together at regular intervals, to raise the standard of society, let teachers who have had rare intellectual advantages and moved among the best classes, strive earnestly to do their share and help those who try to help themselves. Can we not introduce more generally, some good text books upon morals and manners into these universal character modifiers, the common schools of our country? "Good Morals and Gentle Manners," by A. M. Gow, is a very good one. A general, brief and lively recitation each day upon these subjects has a tendency to enliven the students and to call forth many valuable ideas which often form the substance of excellent school compositions. The subject matter is such that the delivery of it encourages and aids greatly in acquiring a free, easy and original style of delivery.

Again, it is something outside of the common routine, thus breaking the tiresome monotony which is so detrimental to the students in their exertions to obtain knowledge. There is too strong a tendency in many of our schools to "jog on in the same old ruts" month after month and term after term; this is owing chiefly to the lack of originality with the teacher, but, much also is due to the exclusiveness of our system of "going through" an unchangeable "line" of text books.

The youths should be taught those things which will best fit them for good citizens. The study of moral, municipal and social law, as presented in text books upon morals and manners, is more potent in promoting the welfare of the young folks, than the study of any one of the sciences, and should stand next to, or, rather, be co-existent with the study of the indispensable branches. Act VI, sec. 2, of the constitution of the State of Kansas says: "The Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools, and schools of higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments." Observe that "moral improvement" is placed only second to "intellectual," and that it precedes scientific.

In the present condition of educational affairs, the "moral improvement" is so sadly neglected during that part of the pupil's school-days when their minds are most susceptible, and most tenacious in the retention of impressions, when their characters are being almost unchangeably formed—that a large share of them contract many vicious and repulsive habits; in short they become morally bad. Indeed, the proportion of evil ones among those who find their way into schools of higher grade,—and these finally take a

course in "moral philosophy"—is scarcely smaller than the proportion among the whole mass of youths throughout the land. Then of those who are morally (?) educated in our great system of public schools, how meager the remnant to battle against the continuous tide of evil!

Our public schools should have a better and more powerful moral influence upon the people, and have for their object the promotion of the welfare of each individual in society.

W. A. MORAN, Teacher.
Silver Creek, Chase Co., Kansas.

REVIEWERS. BY PROF. HOLBROOK, NORTH TOPEKA.

METHODS.—Many plans for review have been tried and recommended by successful teachers, some of which will be presented.

BY TOPIC.—BY TOPIC.

The teacher writes on slips of paper one or more topics selected from the subject to be reviewed. These are placed on the table face down. The first pupil called upon steps to the table, takes a slip, turns it over, reads the topic and tells what he knows about it. The class listens to the pupil; when he is through criticizes, and brings out such points as the pupil neglected to present. If the pupil is timid and embarrassed, a question or timely suggestion from the teacher will reassure him. The first topic being disposed of, and the first pupil graded according to his mastery of the topic, the next pupil is called, and the review proceeds in the same manner. Any pupil entirely failing on the topic he happens to select is permitted to draw another topic; but the failure on the first is taken into consideration when he is graded.

2D.—BY QUESTIONS.

A list of questions is prepared by the teacher which will draw out the leading and essential points of the subject to be reviewed. These questions are written on the blackboard in view of the class. The first pupil called on reads and answers the first question, or as many as directed to; the class listens, and at the close of the answer, corrects, explains, enlarges, or asks more questions, as the case demands. The review progresses in like manner till it is completed. Pupils should not be called to recite by rote so they will know when their turns are coming. The teacher does very little but conduct the exercise—he encourages when necessary, prevents interruption, and suggests to dull pupils.

3D.—BY CLASSIFICATION.

When this plan is used, the pupils should have their lesson assigned previously to the recitation, in order that they may prepare the classification of the subject. At recitation they pass to the blackboard, each pupil writing thereon from memory his classification. While the pupils are writing the teacher is following them in their work, marking in his mind the defects in facts, in arrangement, in spelling, in neatness and the meritorious work. When the time assigned for writing is expired, the pupils pass to the recitation seats. Each classification is taken up by the class and teacher for thorough criticism. The best classification is selected, if not correct, is made so, and is used for a topic list for further review, if in the teacher's opinion it is needed, and if time permits. The corrected classification is assigned the class to memorize for the next lesson, when there is another opportunity for discussion.

This method of review surpasses all others that we know of. The preparation of the classification, criticising a number of unscientific ones, compiling a correct classification from the scientific parts of all, and memorizing and discussing the correct one, fixes the subject permanently and scientifically in the mind of every pupil—and the teacher.

Different machinery for classification is in use. The braces are a very simple, plain, and neat means of indicating the scientific relations of divisions and subdivisions. Another method is to use the Roman numerals to number the principal divisions; the Arabic numerals for the first subdivisions; the ordinals, 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., for the second subdivisions; capital letters for the third subdivision; small letters for the fourth, etc.

4TH.—BY REPETITION.

Repetition is the most common method of reviewing. It is the daily repetition of the subject matter learned the day before. It should be used to some extent with all grades of pupils; with pupils in the lower grades, or lower classes in ungraded schools, it is the best and most practicable method.

These are not the only good methods for reviewing; we present them to our readers as proven plans for recalling to the minds of the pupils the principles learned; for fixing these principles indelibly and scientifically, so that they may be ready for examination or for use.

The best time for review is when a definite subject is completed; as, for instance, Percentage with its application to Loss and Gain, Insurance, Commission, Interest, etc., or the Noun, or Europe, or Oceanic Currents. The custom prevails quite largely of devoting Friday or the last day of the month to reviews, which has its advantages, one of which is that the review is then a part of the school work, and is considered of importance accordingly.

We are of those who believe that a school taught without any review is less than half as valuable as a term of instruction with reviews. Clinching the nails of the gate hinges is essential to a desirable gate; likewise reviewing is necessary to impart abiding knowledge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

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 AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such instruction and drill in the field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals. Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

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2. CABINET.
3. WAGON.
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5. PAINT.
6. SEWING.
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THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and organs.

Boarding ranges from \$9.75 to \$4 per week.

Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1914, when New Classes will be formed.

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

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Treasurer; W. F. Poppone, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

RATES.—The plan and rates of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to make in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies.

Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000..... \$5.00

On each \$1,000, for three years..... \$15.00

A policy fee of..... \$3.00-17.00

which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are:

A membership fee of..... \$1.50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 35 cents on each \$100..... 2.50

Total cash paid..... \$4.00

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years..... \$5.00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years..... \$9.00

The premium note is liable to amount at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$200 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee..... \$1.50

Premium for first year..... \$2.50

Total cash payment..... \$4.00

Note for remaining two years..... \$5.00

Total cost for three years..... \$9.00

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock companies rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

Address S. H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

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

\$2.00 PER DOZEN.

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 \$3; 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.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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 Special Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeders' Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directories we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give a circulation to the card of nearly 500,000 copies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

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 SNOW, PAOR. KIDZIE, PAOR. MUGER, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
 A special and interesting feature of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. These letters will be the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmer's movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

THE WHEAT CROP OF KANSAS FOR 1875.

The prospects now are that the wheat crop of Kansas for 1875 will be nearly double that of any preceding year. The unusually fine open fall has contributed largely to give even the very late sown crops a good growth. There seems to be no good reason in view of the immense acreage of this crop in our state, its fine condition at this time, to anticipate less than a prosperous and bountiful wheat harvest.

What we need most in Kansas to-day, are low rates of freight for our wheat and products of all kinds to eastern and southern markets, or, what would be better still, the improvement of our many water powers, the erection of mills and manufactories which would bring to us consumers for our flour, meats and perishable crops.

HELP THE NEEDY ON OUR FRONTIER.

On our extreme frontier, in the new counties representing a very small proportion of our territory, there is destitution and want among the new settlers. Our plain and obvious duty is to help them. The combined calamities of drouth and grasshoppers destroyed the first crops, and most of these new settlers having all their limited means invested in their pioneer homes all now left in a condition which demand our immediate and earnest action. Do not wait for your neighbors to begin the noble work of charity, but take hold at once yourselves each one and all, gather together all the clothing, boots shoes and wearing apparel of every kind, provisions and money for them and ship direct to the Patrons State Agent at Topeka, John G. Otis, who was empowered by the Ex. Com. State Grange to attend to the distribution of supplies. All we need here in Kansas to take care of our own needy, is active earnest work, thorough organization throughout the state, and public spirited and charitable persons in every community to take hold of the work and give it the necessary labor to gather what our charitable and generous people will always give to relieve want and suffering. Let every grange in the state appoint a relief committee whose duty it is to see every person in the limits of their grange and take what they have got to give, of clothing provisions or money. Let each county council through a relief committee see to the concentrating of these supplies and forwarding of them to the State Agent. Let this grand organization show the world that it is equal to the emergency, and give an evidence of its practical utility. Don't hesitate or postpone or delay, but go to work at once and let us send practical sympathy and support to our frontier settlers in the shape of car loads of clothing and provisions. Now is the time, organize at once and go to work. Space will be cheerfully given in the FARMER to report every contribution and also to give the report of the State Agent of the disposition made of every box of supplies or dollar in money contributed.

Friends, brothers, Christians and philanthropists now is the time to show by your works that your professions are not as "sounding brass and tinkling symbols."

HONESTY AND DISCIPLINE.

On the subject of party discipline, which is at this time securing a large share of public attention in Kansas, the *Junction City Union* has the courage to say:

"We would recommend to these party martlets, these bold hold-up-your-head-and-turn-out-your-toes fellows, the following extract

from a very sensible article in *Harper's Weekly*:

"But before all other issues goes that of honest and honorable administration. No noble traditions, no great achievements, no lofty principles, no party discipline, will take the place of that. It is something which every body perceives and comprehends."

We would recommend the attentive perusal of the above. It will bear reading several times. If Republican leaders wish to continue such, they would do well to ponder on that expression, "But before all other issues goes that of honest and honorable administration." That is worth more than all your "party discipline," gentlemen.

In standing by honest men; men whose of-fice's record is unassailable, men who have given us specimens of "honest and honorable administration" lies the safety of the Republican party in Kansas, and everywhere else. All sniveling around the graves of dead rascals; and especially all attempts to raise the dead by blowing over them the trump of "party discipline," will be ignominious failures, and it will be Republicans who will see that this horn blowing is a failure. To do this will be the chosen duty of men with whom "reform" is something more than a profession or trade.

Thank God and the independence of the voters of Kansas, the day has gone by when the selfish, narrow and corrupt dictation of party leaders will be borne by the people. The supreme egotism of those controlling the machinery of the republican party of Kansas has received a merited and just rebuke, and to form a gigantic ring at this time to be called a caucus, which is to dictate legislation in the interest of those in power, would be in the face of the present political revolution absurdly criminal and suicidal to the republican party. The people want men and measures to rest upon their own merits. The creation of the caucus before which all important legislation would be considered, would virtually place the action of the coming legislature in the hands of a minority. It would be the means of checking all investigations which might be considered disadvantageous to the party. It would be a measure which would tend to destroy the individuality of members and give to strong controlling minds a power which is adverse to our republican institutions. It would make the strong stronger, and the weak weaker. It would be a monstrous piece of tyranny not demanded by the people, or the exigencies of the times.

The republican party of Kansas is to-day on trial before the people and it can only sustain itself by a wise and judicious use of its present power; it can only regain the ground it has lost by a firm and determined stand in favor of the reforms demanded by the people. To undertake to whitewash scoundrels who have crept into power, to countenance trickery and fraud among its party leaders, is to invite certain and early merited ruin.

Down with the dark chamber caucus. Let us have fair, open legislation where every public measure will be thoroughly discussed and its claims for support be based upon its merit, where men may vote and act as representatives of the people, working for them and in their interest. We believe, and hope we are not mistaken, that the independence of the political sagacity of the coming legislature will prevent a party caucus from controlling and dictating legislation this winter.

THE POMEROY TRIAL.

The trial of ex Senator Samuel C. Pomero, came up at Burlingame on November 12th, and a continuance was again granted on the ground of the absence of material witnesses. We long since prophesied that this distinguished gentleman would never be tried. It is a humiliating fact to Kansas that in all her history there is not on the records of her courts a single example of where a public official was ever convicted for the crimes of bribery, theft or embezzlement, from county treasurers up to United States Senators. We have full faith however that the time is not far distant when this will be changed in Kansas, when the scoundrels will be sent to the penitentiary when they deserve it, whether they are rich or poor, high or low. The people of Kansas only demand justice, they are neither revengeful towards the fallen nor have they shown a desire to persecute their criminals. Their history is that of a patient and forbearing people, with the most openly corrupt and defiant public servants that ever cursed a state. Mr. Pomero will go free sooner or later, without even a mock trial, but the time is not far distant when bribery to secure the highest place in the gift of a state will be a penitentiary offense.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

Mr. P. I. Bonebrake, the efficient County Clerk of Shawnee county, has issued the following important notice for the benefit of the tax payers. These instructions are made in accordance with the law passed last winter, and which took effect October 1st, 1874:

"Taxes will be due and payable after November 1, as follows: Until December 20, either one-half or the whole tax may be paid. If the whole be paid, a rebate of five per cent. on the second half will be made; and, if one-half be paid, the remaining half may stand until June 20, following, without cost.

If the first half be not paid, the whole becomes due and subject to the following penalties:

December 21, a penalty of five per cent. attaches to all taxes on which a payment of one-half has not been made.

January 1, warrants issue to the sheriff for the collection of all unpaid personal property

tax on which a payment of one-half has not been made.

March 21, an additional penalty of five per cent. attaches to all unpaid real estate tax on which a payment of one-half was not made prior to the 21st of December.

June 21, a penalty of five per cent. attaches to all tax still remaining unpaid.

June 1, warrants issue to the sheriff for the collection of the unpaid second half of personal property tax.

No endorsement of subsequent taxes can be made on tax sale certificates purchased under this law until the 20th day of December.

Delinquent real estate is to be advertised between the 1st and 10th of July, and sold the first Tuesday in September.

After the sale, delinquent taxes bear interest at the rate of two per cent. per month for the first year, and three per cent. per month for each year thereafter until a tax deed is given.

Lands sold become subject to a deed in three years from date of sale as heretofore.

The tax rolls will be turned over to the county treasurer November 1.

STRICT PARTY LINES FOR PAGES.

Prentice of the *Junction City Union*, who does not take to the wearing of colors with the meekness and docility that characterizes one of the true faith, humorously writes up the subject of drawing strict party lines especially in the selection of pages, closing as follows:

We are opposed to imposing upon Republican members of the Legislature the duty of sitting as inquisitors upon the political sentiments of children. Not only would it be a tax upon the patience of legislators, but a strain upon their sympathies. We can conjure up no sadder picture than that of a kind-hearted old Republican gentleman, mindful of his own old babies at home, sadly turning away from a little, wan, pinched-faced, bare-legged, ill-clad girl, with her tale of a sick mother and a fireless hearth, with the remark, "I would be glad to help you, my child, but your views in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska bill are fatally defective."

Minor Mention.

Organs.—Political and grange organs have been numerous the past year, and their rapid demise is a refreshing evidence that the people do not want "organs." Journalism is only valuable as it is independent and outspoken, and any journal started or running with a collar around its neck labeled "organ," is an utterly useless concern.

The Grange not Political.—The late elections have proved to every intelligent, fair minded man that the grange was not an organization to be used for political partisan purposes. The charge has been persistently made that it was a secret political organization, and it required a test like the late State elections to disprove it, which it has most thoroughly done. The grange organization has done much in agitating subjects which immediately concern the prosperity of the farmers, but it is not from the nature of things a partisan political organization.

State Horticultural Society.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held in Emporia, Dec. 15, 16 and 17. The Emporia *Ledger*, speaking of the meeting, says:

Mr. Milliken, President of the Lyon County Society, is making every necessary arrangement for an interesting and instructive session, and it behooves our citizens and everybody interested in this branch of productive industry to lend him their aid and co-operation to make the meeting successful and interesting to all. Many distinguished horticulturists from abroad will be present, and in addition to the exhibitions of fruit, flowers, and plants, there will be much in agitating subjects which immediately concern the prosperity of the farmers, but it is not from the nature of things a partisan political organization.

State Aid Association.—An organization for the relief of the destitute settlers on the frontier has been organized in this city. Lt. Gov. Stover is President, and F. W. Giles, Treasurer.

Farmers' Boilers.—Farmers wishing to make most of their grain should secure some means of cooking it for their cattle and hogs. This year especially it is necessary to secure the very best returns from the grain fed. Farm boilers of various kinds have been invented. None that we have ever seen, however, excel in convenience and cheapness the Pratt Boiler, manufactured by D. R. Sperry & Co., of Batavia, Ill. They manufacture various sizes from 25 to 75 gallons, for wood or coal, and sell them at very reasonable prices.

To those Raising Clubs.—The new posters, circulars, etc., are now ready, and will be mailed free to parties who may wish to get up a club for the FARMER for 1875. The most cheering endorsements are coming from the readers of the FARMER.

The Kansas State Agent is doing a good service for the farmers who are needing corn. He is purchasing in Iowa and shipping to Kansas, securing a saving to the Patrons of 25 per cent.

J. H. Haynes writing from Delphi, Indiana, says: "I like the independent course of the FARMER very well."

Educational.—In Prof. Holbrook's department will be found articles well worthy the attention of parents and teachers.

Report of Department of Agriculture for 1873.—We are indebted to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the report of his department for 1873. We shall present a review of the work another time.

Lower Fox River Valley.—A pamphlet has been received from Mr. A. J. Reid, editor of the Appleton Wisconsin, *Post*, giving the resources and manufacturing capacity of the Lower Fox River Valley. The work is elegantly printed, and presents in the most favorable light the special advantages of that very fine country.

Peterson's Cheap Edition of Waverly Novels.—The first issue of this popular edition, Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott, has been received. The low price of 35 cents per volume will make this work immensely popular with the people.

The Iowa Fine Stock Gazette.—This new journal for favor is a well printed, well edited stock journal and if its present high character is maintained, will meet with a merited success. Terms, \$1.00 per annum. Address C. R. Wilkinson & Co., Vinton, Iowa.

Catalogues Received.—We have received Storrs, Harrison & Co., Painesville, Ohio, their de-

scriptive circular for 1875 of ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.—48 pages, finely printed. Sent free to applicants.

Prize Essays.—By reference to our offer on prize essays, it will be seen that the time given for their preparation is changed from January 15th to February 25th, 1875.

Friendly Words.—An old friend of the FARMER, A. W., writes from Douglas county: "I should like to see the FARMER run up a circulation of 30,000 this coming year and think that if all its friends put their shoulders to the wheel it will be reached. Send me as many of the date of Nov. 4th and 11th as you can. Those editorials of yours have the right ring, and are commended by all those with whom I have spoken."

Answer.—The demand for copies of the above dates have taken the last one we had to spare. Our ambition is to make the old FARMER reach a circulation of 50,000 and our faith is strong that it will, with the aid of our friends, be done.

T. J. B., of Clarence, Barton Co.—No copies remain of the issue of the 11th. Send on the club.

List of Members of the Legislature.—We will publish next week a correct list of the officers of the State Government and Members of the Legislature elected at the last election.

Unavoidably Delayed.—The continuation of the extracts from the Hand-Book of the State Agricultural College giving a discussion of the policy now being pursued in that institution, we regret to say we are not able by reason of an accident of our own, to continue this week. It may be expected next week.

Entomology.

BY E. A. POPPENO.

Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious and other insects, should be accompanied by specimens, more in number the better. Such specimens should always be packed along with a little cotton, wool, or some such substance, in a little paste-board box, that is of convenient size, and never enclosed loose in the letter. Botanical like their specimens pressed as flat as a pancake but Entomologists do not. Whenever possible, larvae (i. e. crabs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive, in some tight tin box—such as a tin for saler, as saler is not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up to nothing. Along with the specimens send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect, respecting which you desire information; for example: what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves; the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it lives; with cotton wadding or some other yielding substance in the intervening space, to obviate jarring, and insure safe carriage.

FLAT-HEADED BORERS IN BOX ELDER.

H. M. C., Topeka, Kan.—The flat-headed grubs that you send and which you say were taken from under the bark of a box elder tree near the roots, agree in every particular with the larva of the *Chrysobothris femorata* in my possession and are without doubt the young of that beetle. This beetle attacks apple trees also, and is frequently the author of much mischief. In the FARMER for Nov. 4th, 1874 a short account is given of the remedies to be used against it, which you should see.

Meteorology.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of the Chief Signal Office, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

Only one very dangerous storm has been recorded. The general aspects of the October weather have been dryness and calmness, the usual haziness and moderate barometric contrasts; while frosts, abundant at the close of the month, and the first snows of winter fell over the Northwest and the Lake region. The forest fires in the central States were encouraged by the prolonged rainless season. The thermometric range was considerable and several times sudden. The nocturnal radiation of the earth (large because of the dryness of the air) was manifested by high nocturnal humidity.

ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE

The thermal changes of October, with one or two exceptions, were neither severe nor sudden. The southward deflection of the low thermometer isotherm commenced in the Northwest and Upper Lake region, and proceeded first down the Missouri and Mississippi valleys, and thence eastwardly over the Appalachian Belt and the Atlantic States. The extreme ranges of temperature were at Bismarck, D. T., from 83° to 5°; at Breckenridge, from 76° to 10°; at Cheyenne, from 80° to 11°; at Colorado Springs, from 76° to 20°; at Fort Gibson, I. T., from 87° to 24°; at Indianapolis, from 78° to 28°; at Knoxville, from 80° to 30°; at Leavenworth, from 89° to 21°; at Omaha, from 78° to 18°; at North Platte, from 82° to 14°; at St. Louis, 88° to 30°.

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

The most striking of these is the extensive and disastrous prevalence of prairie and forest fires, chiefly in Indiana, Ohio and the surrounding districts, during the whole month of October. These are due to artificial causes, combined with the extreme dryness of the interior. The wide ravages of these forest fires are indicated by the numerous reports of dense smoke, forwarded in the Signal Service returns. These indications came from Breckenridge and St. Paul, Minn.; Toledo, Ohio; Bismarck and Pembina, Dakota, on the 2d and 18th respectively; Omaha, Neb.; La Crosse, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Augusta, Illinois; Cumberland, Woodstock and Falston, Md.; Andover, Mass.; Wet Glaze, Mo.; Plattsmouth, Neb.; Atco, N. J.

Migration of Birds.—The migration of wild geese, southward, was first noticed at St. Paul, Minn., on the evening of the 27th. Shortly before storm No. IX and the approach of the area of high pressure and low tempera-

ture. At Fort Randall, Dakota, on the 2d, geese were seen going south; at Rockford and Atton, Iowa, on the 13th; at Fort Madison, Iowa, on the 26th; at Arkansas City, Kansas, on the 13th and 18th; at Andover, Mass., on the 26th, the same phenomenon was registered. At Mt. Desert, Maine; on the 21st, crows were seen going south, and geese, at Sugar Island, Mich., on the 31, and at San Diego California, on the 26th and 29th.

First frosts, snows and ice.—The first destructive frost occurred at Memphis on the 13th, doing considerable injury to the top crop of unmaturing cotton bolls. The first frost at Pittsburgh was on the 15th; at Wytheville, Va., on the 13th; at Leavenworth, on the 11th; at Rochester, N. Y., on the 15th; at Fort Randall, D. T., on the 7th; Fort Wayne, Mich., on the 4th; at Plattsburg, N. Y., on the 19th; at Moulton and Marion, Ala., on the 18th.

The first snows fell at Rochester, on the 13th; at Port Huron, Michigan, Cleveland, Ohio, and Germantown, Penn., on the 31st; at Fort Niagara, and Fort Porter, N. Y., on the 31st; at Fort Ontario, N. Y., on the 18th; at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., on the 31st; Jackson county, N. C., on the 12th; at Fort Fred, Steele, Wyoming T., on the 28, and at Golden City, Col., on the 29th.

Scientific Miscellany.

Tidal Influence on Vegetable and Animal Life.

The following dispatch was sent by A. N. Duffer, United States consul at Cadiz, Spain, and communicated to the Department of Agriculture by the Secretary of the State:

A Madrid paper, entitled *La Epoca*, has published an article signed by Don Luis Alvarez Alvester, on the influence of the tides on vegetation, in which the writer announces a new theory, based on the results obtained during fourteen years devoted to experimental research by an enlightened landed proprietor of Lorca, in the province of Murcia.

The theory adopted was the direct influence of the tide on the circulation of the sap, and its experimental application, after determining the meridian of the estate, and tabulating the corresponding hours of the ebb and flow, has been the felling and lopping of forest trees solely during the hours pertaining to the ebbing tide. The results are stated to have been conclusive, the decay annually observable formerly in some portion of the timber having ceased completely in the many years that have elapsed during the application of the new principle. The system was then applied to an olive grove, the yield of which had ceased to cover the annual costs of culture, by removing every dried portion of the trees exclusively during ebb-tide. The result is stated to have been the complete transformation of the grove, a great development of foliage, and abundant crops.

Equally admirable results ensued from the similar treatment of orange, lime and other fruit trees, which were thenceforth unaffected by larvae or other plagues which smote adjoining orchards; and, finally, the vineyard of the Lorca landlord, though surrounded by those of other proprietors, which were devastated by the *oidium*, a microscopic fungus which appeared in the district at the period when the new system was first essayed, has never exhibited the faintest trace of the presence of the malady.

It is likewise asserted that experiments, made with equal sets of silk-worms, respectively fed on leaves of trees treated by the ordinary and by the new system, the leaves under the new plan being gathered exclusively at the hours corresponding to the ebb-tide, resulted most decidedly in favor of the latter.—*Scientific Monthly*.

Fossil Horses.

In the *American Naturalist* for May, Prof. O. C. Marsh has an article on "Fossil Horses in America," in which he says that the remains of equine mammals hitherto found in the Tertiary and Quaternary deposits of this country represent more than double the number of genera and species occurring in the strata of the Eastern Hemisphere. It is in ancient lake-basins of Wyoming and Utah that the oldest equine remains have been found. These belong to the genus *Orohippus*, and are of diminutive size, hardly larger than a fox. The skeleton of these animals resembled that of the horse in many respects, but, instead of a single toe on each foot, the various species of *Orohippus* had four toes before and three behind, all of them reaching the ground.

Of *Orohippus* Prof. Marsh has found four distinct species. The genus *Miohippus* makes its first appearance in the Oregon basin. It is distinguished from the *Orohippus* chiefly in that it has only three toes in the fore-foot, as well as behind. In this genus all the toes reached the ground.

In the same deposits the genus *Anchitherium* occurs, being represented by a single species. The animals of these two genera are all larger than *Orohippus*, some of them exceeding a sheep in size. Of the Pliocene genera more than twenty species have been described, all apparently larger than their Miocene relatives just mentioned, but all smaller than the present horse. In the Upper Pliocene, or more probably in the transition beds above, there first appears a true *Equus*, and in the Quaternary remains of this genus are not uncommon. Thus there is a continuous development in the direction of the modern horse, and it seems very strange that none of the species should have survived.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

"THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE."

The following extract is from Dr. J. G. Holland's new poem of the above title. It is a simple story of wifely devotion, embodying opinions on several vexed social questions.

Dr. Holland's writings all contain more or less of morals, and whatever their merits may be it is evident they are all composed with a conscientious purpose. "The Mistress of the Manse" like all the rest is well worth reading.

He gave her what she took—her will;
And made it space for life full-orbed.
He learned at last that every rill
Loses its freshness when absorbed
By the great stream that turns the mill.

With hand ungrasping for her dower,
He found its royal income his;
And every swiftly kindling power—
Self moved in its activities—
Becoming brighter every hour.

The air is sweet which we inspire
When it is free to come and go;
And sound of brook and scent of briar
Rise freshest where the breezes blow,
That feed our breath and fan our fire.

A man may be a woman's grave;
That love is weak which is too strong;
The right of love swells oft to wrong;
And silken bonds may bind a slave
As truly as a leathern thong.

We may not dine upon the bird
That fills our home with minstrelsy;
The living vine may never gird
Too firm and close the living tree,
Without sad sacrifice incurred.

The crystal goblet that we drain
Will be forever after dry;
But he who sips, and sips again,
And leaves it to the open sky,
Will find it filled with dew and rain.

The lilies burst, the roses blow
Into divinest balm and bloom;
When free above and free below;
And life and love must have large room,
That life and love may largest grow.

So Philip learned (what Mildred saw),
That love was like a well profound,
From which two souls had right to draw,
And in whose waters would be drowned
The one who took the other's law.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

Our washerwoman asked us the other day if we used soothing syrup, and when we told her no, that we would just as soon think of giving our babies poison, she was very much astonished and inquired what we had against it. She said she had given it to her first baby and had never used it since, but was thinking of buying some now for her fifth one, which was three months old and very good, but she was obliged to be absent from home so much she thought she would feel less anxious about it if she knew it was asleep most of the time. Her first baby was very fretful and colicky, and she had begun the use of soothing syrup when it was only a few weeks old; by the time it was three or four months old, and its season of colic should have been about over, it had grown so puny and peevish that it seemed to need something soothing more than ever, and she was obliged to continue the use of Mrs. Winslow's syrup. The child is now a small, sickly, dull boy while every other one of the family is rugged and hearty. But the poor ignorant mother never suspected that she was poisoning her child with opium.

Nearly every one knows that soothing syrup contains more or less of some sedative; but few are aware of its enormous proportion of opium. It contains about a grain of this deadly drug to each ounce of syrup and a dose of syrup for an infant is equal to about ten drops of laudanum.

Few mothers are so ignorant, so careless, or so rash, that they would give that quantity of undisguised laudanum to a babe, repeatedly every day, but when they are told by men professing to be physicians and by almost every newspaper they see, of the wonderfully beneficial, and harmless effects of soothing syrup, is it any wonder that ignorant women stupify their children with it and think they are doing good to the children as well as saving themselves trouble? They do not know, that after every time a child is thus soothed, its nervous system is more irritable than ever before, that it has been weakened in a greater or less degree both mentally and physically, in short that it has been poisoned and will be more fretful than ever unless it is kept quiet by an increased dose of the soothing poison.

Men and women who concoct and vend such pernicious articles as "soothing syrups" and "strengthening bitters," which latter are really only stimulating drugs, are no better than rum sellers, and should be classed with them, they are depraving and demoralizing and destroying thousands of victims every year.

MR. BRYANT'S BIRTHDAY.

The third of the present month being the eightieth anniversary of the birthday of William Cullen Bryant, gave occasion to a number of his personal friends to meet him in a manner as singular, as graceful and appropriate.

It had been arranged a few days in advance in a very informal way to give expression to a sympathy which is absolutely universal in the life of a man whose untiring genius in a race of over sixty years of literary activity, still re-

mains an effective co-laborer in all worthy efforts to promote the advancement of the arts and literature. Personally, Mr. Bryant is best known to the American people as their greatest poet. But possibly if he were himself to pass judgment upon his own career, he would give preference to his efforts as a journalist, which, even now, he pursues with not only almost unmatched wisdom, but with taste and culture as rare as admirable.

His friends determined to mark the event by causing to be made a silver vase of original designs symbolizing in its sculpture the teachings of his writings, to be permanently deposited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in the city of New York. And furthermore, to wait upon him with a congratulatory address, to be signed by so many of his literary compatriots as could be reached in the few intervening days. Upon this most appropriate and becoming errand, the Chairman of the Committee, Johnathan Sturgis, Esq., accompanied by a large number of Mr. Bryant's personal friends, repaired to his residence in New York, and presented the address previously prepared by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Boston.

Mr. Beecher on the "Music of Trees."

The sounds and motions of trees constitute subtle but important elements of pleasure. It is not enough that a tree has a comely shape as a whole; that it casts a dense shade in the sultry days of summer; that, perhaps, it yields a nut or fruit; and that, finally, when it gives up its life to the inevitable axe, its prostrate form shall furnish good timber. Besides these uses of comfort and of economy, a tree, like a rich hearted person, has a hundred nameless ways which we hardly stop to analyze, but which, were they suddenly taken away, we should miss. The murmuring of trees is profoundly affecting to a sensitive spirit. In some moods of imagination one cannot help feeling that trees have a low song, or a conversation of leaves. They whisper, or speak, or cry out, and even roar. No one knows this last quality so well as those who have been in old oak forests in a storm with violent wind. A dense forest opposes such a resistance to the free passage of air, that the sound is much deadened. But in a park or oak-opening, where spaces are left for the motion of the air, and among open-branched trees, a storm moves with such power and majesty, that not even the battles of thunder-clouds are more sublime and, under certain circumstances, it becomes terrific. At the beginning of the tempest, the trees sway and toss as if seeking to escape; as the violence increases, the branches bounce back, the leaves, turning their white undersides to the light, fairly scream. The huge boughs creak and strain, like a ship in a storm. Now and then some branches which have grown across each other are drawn back and forth, as if demons were scraping infernal bass viols. Occasionally a branch breaks with a wild crash, or some infirm tree, caught unawares in a huge puff of the storm, goes down with a crashing fall, and with a thunder stroke when it reaches the ground. I would go further to hear a storm concert in an old forest than any music that man ever made. No one who is familiar with forest sounds but is sure, when he hears Beethoven's music, that much of it was inspired by the sounds of winds among trees.

There are milder joys, however, in tree converse. Only this morning I awakened to hear it rain. That steady splash of drops which a north-east wind brings on is not easily mistaken. I flatter myself that my ear is too well trained to all the ordinary sounds of Nature to be easily deceived. I rise, and throw back the blinds, when lo! not a drop is falling. It is the wind in my maple trees, I had thought of that, and listened with the most discriminating attention, and was sure that it was rain. Twice we lived in houses built on the edge of the original forests. These had been thinned out, and recesses opened up. It happened in both cases that an ash and a hickory had been left, which shot up, without side branches, to a great height. The trunks were supple and tough. Whenever the winds moved gently, these long and lithe trees moved with singular grace and beauty. As there was no perceptible wind along the ground, the movements seemed voluntary, and yet there was in them that kind of irresolution which one sees in sleep-walking. But as soon as the breeze became a breeze, the wide circles in which these rooted gymnasts moved were wonderful. They seemed going forth in every direction, and yet surely and quickly springing back to position again. And in every motion, such was their elasticity, they manifested the utmost grace.

The sighing of winds in a pine forest has no parallel sound except upon the sea-shore. Of all sounds of leaves it is the sweetest and saddest, to certain moods of Summer leisure. The pine sings, like the poet, with no everyday voice, but in a tone apart from all common sounds. It has the power to change the associations, and to quicken the poetic sensibility, as no other singing tree can do. Everyone should have this old harper, like a seer or a priest among trees, about his dwelling. Under an old pine would naturally be found the young maiden, whose new lover was far across the seas. In the sounds that would descend she could not fail to hear the voices of the sea—the roar of winds, the splash of waves running in upon the shore. Every country place should have that very coquette among trees, the aspen. It seems never to sleep. Its twinkling fingers are playing in the air as some arch fantasy almost without pause. If you sit at a window with a book, it will

wink and blink, and beckon, and coax, until you cannot help speaking to it. That must be a still day that does not see the aspen quiver! A single leaf sometimes will begin to wag, and not another on the whole tree will move. Sometimes a hidden breath will catch that still, while it shakes a topmost twig. Though the air may move so gently that your cheek does not feel it, this sensitive tree will seem all a-shiver, and turn its leaves upward with shuddering chill. It is the faintest fairy of all the trees. One should have an aspen on every side of his house, that no window should be without a chance to look upon its nods and becks, and to rejoice in its innocent wickeries. I have seen such fair sprites, too, in human form. But one does not get off so easily if he sports too much with them. The aspen leaf makes no wounds. Its frolics spin no silken threads, which one cannot follow, and which will not break. The musical qualities of trees have not been considered enough in planting around our dwellings. The great leaved magnolias have no fine sound. Willows have but little. Cedars, yew trees, and Lombardy poplars are almost silent. It is said that the Lombardy poplar is the male tree, the female having never come over. It is very likely. It is stiff enough to be an old bachelor. It spreads out no side branches. Its top dies easily. It casts a penurious shadow.

Good Advice.

I am always sorry for a man who knows how to do but one thing—I have seen many such men. I gave ten dollars to one who could speak and write five or six languages and translate beautifully; but in the middle of a hard winter he could not get a living. I knew another man who had preached twenty-five years, till his throat failed him, and he used to go around looking very blue and sad, until people pitied him and got up donation parties for him, because he was good for nothing except to preach. I knew a lady who had taught school for twenty years, till she was a poor, nervous, broken down woman, and didn't know how to make a dress for herself. Now, boys and girls, every real man should know how to do one thing right well. Every wise farmer has a principal crop; but he has always a little something else to live on. Don't put all your eggs in one basket. If you want to get along right well, learn one sort of work to get along by, and all sorts of work to get a living with when your one sort gives out.—T. K. Beecher.

To Mothers.

Dr. James Edmunds, the celebrated London physician says:

"The mothers blood is entirely in accordance with that of the child, and this shows that when a child appears soothed, after the mother has taken her daily half pint of beer, it is merely the first stage of drunkenness in the child. The baby is only an infinitely more sensitive extension of the mothers system, and more likely to receive everything injurious. I can assure you that the use of beer and wine, with reference to yourselves, coarsens and ages you and reddens the skin to an extent that you cannot imagine, and these are merely examples of the changes which degrade every muscle, nerve, and tissue of the body." He insists that the happiness and health, partly of the present, and wholly of the future generations, lay with the women, and that they should abstain from alcoholic stimulants themselves, and discourage their use by men, if they wish to perform the duty which devolved upon them.

Dr. Edmunds holds that the general effect of stimulants taken to aid or relieve nature, is always injurious, because they cause nature to perform functions not intended to perform under the circumstances. He also strongly deprecates the use of substitutes for stimulants, as ether, harts-horn, and the like.

Cheer Him.

At a fire in a large city, while the upper stories of a lofty dwelling were wrapped in smoke, and the lower stories all aglow with flame, a piercing shriek told the startled firemen that there was some one in the building in peril. A ladder was quickly reared, until it touched the heated walls, and diving through the flames and smoke a brave young fireman rushed up the rounds on his errand of mercy; Stiffed by the smoke, he stopped and seemed about to descend. The crowd gaze in agony as life seemed lost, for every moment of hesitation seemed an age. While this shivering fear seized every beholder, a voice from the crowd cried out "cheer him! cheer him!" and a wild "hurrah" burst from the excited spectators. As the cheer reached the fireman he started upward through the curling smoke, and in a few moments was seen coming down the ladder with a child in his arms. The cheer did the work. How much we can do to help the brave ones who are struggling with temptation, and almost fainting in their efforts to do good to others. Don't find fault with your brother in trial, but cheer him. Give him a word that shall urge him on the way, and if you can't help him in any other way, give him a cheer.—Chatterbox.

Lost women.

Ladies has it ever occurred to you what a commentary upon our civilization are these

lost women? A child strays from the home enclosure, and the whole community is on the alert to find the wanderer and restore it to its mother's arms. What rejoicing when it is found—what tearful sympathy—what heartiness of congratulation! There is no harsh comment on poor, tired feet, be they never so dirty; no reprimand for the torn and soiled garments; no lack of kisses for the tear stained face. But let the child be grown into womanhood, let her be led away from the enclosure of morality by the voice of affection, or driven from it by the scourge of want, what happens? Do christian men and women go in quest of her? Do they provide all possible help for her return, or if she returns of her own notion, do they receive her with such kindness and delicacy as secures her from wandering again? Far from it. At the first step she is denounced as lost—lost, echo friends and relatives—we disown you; don't ever come near us to disgrace us. Lost, says society, indifferently. How had these girls are! And lost, irretrievably lost, is the prompt verdict, bolting every door between her and all respectability. Ah! will not these lost ones be required at our hands in the world hereafter?—Mrs. Burleigh.

"Jo."

A correspondent of the Chicago InterOcean, writing of the Alcotts, says: Louisa Alcott, the elder of the two, the darling of all American nurseries, is something of an invalid. She is amiable and interesting and, like her sister Jo, unless you unluckily approach in the character of author, and then the porcupine bristles. There is no favor to be carried with her or Gail Hamilton by talking 'shop.' "Little Women," is drawn chiefly from Miss Alcott's own home life. Amy, the golden haired, May, Hemmie and Dannie are her two little nephews; Mr. and Mrs. Marsh her father and mother; herself Jo of course. When the book was first published children used to come by the dozens from all parts of the country to see "Jo." To the calls of these little pilgrims she always presented herself cheerfully, though she used to be infinitely amused at the unmitigable disappointment of her young admirers, when they saw this delicate, practical looking lady, slightly stooped, for their rollicking romping, nimble Jo. Miss Alcott struck a real vein of popularity and more substantial reward in her juvenile books, though she herself considers "Hospital Sketches," the best of her writings. Some four or five years ago she went into a Boston bookstore to leave an order, which the clerk told her could not be attended to, "because," said he, not knowing to whom he was speaking, "we shall be busy all day to day packing books for a Western firm. Two weeks ago we sent 10,000 copies of 'Little Women' out there, and to-day comes the order for 20,000 more." As soon as they got out of the store her companion turned to her with some congratulatory expression. "Ah!" said Miss Alcott, drawing a long breath, "I have waited fifteen years for this day." The other day in Boston a young man courteously helped her over a muddy gutter, and then, though an entire stranger, he took off his hat and said: "Miss Alcott does the fire of genius burn?" She thanked him for his attention and walked on in serene indifference to his inquiry.

Boy's Declaration of Independence.

Pittsburgh boys have held a meeting and resolved to have larger liberties. Here is their declaration of sentiments and purposes: Resolved, that we put our best feet foremost in the great cause, and fling to the roaring hurricane our banner inscribed "Free Vacation and Boy's Rights."

Second—We shall go in swimming whenever we darn please, and won't come any extra shenanigan about getting our hair dry to sell the folks at home, and that we will have shirts to wear so that the big fellows won't laugh at us when we are undressing and making our toilets by the sad river waves.

Third—We are willing to do the square thing by our parents, but ain't out out for tending to babies, and we won't do any manual or girlish labor about home that does not properly come within boys sphere, and not that if it interferes with the hours of play, which health demands boys should have, viz: between 7 o'clock in the A. M. and 9 in the P. M. with the necessary intermission for meals.

Fourth—And be it enacted that straps and towes and cowhides, nor yet slippers, will have any effect in this rebellion. If they try that game it will be good by John, for errands, and we shall ever pray. That's the kind of hair pine that we are.

Puzzle.

A married lady whose Christian name is the same spelt backwards and forwards, intended spending an hour with a friend, whose name was the same spelt either way, who had promised to teach her some ornamental work which is the same, spelt either way. The baby seeing its mother about to depart, cried after her a name, which is the same, spelt either way. The nurse, whose nickname was the same spelt either way, reproved the child by an expression which is the same spelt either way, and pressed it with simple food which is the same, spelt either way. The lady saying that she would return about the time of day which is spelt the same either way, stepped out of the door, but was followed by a small animal which is the same, spelt either way. She uttered an exclamation which is the same, spelt either way, calling him by name, which is the same, spelt either way, and ordered him back again. Her vehicle, which is spelt the same, either way, was standing at the gate, with a pony called after one of the ancient giants, and spelt the same either way. The stable lad, who was called a name spelt either way, gave her the reins, and she drove off.—Youth's Companion.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Express is of the opinion that the fall wool clip of the county will reach 2,000,000 pounds, and for the entire year 5,000,000. It believes there are fully 600,000 head of sheep in the county. The clip this year shows an increase over that of last year of 1,500,000 pounds; this too, notwithstanding that the needs of agriculture are steadily encroaching on the old ranges of the sheep.

Mr. Day, the Iowa state agent, is reported to have estimated that that agency has saved to the farmers of Iowa, not less than \$1,500,000 this year.

ON October 1st there were on the rolls of the National Grange 20,800 subordinate granges, 400 having been added during the month of September.

THE Wisconsin granges already have established forty-one co-operative associations for selling goods and manufacturing; and twenty-nine insurance companies; all flourishing, and representing capital to the amount of \$4,000,000.

HE is a good economist, who turns every pound of corn fed in any way to the best account in the production of meat, strength in working stock, and in fertilizers to make corn next year. Thousands of men waste the soil's natural fruitfulness, waste all the elements of fat hogs, mules and cattle, and yet believe that they are good farmers.—Nashville Union.

THREE wagons, about fifteen feet long, made entirely of pine, drawn by four oxen each, and filled with emigrants, passed through Nashville, Tennessee, several days ago. The vehicles attracted much attention, the wheels being about three feet in diameter, and made of blocks of pine. The party came from Walker county, Alabama, and were on their way to Kentucky.

THE planet Venus is now visible in broad daylight, eastward of the sun, under favorable conditions of the atmosphere. She is best seen in the afternoon. She attained her greatest brilliancy on Tuesday last, and will now gradually lose her light till the 8th of next month, when she will be visible only as a black spot moving slowly across the disc of the sun.

At Nassau, Bahama Islands, an establishment for canning pineapples has been put into operation the present season, at a cost of \$300,000. Six hundred hands are employed in preparing and picking the fruit. A million pineapples have been purchased this season, which were grown upon these islands, and were therefore procured in their greatest state of perfection, and over a million cans have been packed. The pineapples are purchased at from eighteen to forty cents a dozen, and the cans cost on importation hither \$4.50 a dozen.

RUSSIA is the chief producer of platinum, or white gold, the hardest metal known, and requiring higher degree of heat for its fusion than any other. The most important diggings are in the Ural mountains. It is nearly always found in combination with some other metal such as palladium, rhodium, iridium, gold, copper, iron, &c. The raw material is sold mostly to Paris and England at a price of about seventy dollars a pound of pure metal, and is used in the manufacture of chemical apparatus, and other articles.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds \$100, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the names and residences of the owners, to the Kansas Farmer, and together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 25, 1874.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. C. Rogers, Elmora, tp, one dark bay mare, 14½ hands high, some roan hairs star in forehead, small white spot on nose, half way down nose. Valued \$40.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. H. McPherson, Center tp, a brown cow, 12½ hands high, half crop in right ear, point of right horn off, switch of tail off, about 6 years old. Valued \$12.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by L. C. Price, Oage tp, a black mare, 12½ hands high, left hind foot white, one year old. Valued \$15.
COLT—Taken up by J. Barrett, Oage tp, a dark iron grey mare, 12½ hands high, black mane and tail, one year old. Valued \$20.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by S. Slater, Hamilton tp, Nov. 2, a light bay mare, 12½ hands high, some white on left hind foot. Valued \$30.

Cherokee County—E. McPherson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up Oct. 24, in Lowell tp, a bay mare, 12½ hands high, with saddle and harness marks. Valued \$10.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. H. Markel, Oct. 20, in Salt Springs tp, a bay mare, 10 or 11 years old, 16 hands high, small white spot on breast, small nick in upper back part of right ear, a sunken place about one inch in diameter, half inch deep in lower left side of neck, collar and tug marks. Valued \$40.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. A. Patterson, Oskaloosa tp, a small bay mare, 12½ hands high. Valued \$15.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. Stewart, Burr Oak tp, Nov. 3, a sorrel mare, 12½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, 1 year old, star in forehead, white hind feet. Appraised \$25.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.
HORSE—Also, one cream horse, 4 years old, white star in forehead and white on nose. Appraised \$15.
HORSE—Also, one bay horse, 2 years old, white star in forehead and white lip. \$15.

Lincoln County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.
MALE—Taken up by Allen Conger, Sheridan tp, Sept. 12, one black mare, pony built, 14½ hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$20.

Fillley—Taken up by A. F. Whitton, Valley tp, Oct. 1, one light bay filly, 2 years old, black mane and tail and legs. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. McClure, Lincoln tp, Oct. 24, one sorrel pony mare, 12½ hands high, about 14 hands high, stripe in forehead, right hind foot down, some saddle marks. Valued \$15.

FILLY—Also, one 2 year old sorrel filly, star in forehead, white on end of nose, left fore foot and right hind foot white. Both appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by David Snyder, in Pototot tp, Nov. 3, one red cow, 8 years old, with red and white bull calf 6 months old. The cow has a little white in forehead, a little white spot on brisket and white spot on the side back of left fore leg and white belly. Appraised \$16.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R. H. Mahan, Americas tp, Oct. 20, one bright mare, star in forehead, 16 hands high, 5 years old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Also, one light bay mare, star in forehead, one hind foot white, 16 hands high. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. White, Americas tp, one brown horse, left hind foot white, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$20.

Oage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jas. Seaman, Burlingame tp, Oct. 17, one white sorrel spotted mare, 9 or 10 years old, about 11 hands high, branded (J P) on left shoulder, one white or glass eye, scar on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by G. Rathburn, Raymond tp, a black cow, branded W on right hip and 800 on left side 11 years old.

HEIFER—Also, one black yearling heifer, no brands.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Chas. Carlson, Jackson tp, Oct. 12, one roan pony (quidding) about 14 hands high, 6 years old, branded on left shoulder F C, had on leather halter.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. Finch, Neosho Falls tp, Nov. 13, one yearling steer, dirty white, right ear cropped, split and notch in under side. Valued \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by J. D. Creek, Owl Creek tp, Nov. 2, one dark roan horse, 12½ hands high. Valued \$25.

Wyandott County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by J. S. Thorp, Quindaro tp, Sept. 29, one bay mare mule, 6 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks on top of neck, second rib from hip on left side has been broken, slightly straightened, right leg, left shoulder has some appearance of swellings. Valued at \$20.

Strays for the Week ending Nov. 11th, 1874.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by A. B. High, Kaplana tp, one mare mule and one horse mule, about 8 years old, bright bay, rope around the neck of one. Valued \$75 each.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. W. Wright, Marmaton tp, a red brindle steer, 4 years old, U on right side, crop with split and notch in under side, left ear, some white under belly, looks like Texas stock, rather heavy set.

FILLY—Taken up by F. G. Skinner, a dayblack filly, supposed to be one year old, last spring, black mane and tail, also, a dark bay filly, same age, spot in the eye. Valued \$20 each.

Clay County—P. S. Huston, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Hemphill, Fox Crooks tp, Oct. 19, a mare pony, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, dark streak along back, about 3 years old. Valued \$20.

PONY—Also, by the same, same time, a light dun mare pony, silver mane and tail, mane cropped, ends of ears split, blind in left eye, left hind foot white, scar on right hip, white stripe in face, age unknown. Valued \$15.

Also, by same at same time, a light iron grey filly, 2 years old, white face. Valued \$25.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
MULE—One mare mule, 8 years old, dark brown, 18 hands high.

MULE—One horse mule, roan color, 14 hands high, H on left shoulder, piece rope around neck. Both valued at \$20.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. Nichols, Baker tp, a bay mare, about 1½ years old, left eye gone, left hind leg white above the hock.

COLT—Also, one bay mare, about 1½ years old, very scrubby and small, right leg swelled above the hock.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by C. B. Montague, Fall River tp, Sept. 14, a brown mare, black mane and tail, white stripe in the face, both hind feet white. Valued \$40.

HOGS—Taken up by W. B. Hartz, Madison tp, Oct. 24, one white boar, one barrow, one white sow, one white and black barrow and one black and white sow. Valued \$20.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
HORSES—Taken up by Jesse Ray, Union Centre tp, Oct. 12, 3 horses, about 6 or 7 years old, bay color, fair condition, hard feet, the smaller one has a very small white spot in the face, the other with star in face, about 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks on each, smaller one pained in saddle. Valued \$25 each.

Lincoln County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. Conger, Sheridan tp, Sept. 12, a black pony mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high. Valued \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by A. F. Whitton, Valley tp, a bright bay filly, 2 years old, black mane, tail and legs. October 1. Valued \$25.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. Barrett, Oage tp, Oct. 12, a red sorrel mare pony, 13 hands high, about 3 years old, white stripe in face. Valued \$20.

Marshall County—J. G. McFarlane, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Henry Netz, Blue Rapids tp, Oct. 12, a dark brown horse, about 4 years old, all feet white, stripe in face. Valued \$30.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by O. H. Cook, Miami tp, Sept. 27, one dark bay horse, collar marks, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by P. J. Potts, Paola tp, Oct. 30, a light bay mare, sore on back, lump on back, 15 hands high. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Also, a dark bay mare, one front tooth broken off, collar marks on top of neck, 15 hands high. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by M. Striker, Marysville tp, Oct. 19, a dark bay filly, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, on neck and trim mane, 14½ hands high. Valued at \$25.

Republic County—Chauncey Perry, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R. Ewan, Farmington tp, Sept. 24, a roan mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, little white on right hind foot, scar on right hip, 4 years old. Valued at \$40.

Stray List for the Week ending Oct. 25.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. N. Bond, Diamond Creek tp, Sept. 14, a chestnut horse, 13 hands high, 12 years old, feet white, white in forehead, saddle marks, lump front of right fore leg, scar just below and in front of left hock, U on left shoulder somewhat defaced, had on halter when taken up. Valued \$30.

Coffey County—Job Treckmorton, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. H. Klock, a light bay mare, 8 years old, right hind foot white, H on left shoulder, 7 on left hip. Valued \$12.

PONY—Taken up by P. H. Smith, June 6, a black mare pony, 4 years old, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, had a leather halter. Valued \$20.

PONY—Also by the same a bay pony mare, 10 years old, star in forehead, H on left shoulder, 7 on left hip. Valued \$25.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. Branson, Croswell tp, a brindle cow, BB on right side. Valued \$10.

COW—One white roan cow, ends of horns broken off.

BULL—One roan bull. Valued \$10.

COW—One black and white speckled cow. Valued \$10.

COW—One red and white speckled cow with a calf mostly red. Valued \$14.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Sharp, Longton tp, Oct. 7, one bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, hind bones on hind feet, small white spot on right hip and in forehead, saddle marks, has had distemper, little thick winded. Valued \$40.

Montgomery County—J. A. Holphingstine, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by D. Foster, Caney tp, Sept. 30, a dark bay or light brown horse mule, 12 or 15 years old, thin in flesh, right fore ankle stiff. Valued \$12.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by T. M. Newton, Richmond tp, Sept. 29, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, blind in left eye, both right feet white. Valued \$40.

COLT—Taken up by A. Wolfley, Wetmore tp, Sept. 15, one brown hind colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, small star in forehead.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. H. Wilson, Mission tp, Sept. 9, one roan pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle and girthing marks.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by C. J. Harvey, Wilmington tp, Oct. 10, one gray pony mare, 14 hands high, 9 years old, saddle marks. Valued \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. Johnson, Mill Creek tp, Oct. 9, one bay mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, white stripe in face, saddle marks on right side, left leg crippled in saddle joint. Valued \$25.

MARE—Also, one red roan mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, speak on nose, crippled in right fore foot, dim brand on left fore shoulder, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Valued \$25.

STRAYED.
FROM the subscriber, at Harveyville postoffice, Wabaunsee county, one three year old brown mare, has a little white on one hind foot (the left, I believe), is branded J on left shoulder, large else, smooth built. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to her recovery.

JAMES E. JOHNSON.
Harveyville, Wabaunsee co., Kan.

Breeder's Directory.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state it in their letters to advertisers.

N. T. BEAL, Rogerville, Hawkins county, Tennessee.
Breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains; Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale.

THOS. E. TALBOT, Dubuque St. Charles Co., Missouri.
Breeder of pure Short Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. BLACK, "Cornwall farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

GEO. E. WARRING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I.
Breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

MILTON BRIGGS, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

G. L. BURRUS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.

THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Otterhead Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

G. M. A. KNOX, "University Farm," Schenectady, N. Y.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle of the most fashionable strains. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

H. N. MOORE, "Botna Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbred sent on the farm.

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Breeder of pure Short Horn Cattle of unfashionable pedigrees—Anavantes, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton Co., Canada.
Breeder of Short Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shorthorn Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

ALEX. FLORE, STOCK BREEDING ASSOCIATION, "Waukegan, Ill."
Breeder of pure bred Short Horns, approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on application.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

H. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky.
Breeder of Improved English and Short Horn Cattle. Stock for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan.
Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE EADS, "Maple Dale," Corning, Adams Co., Iowa.
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle. Berkshire hogs and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality.

UCIUS DESHA, Cynthiana, Kentucky.
Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Sale of stock for sale at reasonable prices.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, J. B. COOLIDGE & SON, Brokers of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
Animals warranted as represented. Sale of stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

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Breeder of Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1873. Young Pigeons for sale in season.

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Has on hand at all times, at the purest blood.

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Breeder of Short Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Catalogues sent on application.

S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa.
Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

COOK, Iowa, Allen Co., Kan.
Breeder, Importer and Shipper of pure Poland China Pigs and Short Horn Cattle. Send for Price List.

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Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

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Breeder and Dealer in Improved American Merino Sheep. We do not compete. Stock for sale.

B. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Bred Berkshire Hogs of late importation, and Choice Young Stock for sale.

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Real and Solid Comfort,

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Famous for giving out a Wonderful

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Uniform Heat.

At a Small Cost for Fuel.

Simple in Construction,

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Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction Every

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Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'G CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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Important to Grangers and all Consumers.

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JOHN A. WEST.

Successor to DICKINSON & CO.

WHOLESALE Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Gents and Ladies Furnishing Goods, etc.

I make a specialty of supplying Grangers and Clubs in any desired quantities at Wholesale Prices for Cash. My terms are prompt cash on receipt of goods after examination. Two per cent. off will be allowed if the money accompanies your order. Send for a Catalogue of Prices, which will be sent free, on application to any of our agents. On receipt of 10 cents I will send a full line of Dry Goods samples, postage paid.

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NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

The Best Stock Journal Published.

Address GEO. W. RUST & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

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Breeder of Thoroughbreds

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.

Pavilion Centre, Genesee County, N. Y.

LET US SMILE.

A QUARTERMASTER of a regiment of light horse, who was both heavy and tall, jeered an Irishman on the pretenses of his country, men to make bulls. "Why, you gigantic fool," replied the Irishman, "my country never made such a bull as England did when she made you a light horseman."

An erring husband who had exhausted all explanations for late hours and had no apology ready, recently slipped into the house about one o'clock very softly, denuded himself gently, and began rocking the cradle by the bedside as if he had been awakened out of a sound sleep by infantile cries. He had rocked for five minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently observed the whole maneuver, said: "Come to bed, you fool, you the baby ain't there."

We give our washerwoman notice that hereafter we want our own clothes. Last Sunday we put on another fellow's shirt, but couldn't wear it at all. It was all ruffled around the top and looked real handsome, but there was no place for a collar, and it hadn't any bosom, though we are bound to say, there was plenty of room for one. Yes it was a handsome shirt, but we don't have ours made that way.

A newly married couple in Connecticut recently started out on the wedding tour accompanied by a small sized 2 year-old infant, which they had hired for the purpose of deluding the public into the belief that they were old stagers.

"Hattie, dear Hattie," called a man in Green Bay, and his wife whose name is Bessy, can't be convinced that he was dreaming of reading a book in which the heroine was Hattie.

Formula of divorce used by a negro justice in Marshall county, Ark: "As I jined you so I bust you sunder. So go, you niggers. You go."

"Dear me, how fluidly he talks," said Mrs. Partington recently at a temperance meeting. "I am always rejoiced when he mounts the rostrum, for his eloquence warns every catridge in my body."

"O kittens! in our hours of ease, uncertain toys and full of fears; when pain or anguish hampers men; we turn you into sausage then."

The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato plant—the only good belonging to him is under ground.

A Georgetown man advertises concerning his runaway wife, that "As I never pay my own debts it is reasonable to suppose that I shall not pay hers."

There is evidently a very brilliant future before Weston, but the general opinion is that he won't begin to realize it much until somebody saws off his legs.

"Uncle how do you do? which would you like best, work for wages or part of the crop?" "Wal, I glar, I tink bote de best, if you kin only bring em togedder."

A singular statement appears in the St. Louis Globe that "General Sheridan won't marry because he does not want to give up the privilege of going to bed with his boots on." The amount of useful information lying around a Western newspaper office makes circulating libraries a superfluity.

Poor young thing! she fainted away at the washbasin, and her pretty nose went ker-slop into the soapuds. Some said it was overwork; others, however, whisper that her bean had peeped over the back fence and called out: "Hallo, there Bridget, is Miss Alice at home?"—New York Commercial.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers will confer a favor upon us if they will say to advertisers in the Farmer in corresponding with them, that they saw their advertisement in this paper.

Kansas Loan and Trust Co.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.
CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.

Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kansas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five years.
Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.
Money on hand for loans in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000, upon improved farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of loan desired.

AGENTS AGENTS AGENTS
The best selling book of the age is THE HOME GUIDE. Agents easily show that every family can actually save money by having this book. IT SELLS for it is needed in these times. 500 pages, illustrated, finely bound. Price \$3. One copy, a canvassing prospectus and complete outfit sent postpaid to any one who will work on receipt of \$3, or a canvassing prospectus and outfit for 50 cents. Address THE BEVERLY CO., 179 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Pomoma Nursery Stock For Sale.

THE entire Nursery Stock on the late farm of S. T. Kelley, Esq., at Pomoma, for sale.
The above stock was well selected by Mr. Kelley and is in fine condition. Time will be given if desired on part of the price. For particulars apply to Wm. Booth, State Agent Northwestern Life Insurance Co., Leavenworth, Kansas.

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DEALERS IN

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Loans Made on Real Estate.

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PARTICULAR attention given to Poultry, Game, Furs, Deer, Buffalo, Antelope, Bear, Green and Dried Fruits, Seeds, etc. Cash advances made on consignments. Prompt returns. 5 per cent. for selling. Marking plate and price current sent free.

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LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Reduced prices. Price list free.
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Cheaper than the Cheapest,
Neater than the Neatest.

WE are now manufacturing Heavily Silver Plated Grange Jewels, Masters

Lecture Tools.

And STEWARDS TOOLS, superior to those of eastern make, for nearly one half less money. Send for price list, and patronize home manufactures.

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ARTHUR POLGER, Leavenworth, Kan.
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Most Valuable Feed.

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Highest price paid for Flax Seed.

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EVERY teacher should subscribe for the KANSAS SCHOOL JOURNAL, published monthly at Topeka, Kansas.
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Patrons of Husbandry desiring to purchase machines should send for price list and description to

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Sample machines furnished to County Purchasing Agents on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Hard Scrabble Hill Poultry and Pet Stock Yards.

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EGGS, for Hatching, from the best of stock, including Rhode Island White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmans, Dark Brahmans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, Toulouse Geese, etc.

Jan 7-17
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Four-Ton Hay Scale,
\$100.00!
FREIGHT PAID

To say R. R. station in the United States east of Nebraska, till Jan. 1875. Always sold on trial. Warranted the best. Have the sense to send for our free price list, then judge.

This we do for the purpose of advertising, and shall advance our prices Jan. 1 to the same as other first class scales.

THE JONES SCALE WORKS.
Binghamton, N. Y.

THE KANSAS VALLEY BANK
OF TOPEKA.

Capital, \$100,000.

BANKING in all its various branches promptly transacted.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Money to Loan on approved security.

The business of Farmers, Merchants, Banks and Individuals solicited.

Drafts drawn and Collections made on any part of the world.

We have extra facilities for buying and placing all kinds of Kansas bonds.

Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHAS. N. RIX, Cashier.

THOS. L. KING, Pres.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

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RESTORE your SIGHT, THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE.

It tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Tired, and Sore Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUG GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DESTROYING YOUR EYES. A pamphlet of 100 pages, mailed free. Send your address to us at once.

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WASHINGTON, Outside and Inside. Our Capital and Life there. Our government, Institutions, Prospects, Dangers, Corruptions past and present. Great Men and Little Men in Great Places. All most interesting told. The author's name is enough. A book for every American citizen. Cheapest \$1.00. Agents WANTED for best and cheapest Bibles published. 1,800 engravings, Dictionary, Concordance, Psalms, Bible Cities, Natural History, etc.

Prices \$5.00, \$7.50 and upwards.

CHANDLER BROS., St. Louis.

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The Keller Fanning Mill.

FARMERS and others know the value of a GRAIN SEED CLEANER that will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chaff and other refuse from Wheat, and

THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED, Timothy, Clover and other Grass Seeds, and do the Work Well.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the

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