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Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.  
"KANSAS FARMER" NOTES AND ITEMS.

# NUMBER II.

## FARMER FOR DEC. 15.—THE WINTER DAIRY.

Mr. Shelton's essay on the winter dairy is certainly timely and full of valuable suggestions. I have now lived many years in the West— Iowa and Kansas—and have observed during this time, that in the majority of winters, a pound of butter brings as much in the market as a bushel of corn, while in summer butter is almost a drug on the market. I have had my cows come in, in the fall for a few years past, have succeeded in rearing my calves as well in winter as in summer, and then it was such a pleasure to have plenty of milk, and nice fresh butter when our neighbors had none. If Kansas farmers will adopt the plan they will never regret it. Adopt the plan and follow his directions.

## NEIGHBORLY TALKS ABOUT THE FARM.

It may not be amiss to call to our mind the advantages of harrowing our corn frequently before and after coming up. Harrowing before up, when coming up, and again when 5 or 6 inches high will destroy multitudes of weeds besides putting the land in that fine condition in which the young plants delight. Now is the time to get a properly made harrow for this work. An A shaped one, with horses hitched to the wide end, with handles at the small end to keep it from tearing up the corn.

## SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Under this heading we get many suggestions, items, and ideas, that we could not get any other way, and that are valuable withal.

## PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

By all means do so. Home manufacturers give vitality to the State. They save money to us in many ways. They do it in bringing the consumers of the farmer's products nearer home, thus saving in freightage. They bring more taxable property into the State and county, and thereby diminish the tax rates to the farmer, etc.

## FARMER FOR DEC. 22.—FARM NOTES.

I see that the Eastern farmers of the State are very much exercised on the herd law question. For my part, after a two years experience and observation, here where a herd law is in operation would lead me to differ with Dr. Chase. But location might possibly, make the difference. No doubt that 1200 acre lot looks very inviting for pasture, we have none such here. There are hardly more than 160 acre tracts lying vacant. And further, if we were compelled to fence our hay and cultivated land and have our own and neighbors stock run at large over the rest we would truly be small farmers.

The most of us could not get stock and fencing materials. If we did not fence we could not make hay for our stock, because our hay land is scattered promiscuously over our farms. My honest conviction is the reverse of the Dr.'s, he says "a herd law is pre-eminently a rich man's law and a poor man's curse," while in this section, the herd law is the poor man's law, it is a great blessing to him, while it does not interfere with the rich man's right. It prevents the rich man from infringing upon the poor man's rights. If it were not for the herd law the rich man could fence his farm and raise hay and grain and turn his stock loose to graze on the poor man's farm. This is the way it looks to me.

## THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By looking over the proceedings of this society, I notice that these gentlemen are very confident of success in fruit culture in this State. I am glad of it. For we must have fruit, and want by all means to raise it by our own skill and exertions.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

## RASPBERRIES.

EDITOR FARMER: I felt quite an interest in reading the communication of "W. W. C.," but it would have been much more satisfactory if he had given his full name, with the county and State in which he resides.

The great trouble with the Mammoth Cluster and Doolittle, with me is, that the severe winters kill them to the ground; especially is the Doolittle tender. In fifteen years I have had two light crops, and two or three years at the rate of four or five quarts per acre. The Doolittle (with the exception of a chance cane) kills to the ground with me four years in every five. I dug an acre up and consigned them to the "brush-heap" last spring, reserving only a few as specimens.

It would have been more satisfactory if "W. W. C." had told us how often the Doolittle killed, or whether it is hardy with him in winter. If the Doolittle fruits every year with him, he is the only man, so far as I have heard, in the West to whom it has given a regular crop. In fact, I do not consider it a reliable fruit plant. I would also like to hear from others on this subject, pro and con.

So far as I have had any experience, I am satisfied that we must persevere in planting seeds of all the hardy small fruits. Every small fruit grower could put some in the ground every year. We want a hardy, good blackberry, that will produce as much as the Lawton, and he who obtains such has a fortune, on a large scale. I know it is a laborious, thankless, profitless undertaking. I have been trying to originate such a blackberry for nineteen years, but have not succeeded in getting one that I would disseminate. I have some very luscious blackberries, but they do not produce enough for profit. We must select native seeds so far as practicable. The seeds of grapes and strawberries

have not given me a seedling worthy of cultivation. I was, however, more fortunate with the raspberry from native seeds, only one of which I saved, the fruiting qualities of which is not affected by heat or drouth. The fruit of some were even better than the one I am disseminating, but either proved tender or not productive enough for profit, or would not stand the heat and drouth. The berry I advertise in this journal has not been injured in the least since I first eat its fruit, fifteen years ago. It ripens with the Doolittle, is much sweeter and juicier, a stronger grower, and consequently a heavier bearer. This is not my opinion alone, it is the testimony of all who have tested it. I cannot give the opinion of all, but will quote from Wm. Muir, Esq., Assistant Ed. of *Colman's Rural World*. He says: "It is a good grower, healthy, very hardy, bears well, fruit as good as any of the family, uniformly productive, more so than the Doolittle, and fruit better."

I will retain the Mammoth Cluster on my list because it does not ripen with my seedling.

It may be that my location is unfavorable or more so than some others, that causes the Doolittle to kill so often, but I hear numerous complaints about raspberries killing, especially in the further West.

If space permitted, I might give the names of many more, which would go to show the absolute necessity of trying to obtain new, hardy seedlings, adapted to the West and North-west.

It "W. W. C." had devoted the same time in selecting seeds that he did in collecting the wild plants, he might have had better success. I do hope every small fruit-grower will devote a little time in trying to originate new hardy small fruits.

Hoping to hear from others upon this subject, I am truly, etc., A. M. BURNS.

Manhattan, Kansas, Jan. 1, 1876.

## LABOR.

The cause of Labor suffers for want of able and sincere advocates. All the intelligence of the world seems to gravitate to the side of Capital and fight for it by pushing Labor down. Workingmen have much to learn. They must learn to stand together and defend those who have the heart, and head, and nerve to fight for them.

But how is it? To-day Sylvius the great Labor Reformer lies in an unmarked grave. Not a slab marks his resting place. He was deserted by all, and died in poverty. Take all those brave men who have stood up for Labor during the past ten years and ask where are they? Gone. An army has its officers from the corporal up to the general with his three stars. What have we? Nothing! Those among us who are able to help, are afraid to speak lest of persecution from their fellow men and employers. The workingmen of Great Britain have suffered for generations, and have learned to stand by their friends, who have the ability to speak and act for them. But not so American workingmen. These who have tried to serve them have been persecuted. They dare not speak. We must and we will learn to stand shoulder to shoulder with our best men. Until we do, we will suffer worse defeats. Had the workingmen done their duty the Clearfield miners would never have been convicted. Our cowardice encourages the persecutions of courts and the press. We are new in poverty's experience. We will learn that our fellow men's interest is our own. When we reach this point we will be glad to find men willing to fight our battles.—*National Labor Tribune*.

## SEASONABLE HINTS.

Through the month of January the bees require no care in the cellar or house. They only ask to be in darkness and quiet. If they are on their summer stands, and have quilts or carpets over their frames, they will not suffer; though the entrances are blocked with snow. It is well, however, to see that the entrance, during a thaw, does not become stopped with water and dead bees, which a sudden cold wind may convert into ice. While you have nothing to do for the bees directly in this month, it is the time to plan for another season's work, and prepare your hives and honey-boxes. We hope the experience which some of you have had will not be repeated this winter; viz.: your bees die, such a rate that you will need no new hives. If you have been careful, you are sure you will not.

There is a feeling of discouragement with regard to the scale of extracted honey which we fear will lead many to re-model their hives, and try next season to secure box honey only. We say "fear," because we are sure that no such change is necessary for those who wish to secure the greatest amount of profit from their bees. We know that the extractor must be used by western bee-keepers, in order to keep their colonies strong in numbers from May to November. We have seen, during the past year, many colonies that did well in June, but afterwards stored nothing in boxes; and though the hives were full below, they had few bees, and had given their owner no profit. If those colonies had been "robbed" by the extractor of all the honey they could spare early in the season, the queen would have been empty room; more bees would have been raised, and surplus boxes might have been filled, besides the profit from the extracted honey. The sale of extracted honey is another question (we can tell you how to sell it in another article). What we claim is, that it is better to take the honey from the bees, even if it had no cash value.

As to hives—those who do not care to increase their number of colonies, will find it best to have large hives containing from fifteen to twenty frames, side by side. Hives like these, well filled with bees, and with well arranged boxes and frames for honey, will give large amounts of honey in nearly every season. The comb foundations are sure to be a great help, not only in the main hive, but in the surplus boxes. Every bee-keeper can afford to have them in his boxes, and also in his main hives to secure the combs straight, as well as to save the bees time and labor.

We hope the sale of these will be large enough to reduce the price somewhat, but even at the present price, no one not well supplied with empty comb, can afford to do without them. In surplus boxes and frames for securing box honey, they will insure the combs to be built straight, and give the bees just the inducement to work in them, which is necessary.—*E. S. T. in American Bee Journal*.

## Poultry.

We have had much better success, both in hatching the eggs and in raising the birds, than we ever had with the other varieties; and this is the uniform experience with our neighbors, so far as we have heard. We have raised thirty-three birds in a small back yard of a village lot, removing them to larger quarters, when about ten weeks old. They have had about the same care as Buff Cochins, and been no more trouble. The Pekins are very easily restrained, and seem to be perfectly at home in narrow quarters.

We have a flock on a half acre, and the only fence on one side is a board a foot high. They have never offered to pass this barrier, and probably could not if they tried. They are too heavy to fly well. For many generations they have been bred for flesh and eggs, and their wings are short.

The Pekins are excellent foragers. They are incessantly busy in any meadow or pond, until their crops are filled. It is a beautiful sight to see them deploy in long lines, running their long bills through the grass, in search of snails, crickets, and other insects. With a good range, and access to tide water, they would require very little feed to keep them in good condition. They are remarkable for their thick, soft, downy feathers; the ground is strewn with them at every abiding, and we have no doubt they could be plucked safely, and their feathers economized, as well as those of geese. But the qualities in which these birds are strongest, are their capacity to produce flesh and eggs. They mature very early, and in the vicinity of cities, and places of summer resort, they can be marketed in July and August at very high prices.

Fourteen to eighteen pounds a pair are not uncommon weights for them during the first year, without fattening. As egg producers, their record has been very remarkable. Two of the imported birds laid the first year, the one, one hundred and twenty-five eggs, the other, one hundred and thirty-one. Last year, one of them began to lay on the 27th of February, and had laid 201 eggs, missing but four days in the more than six months. The other, doing very nearly as well. What is more remarkable still, one of the early hatched birds began to lay in August, and dropped seven eggs. We have never been able to get more than fifty or sixty eggs out of a Rouen or Aylesbury, with the best of care. The Pekins come about as near to being perpetual layers, as any of the gallinaceous breeds of fowls, that have that name. After the observation and experience of the past two summers, we think the Pekins are fairly entitled to the front rank, among our useful aquatic fowls. Villagers and farmers can breed them with more profit than any other duck.—*Poultry World*.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

## WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them?

## AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW,  
Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it Should be," "Our Money Muddle," "A Financial Catechism," "Repudiate the Repudiators," "Exhaustive Power of Unury," Etc.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### NATIONAL REPUDIATION EFFECTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE BULLIONISTS.

HOPE FOR A SEASON MADE THE WORLD FAREWELL.

AND FREEDOM SHRIEKED WHEN KOSCIUSKO FELL.

Although the mutilations by the United States Senate of the most admirable bill passed by the House of Representatives to create the greenbacks and the 5-20 bonds for their redemption, were justly and indignantly denounced by Samuel Hooper, Thaddeus Stevens and even Amasa Walker, as depreciating our national money in advance, that legislation could not be branded as repudiation.

The attention of the people had not then been so much diverted from the halls of legislation to the battle-fields, and the birds of prey were too cunning to develop their larger devilries at so early a period.

One year and eight days had passed since the passage of the convertible legal tender act, when the enemies of our nation and of the human race, succeeded in passing the first act which has ever stained our national records and history with

## DELIBERATE REPUDIATION.

On the 3d day of March, 1863, the President affixed his official signature to an act from the 3d section of which we quote as follows:

The holders of United States notes issued under former acts shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging them for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the 1st day of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to exchange the same shall cease and determine.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Chairman of the Subcommittee of Ways and Means, which presented the original legal tender bill, thus remonstrated:

The first legal tender notes were issued bearing date March 10th, 1862, and on the back of them was printed these words:

"This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is exchangeable for United States six per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years."

The right to exchange these notes at par for six per cent bonds was distinctly authorized by the second section of the legal tender act, and was in the nature of a contract made by the Government with the holders of the notes. It was inserted as a just and equitable provision for the benefit of those persons who should be compelled, by the legal tender clause, to take the notes, by giving them at any time the privilege of converting them into a six per cent. bond. It also had a tendency to prevent any great inflation, for the reason that as soon as this currency became redundant in the hands of the people, and not bearing interest, they would invest it in the six

per cent. bonds to prevent any loss of interest. This right to exchange the notes for bonds was, at the request of Secretary Chase, taken away by the third section of the above act after July 1st, 1873.

If the reader is so fortunate as to have a greenback, he will find that even now the endorsement reads:

"This note is a LEGAL TENDER for its face value for ALL debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

As the principal of the public debt is neither "duties on imports" or "interest on the public debt," which are the sole exceptions, we submit that the endorsement avows that the Government can, in accordance with contract, pay with the same the principal of the public debt.

As Judge Collaman, U. S. Senator from Vermont, said, when unsuccessfully opposing that very clause, "it means that the public creditor shall receive them. If it does not mean that, it means nothing."

And, notwithstanding the Judge's able and earnest argument for its repeal, his amendment was lost, the Senate thus committing itself fully to such payment of the public debt. (See chapter IX. of this series.)

Mr. Spaulding, in a letter to Morris Ketcham, a New York banker, dated March 19th, 1865, ascribes to this repudiation the subsequent vacillation of the currency and gold markets. (See his book, page 191.)

He says: "The standard of value for the redemption of greenbacks had been changed, which is the principal cause of the present advancement in the price of gold and other commodities and services, as I will now proceed to show."

The above Italics are as they appear in Mr. Spaulding's book, which indicates his vivid perception of the disastrous working of this most disgraceful fraud.

It will be noticed that Mr. Spaulding classifies gold with "other commodities."

Mr. Spaulding then proceeds with his demonstration, thus:

No person, when he takes the legal tender greenback currency, can fix in his own mind what is its real value.

It is no longer convertible at the will of the holder into United States six per cent. bonds, nor is there any provision in the law which compels the Government to redeem them in any other way.

I thought it better for the Government and the people that there should be that stability attached to business transactions which can only be fully realized by a public law, establishing that means of value.

In the House on the 12th of January, 1863, I said:

"All exchanges of property, of contracts and all loans are based upon the value of legal tender notes and six per cent. bonds."

The Italics are Mr. Spaulding's, and the mathematical deduction is, that if that had not been repudiated our greenbacks, being convertible into a bond which is 6 per cent. premium in gold, would themselves be worth 6 per cent. premium.

That incorruptible old watch-dog of the Treasury, General Spinner, says:

In addition to the urgent economical reasons, there are strong moral ones why the legal tender notes should again be made to be first issues of these notes bore the following legend upon their backs: "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is exchangeable for United States six per cent. twenty years' bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years."

These notes, so indorsed, were issued by virtue of and in accordance with the acts of February, 25th, 1862, and of July 11th, 1863. By the act of March 3d, 1863, the right of the holders of these notes to so convert them was made to cease and determine on the 1st day of July then following.

It was a measure, and was considered as a thing necessary to be done, at a time when the life of the republic was in peril. On no other ground could such an act be justified. It was no longer any such necessity, and it would seem to be but fair and just that the attributes of the convertibility of these notes into a stock of the United States should be restored.

Even that fearful enemy of our nation the

Honorable Hugh McCulloch, ex-U. S. Secretary, wrote to the *New York Tribune*, Sept. 2d, 1875:

The idea of a convertible bond originated, I think, with Mr. Sherman—the difference between his plan and Mr. Kelley's (and it was a very important one) being in the rate of interest which the bonds were to bear. Mr. Sherman proposed an issue of 5 per cent. convertible bonds, but this proposition was objected to by the advocates of an exclusive paper currency, on the ground that it would lead to an early contraction, which would undoubtedly have been the case, and in this consisted its merits. Five per cent. convertible bonds would have permanently absorbed all the notes not actually required for a healthy circulating medium. They would have accomplished in due time what the provision in the original Tender act, making the legal tender notes issued under it convertible into 5-20 bonds, was intended to accomplish.

## A METHOD OF RESUMPTION LOST.

I am wholly under obligations to Mr. Sherman for reminding me of this excellent provision, the repeal of which he so deeply regrets, because it shows conclusively that those who voted for the issue of the first legal tender notes, did so with the intention that they should not soon be retired, and not become a permanent but merely temporary circulation. If the provision for the conversion of the notes into 5-20 bonds had been merely suspended during the war, instead of being absolutely repealed, the legal tender notes would long since have been out of the way, and the specie basis would have been restored.

Will the reader please note the points so admirably condensed by our accomplished, truthful and honest ex-Secretary?

1st. John Sherman originated the idea of the convertible bond.

2d. A 5 per cent. bond, even in war time,

would have been needed for business purposes.

3d. The 3.65 per cent. rate of interest on the bonds would not be high enough to absorb the currency in peace times, as a 5 per cent. bond would.

4th. John Sherman deeply regrets the repeal of the convertible bond.

5th. It was a contraction policy.

6th. If it had been repealed we should have had specie par with greenbacks long ago.

Then, if the inner sentiments, the honest convictions of John Sherman, why in the name of the Devil and all his limbs don't he say so often, instead of damning every man who utters similar convictions, as an inflationist, a repudiator, and sans culotte, (that's French, and means without trousers.)

True, the rate of 5 per cent. is a contractive measure—so 3.65—so is any other figure which above what our industrial foreign competitors have to pay. So is any rate ruling above the average annual accretions of our bottom—our bed rock industry—

## FARMING.

The Hon. Alexander Campbell, member of our present Congress from Illinois, and one of the very very, very small minority of that body who esteems the interests of the many better than those of the few—who work for the producer as contrasted with the parasite, and for the people and not the plunderers, demonstrates that all the average farmer can pay as live is 3 1/2 per cent.

If, therefore, all he can make money produce that figure, he surely can't afford to pay 4 1/2 per cent., which is now the current rate which his British competitor pays, and the latter has his market at his doors.

I know that the school of political economy with which I am affiliated have raised the alibi of 3.65 convertible bonds, and I give them, but the clause reads not over 3.65 subject to future amendments.

Even Mr. Spaulding, in the letter to Mr. Ketcham from which we have quoted above, admits, even in war time, that—

"Five per cent. bonds can no doubt be floated at par if the currency is increased large enough—and so may four per cent. bonds."

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

GREAT CHANGE IN THE CITY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: "Tell us of the terrible city," I think I hear a hundred voices saying. "The great city, the wicked city—the smoke of whose torment ariseth up and covers the land as with a pall. We wonder at it, we dread it, and yet it fascinates us like a serpent—draws us into its giddy vortexes like a maelstrom. It exhibits such an infinite variety and concentration of human life, that we can never weary of hearing about it, little as we wish to tread its streets."

Well, I know the old city pretty thoroughly, though not so well acquainted with its wickedness as many who have not been here a year. How changed it is in its proportions since as a little boy I used to ride out from the neighborhood of the City Hall before breakfast to gather butter-cups from the green fields where Union Square now is. How changed in its population, since I first heard that a steamship from Europe was approaching its shores. How changed in its buildings, since as a little child I was led through the ruins of the great fire of 1836. At that time, a \$50,000 house or store was a marvel; now, \$1,000,000 goes easily into such structures. How changed in its wealth since that time when a man worth \$300,000 was one of the very rich. Now, a very rich New Yorker has to have that much per year. "More's the pity!"

How changed in its business, since native Americans were its merchants, and those who "failed" did a very serious thing. Now, strange foreign names are on most mercantile signs, and failures are considered the readiest means of "increasing one's capital." How changed in its politics since the best citizens were proud of being its officials. It will be well if we do not see greater changes than ever here before long. So many are crying out that democratic government in cities is a failure, we begin to wonder how long we shall have anything better than anarchy. In view of this state of things a sort of "Committee of Safety," called by the modest name of "Municipal Society," has been formed; but as I see in its only names of very rich men, I presume it is intended to promote the safety of property. It is to be hoped that it will work better than the "Committee of Seventy," who nearly all became office-holders.

## NEVERTHELESS, CHRISTMAS.

comes around to all places of Christendom—no matter how gloomy the times; and always and everywhere a multitude are full of zeal to celebrate the grand old festival with evergreens and all sorts of rejoicings. As I see things in the city wearing much of the old Christmas-time look, and the rich rolling around in their carriages buying presents, I say, "Is there anything the matter anyhow? Ain't we who are crying out against evil-doers and seeing everywhere signs of the ruin of the country, making too much fuss?"

Let us not be deceived. In the very worst times of history, since Noah's fellow-citizens thought there "would not be much of a show-er," the great mass of our people have been so stupid that they saw nothing strange in passing events. A Western friend wrote to me lately, "Come out to the prairie and get your head cool." No! no! I would wish to be ten times as earnest as now. "Oh that my



head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of my people."

Here we are, with everything ready for a "millennium." All manner of wonderful products of the earth and of human skill brought forth. Novel and ingenious applications of steam and electricity, making an easy and pleasant life for all mankind continually easier, and yet the greedy few insist on enslaving the simple many.

As far back as 1448, a poet sang this song of steam:

"I've no muscle to weary, no breast to decay,  
No bones to lay in the shroud;  
And soon I intend you may go and play  
While I manage the world myself."

And yet here we are in 1876, with far more reason for making such poems, as far as ever almost from their realization.

SAMUEL LEAVITT.

#### A LAW NEEDED TO MORE EFFECTUALLY PREVENT PRAIRIE FIRES.

MR. EDITOR: How shall we more effectually prevent prairie fires? In my opinion it is to compel every man to fire-guard his own land, let him be a resident or a non-resident, and levy a tax on every man's land sufficient to pay for the plowing of hedge rows at least one rod wide along all public roads established by law, whether opened or not, one half of the hedge row to be outside of road limits, and where the hedge rows cross streams, alongs and places that cannot be plowed, mow and clean off to the space of the road can be burned out in the fall as soon as the grass will burn. Entrust the overseeing of the work to the trustees of each township, allowing him to allot it to the road overseer of the respective road districts; and, in case of neglect of the overseer to have the plowing and burning done at the proper time, any citizen of the township may complain to the trustee who shall forthwith proceed to do the necessary work (or have it done); and, in case he neglects to have it done, inflict a penalty by a fine that will insure prompt attention. But the trustee shall not be responsible unless complaint has been made to him in time, so the necessary precaution can be taken.

In every case allow every man to do the work around his own land, and when such work is done, whoever is entrusted with the superintending of said work may give a receipt to the land owner, and also have it credited on the tax roll.

Where either resident or non-resident fails to have the necessary work done by the proper time, the superintendent may have it done and the tax levied on the land go to pay for the work; and, in all cases where hedge rows are not free from combustible material on a day fixed by law, late enough to prevent the growth of such material, no receipt shall be given. In all cases the receipt given by the proper authorities shall stand in full payment of all taxes levied on the land described in the receipt for the year.

To illustrate how it will work in this and many other counties, all section lines are made public highways. If on each section line a hedge row was plowed on each side of the line, one-half outside of the road limits, and then the space between burned out as soon as the grass would burn in the fall, the spreading of prairie fires would be absolutely impossible.

WM. FUNK.

#### Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

#### OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, of Arkansas.  
Overseer—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.  
Lecturer—A. B. Smedley, of Iowa.  
Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey.

Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J.  
Chaplain—S. J. Wells, N. Y.  
Treasurer—O. J. Wells, Louisville, Ky.  
Secretary—O. J. Wells, Louisville, Ky.  
Gate-keeper—O. J. Wells, Louisville, Ky.

Ceres—Mrs. J. T. Wells, Arkansas.  
Pomona—Sister J. T. Wells, Connecticut.  
Flora—Sister J. T. Wells, Minnesota.  
Lady Assistant—Miss Carrie A. Hall, Louisville.

GRANGE COURSE.

The movement for organization of a course of lectures under the auspices of Capital Grange, Topeka, has been a very promising one: in fact the course is fully organized. A course of ten lectures has been arranged to be delivered by the National men connected with the State Grange, and upon subjects appropriate for the instruction of farmers. These lectures in the handling of their subjects will tend to awaken an earnest spirit of interest in the farming class. The influence of the lectures, delivered at the Capital Grange, will only reach the auditors who may be present in Shawnee county, but it will be felt throughout the State. It will lead to a more systematic educational work in the Grange, and the formation of classes, and to the more careful reading and study of these subjects, and the information, without a course of which the farmer lacks the information which it is in

cumbent upon the members of the most worthy of all occupations to possess.

This lecture course will no doubt also have a bearing and influence upon the matter of shaping the work of education in our common schools so as to better adapt it to the wants of the industrial classes.

Every member of the Patrons of Husbandry living in reach of these lectures should determine to attend them.

The Grange throughout this section of the State have been specially invited by Capital Grange to send delegations to these lectures. Owing to the liberality of Capital Grange, and the judicious management of the committees in charge, the lectures will be free, and will be open to all the public. The lecturers are among the most learned literary and scientific men in the State, and will undoubtedly draw listeners from all classes of citizens. The lectures will be delivered weekly; the first on Friday evening, January 14th, by Prof. E. M. Shelton, Superintendent of the State Agricultural College Farm.

The following are the names of the lecturers and the subjects upon which they will lecture:

Dr. James Marvin, Chancellor of the State University, Lawrence. Subject: Soils—Theories of their Formation, and their Adaptation to Staple Agricultural Products.

President John A. Anderson, of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan. Subject: The Work of the Farmer in Shaping the Common School System.

President John Wherrell, of the State Normal School, Leavenworth. Subject: The Relation of the Normal Schools to the Education of the Farmer.

Prof. M. L. Ward, of the State Agricultural College. Subject: The Dairy.

President C. R. Pomeroy, of the State Normal School, Emporia. Subject: Our Common Schools in their Relation to the Farmer.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College. Subject: The Way to Agricultural Improvement.

Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University. Subject: Entomology; a general lecture on insects injurious and beneficial to Agriculture.

Gen. John Fraser, State Sup't of Public Instruction. Subject: How the Farmer's Children can receive the very best Education for the least amount of Taxes.

Prof. Wm. K. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College. Subject: The Chemistry of the Farm.

Prof. E. Gale, of the State Agricultural College. Subject: Industrial Drawing; the LINE in its relation to Industrial Education.

#### KENTUCKY.

The State Grange met at Louisville. Two hundred and thirteen delegates being present, 40 of whom were ladies. The Masters salary was fixed at \$1,000. Treasurer, \$300. Lecturer, \$3. per day.

#### MICHIGAN.

State Grange met at Lansing on the 24th, of Dec. The report of the Treasurer showed \$5,300 cash on hand.

#### ILLINOIS.

The State Grange met at Champaign, Dec. 15th. A. P. Forsyth, of Edgar County, was elected Master, J. M. Chamber, Secretary, and J. S. Armstrong, Treasurer.

#### ALABAMA.

The Alabama State Grange held its annual session at Montgomery, beginning on the 30th, of November and continuing four days. Among other things proposed and adopted was a recommendation to raise supplies for home consumption. The building of halls by subordinate granges was recommended. This grange also found it necessary to invite by resolution the sisters entitled to seats to attend the sessions. It also recommended the Legislature to pass an act taxing all dogs in the State for the benefit of the public school fund. A resolution favoring a business connection with the "Grangers' Life and Health Insurance Company," by which it is proposed to raise funds to build a temple for the use of the grange as a hall and the company, for offices, was adopted. A report was adopted recommending the holding of the State fair the coming year under the auspices of the grange.

#### NEBRASKA.

The State Grange met at Fremont December 22. The meeting was called to order by the Overseer, Master W. B. Porter, having sent in his resignation. Brother Church Howe was elected to fill the vacancy for the next year. The Secretary's report is encouraging. The grasshopper scourge caused a slight decrease in membership during the year. The State Central Committee of Relief have disbursed \$65,000 in money and supplies.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The State Grange held its annual session on the 16th, of December. Master Mortimer Whitehead, in his address, said that the gift of the National Grange to the State granges of \$250 for each subordinate grange did not receive his support, he feeling that in the National Grange a reserve fund is needed to give character and stability to our order.

#### MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

Met at Sedalia December 12th. Master Allen in the chair. The report of the business agent showed a business transacted during the last year, of \$500,000, \$50,000 of which was in implements. The report of the Secretary shows about \$7,000 in the treasury which with about \$15,000 in notes secured by mortgage and formerly in Quisenberry's hands, and about \$2,000 received here from granges, balances from executive committee, and will ag-

gregate about \$23,000. With this large sum the executive committee could render an immense amount of service to the subordinate granges, but the expense of this meeting and the \$15,000 which remains locked up will cut it down very much.

The Constitution was amended so as to make every fourth degree member eligible to the fifth degree as soon as the amendments to the National grange constitution shall be ratified, which will be in a month from this time, also reducing the fee of men to \$3. and women to .50, and the dues to 5 cents per month.

The committee on good of the Order recommended, the importance of co-operation. Also, that the State Grange petition the Missouri Legislature for a more efficient dog law. Also, that Masters of County Granges be made ex-officio county Lecturers. Grange adjourned on the 21st.

#### CO-OPERATION.

EDITOR FARMER.—Bro. Otis' recent address on co-operation is good. No doubt, co-operation would help us,—but how shall we get at it? The Bros' essay reminds one of the politeness Professor's recipe for bashfulness "to feel natural." There is the rub. To feel natural and at ease under critical observation is the highest result of society training. When we have learned how to co-operate, the industrial problems involving concerted action will be half solved.

Our Grange effort at co-operation has not, to say the least, satisfied any ones expectations. It has paid a smaller per cent. upon the money and exertion invested in it than numerous similar efforts carried on under, apparently, far less favorable circumstances.

Why have we not "bought together" and "sold together" more largely and with better results? Let me give you one reason.

Economical buying comes after successful selling. The amount we buy governs the closeness with which we buy, and the amount of our purchases depends upon the profits on our sales. We are not going to buy to the best advantage while we are hard up, neither will we buy together while in that condition. The Kansas preacher who said that "to be eternally hard up is hell" spoke better than he knew; co-operation in buying requires the exercise of much self-denial, acquiescence in the will of others and neighborly feeling. Nothing is so adverse to all those qualities, so productive of selfishness and every meanness as financial distress. This distress must continue while we barely make wages in our farming, as at present.

It will be relieved when we work at a profit, our profits will be increased, or developed *de novo*, as the case may be, by intelligent co-operation in selling and preparing our crops for sale—something we can never achieve while we continue to each raise a little dab of everything and not much of anything. Sometime we shall learn that not only can large quantities of a few products (very few) be produced at less cost than a little of many, on the farm as in the factory, but that thus they can be sold even more advantageously than produced. Any business man knows it is easier to get a thousand dollars out of one product than out of a corresponding amount in cost of production, of several. It is also infinitely easier to get a few men with large crops of any given thing to ship and sell together than to induce many men each of whom has a little to make up a like shipment: and the only way for the average man to raise many hogs for instance is to raise but little else. It is almost universally the case that the less stock a man has in any co-operative effort the more capacious, suspicious and dictatorial he will be.

Suppose, now, in a community of one hundred farmers pursuing the policy of "mixed-farming" each raising one hundred bushels of wheat,—ten thousand bushels for the colony—the wheat growing is given up to ten men who now raise one thousand bushels each. There will then be but ten men to consult when it comes to selling together, instead of one hundred; ninety chances for disagreement will be eliminated from the problem of how-to-do-it, and the individual time, attention, thought and anxiety, necessary to its solution, of ninety men, saved.

Where will you go to effect a greater stroke of economy?

I have had some experience in this matter I could name a county in Kansas where not less than three thousand dollars have been spent by the farmers in trying to co-operate. They haven't done it, and have about concluded it is a pessimism beyond their reach.

One reason of their failure undoubtedly is that they met on no common ground. They had no central controlling interest. Their deliberations were as diversified as the ramifications of their business; scattered over so much ground, no impression was made on any of it.

Business men in convention, consider their specialties. Farmers have none, and that they eschew the great fundamental principle in other callings is an important source of their weakness. Yet the single idea in Agriculture is rapidly gaining ground. Sooner or later, it must prevail.

Yours, F. ARMOR.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Grange will be held in Milwaukee on the first Tuesday in January.

The Arkansas State Grange will meet Monday, January 24, 1876.

The Virginia State Grange will meet Tuesday, January 11, 1876.

The Pennsylvania State Grange meets in Harrisburg Jan. 18, 1876.

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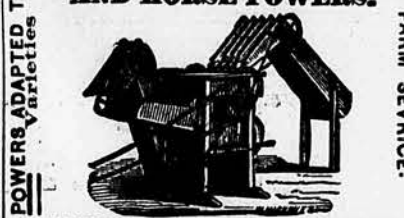
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J. K. HUDSON, Editor &amp; Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

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A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short stories from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

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Address, J. K. HUDSON,  
Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

## RELATIVE VALUE OF THE BREEDS.

"Now, you have all these breeds of cattle here, and have tried them several years, which is the best breed?"

In some such form as the above, this question is put to us by a majority of our farmer friends visiting at the College farm. It is not surprising that men who have never given stock matters special attention should be dazed by the rival claims of the breeders of the different breeds of live stock. The short-horn man is positive that his favorites are best of all, and in proof he points with pride to their increasing popularity, and the enormous prices paid for them in recent times. The breeder of Herefords openly challenges the Short-horns, and the breeder of Devons or Galloways is defiant of all the rest. Now, all this is wrong, and we believe the result of a misapprehension. Originally, there was no rivalry between these breeds, and there is little now, the only exception being those breeds which, very unwisely in our judgment, have lately been bred towards the short-horn standard.

British cattle are divided into two great classes, milk breeds and beef breeds; the Jerseys, Ayrshires and Polled Suffolks largely representing the former; and the Herefords, Short-horns and Galloways, the latter. To these two classes we might at one time have added working cattle, represented by the North Devons; but of late years the breeders of Devons have worked almost solely with reference to the production of beef, and as a result their working qualities are less positively known than formerly. If we should ask the question, which is the better, the Jerseys or Herefords, we should be guilty of a very great absurdity, because the Jerseys have been bred with reference to the dairy alone, while the Herefords are as positively developed as beef producers. This question, which is best, can only be answered so far as it relates to you, your surroundings, your condition as to soil, climate, proximity to water, and the score of matters that concern you and your farm. In short, this word "best," when applied to breeds of domestic animals, has a relative, not an absolute sense. That breed which is best in Illinois may be the worst in Kansas, and again, that breed which does admirably upon the abundant pasturage found along the Mississippi river, might make a complete failure on the scanty grasses growing on the "divides" of Western Kansas. All these varieties are developed for some special work, and just so far as a breed is thus developed it falls in other qualities. One quality or tendency is developed at the expense of others deemed less desirable. Thus the Jerseys are generally excellent milkers, but notoriously they refuse to take in flesh; the Short-horns and Herefords, again, although originally excellent milkers, are now rarely so; and breeders of these animals are abundantly satisfied if they raise their own calves.

Even among the different varieties making up the "milk breeds" or the "beef breeds," anything like rivalry can hardly be said to exist. The milk of the Jersey is famous for the abundance of oily particles which it contains and the golden color of its products, but the milk of the Ayrshire in no less favorably known for its abundance and the large quantity of cheesy matter which it holds in suspension. The large frames and quiet disposition of the Short-horns suit these regions of abundant forage; while the light, active frames, combined with excellent feeding qualities, enable the Devons and Galloways to take in flesh rapidly, even when they are forced to travel several miles each day in order to get sufficient food. The moral of all this, it seems to me, is very plain. Before, "going into" any particular breed, consult your wants and tastes, the length of your journey to markets, and then decide upon the breed because of these facts, and not because it happens to be fashionable or because some breeder tells you it is the "best."—Prof. Shelton, in *Industrialist*

## Some facts for the Consideration of the Independent Thinking Patrons of Kansas.

Our readers will remember that we stated in the FARMER at the time the "Gleaner" was started that it would have an early and merited death if placed upon its own merits and conducted as a legitimate enterprise without the aid of the State Grange Treasury. After the most vigorous efforts of the officers personal, private and official, at least that portion of them in the ring to secure the endorsement and continuance of this fraud upon the Patrons, the State Grange passed a resolution to permit these gentlemen to continue their organ at their own expense.

Notwithstanding, the Secretary and members of the Ex. Committee represented to the State Grange at different times during the session and particularly impressed the fact that the "Gleaner" was self-supporting and even profitable to the State Grange; we find in the issue of Dec. 25th, the following interesting obituary notice from the pen of the Secretary of the State Grange, Perry B. Maxon.

We wish to have a little talk with our subscribers to the *Gleaner*, and like a bashful boy, hardly know how to begin the conversation, but will begin by saying that the *Gleaner* was started by the Executive Committee to meet a pressing demand of members of the order; to have placed within their reach a medium of communication that would at all times be reliable, and through which could be communicated all such intelligence upon grange matters as would be of interest to members of the order; communications from all parts of this State and the United States, as to what the order has done, is doing, and contemplates doing in the near future, and at a price which would place it within the reach of every Patron. This was done, the enterprise seemed to meet with almost a universal approval of the members of the order from whom we have received letters, not only in Kansas but outside of Kansas.

The whole matter of such publication was submitted to the State Grange for its action. Much time was spent, and differences of opinion expressed; the enterprise receiving its most determined opposition from Bro. J. G. Otis, who was supposed to be working in the interest of the *Kansas Farmer*. He twice offered amendments to resolutions looking to the continuance of the publication, designed to kill the paper, and which in each instance succeeded. Just before the State Grange adjourned, a motion was made and carried to reconsider the vote by which the *Gleaner* question had been disposed of. A resolution was then offered, recommending all Patrons to subscribe for the *Gleaner* and that its publication be continued by the Secretary of the State Grange. Bro. Otis came forward with his amendment to the resolution, which had been so effective in twice killing the enterprise earlier in the session, "Providing that the *Gleaner*, as the official organ of the Secretary of the Kansas State Grange, should be published without expense of money to the State Grange, or tax of time to any of its officers." So the resolution seems to have passed the body.

I would say that I was not present during the debate or taking of the vote, as my presence was demanded in my office nearly all the time, hence I did not know the voting of the resolution until after the State Grange had adjourned and the members gone home. I need not express my surprise when I read the resolution adopted, saying that the *Gleaner* should be published as the official organ of the Secretary of the Kansas State Grange at his own private expense and without tax of time of himself or any State officer.

I will say that in view of the foregoing facts, and of the prospects for the future, I have made arrangements with Bro. J. T. Stevens, of Lawrence, Kansas, the editor and proprietor of the *Spirit of Kansas*, to take the *Gleaner* and merge it into the *Spirit*, and wish here to say that Bro. Stevens has at all times, and under all circumstances, stood true to the interests of our order, and the Patrons will, I believe, find it to their interests to take and read the *Spirit*, as that is now, and is to be the official paper of the order in this State. The balance of the official proceedings of the Kansas State Grange, the amended constitution, and business plans of the order, will appear in the *Spirit*. Bro. Stevens is to furnish to each subscriber to the *Gleaner*, for the term of such subscription, I am to furnish the *Spirit* with any and all official communications for the order for such semi-monthly issues. So the subscribers to the *Gleaner* will get all the information from the several offices in this State in the *Spirit* that they would have gotten in the *Gleaner*.

I hope all true Patrons in Kansas who can, will at once subscribe for the *Spirit*, and make that paper the paper of all newspapers for the order in this State. We are able to do it, it is to our interest to do it, and if we wish the order success we must show our good will by our good works.

The attack of Mr. Maxon, upon John G. Otis, is a malicious outrage. The Editor of the FARMER was not present at the election of the delegate to the State Grange and for at least a month prior to its meeting had not conversed with Mr. Otis upon this subject or with any other delegate. Mr. Otis, as the delegate of Shawnee County, was instructed by his County to use his influence to have the *Gleaner* discontinued as many other delegates were instructed from other Counties. Mr. Otis for two years past has given his time, thought, and labor to the work of the order with an unselfishness and an earnestness of purpose that should merit everywhere the highest approval of Patrons. No officer of the Grange with whom we are acquainted has so entirely neglected his own private interests for the good of the order as Mr. Otis; and this unwarranted attack is as cowardly, as it is uncalled for.

We have requested of Mr. Otis a statement of the facts regarding the action of the State Grange on this subject and received the following communication from him:

## THE ACTION OF THE STATE GRANGE UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE "GLEANER."

1st, All matters connected with the subject of the *Gleaner* had been laid over and made the special order for 10 o'clock on Friday morning. 2nd, At the appointed hour, the

Grange voted to take up the report of the committee on the subject of "Gleaner," which report was in favor of continuing the publication.

The motion came up on the adoption of the report of the committee. Delegate from Shawnee moved to amend by substituting the offer of the KANSAS FARMER and *Spirit of Kansas* in lieu of this committee report. Delegate from Chase then moved as a substitute for the amendment and the original report of committee, "that we accept the offer of the KANSAS FARMER and *Spirit of Kansas*, and that in addition thereto, that 15,000 copies of the *Gleaner* be sent free to the subordinate Granges of the State and that the publication of the same be continued as long as the same can be made self-supporting."

Grange adjourned for dinner. Delegate from Shawnee asked leave to amend by adding the words "and no expense upon the time of any salaried officer" this amendment was accepted by the delegate from Chase county, and became part of the substitute, upon a call of the Ayes and Nays the substitute carried. And here the matter remained until Saturday morning.

All regarded this vexed question settled, and the substitute as a compromise measure.

On Saturday after several of the delegates had gone home this matter was again called upon a motion to reconsider but was laid on the table. Here matters rested until afternoon on Saturday, when Bro. Long, delegate from Ellsworth, moved to again reconsider, stating that he wished the matter referred to a special committee for more harmonious adjustment. His motion was granted by consent and the matter referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Bro. Plumb of Lyon, Tabor of Douglas, and three others. The committee resolution was offered by brother Long of Ellsworth and it was adopted without a dissenting vote, and reads about as follows:

"Resolved: That we accept the offer of the KANSAS FARMER and *Spirit of Kansas* to publish two or more columns of grange matter free of charge, and that the Sec'y. of the Kansas State Grange, in addition to his duties as Sec'y., may publish the *Patron's Gleaner* so long as it is self-supporting and no tax upon the State Grange Treasury or upon the time of any of its officers." These are the facts as near as we can call them to mind. The delegate from Shawnee had no part in framing or amending the resolution as finally passed.

JOHN G. OTIS.

Mr. Maxon assumes an authority in making the *Spirit of Kansas*, an organ that has never been delegated to him by the patrons of Kansas. In 1873 the State Grange by an almost unanimous vote declared it did not want an organ and that it especially did not want the *Spirit of Kansas* as such. In its session of 1874 it emphatically repeated this action. In its action in 1875 in killing off this ring organ the FARMER and *Spirit* to use two columns or more space each week indicated as plainly as men can, their wishes and the opinions of the members throughout the State. Although Mr. Maxon was aware of this he with a presumptuous use of official power sets aside the action of the State Grange and issues a royal decree of his own, saying, "that it is now and is to be, the official organ of the order in this State." What right has Mr. Maxon to ignore the action of the State Grange and furnish the official proceedings only to the *Spirit*? We have seen a good many cheeky things done in Kansas among officials of one kind and another but this "Corner" could only have been made by two such experienced Pomeroy politicians as Stevens and Maxon.

We demand of the Secretary of the State Grange a copy of the official proceedings of the late session and all other information to be furnished the press in accordance with the resolution of the State Grange or that he give up his official position to some Patron who will carry out the express directions of the State Grange. It is time that officials more thoroughly understood that they were the servants of the organization and not its masters.

Mr. Maxon is now as anxious to force the *Spirit* on the Patrons as he was the *Gleaner*. The editor of the *Spirit* privately sustains the position the FARMER has heretofore publicly taken, not only concerning the "Gleaner" but also the inefficiency of the Ex-Committee. Under date of September 30th the editor of the *Spirit* in a letter to the writer concerning the Executive Committee starting an organ says: "To me it seems absolutely silly for them to start a paper when they can reach the order through the FARMER and the *Spirit*."

Under date of October 1st, in speaking of the Executive Committee the editor of the *Spirit* says: "I would just as soon they would start their one horse sheet as not, I am spoiling for a good excuse to give them fits. As you say, they travel round, draw their mileage and per diem and do absolutely nothing. I don't consider our present Ex. Committee as competent men to fill the offices; they do nothing, neither do they say anything through the press to the order. We must have a better Committee or abolish the office entirely, I think the latter the best."

Now if there is any superlativity in having a man edit the official organ who is afraid to say in a manly way what he says privately, the Secretary and his ring are welcome to it. We don't believe the Patrons of Kansas can be fooled in that way.

Under date of Oct. 12th the editor of the *Spirit* writes concerning the "Gleaner" "I also received a copy of the little bastard, and concerning the Ex. Committee he further says, 'you and I both can do but little to build up the order in this State with such a worthless Ex. Committee to carry and apologize for.'"

It is probably needless for us to say that we agree with the editor of the *Spirit* in his comments above quoted and with many other similar sentiments in his letters, we have not here quoted, but we must express our regret that he has not had the courage to say in his journal, what his friends and acquaintances well understood to be his honest convictions. It

may have been this qualification however, which pointed to him as the best able to grind the official organ for the ring.

We believe the Patrons of Kansas will not require the advice of even so experienced a politician as Perry B. Maxon to indicate to them what papers they will take and what others they will assist him and his blundering stupid ring in attempting to pull down. There are many things that may be shielded with fraternal charity but there is in this attempt of the Secretary of the State Grange to use his official position to assist the ring in foisting upon the order a willing and supple tool as an organ, a base violation of the rights of the Patrons of Kansas in whose name we make this protest.

Now we have no feeling against the Editor of the *Spirit*, and we only wish him well so long as he does not undertake to use the Grange for his benefit under false pretenses. The field of journalism is open to all and we welcome every legitimate worker who helps to advance the cause of justice humanity and right doing. We ask no special favors for ourselves or our paper from the Grange or from any body else; if our paper does not recommend itself as worth the price asked for it we don't want it patronized as a charitable institution.

The old Executive Committee together with the State Agent originated and organized every business idea the State organization has given the order. They worked conscientiously and economically for the order and always had the heartiest support of this journal. If the present Ex. Committee will drop the petty personal warfare they have inaugurated against every individual that does not agree with them and prove by their works that they are capable of the responsibility entrusted them, the FARMER will give them warm and cordial support. We wish however once and for all to say to them that their united work to injure the old FARMER will yield them neither profit or success. Its independent course in the past is an indication of what it will be in the future, ready at all times to recognize true and unselfish devotion to the cause of labor, it is equally ready and willing to puncture pretentious humbuggery.

We urge upon the patrons the earnest support of these subordinate organizations. To give them up is to go backward twenty years. Don't give up your membership because some portions of the machinery have proved defective—this can be remedied. There will be blunders and failures and mistakes but there remains the fact that the Grange is to-day the best organization the farmers of the Country have ever had. There is nothing in the ritual the constitution or by-laws that prevents changes and reforms for the better, or that prevents outspoken, independent criticism of Patrons. The only true course to preserve the Grange is to keep it right.

## THE LAPPIN CASE.

Immediately upon the close of the transfer of the State Treasury to Mr. John Francis, the papers in the civil and criminal charges were filed, and Mr. Lappin arrested.

The petition of the plaintiffs in the civil suits presents eighty-two counts all for forgery and counterfeiting &c. charging Mr. Lappin alias &c. &c. as the principal in the forgery and sale of the school bonds. Mr. Lappin waived an examination, and the Justice fixed his bonds at \$7,000 in the charge of forgery and counterfeiting, and \$3,000 on the charge of embezzlement. Mr. Lappin unable to secure bondsmen in Topeka, went in company with the deputy Sheriff to Seneca Kansas, his home, when his bonds were perfected and he released. Much surprise has been expressed at the very slight bond required in view of the case and in view of the fact that the amount charged to have been embezzled is nearly double the bonds in both civil and criminal actions. Whatever may be the real facts in this case, there can be no question of the honest and determined intentions of the commissioners to push the case to a thorough investigation. To do less than this would not be forgiven, or overlooked by the people of Kansas.

## OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

Issued by the United States Patent Office for the week ending Friday, December 24th 1875. Reported by Louis Bagger & Co. solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Grain Separator, C. F. Butterfield Garden City Minn.; Adjustable Locks and Dogs for Hay Elevators, R. Fitchous, Center Hall Pa. Reel Rakes for Harvesters, R. C. Taylor, Brockport N. Y.; Milk Coolers and Heaters, M. L. Burk, Huntington, Ohio; Self Raker and Reaper, S. B. Gilleland, Salisbury Mo. Potato Bug Destroyer, Isaac W. Gricom, Woodbury N. J. Corn Husking Implements, H. W. Hill Decatur Ill.; Plows, Henry H. Habley, Central Manor, Pa. Manufacturer of Grain Cradle Fingers, C. P. Kealey, Richmondville N. Y. Grain Separator, L. Theobald, Plainwell Mich. Churn Dashers, James R. Underwood, Nelsonville Ohio; Wheel Harrows, F. Bramer, Little Falls N. Y. Churn Dashers, R. M. Case Auburn N. Y.; Plows, N. G. Pinney, New Hudson Mich.; Combined Reels and Rakes for Harvesters, N. Stoles Philadelphia Pa.; Hooks for Harrows, J. S. Tracy, Sterling Ill.; Plows Jas. Worrel, Clayton Ind.

A general Grange store at Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been started with \$80,000—this by the Grangers of Kent county. The store is doing a large business.

The Patrons of Albany, Oregon have a warehouse that holds 120,000 bushels of wheat.

## Minor Mention.

**Home-Grown Seeds.**—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of Mr. W. D. Gosse. It offers some choice tomato seed for sale. Mr. G. is entirely reliable and the seed he offers will be found as he represents. Mr. G.'s tomato crop last year was unusually fine.

**A Valuable Invention.**—C. A. Brackett, of Kansas City, Mo., offers his Patent Well Auger to the public as a perfect machine for boring wells, prospecting for minerals, etc. It will bore through all kinds of earth, sand, stone, soft limestone, bituminous coal, slate, boulders and hard-pans, and is the only Auger with which you can bore and tube a well successfully, through heavy beds of quicksand. The Auger best adapted for general use is 11 inches in diameter, and 8 feet in length, and is composed of twelve sections of worm shaped twists extending around the shaft, each section connects the other with a lap joint, thus forming a continuous worm, and by additional sections the Auger can be made of any length desired. Send to Mr. Brackett and get his descriptive circular before purchasing.

**The Patrons' Helper.**—Among the staunch and reliable papers of the West none merits a more general support from the farmers of the West than the *Patrons' Helper*, of Des Moines, Iowa. It is under the able editorial management of Prof. Jones, late of the Agricultural College of Iowa, a man of broad, liberal and intelligent ideas. It is a pleasure to bear witness to the worth and value of the *Helper*. We wish it the largest success.

**Our New Head.**—As our readers will observe, we present them a new and, we think, a very much improved head for the FARMER. The design and engraving is the work made in our own Engraving Department, now connected with the office of the FARMER. Other improvements will be made at an early day, all of which it was impossible to secure in time for the first number of 1876.

**The Clubs Are Coming.**—We are indebted to our many friends throughout the State and the West for their public spirit in taking the time to secure clubs for the FARMER. They are coming from East, West, North and South, already averaging more than fifty per day. Go on with the good work, friends; we will give you a Centennial volume for 1876 which will, we hope, in a measure recompense our friends for their labor in our behalf. We go to press with an issue of 5,000 copies, which will find their way into homes scattered over thirty States.

**The American Young Folks.**—We wish to say to our young friends who say read the FARMER that the January number of the *Young Folks* is in preparation. It will be as great an improvement over the Christmas number as it was better than the first number issued. Everywhere in all the States West of the Mississippi river the paper is going into many new homes. Kind words of commendation are coming with the subscriptions that every mail brings us. The engraver is at work on "Uncle Frank's" first lessons in penmanship and phonics which will be a new and very interesting as well as a valuable feature of the paper. The Pictures, Charles, Ganes, Stories, etc., etc., will delight not only every boy and girl, but every man and woman who take an interest in having our youth furnished with entertaining and helpful reading. It must not be forgotten that the *Young Folks* and the FARMER do not go together for one price in 1876. The *Young Folks* sent one year for one price, postage paid, for 50 cents. Six copies to any address, postage paid, for \$2.50.

**Special Offer to Subscribers of the FARMER.**—We will send the FARMER and *Young Folks* one year to any address, if ordered during January, for \$2, thus giving the *Young Folks* free to single subscribers.

The *Indiana Farmer* comes to us with a bright, new dress, strong in valuable contributions and selections, but boys—please take those sick looking horse and bulls' heads off your head-lines—they are not good representations of Indiana stock.

## J. A. POLLEY &amp; CO.

Among the manufacturers of Kansas, no firm in the State have made a better name for fair dealing and honest good work than J. A. Polley & Co. of Topeka Kansas, manufacturers of carriages, buggies and light wagons. Every member of this firm is a practical and skilled mechanic and they propose to place their work upon its merits at the lowest living rates. Write for their prices. Our engraver is now at work on a cut of their works which will appear in the FARMER within two weeks.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

L. Gerstel & Co. 165 Kansas Avenue, one door south of Dudley's Bank are paying the highest prices for Game of all kinds, poultry live or dressed, butter, eggs &c. Also purchasing hides, furs and pelts. Price list sent on application. Address L. Gerstel & Co. Topeka Kansas.

**Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles.** If suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes fatal. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" remove instantly the seat of the disease, and give instant relief.

**That Invisible but Powerful Remedial Agent, Electricity,** as applied in the Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt completely cures all diseases of the nervous system, local and general debility and the causes of rheumatism. Depot of the Paoli Belt Company, 101 Union Square, New York.

We have received a copy of the January number of the *Advocate of Agriculture*, some eight-paged illustrated monthly journal of news, science, art, temperance and health, published by W. O. Hockett, Kansas City, Mo. Farmers and those interested in the care of horses, cattle, sheep and other domestic animals, should subscribe for this paper, and read the valuable articles relative to the use of the Turkish Bath on the *Advocate*, Vol. 1, No. 4 is replete with good things. —*Peace Current*.

The following resolution was offered at a meeting of Oak Grange, and after being discussed at two regular meetings, was decided in the negative.

**Resolved:** That a law for Shawnee county would be a benefit to the farmers of said county.

T. BRONKHORST, Sec.

THOMAS KELLY, Master.

Dec. 1st, 1875.



## MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.  
LEAVENWORTH STATION, December, 1875.

Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Velocity of Wind, prevailing Direction of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the past month.

DATE.	BAR.	AV.	TH. AV.	HUMID.	RAIN.
Friday.....	29.845	42.0	60.0		
Saturday.....	29.837	44.5	70.7		
Sunday.....	30.000	53.7	87.7		
Monday.....	29.756	54.0	91.0		
Tuesday.....	29.624	56.2	87.2		
Wednesday.....	29.690	56.2	89.7		
Thursday.....	29.840	59.2	81.0		
Friday.....	30.000	66.2	73.3		
Saturday.....	30.044	62.0	41.7		
Sunday.....	30.004	59.2	49.7		
Monday.....	30.013	54.5	68.0		
Tuesday.....	30.070	48.8	48.7		
Wednesday.....	30.219	35.8	65.0		
Thursday.....	30.395	39.0	52.4		
Friday.....	30.519	42.7	52.6		
Saturday.....	30.390	22.8	70.0		
Sunday.....	30.407	11.0	60.0		
Monday.....	30.089	27.5	67.7		
Tuesday.....	29.875	40.0	64.8		
Wednesday.....	29.785	50.7	75.0		
Thursday.....	30.082	48.5	63.3		
Friday.....	29.933	53.5	62.3		
Saturday.....	29.699	67.0	87.0		
Sunday.....	29.594	45.2	73.5		
Monday.....	29.717	38.5	68.0		
Tuesday.....	30.069	31.5	67.7		
Wednesday.....	30.126	29.7	68.7		
Thursday.....	29.871	38.2	58.0		
Friday.....	29.799	42.3	68.0		
Saturday.....	29.678	62.3	80.0		
Sunday.....	30.015	34.7	84.3		
Monthly Means.....	29.923	59.9	68.0		2.60

For the Kansas Farmer.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1875.

By B. B. Smith, near Ellinwood, Barton County, Kansas. Latitude 38° 32' N Longitude 98° 39' W. altitude 1,845 (?) feet above sea level.

## TEMPERATURE.

Mean Temperature for the year, 51.28°, which is about 3.7° below the normal, considering it to be 55°. Warmest month, July, 78.5°, which is rather below the usual temperature; coolest month January, 12.02°, which is, no doubt, considerably below the mean for that month. From January to June (75°) the temperature rose steadily about 12 or 13 degrees each successive month. From August (75.29°) to November (37.5°) the temperature fell by increasing steps of from 7 to 18 degrees. December presents the anomaly of standing 1.6 degrees higher than November, whereas we would naturally expect it to be about 10° lower.

Highest temperature for the year, 102°, reached July 16th and August 5th. (The mercury stood at 100° July 15th, 16th, August 4th, 5th, and September 5th.) Lowest temperature 23° below zero January 5th, and 9th. The mercury fell to zero or lower on each of the first nineteen days of January, also February 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th, and November 29th. Range of temperature for the year, 125°. Greatest monthly range, November, 84°; least, July, 40 degrees.

The last light frost of spring occurred May 4th; the first light frost of fall, October 6th, giving a period of 155 days free from frost. The last severe frost of spring was on April 17th (27°); the first damaging frost of the fall was on October 12th (30°); thus giving 178 days, or a little less than six months, without hard frost.

## RAINFALL.

The Rainfall of the year was 25.06 inches beautifully distributed through the year as follows: January, 0.41 inches; February, 0.53; March, 1.93; April, 2.30; May, 5.53; June, 2.32; July, 4.45; August, 2.64; September, 2.00; October, 0.53; November, 0.38; December, 1.06 inches.

The number of days on which rain (or snow) fell was 59, being most frequent (7) in May and July; least frequent (1) in November. The number of thunder showers through the year was 1 in February, 1 in March, 2 in April, 13 in May, 11 in June, 10 in July, 8 in August, 4 in September, and 2 in December; being 51 in all. Hail fell on April 6th, June 1st, mid. night, and July 3rd. Very heavy dews occurred during May, June, July, and August.

## CLOUDINESS.

Mean cloudiness of the year, 41 per cent, which is about what might be expected. Cloudiness 7 a m 47 per cent. 2 p m 43 per cent. 9 p m 38 per cent.

The cloudiest month was April, 50 per cent. the clearest month was October 20 per cent.

The number of totally cloudy days during the year was 35, of which April had six, being the most that occurred in any one month, and August and October none. The number of totally clear days was 54, of which there were 13 in October, 8 of them (Oct. 16th to 23rd,) being in succession. The least number of totally clear days in one month was 2, which is claimed with equal right by May, August, and November.

## WINDS.

In order of frequency, the points from which the wind blew were as follows: S 325 times, N 262; N W 100; S W 99; N E 94; S E 82; W 76; E 43 times; and calm 11 times. The South wind prevailed in summer; the North in winter. The West wind always gentle, is most frequent in winter, and seldom or never occurs except at night or early morning. The North and South winds blow strongest at 2 p m. March was the windiest month; July the calmest.

## MIRAGE.

Reflecting Mirage is quite common in the warm days of summer. The beautiful phenomenon of repacting mirage has occurred 20 times during the year, mostly during winter and spring. This phenomenon, which is a mirage of the night, is best seen at early morning, before sunrise and after, though it sometimes lasts an hour after sunrise. It always occurs when the air is still, or the wind gentle, the sky clear or with a few very thin

light stratus clouds, and best when the temperature is below 40°. On such occasions the cold, heavy air settles down to the earth and into valleys; and objects, usually so distant as to be out of sight, come plainly into view; and objects, which are ordinarily at the limit of vision, appear as neighboring hills, etc. Rarely objects appear inverted in the sky. The greatest elevation of objects above the normal is about three degrees.

The Grange manufacturing establishment, located at Kelleyville, Wisconsin, is turning out from \$300 to \$600 worth of finished stock per day.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug-stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any gripping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them.

\$500 reward is offered by the Proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calomel or other form of mercury mineral poison, or injurious drug. They are sold by druggists.

## REPORTS FROM MILLS.

We are selling at this date "Our Best" C flour at \$3.25 per cwt.; XXXX, \$3; XXX, \$2.75; pure buckwheat flour, \$2.55; rye flour, \$2.35; corn meal, 75c per cwt.; bran 50c per cwt. HILLYER & CO., Valley Falls, Kan., Dec. 24, 1875.

We are selling extra XXXX flour at \$2.25; XXXX, at \$3; XXX, \$3.50; XX, \$3; buckwheat flour, \$2.50; rye flour, \$2.80; corn meal, 80c per cwt.; middlings, \$1.50; bran, 50c. HUBBARD & COUCH, Olathe, Kan., Dec. 27, 1875.

## REPORTS FROM ELEVATORS AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The following prices are ruling this date: Selling Price, Wheat, No. 2 \$1.80; No. 3 \$1.80; No. 4 \$1.80; No. 5 \$1.80; No. 6 \$1.80; No. 7 \$1.80; No. 8 \$1.80; No. 9 \$1.80; No. 10 \$1.80; No. 11 \$1.80; No. 12 \$1.80; No. 13 \$1.80; No. 14 \$1.80; No. 15 \$1.80; No. 16 \$1.80; No. 17 \$1.80; No. 18 \$1.80; No. 19 \$1.80; No. 20 \$1.80; No. 21 \$1.80; No. 22 \$1.80; No. 23 \$1.80; No. 24 \$1.80; No. 25 \$1.80; No. 26 \$1.80; No. 27 \$1.80; No. 28 \$1.80; No. 29 \$1.80; No. 30 \$1.80; No. 31 \$1.80; No. 32 \$1.80; No. 33 \$1.80; No. 34 \$1.80; No. 35 \$1.80; No. 36 \$1.80; No. 37 \$1.80; No. 38 \$1.80; No. 39 \$1.80; No. 40 \$1.80; No. 41 \$1.80; No. 42 \$1.80; No. 43 \$1.80; No. 44 \$1.80; No. 45 \$1.80; No. 46 \$1.80; No. 47 \$1.80; No. 48 \$1.80; No. 49 \$1.80; No. 50 \$1.80; No. 51 \$1.80; No. 52 \$1.80; No. 53 \$1.80; No. 54 \$1.80; No. 55 \$1.80; No. 56 \$1.80; No. 57 \$1.80; No. 58 \$1.80; No. 59 \$1.80; No. 60 \$1.80; No. 61 \$1.80; No. 62 \$1.80; No. 63 \$1.80; No. 64 \$1.80; 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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## OLD AND NEW.

BY M. H.

What will the New Year be to me—  
Like its first day, clear and bright?  
This year till whose coming I vigil kept,  
Watching and waiting while others slept,  
Till the two years met in the night.

Will this year bring me a precious gift,  
Ere it measures its length of days?  
Shall I win the goal that I long have sought,  
And content in the work my hands have wrought  
Toil on in the world's hard ways?

What will the New Year bring to me?  
What the years have brought before,  
Days of labor and days of rest,  
Days when the heart with care oppressed,  
Shall yearn for the strife to be o'er?

Days when life will seem fair to me,  
As I think not of care or pain;  
Days when the soul will be blithe and brave,  
And the hot blood leap, like a stormy wave,  
From passionate heart to eager brain;

Days full many when life will keep  
Its slow, monotonous way,  
When I shall look back on the fair days past,  
Knowing their sunshine too bright to last,  
Then think of an endless day?

Thus sped the Old Year's days for me,  
And what were the gifts it brought?  
Bright hope that never fulfillment saw,  
Because they clashed with life's hidden law,  
And work with an earnest purpose fraught.

—Leisure Hour.

## "GIL."

BY M. QUAD.

A ragged, end-eyed boy, aged nine or ten,  
Stopped me on the street the other day and said:

"I haven't had anything to eat this whole day!  
Won't you please give me ten cents?"  
I gave it to him. I'd have given him the money  
if it had been necessary to pawn my hat.

"Do you let impostors swindle you in that manner?"  
I inquired an acquaintance.  
A journalist who has knocked around for a  
daily paper a dozen years has seen every phase  
of human life. Men, women and children  
have swindled him, or sought to; people  
have lied to him; his money has been given  
to whining, lying vagrants who told direful  
tales of distress; and he ought to be able to  
correctly read human nature.

"I'll bet that boy is a professional beggar,"  
continued my friend, chuckling at the idea of  
my being swindled.

None of us care for the loss of a shinplaster  
on the street, while every one feels vexed and  
annoyed at the idea of being swindled out of  
a single penny. I could not say that the boy  
was not a swindler, and yet I would have  
divided my last shilling with him.

"Why?"  
I told my friend why, and I will tell you.  
One day last year when the wild wind blew  
the snow over the house-roofs and around the  
corners in blinding clouds, and when the  
frosty air cut one's face like a knife, a boy of  
ten came up to me as I waited for the car.  
He was thin and pale, his face betrayed hunger  
and suffering, and in a mournful voice he  
pleaded:

"I'm hungry and cold!"

"Why don't you go home?" I asked.

"I haven't any!"

"Haven't you any relatives?"

"Not one!"

"How long have you been here?"

"Three weeks."

The boy spoke in that drawl which profes-  
sional beggars assume. I believed, too, that  
I had seen his face on the streets time and  
again. I hardened my heart and said:

"Boy? I know you, and if I catch you  
asking any one for money again I'll have you  
arrested."

He moved away quietly. I argued that this  
proved his guilt, forgetting that a homeless,  
friendless wail might evince fear when entire-  
ly innocent.

Five hours later, when night had come and  
the wind had grown to a fierce gale, the boy  
halted me again as I plunged through the  
snow-drifts. I did not see him until he called  
out:

"Mister? I'm almost starved, and I'll  
freeze to death if I can't get some place to  
sleep."

The same thin, ragged clothes, hardly com-  
fortable enough for June weather—the same  
whine to his voice. I felt like giving him  
money, but the fear that he had been sent out  
by his parents to beg restrained and anger-  
ed me. Catching him by the arm I yelled  
out:

"See here, boy! If you don't own up that  
you are lying to me I'll take you to the sta-  
tion."

Through the blinding storm I saw his white  
face grow paler, and he cried back:

"Don't take me—don't. Yes, I was lying."  
I released him and he hurried away, while  
I walked on, flattering myself that I had  
played a sharp game and done the generous  
public a good turn.

An hour later, when the night had grown  
still wilder and colder, some one knocked at  
my door. It was a timid knock, and I won-  
dered who could have sent a child abroad on  
such a night. When I opened the door that  
same boy was on the step, his face blue with  
cold, his whole form shivered, and a look of  
desperation in his eyes.

"Please, Mister—" he began, but stopped  
when recognizing me.

I was puzzled to know why he should have  
followed me home—why he had selected me  
for a victim and trailed me so persistently. I  
might have argued that the storm had driven  
people off the street, and that the freezing,  
starving boy had in his desperation called at  
the house, but I didn't. Had it been any other  
boy or any other person asking charity I  
would have given promptly and freely. But I  
was angry at his trailing me—angry that he  
thought he could swindle me, and I grab-  
bed at him and inquired:

"Boy, what is your name?"

He leaped back, and, standing where the  
furious storm almost buried him from sight he  
answered:

"Gil."

"I know you, sir," I shouted, and he moved  
away without another word.

May be Lord forgive me for that night's work;  
but you might have acted the same. When  
morning came, after a night so bitter that  
policemen were frozen on their beats, I open-

ed the front door to find that boy dead on the  
steps, frozen to death. I knew, as the dead  
white face looked up at me through the snow,  
that I had wronged him with my suspicions,  
but it was too late then—the angels had open-  
ed to him a gate leading to a place where the  
human heart and its unworthy thoughts can  
never enter. Poor Gil! A warm meal or a  
shilling would have saved his life, and I drove  
him out to his death.

This is why I give when I am asked now.  
I know that I sometimes give to the unworthy,  
but it would be better to give all I possessed  
to an impostor than to have another homeless  
wail creep back to die on the spot where I had  
unjustly accused him.

## WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The world is so full of genuine women,  
guided by the noblest principles, and evincing  
an almost desperate eagerness to earn an hon-  
orable living for themselves, parents or little  
ones, that the necessity for an education differ-  
ent in this respect from that usually given to  
girls must be apparent to all. If viewed from the  
standpoint of actual instead of ideal life, the  
course of study followed in the average female  
seminary will logically appear as a standing  
wonder. It has been so long in use that the  
principle upon which it was built, and the end  
it was designed to attain, may fairly be infer-  
red from the results actually produced.

Apart from an effort to discipline the mind,  
which can be as well done by the acquisition  
of useful as of useless knowledge, its chief pur-  
pose seems to be that of furnishing intelligent  
playthings for men possessing exhaustless  
wealth. Judged by its fruits, it evidently as-  
sumes that a woman's work mainly consists  
in discussing literature, smattering French,  
executing operettas and attempting to copy  
paintings without a knowledge of drawing.  
It assumes that the girl will not marry; or, if  
she does, that the strain of maternity will not  
test her constitution; that her children will  
never be sick; that her family will be obli-  
vious to bad bread, worse coffee, and household  
confusion; that a flowerless garden will fill  
her husband with bliss, and a buttonless shirt  
with ecstasy; and, above all, that she will never  
through any adversity, or under any con-  
ceivable circumstances, be required to perform  
any possible kind of work!

The world for which it prepares her is  
Dreamland, where the poetic Charles Augustus  
awaits her arrival that they may sail in a  
fair ship over a placid ocean to his castle in  
Spain, and spend a perpetual youth in deli-  
cious wooing while the ceaseless moonlight  
sifts through overhanging leaves and exotic  
flowers perfume the air. Charles Augustus is  
a fraud! His true name is John Smith. He  
lives in Kansas and earns every cent by hard  
labor. He wears his clothes, shoes, eats un-  
limited quantities of pork and cabbage, which  
Mrs. John Smith may have to cook, and, at the  
same time, preserve order among an assorted  
lot of little Smiths, energetic with mischief  
and having capacious lungs and elastic stom-  
achs.

It is not strange that the seminaries provide  
the usual course of study, for, like other mer-  
chants, they only supply the article demanded  
by the market. But it is strange that a moth-  
er who was herself so educated, and who as a  
wife and housekeeper, has keenly felt her own  
ignorance of the subjects that should have  
been taught, and her want of skill that might  
have been acquired, can be content to give her  
daughter the same unreal preparation for that  
which she knows to be very real life. And it is  
exceedingly strange that fathers, long fami-  
liar with the distresses suddenly wrought by fi-  
nancial changes, should religiously exclude  
from the daughter's education all knowledge  
of business, and every possibility of earning a  
woman's living except by the wash-tub, needle  
or piano.

It is impossible to determine just what work  
a woman will likely be required to do, and  
therefore, impossible to decide just what knowl-  
edge and skill the girl should most seek. Or-  
dinarily, she will marry; yet so various are  
the duties imposed by matrimony that this  
fact does not settle the question. Some wives  
are lifted by the husband's wealth above all  
household care, except that of general super-  
intendence. Others nobly impelled by love,  
are from the outset efficient co-laborers in ac-  
quiring the common property, his occupation  
deciding the kind of work for her, whether in  
the kitchen, dairy, office or store. Still others,  
whose husbands become helpless through  
sickness, dissipation or chronic worthlessness,  
are gradually forced to support the family by  
their own labor. While every person is ac-  
quainted with one whose girlhood was spent in  
luxury, whose education was exclusively "fin-  
ished," whose married life was free from all  
business knowledge or perplexity, suddenly  
hurled by the husband's death, with a bank-  
rupt estate and a group of nestling children,  
to battle against the trained cunning and steel-  
ed avarice of soulless men for the mere crumb  
that prevents actual starvation.

Without raising the vexed question of wom-  
an's rights—whether the family is her proper  
sphere, or whether it be as broad as her suc-  
cess in professional and political life can make  
it—she undoubtedly has a right to be edu-  
cated as a woman. She is not a man any more  
than a lawyer is a physician, and is as fairly  
entitled to special instruction as they. The  
girl has a right to an education as precisely  
adapted to a woman's work as is the boy's pre-  
paratory to man's work.—*Industrialist.*

## PRINCE LEO.

In one of the variety places of amusements,  
with which New York is infested beyond com-  
putation, the absorbing attraction, according to  
the veracious posters, was the serial antics of  
a "Prince Leo," a mere child in years and hard-  
ly a babe in proportions. Bergh witnessed one  
of his performances, and then took note of the  
inside history of the child and his protector. It  
was learned that the boy was owned by one  
Leonard, who simply made the child earn an  
income for his own (Leonard's) support. Having  
trained the little creature to perform on the  
tight-rope, and make acrobatic leaps to the roof  
of the building on a rope at an angle of 45 de-  
grees. Tremor or confusion on the part of the  
child was punished by the lash, and this was  
witnessed frequently by the members of the  
company.

On Friday evening last, the Society for the  
Prevention of Cruelty to Children sent officers  
to make personal inspection of the cruelty and  
bring the brutal taskmaster to punishment.  
The "Prince" appeared about 9 o'clock, a time  
when children of his age should be in bed.  
He was nervous and trembling. His pinched  
face, troubled and blanched, while his poor  
little limbs shook with mingled horror of the  
task and dread of the lash which was sure to  
follow a mis-step. The condition of the poor  
child was visible to the whole audience. The  
officers allowed the performance to proceed,  
however. An ascent to the roof followed the  
tight-rope. Here the mingled brutality and  
indifference of the beast in charge surprised  
all parallels. Most monsters even in Dickens,

who lived from the labors of the unhappy  
young, made some effort to preserve their  
health and lives. In this case the tortured child  
was made to ascend the inclined rope, carrying  
a very heavy iron pole, load enough to weigh  
his poor frail arms quite down. Crawling up  
the thin pathway, gas glaring in his eyes and  
absolutely holding the rope between his toes,  
to keep himself from sliding backward, the  
tortured victim succeeded in reaching the end.  
But a still more cruel ordeal must be per-  
formed before his trials were ended. To return  
to the stage he must retrace the steep line back-  
ward, and the report states that he fairly slid  
down like a flash, dropping upon the stage  
nervous and exhausted. In more dangerous  
exercises of the acrobatic sort, it is customary  
to put netting underneath the performer and mat-  
tresses on the stage. In this instance the only  
precaution for the safety of the murderously  
impelled child was an intensification of the  
brutality which put him into danger. To his  
waist Leonard was in the habit of fastening a  
stout but thin cord, which passed through a  
hook on the ceiling and intended to break  
a fall in the event of the child slipping!  
To admit of this genial device working, there  
was necessarily a "slack" of six or eight feet,  
and if the boy had ever fallen the rope would  
have inevitably cut his frail body in two by a  
halt so sudden and a fall of such a distance as  
the slack permitted.

The officers waited for no more. Promptly  
leaping upon the stage, they arrested the man  
and rescued the child. The unfortunate story,  
though not new, is pathetic as the episode  
which brings him before the country. He was  
taken from a Philadelphia "children's home"  
by the man Leonard, who promised to do well  
for him. He has no parents, and remembers  
none. His last recollections are of picking  
rage, and he touchingly pleads to be put at  
that rather than at the mercy of his protect-  
or's kicks and cuffs. Hardly seven, this infant  
in form has been compelled to practice athlet-  
ic prodigies which only men of the most vig-  
orous physique endure. By the testimony of  
the variety company, the lad's life was one of  
perpetual maltreatment, and on this score Mr.  
Bergh's society has determined to protect the  
child and find him another home.

## WHICH SHALL IT BE?

In view of the great dangers besetting  
young people of the present day, in the form  
of bad newspapers, illustrated "juvenile"  
monthlies and weeklies of a vile character,  
surreptitiously and extensively circulated, and  
finding their secret way into the best homes  
and school houses of the land, the duldest  
manager of a pure periodical for the young  
hardly can fail to burn with a holy fire. If  
they only can do a negative good, in crowd-  
ing bad reading to the wall, in taking up the chil-  
dren's attention so that, foul publications are  
unheeded, a great work is accomplished; their  
mission is a blessed one, and good citizens  
everywhere should rally to their assistance.  
Let not parents deceive themselves. No home  
is too sacred or too carefully guarded for those  
fendish invaders, the vendors of low and dan-  
gerous juvenile publications, to ply their un-  
holy trade. Every child is in danger, for whom  
good, well selected, enjoyable reading is not  
provided by those most directly having the  
best interests at heart. All dangerous pub-  
lications do not betray their character at a  
glance. Often they wear the mask of graceful  
information, and even piety. A mere general  
overview will not suffice. Do not force your  
child to spend time in reading, but look to it  
that all his or her reading-time be properly  
and pleasantly filled. While you blindly con-  
gratulate yourself that your boy or girl,  
through a fondness for books and periodicals,  
may be well to know what that something is.  
Undue intellectual stimulus for children is bad  
enough, but emotional stimulus is worse. In  
the hands of unprincipled purveyors, it opens  
the way to moral errors of every kind, and by  
quickening an else slow growth to what is  
holy, develops only precocity and vice. The  
point of the wedge is easily inserted, and, at  
first, as easily thrust back; but beware of  
the silent force that having once gained an  
entrance may split the peace and purity of  
your home.—*Home and Society; Scribner's*  
*for October.*

## A MOTH IN THE CANDLE.

Wine and strong drink form another candle  
in which millions of men have singed them-  
selves, and destroyed both body and soul. Here  
the signs of danger are more apparent than in  
the other form of sensuality, because there is  
less secrecy. The candle burns in open space,  
where all men can see it. Law sits behind  
and sanctions its burning. It pays a princely  
revenue to the government. Women flaunt  
their gazes in it. Clergymen sweep their robes  
through it. Respectability uses it to  
light its banquets. In many regions of this  
country it is a highly respectable candle. Yet,  
every year, sixty thousand persons die of im-  
temperance; and when we think of the blas-  
ted lives that live in want and misery, of wives  
in despair, of loves bruised and blotted out,  
of children disgraced, of alms-houses filled,  
of crimes committed through its influence, of in-  
dustries extinguished and disease engendered,  
and remember that this has been going on for  
thousands of years, wherever wine has been  
known; what are we to think of the men who  
still press into the fire? Have they any more  
sense than moths? It is almost enough to  
shake a man's faith in immortality to learn  
that he belongs to a race that manifests so lit-  
tle sense, and such hopeless recklessness.

There is just one way of safety, and only  
one, and a young man who stands at the be-  
ginning of his career can choose whether he  
will walk in it or in the way of danger. There  
is a notion abroad among men that wine is  
good—that when properly used it has help in  
it,—that in a certain way it is food, or a help  
in the digestion of food. We believe that no  
greater or more fatal hallucination ever pos-  
sessed the world, and that none so great ever  
possessed it for so long a time.—*Dr. Holland*  
*in Scribner's.*

## HOW TO CARVE AND HELP AT TABLE.

It is considered an accomplishment for a  
lady to know how to carve well at her own ta-  
ble. It is not proper to stand in carving. The  
carving knife should be sharp and thin.

To carve fowl (which should always be  
laid with the breast uppermost), place the fork  
in the breast, and take off the wings and legs  
without turning the fowl; then cut out the  
merry thought, cut slices from the breast,  
take out the collar bone, cut off the  
side pieces, and then cut the carcass in  
two. Divide the joints in the leg of a turkey.  
In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from  
the side next to you (it must be put on the  
dish with the tenderloin underneath) then  
turn it and cut from the tenderloin. Help the  
guests to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton or ham, begin by  
cutting across the middle to the bone. Cut a

tongue across, and not lengthwise, and help  
from the middle part.

Carve a forequarter of lamb by separating  
the shoulder from the ribs, and then divide  
the ribs.

To carve a loin of veal, begin at the smaller  
end and separate the ribs. Help each one to a  
piece of kidney and its fat. Carve pork and  
mutton in the same way.

To carve a fillet of veal, begin at the top and  
help to the stuffing with each slice. In a  
breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket,  
and then cut them up, asking which part is  
preferred.

In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it  
and take off the head before it comes to the ta-  
ble, as to many persons the head is revolting.  
Cut off the limbs and divide the ribs.

In carving venison, make a deep incision  
down to the bone to let out the juices, and  
turn the broad end towards you, cutting deep,  
in thin slices.

For a saddle of venison, cut from the tail to-  
wards the other end, on each side, in thin  
slices. Warm plates are very necessary with veni-  
son and mutton, and in winter are desirable  
for all meats.—*National Agriculturist.*

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

## SONNET.

Though I lie deep down in sin's abyss,  
And stained, dishonored quieting garments  
are;

E'en though I see the lights grow dim afar,  
Yet am I well assured of this;  
There is a glorious mantle firm upheld  
High o'er my guilty form in air.

Waiting to fall and rest divinely there,  
With all my weight of woe dispelled;  
If I but stretch my hands to grasp  
A pure, white thing, a spotless, gentle dove,

A sign of peace, and joy and new born love,  
And hold it safe within my torn heart fast;  
This patient jewel suffereth long and silently,  
A meek and holy virtue—Charity.

—GEORGE H. PICARD.

## ONE OF HORACE GRELEY'S OLD LETTERS.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Seeing in the Tribune the  
death of your dear child, whom I so well re-  
member, impelle me to write you a word. I  
offer you no consolation, and I need not assure you  
of my sympathy. But you and your wife are  
still young and hopeful, other children will  
doubtless be lent you; and though you will  
never forget this firstling of the flock nor fail  
to remember her with pensive and chastened  
sadness, you will live to realize even in this  
state of being, how wisely prudent and mer-  
ciful in the chastisement which smites but to heal.

Let me give you in this connection a lesson  
from my experience.

I have had seven children of whom five are  
gone. Of three sons none survive, and two of  
them were respectfully five and a half and six  
years of age when they were reclaimed. I need  
not say how beautiful they were—the early  
called are always thus. When the first of  
them died my youth ended. I thought I could  
never be so sorely smitten thenceforth. Yet in  
due time there came another, not so delicate,  
so beautiful, so poetic; yet so loving, so tender,  
so devoted to me, that I thought I had never  
been understood before. I cannot remember  
that during his six years' abode with me he  
ever wished to contravene my will.

I left, January 14, for that hard western tour  
in brave spirit and good general health. At  
Galesburg, after leaving you, I had a letter  
dictated by him, leaving him in excellent  
health. I heard no more until I reached Sero-  
naton, Pa., on my way home, when a telegram  
reached me during my lecture, stating that he  
was dangerously ill of croup. I hastened home  
next evening at eight o'clock only to find him  
dead an hour before, after enduring a severe  
operation and extreme suffering. With him  
I buried my last earthly aspiration. I have  
two little daughters, one eight years old, and  
the other but four months, having been  
born since his death, but they are very differ-  
ent from him and do not replace him.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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experience, gives his great secret of locating  
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horse could speak. His recipes and celebrated cures  
for crib and wind suckers, spavin and ringbone, quar-  
ter-cracks and hoof-bound horses, poll-evil, distels,  
founder, and splints, contracted hoofs, scratches,  
worms, broken knees, blind staggers, distemper,  
scurvy, thrush, heaves, coughs, hiccoughs, and string  
halt; how to make an old horse appear and feel young;  
to give him a sleek and glossy appearance; to put a  
star on his forehead, or to spot him like a circus horse;  
to properly shoe a horse; to make a diseased and  
scurvy horse appear sound and kind; to feed when he  
has lost his appetite; to tell his age; to make slow  
horses fast and fast horses faster; to break a horse  
from rubbing his tail; how to cure a disease the  
horse is heir to. It should be in the hands of every  
owner and breeder, as Orange county is the nursery of  
good horses. It is worthy of a large sale.—*Middletown, Orange Co. (Pres. Mailed for \$1.50 copies for  
\$2.50. Address DAVIDSON & CO., P. O. Box 436,  
No. Nassau St., New York.*

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A LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER,  
And is a Favorite in the Household.



January 3, 1918.

## THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending Jan. 3, 1918.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Roach, Grasshopper Tp. Muscatine P. O. Nov. 1, 1917, one black and white cow, 3 yrs old, right ear, 1 yr old last spring, white on left ear, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Johnson, Walnut Tp. Atchison P. O. Nov. 25, 1917, one pale red cow, white face, crop and underbelly of both ears, points of horns sawed off, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$14.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Foreman, Toledo Tp. Nov. 30, 1917, one stray heifer, red roan, brand on right hip, undistinguishable, swallow fork in both ears, supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappely, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Loyd Harstock, posted before J. N. Norman, J. P. Nov. 18, 1917, one red cow, 5 yrs old last spring, white on left ear, both flanks some white, split in right ear. Wound on left side, no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Johnson and posted before S. L. Ryan, J. P. Nov. 2, 1917, one roan heifer, no marks or brands. Wound on left side, no marks or brands.

MULE—Taken up by Joshua Plender and posted before A. Campbell, J. P. Nov. 1, 1917, one dark brown mare mule, black legs, shod all around, left ear, 1 yr old, name and tail reached. Worth about \$75.

STEER—Taken up by J. B. Garton and posted Dec. 18, 1917, before J. P. Nov. 1, 1917, one white steer, 2 yrs old last spring, branded "J. B." on right hip. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up Dec. 1, 1917, by R. P. Boeler, Kaw Tp. One dark roan yearling steer, white face, a dark spot on nose below the eyes, slender made, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up Nov. 12, 1917, by W. R. Johnson, Sarcos Tp. One red-brindle heifer, some white spots, one white spot on forehead, under belly, small crop of right ear, about 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up Nov. 12, 1917, by Benedict Myers, Sarcos Tp. One chestnut sorrel mare, 3 or 4 yrs old, star in forehead, about 14 lbs high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

TOBER—Also, one chestnut horse, 15 lbs high, 3 or 4 yrs old, bay mane and tail, hind and right fore foot white, branded on right hip and shoulder with Indian brand "W" star on left side of face. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up Dec. 1, 1917, by John A. Coffey, of Rock Creek Tp. One dark bay pony, 1 yr old, some white hairs, left hind foot white, some kind of brand on left shoulder, very firm.

HEIFER—Taken up Nov. 29, 1917, by Wm H. Turner, of Rock Creek Tp. One heifer, 1 yr old last spring, white, red ears, right ear, gone, supposed to have been frozen on. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up Dec. 7, 1917, by W. J. Weatherholt, of Delaware Tp. One black and white steer, supposed to be 8 or 9 yrs old, split and underbelly in right ear, crop of left ear, brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up Dec. 7, 1917, by W. J. Weatherholt, of Delaware Tp. One bay mare mule, 1 yr old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

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Nov 17, 1917, one sorrel pony mare, 14 yrs old, white strip on forehead. Valued at \$12.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. J. Howard, Everett Tp. Nov. 15, 1917, one sorrel horse colt, supposed to be 1 yr old, star in forehead, right hind foot and left fore foot white, small white spot on upper lip. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Chas. Weider, Liberty Tp. Nov. 13, 1917, one black mare, branded "C" on left shoulder, supposed to be 3 yrs old past. Valued at \$20.

STEER AND COW—Taken up by Fred Forevat of Owl Creek Tp. Dec. 3, 1917, one bay mare and colt, right fore foot white, no brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John R. Gilbert, Belmont Tp. Nov. 22, 1917, one 3 yr old steer, red and white spotted, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 29, 1917.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas. A. Viles, Grasshopper Tp. Muscatine P. O. Nov. 9, 1917, one gray horse pony light streak in face, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by H. M. Jerome, Grasshopper Tp. Muscatine P. O. Nov. 10, 1917, one dark red cow, branded "J. H." on left hip, about 4 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A. J. Colahan, Grasshopper Tp. Huron P. O. Nov. 24, 1917, one roan steer, red neck and ears, 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by J. T. Shoemaker, Grasshopper Tp. Edinburg P. O. Nov. 15, 1917, one dark bay pony, branded "H" on left shoulder, strip of white on face, past under saddle, 10 or 12 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John R. Gilbert, Belmont Tp. Nov. 22, 1917, one 3 yr old steer, red and white spotted, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Also, one red steer, 1 yr old, in both ears cut off, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$14.

STEER—Also, one red steer, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one white steer, some red on nose and ears, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Also, one red steer, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

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B. SHOUGH.

JAS. REYNOLDS.



Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce.

At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Established 1869.

Bischoff &amp; Krauss,

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Tallow &amp; Wool.

FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, IN CASH.

Also, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles, Whips and Collars. We keep the largest and best stock in the City and will not be undersold by any firm East or West.

No. 47 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Wilson, Cedar Tp. Two heifers, both red and white on belly and left flank, branded with an "O" on left hip, very small horns, supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by D. K. Collins, Fall River Tp. Nov. 15, 1917, one roan steer, supposed to be 1 yr old, bob tail, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. F. Duray, Kaw Tp. Dec. 4, 1917, one bay mare pony, 3 yrs old, 15 lbs high, white shade in left eye, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Wilson, Cedar Tp. Nov. 20, 1917, one dark bay pony horse, 14 lbs high, small white spot in face. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Joseph Stetter, Washington Tp. Dec. 6, 1917, one cow, 3 yrs old last spring, black and white spotted on the sides and hind flanks, nearly black, has with her a sucking calf of a blue spotted color.

COLT—Also, one red yearling steer, white spot in face, tail white part way up. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by S. C. G. Gladder, Wabasha Tp. Dec. 6, 1917, one dark bay mare, 10 yrs old, blind in left eye, right hip knocked out, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Stray List for the week ending Dec. 23.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Calvin E. Thompson, Cottage Grove Tp. One gray mare, 10 yrs old, blind in left eye, right hip knocked out, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milton Boyd, Ozark Tp. One sorrel mare, 3 yrs old, three white feet, black in forehead, has sucking calf of other make or brand. Valued at \$20.

MILLY—Also, by the same, one bay filly, about 4 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Moleney, of Rock Tp. Nov. 9, 1917, one brown pony mare, 2 yrs old, 13 lbs high. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by Joseph Stetter, Walker Tp. Nov. 17, 1917, one dark bay filly, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Wilson, Cedar Tp. Nov. 20, 1917, one dark bay filly, 3 yrs old past,



## LAND POOR

HUSBAND.  
I've had another offer, wife,—a twenty acre more.  
Of high and dry prairie land, as level as a floor.  
I thought I'd wait and see you first, as lawyer Brady said.  
To tell how things will turn out best, a woman is ahead.

And when this is paid for, and we have got the deed,  
I'll say I am satisfied—it's all the land we need;  
And next we'll see about the yard, and fix the house up some,  
And manage in the course of time to have a better home.

WIFE.  
There is no use of talking, Charles; you buy that twenty more,  
And we'll go scraping all our lives and always be land poor.  
For thirty years we've tugged and saved, denying half our needs,  
While all we have to show for it is tax receipts and deeds.

I'd sell the land, if it were mine, and have a better home.  
With broad, light rooms to front the street, and take life as it comes.  
If we could live as others live, and have what others do,  
We'll live enough eight pleasant, and have a plenty, too.

While others have amusements, and luxury and books,  
Just think how stingy we have lived, and how this old place looks.  
That other farm you bought of Wells, that took so many years  
Of clearing up and fencing in, has cost me many tears.

Yes, Charles, I've truly thought of it a hundred times or more,  
And wondered if it is really paid to always be land-poor.  
That had we built a cozy house, and took pleasure as it comes,  
Our children, once so dear to us, had never left our home.

I grieve to think of wasted weeks, and years and months and days,  
While for it all we never yet have had one single word of praise.  
Men call us rich, but we are poor; would we not freely give,  
The land with all its fixtures, for a better way to live?

Don't think I'm blaming you, Charles; you're not a whit to blame—  
I've pitied you these many years to see you tired and lame.  
It's just the way we started out, our plans too far ahead;  
We've worn the cream of life away to leave too much when dead.

'Tis putting off enjoyment long after we enjoy;  
And after all too much wealth seems useless as a toy;  
Although we've learned—also! too late—what all must learn at last—  
Our brightest happiness is buried in the past.

That life is short and full of care, the end is always nigh;  
We seldom half begin to live before we're doomed to die.  
Were I to start my life again, I'd mark each separate day,  
And never let a single one pass unenjoyed away.

If there were things to envy, I'd have them now and then.  
And have a home that was a home, and not a cage or pen.  
I'd sell some land, if it were mine, and fit up well the rest—  
I've always thought, and think so yet, small farms well worked are best.

The man who would cast a greenback into the fire would be thought foolish. Is he any more so than the man who buys a cheap and well worth oil for his harness, when he can get Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, the best leather preservative known?

BUCK'S  
STOVES

Buck's better; burn less fuel; give better satisfaction; are the standard Stoves of the day.  
Extension Top Stove, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S  
Guarantee,

For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Boil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enamelled Work of all kinds, Calanary and Plumber's Goods, etc.

Buck & Wright,  
720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis. Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

HUSBANDMAN.  
\$1.50 a Year—Invariably in advance

One year ago I was laboring in New York and first became acquainted with *The Husbandman*, receiving the first number. Since then I have met its readers from Boston to the prairies of Western Kansas, and the uniform testimony is that it is the best Grange paper published. The Farmers' Club Department constitutes a valuable feature. As an agricultural journal it stands in the front rank, and is worthy the patronage of every Grange and Patron in the land. Long may it wave. Fraternally,  
T. A. THOMPSON,  
Lecturer National Grange, Plainview, Minn.  
TWO MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS. Address "THE HUSBANDMAN," Elmira, N. Y.

## Farm Stock Advertisements

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

## NORMAN HORSES



Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.

## SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS  
Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.  
Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin.  
Address GLICK & KNAPP,  
P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

## POLAND CHINA PIGS.



S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo.  
Offers for sale at reasonable prices a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all ages. Choice Pigs, \$15 to \$25 each. Also, a number of SHORT-HORN BULLS, of good Herd Book Pedigree. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to  
S. H. BALDWIN,  
Newark, Knox Co., Missouri.

## G. W. STUBBLEFIELD &amp; CO.,



Importers and Breeders of  
**Norman Horses.**  
Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill.  
Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms.  
Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

N. H. GENTRY,  
Sedalia, Missouri.  
BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

## Thoroughbred Berkshires.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## Bourbon Park.



D. A. ROUSER,  
Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of  
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**  
Berkshire Hogs, and  
Long-Wool Sheep.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, Galatea, Rose Bud, Rose Mary's, Lady Caroline, Desdemona, and other good ones. RED DUKE 4219 S. H. R. at head of the herd. Correspondence solicited.

## 500,000 ACRES

OF  
**Michigan Lands**

FOR SALE.

## The Lands of The

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co.,  
ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT

LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME

The Railroad is constructed and in operation from Jackson to Gaylord, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles, and will soon be completed to the Straits of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fifty-five miles.

Particular attention is called to the large tracts of the best *White and Norway* pine timber along the line of the road, and upon the An Sable, Cheboygan, Muskegon, and Manistee Rivers, the most important logging streams in the State.

The farming lands of the Company include some of the most fertile and well watered hard-wood lands in the State. Special attention is called to the farming lands in Crawford, Oregon, and Cheboygan counties, which are high and rolling; timbered mainly with the finest hard maple; soil, black sandy loam, and abounding in springs of the purest water. These counties are being rapidly settled, and the lumbering business in the vicinity will afford to farmers a first-rate market for produce for many years.

For fine lands, one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at seven per cent. For farming lands to settlers, longer time will be given if desired.  
For title of lands, further information, or purchase, apply to  
O. M. BARRETT,  
Land Commissioner,  
Lansing, Mich.

## Land Advertisements.

"The Best Thing in the West."

## Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe Railroad LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES  
Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.  
**FARE REFUNDED**  
to purchasers of land.  
Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address,  
A. S. JOHNSON,  
Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

## Kansas Land Agency.

DOWNS & MERRILL.

We place on sale, WILD LAND and IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas.  
Parties desiring of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.  
We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

## Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.

To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands.

Address DOWNS & MERRILL,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.  
350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

FULLY OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company  
On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.  
20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.  
For further information address,  
John A. Clark,  
LAND COMMISSIONER,  
Fort Scott, Kan.

## Ho! For Central Kansas.

The Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open to actual settlers, on 1000 Acres. Improved Farms are selling very cheap. Kansas has cultivated the finest Wheat crop of all the States for 1875. Wide fields run from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Other crops promise large returns. Address  
ROBERTS & LINZEE, Council Grove, Kan.

## KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

Grand Real Estate Distribution  
AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 28, 1876.

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770,800.00.



[The above represents "Price Mills," with 12 acres.]  
THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

Is an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, fully incorporated by the authority of the State, with a Capital stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided into TWENTY THOUSAND TEN DOLLAR SHARES at FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The Charter of said Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Years, and confers upon its corporations and their successors full power and authority to transact business in any of the States and Territories of the United States for the following purposes: The promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of Boards of Trade and business exchanges; the accumulation and loan of funds; the erection of buildings, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate.

In furtherance of these several purposes, and more especially to encourage immigration to Kansas and to aid in the erection of a City Hall and Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Atchison, the KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION, has, in its corporate name and capacity, purchased the 2,664 pieces of Real Estate named below, valued at \$770,800.00, and will, on MARCH 28th, 30th, and 31st, in the city of Atchison, make a Distribution of the same.

Every share, wherever and by whomsoever held, will be fully represented in the Distribution, and will be entitled to *any one piece* of said property that may be awarded to the owner. At the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the Shareholders present at the time in person or by proxy and the Members of the Association will not direct or indirectly vote or participate in the meetings of said Shareholders in deciding the same.

NO. OF PIECES. VALUE.

1—CITY VILLA.....\$15,000.00  
1—GLICK'S BLOCK.....50,000.00  
10—RHICK AND FRAME RESIDENCES.....25,000.00  
10—RHICK AND FRAME RESIDENCES.....15,000.00  
100—OF 16 ACRES EACH.....160,000.00  
115—OF 40 ACRES EACH.....46,000.00  
200—OF 80 ACRES EACH.....16,000.00  
1,000—ATCHISON SUBURBAN LOTS.....40,000.00  
1,000—ATCHISON CITY LOTS.....228,000.00

2,664 PIECES OF PROPERTY VALUED AT \$770,800.00

PRICES OF SHARES.

The price of a single share is FIVE DOLLARS, but to insure a speedy sale of all the Shares and the Distribution of our Real Estate on March 28th, 1876, WITHOUT POSTPONEMENT, we offer the following liberal rates to clubs when ordered directly from our office:

11 Shares for.....\$ 37.00  
22 do.....100.00  
33 do.....150.00  
44 do.....200.00  
55 do.....250.00  
66 do.....300.00  
77 do.....350.00  
88 do.....400.00  
99 do.....450.00  
1,000 do.....1,000.00

All orders for Shares will be filled in the order in which they are received, until all are taken. That all applicants may be supplied, and to avoid delay and disappointment, orders should be forwarded early.

To insure against mistakes and delays, Correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly.

Active and reliable agents wanted. References required. Liberal commission allowed. Circulars and terms sent on application. Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, or Post Office Money Order.

For further particulars concerning the manner of Distribution, for endorsements and references, circulars will be sent on application.  
All communications must be addressed to  
JOHN M. PRICE,  
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