



ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 4, 1874.

VOL. XII, No. 44.

## The Kansas Farmer.

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

### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

DIRECTORY OF STATE OFFICERS. 315  
DIRECTORY OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS. 315  
AGRICULTURE—Preserving Manure—Wheat—Cutting and Shocking Corn—Potatoes. 315  
HORTICULTURE. 315  
FOREST CULTURE. 315  
FARM STOCK—Feeding Stock—Management of Lambs—Dressing a Hard Milker. 315  
POULTRY NOTES. 315  
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—Chats with Patrons—Patrons and the Railroads—Arbitration. 315  
LETTERS FROM THE FARM. 317  
MISCELLANY—Wheat, Prices and Prospects—Beef Club—Cheese Making—A Curious Bird's Nest—Dogs. 317  
ENTOMOLOGY. 317  
EDITORIAL—Kansas Farmer Club Rates for 1875—What are the underlying causes creating the Reform Movement in Kansas?—Section Returns. 315  
MINOR MENTION. 319  
STATE NEWS ITEMS. 315  
LITERARY AND DOMESTIC—Cottage Music—Shall our Children study at Night—Sheaves of Golden Grain—Should our Breeds be Interbred—Incidents about "Lars"—Primary Education in Art. 320  
ADVERTISEMENTS. 323

### State of Kansas—Officers.

GOVERNOR—Thomas A. Osborn, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.  
VICE GOVERNOR—E. S. Stover, Council Grove, Morris county.  
SECRETARY OF STATE—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doniphan county.  
AUDITOR OF STATE—J. W. Wilder, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.  
TREASURER OF STATE—John Francis, of Allen county.  
S. P. PUBLIC INSTRUCTOR—H. D. McCarty, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL—A. L. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
CHIEF JUSTICE—S. A. Kingman, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—D. St. Valentine, Ottawa, Franklin county.  
D. J. Brewer, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.  
STATE PRINTER—Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Davis county.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county.  
STATE LIBRARIAN—D. Dickinson, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.  
S. P. INSURANCE DEPT.—Edward Russell, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.  
SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—Alfred Gray, Topeka.

### Farmers' Organizations.

#### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Grange—Business Officers—  
MASTER—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
SECRETARY—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

Kansas State Grange—Business Officers—  
MASTER—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon co.  
OVERSEER—Wm. Simpson, Topeka.  
LECTURER—John Boyd, Independence.  
STEWARDS—E. D. Smith, Jewell city.  
ASST. STEWARDS—J. H. Richey, Franklin co.  
CHAPLAIN—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.  
TREASURER—H. H. Angell, Sherman city.  
SECRETARY—U. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.  
GATE KEEPER—W. H. Fletcher, Clay co.  
CERES—Maudie Morris.  
FLORA—M. H. Charles.  
FLORES—Abraham C. Rippey.  
LADY ASST. STEWARD—Julius D. Richey.

#### Executive Committee.

F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville.  
T. H. Shaffer, Grasshopper Falls.  
W. F. Foppeno, Topeka.

#### State Board of Agriculture—Officers—

PRESIDENT—Geo. T. Anthony, of Leavenworth.  
VICE PRESIDENT—E. H. Funston, of Carlyle.  
TREASURER—J. C. Wilson, of Topeka.  
SECRETARY—M. C. Gray, of Topeka.  
EXT. COM.—Joshua Wheeler, Farde, Atchison co.  
C. S. Broadbent, Wellington, Sumner co.  
S. J. Carter, Coffey county.  
Major Crowell, Cherokee county.  
J. O. Savage, Republic county.  
Levi Wilson, Leavenworth county.  
W. P. Poppeno, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
S. T. Kelley, Hutchinson.  
John H. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis county.  
Thos. A. Osborn, Governor.  
W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, Ex officio.

#### State Horticultural Society—Officers—

PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.  
VICE PRESIDENT—D. B. Skeels, Osage Mission.  
TREASURER—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.  
SECRETARY—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence.  
TRUSTEES—E. C. Marshall.  
H. E. Van Dusen.  
B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

#### State Dec-Keeper's Association—Officers—

PRESIDENT—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.  
VICE PRESIDENT—J. D. Meador.  
SECRETARY—M. C. Gray, Lawrence.  
ASST. SEC.—O. B. Rogers.

#### Northern Kansas District Fair Association—

PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.  
SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison.  
Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

#### Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association—

PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.  
SECRETARY—C. W. Clapham, Leavenworth.  
Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

#### Kansas and Missouri Fair Association—

PRESIDENT—B. F. Helper.  
SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.  
Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kansas, and Barton county, Missouri.

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

Hon.  
PRESIDENT—W. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.  
VICE PRESIDENTS—O. W. Hill, Manhattan, Riley co.  
Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.  
SECRETARY—Jason Yarnall, Hns Rapids, Marshall co.  
TREASURER—J. F. Wyatt, Pavilion, Wabash co.  
EXT. COM.—James P. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.  
W. H. Mitchell, Wabash co.  
J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.  
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.  
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

## Agriculture.

From the Journal of Chemistry.

### PRESERVING MANURES.

It often happens that farmers are limited as regards room for the storage of manures under cover, and the question arises, What is the best method of preserving animal excrement in the open field? It should be understood that if we introduce safeguards to prevent loss in two directions, we accomplish all that is necessary. Animal manures may be weakened by loss of volatile ammonia, and other gaseous products, and also by leaching, by which the most valuable soluble salts are dissolved by rains and carried away. To prevent the loss of ammonia it is only necessary to cover the heap with good soil or loam to the depth of eight or ten inches. Previous to putting on the soil, a bushel of plaster or gypsum may advantageously be sprinkled over the heap. The whole mass should be perfectly covered, so that no avenues of escape are afforded to the volatile products. In this way, the soil becomes in a few months so saturated with fertilizing material that it is a valuable agent to apply to crops in itself.

To prevent loss by leaching, it is well to throw over an exposed heap of excrement a covering of straw or old hay. If the form is like a stack of hay, nearly all the water will run off the sides, and but little percolate through. It is miserably slack and wasteful to haul out manures into fields in the autumn or winter, and allow them to remain without any protection. During the past two years more excrement has been produced at the farm than we could conveniently use upon our fields and in removing it from the cellar we have protected it in the manner described. One heap has thus been covered for two years, and its valuable qualities have not only been preserved, but by the processes of spontaneous decomposition the products are now ready for immediate assimilation by plants, and the soil applied is nearly as valuable as the material which it has covered and protected. Three years ago some heaps of manure were carted upon a meadow in winter, and owing to flow age from the lake it was deemed best not to disturb them until the meadow was thoroughly drained. Several of them, spread last season, gave most extraordinary returns in grass, and the two remaining heaps have been opened this season and found in perfect condition. There is no difficulty in preserving manures out of doors, if the measures are adopted which we have here presented.

From Monthly Report Dept. of Agr.

### WHEAT.

Our October returns indicate a yield of wheat both larger in quantity and better in quality than last year, nearly, if not quite, equaling the splendid crop of the census year, which aggregated 237,745,020 bushels.

The New England States, (Rhode Island not growing enough to report,) have reached nearly a million of bushels, Maine increasing 33 per cent; New Hampshire, 3 per cent; Vermont, 5 per cent; Massachusetts, 13 per cent; Connecticut equaling last year's crop. In quality Massachusetts is fully equal to last year, and all the others above, the improvement in Maine being 12 per cent.

The Middle States have increased their aggregate yield, the crop, compared with last year ranging from 100 per cent. in Delaware, to 116 per cent. in New York. The average quality is considerably better than last year.

Of the South Atlantic States, Maryland falls 1 per cent, and Virginia 6 per cent. below last year, and both are somewhat inferior in quality. On the other hand South Carolina is fully equal to last year; North Carolina increases 3 per cent, and Georgia 21 per cent. The last three states also show improved quality.

Of the Gulf States, the crops of Florida and Louisiana are too inconsiderable for notice. Alabama enlarges her yield 23 per cent, and improves its quality 29 per cent. In Mississippi the crop is 2 per cent. larger, but 9 per cent. lower in quality. Texas is about 6 per cent. lower than last year in both quantity and quality.

Of the four inland Southern States, Arkansas raises her product 50 per cent; Tennessee, 20 per cent; West Virginia, 23 per cent; Ken-

tucky declines 5 per cent. All these states have improved their quality; Tennessee 17 per cent. Their aggregate yield will be about a third greater than that of the census year.

North of the Ohio river the ravages of insects and atmospheric injuries have reduced the crop of Wisconsin 35 per cent. below last year, a loss which more than counterbalances the increase in the other states of this section. Illinois equals last year's yield; Indiana increases hers 9 per cent; Ohio, 16 per cent; Michigan, 22 per cent. All present a considerably improved quality except Wisconsin. This section will produce about a million bushels less than last year.

West of the Mississippi river, Minnesota decreases her yield 16 per cent; Iowa, 2 per cent; Kansas, 5 per cent; Missouri increases 29 per cent; and Nebraska 1 per cent. The quality is depreciated from 2 to 5 per cent. In all except Missouri, which has improved 27 per cent. Atmospheric and insect injuries were here more generally diffused. The aggregate yield of these states will be nearly 2,000,000 bushels less than last year.

On the Pacific coast, California increases her yield 10 per cent, and Oregon 21 per cent. Oregon equals last year in quality, and California improves 3 per cent. The increased yield of this section more than compensates for the decline of the northwest.

There is a smaller amount than last year of old wheat remaining on hand in all the states except Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and California. The greatest exhaustion of old stocks is found in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Tennessee and Virginia.

### CUTTING AND SHOCKING CORN.

As we are now in the midst of the season for cutting corn, perhaps a few words on the subject may find a place in your valuable journal, as in your last issue you invite us farmers to write as well as talk.

I have read an article with the above caption taken from the New York Weekly Herald which stated that farmers have each their own way of doing this work. That may be so, yet there is but one right way; and if my method is not correct, I would be glad to learn a better one.

My plan is to commence on four rows, running north and south, for reasons which I will explain before closing. Taking the hill under my left arm, I hold it together and cut it as close to the ground as possible, holding the corn cutter under the cut corn, lifting on it so as to avoid losing any of the ears or suckers and small stalks, which are the best part of the fodder, and at the same time making the right hand aid the left arm in carrying it to the next hill, then dropping the butts of the cut hill on the ground close to the next, I encircle the same with the left arm and cut it (the corn) likewise, going thus from hill to hill and taking each of the four rows until I have a bundle as large as I can conveniently carry with the cutter under the butts, which is very essential, carrying it forward into the standing corn a sufficient distance to leave about an equal amount of standing corn on each side, so as to make what most folks would call a large shock, say one that will yield about 1½ bushels of ears. I then place the bundle on the ground between the hills of the middle rows, so that each cut stalk will stand firmly on the ground; then taking the stalks of one hill on the right hand and those of the opposite hill on the left, cross them around the bundle, always taking pains to pull upon the standing stalks which form the band, bringing them around the bundle. I do not tie them, as is the usual way, but simply give them one twist together, bend the ends down and tuck them under two or three of the cut stalks and bear them down. The bundle will stand firm, being fastened to the ground between the two standing hills, which operate as braces or ties to prevent the storms, which usually come in from the west, from blowing them down. This is my reason for cutting north and south.

After fixing, or rather binding the bundle, I go on cutting as before, not forgetting to wrap the hill under my left arm, and keep the cutter under the butts, so as not to waste a particle of the fodder. I then cut on each side and set around the shock, or rather on two sides of it, leaving the two standing hills near the out-

side of the shock when finished, so as to be handily cut off when ready to pull over for husking, and, being on the outside, two can be cut with more facility than one in the middle of the shock. So you see the saving of the one hill to each shock in cutting. I then bind the shock firmly about one foot above the ends of the ears with rye straw, and place a second band about one foot above the first.

Corn set up in this way will stand secure for months; still it is better to husk as soon as the corn is fit to crib. In husking, I take the corn cutter and go through three rows of shocks, making two or three bundles of each shock, putting them together in the middle row, three shocks of corn making one of stalks. I bind the tops with a double band of rye straw, which works better if dampened to toughen it.

A. B. BENHAM.

### COTTON.

With the change of condition at the South, much more attention is being paid to the proper cultivation of the soil; and since it no longer pays to abandon old farms and take new ones, there seems to be considerable activity manifested in ascertaining what is necessary to return to the soil after taking off a crop of cotton.

We have received two recent essays in this direction. The first is by Wm. J. Land, chemist, of Atlanta, Ga., in which he gives the analyses of cotton seed and cotton lint as follows—

	LINT.	SEED.
Potash.....	59.374	36.712
Soda.....	9.572	1.829
Magnesia.....	11.191	15.600
Lime.....	7.912	4.609
Phosphoric acid.....	4.235	31.693
Sulphuric acid.....	4.113	8.337
Oxide of iron and alumina.....	1.288	1.113
Oxide of manganese.....	.714	
Chlorine.....	2.143	.507
Sand and charcoal.....	15.112	6.190
	100.	100.

The ash of the lint is .855 per cent. of its weight, and the ash of the seed 8.59 per cent.

The second report is an account of a series of experiments with different fertilizers upon the cotton plant, by E. M. Pendleton of the Georgia State College. We can only give a few of his conclusions:

"That no compound which does not contain soluble phosphoric acid will pay upon the worn out soils.

"That 200 pounds of a good ammoniated superphosphate is about the quantity to be used on an acre of cotton.

"That with good cultivation, good fertilizers will pay even at the lowest rates for cotton; but with bad cultivation they will hardly pay at any price.

"That cotton seed makes a good fertilizer when used in connection with good superphosphate."

In this report analyses of quite a number of commercial fertilizers are also given.

### Long Furrows.

A German agricultural journal prints a plea for long furrows. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow require more exertion in the plowman and team than continued work on a straight line; and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in the short turns may be shown by the following calculations:

In a field 225 feet long, five and a half hours out of ten are used in redirecting the plow; with a length of 575 feet, four hours are sufficient for the purpose; and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only one and a half hours of the daily working time are consumed.

## Horticulture.

### Fruit Drying.

Dried fruit of a good quality seldom fails to command remunerative prices in cosmopolitan markets, as it bears exportation well, while large quantities are used for home consumption. The Secretary of the California Agricultural Society, recently read a very valuable paper upon the failure of sundried fruits, both for exportation and home consumption, from which we extract a few excellent and sensible hints for those of our readers who have a surplus of fruit, of which they cannot dispose in its natural state. Owing to the climatic peculiarity of North America, sun-dried fruits, in nine cases out of ten are a failure, even in the dry sun-

ny atmosphere of California, a fact to which all practical persons will bear witness who have made fruit-drying a business.

Whenever fruit is dried in the sun, it is exposed to insects, who deposit more or less eggs upon it. If the climate be calm as in the Atlantic States, the cold weather sets in so early that these eggs are not hatched out in Autumn, and the fruit is usually consumed before the following spring, the consumers ignorant of the fact of having eaten with it millions of insect eggs, which become animated with life as soon as the warm weather approaches if any fruit remains. In California and in all semi-tropical latitudes, these eggs hatch out before the approach of Autumn, and often destroy the fruit before it is required for consumption, and always injure it. Much sundried fruit has been shipped to foreign ports and has been ruined before reaching its destination, and when sold nearer home has been returned to the farmer. Therefore, even dried fruit is the most reliable, cleanly and wholesome and healthy; economy and policy all require that the old method of drying fruit be abandoned unless it can be subject to some process by which the insect may be destroyed. Fruit dried by artificial means, if carefully watched, is always more wholesome and palatable, and where it is designed to thus prepare it for the home or foreign markets, patent ovens for the purpose should be used, which may be so arranged as to prevent burning, and which will cause the juices of the fruit to dry rapidly, and thereby impart a finer and more natural flavor since the process of drying is quickly accomplished.—American Farm Journal.

### Hedges.

Arbor vitae and other evergreen hedges which have not already received their annual clipping should be attended to now, without delay. Keep the top down and induce a thick bottom growth. The wider the hedge is at the bottom, the better light it gets and the healthier it will be. A pair of shears costing from two to three dollars will be found very convenient both for trimming hedges and for clipping grass borders, but an old scythe fastened to a short, straight stick for a handle, leaving about half the cutting edge beyond the stick, will be found not a bad tool for shortening in the tender ends of the evergreens. Some gardeners prefer it to the shears, believing they can cut more evenly and much more rapidly but a neglected one is a perpetual eyesore.

## Forest Culture.

From the New York Tribune.

### FOREST TREES FROM THE SEED.

When is the best time to plant chestnuts, acorns, hickory nuts, etc. I have a large field thickly set in sedge grass, which I want to put back into woods again, because I have more plow land without it than I can tend properly, and because I want to get rid of the sedge grass and keep it from seeding the other fields. How would it do to break up the field, which is very good, and run it off like corn, and drop the seed in the checks and work them till they get large enough to take care of themselves? I desire to set the land back to woods again by some means.—C. B. Sevier, Roane Co., Tenn.

REPLY BY MR. A. S. FULLER.

Land naturally producing the "sedge grasses" would probably be too wet for the chestnut, but might answer for some of the many species of hickory and oak. Still, what you term "sedge grasses" may be entirely different from the species which I have in mind under that name, or those usually referred to as such by botanists. But whether the land is high or low, you will find it a far more satisfactory system to raise the trees in nurseries, and then transplant to the field when of proper size and age. In the mean time, or at least one year previous to planting, break up the land and kill out the grass and weeds by thorough cultivation, either with some crop requiring culture like corn, or by summer fallowing. A heavy sward, composed of any of our native grasses, would be a strong enemy for forest tree seedlings to overcome.

In your case I should proceed somewhat as follows:

Procure this fall seeds of the different species which it is desirable to raise. Hickory nuts should be gathered as soon as they fall from the trees, and mixed immediately with pure sand in alternate layers, and in boxes of a size convenient for handling. Place these



boxes on the north side of some building, or at least where shaded, and as cool a situation as possible. If the boxes are banked up with soil it will prevent in a measure injury which might follow sudden or extreme changes in temperature. If there was no danger of mice, squirrels, or vermin of any kind troubling the seeds during the fall or winter, they might be planted out directly in the nursery rows this fall; but unfortunately there are few localities where any of the nuts or larger seeds are safe from depredations of this kind, hence the advice to keep in boxes of sand until the season of growth is at hand. Seeds of all kinds of native forest trees which ripen in the autumn may be preserved in this way, some requiring a little more care than others in regard to moisture or dryness. But for those you name the sand should be moist, but not soaked with water.

Prepare the land this fall for a seed bed, selecting a rich, friable loam, and one which has been well cultivated the past summer. Plow it deeply and leave until spring, then plow again and harrow level and smooth. This last plowing should be done as early as the soil will admit, because the seeds may sprout in the boxes if not put out soon after spring opens.

When the ground is ready sow the seeds in drills wide enough apart to admit of cultivating with a horse. Chestnuts and acorns should not be covered with more than one inch of soil, and the hickory nuts not over two inches. In dropping the nuts it is well to allow two or three inches between each; for the smaller seeds less space is required. Give the seedlings good culture during the summer. In the fall take up the seedlings and shorten the long tap roots about one-half, and then put in, covering nearly the entire top of stems and branches. The following spring set out again into nursery rows four feet apart in the row which will enable you to plant 12,000 per acre. They should be kept in these nursery rows until four to six feet high, and cultivated and pruned while growing. This may require two to four years, and in the mean time the land intended for forest may be put in proper condition for the reception of the trees. When of the size I have named, transplant to forest grounds, and in rows six to eight feet apart, cultivating occasionally to prevent being choked with grass or weeds as well as to insure a rapid growth.

This system of planting forest will prove far more satisfactory than any haphazard method of scattering seeds broadcast in wild uncultivated lands, or in grass lands where they would have to contend with seeds and weeds. Furthermore, by a regular course of pruning and transplanting, the trees are put into the proper conditions for making a rapid and healthy growth in future years, and I will venture to say that at 20 years of age they will excel wildlings of 40 or 50 years. The cost of cultivation in the nursery rows for the first four or five years is not one-tenth of what it would be if scattered over the space which they are to occupy in the future.

Economy, both in time and expense, will be secured in adopting the nursery system of culture.

## Farm Stock.

From the Ohio Farmer.

### FEEDING STOCK.

Every farmer should be aware that a large portion of the profits of his business depend upon the successful feeding of stock; and where this knowledge is wanting, and most of the produce of the land is carried off the farm to market, in the form of hay and grain, the owner will find his land constantly diminishing in fertility and consequently in value, instead of improving and increasing in productiveness as it ought to under a wise, philosophical management.

All plant growth consists of two parts: that which disappears into the air in the form of gas, when subjected to intense heat, and that which remains in the form of ash. That which disappears into the air is organic and combustible; that which remains in the form of ash is inorganic and incombustible. A healthy plant requires, for its existence in that state, a proper portion of each. The organic part of plants consists, in its elementary state, of four bodies: carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. This part of the plant is derived from the air and from the soil, while the inorganic part is derived entirely from the soil.

We know that while we raise and sell a crop of hay or grain, we remove from the soil all these constituent elements which it has contributed toward the composition of the plant. This is plain to every mind, whether merely a practical or a scientific farmer. A scientific farmer, knowing his crops to be composed of these constituents, and knowing that he can safely sell that portion derived from the air, looks for a machine that will separate these constituents, so that he can sell what will not impoverish his farm.

This machine is found in a full grown animal which requires for its support all the elements of plants, both organic and inorganic, but only for a short time. He separates all that is necessary, and returns the remainder in the form of manure. A full grown animal takes from his food one of the organic elements—carbon—and returns the remainder of organic and the whole of the inorganic; and as carbon is derived almost entirely from the atmosphere, we can afford to sell it from our farms in the form of fat.

Thus the farmer has a "natural" machine on which there is no "patent," free to all who may be inclined to keep their farms in a state of fertility and improvement, rather than in a state of sterility and deterioration. Of course it will be necessary to obtain as near a perfect natural machine as possible; not too small, nor too large, but of medium proportions. This we judge by external points; those parts which are more closely connected with the process of separating the elements of the plant must be large and strong. They are the stomach, heart and lungs. The stomach or digestive apparatus, to receive the food and pass it through the first stages; the lungs to give it proper shape and healthful condition; and the heart to propel it throughout the whole system. These several parts are more dependent upon each other, and exercise a greater influence over the perfect working of the machine than any other portion of it.

Next to these we must have a good surface to lay the fat or carbon upon. This is found when the ribs stand out full and rounding and the skin loose and mellow, that the fat or carbon may have easy ingress under its ample folds. As the true philosophy is to get all that is possible of the inorganic portion of the food as manure or refuse from the animal economy, it is important that there should be a little of the long structure as is consistent with the most perfect development of the animal, as a large bony structure must take from the food some of the inorganic portions to keep it in condition.

With the proper pursuit of the foregoing policy, and a careful use of the refuse yielded by thus feeding stock, the intelligent husbandman will soon find himself on the high road of success, and in the enjoyment of increasing satisfaction from a constantly increasing fertility of his soil, and a corresponding increase in the length of his purse. J. V. MAPES.

### MANAGEMENT OF LAMBS.

The North British Agriculturist, which is one of the best authorities in England on agricultural matters, has the following in relation to the old and new management in that country where every means are used to force animals forward, not only in the feeding but in the care as well:

"The economical management of lambs is one of the difficulties which beset the stock farmer. Whilst land and stock were about half their present value, whilst sheep were fattened out at two or three years old instead of at one year, their management was comparatively simple and easy. On the plowed land few sheep were kept, penning was seldom adopted, the value of these animated manure carts was not recognized, pastures were not heavily stocked with either sheep or cattle, but such old fashioned practice has been superseded, the acreage stocked has been greatly more than doubled, but the extra mouths kept have brought more risks and casualties, and taught more emphatically that sheep require constant fresh food, and never thrive on food stained with the droppings of their fellows.

Lambs are especially sensitive of any errors of management. A pluck, perhaps at the time unsuspected, will sometimes weeks after cause them to fall off, pine, purge and die. A few days stinting at the time of weaning will perhaps tell its sad tale in a score of deaths between Michaelmas and Christmas. A week's dry weather and deprivation of water several months later, will tuck up many lambs and destroy them with wasting bloodlessness and dried, shrivelled livers.

Lambs on good keep, especially on rich artificial grasses, have recently suffered from the sharp morning frosts. The frozen grass, nibbled wet in the chill early dawn, has set up gastric irritation; many lambs are in consequence scouring, whilst not a few died from the bowels becoming inflamed. To prevent such losses, the ewes and lambs should lie at night on comparatively bare dry pasture, or be penned on roots or on fallow, getting some cut clover or vetches in their racks, and transferred to their better pasture towards nine or ten o'clock, when it is perfectly dry. Besides preventing the evil effects of frosted food, such practice will further prove advantageous, especially to lambs, which never do so well as when they have frequent changes of food.

"On grass land they should be moved once a week to pastures on which, if possible, no sheep should have been kept for ten days. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that sheep should have long luxuriant pastures. On the contrary it has been aptly said that two sheep may starve where three will feed; and again, that although a bullock should have grass seven days old, a sheep will do better with that twenty-four hours old; sheep notably prefer a short close bite, provided it is fresh and unstained. Hurdled on clover, rye or vetches, lambs should be allowed to run ahead of the ewes, and pick the best and freshest of the food, and where they are to be fed out at 12 or 15 months, it will answer well to allow them two or three ounces of linseed cake or of a mixture of oats, pease and malt dust or other such concentrated food. Regular steady thriving is thus ensured, scouring and other ailments are warded off, weaning, which should occur nine or ten weeks after birth, is effected without trouble or risk, whilst, besides, a considerably heavier stock can thus be satisfactorily kept."

### DOCTORING A HARD MILKER.

I want to say a word about my experience with a handsome Alderney cow that I own.

She came in at two years old with her first calf, and made a good show of milk, and I thought from the size of her teats she would be easy to milk, and particularly her forward teats, as they were larger than those behind, but to my surprise I could hardly squeeze a drop out of them; I worked on her as I never did before on a cow to get the milk from her. I was about giving her up, when I met a friend in New York, and he advised me to send to Boston for a patent milking tube. I sent and got a pair of them, and I thought them just the thing; but after trying them a few times, she became so cross that I had to give them up, and try and milk her with my hand; and I do assure you I wished the forward teats would close up and get all the milk from the hind ones, as they were about like other cows' teats to milk. It came into my mind one day to make two lead plugs—shaped thus ○—and after milking to put them in her teats and leave them in until next milking time. I did so, and after I had taken out the plugs she milked as nice as could be. After milking I put them in again, and after two days I found the muscle of the teats had relaxed so that the plugs were quite loose; then I omitted the plug until I found that she was getting hard to milk again; and so I kept on putting them in and omitting them until she was all right. She is a twin, and I have her sister which is a nice milker. She went all right until this spring, when she came in again, and to my surprise the opposite effect resulted, so that the milk would run from her teats in a stream. I was now anxious to save her milk, so I got some rubber bands and put them on the end of her teats, which saved the milk and did not injure her in the least, for there is very little circulation at the end of the teat. I tried some I bought, but they were too narrow, so I got a piece of half-inch rubber hose and cut off such as I wanted, say 3/4 to 1 1/4 inch in depth, and I found that after she wore them one day and night, that it contracted the muscle, and a black ring came on from the effect of the rubber, which after a few days peeled off, and since then I have had no more trouble with her. She is very gentle, and does not mind my experimenting with her teats, but the tubes she did not like.

I would be glad to hear from some one who may have had experience in this way. I milk regularly at six o'clock, night and morning, summer and winter, and I am as regular about feeding them as I am about my own meals. I know the cow is all right, and I thank the lead plugs for it. It is the muscle at the end of the teats that holds the milk and made it hard to squeeze out.

I have tried to make this plain so that any one can try either plugs or bands. WM. CLARENDOON.

## Poultry.

### Chickens.

BY MRS. S. C. PAYNE.

"Peep, peep, peep!"  
The little chicken said,  
As it pipped a hole through the brittle shell  
And popped out its little head.

"Purr, purr, purr!"  
Its mother began to sing:  
When a feather rose and its little nose  
Peeped out from under her wing.

Pat, pat, pat,  
Went two little, nimble feet;  
"Oh, mudder, tum; do hurry, wun!"  
Dit sumfin for chicky to eat!"

"Yip, yip, yip!"  
Little Skippie out did dart;  
He knew by the clatter something was the matter;  
So he curled up his tail for a start.

Now, out they go, with a pan of dough,  
Harrying, skurrying, scratching;  
Mother and son and little dog—Run!  
For the old white hen is hatching!

—Western Rural.

### CHICKENS RUNNING AT LARGE.

Whenever fowls can run at large without detriment to the garden, they should be allowed to do so, by all means. Nine-tenths of the trouble and diseases among poultry fanciers are the result of keeping fowls too close. From June to March, fowls will, as a rule, more than pay their keep in ranging the garden and ordinary farms, and, as a case in point, we take the following, from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman.

"Hens and chickens are really of great benefit in the barnyard. In the first place, they see that nothing is lost, and diligently devour all the tiny hayseeds that the stock scatter about. Then they will scratch a manure heap into a most desirable degree of fineness, reducing it to powder very rapidly. Scratching for food is their legitimate occupation, and we have found it an excellent plan to throw all sorts of litter into their yard—corn stalks, leaves, vegetable tops, straw, seaweed, anything, in fact, which comes handy, and let them scatter their grain among it, and let them work for their living.

Such occupation surely increases their laying propensities, and proves that if work is given them to do, they will not devour their own eggs, nor pull out each other's feathers. If we would but provide this occupation summer and winter, it would undoubtedly increase the health of poultry. They suffer for it as much as men and women suffer for some regular daily employment, and it should be the

poultry-raiser's duty to provide agreeable employment and exercise for them.

Pieces of beef's entrails and the heads of animals, are also very excellent things for them to practice upon.

At this season of the year, the poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned; whitewash the walls, rub the roosts with kerosene, and if your flock have suffered with lice, smoke it thoroughly with a pan of charcoal, upon which you can throw one or two pounds of flour of sulphur, and fumigate the whole place for two or three hours, shutting it up closely. Of course, you will take care not to let the poultry into the house until the sulphurous fumes are dissipated.

After such a renovating process the house will not be likely to harbor any vermin; and if you will provide plenty of good food, a box of charcoal, another of bone dust, and a box of ashes, you will have no reason to complain of the produce of your henry, but will have plenty of eggs for your own use, and if you keep a good sized flock, will also have plenty to sell at remunerative prices, for eggs are always in demand.

SOME egg-raisers claim that the best use for skimmed milk is to give it to hens to drink; that it is worth twice as much for this purpose as for feeding hogs; and that by its use in winter, chickens will lay continually.

CHICANERY.—To palm off old hen as fricassee chicken.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

G. W. SPRAGON, Sec. State Grange.

Topoka, Jan. 14, 1874.

To Deputies.

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

## NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

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

## CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. F. FORDENOR.

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

R. H. O.—If A. B. joins a Grange by limit in April, said Grange having been organized in April, then calls for a limit in August, should he be called clear of the books by paying one month's dues?

His dues must be paid from the first of the month after he joined, that is count all full months in dues at joining, not the fractional parts; so, if he joined in April, count from the first of May until he called for his limit, whether it be the first, middle or last of the month.

John P.—When is a person clear of our Grange on limit?

When he has made application and been voted on, or when the limit has been delivered.

Only when the limit has been signed by the Master and Secretary, fee paid, and limit delivered to the person asking for it. See decision No. 15, Hand-Book.

The members of the State Executive Committee will be together next Monday the 9th inst. Other unanswered questions are held to be referred to them.

To the brothers that have written to us asking if we know of any teaming to be done here or elsewhere, where they could get work we have to answer that we know of no place where they would be likely to get employment. We have not heard of any railroad grading at St. Joseph or elsewhere. Think it a mistake. There is so little corn to husk in the state the farmers are at leisure to take hold of any hauling they can get to do in their immediate vicinity.

## THE PATRONS AND THE RAILROADS.

Address of John Cochran, Worthy Master of the Wisconsin State Grange.

PATRONS OF WISCONSIN: We have organized ourselves for mutual benefit, protection, and the elevation of our craft. Success can only be obtained by vigilance and the prompt exercise of those powers which our organization confers whenever occasion demands. Such an occasion is now presented, and a brief recital of events which have occurred to develop the present may be deemed appropriate.

At an early date in the history of the Order it was clearly indicated that one important ob-

ject in view, was to grapple with those great questions which dealt with our material interests. Most prominent among these was that of "Cheap Transportation." It was, and still remains, of vital importance, not only to us but to all the industrial classes. The agitation of this question has among other results produced the passage of an act by the Legislature of Wisconsin, known as the "Potter Law."

There are three provisions of the "Potter Law" which are believed to "embody the real sentiments of the people of the State in regard to railroads." They are as follows:

1. This "Potter Law" fixed maximum rates for fares and freights on railroads in Wisconsin which we believed to leave ample margin for profit to the companies, (and no satisfactory evidence to the contrary has yet been presented.)

2. For the purpose of knowing positively that justice shall be done both to the public and to the railroad companies, this "Potter Law" provides for making public the results of a thorough and continuous investigation into the affairs and doings of these corporations.

3. But above all, in the interests of the people, the effect of this "Potter Law" was to resume in unmistakable terms that state control over these semi-public corporations which had been expressly reserved by the Constitution of the State, but which had been allowed to remain inoperative for almost a score of years.

Immediately upon the law going into effect two of the most powerful companies gave public notice that they should disregard it, and utterly regardless of proclamations issued by the Governor of the State, they treated the law of the land with contempt, and defied the authorities of the people.

This action of these companies was not only a direct insult to the sovereignty of the State, but was "without precedent in the history of any State or Country."

The default attitude assumed by the officials of these companies may be accepted as a demonstration that the restraints of the "Potter Law" were applied too soon.

But resort was had to the courts, and the results arrived at are the decisions of the U. S. Court, July 4th, and of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, September 15th, both of them in favor of the people.

While the officials of the railroad companies have at last been compelled to respect the decision of the courts and comply with the "Potter Law" in regard to the rates of compensation fixed by it for freights and passengers, yet open declaration is made of an intention to apply to the next legislature for a repeal of it.

It is difficult to conceive of any law that could be enacted without containing the three provisions of the "Potter Law" mentioned, and still be worthy of any consideration for the purposes intended.

Right here is the issue: Is legislation to be in the interests of the people at large, or is it to be made subservient to the behests of the managers of organized capital? Are the people through their representatives to control the management of these corporations, or are the managers of these corporations to control the people by controlling their representatives. The contest is upon us now.

Patrons! We cannot afford to be indifferent, "another time" will be too late. Not only the present but our future is at stake upon this issue. We want railroads, they have become a public necessity, but better that every railroad charter be reclaimed, and every rail be moved out of the State than that labor should submit to be taxed at the will and greed of railroad managers. The Executive Committee have already warned you that every effort will be made by railroad managers to control your next legislature for their own interests. They boldly announce such to be their intention, and they will prevent if they can any interference with their assumed prerogatives.

In this contest our interests are not their interests. They cry for the repeal of the "Potter Law." Let us demand of our representatives that not only the provisions of control already secured be retained, but that such additional detailed legislation be had in this direction as will provide that the land grants, gifts, aids and earnings of these roads are not diverted by the various modes which are now well understood, from the treasury of a company to the pockets of those who manage it and their friends, and thus a fictitious showing made of the real cost and earnings.

You are now about to select your representatives. Make sure that they are in sympathy with the interests of labor upon this railroad question. JOHN COCHRAN.

Master Wisconsin S. G., P. of H.

Waupun, Oct. 3, 1874.

## From the Farmers' Union.

### ARBITRATION.

The following resolutions for settling differences between members of the grange were adopted at a regular meeting of Pleasant Mound Grange, No. 214, held May 23, 1874, and it was ordered that a copy of the same be sent to the Farmers' Union for publication:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Pleasant Mound Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, deeming it to be for the interest and well being of the Order that a system of arbitration be established for the settlement and adjustment of the civil actions that may arise between the members of the Order, thereby promoting concord, unity and good fellowship in the Order, and obviating the necessity of lit-



gation through the courts of law, which tends to discord and ill will between parties, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following rules and regulations shall govern all civil actions that may arise between members of the Order, as follows:

Section 1. Any member believing that he or she has cause of action, may make complaint to the Worthy Master in writing, setting forth that he or she has sufficient cause of action against the party, when it shall be the duty of the Master to issue a summons running to the Steward or Assistant Steward, commanding him to summon the party to appear at a time and designated in the summons, to make answer to the complaint of the party made in the complaint, giving at least six days notice. The Steward shall make due returns to the Secretary.

Section 2. The Secretary shall have charge of all papers in the case, and keep a record of the proceedings therein.

Section 3. At the time set for the meeting of the parties, which shall be at a regular meeting of the grange, or a special meeting may be called for the purpose. The parties shall join issue as provided by law on all points of entering pleadings. Trial may be had at the first meeting, by the consent of the parties, but either party shall be entitled to at least one week's adjournment if called for.

Section 4. The Worthy Master shall act as court of justice, and will in all questions of law and order; but notwithstanding, should either party object, as provided by statute to remove a suit from justice, then the Worthy Overseer shall act in his stead as a court, and decide all questions of law and order pertaining to the case. Trial may be held before the court by consent of the parties.

Section 5. It shall be the privilege of either party, after issue is joined, and before the trial has commenced, to call a jury. It shall then be the duty of the court to order the Steward or his assistant to make a list of eleven names of members, and the parties shall alternate in striking off names until six names shall have been struck off, should the parties refuse to strike off names, then the court may strike in their stead, the remaining five names shall be impaneled as a jury to try the case. The jury shall be sworn by the statute oath, in form. A majority vote shall determine the verdict.

Section 6. The parties may appear by attorney, but he shall be a Patron. Any member shall be held to testify in any action before a court of the grange. Parties who are not members may be admitted as witnesses. Witnesses shall be sworn by the statute oath, and may be sworn by affirmation. Every oath may be administered by a justice of the peace, but he shall be a member of the grange.

Section 7. All rules of taking evidence, entering and amending pleadings, and all points of law not herein provided for, shall be governed by statute and common law. Every verdict of a jury and every award of a court shall be made according to law and evidence given in court.

Section 8. Every award made by a court of a grange shall be entered as a judgment against the losing party, and the said party shall satisfy the same within forty days thereafter. Any party to a suit who refuses to comply with these rules and regulations in connection therewith, shall be expelled from the grange—providing, nevertheless, in case the party should notify the Master of his inability to pay the judgment at the time set, and that he will provide proof of the same, then the grange shall examine the evidence, and if the grange shall become satisfied of such inability then the time of payment may be extended, but not to exceed one year from date of judgment, to be decided by a majority vote of the house.

Section 9. Any member of the grange who may be summoned to appear as a witness before any court of this grange, and shall refuse to comply with the order of the court in connection therewith, may be fined in any sum not to exceed five dollars, or may be expelled, as the grange may determine by a two-thirds vote of the house at a regular meeting.

#### Horse Racing, Pool Selling, Etc., at Agricultural Exhibitions.

In the model pamphlet, with premium list, issued by the Kansas State board of Agriculture, we find the following important statement:

The subject of horse racing at agricultural fairs has been discussed *pro* and *con* for several years, and culminated during the last session of the legislature in the enactment of the foregoing law. The State Board of Agriculture has taken this enactment as embodying the public sentiment of the State, and accordingly has referred to accept of racing premiums.

We make the following extracts from the act referred to:

SECTION 1. No agricultural organization of the State shall appropriate any part of the earnings of the society for tests of speed; but if such tests shall be permitted, the premiums or purses therefor shall be raised by voluntary contribution.

And even this, it will be seen, the board has refused to accept. The penalty for a violation of the provisions of this section is a liability for the amount of money misappropriated, and imprisonment for not more than one year.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall sell pools, engage in any games or gambling devices of any kind, or in the sale of intoxicating drinks upon any fair ground in this State, during the holding of any fair, and any officer of any fair association who shall authorize or permit any such pool selling, gambling or the sale of intoxicating drinks as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction

thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence.

We have no doubt that these provisions are in accordance with the prevailing sentiment of our agricultural population in all parts of the country, and we congratulate the farmers of the great and prosperous state of Kansas upon having a legislature and State Board of Agriculture who have the courage to respect public sentiment.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

#### Kansas Agricultural Returns.

Kansas has the advantage of possessing perhaps the most active Board of Agriculture in the country. The reports of the Board are always exhaustive and reliable. A report just sent to us by Hon. A. Gray, Secretary of the Board, contains a vast amount of information relating to the crops and the grasshopper raid. From it we learn that the following counties will need outside assistance to a greater or less degree: Barton, Barbour, Chase, Cowley, Ellis, Ellsworth, Edwards, Swell, Lincoln, McPherson, Morris Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Reno, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Russell, Rush, Sedgwick, Smith.

#### Letters from the Farm.

Mr. C. F. Gar asks in the FARMER of Oct. 31, some questions regarding sheep. I have had some experience with sheep, and have read a good deal of the experience of others. I shall answer Mr. Gar's questions according to the best of my knowledge and belief. I do not claim that my answers are positively correct. I hope a dozen farmers will write the FARMER maintaining that they are not. We should have ten times the number of sheep we now have in Kansas. A general discussion of the sheep question may induce farmers to take better care of their flocks, and it may lead others to begin flocks.

1. I doubt that the actual annual increase from healthy ewes, the country over, will exceed fifty per cent. It ought to be near one hundred per cent. I once bought six grade Cotswold ewes, the choice from a flock of about twenty-five, and raised from them eleven lambs—two hundred per cent. of increase, lacking one lamb.

2. I don't think any farmer can tell with any degree of accuracy how many sheep can subsist on an acre of pasture. It depends upon the season, the kind of grass, the kind of sheep, the former treatment of the pasture, etc. I guess an acre of ordinary pasture land should keep from two to five.

3. I should feel safe with a ton of hay to ten sheep, but I should count on losing half the flock if fed on prairie hay alone. They should have a timber lot to browse in, or a daily feed of turnips.

4. They will come out stronger in the spring, make more wool, and be less liable to contract disease, if given each day a little corn or oats.

5. It is pretty generally conceded that the South Down furnishes the choicest mutton.

6. The Cotswold has the heaviest carcass. I include with this breed the Lincoln and Leicesters. It takes a better eye than mine to distinguish the one breed from the other.

7. The Cotswold will produce the heaviest clean fleeces, but I think sheep men will generally agree, that considered with regard to weight of carcass and amount of food consumed, no sheep will produce wool to equal the Merino.

A. A. STEWART.  
Independence, Kan.

I have been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER the past season, as well as a Kansas farmer. I also live out on the frontier, in Ness county—have had grasshoppers, drouth, hot weather, and bugs and worms of every variety. But still I am not discouraged. I am well satisfied that in spite of all these, we should have had good crops of wheat, oats, barley and Hungarian an had it been put in early, and with deep plowing. I raised as good oats as I ever saw grow, and also good millet and Hungarian grass.

I was much interested in the article in the FARMER about burning the prairies and its consequences, and I think the writer about right. If the fires were kept out we should soon have big grass in place of the short, stunted buffalo grass that now covers the western part of the state. Then if we had large grass the hot winds would be very much lessened.

We have had abundance of rain this fall—indeed we have had nothing but rain and high water until a few days ago, but at present we are having our Indian summer, and consequently very pleasant weather.

There is no one in this county that is able to work that is in anything like a suffering condition. There is one family by the name of Weir that should have help, but I know of no other.

There has been some fall grain sown, but not a great deal—what is sowed looks well. Cattle are doing finely—the prairies are as green as they were in June. S. P. REYNE.  
Bazis, Ness County.

#### Miscellany.

##### Wheat—Prices and Prospects.

There probably never was a time when the market for wheat was so ticklish a state. If American wheat is held back, the English market is virtually given over to Russia and

Hungary. If American crops are rushed forward, prices will be broken down even lower than they are now.

We have a large surplus of wheat; Europe has enough of it: oats are scarce here, and barley and rye. Oats are a failure in England and France; barley and rye are less than an average. Corn is wonderfully good in some sections of our country; in others it is of various degrees of badness down to complete failure. The scarcity of these grains will react on the price of wheat. Western farmers seem too united in holding back their wheat. They do so at a great risk, but having in view the scarcity of other grain they may be right. Meanwhile the navigation season is fast coming to an end, and the canals are doing little or no work.

The depleted condition of European granaries at the commencement of the harvest must be taken into account. One bountiful crop of wheat will go a very small distance in restoring them to a safe condition. The harvest in Europe, this year was a fortnight or three weeks early. Next year it may be the same period late; so out of the 1874 wheat crop the people may have to be fed for nearly thirteen months instead of eleven, and this would convert the abundance of 1874 into absolute scarcity in June, 1875.

Hence the future of the wheat trade cannot be surmised until the opening of spring shows how the crop has wintered, and whether promise is given of an early or a late harvest. If next harvest is early in Europe, western farmers who hold their wheat now will be very likely to lose by so doing; if late, they make a good thing of it.—*Western Rural*.

#### Beef Club.

A new method of co-operation is given by a correspondent of the *Rural Sun*, which should be acted upon in many parts of the country, not only for the convenience but health of farmers. As a class, farmers eat too much salt meat to promote health or strength; but in the country it is not easy to get fresh meat every week, and thus pork or ham is about the only meat used. But this correspondent gives the plan of a club of farmers to supply fresh beef every week, with only the expense to each member of furnishing one animal per year. A club on this plan he says has worked successfully for twenty years.

#### PLAN OF CLUB:

To organize a club it requires sixteen members, each member furnishing a beef from eighteen months to two years old. We begin to feed our little beef in the fall or early winter, to be butchered the next summer, so as to give time to thoroughly fatten. We cast lots at the close of every beef season to regulate the time of killing next season. This is done by putting sixteen tickets in the hat with numbers running from one to sixteen. The time of killing is regulated or fixed by the number you draw.

In order to stimulate and compel each member to furnish good beef, we require a certain percent. of tallow to the meat, and affix a penalty for failures and a reward for largest percent. of tallow. By this means we never fail to secure the very best article of beef. Twelve and a half is the minimum per cent. with us (this is, however, conventional) to be regulated by the club. With us the party furnishing the beef is fined five dollars if his beef fails to make twelve and a half per cent. of tallow to the meat. As a reward we give ten dollars to the member making the largest per cent. of tallow; and it is interesting to see the interest taken by the members to excel and carry off the premium, to say nothing of the fine beef we get.

After the club is organized, a suitable member in the centre of the neighborhood is selected to do the butchering and divide the beef into sixteen parts, giving to each member the same quantity and quality of beef, and for his service each member pays the butcher one dollar.

All the beaves are butchered at the same place, and we have a pole forked up with sixteen iron hooks, fastened in the pole, upon which each member's beef is hung. We kill every Saturday morning, commencing the first Saturday in May, suspending killing at times as it suits us, and renewing when we desire.

#### Cheese Making.

The manufacture of cheese by farmers is so profitable as to cause quite a large number of new factories to spring up in different localities. Owing to the great European demand for factory cheese the past few years, which has had a tendency to increase prices, the business has become so profitable as to become really exciting, and large farms that were once devoted to grain and fruit are now converted into dairying lands.

During the panic no business suffered less than the cheese business, prices being maintained by exports. The fact that nearly all of our cheese finds a market in a foreign land, and the demand is increasing year after year, is an incentive to the business, and those who engage in it are getting rich.

The best mode of making cheese is to build factories. Where large quantities are made and manipulated by skilled workmen and even temperature, a much finer quality can be made, and better prices realized. To obtain a thoroughly posted man to manufacture cheese, is of great importance. The poorest cheese is made in April and May, after which finer qualities can be produced.

Lands that will produce large root crops are brought into requisition during the early months of April and May. The feeding of roots to cows not only increased the milk, but adds to the richness of the cheese. Twenty good cows upon a farm will make more money than any crop that can be produced, and especially in districts where lands are impoverished by cropping or otherwise. Fertilized by daries, the lands become rich, and the effects are soon visible.

Factories usually charge twenty cents to make one hundred pounds of cheese—this includes the boxing, curing and selling. For an illustration, say a farmer furnishes the factory with one thousand pounds of milk; the factory man manufactures it, and it will produce one hundred pounds of cheese; at present prices he could obtain fifteen cents per pound, or fifteen dollars for it. The factory retains the whey and two dollars per hundred pounds for making and selling, and then pays thirteen dollars in cash to the farmer. The farmers, after the first thirty days, can go to the factory at any time, and draw out their dividends.

The fact that it pays the farmer is a safe guarantee to the man to put up the factory, and the factory man risks his buildings and machinery, knowing that a mutual prosperity will increase the business. We are glad to see factory men choosing our county and its cheap lands for their business; it is found to carry prosperity wherever introduced.

The advantages factories have over private dairies are: It enables the entire community to make a uniform quality of cheese, and the place is noted for its products. For the same reason that in certain localities in New York all the farmers send their cream to one place to be churned into butter, and the locality is noted for its good butter. Good cheese will always command a good price, but the greatest advantage of all is it relieves the women of the hard work required to make butter or cheese. And as cheese will pay the farmer double that of butter making in certain districts, where factories are located, the farmer soon makes his choice.

The farmers should in all cases bind themselves to furnish the milk from a certain number of cows during the season in order to protect themselves. For instance the more milk produced, the cheaper cheese can be made, and consequently the dividends are greater.—*American Farm Journal*.

#### A Curious Bird's Nest.

There is a bird in New Guinea called the Megapodius, which in the size of its eggs and its manner of hatching them must be considered extraordinary. It is not larger than one of our ordinary fowls, but its eggs are three inches long by two and a half in diameter. It does not attempt to sit on them. A colony of birds lay their eggs together in a large mound, in the hottest part of the year, from September to March and leave them to be hatched by the sun. The mound is made of sand, loose earth, and sticks and leaves, the latter, by their decay, increase the heat. The mounds are wonderfully large, being ten feet high and about sixty feet in circumference at the base. The young birds come out of a hole in the top. The mother birds wait on the trees around till their chicks are hatched, and then each leads off her own brood. How each one knows its own is a mystery. The eggs are much relished by the natives, but not by all Europeans. A native of Cape York ventured, one day, into a nest for eggs, and while he was exploring the hidden riches of the large mound, the upper part fell in, and he was smothered. He was afterwards found, in the very act of digging—buried alive in a bird's nest.

#### DOGS.

The St. Louis *Globe* has been making some calculation from recent statistics on this question and sums up in reference to the State of Missouri as follows:

"Our 400,000 dogs furnished one of the most important economic considerations now affecting the State. In the first place they militate against the mutton crop annually to the extent of at least \$5,000,000; secondly they cost at an average 25 cts a week each, \$8,500,000—enough to run all our common schools and leave a large surplus; thirdly, they slay annually, through hydrophobia, at least 120 persons which at \$5,000 each—the average price paid by the railroads for the very poorest of breakmen—amounts to the further sum of 600,000. Here is a direct expenditure of nearly \$7,750,000 for dogs, not to mention fines, costs, and more remote sentimental damages resulting from lawsuits about dog fights and severance of friendship between the owners of combative curs.—Capitalized, our dogs represent a waste of \$80,000,000, and invested at compound interest their worthlessness would pay off the national debt before 1900."

#### Keep the Farm and Home Tidy.

Somebody, we know not who, wrote years ago, and following good advice. Like other good things it comes to the surface occasionally and will bear repeating.

"If you get a moment to spare, spruce up; put the gate on its hinges; put a little paint on the picket fence you built last year; trim up the dory yard; make it cozy and inviting. Do not say you can find no time to attend to these things. The fact is you have no right to be slovenly. It can do you no good, but on the contrary it will mar your peace, wound your self respect and impair your credit. Then, by all means, spruce up a little, at odd times, and at even times too, for that matter. It will make you feel vastly better, and, may a trifle prouder of your pretty homestead. Your wife and children will be made happier for it; your neighborhood will be enriched, beautified and blessed by it. And your farm will be worth

more money in the market and a greater value to you at home, if you spruce up a little now and then.

Buy a good sized hand-brush and keep it about your sink on purpose for cleaning your vegetables. You will think your vegetables are not clean without its use after you have tried it. It is also the easiest possible way to clean your grater. Lay it in cold water, or at least clean water, clean with the brush, and rinse and dry. You will not be troubled with lint threads on it. Of course you must always rinse the brush thoroughly and let it drain or dry to preserve the stiffness.

#### Entomology.

BY E. A. FOPPENOE.

##### Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious and other insects, should be accompanied by specimens, more in number the better. Such specimens should be packed along with a little cotton, wool, or some such substance, in a little paste-board box, that is of convenient size, and never enclosed loose in the letter. Botanists like their specimens pressed as flat as a pancake, but entomologists do not. Whenever possible, larvae (i. e. grubs, caterpillars, maggots, etc.) should be packed alive, in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up to nothing. Along with the specimens send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect, respecting which you desire information—for example: what plants or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, etc. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance. Mounted specimens should always be placed securely in a cork-lined box, and this packed in a somewhat larger one, with cotton wadding or some other yielding substance in the intervening space, to obviate jarring, and insure safe carriage.

##### FLAT-HEADED APPLE-TREE BORER.

Mr. Close, Rossville, Kans.—The specimen that you found in your apple tree is undoubtedly the larva of the beetle known as the *Chrysobothris femorata*, and the larva is known by the name at the head of this article.

It is our most common apple-tree borer, and confines its depredations to no particular part of the tree, but attacks limbs and trunk indiscriminately.

The only mode of procedure when the larvae are already in the wood is to cut them out, or pierce them with a sharp, flexible wire as they lay in their burrows; in either case killing them and preventing further damage.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that a wash of soft soap will prevent the parent beetle from depositing eggs wherever it has been applied to the bark, and advantage has been taken of this fact by smearing the soap upon those portions of the tree most likely to be attacked at the season during which the beetle deposits eggs, which is in the months of May and June.

#### The Patrons' Hand-Book,

The most Valuable Work for the Grange yet Published.

From J. K. Hudson, of the *Kansas Farmer*, we have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Grange movement. The history of the Grange, its principles, its aims, and should be in the hands of every member.—*Burlington Patriot*.

It is valuable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the Grange, and the rules are given in full. Get a copy.—*Oskaloosa Independent*.

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, for a copy of the "PATRONS' HAND-BOOK." No Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low figures that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—*Parsons Sun*.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—This is probably the most useful book for the Patrons of Husbandry or Grangers. It has yet been issued, especially for those residing in Kansas.—*Manhattan Beacon*.

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the *KANSAS FARMER*, sends us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very convenient and well-arranged compendium of Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers.—*Union Journal*.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the *KANSAS FARMER*, but as we learned it immediately on receipt to the Patrons who were just organizing a district Grange, we have not had opportunity to examine the work. The Patrons speak of it, however, in high terms, and it will no doubt be extensively used.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

The Patrons' Hand-Book, for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is received from J. K. Hudson, the author, and editor and proprietor of the *KANSAS FARMER*. It is an excellent work, and is needed by every member of the Order.—*Lincoln Co. News*.

The work issue that has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is printed in small type, and at 25 cts per copy, in plain binding; and for 40 cts per copy, in full cloth binding.—*Girard Press*.

Patrons' Hand-Book.—J. K. Hudson, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, (a paper, by the way, which everybody should read, as it costs but 25 cts and is worth three times that), has sent us a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap; only 25 cts, in plain binding, and 40 cts in cloth, and is, we should say, invaluable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the order and the rules are given in full. Send for it.—*Manhattan Homestead*.

J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, has our thanks for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members or those wishing to become informed upon the subject.—*Kansas New Era*.

The work contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book.—*Arkansas City Traveler*.

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice too that we are getting a "live farmer's" paper in Kansas.  
E. A. HODGE, Deputy, Monroe Co.

I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book" sent, and expect to send you orders for several soon. The contents are just what every Patron should know. I can see no reason why it should not be in every Patron's library in the land. It will be a success.  
W. J. F. HARDEN.

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not see how Patrons, for the small sum of 25 cts, can afford to do without it.  
J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Doniphan Co.

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members or those wishing to become informed upon the subject.—*Kansas New Era*.

The work contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book.—*Arkansas City Traveler*.

C. SPALDING & SON, BOX 393, TOPEKA, KANSAS.  
CAN SELL  
PARLOR ORGANS  
CHEAPER THAN  
CAN BE HAD ELSEWHERE  
IN KANSAS.

Send for our Circular. Special rates to Patrons.



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00  
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$1.00  
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00  
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$7.50  
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00

## ADVERTISING RATES:

One Insertion, 20 cents per line, nonpareil type.  
 One Month, 10 cents per line, nonpareil type.  
 Three Months, 12 cents per line, nonpareil type.  
 One Year, 10 cents per line, nonpareil type.  
 Special Notices, 25 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

## SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.  
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 DR. CHARLES E. KENDRICK, Fort Riley, Kan.  
 S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.  
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.  
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.  
 MRS. SOULARD.  
 "RAMBLER."  
 "BETTY BADGER," Prospect Pt.  
 DR. A. C. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county  
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.  
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.  
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.  
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.  
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.  
 C. W. JOHNSON, Lawrence, Kan.  
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPP, ALFRED GRAY, Prof. SNOW, Prof. KEDZIR, Prof. MUDGE, and host of the farmers of Kansas as yet or not equalled in the country for originality and merit.  
 A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. It is a place for full and complete information upon every phase of the farmer's movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

## To Advertisers.

127 Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file for reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. F. Howell & Co., New York; R. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; J. N. Rogers & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; J. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Desbrow, Rochester, N. Y.; Cook, Colburn & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Root, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Allen, Cincinnati; E. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; Sheffield & Stone, St. Louis.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

For 1875.

## THIRTEENTH YEAR.

Club Offer Gives You the Paper  
 Less than Cost.

No Worthless Premiums. No  
 High Commissions.

Every subscriber in the club secures the paper at the lowest possible cost. No one individual is offered a sewing machine or piano for which the balance of the subscribers have to pay. We offer no cheap dabs, called chronos, to catch subscribers. We have from first to last had but one policy in securing subscribers, viz., To offer the KANSAS FARMER, in clubs, at the lowest possible cost it could be afforded. The plan of giving premiums is one which entails upon the publisher a large expense which must be made up from subscribers, and we prefer giving to every subscriber the benefit of his money, with which he can buy his own premium.

We propose to give to our subscribers a paper worth double all we ask for it and shall not endeavor to carry on a system of general merchandizing at their expense to secure its introduction.

We ask the co-operation and help of all who feel an interest in sustaining a first-class family journal.

The KANSAS FARMER for 1875 will be a fearless advocate of the rights and interests of the industrial classes of Kansas, and will, without fear or favor, seek to advance the standard of agriculture through broad and intelligent discussions of every branch of farm industry. Public men and questions will be discussed from a non-partisan standpoint, and that will tend to make a journal desirable for the shop, the farm and fireside will be added to the KANSAS FARMER.

## CLUB RATES:

\$1.25 when 10 or more subscribers, taken for one or more post offices. No less than 10 subscribers will be received at the above rates. These rates include the prepayment of postage on the part of the proprietor of the FARMER under the new postage law. Get your 10 subscribers and send them on.

## THE CAMPAIGN OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The campaign is over, and we are again to be found "At Home," at our post. We have done what seemed to us to be our duty, in the face of an opposition that made the race in the beginning appear to our political opponents food for much innocent amusement. After 30

days of vigorous work in fair and earnest discussion of the issues before the people of the district, our friends of the opposition are willing to compromise with a small majority.

In the campaign just closed, we say with some pride, which is pardonable we hope, that there was not a single promise of any kind given to an individual, a locality or a community to secure votes or influence on election day, nor was there money, whisky, or any other improper means used to influence voters. We have believed that this reform movement meant a change upon this trading, buying and the making of all kinds of impossible promises to secure nominations and elections, and have endeavored to conduct our campaign in this district accordingly.

The opposition with the aid of thorough organization, a large and effective corps of office holders, in every county as co workers the practice of success, plenty of money which was used wherever it was necessary to make votes the aid and support of nearly every daily and most of the weekly papers whose loyalty was measured by the depth of their scurrility and abuse of men who dared to ally themselves with this reform movement, with the aid of all these and in the face of the party whip and the thumb screws the people have nearly accorded to us victory.

We have explained elsewhere what we deem to be the fundamental issues at stake. They will bear the earnest consideration of every citizen and they cannot be sneered or ridiculed down. They are serious problems which we will, as responsible citizens of a republic, be called upon to settle within the next few years. We have no regrets for the part we have taken in this campaign. We have expressed no sentiments we did not honestly believe and only regret that our ability was not equal to the great task assigned us as standard bearer of the Reform party of this Congressional District.

Are you a friend to the KANSAS FARMER? Will you interest yourself in its success? The number necessary to make a club is only ten. Last year the club offer was on 25, but recognizing the hard times and the necessity of placing the number to be raised within the reach of every community, we determined to place the number as low as ten, at \$1.25 to each subscriber. Subscribers under this offer may be taken for any postoffice address. This is the lowest offer that can possibly be made, and will include the prepayment of postage during the year 1875. We are under obligations to our many friends throughout the State who generously donated their time last year to raise clubs, and hope they will remember us again this year.

WHAT ARE THE UNDERLYING CAUSES  
 CREATING THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN KANSAS?

Every observer of affairs will recognize that the legislation for the country the past ten years has all been in the interest of capital. Every guarantee and safeguard that capital has demanded to make it more secure, to enable it to reap a richer harvest, has been granted in the halls of our National Congress, and in the highest courts of our nation.

Aggregated capital controls legislation because it is enabled to dictate its representatives from each State. Railroads, National Banks, Telegraph and Express Companies, Insurance Companies, and in whatever form capital seeks legislation, it has been able to secure it, even if it had to subvert our National Congress, from Vice President down, and the same may be said of the members of State Legislatures. That the special privilege, the grants and guarantees thus demanded have led to a system of class and special legislation in the interest of money and at the expense of labor, no thinking, observing man can deny. With our State Legislatures, our Congress and our Courts, under the control of the aggregated moneyed powers, can it be otherwise than that all legislation tends naturally to their special protection. While under just and equal laws there is no antagonism between capital and labor, as soon as legislation becomes simply machinery for the special protection of capital, as has been the case for some years past, the rights of labor are ignored, and money rules with the tyranny of an absolute king. Look at the nation to-day. The revenues for 1873, from all sources, were \$40,000,000 less than in 1872, and the expenses of '73 \$27,000,000 greater.

Our commerce is disappearing; our manufacturing factories lie idle, agriculture is prostrate, and farms throughout the West are being platted over under mortgages. In every city and village of our State, and all the states of the West, money is advertised to loan on every corner. Eastern capitalists, insurance companies, etc., are loaning in Kansas, and in every other Western State, immense sums of money at a rate of interest that cannot be paid, when taken in connection with the present high and excessive taxes.

With high duties upon all articles of daily consumption, and taxation in every form, eating up all legitimate gains, the farms mortgaged for one third their value will pass into the hands of the capitalists by foreclosure as certain as the world moves around. Money is in demand at any rate of interest, for which farms can be had as security. The cases are not exceptional. Good authority places the per cent. of farmers in Kansas and other Western States, now under mortgage, at three-fifths and most of them hopelessly so. Men enjoying lucrative salaried positions will say it is

nothing but shiftlessness or careless management, but when we see the best of citizens, not only in this State, but in other Western States, driven to this extremity, we are led to believe there must be something radically wrong somewhere, that there are grave reasons for this general depression and suffering. The questions naturally are, where is it? what is it? and what are the remedies?

In the first place we are led to believe that this tendency to expand salaries, to increase offices, and to increase the expense of public machinery, is, in connection with the class and special legislation in the interest of money to the detriment and injury of labor, among the first causes. As a people we demand that there be a change; that we send to our legislatures and to Congress men who will have the courage to demand equal and just legislation for all classes of property, and that no special privileges be granted to capital.

Our tariff and our monetary system is in the interest of a moneyed aristocracy we are fast erecting, and is a power already so great as to be almost beyond the power of legislation. Prof. J. B. Turner, of Illinois, one of the best and most learned men of that State, in pointing out the dangers surrounding the people of this country to-day, says:

"With public and private debts amounting by the lowest estimates to more than \$10,000,000,000, more than two-thirds of all the assessed value, and more than one-third of all the cash value of all the personal and real property of the United States and Territories, and more than the total cash value of all its cultivated farms according to the last census report of 1870; with about \$1,000,000,000 of cash for taxes, interest and risks to make out not for one year alone, as the French paid their great indemnity, but year after year, in all great coming time; with one-half of all our property already in the hands of one-third of our population, who yearly engross to themselves more than nine-tenths of its clear profits; with seven-tenths of our farms in some of the oldest and richest counties in Illinois already under mortgage, and many of them hopelessly so; while the newer and poorer counties and states of the West are still more hopelessly involved; thousands upon thousands of farms in New England and the older states have already been sold out under this process, and passed into the hands of an emigrant population. With taxes of all sorts, state and national, about four times what they were before the war; with eighty pages of Inter-Ocean delinquent tax list for our own beloved Chicago, while one-half her laboring population are out of employment, and the other half working on short time and still shorter pay; confronted by a combination of corporations of common carriers, who already control \$5,000,000,000 of capital, equal to more than one-third the assessed value of all the personal and real estate of the United States and Territories in the report of 1870; seeking by all manner of quibbling, legal and illegal, artifices and evasions, to escape the jurisdiction of the well known common laws of Christendom, confronting and defying sovereign states, and buying and selling senators and representatives as we buy and sell fat oxen.

"Having received more grants of land, in acres, as a free gift from the people, besides their right of way, than there was in all the cultivated farms in the United States and Territories in 1870; besides hundreds of millions in cash subscribed, donated or stolen, they now claim the practical right of unlimited taxation of all our movable products for all time to come, according to their own sweet will, with none to molest or make them afraid; confronted by another power that holds and wields the finances of the country, and actually receives 20 per cent. per annum on all its \$1,300,000,000 of wealth, while the industrial and working classes receive less than five per cent.; beset on all hands by multitudinous smaller fry of the same sort, equally greedy and clamorous for their ten, fifteen or twenty per cent.; which, if allowed, would inevitably swallow up their entire \$30,000,000,000 of personal and real wealth in one single generation, at a date as easily and surely calculated as the next eclipse of the sun; with these powerful combinations and corporations, having their feed attorneys in every congress and legislature, in every village and hamlet throughout the land, with their retainers' fees already in their pockets, ready at all times to do their employers as prompt and efficient service under pretense of defending justice, or of representing the people; while the nine millions of the industrial and working classes had in our last congress but thirteen representatives, the one million of traders, bankers and carriers had 120, and the forty thousand lawyers had 228; that is, banks and corporations had twenty-nine times their proportionate representation, and the lawyers more than five hundred times their just and due number; while the majority of all our representatives and civil officers are either stockholders, or attorneys, or stockjobbers for corporations of some sort."

Every friend of the FARMER can give us important help at this time. Our very low clubbing rates will enable our friends to secure the few subscribers necessary to make a club. It only requires ten names at \$1.25 each, which prepays their postage for one year.

## RECENT ELECTIONS.

Returns for various States, although incomplete and scattering, indicate that great change

has been made throughout the country. Heavy opposition gains are reported from all the States holding elections, and the indications are at this time such as to lead to the conclusion that the next Congress will have an opposition majority.

New York elects a democratic Governor and a number of Congressmen.

Massachusetts sends a democrat in the place of Ben Butler.

Wisconsin gives democratic gains, and so also does Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee and Michigan.

Kansas sends an opposition member from the 2d District in place of Stephen A. Cobb. The republican majority of Kansas for 1873 will be very much reduced—we think less than one-half.

As soon as accurate returns can be laid before our readers, we will give them the benefit of reliable figures.

All postage is paid by the publisher after January 1st, 1875. Let every grange send a club for the FARMER at once. The price is the lowest it can possibly be afforded. Get ten subscribers at \$1.25 and secure a bold, fearless exponent of the rights and interests of the farmers of Kansas.

Our Club Rates.—Look up our club rates for 1875. Stand by your own home and farm paper. Help us build up a journal that will be a pride and a help to the farmers of Kansas.

## Minor Mention.

Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will receive free a copy of the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper in this country by addressing Moore's Rural New Yorker, 78 Duane street, New York.

Fine Fall Weather.—We have witnessed many very pleasant seasons of fall weather in Kansas, but none have surpassed the present one. We have had a season of three months of uninterrupted pleasant weather which has been favorable to the sowing of fall crops and the finishing up of fall work. Besides this, the late rains gave good pasture and stock of all kinds have had time to recover from the effects of the summer drought and they go in to the winter in good condition.

Wheat.—We have lately passed over about twenty counties of south-western Kansas and find in every locality an unusually large breadth of wheat sown, and the crop looking very fine. The people of our State have the perseverance and courage to surmount all temporary difficulties and while low markets and the failure of this last year's crop will cause our old as well as our newer settlers a great deal of privation and suffering to reach another harvest their plans for next year are being manfully pushed with the full belief that there are good times ahead.

Hay and Stock.—There has never been so much hay put up in our State as there is this year, and it is of good quality generally. Cattle will be able to go through without serious loss, if shelter is provided. Nothing strikes the traveler passing over our State more painfully than the absence of shelter for stock. In a year like the present one, when few will be able to feed their stock grain, nothing will so help the cattle to keep upon hay alone against the winter rains and snow storms like shelter. Hay or straw sheds, walls with a hay or straw roof, anything that will serve as a protection against the cold winds. We know from experience that a few days work to prepare shelter will save tons of hay and the lives of many head of stock.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

## NEVADA.

The contest is close in this State. Both Williams and Sharon are sanguine of success.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Ems, in the 1st, and Ballou in the 2d district, both republicans, are elected to congress.

## ARKANSAS.

The democrats elect three out of four members to congress.

## NEW YORK.

Wickersham, Tammany democrat is elected mayor of New York city. Tilden, democrat, is elected Governor over Dix, republican.

Congressman elected: 1st district Metcalf, dem; 2nd, Schumaker, dem, 3rd, Chittenden, dem, vacancy and full term: 4th, Bliss, dem; 5th, Mead Tammany, over Horgan, Independent, by 4,700 majority; 6th, Cox, dem; 7th, Ely, dem; 8th, ward dem; 9th, Schell, for vacancy, 10th, W. H. Howell, dem; 11th, Willis, dem; 12th, Odell, dem; 13th, White, dem; 14th, Beckbee, dem; 15th, Bagley, dem; 16th, doubtful, 17th, Williams, rep; 18 doubtful; 19th Wheeler, rep; 20th, Southern, rep; 21st, doubtful; 22nd, Bagley, rep; 23rd, Sand, dem; Over Ellis H. Robert; 24th, doubtful; 25th, Leavenworth, rep; 26th, and 27th, doubtful; 28th, Blain, rep; 29th, Walker, dem; 30th, Davis, rep; 31st, and 32nd, returns wanting; 33rd, doubtful.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester gives Gaston, dem., for governor, 434 maj. Boston gives a democratic majority of 6,000. Gen. N. P. Banks is elected to congress, over Gooch, rep., in the 5th district by

5,000 maj. Gooch had a majority of 4,850 two years ago. Gen. Butler has been defeated for congress by an overwhelming majority by his democratic competitor. In the 3d district, Pierce, rep., is elected by 1,422 maj. The congressional delegation is summed up about as follows: Chapin, dem., elected by a large maj. Dr. Ayer, the pill man, is defeated by Tarbox, dem. The 5th and 7th districts are in doubt. Hoar, rep., 9th district, elected. Banks, ind., 5th district, elected. Harris, rep., 2d district, and Buffington, rep., 1st district, elected.

## ILLINOIS.

Chicago and Cook county give a democratic majority of 6,000 or 7,000. The republicans elect Ward in the 1st and Farwell in the 2d congressional districts.

## MARYLAND.

Thomas in the 1st, O'Brien in the 3d, and Swann in the 4th district, democrats, are elected to congress.

## MICHIGAN.

Indications are that Williams, dem., is elected to congress in the 1st district; Potter, dem., in the 4th; Durand, dem., in the 6th; Waldron, rep., in the 2d; Conger, rep., in the 7th.

## KENTUCKY.

Returns come in slowly from the State, but despatches show democratic gains all through the State. It is probable that the democrats have made a clean sweep, electing all the ten congressmen.

## MINNESOTA.

The probabilities are that the three republican congressmen are elected by reduced majorities.

## GEORGIA.

Alex. H. Stevens, for congress, elected almost without opposition. Julian Hartridge democratic candidate for congress, elected by 8,000 majority.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Green, ind., for governor, carries Charleston by 5,000.

## MISSOURI.

Nothing definite, as to the general result on the State ticket. From the returns received the indications are that Harden, Dem., is elected governor. One Congressman has been gained sure, and probably more.

## ALABAMA.

Caldwell, Democrat, in the 5th Hewitt, Democrat, in the 6th, and Bradford, democrat, in the 3d district are elected to Congress. No report from the 1st, 2d and 4th districts, and the State at large.

## VIRGINIA.

Richmond city gives Walker, conservative, for congress 1848 majority.

## LOUISIANA.

The conservatives elected Randall in 1st, Ellis in the 2d, Levy in the 4th, Spencer in the 6th, and Moore in the 7th Congressional districts, and the republicans elect Darrell in the 3rd. The delegation in the present Congress stands six republicans.

## TEXAS.

The entire delegation to Congress is democratic.

## TENNESSEE.

H. Casey Young in the 10th district is elected to Congress by 8,000 majority. Caldwell, democrat, is elected in the ninth district, and Whitehorn, democrat, in the 6th. The democrats elect all the congressional delegation except the first and second districts which are in doubt. The State gives a democratic majority of 25,000.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Returns meagre. Negley, republican defeated in the 23d district for Congress. State small republican majority.

## WISCONSIN.

Republicans claim Williams in the 1st district, Creswell in the 2d, Magoon in the 3d, Ruok in the 6th and Medill in the 8th. The democrats elect Lynde in the 4th and Burdard in the 5th. The 6th is close and doubtful.

## VERMONT.

Dennison is elected to Congress over Poland without doubt, by a large majority.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston gives Green Fusion candidate for governor, 500 majority.

## State News Items.

Miss Wright's lectures on education are being well received throughout the county, and are spoken of in high terms.

County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, meets on Saturday, November 7, at 10 o'clock a. m. in regular session, in this city.—Chase Co. Leader.

Fifteen hundred more mennonites have left their homes in Russia and are now on their way to Kansas.—Shaft.

Thermometer at 70 in the shade indicate an unusual amount of calorid at this time of the year. Atchison Patriot.

The Good Templars are doing exceedingly well. Last Wednesday night they received five additions to the order.—Diamond.

Court convenes in this city on the 3d Tuesday in December, which is the 15th day of the month—so says our county attorney.—Dodge City Messenger.

The Douglas County Horticultural Society will hold their next meeting in Lawrence, on the first Saturday in November.—Spirit.

John G. Otis, the agent for the state grange by order of the executive committee, met the county council of Sedgwick last week, to talk up the business interests of the order, from a co-operative point of view.—Wichita Eagle.

The first colored lady who ever received a certificate in this county received a second



## grade certificate at the last teachers examination.—Sickle and Sheaf.

Pof. Snow says that maple worm moth is extinct. The hot weather of August was too much for him. We hope our people will now stop cutting down the trees. No more worms for the future.—Emporia News.

Hutchinson is arguing the question of improving a wagon road across two miles of sand hills north of there to save the Mennoites near that place from trading at Burten and Halestead.—Nutan Kansan.

Several ladies are said to have registered in the diffident wards Wednesday, including Mrs. P. C. and Miss J. C. Fairchild, Miss Mary F. Pierce and Mrs. Olive Wilson. Their names were excepted under protest of the judges.—Lavenworth Times.

Two coal miners, named Brooks and Mitchell, were killed by the caving in of the bank in which they were working, last week in Franklin county.—Garnett Plaindealer.

Mrs. MATILDA M. CURTIS, stopping at the Christian Woman's Home, in Kansas City, desires information concerning her daughter, Mary Curtis, sixteen years of age, who, Mrs. Curtis says was stolen from her two years ago.

There is a rumor, founded on some fact, that Netawaka grange is on the eve of starting a store. It is the purpose of the grange to keep a very general assortment of everything.—Holten Express.

The following is a list of patents issued to Kansas inventors for the week ending Oct. 28: Ransom—Friedman Edman, H. W. A. Hard, Lawrence, Filed Jan. 23, 1874. Pumps—George S. Green, Leavenworth, Filed Aug. 31, 1874.—Western Home Journal.

Seven families belonging to the Beulah Colony passed through town on Thursday of last week, which makes thirteen in all that are already on the ground. More are on the way.

All the colonists who have arrived thus far, express themselves delighted with the location and country.—Girard Press.

The water in the Marmaton is so low that the fish are all dying off. The banks down by the Excelsior Mills are literally covered with dead fish from a foot and a half in length downward.—Fort Scott Sentinel.

It seems the tide of emigration has turned. In the early fall the travel was all, or mostly so, east, and now there is at least three emigrant wagons going west, where there has been none east.—Jewell County Monitor.

Sparks from a passing train fired the prairie north of town on Monday, and a risk of hay containing some eight or ten tons went up in a blaze. The loss falls upon Mr. Roth, we understand.—Chanute Times.

Some of the folks who went east from Cowley county write back that they wish they had remained in that county.—Junction City Union.

The railroads of Kansas were assessed last year at \$6,877,818; this year at \$1,782,867.—Lincoln County News.

## Scientific Miscellany.

## THE HINGE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The beautiful constellation of the Pleiades is one of the most familiar in the sky, but it is probably not generally known how important a position is held by one of its stars in the economy of the universe.

We read in the Book of Job of the "sweet influences of the Pleiades," or more literally of the "seven stars," but it has been a puzzle to biblical scholars what is meant by this expression. Of this cluster of stars, which Tenyson compares to a "swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid," only six are now visible to the naked eye, but as many as two hundred have been seen through a powerful telescope.

In Greek mythology the group consisted originally of seven sisters, one of whom married a mortal, and therefore her star lost its brilliance and was no longer visible. As the missing one was lost from view before the telescope was discovered, it is impossible now to tell whether its light was simply bedimmed, or, as in some other cases, altogether extinguished.

The lost Pleiad has been the subject of much interest to the poets and painters, but in the estimation of astronomers, the star called Alcyone holds the first rank. According to the German astronomer, Maedler, it is the sun around which all the starry systems are revolving. After seven years spent in the most patient research, he came to the conclusion that Alcyone is the centre or hinge of the universe.

It may not seem to us large and bright enough to occupy so important a position, but it must be remembered that it is very distant, and that its light is 537 years in reaching our earth. Moreover, according to Maedler's calculations, eighteen millions of years are occupied in one gigantic revolution of the universe around this remote center.

The discoveries resulting from the invention of the spectroscopic have proved that there is very rapid motion, among what are known as the "fixed" stars. Some are approaching us, others drifting away, at the rate of from thirty to fifty miles a second. It was long ago announced by Herschel that our sun, with its attendant planets, was moving toward a particular part of the heavens.

It is regarded as probable by astronomers that the starry movements, like those of the great men of Spain, are all revolutionary in their character, but some have fixed upon a star in the constellation Hercules, instead of Alcyone, as the central point, or hub, around which turns the great wheel of the universe.

Whichever point may be finally decided upon, we cannot but wonder at the power and reach of the mind of man, which is able to penetrate into such immense distances of

space, to measure the speed of such rapid movements, to calculate the almost inconceivable periods of time occupied by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and finally to "point confidently to the starry magnet which unites the astral brotherhood in one great family."

## CAUSES OF DEW.

If dew fell, it would fall for the same reason that rain falls; but dew does not fall—it is simply a deposit of moisture, always contained in the air to a greater or lesser degree and which, when there is enough of it, will always form on any cold body exposed to the moist air, in precisely the same way that a cold bottle or stone, taken from a cold cellar and suddenly exposed, in the shade, to the moist, warm summer air, will become wet; this is not awaiting, nor does this moisture come out of the bottle or stone, as many people believe, but from the air. It is for the same reason that moisture will condense against the window panes when the air is cold outside, and moist inside, the moisture slowly freezing, while its deposits form crystals of ice, which we so often admire in windows. When the weather is cool enough, the moisture deposited will even freeze on plants and grass, and then we call it hoar frost; if it does not freeze it is simply dew.

The only point left to be explained is, why does the ground become so cool during the night, so much cooler than the air above it, as to cause the latter to deposit its moisture?

This was for many years a vexed problem, till Wells first suggested the radiation of obscure heat, which, takes place from the surface of the earth through the clear atmosphere in the space above, and so causes the surface to become much cooler than the air itself. He demonstrated this by means of thermometers placed at different heights, and also by the fact that dew is only deposited on cloudless nights. When there are clouds, they reflect the heat, or prevent it from escaping. The surface of the earth thus kept from cooling, no dew is deposited.—Manufacturer and Builder.

## Perforating Power of Roots.

It is indeed wonderful how easily the roots of plants and trees bore through hard, impacted soils in search of nourishment. They use for this purpose a sort of awl, of immense power, situated at the end of the roots and capable, with the aid of the other root machinery, of thrusting aside heavy weights and getting through almost any obstructions. Yet the awl consists only of a mass of microscopic absorbent cells formed by protoplasm or vegetable mucus—fluid in which vital action is first set up.

The roots of the elm and maple will bore through the hardest soil of wall or streets, enter drains, twine about water pipes, and penetrate through the seams of stone and brick structures. The roots of some plants have been known to pass through eighteen inches of solid brick work and make their appearance in a wine cellar below. Plants have a vast power in overcoming obstacles when foraging for food. They are like a hungry animal which no fences can restrain when there is food beyond.

The movements of roots in soils proceed on certain principles of utility in connection with the welfare of the plant. Some need much more moisture than others, and the roots will drive through rocks to obtain it; others need silicious food, and will penetrate through a clay bank to reach the desired foraging ground. The urgency with which nature drives plants and animals in pursuit of food is almost irresistible.—Journal of Chemistry.

## INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

St. Elmo, Ill., July 8, 1873.  
[R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver derangement and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purge Pellets in the house. They are a solid sound family physician in the house and ready to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing he ever took seemed to effect a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him that it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scales and eruptions are all gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case has baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increased, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H. CHAPLIN.  
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

## Meteorology.

For the Kansas Farmer.  
MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.  
LEAVENWORTH STATION, NOV. 1, 1874.  
TABLE  
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.	TH. AV.	TH. MIN.	TH. MAX.	RAIN.
Thursday.....	29.84	69	46	84	
Friday.....	29.91	69	46	84	
Saturday.....	30.08	65	41	89	
Sunday.....	30.10	63	41	86	
Monday.....	30.04	71	46	96	
Tuesday.....	30.10	60	35	85	
Wednesday.....	30.20	54	36	86	
Thursday.....	30.00	53	35	75	
Friday.....	29.84	58	32	82	
Saturday.....	29.95	60	35	85	
Sunday.....	30.31	49	35	85	
Monday.....	30.50	43	31	81	
Tuesday.....	30.39	51	47	87	
Wednesday.....	30.38	54	50	89	
Thursday.....	30.39	51	47	87	
Friday.....	30.39	51	47	87	
Saturday.....	30.39	51	47	87	
Sunday.....	30.39	51	47	87	
Monthly Means.....	30.06	57	47	1.49	

Highest Barometer, 30.55; Lowest Barometer, 29.48;  
Range of Barometer, 1.07 in.  
Highest Thermometer, 89°; Lowest Thermometer, 21°;  
Range of Thermometer, 68°.  
Prevailing winds, South; Average Direction, North;  
Maximum Velocity, 25 miles per hour.  
Total Number of Cloudy Days, 3; Rainy, 5; Fair, 0;  
EDGAR McGOVERN, Observer.

## SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS,  
SUPREME COURT.  
G. W. YNADLE vs. S. A. CHANE and A. J. CRANE.  
Error from Labette County.

REVERSED.  
By the Court. VALENTINE, J.  
I. In an action of replevin where the defendant files an answer containing a "general denial," and six subsequent counts, in which subsequent counts the defendant admits that the plaintiff is the owner of the property replevied, and that the defendant detain the same from the plaintiff; HELD, That on the trial of the action said "general denial" can be considered only as a denial that the plaintiff is entitled to the immediate possession of the property, and that the defendant wrongfully detains the same from the plaintiff.  
II. HELD, Also, in said action that the defendant, under said "general denial" will be entitled to prove on the trial that he does not wrongfully detain said property, by introducing evidence tending to show that his detention of the same is rightful. (Town of Leroy vs. McCannell, 8 Kas. 273; Butler vs. Kunkelback, 8 Kas. 688.)  
III. HELD, Also, in said action that the defendant, under said "general denial" will be entitled to prove on the trial that he does not wrongfully detain said property, by introducing evidence tending to show that his detention of the same is rightful. (Town of Leroy vs. McCannell, 8 Kas. 273; Butler vs. Kunkelback, 8 Kas. 688.)  
All the Justices concurring.

AMEY ANDREWS and JACOB ANDREWS vs. WILLIAM ALCOHN, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT HAMILTON, DECEASED.  
Error from Bourbon County.

AFFIRMED.  
By the Court. VALENTINE, J.  
I. In an action on two promissory notes and a mortgage, the plaintiff does not contain a copy of either of the notes or the mortgage, and no copy of either was attached to or filed with the petition, and no reason was given why such copies were not furnished, and no question was raised as to the validity of the petition below as to the necessity for such copies, and no ruling of the court below upon any such question has been assigned for error in the supreme court; HELD, That no such question can be raised in the supreme court merely by a discussion of the questions in the briefs of counsel. No such question can be raised in the district court for demurrer.  
II. Where a petition, which in fact contains but one cause of action, with a proper prayer for relief, is divided into three counts, the first of which states a cause of action and the other two do not, but which, if taken in connection with the first count, modify and enlarge the cause of action stated in the first count, and these three counts are headed respectively as follows: "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," and "3rd cause of action," and the defendant moves the court to compel the plaintiff to elect upon which cause of action he will proceed, and also demurs to the petition on the ground "that there are not facts sufficient stated in either of said counts to constitute a cause of action," and the court overrules both said motion and said demurrer, and afterwards a judgment is rendered in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and that such a judgment as would be proper if the words "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," and "3rd cause of action," were stricken out of said petition; HELD, That although the district court may have erred in disregarding said words, still the error is not of such a substantial character as will require a reversal of the judgment by the supreme court.  
III. Where a wife purchases a piece of land on takes the title in her own name, and at the same time executes two promissory notes for the unpaid purchase money, and also executes a mortgage on the property to secure the payment of said notes, and said wife, at the time she purchases said property, intends to make the same her homestead, and afterwards does, with her husband, occupy the same as her homestead; HELD, That notwithstanding said intention and said occupancy the mortgage may be foreclosed, and the land sold to pay the unpaid purchase money for which said notes and mortgage were given.  
IV. The husband did not execute said notes or said mortgage, but HELD, nevertheless, that the mortgage may be foreclosed and the land ordered to be sold free and clear from all right, title and interest of the husband in or to said property—he being a party to the suit on his own motion.  
All the Justices concurring.

LEWEL BASSETT vs. Z. A. WOODWARD.  
Error from Labette County.  
AFFIRMED.  
By the Court. BREWER, J.  
I. Where the allegations in the petition and the findings of fact stated in the judgment, a variance between the prayer for relief in the petition and the judgment will not, when noticed first in this court, ordinarily justify a reversal.  
II. Parties, whether plaintiffs or defendants in the district court, who are affected by errors alleged in the proceedings in that court must be made parties to proceedings in this court before those errors can be inquired into.  
All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS,  
SUPREME COURT.  
I. Abraham Hamatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the herein-entitled cases, as the same appear on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto at (Seal.) fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1874. A. HAMATT,  
Clerk Supreme Court.

AGEE, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, Importer and dealer in all kinds of hardware, and has on hand and water flows and fancy pigeons.

## New Advertisements.

Farm & Nursery For Sale.

I will sell a 100-acre farm and the Wilson County Nursery at extreme low figures, or will sell my home farm of 100 acres, and Blue Mound Nurseries, in Linn County, Kansas. For further particulars address H. A. B. COOK, Blue Mound Nurseries, Linn co., Kas.

## CHICKENS FOR SALE.

We have a few choice Light and Dark Brahmas for sale. Will take \$1 each if ordered soon. Not half price, but feed is scarce. W. P. POPPENO, Topeka, Kansas.

## \$10 Reward!

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, one dark grey Mare, 4 years old past, about 15 to 16 hands high, being a work mare in good condition. No marks or brands except a collar mark on upper part of neck. Very large ears. Left my farm about the first of September, 1874. Address THOMAS D. THOMAS, Emporia, Kan.

## 3 Months Free!

By subscribing now to the great Consolidated Agricultural Monthly.

"Practical Farmer and Journal of the Farm." 24 pages, Richly Illustrated and Improved by new type, paper, etc. Filled with original and thoroughly practical articles for every FARMER, GARDENER, BREEDER and DAIRYMAN. \$1.50 per annum. Three Months' Trial only 25 cents.

Send 2 green stamps for sample copy and our New Catalogue List. Address RASCHALL, MORRIS & SON, 18 N. Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Advertisers will find it a valuable medium.

## NOW READY!

THE GRANGE ILLUSTRATED:  
Or, Patrons' Hand Book!

## A Wide-Awake Book for Wide-Awake Readers!

FULL of vital importance to all—of special interest to every Farmer. Complete all its parts—Embracing Origin and History of the Order—Constitutions—By-Laws—Rules of Order—Regulations—Aims and Purposes—New elements—Perpetuity—Sphere of Woman—Social Meetings—Festivals—Exercises—Influences—Intellectual, Social, Financial—Co-operation—Household—Farmers' Every Day Wants, etc. In short a Complete Hand-Book, suited to the wants of every Patron, and supplied at a price within the reach of all. The work, royal octavo, 260 pages, fully illustrated, elegantly bound, price \$2.00, sent postpaid. Address GRANGE PUBLICATION CO., 26 Clinton Place, New York. Authorized Agents of National Grange to supply Granges with their Libraries and Patrons with their reading matter.

## Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber a small dark brindle cow, about 7 years old—had some white on the belly—is somewhat black backed—had on a new bell when lost. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the animal will be liberally rewarded. THOS. Y. CODDINGTON, Tecumseh, Shawnee co., Kan.

## Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.  
TOPEKA, KAN., NOV. 4, 1874.

## Topeka Money Market.

BONDS. Offer. Ask  
Kansas Pacific Gold Seven, May and Nov. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Six, Jan. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Five, June and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Four, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Three, Feb. and Mar. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Two, April and May 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold One, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Half, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Quarter, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixteenth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Thirtysecond, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Sixtyfourth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, May and June 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, July and Aug. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, Sept. and Oct. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Twohundredthousandth, Nov. and Dec. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Fourhundredthousandth, Jan. and Feb. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Eighthundredthousandth, Mar. and Apr. 80 80  
Kansas Pacific Gold Onehundredthousandth, May and June 80 80



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

From the Leisure Hour.

## COTTAGE MUSIC.

When the cottage door is open, and the air is bright  
and clear, the sound of children's laughter echoes on the  
listening ear.  
And the fall of little footsteps pattering on the rustic  
floor,  
Gently lures the tired woodman to his peaceful home  
once more.

Oh, the music of young voices, Oh, the tuneful lit-  
tle feet,  
How they rise and fall together, keeping time in ca-  
dence sweet;  
Like the ever moving planets, making harmony a-  
bove,  
So the happy notes of childhood vibrate on the  
chords of love.

On the settle sits the grandmère with eyes so old and  
dim,  
That the little sunny faces seem like fading dreams  
to him;  
But he hears their merry voices, and it almost makes  
him young,  
As he tries to catch the meaning of each little pratt-  
ling tongue.

Oh, the merry laughing voices, how melodiously  
they flow,  
Bringing to the old man's memory happy days of  
long ago,  
When he, too, could shout with gladness, when he,  
too, was bright and bold,  
Long before his children's children told him how the  
world grew old.

And the music of young voices, long as this fair  
earth shall last,  
Will rekindle the joyous present with the half forgot-  
ten past;  
And the ring of little footsteps, pattering on the cot-  
tage floor,  
Will be heard the wide world over, till there shall be  
time no more.

## SHALL OUR CHILDREN STUDY AT NIGHT.

The hours in school are not quite so many  
as they used to be, but as they decrease teach-  
ers insist more and more earnestly that pu-  
pils must prepare some of their lessons at  
home; and it is not only those who are in the  
sciences and advanced studies but the addi-  
tion and subtraction scholars as well, are told  
to take their books home and study in the eve-  
ning.

We are at a loss to understand the object of  
all this agitation there has been among edu-  
cators, about confining young children too  
long in school if they are to spend the evening  
in study at home because they are dismissed  
from school, and home earlier. Of course they  
have the benefit of the intermission between  
the close of school and the after-supper hours  
of the evening, but an hour or two or three of  
study in the evening makes just that many  
more of application in the twenty-four, and if  
four hours are enough for children under 12  
years to spend in study each day then all ad-  
ditional hours are so many too many.

But in nearly all public schools, pupils  
above eight years of age are confined six hours  
a day, and that certainly is long enough for  
children who have not reached their teens. A  
great many physiologists insist that it is too  
long and no doubt it is often too long, but  
too short a time. It is probable, however,  
that most healthy children can study that  
many hours in day without injury if they  
have the right kind of exercise and diversion  
during the remainder of the hours of daylight  
and sufficient sleep at night. We do not be-  
lieve though that little boys and girls can go  
to school three hours a day in the forenoon  
and three hours in the afternoon and study  
two hours in the evening besides, without in-  
jury to their health and mind. Whenever  
this plan is adopted with young students it is  
"cramming," and the precocious children  
learn very fast until about the time they  
should really begin to develop mentally and  
then stop; the dull children are disheartened  
and tired with the constant effort at applica-  
tion and grow to dislike books and study in  
every form. We are so well convinced that it  
is harmful to keep children's minds so con-  
stantly on their studies, that we would not al-  
low our own to attend a school where night  
study by small children was insisted upon.

They had much better drop one or two studies  
and progress more slowly, than to be weaken-  
ed mentally and physically by too close applica-  
tion of the mind.

Teachers should not be wholly blamed for  
pursuing this or any other disastrous course,  
parents pay so little attention to schools and  
their children's studies that we cannot wonder  
that some ambitious teachers overtax their pu-  
pils; that some unprincipled ones "cram" their  
scholars in order to build up their own reputa-  
tion for success, nor that many others give  
too many and too long lessons ignorantly and  
thoughtlessly. Here comes a young lady stu-  
dent of ten summers, now, wanting mother to  
"help her find the end of a sum," and this lit-  
tle article must be cut short while we go in  
search of it.

We would be glad to hear from parents,  
teachers and physicians on this subject; the  
education of our children is one in which we  
all feel a deep and equal interest.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:  
OR  
Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STANTON BEERS.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

When Mr. Daille finally completed the set-  
tlement of his business affairs, he found him-  
self with just half the means he had brought  
with him to Pottsville, and when he made  
this known to his wife, asking her what in  
her opinion was best to do next, he was sur-  
prised but glad to hear her say promptly:

"Go back to Hampton Prairie, Phillip; rent  
until able to buy, and who knows but we may  
all be happier than ever; I love the old home,  
and I verily believe I have not been happier  
in the ten years I have been away from it,  
than I am to-day with the dim prospect before  
me, of going back again to it."

The thought was not a new one to Mr. Dal-  
lie, and with a view to the same he had writ-  
ten to his old friend and neighbor, Mr. Owens  
in regard to it and had received in reply the  
intelligence that the farm once owned by Mr.  
Stearns was either for sale or rent, and that  
he would engage it for them as soon as he  
learned which way would best suit Mr. Daille  
—if either.

This Mr. Daille heard with pleasure, the  
only drawback being that he must leave  
grandma with Maud, as her health would not  
permit of her taking so long and tedious a  
journey.

Joe had rented the farm as proposed by  
Maud and with the aid grandmother Daille  
had generously given him when his affairs  
were made known to her, had commenced farm  
life under quite auspicious circumstances.

When Mr. Owens' letter was read to grand-  
ma, she again came to the rescue, and assur-  
ing Phillip that nothing would make her half  
so happy as to furnish him the amount neces-  
sary which added to that he already had would  
admit of his buying the farm instead of rent-  
ing it, and would take no refusal of her of-  
fer.

Thus it came about that the farm once own-  
ed by John Stearns came to be all Mr. Daille  
owned, in the world, but cheerfully, gladly  
they went back to the old life, found in it new  
beauties every day; the soft dewy clover  
fields never looked so pleasant, the green  
waiver meadows, with their promise of cheer,  
the hungry cattle which dotted them here and  
there, the fields of corn from the moment the  
first tiny spear shot out of the brown mother  
earth until its stalk grew into tall standards  
from whence waved many a banner of green,  
each and all presented to Mr. Daille new  
charms.

With genuine good will he labored early  
and late either with his own hands guiding  
the plow, or using them perhaps in some  
lighter but quite as needful work about his  
home, he directed his son and one hired as-  
sistant, and when the evening came he laid  
him down to sleep with no distracted feeling  
of worry and anxiety lest some bank should  
fail or stocks go down.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

Soon after Mr. Daille's failure had been  
made known to his family, and Mrs. Stearns  
had seen the smiles come cheerily to each  
astonished member, she had gone over again  
to Dora's to complete her visit there before go-  
ing again to her home in Chicago.

Something like a sigh would come with the  
thought of her return to the city, there was  
something so cheery and home-like at Dora's  
whose husband was such a farmer as it does  
one good to see.

Born and reared upon a farm, the love of it  
had grown with his growth, and although he  
had been forced to content himself with mere-  
ly the education obtained at district schools,  
still he had always managed to add to his  
stock of knowledge by reading; and at the  
time of which we write was considered worthy  
to fill a seat in the House as one of the peo-  
ple's representatives.

Mrs. Stearns was proud of her son-in-law  
and half longed to remain with them, which  
they so strongly urged her to do, but she felt  
that for the present her place was with George  
and was more than ever convinced of this by a  
letter she received from him a few days after  
going over to Dora's, in which he wrote:

"I am more than half discouraged, mother,  
I was this before I heard of Mr. Daille's fail-  
ure. How hard it seems for them, yet you  
write me they all seem delighted at the pros-  
pect of going again upon a farm. Do you  
know I more than believe that it is the surest  
way and the happiest. Out of forty men that  
Mr. Elia and I counted last night, engaged in  
active and what seems lucrative business, here  
in this city, we counted out thirty-seven that  
we have opportunities of knowing would if they  
died to-day die insolvent, leaving their fami-  
lies to the mercy of their creditors. More  
than this Mr. Elia told me that these men  
have lived in just this manner for years, dress-  
ing their families in silks and laces, treating  
themselves in the finest of broadcloth, keeping their  
horses and carriages, men servants and maid  
servants, and doing all this on—credit!"

"Even Mr. Elia (who, by the way, has been  
my model man since my first acquaintance  
with him) confesses to me that he spends  
many a sleepless restless night contriving the  
ways and means with which to pay his taxes  
and incidental expenses; owing it is true in  
his case to his oftentimes utter inability to  
collect fees but he commenced a rich man,  
made so by the property left him by his fa-  
ther, who made his money—how? Why,  
bless you, on a farm, and he says further, that  
the happiest days of his recollection were  
those spent in toil upon his father's farm."

What most discouraged me was our failure  
in gaining a suit from which I had hoped so  
much, both as regards reputation and purse.  
What would you say, Mother, if I should pro-  
pose going on a farm a year from this spring,  
would you think your son demented quite?  
Whenever I visit sister Dora, I find in my  
heart unaccountable longings for the country,  
which increase in their intensity the longer I  
remain. There is something delicious in

listening to Gilbert Wayne as he calculates  
the yield from this piece of wheat and that  
field of corn; as he points out to you the good-  
ly number of fat steers he will have to turn  
off next fall and estimates the probable amount  
of wool from his flock of sheep; it is so restful  
to go down to the milk-yard and see the cows  
standing chewing their cuds and quietly yield-  
ing the tiny rills of milk to the pressure of  
gentle hands—for Gilbert will have no one  
in his employ, he tells me, that is not gentle  
with his animals. But Gilbert Wayne is a  
natural born farmer, and loves his business  
with undivided affection, and no longings  
after a style of living which he could not of-  
ford. Such a farmer cannot fail to succeed,  
and makes farming appear lovable to any one  
who is privileged to visit his domains.

By the way, mother, tell Katie I have ac-  
cidentally run upon her knight of the ring and  
that I no longer wonder at either her or your  
own faith in the man. The circumstances  
that caused them to dispatch for my immedi-  
ate presence were simply that that blunder-  
head of a detective, Justice Wells, whom we  
put on the look out for Johnnie White, caused  
a half idiot of a rag-picker to be arrested  
and held for me to examine. The poor fellow  
was so scared that like Topsy in Uncle Tom's  
Cabin, he was ready to 'fess' to anything. I  
knew in a moment he was the wrong man  
and dismissed him, and Wells also, turning  
detective myself with untold success. Will  
tell you the rest in my next if you do not  
come home before the spirit moves me to  
write again."

This was all of his letter especially inter-  
esting to us, but it lends a new coloring to  
George's future no doubt which probably  
even his mother had not guessed before, in-  
deed she told Dora and Gilbert as they discus-  
sed his letter with her that she "had never  
dared hope that George would have any fancy  
for a life which had seemed so distasteful to  
him in his early years."

"George, in my opinion, would make a  
good farmer, Mother," Gilbert said, "his edu-  
cation will not be thrown away even if he  
turns farmer, I hold to the belief that one  
well educated farmer who loves his business  
is worth ten uneducated ones. There is no  
business that requires more skill and good  
sound sense than the business of farming. The  
great mystery of Adam's curse is not easily  
wrought out, it was a mystery then and will  
continue to be one while the world endures,  
but the more learning a man has, the more  
pleasure can he derive it seems to me, in en-  
deavoring to open new doors into these laby-  
rinths which while they never end give to  
those capable of exploring them ample re-  
ward for their most zealous endeavor."

Whenever I try an experiment which expe-  
rience and thought incline me to believe will  
be a success and find upon trial it really one;  
there is such a solid enjoyment in my honest  
triumph that I find double incentive to renew  
and redoubled endeavor."

"But there are few farmers like you," Mrs.  
Stearns said, her soul filled with pride as she  
listened to her son-in-law.

"And surely will be fewer if all our talent-  
ed sons and brothers hug to themselves the  
delusion that the only road that leads to hap-  
piness and wealth is through some profession.  
Let farmers educate their sons and daughters  
so far as lies within their power, this only  
promotes their happiness as it opens new and  
broader avenues of enjoyment in enabling  
them to more perfectly solve the great prob-  
lem of nature, and provides the means of a  
more perfect success in the business of their  
lives."

"To be sure we need lawyers, and ministers  
and merchants and physicians, but we need  
also a better class of farmers, men whose in-  
born characteristic is stability, who are taught  
from the cradle to love the country, and to de-  
light to gather from the soil the rich fruits of  
the labors of their hands; men who do not  
faint with discouragement at the first intima-  
tion of drouth, or shrink in dismay at the  
thought of manual labor. I thank God for  
my own part that I was born a farmers son."

"I was my fault that my husband lost his  
interest in farming, but it seemed so much  
easier to gain wealth in some other way than  
for him to work so hard."

"And so easy to lose the accumulation of  
years through the same means, Mother;"  
Dora spoke now with tears in her eyes, "you  
would feel rich to-day if you had simply the  
amount Father first invested in outside specu-  
lations. I wish he had never been induced to  
put his means into anything so uncertain as  
those oil wells, though I think if blame rests  
anywhere it should fall upon Mr. Dai  
and he influenced Father only from the purest mo-  
tives, poor man he sees his own mistake now,  
I am so thankful the whole family take so  
kindly to farming."

"I think Joe Ellis will do well if only he  
lets drink alone, he has a sensible girl for a  
wife, and his love for her may prove his salva-  
tion."

"And Maud's good sense shows in her will-  
ingness to live so quiet, unpretending a life,  
Joe has not one temptation now where he had  
twenty when upon the railroad; he is a good  
hearted energetic fellow whose worst fault I  
think is his passion for liquor."

## MOULD ON BREAD.

Mould of all kinds, no matter where, when,  
or how they grow, are plants. They belong  
to the group of Fungi. In common with many  
of the low forms of plant life, they consist  
principally of delicate white threads, which

grow through and on the substance which  
affords them nourishment. Take for example  
a loaf of bread; when the mould first begins  
growth, it is by sending myriads of these  
white filaments through its substance; these  
threads absorb nourishment from the bread  
in much the same way that roots do theirs  
from the soil. After these have grown suffi-  
ciently, the fibres near or at the surface de-  
velop the "fruiting" threads which we know  
as the "blue or grass mould." Under the  
microscope this "blue mould" is seen to con-  
sist of thousands of minute colored threads,  
standing upright, each of which bears at its  
summit a little mass of exceedingly small glo-  
bular bodies which are the spores or repro-  
ducing bodies of the plants. If these spores  
happen to be blown upon bread or pastry of  
any kind, they very soon begin the growth  
of the white threads first described. The  
round life of a mould plant, then, is this:  
First the spore falls upon the bread, from this  
grows the mass of white thread, (known tech-  
nically as mycelium) and last from this grows  
the erect threads which produce the spores  
again.

Mould grows best where the air is moist,  
hence drying the air in the pantry is one of  
the steps in eradicating mouldiness. Strong  
sunshine seems inimical to the growth of  
moulds, so let in a good amount of sunlight.

As the spores are produced in numbers al-  
most beyond calculation, it is necessary to take  
some means to get rid of or to kill those which  
are to be found in every crack or corner of a  
mouldy room. Opening the room and allow-  
ing a strong draft of wind to blow through  
will take out many of them; sulphur may be  
burned in the room, in this case the doors and  
windows must be closed so as to keep in the  
fumes for from ten to twelve hours; white-  
washing, if thoroughly done, will prove ef-  
fectual in most cases. It is not a good plan  
to paper pantries, as the surface of the finest  
wall paper is rough enough to entangle and  
lodge thousands of spores upon every square  
foot of surface.

One word more, will not every housewife  
remember that bread mould always grows  
first through the bread, and that the blue  
mould found on the surface is but the "fruit-  
ing." It helps matters then but little to cut  
off the visible mould on the surface, for the  
greater part of the mouldiness is always in and  
not on the loaf. Never attempt to use any  
portion of the loaf within three or four inches  
of the external "fruiting" or blue mould.—  
Western Farm Journal.

## Some Interesting Incidents about "Lars."

Extract from Royard Taylor's Address at the Welcome  
Home Fête Reception given him at Mt. Cuba, the beau-  
tiful spot at the foot of the Hockessin valley, now made  
famous by the poem of "Lars."

To be received thus blends the past and the  
future with the illumination of the heart, and  
I will tell you about "Lars." The story is en-  
tirely of my own invention. I have always  
been interested in the story of the Swedish  
settlements on the Delaware, and remarking  
that the earliest colonists here had been a  
Scandinavian people, who were followed by  
the Friends, the idea long ago occurred to me  
to make some poetical use of the subject. Not  
until my later visit to Northern Europe, how-  
ever, did I find a clue, when I discovered that  
there was, at Arendal, in the south of Norway  
a settlement of Friends, and the whole story  
grew in my mind to contrast the bold, rugged,  
Scandinavian character, with its "Berserker  
rage," and the gentle and spiritual people of  
peace. It is urged, sometimes, that I have in-  
troduced to violent an incident into the poem,  
in the duel with knives, with belts hooked to-  
gether, etc., but that belonged to the wild life  
of the Norwegians of the mountains, and the  
duel, with the death of one of the combatants,  
was necessary to the poem, in a psychological  
and spiritual sense, in order to show the victo-  
ry over a rude and wild nature of the purer  
spiritual principle.

I wrote "Lars" just two years ago, at this  
time in the autumn, and all the scenes rose  
distinctly to my mind's eye—Tinticum Island,  
the shores of the Delaware, Wilmington, the  
old church—as I set in my room in Germany.  
I also remembered Hockessin, for the name  
had always lingered in my mind in a peculiar  
manner, and recalled to me the charms of its  
scenery—something picturesque, and with a  
diversified beauty. Now it is a strange fact  
that when in your book you have once created  
a character and given him a distinct form in  
your own mind, he acquires a separate exist-  
ence, an begins to do as he will. So when  
Lars had arrived at Philadelphia and come to  
Tinticum, and failing to find his ancestors, he  
reached Wilmington, he went on to Hockessin  
himself. I could not hinder it.

This welcome of to-day here in the scene of  
my poem, so spontaneous and from my old  
friends, has a sanctity to me beyond any ordi-  
nary meeting, and I would be totally unwor-  
thy of it if I permitted myself to receive it in  
any vain spirit of exultation. I cannot believe  
I have done enough to deserve it, though in a  
life largely of aspiration and effort one cannot  
fairly estimate what the degree of accomplish-  
ment is, but for whatever I have earned of  
your cordial greeting the praise from me must  
be due to the goodness of God. I will still  
work; I feel myself capable of accomplish-  
ment equal to anything yet done, if my life be  
spared; and let me promise to you that from  
now I will strive still to do a better, truer and  
higher work. Though not a practical "Re-  
former," in the ordinary sense of that term, I  
will yet give my best endeavors to make my  
fellow men happier and better; and perhaps

after all, this is the best form of thanks in  
which I can express the gratitude I feel for  
this testimony of your appreciation to-day."

After the address a short hour was spent in  
a pleasant social way in the beautiful grove.  
Mr. Taylor, accompanied by his family, return-  
ed by carriage to his home at Kennett Square.

## Primary Education in Art.

The necessity for art culture in many trades  
is absolute; and yet, though we boast of the  
completeness of our educational system, there  
exists no well organized public school in this  
city where the craftsman can learn the first  
principles of art. The schools of the National  
Academy of Design are intended exclusively  
for artists, and a Chinese rule of exclusion is  
adopted against those who seek the aid of art  
only as an assistance in the perfection of their  
handicraft. Yet it is in its relations to the  
latter class that the practical value of art is  
most felt.

There is in the National Academy no law  
which prevents the more craftsman from en-  
tering as a student, but an amount of skill in  
drawing from the round is required to enter  
the school, which, if the craftsman possessed,  
he would not require to enter at all. No pro-  
vision is made for the numerous class who  
like to acquire the elementary principles of  
drawing.

With the exception of the Cooper Union  
School, which is inconveniently over-crowded  
and not over well managed, there does not  
exist a single public school where persons of  
either sex desiring to receive elementary in-  
struction in art can do so. In London and in  
Paris every district has a school devoted to  
teaching drawing and modelling. No exam-  
inations have to be passed to enter them, and  
all who desire instruction can procure it by  
the payment of a small fee. These schools,  
though much attended by students who in-  
tend to devote themselves wholly to art, are  
principally for the benefit of artisans. Eng-  
land found that Germany and France derived  
so much benefit from the art education given  
to the working classes that she resolved to  
adopt the system of popularizing art by means  
of a general method of instruction. Massa-  
chusetts has followed that wise example and  
organized a system of art schools somewhat  
on the English system. We hope our own  
State will before long take steps to supply  
this great need, so that primary education in  
art may be placed within reach of every one  
who desires to obtain it. In the meantime we  
think the National Academy of Design would  
be only showing proper public spirit by es-  
tablishing classes one or two nights in the  
week, where students might be instructed in  
the elementary principles of drawing. These  
classes should be open at night for the benefit  
of the working people.

If the artists would display in this way a  
little public spirit they would secure for the  
National Academy of Design an amount of  
popular sympathy it does not now enjoy.—  
N. Y. Herald.

## PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

We received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," pub-  
lished by J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, which contains a large  
amount of useful information to the Patrons. Every  
member of the Grange should procure a copy.—Smith Co.  
Pioneer.

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas  
Farmer, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," printed  
in his office, which is a very pretty volume of forty pa-  
ges, bound in cloth.—Wilson County Citizen.

We are indebted to Hon. J. K. Hudson for a copy of the  
"Patrons' Hand-Book," it is a neatly gotten up book,  
and should be in the hands of every Patron.—Garrett  
Pioneer.

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, sends us a  
handy little volume, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," contain-  
ing Constitutions, By-Laws, Decisions, Directions, etc., of  
value to Patrons or those wishing to be informed on  
Grange subjects.—Western Rural.

From J. E. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, the "Patrons'  
Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of Pa-  
trons of Husbandry. It contains much useful matter to  
the members of the Order.—Morgantown Farmer.

This little book will be found indispensable by the Grange  
who desire to be posted in regard to the constitution  
and history of their Order. The manual of parliamentary  
usage is alone worth the price of the book.—Sumner County  
Press.

WM. MCCOY, State Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry  
for Nebraska, says of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a copy of  
which he has received, "It is a very valuable acquisition  
to the Patron's library."

THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—From J. K. Hudson, of the  
KANSAS FARMER, we have received a copy of the Pat-  
rons' Hand-Book. It is a complete manual of the  
material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the  
hands of every member.—Garrett Weekly Journal.

The subject is well filled with matters of interest to agri-  
cultural men in the state, being devoted exclusively to agricul-  
ture and general information for the "sons of toil," and  
will also contain valuable contributions and discussions  
upon the great farmers' movement.—St. Scott Pioneer.

From J. E. Barnes, Sec. Kentucky State Grange.  
I find in the Hand-Book much of value to the Grange. It  
will fill a void in our necessities long felt. Would like to  
see the Hand-Book in every Grange in the State.

From W. W. Armsworthy, Council Agent, Craw-  
ford County, Kansas.  
I find it covers a want long felt by every Patron of Hus-  
bandry, and should be in the hands of every Patron.

From D. M. Stewart, Sec. Ohio State Grange.  
I think it is the best I have seen, and containing just such  
information as I daily need, and every Secretary should  
have one.

Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Tope-  
ka, Kan., publishes a very useful little work for Patrons,  
entitled "The Patrons' Hand-Book," for instruction in the  
Constitution, By-Laws, Manual and General Working of  
the Grange. It is recommended by the Worthy Master of  
the State Grange of South Carolina, who desires to see it  
introduced into every Grange in the state. Price, 25 cents.  
—Rural South Carolinian.

Mr. J. P. Davis, County Agent of Brown county, says:  
"I think it is a useful book for our Order, and should be in  
every Grange in the State."

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of  
the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book,"  
care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the consti-  
tution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas  
State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges,  
rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc.  
It is a very convenient and valuable hand-book, and would  
assist every Patron very materially in comprehending all  
the workings of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the  
very low price of 25 cents.—Michigan Northern Granger.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—We have received from the  
publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka,  
a copy of the above useful book. It is a list of national and  
state Granges, and is complete, besides containing the  
national and state constitutions, with decisions and  
much other interesting matter. It should be in the hands  
of every Patron.—Lansdown.

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning  
the names and addresses of officers, constitutions and aims  
of the organization, and much other valuable information.  
It seems to be a work which all Patrons who desire to be  
posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care  
has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in  
all its statements.—Charlotte Times.







