

# The Patron of Husbandry.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Official Journal of the State Granges of Arkansas and Mississippi.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION: One copy per annum, \$1.50. To clubs of 5, per copy, 1.25. To clubs of 10, per copy, 1.00. Clubs of 10 to go to one address. Postage free. Money should be sent in registered letter or by Post Office money order. Address, W. H. WORTHINGTON, Columbus, Mississippi.

## GRANGE DIRECTORY, 1879.

### OFFICERS OF ARKANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—J. S. Williams, Prairie county.  
Overseer—E. P. Chandler, Dallas.  
Lecturer—C. E. Cunningham, Pulaski.  
Steward—C. E. Tobey, Atkins.  
Assistant Steward—W. W. Pace, Ouachita.  
Chaplain—J. M. Steele, Poinsett.  
Secretary—J. V. Scott, Milton, Lake Butler.  
Treasurer—R. C. Wall, Pulaski.  
Gate Keeper—G. H. Thompson, Calhoun.  
Ceres—Mrs. J. S. Williams, Prairie.  
Pomona—Mrs. W. W. Pace, Ouachita.  
Flora—Mrs. Ella D. Coffman, Sharpe.  
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Mary E. Pace.  
Executive Committee—J. S. Williams, Prairie; C. E. Tobey, Atkins; J. V. Scott, Milton; G. H. Thompson, Calhoun; R. C. Wall, Pulaski; Thomas Orr, Miller; J. V. Scott, Miller.

### FLORIDA STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. H. Wilson, Lake City.  
Overseer—J. Turnbull, Williamsburg.  
Lecturer—W. M. Hicks, Houston.  
Assistant—John H. Campbell, Acron.  
Secretary—W. W. Pace, Ouachita.  
Treasurer—George W. Taylor, Monticello.  
Gate Keeper—W. T. Robertson, Forest.  
Ceres—Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Lake City.  
Pomona—Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Monticello.  
Flora—Mrs. Townsend, Williamsburg.  
L. A. S.—Mrs. N. M. Milton, Lake Butler.  
Executive Committee—Robert F. Rogers, Chairman, Welborn; J. C. Waldron, Sewanee Shoals; J. H. Lee, White Springs.

### OFFICERS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE GRANGE.

Master—E. K. Branch, Bordeloville, Avoyelles parish.  
Overseer—H. W. L. Lewis, Oxyka, Mize.  
Lecturer—J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge.  
Chaplain—P. H. Harbour, New River.  
Steward—F. M. Haygood, Big Bend.  
Secretary—John McNeill, Baton Rouge.  
Treasurer—W. A. Brainerd, New Orleans.  
Gate Keeper—A. DeWigge, New Orleans.  
Ceres—Mrs. E. K. Branch, Bordeloville.  
Flora—Mrs. H. W. L. Lewis, Oxyka, Mize.  
Pomona—Mrs. J. P. Smith, New Orleans.  
L. A. S.—Mrs. S. C. Blount, New Orleans.  
Executive Committee—H. W. L. Lewis, Oxyka, Mize; McKinley Gibson, New Orleans; R. H. Day, Baton Rouge.

### MISSISSIPPI STATE GRANGE.

Master—Pat. Darden, Fayette.  
Overseer—W. H. M. Darby, Lexington.  
Steward—J. B. Bailey, Lake.  
Assistant Steward—James Williams, Okolona.  
Chaplain—D. B. Hill, Pallo Alto.  
Secretary—B. B. Boone, Booneville.  
Treasurer—W. L. Williams, Risoni.  
Gate Keeper—H. O. Dixon, Jackson.  
Ceres—Mrs. R. C. Callaway, Pontotoc.  
Pomona—Mrs. F. M. Haygood, Big Bend.  
Flora—Mrs. W. T. Robertson, Forest.  
L. A. S.—Mrs. Helen A. Ahy, Fort Gibson, L. F. Alford, Jackson; T. B. Smith, Verona.

### OFFICERS OF THE TENNESSEE STATE GRANGE.

Master—T. B. Harwell, Aspen Hill.  
Overseer—J. K. Hancher, Mossy Creek.  
Lecturer—H. D. Greer, Memphis.  
Chaplain—John L. Pigg, Gibson county.  
Steward—J. H. Gooch, Smyrna.  
Assistant Steward—A. J. Collinsworth, Crockett.  
Secretary—John H. Curry, Nashville.  
Treasurer—A. H. M. Darby, Fayetteville.  
Gate Keeper—J. W. Adams, Macon county.  
Ceres—Miss Ollie Head, Gallatin.  
Pomona—Mrs. M. E. Curry, Nashville.  
Flora—Miss A. E. Wilson, Tennessee Ridge.  
L. A. S.—Mrs. A. J. Collinsworth.  
Executive Committee—J. M. Head, Gallatin; John L. Pigg, Gibson Station; H. H. Norman, Murfreesboro.

### OFFICERS OF THE TEXAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. W. Lang, Falls county.  
Overseer—A. J. Rose, Bell.  
Secretary—R. T. Kennedy, Freestone.  
Lecturer—G. W. Everett, Freestone.  
Chaplain—G. L. Manning, Limestone.  
Steward—A. B. Kerr, Fayette.  
Assistant Steward—W. M. Blalock, Harrison.  
Treasurer—John R. Henry, Limestone.  
Gate Keeper—A. B. Kerr, Fayette.  
Ceres—Miss Nannie Canfield, Brazos county.  
Pomona—Miss L. N. Biggs, Brazos.  
Flora—Miss H. N. Bell.  
L. A. S.—Miss S. E. Wharton, Freestone.  
Executive Committee—J. E. Grey, Waverton; J. W. Barnett, Parker; J. B. Biggs, Marion.

### "THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY"

ADOPTED BY THE STATE GRANGE OF MISSISSIPPI AS ITS OFFICIAL JOURNAL, DEC. 12, 1878.

The special committee on the Grange Press made the following report:

Your committee on that portion of the Master's Address referring to the Grange Press, have had the same under consideration, and heartily approve the suggestions therein contained, and especially do they approve all that he says in commendation of "THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY," published at Columbus, in our State, as a journal earnest and zealous in our cause, and every way worthy of the support and should be in the hands of every Patron in Mississippi and the entire Southwest; therefore, we would offer the following resolutions, and ask their adoption:

Resolved, That "THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY," published at Columbus by Bro. W. H. Worthington, be adopted as the official organ of this State Grange.

Resolved, That the Master, Secretary, Executive Committee, etc., publish all official orders, circulars, etc., in THE PATRON, and that the officers of the State Grange contribute regularly to its editorial columns.

Resolved, That the State Granges of Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas be requested to take similar action, and each State Grange conduct a department in said journal.

Resolved, That this State Grange earnestly appeals to the more active members of the Order in the above States to aid in extending the circulation of THE PATRON as an important means of building up and perpetuating the Order.

T. B. SMITH, D. B. HILL, J. A. HILL, Committee.  
Report adopted unanimously.  
W. L. WILLIAMS, Secretary State Grange.

### "THE PATRON" IN TEXAS.

At the recent session of the State Grange, the following resolution, offered by Bro. Jeff. Scott, of Milan county, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Texas State Grange, recommend

"THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY," published at Columbus, Mississippi, by Bro. W. H. Worthington, as a first-class Grange paper, and one that is worthy of the patronage and support of the membership of our Order throughout the State.

Certain scientists predict great heat during the summers of 1879-80, drawing their conclusions from certain data relating to sun-spots. Forty-five year periods of excessive cold have heretofore been foretold and verified in this same connection.

No general crop grown in the United States yields so large a cash value to the acre as potatoes.

## FROM TEXAS.

BASTROP COUNTY.

Editor Patron: The last meeting of our County Grange was held on Saturday last with Colorado Grange at Alum Creek. Colorado Grange is located in as fine a farming country as any in the State. The farms lying along the river (Colorado), and extending in width from the hills to the river bank, from one to three miles wide, are very rich, and withal pleasant to cultivate. Some of the best men in the county belong to this Grange, while it is also blessed with a few of the most devoted Matrons, yet I found but one copy of THE PATRON was taken in the Grange. I distributed a number of copies among its members, and have the promise that they will send you a club of at least ten names.

The County Grange had under consideration the propriety of starting a co-operative store at Bastrop, to be conducted on the plan recommended by the National Grange. Resolutions were passed requiring the Worthy Master to appoint a committee to begin the work at once, also a resolution recommending or advising each member to set apart one-half acre or more of cotton to be invested in the stock of said store.

We are preparing to have a Grand Grange Rally in July, at which time our county will be visited by Worthy Overseer A. J. Rose in the interest of co-operation. Worthy Master Lang will also be invited to be with us.

Crop prospects are good here, and farmers are very hopeful. Fraternally,  
Bastrop, May 19. G. R. ALLEN.

## BELL COUNTY.

Editor Patron: Some of the people of Bell county who are members of the Grange are co-operators. Some are not co-operators. Why? One reason is, they do not understand the principles and practical workings of co-operation. Another is, they have been taught that co-operators relied on co-operation alone for the success of the Grange. There are men in high standing in the Grange who thus accuse, and publicly, too, not only us of Bell county, but true co-operators of the different States, claiming that the Order in such localities was of necessity on the wane, and that it would have like results wherever the people ran wild on co-operation.

We claim that neither we nor any other co-operators ever did rely solely on co-operation for the furtherance of Grange principles and measures and Grange knowledge; but we claim that co-operation, rightly understood and practiced, is a mighty lever in our hands (with several other levers) for the dissemination of Grange principles and knowledge.

Co-operation forms an essential part of the Grand Magnet that is attracting so many noble men and women of our beautiful land to the Grange. Improvement in morals, education, socially and literary, in fact, all the grand, noble principles of our Order completely harmonize with and accept co-operation as one of them. Co-operation, rightly understood and practiced! The Giver of all Good only knows to what extent we may benefit ourselves by the proper use of this great, humanizing and strengthening principle. We think we have the true spirit of co-operation, and we find that in most other things we now agree where there was so wide a difference only a few years since. We cannot ascribe this unanimity of sentiment to the Grange alone, for we see that where co-operation is not studied and practiced, this union of thought and action does not prevail. Then, does co-operation alone do the work? No; but co-operation linked hand in hand with the good and true principles of the Grange does do it.

Co-operation benefits financially, which benefit begets confidence more than any other one thing of which we have any knowledge. Confidence insures success. Then, by all means, let us use that which begets confidence.

If we do not use the lever of co-operation, others will. Then we lose the vantage ground. Fraternally,  
Salado, May 20. W. F. MOORE.

A careful estimate respecting the circulation of the Bible during the past century places the total at the enormous number of nearly 150,000,000 copies. The British and Foreign Society is in advance of any other institution of the kind as regards the number of copies issued. It was founded in 1804, and has circulated upward of 82,000,000 copies. The American Society, founded thirteen years later, has caused a circulation of 35,000,000. These two organizations are far in advance of all others. Next in respect of copies circulated are the German Societies, which together have issued 8,500,000. Then comes the National Society of Scotland with nearly 4,768,000, the Hibernian with 4,189,000, the Swiss with nearly 2,000,000, and the French with 1,600,000. The National Society of Scotland has circulated its 4,768,000 copies since 1861, the year in which it was founded.

We have always thought that the farmer spends more hours than necessary in the fields, except in harvest time. It is too common to see him engaged from five or six in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. There is a growing tendency to diminish the hours of labor. A man ought to be able to do an honest day's work in ten hours, and when the hired hand has faithfully done his ten hours' work, except on extra occasions, it is time to lay by. But the great trouble is, the modern farm hand is too often a shirk, and still oftener neither tries to improve or indeed has any desire to be a skilled laborer. The exceptions occasionally seen only make the contrast the stronger, and they soon acquire means enough to set up for themselves.

There is great excitement at Dallas, Texas, over the discovery of silver at Brownwood, Texas, about 120 miles southwest of Dallas. An assay of ores proves the vein to be rich. One specimen of 120 grains of ore contained 75 per cent of silver. A daily paper has been started, claims located and hundreds of people are rushing there.

A successful dairyman feeds his cows night and morning the year round, and in each feed puts a teaspoonful of salt. He considers this method of salting cows preferable to the usual one of giving animals salt once or twice a week and thinks his method adds largely to the amount of milk given.

## CO-OPERATION.

LETTER FROM PAST MAXWELL, OF TENNESSEE.

Editor Patron: The people and merchants of Tennessee are beginning to wake up to the people's best interest. A few days' mixing with the considerate merchants and farmers of Kenton, Tenn., convinces me that they can and will see it is to their interest to practice co-operation in business. They have all realized that the commission merchants in the different cities charge them on their business the usual 2 1/2 per cent commission, the regular charges for drayage, insurance, storage, and in some cities for sampling and weighing, and in nearly all make no return of the money the samples sell for. Out of these, taken out of the sales of produce, the actual cost of drayage, storage, insurance, office rent, clerk hire, stationery, drummers' wages and traveling expenses, is paid, and what is left is in all cases the gain of the commission merchants. The people see, when it is explained to them, that the co-operative business system can and does save to them all that is charged above the actual cost of doing the business save enough to pay the salary of the agent who manages it, and this agent is chosen by them in their associate or delegate capacity. This man takes charge on a salary, receives the business sent him by the same people, merchants and farmers, who in their associate capacity elected him, and who have been accustomed in their individual capacity each to elect his commission merchant, to whom he was influenced to send business by a salaried drummer, who was paid his salary and traveling expenses out of money taken a little from each customer, and charged up to the customer in his account sales as drayage, commissions, etc., and in this indirect way the customers paid all expenses and profits. They are thus unconsciously shorn of all the profits in producing, under the fiction that it is a necessary expense of doing business, and made to believe that it cannot be done any cheaper, while the fact stands before the world that men constantly set up in the commission business, and if they get custom, and do not break by accepting, or advancing, or speculating, soon retire on a large fortune made in the business or continue in it as millionaires. And these fortunes come of charges upon the business of customers above what it cost to pay the actual expenses of the business. If not, where do they come from? Many farmers and their families who made these fortunes by the labor of their hands, are this day slaves to capital, because they did not have their business done on the co-operative plan.

The co-operative plan charges on business as much as is charged in the old competitive business, but no more. It is necessary to make the customary charges: First, to conform to business. A co-operative association is simply a large firm in business with chartered privileges—chartered, so that no one shall be liable for more than he invests in it as share capital. Then it conforms to the customary charges, as any other firm or individual. Second, it is necessary to charge the same, so that there shall be a fund to pay the actual expenses, as there are actual expenses in business no matter who carries it on; and it cannot return a dividend on each separate item, because no one can tell what will be the actual expense in any house or firm until the business is done and settlement and balances made—the more the business, the less the expense in any one house, so the more the business, the greater are the profits; therefore, every customer is an interested drummer, for it makes every customer a beneficiary in the profits. And in the end, when it comes to be generally understood, co-operation does away with the necessity and expense of paid drummers. All this expense saved becomes an additional profit to the customers.

It is not necessary for any man or woman who has business to send to a city where there is a co-operative commission house, to wait for any one to call on them to tell them this. Send your business to it—merely one bale of cotton, or one hog-head of tobacco, just to try it, but send all your business, and get others to send theirs. Then there will be benefit to you, and the more sent the greater will be the benefit.

Millions in the Old World and thousands in the New are testifying daily that what I thus publicly tell you is the truth. Then do this and complain no longer of burdens and hardships for which you have no remedy. There is a remedy, and it is Co-operation. The people will be burdened until they unite and act for themselves. No man acting alone can relieve himself or others of the burdens imposed by a false business system. "When all help to lift the load, no one person has much to do." And no one can afford not to help, when that help helps himself.

One merchant in Kenton, who had been in business but a short time, has paid \$6,750 more for having cotton that he had bought sold for him under the old system, than it would have cost him if he had sent that cotton to a co-operative commission house, which paid a dividend of only 50 per cent to customers, and it does not take a large business to pay that dividend. He and others now see how they can save money by co-operation, and they have determined to adopt that system.

And remember that you have to trust your business to somebody in spite of yourself, and you may as well trust the man attending co-operative business as any one else. There is no greater probability of his defaulting than any other man. We all know that men do default, but why distrust the man who is working for you any more than the man who is at work for himself?

If I were to do this much writing for a house that was paying me \$5,000 a year to drum for it, and many of them pay me that much, it would no doubt secure that house business, and it would take that \$5,000 out of the business thus secured to pay me. That \$5,000 you, the people, may save, besides other saving, if you practice co-operation. This is not all that is strange, and only strange because the people do not understand the true state of the case. It does not seem strange to the people that drummers should be well paid, for they are usually active men, but it will seem strange when they come to know that they pay them. It does not seem strange that a newspaper that publishes a communication in the interest of a business house by which that house expects to gain a handsome sum for publishing it, but it does seem strange, when they find

it out, that they, the people, pay that sum off of the business they send the house through that influence.

But a stranger thing than all this is, that the people fail to take and read by the tens of thousands "THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY," and such sheets, working in the interests of the people, when THE PATRON will not admit into its columns for any consideration the advertisements and communications of those whose sole object and business are to make money out of the custom of the people. That splendid paper, which is the farmer's own paper, is constantly filled to the full with information by which the people may not only be benefited financially, but that directs them constantly to independence in things in which they ought to be independent, but are not for want of information. Not one single issue of that paper comes out without some fact of which the people should be fully possessed. Education to know what to do and how to do, is the only highway to self-preservation, and self-preservation is general good. It is to these ends that "THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY" is laboring with remarkable zeal, ability, and fidelity.

It is the business of the business world to take care of itself. Let the people do likewise. They have the same right to take care of themselves. Then educate by every possible and available means. The business world has its business associations, as Boards of Trade, and their papers to educate, and they do educate, and they are profited thereby at the expense of the people. Let the people have associations, and they can have none better than the Grange. Let them have papers specially devoted to their interests, and they have had none to compare with the purely Grange papers, among the foremost of which is "THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY." It is proper for me to add that I have no interest financially in this or any other paper.

In conclusion, I would say: save your money by co-operation that you now pay somebody else to do business for you, and you will have time and means for education.  
Gardner, Tenn., May 19.

## THE CUT-WORMS.

The reader if he has had much to do with a farm or garden, can form a pretty clear idea of what we mean when we speak of cut-worms. They are insects of a wide range—a common pest in all parts of the country. There may be more of them in some sections than in others, but we have never yet found the locality in which there were not enough to make themselves extremely troublesome to the agriculturist.

In the Gulf States there are at least a dozen different kinds of cut-worms. They are caterpillars that have the habit of lying concealed just beneath the surface of the soil during the day-time, coming forth at night to feed upon your vegetation. Most of them cut off the young plants standing nearest their place of concealment, making the cut just above the ground, and dragging the end of the stem of the plant into the mouths of their holes. This peculiarity enables us to find them in their hiding places—we see the wilted plant sticking in the ground and dig for our enemy; a slight removal of the surface usually brings him to light and in an untimely end; too late, of course, to save the plant that he has been working upon, but in time to save the others that would be apt to meet with a similar fate in the course of the next night.

Most of these cut-worms are of a dirty brownish or greenish color, marked more or less with darker stripes or dots. They vary in length to from one to two inches when fully grown, and size from that of an ordinary lead pencil downward. When first unearthed they usually coil themselves up and lie quiet as if dead.

The largest cut-worm common in the Gulf States is of a leaden-brown color inclining to black, and having a kind of shiny or glassy appearance. It has stripes of darker and lighter shades. Length near two inches. It is the larva or young of a moth or miller known to entomologists as *Agrotis telifera*. It is of a brownish color, the upper wings being light brown marked with a darker shade, while the under or hinder wings are still lighter, being but a shade removed from white. With wings expanded it would about reach across a silver dollar. Flies only at night, or after sunset of an evening.

The next species, in point of size, and probably the most common species with us, presents very much the general appearance of the species just named. Its ground color approaches a little more to an ashen-gray. A dark stripe runs along the middle of its back, bordered by lighter ones; these, in turn, are contrasted by darker stripes along its sides. Length, about an inch and a half. Is the larva of a moth about one-third smaller than that of the other species just described. Ground color reddish buff or flesh color, marked with deep brown. Flies at night. Scientific name, *Agrotis subgithica*.

Number three on our list measures, at maturity, about an inch and a quarter in length. It resembles the species last named above quite closely in general appearance, though it is rather a darker worm, consequently its stripes do not come out with so much sharpness. Viewed from a short distance it seems to be of a solid blackish color. Is the larva of a pretty little night moth whose expanded wings would about reach across a silver half dollar. Color light gray, marked with darker gray and black, and also with white. Scientific name, *Agrotis jaculifera*.

Number four on our list is a kind of "pepper-and-salt" colored worm about the same size as the species last named above. The ground color is a flesh-gray, with a tinge of iron rust. The moth producing it is of a dull flesh-color marked with grayish brown and black. Expanded wings would about reach across a silver half-dollar. Scientific name *Hadene submjuncta*.

But we need not number and describe further; the number of species of which we have made special mention are the most common and the worst kinds that cut off young plants at or near the ground. There are others of similar habits and similar in general appearance, but we need not name them separately now. There are persons engaged in agricultural pursuits who do not seem to have a clear idea of what cut-worms really are, and the foregoing will suffice to start them on the right track.

In addition to the worms that cut plants off near the ground there are other insects, also called cut-worms, that do not fell the plant, but climb it to feed. They closely resemble the species already had under consideration, and possess many of their peculiarities, as, for instance, that of concealing themselves just under the surface of the soil during the day-time, and of coiling up and remaining inactive after having been unearthed.

In the early part of the season orchardists often find the buds and tender leaves eaten off from the tops of their young trees—this is usually the work of these climbing cut-worms. They will go up a young tree to the height of eight or ten feet, if necessary, for the purpose of working this mischief, doing it all in the night-time, and seeming to care but little with reference to the kind of tree made convenient for their operations; the grape, the plum, the peach, the apple, the pear and even the fig each furnishing them the materials out of which to make a hearty meal. They do not confine their work to the tree growths, however, but feed upon all manner of field crops and garden vegetables, climbing in all cases to get at the tender leaves.

We shall not take time to describe any of these climbing cut-worms at present, further than to state that they are all the young moths or millers, most of which closely resemble the moths of the other association of species. The four most common kinds are known to scientists respectively as *Agrotis inermis*, *A. cochranii*, *A. scandens* and *Noctua clandestina*. The natural history of most of our cut-worms may be summed up into a single nut shell as follows. The parent moth attaches her eggs to some substance near the ground. These eggs hatch out in due time, each giving forth a minute worm which crawls into the ground and feeds upon the tender roots of plants running beneath the surface, or upon the very youngest and very tenderest shoots rising above it. They grow with considerable rapidity until they have reached full size, when they pass into the chrysalis state, in the ground, and, finally, are transformed into perfect moths ready to deposit eggs of their own new generation.

Entomologist are not agreed as to how many broods there are in a year, some contending for but one and others for more. It is our opinion that in the Gulf States, at least, there are more.

We have seen the young worms of several of the species both in May and in September. As to remedies for this pest many are proposed, but as is usual in such cases, only a few are worthy of consideration. Passing over the garden in the morning and digging out the worms, as already mentioned, is a good way to get rid of them, but one scarcely practicable for the culturist who is operating on a large scale. Another plan is to set fires in the field at night for the moths to fly into and be destroyed—of course this would be apt to work at least some good. Another plan is to set drugged sweets in the field for the moths to feed upon and become poisoned. We cannot say as to whether or not this would be worth the trouble of a trial. The sweets made thick enough to stick the moths would, in all probability, do just as much good without the poison as with it. A very good way to prevent the worms from cutting up your cabbage plants, and the like, is to wrap a green leaf of some kind around the stalks on setting them out from the nursery beds. The leaf soon drying and becoming hard protects the stalk and the worm will not cut through it. When the stalk has grown large enough to burst off the leaf it will be too hard and tough to suit the fancy of the insects.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S DAIRY.

The Queen of England has a very nice dairy farm, which is thus described by one who has examined it. It is a mile from Windsor Castle:

The dairy is a beautiful cottage, with a marble-paved and frescoed vestibule. The interior is a room about thirty feet square, the roof supported by six octagonal columns of white marble, with richly-carved capitals. The floors are of white porcelain tiles, the windows stained glass, bordered with hawthorn blossoms, daisies, buttercups and primroses. The floors are lined with tiles of porcelain of a delicate blue tint, with rich medallions inserted of the Queen, Prince Consort, and each of the children. Shields, monograms of the royal family, and bas-reliefs of agricultural design, representing the seasons, complete the ornamentation of this exquisite model dairy.

All around the wall runs a marble table, and through the centre two long ones are supported by marble posts, resting on basins, through which runs a perpetual stream of spring water. By this means the slabs of the tables are always cold and the temperature of the dairy is chill, while the white-and-gilt china milk and butter dishes, resting on the tables, are never placed in water. The delicious milk is brought into the room in bright metal buckets, lined with porcelain, and the Queen's monogram and crest glittering on the brass plates on the covers. In the room where the butter is made, milk skimmed and strained, the eyes may be feasted on the rows of metallic, porcelain-lined cans of every size, made to lock, and sent to the royal family, even as far as Scotland, or wherever they may chance to be, so they always have good milk and butter. The churn is of metal also, lined with porcelain, and made into two compartments. The outside chamber can have warm or cold water poured in to regulate the temperature. The lid is screwed on, and the stationary stand on which the whole is turned makes the work easy and rapid. But while over sixty cows are daily milked, and as many more are out grazing, the royal family are more than satisfied, and the Londoners growl that the overplus is sold, and the money pocketed by their money-making sovereign.

Hon. H. B. Wright says of resumption: "It is a myth; an apple of the Dead Sea, full of sand. It has done nothing in the way of restoring the prostrate business affairs of the county; a dead letter already in the statute book."

The desire to return to the whipping post is so strong in Kentucky that, in some counties, candidates for the Legislature are compelled to pledge themselves to sustain the measure or lose their chance of election. The object is to save expense.

## HOW THEY JOIN THE GRANGE.

Our readers will be amused by the following humorous production. It is a letter of acceptance of an invitation to give a reading of original poems before Watson Grange, Michigan, by the Farmer Poet, A. H. Stoddard:

My dear friend Haynes, 'tis justly due That I present my thanks to you, And to that strange, mysterious band Called Grangers, as I understand, For giving me a friendly call To give a reading in their hall.

Please to excuse me, when I say, I've heard some hard things by the way, Of how they treat (it beats creation) Their subjects for initiation. I can't consent to be put through The course I'm told that they pursue. I can't consent, I'll plainly say, To be bludgeoned anyway. I can't get down upon all fours And trot around your silvery floors And carry a two-bushel sack Of rutabagas on my back, With the addition of a neck Of onions strung around my neck. I can't allow your wives to tread A buckwheat pancake on my head, And then to bind, in place of hair, A fleece of wool a-top of that. Nor give consent, in any wise, To have wool pulled over my eyes, Nor must a lady Granger there Sit stiffly hayseed in my hair; Nor Granger girls, in any case, With scraggum and grease on my face. I can't be harnessed anyhow To some strange fashioned Granger plow, And then required that plow to draw With cola made of buckwheat straw. A corn cob bit and driving line Made up of squash or pumpkin vines; A pumpkin hung to either ear, And then spurred on in pain and fear With three-lined pitchforks in the rear; Then for a narrow, drag cat, Around the floor—tail first at that. I'd surely balk, then what a fuss, And is it not ridiculous To have such doings, when you win Some silly-pated greenhorn in? You who have passed through all of this, Of course know better how it is. To finish now in this direction, You must assure me full protection From all these dangers and the harms That may result from witching charms.

## DON'T LOSE A MINUTE.

Keep busy. The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings. If you have no regular work, do chores as farmers do when it rains too hard for them to work in the field. In occupation we forget our troubles, and get a respite from sorrow. The man whose mind and hands are busy finds no time to weep and wail. If work is slack, spend the time in reading. No man ever knew too much. The harvest students in the world are the old men who know the most. If you lack books, there are free or very cheap libraries, at least in cities, at your command. The man who does not acquire some item of useful information between daylight and bedtime must mournfully say, with the Roman emperor, "I have lost a day."

Reader, are you anxious for the prosperity of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry? If so, are you working for the accomplishment of this object? Remember that great results can only be obtained by conscientious labor and untiring energy, and if you want the farmers of your township to realize that the Grange is a valuable institution worthy their attention and support, you must show them by your own work and conversation that you are in earnest; that you have confidence in the institution yourself, and that you are anxious to have your neighbors enjoying the privileges and advantages of the Order you profess to value.—Farmer's Friend.

## COST AND PROFITS OF A "NEW PROCESS" COTTON FACTORY.

The following statement of the cost of the machinery of the "new process" cotton factory at Westminster, S. C., and the daily expenses and profits, will be found very interesting and suggestive to farmers in the Cotton States. This factory is run by water power, and is attached to a corn and flour mill.

COST OF MACHINERY.		
One card and Attachment, etc.	\$2,500 00	
DAILY EXPENSES.		
7 operators, at 50 cents each,	\$3 50	
1 boss or manager,	1 50	
Back breaks satisfactorily,	1 50	
500 pounds seed cotton at 3 cts. per pound,	15 00	
Total daily expenses,		21 50
DAILY EARNINGS AND PROFITS.		
33 bunches yarn, 5 pounds each, 165 lbs.,	\$39 70	
at 15 cent per pound exclusively,	1 50	
335 lbs. cotton seed at \$9 per ton,	1 30	
8 per ct. hard and good waste, say 13 lbs.,	39	
at 3 cents per lb.,	39	
Gross daily earnings,		31 39
Net daily profits \$9 89.		

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN Poultry Yard.

Trenton, Dade county, Georgia.  
JOHN McMAHAN, Proprietor, Breeder of Thoroughbred Game Fowls exclusively.  
Parties wanting superior, reliable Fowls, should send for my Descriptive List of Strains, Prices, etc. I have the famous North Carolina Clay Eyes, a strain of Birds that has never known a defeat in a cock pit, and has a record running back beyond the memory of man. I also have Col. Bacon strains and Bohler breeds—all warranted to stand the steel. I guarantee my patrons satisfaction in all sales. Address as above. Can furnish Turner's Rules at 25 cents per copy. apla6-

## "NEW PROCESS" COTTON FACTORIES.

Individuals, companies, or Granges, intending to establish Cotton Factories on the "New Process" or Clement Attachment plan, would find it to their interest to address the undersigned. Understanding thoroughly both the "old" and the "new process," having assisted to put up the "old process" factory at Nashville and operate it for six years, and put up and operated the first Clement Attachment, and also put up the Bluff City "New Process" Cotton Factory in this city, he is prepared to put up "new process" factories at any point in the South. He will be assisted by a corps of competent machinists, and will supply an experienced machinist to operate each factory. He guarantees satisfaction.

He refers to Col. F. E. Whitfield, Sr., Corinth Miss., (one of the proprietors of the Clement Attachment patent), W. B. Taber, Superintendent Cotton Factory, Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Moore, Superintendent of Bluff City Factory, and to the Editor of THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY, Columbus, Miss. Address, B. B. SMITH, Marcella Falls, Lawrence co., Tenn.

## "NEW PROCESS" COTTON FACTORIES.