

The Kansas Farmer.

thought that the sprouting in the field did it no injury. In this they were probably mistaken, but it was a point that could not be determined with absolute certainty either way. Thus we have proved, as we think, that mere sprouting of the kernel is not fatal to the seed, but heating to any considerable extent, either in the mow or in piles of threshed grain, is ruinous.

I strongly advise my brethren of the plow handles never to sow inferior seed of any kind of grain if they can avoid so doing, but to select the very best they can without much regard to cost. Seed wheat should be graded—that is, the small kernels should be in some way separated from the large and perfect ones, and only the best sown. This may be done by raising up the front end of the fanning mill, thus slanting the sieves in the direction of the blast of wind, and feeding the mill slowly, turning fast and blowing hard, driving half or more of the grain over the sieves, and thus allowing only the plump, heavy kernels to come forward of the mill for seed.

There are mills made expressly to clean seed wheat, and to grade it; and several neighbors joining in the ownership of such a mill will bring its considerable cost to a reasonable sum for each. One such mill will do the work for many farmers; but even an ordinary mill can be made quite effective by using it as I have suggested.—Geo. Geddes, in N. Y. Tribune.

SPORTSMEN AND FARMERS.

The farmers as a class do not desire to mar the recreation of any class of men, and do not object to honorable sportsmen killing off a portion of the game if they are only met in the proper spirit. The rule is, that the man of genteel leisure starts out into the country, armed and equipped with all the modern appliances for killing game, and with the idea that he is going among a class of men who are beneath him in point of intelligence and importance. Instead of passing in at the front gate and asking permission to shoot over the stubble and pasture fields or uncultivated portions of the farm, he skulks in from the rear, travels through the growing crops, leaves gates open and fences down where cattle may enter, and if game is found, shoots in all directions, regardless of frightening horses at work or of injuring the men engaged in cultivating the farm or gathering the crops; and when remonstrated with, these men of leisure retaliate with profane and insolent language, and threaten violence to any person who dare stop them in their pastimes, and not unfrequently fill their game bags with poultry that may have strayed from the barnyard.

Now let us see how farmers are treated:—When they have occasion to go to the city or village, they are frequently scoffed and sneered at by the same genteel idlers, who sit with heels elevated upon hotel or tavern stoops, their turn-out, dress and personal appearance subjected to the most ungentlemanly criticism.

If they should attempt to trespass upon private property an officer has them by the neck and marches them off to the station house like a convicted felon. If he comes for the purpose of selling produce of his farm, he is made to pay a rental for standing his wagon in the filthy gutter of some narrow street, as is the case in New York City, where they pay a market fee, but are liable to be removed by an officer upon the complaint of any huckster or curbstone speculator who may choose to set down a few barrels or crates upon the sidewalk.

After such treatment as this, it is but natural that hostile feelings should be engendered, and if the sportsmen desire to enjoy the sport of the field unmolested, they should interest themselves and see that the farmers are treated with some consideration, rather than attempting to pass arbitrary laws in our legislative halls.

I hope that the sporting men may adopt milder measures to secure the enjoyment they so much desire, and interest themselves in having those privileges accorded to the farmer which in justice he is entitled to.—John O'Donnell, in Turf, Field and Farm.

DIRT.

[Extract from an address delivered before the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, by H. C. Green.]

It is a distinguishing feature of a well managed dairy—not that there is no dirt made—but that what is made is promptly put in its proper place, and thus the least possible facilities afforded for its propagation.

The yellow coating of putrefactive dirt so often seen on the pails, pans, or cans of many dairies, and whose peculiar office it is to stock the milk with the seeds of putrefaction, is never found in the model dairy. You may properly allow milk to become sour in your pans, but you may not with impunity allow it to become dirt.

The atmosphere of a filthy milk room is more than sour—it is filled with the germs of destruction which are all the more powerful because so small as to be discerned only by the microscope. Although such dirt is in a sense dead matter, it is, in a very important sense, a living, devouring element; from its deadly attacks nothing living can escape. It is absorbed by milk; we eat it, we drink it, we breathe it; it passes into the blood and is carried to the brain, never losing its vital power to unvitalize us.

It is plain to the most obtuse that clean butter cannot be made from cream that has been for days absorbing the noxious odors of such a room. When we consider how naturally and rapidly milk and cream absorb odors, it is not strange that so much butter tastes like anything else than butter. If anybody doubts the capacity of milk to absorb poison from the atmosphere, would he dare drink from a pan of milk that has set forty-eight hours in the room of a small-pox patient?

Even a pitcher of ice water placed in the room of a fever patient for a length of time, will condense and absorb so much of the seeds of disease, that a well person could not devise a more certain means of taking the fever than by drinking that water—and milk under the same conditions would absorb a much greater amount of poison than water. Analysis demonstrates the peculiarly complex nature of milk, and careful observation of facts has proved its peculiar susceptibility to the action of agents whether mingled with it or only absorbed by it from the atmosphere.

It is this susceptibility that renders it so short lived and liable to premature putrefaction. And this fact makes its specially important for dairymen, and all whose business it is to handle milk in any form, to study with special reference to this tendency. Herein lies the secret of success, and notwithstanding some instances of apparent success, where there has been an utter disregard of these things, I fear not to assert that such is not true success, but a sham—a success which lies chiefly in the ability to palm off a poor article for a good price.

The cow inhales the odors of the stagnant pool, the filthy stable, the decaying carcass or noxious weeds, and her milk becomes tainted with the same. Or she becomes fevered and diseased—the disease is carried by the circulation to the lacteal deposits, and in that milk we feed our children poison. This is a well established fact. Some may say, "we knew all that before." Very likely. A great many people know it. All ought not only to know but to appreciate it. Do you know that when you cover your pans closely and give your milk no ventilation, you are setting agencies at work which will insure your own loss? Perhaps that dairymen knew it who, having a cow sick of a slow wasting disease, continued to send her milk (the little she gave) to the factory, till disease culminated in death.

Do those patrons know it who send gargety milk—milk that on standing twelve hours in their own cans becomes not sour, not tainted, but literally a mass of corruption, or those who send the colostrum, or the milk of cows in excessive sexual excitement? Do they know that very much of the worthless cheese at our factories is attributable to these dirty practices?

Do those milkers know it who never wash the cow's udder before milking, or if they do, wash with milk, and allow the filth to drop into the pail? whose hands become so filthy that nothing found in the cow yard could render them more so? Does that patron know it who scoops up from the ground in his hands the milk unluckily spilled and sends it to the factory because dirty milk weighs as much as clean? Do those know it who, Harry Lewis says, furnish with their milk, manure of all qualities and in any quantity, in the liquid form and in the solid, by the spoonful, by the lump, by the gill, by the pint, and in larger quantities, to suit customers?

CANNING TOMATOES.

Seeing an inquiry in your paper on this subject, I send you a receipt which I have always found to be good.

For a beginning, I use tin cans, from the fact I think the fruit should be kept from the light altogether after being canned, and I think also that they keep better in tin. I never lost but one can in my life, and that was the first time I ever attempted to can them. I do not think now it was the can's fault. I have never tried glass or stone, but my neighbors have, and they lose more than they keep, and some lose all, while mine, so far, have kept perfectly good. We buy the prepared sealing-wax. Gather the tomatoes, scald, skin and slice them; put them in a brass kettle, which must be perfectly bright and free from canker; this can be done quickly by scouring with vinegar and fine sand, ashes or salt, being careful not to have anything in it that will scratch your kettle. Put the tomatoes in and let them come to a boil, so as to heat them entirely through. Have a pot (that will come almost to the top of your cans) boiling all the time you are canning, to set your cans in while filling and sealing; this will exclude all the air. Now fill the cans full, not nearly full, but level full, keeping them in the boiling water until they are full, and then put on the top tight, and seal with your wax warm enough to run well, but not hot enough to run into the can; lift the can out of the water and set where a draft of air cannot strike them until cool. Now, to be sure they are air-tight, when cool melt some more wax and run around your cans again. This will stop all air-holes, if any. During warm weather keep your cans in a dry, cool room, or closet. I prefer a dark place for keeping them, if possible; and when the hard winter weather comes, keep them where they will not freeze if you can, as freezing will crack the wax and let in the air. Mine froze the top off on the floor last winter during the cold snap, and I re-canned them and never lost a can. I have tried to be explicit in giving my experience in canning tomatoes and hope N. H. P. will have no more trouble in keeping them.—Country Gentleman.

From Coffey County.

August 17—Stock in good condition; meadows excellent; wheat in shock damaged somewhat; oats severely damaged; both wheat and oats are being threshed from the shock in the field; yield fine; flax cut but not threshed, is in poor condition. Weather fine, with occasional showers. Markets: Wheat, \$1; oats, 25c; flax seed, \$1; potatoes, 25c; no old corn in the market; offer for new corn, 25c. Corn bolls have done slight damage in some sections of our county; some damage from grasshoppers in the early part of the season. R. E. LAFETRA.

From Smith County.

August 20—Corn fair; wheat about thirteen bushels per acre. April, 2½ inches of rain; May, 5½ ins.; June, 8 ins.; July, 3 ins.; total, 10½ inches. GEO. STONEKREK.

Horticulture.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

As the planting season arrives, it is as well to repeat what we have often remarked, that the relative advantages of spring and fall planting are about evenly balanced. Failures follow all seasons. *How to plant* is of far more importance than *when* to plant, and the selection of stock to plant, of far more importance than the time when it is done. A tree that has been once or twice before transplanted, and again carefully and intelligently taken up, may be successfully removed at either planting season, with the odds of perhaps one hundred to five in its favor. But a tree never before transplanted—such, in fact, as a tree from the woods, or left standing in the nursery from the seed-bed, is very risky at any time, and depends rather on the weather following transplanting for the first few weeks for any probability of success. In selecting trees for planting, then, be very particular to ascertain that they have an abundance of fibrous roots, and are carefully removed. In this region we would plant evergreens at once, after or in prospect of the first good rain. Deciduous trees we would plant just before the final fall of the leaf, shortening off the ends of those shoots that were not quite mature. After the 15th of October we would not plant evergreens, nor deciduous trees after the first of November. Early or not at all should be the motto.

Tree seeds should be either sown or prepared for sowing in the fall. Hard shell seeds require time to soften their coats, or they will lie over a year in the ground. It used to be popular to mix with boxes of seed; but unless there be very few seeds to a very large quantity of sand, the heat given out, though perhaps imperceptible to us, is sufficient to generate fungus which will destroy the seed. It is much better to soak the seeds in water, and then dry just enough to keep from moulding, and as cool as possible all winter. This is a much safer plan than sand. In States where frosts are severe, seedlings of all kinds that have not attained a greater height than six inches, should be taken up, "laid in" in a sheltered place thickly, and covered with anything that will keep frozen through the winter. If left out they are liable to be drawn out and destroyed. Young seedling stock received from a distance, should also be so treated. In the more southern States they may be set out at once—and as much planting as possible be accomplished that will save spring work. Many cuttings will not do well unless taken off at this season and laid in the ground under protection, like seedlings—the quince, syringas or lilacs, spiraea prunifolia, and some others. In the "mild winter States," evergreen cuttings should be made now, and set out thickly in rows. The leaves need not be taken off, but short, thickest branches laid in under the soil. When rooted next fall they may be taken up and divided into separate plants. In more northern states, evergreens may not be so struck at this season, unless protected by greenhouses and frames. Where these are at hand, evergreens may be put in, in boxes or pans all through the winter.—Gardner's Monthly.

Apiary.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

From all quarters we hear that the season has been in some respects a discouraging one for the bee-keeper. A cold, late spring was followed by excessive rain, and this continued until the white clover season was nearly over. Linn in some places yielded little or nothing. With us it yielded honey only three days, and then less than usual.

In damp, wet weather, for some unexplained reason, bees use most of their honey in brood rearing, and this accounts for the reports which we have from many to this effect: "My bees have stored no honey in boxes and very little below—every comb seems full of brood, but I get no surplus." Now, there has been honey, or they could not have reared the brood. In all sections where the fall pasturage is good, we look for great yields of fall honey, because the hives are full of bees, and also because the rains have kept the corn fields weedy and promoted the growth of all fall blossoms. Give the bees then every facility for storing honey, and until frost they will do it. They are not disposed to store in supers so late in the season, but give room in the main hive and then extract it often. By doing this you will also give the queen room, and she will provide the young bees that are essential to safe wintering.

We have often said it—but we now repeat the advice: What every hive needs now is a fertile queen, room for her eggs, and force enough to keep all in working order. This is absolutely necessary to secure good winter condition. Any colony that has not these requisites now should be either broken up or divided. In going through your apiary now, you will find that exchanging combs between a strong and a weak colony will benefit both, and this is the time to do it, and equalize all preparatory to winter. All changes can be made better now while bees are still storing. Of all the times to introduce young queens we prefer the fall. Every Italian queen put in a hive now will be at her best next season, and by putting one in every hive now, you make sure of having no black drones next year.

Leave no scraps of comb about now, and no worms in hives to winter over. Too many bee-keepers pay little attention to their stocks in this month, but there is no time when work in the apiary pays better. E. S. Tupper, in American Bee Journal.

For the Kansas Farmer.

MEAT SUPPLY FOR THE BRITISH MARKET.

The most important question to the Western Farmer is, how he is to get his produce to market without the cost of transportation eating up all the profits he has a right to expect from the article sent forward, and in addition to the cost of transportation the vast army of middle men intervene and take toll, till there is but little left to the original producer. It reminds one of the robber barons of the Rhine plundering the venturesome traders who used in early days to descend that river and who I believe were the fathers of the tariff system, forcing a tribute from enterprise and industry, the farmers of the west are more deeply interested in the cheap transportation question than any other class, but were that problem solved to their satisfaction to-morrow, the necessity would still exist of concentrating their produce in as small a compass as possible so as to forward it to distant parts of the world without the cost consuming all the profit. Now the farmers of the Mississippi valley can supply the world with first class meat, as we possess all the elements required for that purpose, the vast herds of cattle raised at a trifling cost on the western plains and prairies can be easily turned into meat and forwarded to all parts of the world. By turning our attention to this branch of industry we obtain an ample demand for all our corn products at home; and instead of exhausting our lands by shipping off the grain we raise, we can nurse and enrich our lands by pasturing them. This question of meat supply for the British market is one of vital importance to the west, from various causes the demand for meats by the people of Great Britain and Ireland has increased four fold within the last 40 years, formerly the English people depended in a great measure on Ireland for their supply of meat and the English agriculturists depended on their farms to raise the necessary grain to meet their demands for breadstuffs etc., but that is all changed now. It appears like a fable told in long ages past, how the strenuous supporters of the British corn laws used to purchase the first cargoes of grain that came into the Liverpool market, take the vessels out to sea again, and discharge the cargo over the side into the sea, sooner than the grain should enter into competition with the farming interest of the Nation.

The American Shipper had to meet and overcome all the strong prejudice that existed against American provisions, and there was very good grounds for those prejudices as a lot of unscrupulous shippers tried to palm off an inferior article and disgusted the purchasers and consumers of American provisions, here is a strong illustration of that fact, for years American cheese would not fetch over one half the price of the cheese manufactured in England, but that prejudice has been overcome by the manufacturers studying the tastes of their customers and the shippers putting nothing but first class cheese on that market and to-day the quotations of first class American cheese are fully up to the figures demanded by the British market.

The English are essentially a beef eating people, they consume four times more beef than pork, mutton comes next, and it is astonishing the amount of sheep and cattle that are consumed, when we consider the price of meat in the market. Forty years ago the consumption of meat was limited, from the fact of the poverty of the working classes, their wages would not permit them to indulge in many luxuries, which meat was at that period. But all that is changed, and to-day the most serious question before the British Statesmen, is the most available means of supplying the increasing demand of the working classes for good first class meat. During a visit I paid the British Isles in the winter of 1866 I was surprised to see the low figures American pork was quoted at, in comparison to the price demanded for the native article, this led me to enquire into the cause, which I very soon discovered by visiting one of the slaughtering establishments. I saw nothing but small hogs hanging up, weights from 150 to 200 lbs, on enquiry I found that the highest figures were paid for that class of hogs, and that the reason that the consumers would not purchase the American article, was owing to the fact of its being too fat and not put up in the right shape. I have been for years a contributor to the *Irish Farmers Gazette*, and have written many articles on this meat question, and called the attention of the Irish packers to the advantages they would secure by coming out here and bringing their packers with them, and shipping the cured meat from here and I find my efforts have not been in vain, as Irish pork packing establishments are to be found all over the west to-day I believe there are 4 or 5 in Chicago. I was in one a short time since in Cedar Rapids, in this State, run by the Messrs St. Clair from Belfast, Ireland, one of the best arranged and largest establishments I ever was in. They had over 5000 hogs in the pens, at the time of my visit.

Now let us see the result of putting American pork on the British market in a shape to suit the requirements of that market. I will give you the quotations taken from the *Irish Farmers Gazette* Feb. 1871. Irish Bacon 66 to 70 shillings per cwt. (112 lbs.) American Bacon 48 to 50 shillings per cwt. Prices in Feb. 1875. Irish Bacon 66 to 70 shillings per cwt. American Bacon 54 to 62 shillings per cwt. now this is a very extraordinary return, from the fact that whilst Irish Bacon was quoted at precisely the same figures American Bacon had advanced near 30 per cent and I see by recent quotations that the prices of American Bacon and hams

are steadily advancing, and Pork raisers need be under no fears of prices ever receding and fluctuating in the future as they have in the past. Having secured so much in the Pork market what can we accomplish with the Beef supply. The contagious diseases of the cattle of the British Islands are becoming very serious drawbacks to the Stock raisers, the foot and mouth disease has fearfully thinned their herds. I see a late outbreak in a couple of English counties obliged them to slaughter 50,000 head to prevent the disease spreading all over the country. From a similar cause, all over the Island, Farmers have been induced to sell their immature animals and the consequence is that serious apprehensions are entertained relative to the future supply of meat.

In 1867 there were 60 cans of air tight Australian meat sent to London for an experiment. The best surloin cuts put up in this way in cans, free of bone, brought 12 cents per lb in London, whilst the London Butchers demanded 36 cents for similar beef including bone. The demand for Australian air tight meats increased to such an extent that in 1872 over 22 millions of cans were sent to England. The best of the meat was put up in cans, the coarser meat made into portable soup, and even the bones were ground up and sold to the English agriculturists for fertilizer. Such was the demand that the prices quadrupled in Australia in a few years. Behold a similar revolution has taken place in respect to putting up fruit, vegetables and fish amongst ourselves, we are eating at my own table fresh sausage put up last winter. But with respect to supplying beef to England we must be very particular to ship none but the best. I see there are several companies formed to ship from Texas and Chicago by way of Montreal, and several cargoes have arrived in good order. There was a large meeting held in London a few days ago, for the purpose of encouraging the shipping of beef from America to England, but I don't think they have struck the right vein yet. There is a serious objection to forwarding the live animal owing to the fact that a good healthy steer, shipped from any point in the West to New York, by the time he arrives at his destination is totally unfit for human food, owing to the fact that his whole body is one mass of fever and inflammation and will be very likely to impart disease to all that partake of his meat. That putting up air tight meat is sure to supersede the present system, I verily believe, the English have adopted the plan of killing the meat at the point where it is raised, as the best physicians pronounce the cattle unhealthy after a prolonged journey, besides there is less risk and less cost for transportation as the carcasses of a large steer can be put up in a small sized box.

Now it is not because this thing has not been done, that it can't be done and the adoption of some method of sending fresh meat to market long distances will be of the greatest stimulus to western enterprise. I believe the day is not far distant when one of our ordinary cattle cars will be as great an object of curiosity to the rising generation as an old fashioned stage coach is to the children of the present day. But it makes little difference about the future, our great object should be, to build up this important branch of commerce which is well calculated to benefit and enrich the Western Farmer, we want an outlet for our productions and in this shape it will yield us the best results. Cant some of our earnest writers on agricultural subjects take hold of this question and place it before the Farmers of the West in such a forcible manner as will awaken inquiry into its importance. I would like to hear from Professor Anderson, a few thoughts from him would be of great force to arouse inquiry and investigation.

With much respect I remain ever yours etc.,
SAMUEL SINNETT.

Muscatine Iowa.

THE DIFFERENCE WHICH BLOOD MAKES.

Mr. J. L. Campbell, Abingdon, sends us an interesting account of the herd of his sister, Mrs. Byram, at that place, which we shall embrace an early opportunity of laying before our readers. We endeavor to have each month something showing the advantage of using good blood upon the farm, and Mr. Campbell, in connection with the account of this herd, relates a little bit of history which illustrates this point very forcibly:

The first lot of calves came in the spring and summer of 1869—a capital lot of calves, twelve of which were bulls. Not being advertised, these were priced to the farmers in the neighborhood, at fifty dollars for choice. The best offer we obtained, however, was a native or scrub of the same age. They were not permitted to run long, and were made steers. The next lot, also, twelve in number, were all altered, a scrub steer being the best offer we could get for choice. The first lot sold at \$65 per head; and four native, the same age, fed and grazed together with the thoroughbreds, sold at \$45. They were sold in May, when some of the Durhams were not yet two years old. The second lot were sold to Newton Baldwin, of Warren Co., bringing \$95 per head. They weighed a fraction over 1,200 lbs., although several were not two years old—one not two years till August, and they were weighed the 1st of May. Baldwin refused to buy five natives, same age and feed at \$65. This opened the eyes of the farmers; and with the exception of each succeeding crop of calves has met with a ready sale. Still there are a few farmers who cling to the black, brindle and line-back sorts.

From Chautauque County.

August 22—Crops generally good; some things injured by wet weather; on a loose subsoil everything is flourishing; on a subsoil crops are poor. Stock in excellent condition. Weather pleasant at present; a little cool for growing crops. No insect pests.
J. G. TRUMAN.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

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

AN INQUIRY.**BY JOHN G. DREW.**

Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it Should be"; "Our Money Muddle"; "A Financial Catechism"; "Reputable the Repudiators"; "Expansive Point of View"; "Etc."

CHAPTER I.**INTRODUCTORY.**

I am sure that the average farmer, if asked what were his greatest obstacles in making a crop, would answer

"WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS."

One of our earliest Grange teachings is of the close analogy which exists between the culture of the garden of the mind and that of matter, and the corollary is that to insure a full and healthy harvest, the latter must be as carefully watched and tended as the former.

In the series of articles of which this is but introductory, I shall try to consider myself as with my brother Patrons, Farmers and other producers, in the Grange or by the fireside or work bench, and so, while I am metaphoric ally taking off my coat, will thank any one to read from the Gospel of

LUKE, CHAPTER VIII., VS. 5 TO 15.

The soil of the average American mind is not that of the wayside to be trodden down, nor of the rock to be shrivelled up, but of first rate, rich, mellow soil, plowed by the Saxons, harrowed by many revolutions (none of them going backward), cultured by the Romans and Normans, and fertilized by the blood of many martyrs and some kings, but awfully full of

WEED SEEDS.

Some very destructive parasites which our fathers contended with, are, thank heaven, stamped out and eradicated in this country, among which were the *divine right of kings* That was exterminated a century ago. About a hundred years earlier they uprooted an equally big mischief known as the

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

It is difficult for us, who see our chief magistrates selected from among our rail splitters, and tailor shops—who see Protestant churches, Catholic cathedrals and Quaker meeting houses in near proximity, to realize that not only were those mischievous, expensive and deadly nuisances tolerated by our fathers, but cultivated with especial acidity as main crops, which were indispensable in any well ordered household.

These things were sustained for centuries after their true characters were fully exposed, by pure and unmitigated

PREJUDICE.

or that element in the mental creation which is analogous to inertia in mechanics—obstinately opposed to moving when at rest, and equally obstinate in not stopping when once started.

St. Paul appreciated this palsying influence when he said that as a boy he acted as a boy, but when a man he put away childish things. The late ex-Governor Buckingham, when U. S. Senator from Connecticut a few years since, remarked from his seat in Congress, in reversal of his former teachings:

In looking over the country I notice its marvelous progress, and when I see that industry has been richly rewarded, and that nearly every branch of business has been productive of profit during the past few years, I am not so ready as I have been to curtail the currency by an arbitrary statute for the sake of deceiving the people with the old idea that banks can always maintain specie payments. They have not done it heretofore, for when the pressure came they were no more held by their obligations than was Sampson held by the green withes of Delilah.

The venerable ex-Treasurer Spinner remarked to me in a letter of Aug. 16th:—

Educated as I was in the hard money school, I have had hard work to unlearn what I was taught as being truths in political economy, and to rid my mind from preconceived and, as I now believe, erroneous ideas.

My experience in the Treasury has been to me a very practical school, and I must have been blind not to have seen the errors of the popular theories that have been accepted as settled truths by the various commercial peoples of the world.

I hope to live yet long enough to see Congress make a beginning in the right direction by passing an act authorizing the issue of a bond bearing a low rate of interest, that can, at the will of the owner, be converted into a legal tender Government note, the note in like manner being again convertible into such a bond.

This once accomplished, and working, as you and I believe it will work, for the benefit of the whole people, other important and beneficial reforms would soon follow.

The Shylocks force all this—hence their fierce opposition.

It was as heroic an act for those venerable statesmen to proclaim the error of their former teachings as it was for the

PHOBIC SON

to avow "Father, I have sinned against heaven in thy sight."

M. Victor Bonnet, an eminent French bullionist, frankly confesses his prejudices shaken. He says in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, July 15, 1874:

What has taken place in France since the war, in relation to the paper circulation, what is still taking place today, is a very curious phenomenon, and is in danger of being seriously misconstrued. It apparently reverses the economical and financial principles, which the best authorities on the subject have hitherto

labored to establish. They have cautioned us against issuing too much paper money having the quality of legal tender, holding that the volume of such paper should be very carefully limited, lest confidence in it should become impaired, and depreciation follow. Now it so happened that, almost at a single step, in the midst of our disasters, we issued more than 1,800,000,000 francs of new notes; and that this legal tender paper has kept its value at par, the only time when it fell below par, being upon the payment of the first installment of the indemnity to Germany. At that time, gold commanded a premium of 2½ per cent., and, singular as it may seem, the price fell as soon as authority was given to issue bank notes in excess of the previous limit of 2,400,000,000.

Even Adam Smith caught a glimpse of a big truth, but was too true a John Bull to pursue it as he thought it would upset his former theories, and proposed to give all the economies resulting from the elimination of gold to a privileged class. He said in his "Wealth of Nations," book 2, chapter 2:

The gold and silver money which circulates in any country may very properly be compared to a highway, which, while it circulates and carries to market all the grass and corn of the country, produces itself not a single pile of either. The judicious operations of banking, by providing, if I may be allowed so violent a metaphor, a sort of *wagon way through the air*, enable the country to convert, as it were, a great part of its highways into good pastures and corn-fields, and thereby to increase very considerably the annual produce of its land and labor.

Personally I felt it my duty to copy St. Paul in at least one thing, and in a preface to one of my earlier works wrote thus (but it hurt).

The writer of these pages was educated as a merchant in that Delphos of financial and commercial wisdom, Boston: was nurtured in the lore of the oracles thereof; and if a year since the idea of a currency without a gold basis had been suggested to him, he would have thought it as big a blasphemy as his Puritan ancestors would have considered the suggestion of a universe without a God.

But the most emphatic teaching as to the power of prejudice was exemplified, at Calvary, whence wailing, sighing and sobbing through and over, nearly nineteen centuries, comes the heart breaking moan; the earnest prayer; the most touching exemplification of the power of unlimited love of the great master and the suicidal blindness of the prejudiced masses: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Should not this fearful experience warn us not to repeat, on a lower scale, this tragedy, by crucifying God given truths—sent us as Messiahs for the elevation of suffering and down-trodden humanity?

Let us, therefore, profiting by the errors, as much as by the truths that have preceded us, be unconvinced by axe or gibbet.

That all goodness is the past's, dispossess ourselves of all prejudice; and, as a proper jury, weigh the evidence which shall be presented, and render our verdict accordingly. "So help us God."

Sitting thus as a sworn jury the court proposes to call the case of

THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE PARASITES, and would remark that not fifteen years have passed since this country was the theatre of a most devastating war, withdrawing (on both sides of course) at least two millions of people from legitimate production and employing them in most prodigal waste and destruction.

Reason, arguing from premises of the past, convinced us that the war would have left us plunged in poverty, disheartened and demoralized, and devastated.

History taught us to expect unbridled license and profligacy from the turning loose armies of such unprecedented numbers, but reason and history were both at fault.

Evidence of unparalleled prosperity everywhere excepting on the scene of immediate conflict greeted us on every side.

Not the ephemeral evidences of prosperity which can in a day be conjured up on bank ledgers by inflating a constructive currency with discounts and resultant deposits like Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s and the lately ventilated British banking operations, but thousands of miles of railroads and their appurtenances; innumerable blocks of iron, brick, and other dwellings, stores and factories; universal employment of workers at liberal wages; unparalleled deposits in the savings banks; mortgages paid off and cancelled, proved that some blessed influence hitherto unknown to us had been at work.

Our returned soldiers, unlike those of other nations, at once gravitated to their old positions in society, and an era, unimagined excepting by enthusiasts of the Elijah school, seemed about to dawn and the prophecy of the vine and the fig tree was apparently to be realized.

But suddenly

"A CHANGE CAME O'ER THE SPIRIT OF OUR DREAM."

The railroads could not be removed, but they stopped paying dividends, and in 1873 \$300,000,000 of bonds went to protest because of non-payment of interest, arguing at least the destruction of \$1,000,000,000 stocks.

The factories, blocks of stores and palace residences were not moved but mostly empty and tenantless.

Our mechanics were perhaps breaking stone on the highway at seventy-five cents per day, perhaps subsisting on charity soup, or more fortunate, were leaving our shores to seek in European Monarchies that right to labor and its earnings which they were debarred from in this Republic.

The deposits in the savings banks were rapidly dwindling.

Mortgages were being called in, and in default of response, homes were sold out by the

sheriff for half their incumbrances and judgments written up against their former owners for the balance.

As a friend writes me from Philadelphia, that city was fast being sold out by the sheriff, house by house and block by block. Two years since one book sufficed to record his sales—now it requires fifteen!

Evidently the mighty agency for good which briefly tarried with us has been driven out, and a crushing spirit of evil has been installed in his place.

As we don't believe in any effect without a cause, we propose to analyze our history for the past few years, and will begin our investigation in the next chapter of this series.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1875.

USEFUL WORK FOR MIDDLEMEN.

EDITOR OF KANSAS FARMER:—Gen. O. B. Smith, an intelligent Californian writer, asks and answers the question, "What is to become of those middlemen whom we propose to dispense with by our co-operative associations?" He asserts, with reason, that "they will be driven into the ranks of labor, already overburdened with idle laborers. But labor, although reduced to desperation by greater competition, will gain by the auspices of intelligence, and then the final struggle will come. That will break up this serial system that enables one class to make slaves of their fellow-men."

This fact that so much brains will be shaken back among the workers is a very important one. The greatest obstacle to the advancement of the real producers of this country is, that as soon as a man in their ranks finds that he is apt at money-making he tries, and usually with success, to step up and out of his class. This has left the mechanics and laborers, and even the small farmers without a sufficiency of suitable leaders. When the best brains are forced to stay in the producing and guide them, they can show such solid successes as do those English co-operators who have now come to negotiate with us.

HOW TO GET CHEAP FREIGHTS.

One of the Eastern associations that is going to interest Western people is the "Cheap Transportation Association." This is composed of active men, mostly belonging to the Produce Exchange. They are looking out for their own interests, of course; but it seems to me that as far as transportation is concerned, these are identical with those of western producers.

F. B. Thurber, Secretary of the Association, is a brother and partner of H. K. Thurber, now about the most prominent wholesale grocer here. Having had occasion to visit Mr. Thurber to get facts about cheap workingmen's trains in England and Massachusetts, I was agreeably surprised to find how radical he was. He went beyond me in denouncing shams of trade. He seems to be a very active, shrewd and honest man, and likely to help cheap transportation very much. He is a careful student of statistics, and has given me some interesting facts. He showed me a letter from Mr. Albert Fink, of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern R. R., an engineer of high reputation, who says of the cost of carrying freight upon a double-track railroad: "I estimate that the cost of transporting one ton per mile could be reduced to 2½ mills, and one-half mill additional for interest on the investment."

I went to see Mr. Thurber to-day get the latest news, but he is out of town.

I had an interview lately with an English engineer who has large railroad contracts in this country, and whose hobby is an exclusive freight road—all cars to run at about ten miles an hour, following each other like canal boats, never stopping or turning out until arrived at their destination. As our trunk roads are now, miles of freight cars are switched for days together to get them out of the way of passenger trains; and then they are rattled along as no freight rolling-stock should be, to make up for lost time.

A strong argument in favor of a new cheap trunk road, is that it would take the "inflation"—the water—out of the old roads. There are many who believe that dividends never should be paid upon the larger part of the outstanding obligations of the three trunk lines. It is estimated that the combined obligations of the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, and N. Y. Central roads, with their connections, exceed at this time, in the ratio of three to one, the amount ever paid in by their stock and bond-holders.

HOW TO STOP THE LYING CROP REPORTS.

Nothing puzzles people more, East or West or South, than how to find out how any crop is prospering throughout any large section of country. Editors, speculators, all interested, spend hours daily, at critical periods, studying the various conflicting reports. Many a conference I had with a certain managing editor this spring and summer over the question:—"How much damage have the grasshoppers done?" We concluded we could not trust the reports from the Associated Press or the papers in the large towns. Our theory was, it is for the interest of grain and produce speculators to make out that all crops are immense, until they have bought them in at low figures. Then they begin to grow dismal over "the short crop here and abroad." Therefore reports presented by them will not fairly represent damages from any cause in spring and summer, while in autumn and winter they exaggerate damages. It is for the interest of railroads to swear, at all seasons, that "the crops of all kinds have been immense"—for

J. B. SHOUGH.

JAS. REYNOLDS.



Also will Receive Consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Established 1869.

Bischoff & Krauss,

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Tallow & Wool.

FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, IN CASH.

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

No. 67 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas.

COLMAN & CO.,
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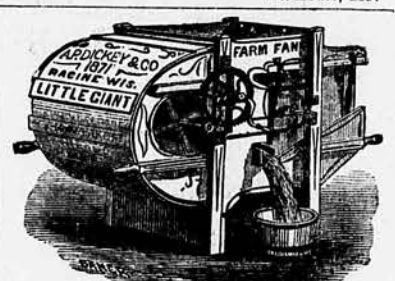
612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Fats, Grass, and Clover Seed, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants, and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. M. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelly, Secretary National Grange, Washington, D. C.; Gen. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hanson, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas, for testimonials. Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.



The above cut represents the

Genuine A. P. DICKEY Fan.

They are made of three different sizes for Farmers' use, suitable for the wants of every person. They are furnished with all the necessary extras for cleaning small seeds and every kind of grain, and are sold by all the principal dealers in Agricultural Tools throughout the country. The manufacture of Farm Implements has been engaged in by Mr. A. P. Dickey during a term of forty-seven years, a specialty of such manufacture being Fanning Mills. Most of the many improvements made in them have been originated by him, and to the practical working of these invaluable tools has been devoted the labor and study of years. The results produced have been eminently satisfactory, so much so that the "DICKEY FAN" has always been viewed as the leading mill, and its superiority universally known and acknowledged.

Parties wishing one of the DICKEY FANS can correspond direct with us, (when they are not sold in the vicinity) and we will deliver, free of freight, at the nearest railroad station, for the list price of size Mill desired.

Beware, and get the best Mill made, the A. P. DICKEY FAN. They can be shipped knocked down for half the price when set up.

For further particulars and information send for price list and circular to

A. P. DICKEY,
Rural, Investment, Proprietor,
Smith & Keating, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the whole trade. Send for wholesale Price List. **BLAIR BROTHERS,** Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, 2015-17 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

THE Asnden Peach again proves the EARLYEST, Largest and Best. Red freestone. Buds early by mail or Express, per 100, \$1; 1000 \$8. Also 1 and 2 year old trees. Circular free.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

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

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

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

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00

A policy fee of.....\$2 00-17 00

which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are,

A membership fee of.....\$1 50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25

cents on each \$100.....\$4 00

Total cash paid.....\$4 00

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of.....\$5 00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9 00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$300 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee.....\$1 50

Premium for first year.....\$1 25

Total cash payment.....\$2 75

Note for remaining two years.....\$2 50

Total cost for three years.....\$5 25

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

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

POSTERS, Hand Bills, Dodgers, etc., printed in every style and at the very lowest figures, at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job office, Topeka, Kan.

CARDS, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Statements, etc., neatly and cheaply printed at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

FOR PATRONS.

MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of *Patrons' Helper*, Des Moines, Iowa. 200 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.25 per copy; by express or freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy. Dealers and Masters are earnestly requested to call the attention of their respective Granges to this book. Send for copy at once.

OSBORN'S**Grain & Seed Cleaner**

MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY ILL.

THESE celebrated machines which met with such universal favor during 1874, have had a number of valuable improvements added, besides they are being made much stronger. The fan has also been improved so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate Wheat from chaff perfectly, separate Oats from barley, separate and clean thoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard, &c., and does everything in this line required. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stands pre-eminently ahead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities. Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties. Send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$8.00 extra. Warehouse also, \$60.00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

IMPORTANT to GRANGERS**And all Consumers.****HARPER BROS.,****Wholesale Grocers,**

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries, in any desired quantities, at WHOLESALE PRICES. Satisfaction GUARANTEED. Circulars, with full explanations and new price lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

JOB PRINTING.

EVERYTHING from a card to a double-sheet Poster executed in the finest style at THE FARMER OFFICE.

by announce myself as a candidate for the of
county Clerk, subject to the decision of the
can county convention.
JULES B. BILLIARD.

From Franklin County.

Aug 28.—Oats and flax all harvested; (very little wheat in the Co.) flax much injured by the rains and weeds; short crop. Corn and potatoes excellent, much of the corn from Iowa seed, already ripe; ears large and splendid. Stock all doing well. Weather fine for the last three weeks, though almost a frost, the 18th, and 19th. No insect pests to trouble us, of any kind. Never have we had so favorable a season for moisture, in the nine years we have known Kan; just rain enough.

L. E. LESTER.

From Coffey County.

September, 3.—Oats badly injured with rain, corn badly. Cattle all fat. Weather wet and cool so far. No insects, drouth or tornadoes.

D. A. ROBINSON.

August, 29.—The weather is now fine and pleasant; the very heavy rains we had here after July 9th damaged the oat crop seriously. Most of the oats not cut before that were lost; those saved yielded about 50 bushels to the acre. The corn crop is excellent stands from ten to fifteen feet high, well eared. We have an abundance of grass; cattle doing well.

California not much talked of now.

S. HODGES.

From Smith County.

September, 3.—Corn is good it is estimated to go from 30 to 60 bu. per acre; stock fine and pasture good, and feed plenty for winter if saved. Weather fine and growing for fall grain; since the 20th, of August rain fell 6 1/2 inches. Markets, wheat from 50 to 60c; rye 55c; barley 75c; potatoes 25c; butter 12 1/2; Eggs 12 1/2. No damage done by insects or floods, had a big rise on East Beaver creek, the highest ever known since settled on the 24th.

JOHN BEAR.

From Dickinson County.

August 26.—Threshing and plowing all the go; average amount of winter wheat I think is 25 bushels per acre; much hay secured in good condition, the weather not being as windy as usual at this time of the year, but too dry; consequently plowing is hard work. Price of wheat declined; \$1 for good quality, no oats, rye, etc., marketed at Abilene.

E. BAUMAN.

From Wyandotte County.

August 23.—Corn crop promising; weather too dry now; millet, Hungarian and buckwheat good; beans a failure if it does not rain soon. Weather very pleasant. Nothing to sell. Moles very destructive. F. E. R.

From Wilson County.

August 20.—Wheat and rye, average yield about 20 bushels to the acre; oats, 50 bushels; corn, probable average, from 45 to 50 bushels per acre; flax badly damaged by rain; three-fifths of the grain of good quality; two-fifths damaged by rain; potatoes about an average; grass first best; stock in excellent condition generally; some cases of blackleg. Weather for the past two weeks pleasant, with an occasional shower; pretty good hay weather. Markets: Wheat, No. 2, \$1; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 70c; oats, 25c; rye, 60c; potatoes, 40c; butter, 12c to 15c; good two year old steers, \$18; three year old steers, \$20. No insect pests or tornadoes.

P. S. BOOTH.

From Woodson County.

August 20.—Will have a good crop of late corn owing to fine showers recently; a great deal of fine hay is being put up. The chinch bug is a thing of the past. Farmers are busy plowing wheat ground; a good deal will be sown this fall.

W. W. S.

From Jefferson County.

August 16.—Four light showers last week and another to-day: soil moist, and crops growing; millet left by the hoppers is being cut, and yields from 2 to 4 tons per acre; no wheat threshed yet; stock improving. Hay is being put up for \$3 per ton; stock hogs are selling for \$5 per cwt.; fat cows, 2c per lb.; steers, 3c to 4c. Potato bugs plenty, but not destructive. Chinch bugs working in some pieces of corn.

J. N. INSLBY.

August 25.—A splendid rain last night and another to-day makes the late corn and potatoes a "big thing" unless we have an early frost; stock remaining on grass in splendid condition; work stock thin. I threshed 183 1/2 bushels of millet from 4 1/2 acres of ground yesterday. Wheat is generally light; same with oats; grass abundant. Wheat has advanced from 85c to \$1.25; oats, 35c; potatoes, 30c to 40c; hay, \$3 to \$3.50 per ton; cattle and hogs advancing; horses dull. Some complaints of chinch bugs before the late rains, but none now; potato bugs are working only on the horse nettles by the roadside.

J. N. INSLBY.

From Butler County.

August 18.—Corn growing and ripening splendidly in the August sun. Some damage done to oats and wheat by excessive rains in July; stock looking sleek and fine, but we need one hundred times as much as we have, to graze on our prairies and hillsides; bring on your sheep and cattle! Little rain in August; evenings and mornings cool. Wheat \$1.25 per bushel; oats, 15c; eggs, 10c per doz.; butter 12 1/2c per lb.; no one buying corn yet. Little damages from insects this year. The flood of three weeks since inundated some corn fields and washed away a few stacks of grain. Old fashioned ague making its advent.

B. A. GROVER.

From Douglas County.

August 19.—In this, the (S. E.) portion of the county some fields of corn will average 75 bu. per acre. The general average of the early planting which comprises at least 3/4 of the crop in this locality will not fall far short of 60 bu. per acre. Can not tell about the "Grass-hopper" planting; but prospects are good. We have had frequent and timely showers. Wind N. for 3 days now, air dry apparently. Farm products in good demand at fair prices. Hogs and cattle in active demand. The second crop of chinch bugs are hatched out but they are not numerous enough to do any harm.

M. A. O'NEIL.

Exponent of Live Progressive Kansas.—Tell your neighbors who ought to read more, whose families want a valuable home paper, to try the FARMER the balance of 1875 as it will only cost them fifty cents.

From Morris County.

August 20.—Wheat, oats, Rye etc. has been harvested and wheat is coming into market. Best wheat sells for \$1.10 per bushel, oats is 30 cts per bushel, Rye 50 to 60 cts. Corn in magnificent condition, and still growing stalks as high as 16 ft. I have the common pop corn standing 10 ft. high with 6 ears on a stalk. Millet and Hungarian a heavy crop, potatoes a fine yield and no bugs to trouble them. Comfortable days and cool nights. Potatoes 50 cts per bushel, butter 20 cts per lb, have plenty of rain. Stock in good condition. Farmers putting up a large amount of hay. Hay \$3. per ton. Heaviest wheat crop ever harvested in Morris county. Seeing no report from our county in the FARMER I send you this card.

Yours Truly, ED. M. LINZEE.

From Butler County.

August, 28.—An immense amount of wheat is being sown, ground in fine condition. considerable rain has fallen since yesterday p. m. Allow me to correct last weeks report in regard to the price of wheat 90c and \$1.00 has been, and now is the price according to quality.

B. A. GROVER.

From Barton County.

August, 20.—Wheat crop about half threshed out will average over 20 bushels per acre. Oats fair crop, corn so far bids fair to make a fine crop. Stock in fine condition. Fine growing weather just enough rain. Wheat 85c to \$1.25, oats 35c. Had some Grasshoppers to stop with us several days ago, did no material damage, have now gone south. T. C. POLK.

From Bourbon County.

September, 4.—Crops good, but backward. Peaches very plenty. Some apples. This county has been flooded this summer, the wells are many of them full to the top. This appears to be a good fruit county. The Green headed Fly is here in numerous numbers, they are not very plenty in the immediate vicinity of Fort Scott, but are worse as you proceed south. Fort Scott is a manufacturing town, and doing a large business.

W. W. C.

From Cowley County.

August, 17.—Crops generally first rate, wheat secured in good order, yields 20 to 30 bu. corn splendid, will go 50 to 80 bu. per acre, garden vegetables abundant. No hogs to feed and but few cattle. The grasshopper sores of 1874 are healed. Frequent rains since 25 June, but not to damage crops, weather very warm. Markets insufficient except of late large contracts for flour to supply Indian tribes south of us have been entered into. To-day a flat boat starts from Arkansas City, loaded with 20 tons of flour for Little Rock, Ark. Chinch bugs threatened us early in the season but are all drowned out, no drouth, no high winds, floods or tornadoes. Stock men fetch on your cattle we will feed them.

W. J. HAMILTON.

From Jackson County.

August 28.—Small grain in stacks in good condition; wheat, good quality, but below an average yield; oats, good; corn, very heavy and nearly matured except very late planting. Stock never in better condition. Weather dry and cool from Aug. 13 to 26; heavy rain on 26. Markets: Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.25; oats, 25c to 30c; fat cows in good demand at 2c to 2 1/2c.

GEO. I. MOSHER.

From Greenwood County.

August 19.—Wheat damaged some by wet weather; oats badly damaged; corn "the best we ever raised. Stock doing well. The weather for the past few days has been very pleasant; good for haying and threshing. No insects to speak of.

H. M.

August 21.—Wheat and oats damaged by wet weather; corn can't be beat; average, 75 bushels per acre; potatoes and root crops good; fruit fat; stock fat; horses in good condition. Rain once a week; good haying weather. Markets: Wheat, \$1; oats, 15c; corn, 25c for new; rye, none in market, last quoted, 50c. No hoppers; but many chinch bugs; doing no damage; fruit worms at work on peaches.

A. V. CHAPMAN.

August 27.—Condition of crops and stock No. one; the best for the last four years; oats was damaged some by the wet weather. Weather at present good, with occasional showers. No regularly established markets; wheat from 90c to \$1; oats, 30c; potatoes, 25c to 40c. No insects worth mentioning; no tornadoes; we had considerable of a flood the last of July; did some damage to small grain by washing it out of the ground.

A. J. BARRET.

From Clay County.

August 21.—Yield of small grain rather light on the average; corn, very heavy; potatoes, etc., good, stock all right. Weather nice, with cool nights. Some chinch bugs, but doing no damage.

S. D. BEAGLE.

From Douglas County.

August 18.—Crops in this part very near all planted after 10th of June, looking well. West of us a few miles early planted corn is heavy and getting hard. Stock fat. Splendid growing weather, fine showers. Beef cattle, cows 3 cts steers 3 cts per lb. No hogs to sell, Potatoes 30 cts per bu, vegetables plenty. Chinch bugs trying to increase, weather moist to much for them, doing but little damage, no storms no drouth.

WM. PLASKET.

To those who borrow their Neighbors Paper.—Try the old FARMER the balance of the year for fifty cents. Your money will be refunded if you don't get its worth with compound interest.

Great Sale
—OF—
Trotting Stock

On the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1875,

We will sell at public auction, near Lexington, Ky., about 250 head of highly bred trotting stock, embracing all the fashionable trotting and pacing strains. This will be the largest public sale of trotters ever made in the West, and offers unequalled facilities to those who wish to secure strictly first-class trotting stock.

On Monday, October 4th, Dr. L. Herr will sell at

FOREST PARK,

adjoining the city of Lexington, Ky., about FIFTY HEAD OF TROTTERS, the get of Mambrino Patchen, (full brother of Lady Thorn, and sire of Lady Stout), Almont, Rothschild and other noted trotting sires.

On Tuesday, October 5th, Wm. T. Withers will sell at

Fairlawn Stock Farm,

adjoining the city of Lexington, about FIFTY HEAD OF TROTTERS, among them ten HIGHLY BRED BROOD MARES in foal to Almont. At the same time any place, horse & cart will sell their entire lot of HIGHLY BRED TROTTERS, about FIFTY HEAD, making ONE HUNDRED HEAD to be sold at Fairlawn, including the get of old Mambrino Chief, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, George Wilkes, Almont, American Girl, Shelby George, and other noted trotting sires.

On Wednesday, October 6th, R. Penistan will sell at

Kentucky Stock Farm,

near Lexington, Ky., about ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF TROTTERS, embracing all the fashionable trotting strains, and including the get of Wm. Welch, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Geo. Wilkes, American Girl and other noted sires.

The sale will be without reserve, on four months' credit, purchasers to execute approved negotiable paper, bearing 10 per cent. interest.

Catalogues on application to the undersigned, at Lexington, Ky.

WM. T. WITHERS,

R. PENISTAN.

Capt. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Short-Horn Cattle.

The subscriber will sell as above, the entire "Cedar Grove" herd, containing

75 Breeding Cows and Heifers, all in the best possible breeding condition, and being choice representatives of the following well known and highly popular families:

Craggs, Peris, Rose of Sharons, Adelades, Lady Jane, Cambrias, Red Roses, Fidgets, Daphnes, Arabellas, Emmas, and many other Popular Families.

Few herds have ever been offered in America at public sale that combined individual merit and fashionable breeding to so high a degree. Every animal of sufficient age will be guaranteed to be a regular breeder, and not one in the herd will be out of condition, or of doubtful or objectionable pedigree.

Ample conveyances will be provided to convey all attending, from either Cynthiana or Laird's Station, on Kentucky Central R. R. to and from the sale. Catalogues, giving pedigrees and full description, sent to all applicants.

WESLEY WARNOCK, Col. L. P. MUM, Auctioneer, Cynthiana, Ky.

Special attention is called to the great series of sales in Kentucky, of which this is one, commencing October 13th, in Clark county at B. B. Groom's Oct. 14th, and in Bourbon county with J. Scott & Co's sale on Oct. 25th, F. J. Barbee's on Oct. 26th, Corbin & Patterson's Oct. 27th, Ayer's & McClintock's Oct. 28th.

Great Closing-Out Sale
OF ALL OUR
Trotting and Draft Stallions,
Brood Mares and Colts,

Thoroughbred Short-Horns, Jerseys & Ayrshires,
(Including all the Berkshires imported by us, and their produce.)

On Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875,
—AT THE—
Fair Grounds,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

This sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE or BY BID. It is made to close the partnership of Greene & Morton, made necessary by the ill health and absence of Judge Greene.

Catalogues will soon be out and furnished on application. So good a herd of Short-Horns and Berkshire swine perhaps has never before been offered in Iowa. In fact the same may be said of all the animals that we will then offer.

Hartford Hambletonian,
and some of his get. The great trotting brood mares Kate Lupo, Molly, Belle Almack, and Panny Cordell, all trotters and in foal.

The Short-Horns Joan's Cherub, Imperial, Prunella's Duke, Hazel Queen 1st and her magnificent Duncan's Aldrie c. Christmas Queen and many others will be found in our catalogue.

About 30 Imported Berkshires, the equal of any in the West, and a fine lot of their produce comprise a part of our herd, and all will be sold to the highest bidder and on liberal terms, which will be duly announced.

GREENE & MORTON.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Attention is also called to the sale of Messrs. Cobb & Fogue on the following day.

THE GRAND SALE
OF THE SEASON.

I will sell, October 12, 1875, Without Reserve, AT MY FARM, NEAR

Worthington, Jefferson Co., Ky.,
40 HEAD OF
Stallions, Trotters, Brood Mares,
and Colts.

Twenty-five head of the stock are colts, ranging from yearlings to 6-year-olds, colts of the long lost Trojan, whose reputation as a trotting sire in the West is the highest order. His colts are all trotters.

Trojan continues the blood that produced ETHAN ALLEN, ANDREW JACKSON and RYDICK'S HAMBLETONIAN. I also have the produce of GOLD DUST EXORCHER and other celebrated stallions for sale. Mares in foal to Trojan and Exchequer.

In order to do justice to buyers, I make no reserve. Nothing drawn, unless out of condition. Everything sold as one bid is made.

Catalogues are now ready. Persons notifying me from the West, will have conveyances furnished from terminus of Narrow Gauge free. Depot foot of 1st street, Louisville, Ky. Trains will leave depot at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m.

Some of the grandest colts ever sold at public auction will be positively sold. Come and buy a colt of the great Trojan.
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Worthington, Jefferson Co., Ky.

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Pure Bred Short-Horns; Cotswold
Sheep; and Berkshire Hogs;

By the Breeding Association of Boone Co., Mo.

Will take place at the Columbia Fair Grounds, on Thursday, September 30th, 1875, at which time 100 head of Thoroughbred Short-Horns—males and females—will be sold without reserve; consisting of the most fashionable bred animals, selected from the best herds of Kentucky and other states—some fine young ones by imported Fashody No. 2032; Gloster, No. 14993; Duke of Stoner, No. 6691; and other noted sires.

Trains daily, connecting with St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R., at Centerville. Catalogues furnished on application to the Secretary, JOHN MACHIE, Sec'y.

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OF PURE-BRED
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT
Galesburg Stock Yards, Knox Co., Ill.,
—ON—
Thursday, October 7th, at 1 p. m.

FIFTY HEAD of Females and Ten Bulls, being a choice selection from the "Cedar Farm" herd, containing many very choice animals, and every family in the herd represented. The following are some of the families:

Levans, Young Mary, Pomona, Nelly Bells, Bracelle, Rosabelle, Yarrow, Duchess of Sals, etc. etc. etc.

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They are in fine breeding condition, of good color, and 2 or 3 of them are under two years of age. No good ones or doubtful breeders. For individual merit, as well as purity of breeding, I think this offering surpassed by none. I especially invite an examination of the stock and their breeding, at any time.

Persons wishing to visit the herd, by applying at the Livestock Stable of Hasbarger Bros., Abingdon, Ill., will be conveyed to the farm and returned free. The herd will be at Galesburg one week before the sale. Catalogues will be ready by the 1st of September, and will be sent to all applicants.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. J. S. LATIMER.

Galesburg is situated on the C. & Q. R. R., and is easy of access from all directions, and its shipping facilities are unsurpassed in the State.

At the same Time and Place as the above sale by Mr. J. S. LATIMER, ROBT. HOLLWAY, Alexis, Ill., will sell about

20 Head of High-Bred Cattle,

all good animals, and free from objectionable crosses. Among them will be three fine Imported Cows, one of his celebrated Athas, four choice young Heifers, that are first-class show animals, and two young Bulls hard to beat in any ring.

They will be sold upon the same terms as announced above by Mr. Latimer.

SALE BILLS.—All in want of Sale Bills should call at or send to the KANSAS FARMER Job Office where the work will be done promptly and at the lowest living prices.

HUDSON'S
Practical Farm Account
AND
REFERENCE BOOK.

The farmers of the country have long experienced the want of a practical plan of farm accounts which would, without too much labor, enable them to keep clearly and succinctly their farm accounts, and an intelligent record of farm affairs.

There have been many attempts at various times to occupy this ground. So far as our own observation goes, the failures which have marked nearly all these attempts up to this time arise: first, that the plans for keeping the accounts were either so intricate and expensive as to be refused on that ground, or so simple as to be merely a memorandum of affairs.

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account and Reference Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the purpose of account books for the farm. The finishing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character it will materially differ from any similar work published combining an immense amount of practical information in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the need of. Among its prominent features will be found all the many tables of weights and measures of any practical utility, No. of trees and plants per acre, at any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glance the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable information for reference. This, in connection with the "ac count book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book, finely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the land. The whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every farmer a systematic and business like history of his years operations, and whether they have brought him loss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its contents, will be published in the FARMER at an early day. It is expected that the cost of this book will not exceed two dollars, which will be very little more than the same size blank book is worth. In answer to a number of enquiries, would state that

THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SOME NEW POEMS.

Some books will bear looking over, and others, like many people, will improve upon acquaintance. Such we believe to be the fact concerning a new volume we have just received from the publishers, Ramsey, Millet & Hudson, Kansas City, Mo.

Why authors should go to New York and Boston to have their books made, we cannot understand after examining this handsome volume. To be sure there is something in a publisher's name, but the firm that issues this work is fast earning an enviable reputation, and their mechanical work as shown in this book certainly stands unrivaled: the typography, paper and binding are of the best quality, latest styles and in excellent taste. We trust the Far West may raise up many another poet as thoroughly good as Rev. Lee, and that they may patronize these enterprising and artistic Western publishers.

Many of these poems could be admirably adapted to music, and we think religious societies would do well to make use of them for many purposes, in place of much of the miserable doggerel called religious poetry.

It is a book of religious poems, by the Rev. Wm. J. Lee, and is really a "thing of beauty," and it seems to us that to all who honor the teachings of holy writ, its sweet rhymes must be "a joy forever." Many of the noblest lines of the Bible are here told in real poetry and teachings which no moral creed can ignore are handled in verse of which no poet need be ashamed; as an instance the following extract from "Work" strikes us as not only perfect in measure, but vigorous and inspiring:

Life gates swing wide to-day,
Inviting soul-enduever.
My soul, thy God doth say:
Enter, 'tis now, or never!
Go! toil, speak, act and pray:
Life is a swift, sharp day:
Life has no morrow, soul, for thee.
Only a little while
To make eternity.

Lift up thine eyes to-day,
Fields are all white for reaping.
They will not brook delay:
Life is too brief for sleeping.
Thrust in thy sickle keen!
Bind, gather, garner, glean!
Harvest is mighty—reapers few.
Only a little while
To do what thou canst do!

The greatest fault of the work lies in its voluminousness; it contains some such real gems that one cannot help wishing that the author had left out some of the poems, which show hurried composition and lack of work. Occasionally an excellent verse is marred by a weak line, or a good poem is spoiled for want of little more study of the subject, which would have led to a transposition of some of the stanzas. Some of the descriptive pieces we think very beautiful, as:

"Twas a weary night on Galilee:
The fisherman's boat swung lazily;
The nets hung empty; the slow swung oar
Like disappointment was seeking the shore.

The gloom of the day outlined the land;
Hush held the forests on every hand;
The Mountains of Moab rose far away;
And over Gennesar the dawning lay.

And the poem containing these lines must be very sweet to the faithful heart:
"Come, soul! I am the Door!"
No silvery bell hath ever sweeter chime
Adown the echoing corridors of Time,
Than this sweet voice which bids me enter in
And all the treasures of my longing win
Within the Door.

TATTOOING.

Two old friends, who had been for many years living on the most intimate terms, terminated their friendship for each other by a little incident which transpired, and became a personal matter.

Meeting one of the party in the public highway, going to the post-office, he remarked without any preliminary conversation occurring between us, "I have tattooed his character; it will never, never be wiped out; it will stick to him during life," presuming that I had heard of the disagreement between him and his old friend.

It has been remarked by one of our best writers, that a difficulty between two old friends, when it assumes a personal character, that no reconciliation is likely to be effected. The wound becomes deep, and like a putrifying sore it rather grows than diminishes.

After this episode on the public highway, a young man who was in company with me, inquired what was the meaning of the term tattooed, he readily discovered that it was something of an unpleasant character between the parties, but could not fully comprehend the full import of the expression.

My friend who had stopped me on the road, and made the remark, that he had tattooed the character of his friend, had during his early life followed the sea, as a sailor; hence he was well informed what tattooing was. On his right arm was an impression of a ship's anchor, and under it the two letters of his name, R. S. but my young friend was not aware of this fact at the time of our meeting. He had never seen a person who was tattooed and was unacquainted with its history or character. As the subject is one which embraces several features connected with it, perhaps a few words might afford sufficient interest, to those unacquainted with the custom.

Tattoo is to prick the skin, and stain the punctured body with a colored fluid or substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.

This is Webster's definition of the word. The custom is doubtless of very ancient date, for all our early travellers have referred to the custom of tattooing as practiced by the people they visited.

What various motives have induced the uncivilized portions of the globe, to undergo the operation of tattooing, is of course unknown, but we may readily conjecture, that they were many and various. We know at least at the present day, the New Zealanders, and the inhabitants of the south sea islands consider it a mark of rank and honor.

Darwin in his voyage round the world, informs us "There is not near so much tattooing as formerly; but as it is a badge of distinction between the chief and the slave, it will probably long be practiced. So soon does any train of ideas become habitual, that the missionaries told me, that even in their eyes a plain face looked mean, and not like that of a New Zealand gentleman."

Tattooing is also a sign of rank, the higher a chief's claims are, the greater is the skin covered by these indelible marks. Other tribes tattoo as a method to record some warlike exploit which has been performed. Civilized people may not be able to see any beauty or ornament in tattoo marks but must not assume to erect a standard of taste or fashion for our western aborigines. We know that amongst civilized people the most fantastical and absurd fashions are frequently adopted, and the eye becomes reconciled to them.

In some portions of China and Japan, they still follow the practice, by tattooing those parts of the body not usually exposed to view. Operators follow it as a business, and are therefore interested in spreading the practice. Many of them are quite expert in their line of business, producing pictures of trees, animals and portraits in their natural hues, with tints and shadings.

To come nearer home, we may remark that, the practice is very generally followed by sailors, or persons who follow a seafaring life. It was the fashion not many years ago, and may be at this day, whenever a youth or young man entered his name as a sailor, either on board a merchant vessel, or a man-of-war, to undergo the operation of tattooing, this was the badge of a sailor. An anchor was the most common device, with the initials of his name; others would have imprinted the name of the ship on their breasts etc.

The materials used as coloring matter after the skin had been ruptured by the instrument, was gun-powder, India ink or indigo. The operation is not performed without some pain for several days after, inflammation followed, the extent of it depending on the surface of the skin. The only argument by which sailors support this singular custom, is that in case they were shipwrecked, and their bodies found, they could be recognized—But we think it more reasonable to attribute the custom to a notion of curiosity, or to gratify a whim, while the more uncivilized portions of humanity, continue it as a mark of honor, or as an ornament to their persons.

LINCOLN AS A POSTMASTER.

Mr. Lincoln before he removed to Springfield, Ill., was postmaster in a small western town. The office was poor, and Lincoln was poorer than the office. It was known that he was very hard up, and it was also known that the Washington agent was in town to collect the little sum due the general post-office. A friend, thinking Lincoln might be embarrassed, came down to his office to loan him the sum necessary to meet the demand. Mr. Lincoln thanked him, and said he did not need any loan. While the two were talking the agent came in. The sum due was less than \$100. Lincoln went to his desk and took out an old stocking, and turned the coin on the table. It was counted out and met the demand exactly. Well it might, for it was not only the exact amount due, but the identical money itself that Lincoln had taken in. Old fashioned six dollars, pistareens, six-pences, old fashioned cents and all were there. "I never use money that belongs to other people," said Lincoln, and that resolution did much toward making him president of the United States.

RECIPES.

ARTIFICIAL IVORY.—Two pounds of pure India-rubber are dissolved in thirty-two pounds of chloroform, and the solution saturated with purified ammoniacal gas. The chloroform is then distilled off at a temperature of 185° F. The residue is mixed with pulverized phosphate of calcium or carbonate of zinc, pressed into moulds, and cooled. When the phosphate of calcium is used, the resulting compound partakes in a great degree of the nature and composition of genuine ivory, for we have the requisite proportion of the phosphate and the India-rubber, which takes the place of the cartilage; the other component parts of the genuine article are of little importance.

PREPARATION OF WASHING BLUE.—Twenty lbs. white potato starch, twenty lbs. wheat starch, twenty lbs. Prussian blue, two lbs. indigo carmine, and two lbs. finely ground gum arabic are mixed in a trough, with the gradual addition of sufficient water to form a half fluid homogeneous mass, which is poured out on a board with strips tacked to the edges. It is then allowed to dry in a heated room until it does not run together again when cut. It is next cut, with a suitable cutter, into little cubes, and allowed to dry perfectly. They are finished by being placed in a revolving drum, with a proper quantity of dry and finely pulverized Paris blue, until they have a handsome appearance. The cost is about 12 cents per pound.

BLACK STENCIL INK.—Take of shellac two parts, borax one part, soft water ten parts, gum arabic one part, lampblack sufficient quantity, indigo sufficient quantity. Boil the shellac and the borax in the water until they are dissolved, add the gum arabic, and withdraw the mixture from the fire. When cold add

lamp-black to bring it to a suitable color and consistency, and lastly, a small quantity of finely-powdered indigo to give it a "jet" shade. Keep in glass or earthenware vessels.

IMITATION GROUND GLASS THAT STEAM WILL NOT DESTROY.—Put a piece of putty in mullin, twist the fabric tight, and tie it into the shape of a pad; well clean the glass first, and then pat it all over. The putty will exude sufficiently through the mullin to render the surface opaque. Let it dry hard, and then varnish. If a pattern is required, cut it out in paper as a stencil, place it so as not to slip, and proceed as above, removing the stencil when finished. If there should be any objection to the existence of the clear spaces, cover with slightly opaque varnish.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

RECIPES.

CHEAT VINEGAR.—Take a quantity of common Irish potatoes, wash them until they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel and boil them until done. Drain off carefully the water that they were cooked in, straining it, if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put this potato-water in a jug or keg, which set near the stove, or in some place where it will be kept warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two and one-half gallons of the water, some hop yeast, or a small portion of whisky. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have excellent vinegar, at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

TOMATO KETCHUP OR CATSUP.—The following method of preparing tomato ketchup is a superior way for the preparation of that excellent and healthy vegetable, if you are particular to have the articles all good:

Tomatoes, one-half bushel; salt, six ounces; allspice, six drachms; yellow mustard, one ounce five and a half drachms; black pepper, three ounces; cloves, six drachms; mace, three do.; cayenne pepper, two do.; vinegar, one gallon. Process: Cut the tomatoes in pieces, boil and stew in their own liquor until quite soft, and rub through a middling fine sieve, so as to get the seeds and shells separated. Boil down the pulp and juice to a consistency of apple-butter (very thick), stirring all the time: when thick enough add the spices, stirred up with the vinegar; boil up twice, remove from the fire, let cool and bottle.

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Let us Smile.

THE DETROIT WAY.

It was the second time he had accompanied the young lady home from one of those little social parties which are gotten up to bring fond hearts a step nearer to each other.

When they reached the gate she asked him if he would come in. He said he would, and he followed her into the house. "It was a calm, still night," and the hour was so late he had no fear of seeing the old folks. Sarah took his hat, told him to sit down and she left the room to lay off her things. She was hardly gone before he mother came in, smiled sweetly, and dropping down beside the young man she said:

"I always did say that if a poor but respectable young man fell in love with Sarah, he should have my consent. Some mothers would sacrifice their daughter's happiness for riches, but I am not of that class."

The young man gave a start of alarm. He didn't know whether he liked Sarah or not, and he hadn't dreamed of such a thing as marriage.

"She has acknowledged to me that she loves you," continued the mother, "and whatever is for her happiness is for mine."

The young man gave two starts of alarm this time, and he felt his cheeks grow pale.

"I-I haven't," he stammered, when she said:

"Oh, never mind. I know you haven't much money, but of course you'll live with me. We'll take in boarders, and I'll risk but that we get along all right."

It was a bad situation. He hadn't even looked love at Sarah, and he felt that he ought to deceive the mother.

"I hadn't an idea of—of—" he stammered, when she held up her hands and said:

"I know you hadn't, but it's all right. With your wages and what the boarders bring in we shall get along as snug as bugs in a rug."

"But, madam, but—"

"All I ask is that you be good to her," interrupted the mother. "Sarah has a tender heart and a loving nature, and if you should be cross and ugly it would break her down within a week."

The young man's eyes stood out like coconuts in a show window, and he rose up and tried to say something. He said:

"Great Heavens! madam, I can't permit—"

"Never mind about the thanks," she interrupted, "I don't believe in long courtships myself, and let me suggest an early day for the marriage. The 11th of September is my birthday, and it would be nice for you to be married on that day."

"But—but—but—" he gasped.

"There, there, I don't expect any speech in reply," she laughed. "You and Sarah fix it up to-night, and I'll advise for twelve boarders right away. I'll try and be a model mother-in-law. I believe I am good tempered and kind-hearted, though I did once follow a young man two hundred miles and shot the top of his head off for agreeing to marry Sarah and then jumping the county!"

She patted him on the head and sailed out, and now that young man wants advice. He wants to know whether he had better get in the way of a locomotive or slide off the wharf.—Free Press.

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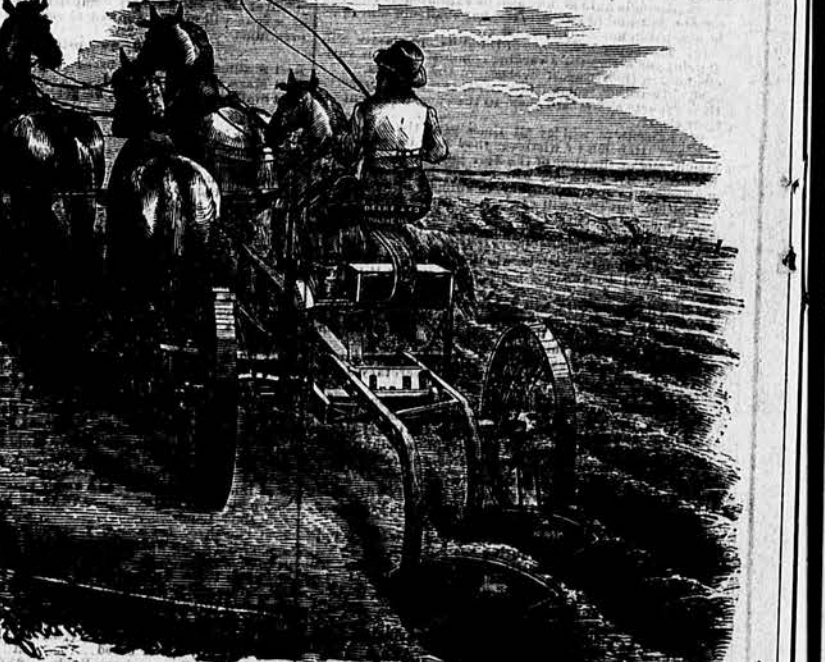
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