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Agriculture.

The Selection and Planting of Seed.

This Department has taken much pains to impress upon the farmers of the country the great value of a careful selection of seed. In England experiments have been made in the cultivation of wheat which have produced the most remarkable and, indeed, almost incredible results, from selections for a series of years. These experiments have been conducted by Maj. F. F. Hallett at his Manor Farm, Kemp Town. On the 4th of June, 1874, Maj. Hallett read a paper before the Midland Farmers' Club at Birmingham, expounding his pedigree system as applied to cereal crops, which created a wide and deep interest in agricultural and other circles, and has since been a prolific topic of discussion. The author of this system says:

The plan of selection which I pursue is as follows: A grain produces a plant, consisting of many ears. I plant the grains from these ears in such a manner that each ear occupies a row by itself, each of its grains occupying a hole in this row; the holes being twelve inches apart every way. At harvest, after the most careful study and comparison of the plants from all these grains I select the finest one, which I accept as a proof that its parent grain was the best of all under the peculiar circumstances of that season. This process is repeated annually, starting every year with the proved best grain, although the verification of this superiority is not obtained until the following harvest.

In illustration of these principles of selection, I now give the following results, due to their influence alone—as the kind of seed, the land and the system of culture employed were precisely the same for every plant for four consecutive years; neither was any manure used, nor any artificial means of fostering the plants resorted to.

Table showing the importance of each additional generation of selection.

Year.	Length.	Containing.	No. of ears on finest stool.
1857	Original ear.	4 1/2	47
1858	Finest ear.	6 1/2	79
1859	Finest ear.	7 1/2	91
1860	Ears imperfect.	8 1/2	99
1861	Finest ear.	8 1/2	123

Thus, by means of repeated selection alone, the length of the ears has been doubled, their contents nearly trebled, and the "tillering" power of the seed increased five fold.

The following table gives similar increased contents of ear obtained in three other varieties of wheat:

Year.	Length.	Containing.	No. of ears on finest stool.
Original red, commenced 1857	4 1/2	45	123
Hunter's white, commenced 1861	6 1/2	60	134
Victoria white, commenced 1869	6 1/2	66	114
Golden drop, commenced 1864	8 1/2	82	96

It was supposed by the ancient writers that the powers of grains differed in relation to their position in the ear. This I investigated in 1850 by planting the grains of ten ears on a plan showing their several positions in the ear. The only general result, among other conflicting ones, was that the smallest ears, those most remote from the centre of growth, exhibited throughout, most unexpectedly, a vigor equal to that of the largest; and that the remarked worst grains, in one or two instances, did not by any means fall so far short of the good ones as had been expected. I have also made frequent trials of the comparative power of large and small, plump and thin grains—and, in the case of oats, which produce a small grain attached to a large one, trials as to their respective powers—with uniformly the same result, viz., that in good grains of the same pedigree neither mere size nor situation in the ear supplies any indication of the superior grain.

Very close observation during many years has led me to the discovery that the variations in the cereals which nature presents to us are not only hereditary but that they proceed upon a fixed principle, and from them I have deduced the following law of development of cereals:

1. Every fully developed plant, whether of wheat, oats or barley, presents an ear superior in productive power to any of the rest on that plant.
2. Every such plant contains one grain, which upon trial proves more productive than any other.

3. The best grain in a given plant is found in its best ear.
4. The superior vigor of this grain is transmissible in different degrees to its progeny.
5. By repeated careful selection the superiority is accumulated.
6. The improvement, which is at first rapid, gradually, after a long series of years, is diminished in amount, and eventually so far arrested that, practically speaking, a limit to improvement in the desired quality is reached.
7. By still continuing to select, the improvement is maintained, and practically a fixed type is the result.

Thick and thin sowing has always been a mooted point among farmers. Major Hallett's experience for a series of years proves most conclusively that thick sowing of wheat is not only wasteful, but pernicious. What is called stooling in this country, is known in England and called tillering, and he advocates the doctrine that tillered wheat is far preferable to that which grows from the germ of the seed; the advantage is two fold, saving the expense of seed and the superior quality of tillered plants. His reasoning upon the subject marks the consideration which he has given to it. He says:

We find then that a perfect plant of wheat consists of three principal parts, viz, the roots, the stems, and the ears. When a grain is planted in a proper manner, these are produced as follows: shortly after the plant appears above ground it commences to throw out new and distinct stems, upon the first appearance of each of which a corresponding root bud is developed for its support; and while the new stems grow out flat over the surface of the soil their respective roots assume a corresponding development beneath it.

This process, called "tillering," will continue until the season arrives for the stems to assume an upright growth, when tillering ceases, and the whole vital power of the plant is concentrated upon the production of the ears. These will be the finest it is capable of producing, unless the growth of its roots has been in any way interfered with, as, for instance, by having been crowded by those of other plants, when the size of the ears will be proportionately diminished.

This tillering is the great characteristic of all the cereals, and as an instance of the extent to which it may attain, I have known a plant of wheat grown from a single grain to cover in May a circle 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, measuring from the extremities of the opposite leaves as they lay tillered out flat upon the surface.

At the Exeter meeting of the British Association I exhibited three plants of wheat, barley and oats, each from a single grain, with the following:

Wheat	Barley	Oats
Stems.....	94	110
Barley.....	110	110
Oats.....	110	87

The fact then at once stands out that a plant of wheat requires space for full development, and, therefore, time to fill that space. It is evident that the proper space and time to allow to each grain are those which, while sufficient for full development, leave no ground unoccupied at harvest. Such proper time must, it is plain, be much earlier than when wheat is planted so thickly that tillering cannot take place.

In reference to this point of time of sowing we must consider the rate of wheat growth during the different months, and the best measure we have of this is the time which it takes to come up. Thus wheat sown—

1st of September comes up in.....	7 days.
In a mild autumn—1st of Oct. comes up in.....	14 days.
1st of Nov. comes up in.....	21 days.
1st of Dec. comes up in.....	28 days.

And assuming, as we may fairly do, this as the relative rate of wheat growth when it is up, then wheat which is up on the 1st of September makes in the first fifteen days of that month a growth equal to that of the whole month of October; in the next ten days a growth equal to that of the whole of November; in the last five days of September a growth equal to that of the first twenty days of December; or in other words, wheat up on the 1st of September, has exactly a double autumn for growth before the winter sets in, and indeed the case is in reality much stronger than this, for if winter was to set in early there would be for wheat sown at the end of October little or no autumn growth above ground.

The importance of every day (especially the earlier days) of September growth cannot be overrated.

It must be borne in mind also that it is a matter for the maturest study and judgment to correctly apportion the quantity of seed to the time of sowing and to all the existing surrounding circumstances.

A large quantity of seed sown early is just as much opposed to reason as the late sowing of a small quantity of seed, and indeed more so, for the first must become winter-proof and cannot succeed, while the season may be of such a character as to enable the last to do so.

As a general basis I would suggest on a large scale the drilling of wheat as follows: end of August to 10th of September, two to

three gallons per acre; for each week later, to the end of September, an additional gallon per acre.

When opportunity is afforded for observing the unimpeded growth of the cereals there is seen to exist a striking variation in their mode of growth and powers of production.

The superiority of some individuals over others is so marked in various ways as to lead irresistibly to the inference that it must be hereditary, and the desire to prove this brings us to the consideration of the selection of seed.

In reference to the animals of the farm, whether horses, cattle, sheep or pigs, the importance of a good pedigree is fully recognized, as also with regard to some of our agricultural plants; for if a farmer wants a good cabbage, mangold, turnip or carrot, he selects the seed from a good parent, but the moment he deals with the cereals he altogether ignores the great principle of like producing like.

Upon this great principle, running through all nature, I base my system of selection.

The results of selection in many agricultural plants, such as the parsnip, cabbage, turnip, potato, hop, etc., are well known; and there has recently been published in France a report showing how my principle of selection, applied to the beet cultivated for sugar, has resulted in an increase of 5 per cent. of sugar.

In the case of the vine, too, I may cite an instance:

Some eight years since I communicated to an Italian friend my views as to the selection of the vines. These he carried back with him to his relative in Piedmont, and two years ago he informed me that the produce in wine from his relative's estate had been trebled by adopting the principle of selection.

No one can go into a hop garden in this country without being struck with the contrast between some of the poles covered with hops, and other poles having scarcely any at all upon them, the season of course having been the same for all.

The science of horticulture, too, presents innumerable proofs of, and indeed, may be said to owe its very existence to, the principle of plant selection.

Now that some, at least, of the variations of cereals are heritable is obvious from the existence of the numerous distinct varieties.

The transmission of minute characteristics is evidenced in the variety of wheat known as "Grace's White." There is in every grain a kind of indentation across the back, as if when still soft a thread had been tied tightly around it; this mark is more or less distinct, but never entirely absent. It even has a practical bearing upon its market value, the grains occupying as much room in the measure as if no such indentation existed.

In fact close observation shows that in the cereals, as throughout nature, no two plants or grains are precisely alike in productive power, and hence that of any two or greater number of grains or plants one is always superior to all the others, although that superiority can be discovered only by actual trial.

This superiority may consist in various particular characteristics, as power to withstand frost; prolificness; size and character of ear; size, form and quality and weight of grain; length or stiffness of straw; powers of tillering; rapidity of growth; and many others.

Now, while our farmers and planters will not, each for himself, pursue this system for a series of years, of procuring "pedigree seed," one or more in a vicinity may do it for the benefit of others and his own profit. The manifestly successful results of Major Hallett's planting has so convinced the people of England, that his "pedigree wheat," to the extent of all he can raise, is now sold at a price three times as great as any other wheat. This Department has procured some of this wheat and will have its merits fairly tested in this country.

Such is the interest taken in this subject in England that the Midland Farmers' Club, at Birmingham, appointed a deputation of its most distinguished members to visit the farm of Major Hallett for the purpose of making a personal inspection of his growing crops, his "pedigree barley" and oats as well as his wheat. This examination was made on the 10th of July, 1874, and the report of this deputation to their society was highly satisfactory. It seems to have been established beyond any reasonable doubt that a "pedigree," in its capacity to transmit powers of production, is as certain as that of a horse for swiftness of speed or that of a cow for her quantity and quality of milk. While all farmers are choice in their selection of a profitable breeding stock, it is only because the results are palpable to the eye; those of the careful selection and care of seed are not so immediately seen, but they are even more certain and profitable in their consequences.

A bushel of ordinary wheat contains 700,000 grains and upwards; and taking two bushels per acre as the seed sown, we have, speaking roughly, 1,500,000 grains per acre put into the ground.

As a general basis I would suggest on a large scale the drilling of wheat as follows: end of August to 10th of September, two to

upon a quarter of an acre of wheat, (drilled 20th November, with 1 1/2 bushels per acre, and which proved an exceptionally heavy crop of nearly seven quarters per acre) and I found the number of ears per acre to be 984,120, or not so many ears as the grains sown. Here it is clear from the number of grains sown that either the natural powers of tillering could not have been exercised, or that the greater part of the seed must have been sown uselessly. Doubtless some of the grains did produce more than one ear, but this only makes the case still worse for the remainder.

Not only was the number of ears below that of the grain sown, but each ear was but the stunted survivor of a struggle for existence.

Indeed, it has been stated by Jethro Tull, that if a square yard of thickly sown wheat be counted in the spring, and the supposed number of ears then recorded, it would be found that 90 per cent. of them would be missing at harvest. Beyond all question, in thickly sown wheat a very large proportion of what appears as stems in the spring die away before harvest, and have thus grown not only uselessly but in the struggle for existence have starved and stunted those which ultimately came to ears.

In ordinary crops the number of ears produced per acre being taken as about one million, and the crop as about 34 bushels, we have at 700,000 grains to the bushel, 23,000,000 grains per acre, or an average per ear of only 23 to 24 grains; and if more than one million ears per acre be claimed, it must be at the expense of their contents.

Five pints of wheat per acre planted in September, 12 inches by 12 inches, gave 1,001,880 ears per acre, or 87,760 ears in excess of those produced on the other side of the hedge from six pecks, or more than twenty-one times the seed.

Again, five pints planted 12 by 12 inches October 17, gave 958,320 ears per acre; and planted similarly October 4, 966,762 per acre; while one bushel planted October 15, gave only 812,160.

Two plants of 25 ears each gave 1,911 and 1878 grains, or 79 per ear. 20 ears per foot, at 48 grains only per ear, would produce 11 quarters per acre.

All the conditions of time and space being fulfilled, we can obtain from a single parent grain as many ears as are ordinarily obtained from twenty grains, with this most important advantage, viz., these ears being produced from plants which have attained (or nearly so) perfect development of their growth, contain more than double the common number of grains, and their contents may be largely increased by the continued annual selection of the most vigorous parent grains.

These small quantities may in the following manner be drilled on a large scale without additional expense.

My principal object is to insure perfect singleness and regularity of plant with uniformity of depth. The two latter may be attained by the drill, as may the former also by adopting the following plan: The seed cups ordinarily used in drilling wheat are so large that they deliver bunches of grains, consisting of six or seven, which fall together within a very small area, from which a less produce will be obtained than if it had been occupied by a single grain. The additional grains are thus not only wasted, but are positively injurious. By using seed cups, however, which are only sufficiently large to contain one grain at a time, a stream of single grains is delivered, and the desired object, viz., the depositing of grains singly, at once attained. The intervals in the rows will not be exactly uniform, but they will be sufficiently so for all practical purposes. The width of these intervals will of course depend upon the velocity with which the seed barrel revolves, which can be regulated at pleasure by a proper arrangement of the cog wheels which drive it. By drilling thus we obtain the advantage of the "broadcast" system also, equal distribution, as we can have the rows as close together, and the grains as thin in the rows as we please.

The crop should be hoed as soon and as frequently as practicable, with Garrett's horse hoe. If the seed has been sown early this should be done in the autumn, as it causes the plants to tiller and occupy the whole ground before the winter sets in. It is essential to the success of this sowing to keep the land perfectly free from weeds during the growth of the crop.

We will now consider a few facts as to what may be produced under my system.

And first I would draw attention to the effect upon the crop of the mere increased size of the grain produced.

A bushel of pedigree wheat (original red,) produced from single grains, planted 12 by 12, contains about 480,000 grains, while a bushel of ordinary wheat contains 700,000 grains and

Planted.	Missed.	Gave Ears.	Per Ft.
87	5	62	26 1/2
74	6	69	27
14	0	14	30
7 Inside Rows			
12	1	11	283
17	0	17	395
14	0	14	323
14	0	14	376
14	0	14	368
14	2	12	317
14	1	13	304
99	85	14	35
2,199			85 1-7

2,199, (23% including misses), or 966,762 per acre.

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 LIEUT. GOVERNOR—E. S. Stover, Council Grove, Morris county.
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 The President and Secretary ex-officio.

upwards. Therefore, in two crops consisting of precisely the same number of grains, the crop of the thin seeding would be upwards of 76 bushels against 46 bushels, or nine quarters against six quarters, per acre.

Again, a bushel of pedigree barley, produced from grains planted singly 12 inches by 12 inches, contains 390,400 grains, while a bushel of ordinary barley contains upwards of 550,000 or in two crops of equal numbers of grains the one would be 55 bushels, the other 30, or 7 quarters against 5 quarters per acre.

Thus in the increased size alone of the grains produced we obtain an increase of crop of from 40 to 50 per cent.

The following are some of the advantages which, apart from the increase of crop obtainable, would attend the adoption of the August and early September sowing of a proper quantity of seed:

1. The saving of seed.—Although this is no main object of my plan, but only as it were a necessary arising out of it, this single one of its features is in itself of national importance, resulting in a saving of nearly one million quarters of wheat alone.

2. Power of withstanding frost and insects.—The roots of seed sown in August become by the middle of October so developed as to render it quite safe from lifting by the frost, and attacks of wire worms, etc., would be almost entirely unknown.

3. Forwarding of the work of the farm.—If the wheat were practically all drilled by the 10th of September, the whole autumn would be at the farmer's disposal for clearing the land and getting ready for the autumn and very early spring sowing of barley and oats, reapers and pease; the root crops would not be hurriedly removed; and in fact the farmer would always be well ahead of all his work throughout the year.

4. The crop would never become "winter proud," even in the mildest seasons, or laid by heavy summer rains.

5. The harvest would be from two to three weeks earlier. Thus, notwithstanding the cold spring, I had (May 26), August sown wheat just bursting into ear, and August sown wheat just bursting into ear, and in full bloom more than a week before. The harvest being over at least a fortnight sooner would be of immense advantage in the clearing of the land.

6. Whereas seasons are frequently most unfavorable to late sown cereals, they are scarcely ever so early sown ones.

There is no real ground whatever for assuming our present amount of produce per acre to be final and unalterable. One hundred years ago the produce per acre probably was, and certainly might with equal reason have been deemed so; and yet it has now been nearly doubled.

We have seen that the present average contents of our ears of wheat must be from 20 to 30. Were it grown as I propose, the average contents of the ears would be at the very least from 40 to 50—far more probably from 60 to 70; for under such a system so small an ear as one of 40 grains is quite the exception. And this increase of the contents of the ears would be obtained without any diminution of their number; in other words the crop would thus at least be doubled. This is no mere speculation, as I have had 37 quarters of wheat grown upon three acres of land from one bushel of seed upon the whole three acres; and I have grown over a whole field 82 bushels per acre of barley, weighing 57 pounds to the bushel, from one bushel of seed per acre. And this was only an approximation to the system which I advocate before you to-day.

It may very fairly be asked me: Is your crop of wheat at present growing sown in August and the early days of September; and if not, why not? I answer at once that it is not so, am sorry to say, although a good deal of it was got in at the end of September.

I have been foolish enough to try and combine the old practice with the new, and to hope that by an approximation to August sowing practically to reap all its advantages. The success which has attended this earlier sowing has been most remarkable, as the crops at this moment growing upon my poor land will abundantly show; but such a proximation is at the most, but a half-way proximation to the greatest possible improvement, as may be seen by comparing these crops with those I have which were sown in August.

I have become, by these gradual steps, convinced of the absolute necessity of abandoning entirely our ordinary practice of sowing wheat and mangolds, carrots, cabbage, rape, etc., and have arranged to have very nearly if not quite all my wheat drilled this year in August and the early days of September; and my crops are and will be at all times open to the inspection of every member of this club.

There may be seen upon my farm now wheat sown in single grains in August, one foot apart each way; and some sown in September 18 inches apart each way; also about 30 acres drilled at end of September and the beginning of October with 5½ gallons per acre. Barley sown in August, single grains, 18 inches apart each way, side by side with some planted April 1st, 9 inches apart each way; also a field of barley drilled with 3½ gallons per acre, and 48 acres drilled with 3½ gallons per acre.

I counted (May 26th) the stems upon a plant from a single grain of wheat, of barley, and of white Canadian oats, all sown in August, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Crop, Stems. Wheat: 84 stems. Barley: 37 stems. Oats: 36 stems.

I will now show how the 3½ millions of acres of wheat sown in England could be drilled in August and the early days of September.

Taking the crops of England as given in the agricultural returns for 1872, at the end of this paper: First, there are 685,000 acres of bare fallow. Next, there are 496,000 acres of beans and 353,000 acres of pease. And these beans and pease should be sown in the autumn and come soon to harvest. Then there are 420,000 acres of vetches, lucerne, etc. And of clover and grasses under rotation, 2,822,000 acres. In all, 4,875,000, out of which to obtain 3,837,000 acres of wheat.

To the extent of about one-half of the clover and grasses under rotation, whether for hay or not, it would doubtless be necessary to sacrifice all the growth at present obtained after about midsummer of December 10, 1873, in an account of the annual dinner of the Central Farmers' Club, an honorable agricultural member is thus reported: "He was astonished therefore to hear so painstaking, careful and thoughtful a statesman as the Earl of Derby saying that it was his deliberate opinion that the land of England might be made to double its present produce, and still more that Lord Leicester should back up that opinion."

Now I do not hesitate to say that with regard to corn the noble lords were strictly right and their honorable critic egregiously in the wrong.

By the adoption of my system this could be done, and the whole of the breadstuffs which we purchase each year at the enormous sum of forty millions sterling might be produced upon our own land at home, enriching the proprietors and cultivators of England, and annually adding these forty millions to the wealth of the entire nation.

TO THE FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS OF KANSAS.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT, MANHATTAN, Oct. 15, 1874.

By direction of the State Board of Agriculture, I am requested, as Chemist to the Board, to undertake a careful and minute examination of the farm soils of Kansas. Such a series of chemical analyses is, very desirable for many reasons:

1. As furnishing some approach to intelligent information to eastern inquirers concerning the general character of the soils of the State. For, while it must be carefully borne in mind that a mere chemical analysis of itself will by no means establish a soil's value or worthlessness, yet in connection with other data its value is beyond question.

2. It will give an interesting basis of comparison with similar analyses of soils of eastern States.

3. It may be the means of suggesting improved methods of culture in the comparisons which will suggest themselves between the long and excessively cropped lands of our eastern borders and those more recently reclaimed in the interior and western portions of our State.

Although this examination is already in progress, and a number of samples from various portions of the State, have already been secured, it is very desirable that we secure your co-operation in this enterprise. Soil samples may be sent per post either to my address, as above, or to Hon. Alfred Gray, at Topeka.

We desire also in addition to samples of average or remarkable fertility, to obtain samples of excessively cropped and unmanured lands, whether beginning to show signs of sterility or not. The sample should include the soil from the surface to the depth of between six and eight inches. The samples may be conveniently mailed in tin cans of the capacity of one pint. The sample should not be shaken together, but the original position of the layers should be maintained as nearly as possible.

With each sample should be forwarded separately, by post, the name of the collector, the time in which the land has been under cultivation, the character of the crops, whether unmanured or not. Also the general nature of the land, whether low bottom, second bottom or high land. Co-operation in this matter will be promptly acknowledged.

WM. K. KEDZIE, Chemist to State Board of Agriculture.

SOOT AS A GARDEN FERTILIZER.

Perhaps it may never have occurred to some of our fair lady readers, that the refuse soot of their chimneys is one of the most valuable stimulants and fertilizers they can have for their garden flowers.

The following incident of practical experience is from a lady contributor to the Rural Carolinian:

"During two seasons we nursed, fed and petted a Hartford prolific grape vine—as much for its shade over a window as for its fruit—but it persisted in remaining a stunted cane, yellow, and refusing to climb. At the window, on the other side of the door, we had a stunted rosebush, also yellow and refusing to climb. Despairing of shade, grapes and roses we finally bethought ourselves of soot as a manure, and forthwith made a "soot tea" by steeping a teacup of soot in a quart of water. This we administered, two doses each, to both the tree and the vine. The vine grew six feet in height in the space of six weeks, the rose bush four feet in the same length of time—both thereafter rejoicing in raiment of living green."

Horticulture.

Culture of Blackberries.

It is singular to note the progress of experiment. Some years ago the intelligent and fearless superintendent of the experimental grounds at Washington, Mr. Wm. Saunders, received much obloquy for having written to *Heart and Home*, that the blackberry was harder and more prolific when, in a measure, "let alone." The *Country Gentleman* now says:

"A. M. Purdy, of Palmyra, recently showed us a plantation of an acre or two of the New Rochelle blackberry, densely loaded with berries and promising a very heavy crop. The bushes have stood seven years upon the ground and the only cultivation to which they are subjected is a shallow plowing between the rows early in spring, and mowing the grass in which they are enveloped. They are pruned back, so as not to grow more than about three feet high. This treatment keeps them partly in a dwarf condition and insures productiveness. If cultivated more, the growth would become too rank on this rich soil, and they would bear less, become more straggling, and be more liable to winter-killing. This is now

well understood by blackberry planters, and is in accordance with the remark which we have heard from boys who gather wild blackberries, "that if they find a bush which the cows have browsed, it is always sure to be full of berries." Mr. P. says that with this treatment, the New Rochelle proves more productive on his grounds than the Kittatinny."

Proper Time to Cut Timber.

If the honest inquirer after truth will ask fifty practical farmers for the proper time to cut timber, their answers will probably instruct him to cut in any month of the twelve; and yet all cannot be right.

At a recent meeting of the Experimental Farm Club (at the Eastern Pennsylvania Experiment farm) an interesting essay was read by Thomas Wood, who seems to have taken great trouble to collect the experience of others as well as to retain the results of his own. A careful perusal of his essay leaves a strong impression on the mind of the reader that August is a safe month in which to cut down timber. I agree with him that hickory wood cut during the winter will be badly eaten by the worms, and I am now hauling hickory cut in March which is badly bored and covered with worm dust.

All the results given by the essayist point to the summer months as the proper time to cut timber for all purposes when durability or hardness is the object, and to this I would like to add one amendment, viz: that the tree be cut off at the stump and instead of being trimmed up at once, it be allowed to lie until the leaves fall off or until they are dead and dry, having extracted all the sap from the wood.

Boards cut from timber felled at this time and treated in this way are for many purposes seasoned as soon as sawed out. Mr. Wood claims that in removing a fence set in 1833 he found that those posts which had been placed in the ground in a position the reverse of that in which they grew in the tree, were comparatively sound, while those placed in the usual manner were entirely gone. He also states that he felled 76 acres in 1831-2, and not having enough rails, cut a few in May—the others having been cut in the winter previous. Those cut in May were good forty years after, but those cut in the winter were somewhat sap rot. I think we may safely assume that June, July and August are the proper months.—T. J. E., in *Country Gentleman*.

Hints about Trees.

The following hints are so good, we regret our inability to quote with proper credit, but give them as we found them:

For a border tree, hardy, erect, quick-growing, comely in outline and beautiful in foliage, nothing equals the rock or sugar maple. To break the wind, for which they are very valuable, they should be set at first within twenty feet of each other, giving ample room, when sufficiently grown, for a full development by removing alternate trees. Trees which we took from the woods and helped to set, twenty years ago, are now, although much exposed to winds, fine specimens, nearly a foot in diameter.

Why do not people grow more hedges of the native hemlock? There is no evergreen hedge that excels it in beauty. It has, especially in winter, a much more lively green than the arbor vitae, and with its delicate, fine branching, has not the unsightly stiffness of the spruce. It stood the recent hard winter for evergreens better, so far as we could observe, than any other.

We believe that the arbor vitae has been much over-estimated. Unless constantly under the pruning shears, it is an awkward, loose-limbed tree, as may be observed by noticing the neglected specimens in any cemetery, where the hemlock or native spruce would form a handsome tree.

Another tree which, for a permanent one, is in our estimation, far inferior to its native relative, is the Norway spruce. It is a handsome tree when young, and has the advantage of quick growth, and, well trimmed, makes a fine hedge. But after a few years it makes a fine hedge, the foliage being green tall, open-limbed, the foliage being weak and scant. The native spruce—the black variety is the better—in the same locality will be shorter, thick-limbed, with a dense, dark green foliage, showing a vigor and vitality which belongs to an indigenous tree. The native spruce will probably never be a favorite with the nurserymen, for the reason that its early growth is slow, not yielding a quick return. But the country pastures abound in beautiful specimens of this kind, limbing to the ground, symmetrical as a cone, which can be had for the taking, and removed with the sod attached, they will grow right along as though undisturbed.

Pruning to Form the Tree.

So much has been said and written about the form of the apple tree, that it seems almost as a universal acknowledged law that the tree must have an open vase, or like an upturned umbrella-shaped form, and he who undertakes to say the contrary must appear like a heretic. Nevertheless, since everything has two sides, I venture to make a few objections to it.

1. It is natural for that tree, if left to itself till it comes to maturity, to never assume that form, but rather the reverse.

brings more surface to the sun than the hollowed-out form.

8. After the tree is cut to this form, it is constantly taxed to fill up the gap, and the industrious pruner must be always on the alert to clear out. This I call a murderous war on the vitality of the tree, under which it successfully succumbs. Instead of pruning to assist nature, this form of pruning is with most pruners the all-absorbing idea of the operation. Stunted branches of which the tree ought to be relieved by removal, are left if it happen that they be in the circle of outward standing branches, selected to make the frame; and the most thrifty branches are cut out if they be in the way of the ideal form, and the sagacious pruner removes every little side branch as far as he can reach up on these main branches, by which they are weakened, instead of growing thicker and stronger down to the base, where they start from the body of the tree. The first heavy crop bends them out and downwards; the unprotected bark gets hard and scorched by the sun, causing the circulation of the sap to stagnate, and numerous sprouts to spring up, to the great annoyance of the form pruner, and the battle with the life of the tree has begun.

I do not wish to be understood to be against artificial forms or certain desirable shapes in cultivated garden trees, but I am much against the attempt to produce them in the orchard, planted for profit, by mere rude pruning. Any form that necessity or fancy may dictate can be produced by constant attention, and applying all the principles and rules given for that purpose, and this only by an experienced hand.

Your well-given answer to an inquirer in a late number of the *Monthly*: "Why prune at all if they are growing finely?" should be written on large labels and stuck up in every large orchard; and if duly respected would do more good than all the tons of paper used up for pruning directions. Applying the knife to thrifty young trees does about as much good as giving medicine to a healthy and robust person to make him still more so.

This article is longer than it ought to be; but I could not help it, for I am in about the same fix when on this theme, as our friend H. E. Hooker, when he stated at the last horticultural meeting at Rochester, that he "cannot find words enough to express his dislike about the habit of pruning evergreens in all kinds of unnatural shapes and forms." So please prune in and out all the weak and superfluous branches, and the shape will be improved without disturbing the circulation of the sap, or endangering the vitality of the tree.—G. Zimmerman, in *Gardener's Monthly*.

FRUIT GROWING IN KANSAS.

We find that in Kansas trees on high, dry ground are more fruitful and blight less than in low situations. At the same time a young orchard in a high position grows less vigorously and looks less promising. On low grounds the peach tree is almost worthless. A little observation will satisfy any one on this point. We give one illustration.

On a moderately high ridge around the house of a gentleman in Leavenworth county, the peach trees were quite fruitful. A few rods distant, on lower ground with southern declivity, his peach orchard in ten years bore fruit but once. Our highest points of land with their dry, sandy soil are the places to plant peach and pear orchards, especially the latter.

I doubt whether in this State, pear growing can be made a success, without such a location, with its thin, dry, rocky soil.

But such high locations are not to be found on every farm, yet every farmer needs an orchard, for fruit is always desirable in every family. There is no location that is entirely wanting in adaptation to fruit culture.

Level prairie lands, and the rich alluvial bottom lands along our rivers, are eminently suited to the culture of small fruits. Apples, too, the "king of fruits," will grow almost everywhere. Also a profitable return of other fruits for the labor expended in the cultivation of the trees can be had though in such deep, rich soils all fruit trees will make great growth of wood, come later into bearing, and be considerably more subject to blight. In such locations it would be well not to expect much from peach trees, and to expend little in the cultivation of pears.

In respect to the time for transplanting trees I am decidedly in favor of the spring months—March and April. I have never seen fall transplanting in this State do well. Trees taken up in the fall for spring setting and "heeled in" are nearly worthless. Peach trees almost invariably die. Our winters have too much dry weather, both warm and cold, for any form of vegetable existence to bear, with its root so disconnected with the soil that it cannot at any time derive moisture therefrom.

Trees taken up in the fall generally become much withered. The same is true of trees brought from distant nurseries, especially from those hundreds of miles away in other States. I would obtain my trees from those near nurseries, and choose them from those that he himself had cultivated, and take them if possible from those standing in the rows where they had grown.

In buying I would thoroughly examine every tree for borers, and carefully review them at the time of setting.

The position of the trees in the orchard should be determined by the site. The direc-

on of the rows should agree with no point of the compass specifically, but should take that line which will render cultivation as nearly horizontal as may be. This will prevent the furrows becoming water courses in a rainy time.

In placing the trees in the ground it will be to put the strong roots south-west by west in direction, unless some form of the top makes it advisable to do otherwise. The top should always bear strongly over towards the south-west westwardly. Our strong winds from that direction tend continually to bend them toward the north-east. L. A. S.

Novelties in Trees, Vines, etc.

The experiences of nearly or quite all cultivators of fruits, vines, etc. in this country, coincide in one particular, and that is, that new varieties are not often so good or desirable as they have been led to expect. Every cultivator or gardener looks back upon more than one instance in which he was made the victim of some pomological quack, who forced upon him his new and wonderful plants at the most exorbitant prices. The enterprising gardener is naturally on the lookout for novelties in his line, and there are plenty of equally enterprising advertisers and peddlers who make a business of supplying the new and extraordinary plants. In the way of potato novelties, it is no unusual thing for dealers to sell bushels of innocent, but very common tubers at three or five dollars a pound; in vines, a new variety, well advertised, is considered cheap at five dollars a single plant. These are often purposely kept in a state of feebleness, so that if they maintain vitality after passing into the hands of the purchasers, it requires five or ten years to bring them into bearing. New strawberries and other fruits are sold at equally exorbitant prices.

Now if our expectations, based upon the statements of propagators and vendors, were fully realized, there would perhaps be no reason to complain; but unfortunately they are not. During the past twelve years we have purchased a large number of novelties in every branch of horticulture, and in looking over the list of those condemned as worthless, we find it much larger than that in which are found the names of those worthy to be retained. After experimenting with thirty or more new varieties of strawberries, the conclusion is reached, that the Hovey Seedling in flavor and excellence remains without rival. For the past two years we have cultivated no other variety. The Concord and Delaware grapes must be spoken of in the same way; no new varieties have supplanted them, and probably none ever will. Any grape more delicate and delicious than the Delaware is not adapted to our soil and climate, and cannot flourish. It is the very best fruit of the vine that can be successfully cultivated in any of the Northern States. The Early Rose potato has proved an acquisition; there are but few other kinds that are worthy of attention. Considerable progress has been made in cultivating improved varieties of pears, but most of those introduced within the past ten years are not as good as we have before.

Uncoubtedly there is a limit to excellence in all fruit, vegetable, and flowers. This limit is intimately related to the soil. If we succeed in producing a new specimen of some variety, of extraordinary delicacy and goodness; it is doubtful if we can secure another of the same kind, and like promising children, it does not live to "grow up."

Farm Stock.

The Atrocity of Blinders for Horses

We never could see what vice or deformity is in a horse's eye that should make it necessary to cover it over and shut out its owner from at least two-thirds of its rightful vision. The poets say that old age looks backward; but we never heard such an idiosyncrasy charged upon the horse. The theory that he is less apt to be frightened when shut out from everything behind him, we suspect to be all fallacy, else saddle-horses and war-horses would be duly blinded. Every horse is as familiar with his own carriage as with his own tail, and as far as his "personal" fortune is concerned, is no more disturbed at being pursued by one than the other. As for the scare-crows that come up behind, they are mostly so familiar to the animal that the more fully the horse can perceive the more quietly does he submit to their approach. Then it is such a pity to cover up one of the most brilliant features of this most brilliant creature. The horse has borne such a hand in the civilization of this rough and tumble world, that it seems not as much a cruelty as a discourtesy, as well as a disgrace to hide his form with embarrassing toggery. No wonder we estimate the force of the world as horse power; no wonder the Romans and the Germans, each in their own language designate their aristocracy as riders; no wonder their descendants make chivalry a synonym for their highest virtues. Let the horse be given his due, and unblinded. The check-rain is another nuisance in harness ware which has almost entirely disappeared from England, the army having at last given it up by order of the commander in chief, Sir George Burgoyne, all honor to him.

Shaker Plan of Raising Calves.

One of the Shaker brotherhood gave to a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* the plan of raising calves pursued at the Shaker village in Merrimack county, N. H.

We take the calves from the cows when six days old, and feed them on two quarts of new milk three times a day, until they are four weeks old. The fifth week we gradually reduce the quantity of new milk and add skimmed milk, increasing the quantity by the close of the week to three quarts at a feeding. All the new milk given to the calves should be taken from their mothers. From the time they are five weeks until

they are three months old they are fed on porridge prepared as follows: Half a pint of oatmeal, one gill of cracked wheat, boiled one hour in six quarts of water; in cool weather days allowance may be cooked at a time. Two quarts of this add two quarts of skimmed milk, making four quarts three times a day. The milk should be gently warmed to about the temperature of new milk, taking care not to scald it, as it will produce colic. If calves incline to scour, one or two raw eggs beat in their milk will generally effect a cure.

We give four quarts of the mixture at a feeding until they are ten weeks old, then gradually diminish the quantity during the next two weeks, when they are weaned and turned into pasture. From the time they enter the feeding pens until they leave for pasture there is constantly kept by them a supply of roots—beets or potatoes, cut in long thin slices. We prefer beets, as they prove to be the most nutritious. When grass can not be procured there should be a crib full of early cut or second crop hay kept by them. The pens should be kept clean and dry; to do this, they must be cleaned and new bedding put in every day. The calves you saw when in our place, showed the success of our feeding. When eleven weeks old their average weight was two hundred and thirty pounds.

Harness-Chafing

Harnesses that are much used generally become rough on the inside surface, particularly at the edges, with a collection of moisture, perspiration, dust and dandruff, which if not removed, may soon roughen up and wear off the hair and chaff the skin, making it very sore. Although it may not have the appearance of a fresh gall, it is very tender and painful, and may be found to be composed of a number of small, watery pimples. Great care should be taken, in carrying, not to come across these sores.

"Prevention of cruelty" being our motto, we would suggest that harness be kept soft and free from this accumulation of dirt, by scraping and washing often, and by shifting the harness so that it will not come in contact with these tender spots.—M. in Our Dum Animals.

A New Bridle Bit.

In speaking of the improvements of the age the *Turk, Field and Farm* says:

WHAT NEXT.—We were shown last week, one of the most unique improvements of the day. It is safe to say that no such thing has yet been brought before the public. This simple contrivance is a bit to use on a trotting horse, so neatly arranged that the driver can give his horse liquid nourishment at any time during the heat without trouble of changing his position, except to take the lines in the left hand. Stimulant spirits or water can be conveyed into the horse's mouth, thereby giving him new courage and vigor to finish a hard fought heat in better condition. If this bit proves a success it may save at times the life of a horse. The inventor of this splendid bit is the practical horseman Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana Ky.

Patrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. SPURGEON, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas. It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of February next. G. W. SPURGEON, Sec. State Grange. Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

To Deputies.

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

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The Secretaries and Treasurers will please bear in mind that their Reports should not be sent to the State Agent at Topeka. We have received a large number of the reports of both Secretary and Treasurer, some of them addressed to the State Agent, which, after being opened, costs the agency for remailing. Secretaries should send their reports to G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Neosho county; and Treasurers, to H. H. Angell, Sherman City. J. G. OTIS.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY W. P. POPEÑOZ.

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

Secretaries and Treasurers will please be more particular in sending their reports to the proper officers. We just received a letter addressed to W. P. Popeño, Sec. State Grange. Downs sent it to Spurgeon, he sent it back to me as the matter in it belonged to our department. Now that brother wonders why his letter has not been answered, when it is all his own carelessness.

Please write plain, especially your address—we have to guess at that frequently—as many persons have a way of signing their name in a hasty manner which can hardly be read by themselves when finished.

Last spring we sowed some alsike, common red, and alfalfa or California clover. The two first were completely killed by the drouth, the latter is flourishing like a "green bay tree." Make a note of this—it satisfies us that the al-

alfa is adapted to hot, dry climates and will to well in Kansas.

We also sowed a small lot with timothy—it looked green and beautiful in the spring. When the excessive dry weather came on it turned dry and brown, and to all appearance was entirely killed. Since the rains it has taken a second growth and is now six inches high, a beautiful carpet of green. This also satisfies us that timothy is well adapted to this country, as a grass that will live and flourish in such a drouth as we have just passed certainly will do well any ordinary season.

We must sow more tame grass in Kansas. The prairie grass is fast working out in the settlements and cannot be depended on much longer for our supply of hay. It is time we were looking around for a substitute. We think it can be found in timothy. Try it.

At a meeting of Indiana Grange, Oct. 10, 1874, a resolution was presented and passed that our state senators and representatives, when assembled, be and are hereby respectfully petitioned to provide that hereafter at the close of each session, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the Clerk of each school district in this state shall be furnished printed and mailed to his or her address, a true copy of all laws passed, amended, or repealed at that session of the legislature, to the end that every person in the state of Kansas may have opportunity to become acquainted with the laws in force in the state of Kansas.

CHARLES L. WARD, Sec.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 20, 1874.

Executive Committee Kansas State Grange.—After writing you last, we went to Wilson county and spent Sunday, Oct. 1st with brother Henry Brown, who has a large stock farm of 800 acres on Buffalo creek; and on Monday held a grange meeting in Buffalo City, which was composed of a number of intelligent brothers and sisters.

We met with G. W. Brown, of this place, who has a very fine lot of merino sheep—as fine perhaps as any in the state. Parties wishing for good merino stock would do well to confer with him.

Bro. Brown accompanied us the next day to Fredonia, where we met some of the membership and talked over the business features of our Order.

Grange interest in this locality is a little dull. Stayed over night with brother M. S. Mills, three miles north of Neodesha.

Drove on next day to Independence, Montgomery county, where we met the members of the County Council, who have already obtained a charter and have several hundred shares of stock subscribed with a view to starting a co-operative store at that point, which is at present the terminus of the railroad, and is a great distributing point for the interior counties.

Met with brother Boyd, the Lecturer of the State Grange, who is also Master of the Montgomery Council.

Bro. Taylor's County Agent, and is recommended for Insurance Agent for this county.

There is quite a large amount of property in this county that ought to be secured for insurance.

We drove on forty miles to Boston, on the 15th, where we met a large picnic gathering, and had a business meeting in the evening.

The southern portion of Howard county is quite rough, and the county seat question is not yet settled, and this works against grange co-operation.

Bro. J. S. Chapman is making a condensed report of the condition of the granges in the county, and will forward the same to the Executive Committee soon.

On Friday we were at Cedarvale, in the southern part of Howard county, on the Cany river, had a grange meeting in the evening.

Some of the granges have a little difficulty about jurisdiction in this section. A visit from the Master of the State Grange would help to straiten matters.

On the 17th we reached Arkansas City. We found the grange interest at this point a little dull, and met with brothers Leonard and Van Doren, of Cresswell grange, also brother Dean, of South Bend grange, and remained over Sunday in its vicinity.

Bro. Dean came on with us the next day to Winfield, on the Walnut river, this is a handsome, lively little town, started four years ago. Here we met a number of the Cowley county Patrons, and did what we could to assist them by way of explaining the objects and purposes of our Order, and discussing the subject of insurance and co-operative effort.

Stayed over night with Deputy Warden, of Vernon, on our way to Wellington, in Sumner county. JOHN G. OTIS.

OUR GRANDFATHERS.—No. 2.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

When we consider that individuals are yet living who witnessed the first experiment of the locomotive steam engine which run on rails; we are astonished at the wonderful advance which a few years have brought about. While every individual can readily behold the iron horse transporting immense quantities of merchandise, and the wonderful power of steam as applied to every department of machinery; while he sits in his house and reads of the sanguinary battles which have taken place on another continent only a few hours after the event has transpired, his mind is

struck with astonishment. But the great revolutions of progressive thought; the changes which are going on for the amelioration of society; the freedom of to-day when compared with the past, is not readily seen and comprehended. We are apt to conclude that our age and generation are similar to former generations; that our grandfathers were as wise—save in the invention of mechanical machinery—and as liberal as we are.

In all countries and in all ages of the world, until a very recent period, nearly all the governments of the earth have assumed the right to control by statutory law private opinion. Our Protestant reformers, our Pilgrim forefathers, who fled from persecution, no sooner landed on Plymouth Rock than they assumed the right to act as arbiters of private opinion. They did just what any body of men—save the Quakers—at that day would have done. We call them intolerant and proscribed. True, but they only carved out what our grandfathers, one and all, under little different circumstances would have done.

Each in turn, as they became strong and in the ascendancy, acted out the same principle—they only differed in degree. In fact they acted on the assumption that wrong opinions should be suppressed; that the civil magistrate was the proper officer and arbitrator in all cases of human opinion.

Hence, acting on this fundamental error, they exercised the power and prerogative to inflict condign punishment upon the unfortunate person whose mental vision did not recognize established opinions as true, or orthodox.

This is a subject which many of our students of history do not consider in a true philosophical light. They read history, and the characters who lived many centuries ago are brought upon the stage and compared with the standpoint of our age and generation. If we read history aright, we must judge of the merit or demerit of its living actors with the age in which they lived and flourished, and not by the standard of the nineteenth century. Permit me to introduce a few cases out of thousands which might be introduced to illustrate my meaning.

It will be generally granted that few men could compare in learning and moral worth to Melancthon, the friend of Martin Luther. He is termed by the writers who glory in his name, as "mild, gentle and dispassionate," yet he approved of the burning of Servetus, who was condemned to the flames for heresy, and even expressed wonder that anybody could be found to condemn it. We need not refer to John Calvin, as his case is better known, in the part he took in this cruel persecution.

Archbishop Cranmer is styled the "mild, the moderate, the amiable, the beneficent"—it is thus he is represented by historians—but such was the persecuting spirit of the times in which he lived that he consigned a poor woman to the flames for a nonconformity to the established belief.

The case of Barras and Lambert afford a striking illustration of the spirit of persecution of those days. These unfortunate men only differed amongst themselves as to who were the proper subjects of punishment. They never for one moment questioned the right of punishment, but suppressed what they deemed heresy.

We need not travel into the charnel houses of the Spanish Inquisition to find materials showing man's inhumanity to man; more enlightened countries afford ample material to dwell on.

In Scotland, at the close of the seventeenth century, the practice of torture to force persons to reveal what they knew of any transactions was kept up a long time after it was abolished in England. A very early mode of torture was called the "buits" or "boots," which inflicted severe suffering on the legs. But the most successful instrument and of more modern date, well called "thumbiken," which was a thumb-screw—an iron instrument fastened to a table with a screw, the upper part being squeezed down upon the thumb by means of another screw which the executioner pressed at the command of his employer. It was confessions thus extorted that brought the Duke of Argyle to the scaffold and Russell and Algernon Sydney to the block in England.

One extreme follows another. The old law in respect to confessions is singularly opposed to the present law. In place of extortion we almost deprecate confessions. Thus a man in England, after having murdered his father in cold blood, was told by a constable that it would be better for him if he would confess the fact. He did so, and thus his confession was deemed by the court to be irregular, and saved the criminal his life. A confession irregularly induced, in Franklin county, in the first years of its organization, saved the criminal his life. Common-sense is perhaps the best judge of these extremes.

Witchcraft has run the circle of the globe, and in some countries it yet finds votaries. Sir Matthew Hale, the eminent and learned judge, was a believer in witchcraft. In Scotland a few centuries ago, it received due attention. The historians inform us that thrusting pins into the flesh and keeping the accused from sleep was the ordinary treatment for a witch. But if the prisoner endured with uncommon fortitude, other methods were resorted to to extort confessions. The boots and caps, claws and the pilliwinks, engines for torturing the legs, the arms and the fingers, were applied to either sex, and with such violence that sometimes blood spouted from the limbs. Loading with heavy irons and whipping with cords, until the skin and flesh were torn from the bones, were the adopt-

ed methods of torture.

We find, therefore, that our grandfathers of the past age were both persecutors and persecuted. They believed that the holding of wrong opinions deserved the vengeance of the community.

A man of this century who would approve of the burning of a fellow being, like the "amiable" Melancthon, or consign a poor woman to the flames, like the "beneficent" Cranmer, would be proclaimed a monster.

Let us, kind reader, rejoice at the intellectual and moral progress of our age and generation. As knowledge is diffused, the spirit of persecution will become less; the car of progress is on the track, and each succeeding year will add a more perfect freedom than has been known in any preceding century. Lane, Franklin County.

Letters from the Farm.

Thinking that perhaps a few words from our "region of country" might prove acceptable to your many readers, we send you a short letter.

McPherson County, as you are aware, is located in the central portion of the State and is watered by the Smoky Hill river and other small streams. The larger portion, consisting of beautiful rolling prairie, presenting to the observer one of the most lovely counties in Kansas.

It was settled mainly within two years, although along the Smoky and some other streams it was settled prior to that time. So, you see, it is indeed a "new country."

The land is principally taken up by people from eastern States, who came here expecting to make it their home and who have spent their all in improving and living until they could raise a crop.

The country has been improved very fast, indeed, we have never seen its equal in that respect, particularly in the amount of soil broken up.

A large crop was planted last spring, especially corn. The wheat and oats were good but that is all we have.

You can easily estimate in what condition the drouth and grasshoppers left us. The latter were here over three weeks and all the vegetation they left green was prairie grass and the late broom corn, all early planted broom corn (and there was a great deal planted) the dry weather, chinch bugs and grasshoppers combined, finished completely.

A great many are leaving here until spring, others are selling and leaving disgusted with Kansas, homesick and glad to have an excuse for returning to the old homes east. But another class are determined to hold their homesteads on which they have expended so much time and money, hoping and believing they will come out all right next year. But we fear unless there is help obtained there will be suffering here this winter. How people are to obtain fuel and clothing, to say nothing of the indispensable "something to eat," is a question not easily solved.

And to add to the good feeling of the people the Republican ring, through their trumpet, designated such persons as a "hungry horde, rabble," and aver they must present their petitions for help as "paupers." But as that course raised such a cry of indignation among the people, and in view of the coming election—presto! what a change. At their last convention they (the Rep.'s) came out in the same paper and say "they should not be classed as paupers." Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel, in election times above all others.

Yours with respect, L. L. McPherson, Kansas.

I would like to ask through your paper where I can get a start of Alfalfa clover. I think from what I read of its nature that it is what we want here in southern Kansas; will someone please answer?

I would like to say to any that have stock cattle on hand and no feed, that there has been a vast amount of good hay put up here, in Crawford county, many times more than there are cattle to consume it. I think it will be a good locality for those that have lost their feed to drive to. G. B. CHANDLER. Girard, Crawford Co., Kansas.

A Suggestion by "Kaw Hills."

Perhaps I may be in the wrong, but it appears to me if in the issue of the 25th monthly Report from the Department it would be a very great convenience to the people that read them if in their statement of foreign crops they would dispense with *quarters* and *kilo grammes*, and in place use bushels and pounds. Also, instead of "pounds, shillings, pence," use dollars and cents. It is not always convenient even if we have the ability, to reduce those foreign measures to our system.

I received your letter requesting me to give some information on the subject of sheep raising in Kansas. I am very willing to give my experience.

Seven years ago I commenced with a flock of one hundred common Missouri sheep, mostly ewes. They were a mixture of Merino stock. For three years I used Merino rams, the result was not very successful. The lambs were small and delicate and very difficult to raise.

I then selected about thirty of the best ewes and sold the remainder of the flock and pur-

chased a Cotswold ram. The result was very satisfactory and profitable. The average increase is one lamb to each ewe. This year forty-six ewes had fifty-four lambs. They all lived and did well but six.

Last year forty-eight ewes had fifty-four lambs. They all lived and did well but four. I cannot tell how many sheep to the acre, average prairie land would keep, as my sheep have been on the open prairie until this summer. They are in a 160 acre pasture heavily stocked with horses and cattle.

I feed about one ton of prairie hay to twelve sheep in ordinary winters. They waste some which answers for bedding. I also feed corn-fodder and corn (shock corn) one ear per day to each sheep, which is given every morning. In March they get corn both morning and evening, as the lambs are coming then, and they need a little extra feed. They have hay all the time, in feed racks.

Sheep must have corn to do well. They would not be thrifty and healthy and raise good lambs without grain. The corn all comes back in the wool and lambs.

I think Cotswold the best mutton sheep for Kansas, and also the best for wool.

I sold the wether lambs in September. They averaged 86 3/4 pounds.

I consider the best time for lambs to come is the latter part of February and March. I do not have much trouble in saving them. The ewes have plenty of milk.

Early lambs are the best to keep or to sell. I have no house or shed in the sheep lot, but it is well sheltered, as all my feed lots are, by artificial groves of timber, forty feet high, which make a perfect wind-break. In cold weather I keep the racks full of hay, which are nearly as good as sheds. They are made with fence stakes, similar to cattle racks, made with rails.

Kansas is a healthy climate for sheep. I know a great many sheep have died, but it was generally through mismanagement, for want of care, feed and shelter, and several large flocks were driven into the State that had disease among them.

F. W. WARREN. Eudora, Kansas.

REFORM CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

Hon. J. K. Hudson, nominee of the Independent Reform party of the Third Congressional District, and the following well known gentlemen will address the people at the times and places herein named:

Hon. J. C. Cusey, Hon. G. T. Smith, Col. John Richie, Hon. Thaddeus Walker and others:

Wabaussee, Tuesday, October 27th, 7 P. M. Alma, Wednesday " 28th, 2 " Grant, Wednesday " 28th, 2 " Auburn, Thursday, " 29th, 2 " Carbondale, " 29th, 7 " Osage City, Friday " 30th, 2 " Lyndon, " 30th, 7 " Burlington, Saturday, " 31st, 2 "

And a Grand Rally at Topeka on Monday, November 2d, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Take notice that the time for the meeting at Lyndon has been changed from Monday, Nov. 2d, to Friday Oct. 30th.

The Committee urges that the county organizations assist in advertising these meetings and make all necessary preliminary arrangements to secure successful meetings. By order of State Central Committee.

FROM J. K. HUDSON, of the Kansas Farmer. We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—*Durhamington Patriot*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The work issues that has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is printed in small type, so as to bring the price within the reach of all. It is sold at 25 cents per copy, in plain binding, and for 40 cents per copy, in full cloth binding.—*Girard Press*.

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

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 wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, 2615-17 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

Illustrated Journal.

A magnificent and Illustrated Monthly, with Chromo, \$3.50 a year. Send 10 cts for sample copy, or 50 cts for sample chromo, terms to agents, etc. Canvasers Wanted in every town, county and state. Address THOMAS G. NEWELL, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

the students of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Baker University, and Highland University, to a contest in Oratory for a first prize of \$25.00, and a second prize of \$15.00; said contest to take place at Lawrence, Kas., on the 17th of December, 1914.

The function of the Universities named is to educate the student for the professions, that of the Agricultural College is to educate the student for an industrial pursuit. The minister, lawyer, professor and politician, in addition to a knowledge of the sciences related to his profession, needs ability as a public speaker; and, therefore, drill in oratory is an essential part of his education. The farmer, in addition to scientific knowledge, needs skill in the use of implements, the carpenter dexterity in the use of tools, and the apothecary ability as a compounder of drugs. Hence, the practices by which this skill can be acquired holds the same position in industrial education that oratory does in professional education. As a contest in mathematics alone would not test the whole ability of your students, so a contest in oratory alone does not test the full power of ours. In order then that, as you suggest, "we may (fairly) show the people of the State what Kansas College drill effects," as the second of one of the challenged parties, I insist that these conditions be added to those by you named:

- 1. All the representatives of the several colleges competing for the oratorical prizes shall also compete in some of the following trials: For the best plowing; grafting; gate, wheel, barrow, or harrow, blacksmithing; implement painting; telegraphing; or printing; and, if ladies contest, for the best hand and machine sewing, or dress-making.
2. These trials shall take place at the Agricultural College.
3. The awards to be made upon the combined oratorical and industrial ability of each contestant. Details to be arranged by the seconds.

Trusting that the evident fairness of these conditions will cause their acceptance. I am, with the best wishes for the Society you represent, and for yourself personally, Yours very respectfully, J. A. ANDERSON, Pres. K. S. A. C.

State News Items.

It is said that there is a lake of water fifteen feet deep under Arkansas City.—Walnut Valley Times.

Eighty-six homesteads were entered at the Concordia office in September, notwithstanding the grasshoppers.—Junction City News.

The name of Mellus as editor of the Lawrence Tribune has been taken down.

The expenses of the late special session of the Legislature were about \$10,000.

Coffey county has received over \$17,000 for hogs in the past two months.—Spirit.

The Garnett Plaindealer is revived, and will be, as of old, a Republican newspaper.

On Sunday night a lot of thieves went through nearly all of the principal stores in Wyandotte, and carried off considerable plunder.

There is an immense number of Texas cattle in the Arkansas Valley. The range in Kingman county is swarming with many thousands.—Sickle and Sheaf.

More wheat has been sown in Jefferson county this fall than ever before in any one season, and at this time in the fall. Wheat has never looked more promising.—Perry Times.

The cotton gin at this place has been running in full blast for the last two weeks, and the large bales are lying around in every direction.—Parsons Sun.

In passing through the county north of this place, we were struck by the number of new buildings, built this fall, and now in course of erection. The farmers say that they mean to hold their wheat until they can at least get a nominal price for it.—Troy Chief.

Water is so scarce in Fort Scott that the people are much annoyed. The wells have all given out, and the water haulers complain that they cannot get enough for their customers, and are compelled to put them on a short allowance.

The fall trade is better than was anticipated and merchandise finds a good market in White Cloud.

Improvements in the city are going forward and a much better feeling pervades our community.—Troy Chief.

An unprecedented drouth prevails in the vicinity of Wakarusa. Many of the wells are dry. Everything is combustible, and all are on the lookout for fires.

The U. S. District Court is in session at Leavenworth, and many important cases are pending; selling whisky to the Indians and depriving upon Indian lands and reservations is receiving the attention of the grand jury and the court.

Those who ought to know say that wherever quail are plenty the chinch bugs are doing but little damage, and in localities where they have been trapped and destroyed the bugs are making a clean sweep of the crops. This being a fact it would be well to give the birds a chance in the future.

Thousands of buffalo are coming into the Kansas valley and crossing the A., T. & S. P. R. R., going north. Trains on that road have been obliged to stop to let these animals cross. The herd is all along the valley from Kinsley to Lakin, a distance of 100 miles.—Standard of Reform.

About 50 Indians are in camp at Wamego. They belong to the Otoes, and are from southern Nebraska. They started out with a view of visiting the Arkansas valley for the purpose of hunting, but were refused that permission by the Indian Agent. They will return to their reservation at once.—Landmark.

Parties residing three or four miles east of town have brought to our office numerous specimens of lead ore, and they all declare that the county is full of it. A party of citi-

zens from town were out Wednesday and brought in a wagon load of the ore which has been fully tested and pronounced genuine. We have already numerous specimens of bituminous coal from a twenty-two inch vein within four miles of town.—Blairado Times.

Messrs. Ruth, Lane & Diebert, the former from Halstead and two later from Topeka, are now engaged at this place, on the grounds east of the railroad superintendent's office, in preparing the frames for about one hundred residences for the Mennonites, who have settled in a northerly direction from here. They have now about one hundred carpenters at work, and eight car loads of lumber here and on the way. The houses are to be of various sizes and designs, and will be placed upon the various farms as fast as possible. This company brought twelve carpenters from Topeka with them, the remainder have been hired here, and it is quite a lift to many of our people at this season of the year.

Messrs. Davis & Elliott have also a contract to bore some seventy wells for this people at 75 cents per foot, and which is no small job. According to the present aspect of things Newton will derive more benefit from this immigration than all the other places on the line combined.—Newton Kansan.

The County seat of Wilson county has been decided in favor of Neodesha.

Postoffice changes in Kansas during the week ending October 3, 1914, furnished by William Van Nieuw, of the Postoffice Department: Offices established—Dickeyville, Phillips county, Charles Dickey, postmaster; Gregory, Cherokee county, Frank V. Lane, postmaster; Prosper, Ellis county, M. Buckbee, postmaster; Whitewater, Butler county, Oliver W. Hand, postmaster. Discontinued—Richardson, Osage county.

General News.

State Grange of Missouri met at Kansas City last week.

The Texas Patrons are going to handle their cotton crop themselves this year and expect to save one-third of the amount it formerly cost them.

The gauge of the Texas Central road is to be changed to the uniform gauge.

Lieut. Col. Fred Grant was married to Miss Ida M. Hornore, at Chicago on the 20th.

Japan, it is said, is preparing for war. She wants to whip the Chinese.

The gauge of the Texas Central road is to be changed to the uniform gauge.

Lieut. Col. Fred Grant was married to Miss Ida M. Hornore, at Chicago on the 20th.

By a private letter received in this city, from Michigan, we learn that in some portions of that State snow was six inches deep last Saturday.—La Cuyne Journal.

Senator Brownlow has withdrawn from the Congressional contest in the second Tennessee District, because his candidacy gave the Democratic nominee a chance for election.

Returns received at Washington show the wheat crop greater than last year in nearly all the States, the New England States, having a very large crop.

The Patrons in and about Canton Falls Minn. propose to unite upon a day for the public sale of horses and cattle and farm products generally. A good idea.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.—Wm. H. Erie, president of the National Council of Sovereigns of Industry, last week organized a branch of the Order at Washington, D. C. The headquarters of the Order are soon to be moved there.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE AND THE GRANGES.—At the convention at Detroit, last week, of the American Woman-suffrage Association a resolution was passed:—That the recognition of the right of woman to vote and hold offices by the Patrons of Husbandry in their Granges, by the Sovereigns of Industry in their Councils and by the Good Templars in their Lodges, settles us to regard these societies as practical auxiliaries of the woman suffrage movement.

Brother John Cochrane, Master of the State Grange of Wisconsin, has declined the Congressional nomination tendered him by the republicans of the Fifth district. His letter concludes as follows:

It may not be improper for me to say that I consider the future of the Patrons of Husbandry to be full of promise for good, unless the power of the Order is broken by the introduction of demoralizing partisan politics. Perhaps no more subtle method of effecting such a purpose could be devised than that of establishing a precedent which would hereafter direct attention to the position of Master of a State Grange as a stepping-stone to official political position.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, vs. G. W. YNADLE vs. S. A. CRANE AND A. J. CRANE. Error from Labette County. REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. I. In an action of replevin where the defendant files an answer containing a "general denial," and six subsequent counts, in which subsequent counts the defendant admits that the plaintiff is the owner of the property replevied, and that the defendant detains the same from the plaintiff; HELD, That on the trial of the action said "general denial" can be considered only as a denial that the plaintiff is entitled to the immediate possession of the property, and that the defendant wrongfully detains the same from the plaintiff. (Wiley vs. Kookuk, 6 Kas. 94; Butler vs. Kauback, 9 Kas. 668.)

AMBY ANDREWS AND JACOB ANDREWS vs. WILLIAM ALCOBURN, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT HAMILTON, DECEASED. Error from Bourbon County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. I. In an action on two promissory notes and a mortgage, where the petition did not contain a copy of either of the notes or the mortgage, and no copy of either was given or produced in evidence, and either was attached to or filed with the petition, and

no reason was given why such copies were not furnished, (Code, sections 25, 124,) and no question was raised in the court below as to the necessity for such copies, the court below is to be affirmed. HELD, That no such question can be raised in the supreme court merely by a discussion of the questions in the briefs of counsel. No such question can be raised in the district court on demurrer.

II. Where a petition, which in fact contains but one cause of action, with a proper prayer for relief, is divided into three counts, the first of which states a cause of action and the other two do not, and which if taken in connection with the first count, modify and enlarge the cause of action stated in the first count, and these three counts are headed respectively as follows: "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," and "3rd cause of action," and the defendant moves the court to compel the plaintiff to elect upon which cause of action he will proceed, and also demurs to the petition on the ground "that there are not facts sufficient stated in either of the second and third counts to constitute a cause of action," and the court overrules both said motion and said demurrer, and afterwards a judgment is rendered in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and just such a judgment would be proper if the words "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," and "3rd cause of action," were stricken out of said petition: HELD, That although said words, still the error is not of such a substantial character as will require a reversal of the judgment by the supreme court.

III. Where a wife purchases a piece of land and takes the title in her own name, and at the same time executes two promissory notes for the unpaid purchase money, and also executes a mortgage on the property to secure the payment of said notes, and said wife, at the time she purchases said property, intends to make the same her homestead, and afterwards does, with her husband, occupy the same as her homestead: HELD, That notwithstanding said intention and said occupancy the mortgage may be foreclosed, and the land sold to pay the unpaid purchase money for which said notes and mortgage were given.

IV. The husband did not execute said notes or said mortgage, but HELD, nevertheless, that the mortgage may be foreclosed and the land ordered to be sold free and clear from all right, title and interest of the husband in or to said property—he being a party to the suit on his own motion.

All the Justices concurring. LEMUEL BASSETT vs. Z. A. WOODWARD. Error from Labette County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. I. Where the allegations in the petition and the findings of fact sustain the judgment, a variance between the prayer for relief and the judgment rendered in the proceedings in that court must be made parties to proceedings in this court before those errors can be inquired into. All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS, vs. I. ABRAHAM HAMMATT, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appear on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal hereto at (SEAL) fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1914. H. M. LITTLE, Clerk Supreme Court.

New Advertisements.

Clarke's New Method of Piano-Forte. Endorsed by the Musical, Educational and general Press, and by Good Teachers, to be Beyond all Comparison the Best to be had at Book and Music stores. Sent by Mail, Price, \$3.75. LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

STOLEN

ON the 23d inst., a large, dark bay horse, nine years old, small white spots back of each ear, a little white on back part of hind foot. Any party that will give information that will lead to the recovery of said horse will be liberally rewarded. A. HOWARD, Americus, Kansas.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. 10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries. 3,000 Engravings, 1,840 Pages Quarto. Price \$12. Webster is now glorious. (Pres. Raymond, Vassar col. Every scholar knows its value. (W. H. Prescott, Best defining Dictionary. (Horace Mann, Standard in this office. (A. H. Clapp, Gov't Printer. The etymology without a rival. (G. S. Zane, Excels in defining scientific terms. (Pres. Hitchcock, Remarkable compendium of knowledge. (Pres. Clark, "THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—London Quarterly Review, October, 1873. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

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STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, at Harveyville postoffice, Wabance county, one three year old brown mare, has a little white on one hind foot (the left, I believe), is branded on the forehead, large size, smooth built. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to her recovery. JAMES E. JOHNSON, Harveyville, Wabance co. Kan.

JOHN T. & E. S. NICCOLLS, LIVE STOCK Commission Merchants,

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL. Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer by permission to: C. N. Holder, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill. B. F. Funk, Mayor City of Bloomington, Ill. James Porter, Bloomington, Ill. A. H. Pearce, Kansas City, Mo. John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Savings Bank, Garnett, Kan. Hon. W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State, Topeka, Kas. J. K. Hudson, Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE. The ONLY machine that can knit a close fit and narrow and wide rib; that can knit and complete, without hand-knitting, seamless Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens, or knit them in ALL SIZES; or knit Ribbed, Double and Fancy stitches for Underwear, etc. Complete with all accessories. Write for full particulars. LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE CO., 58 West Fifth St., Columbus, Ohio.

TO PATRONS. NEW ARRANGEMENT

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we are enabled to offer ORGANS to purchasers upon easy monthly payments. The Vesper and Philharmonic Organs are the best and cheapest in the market. Send for illustrated Price List. Songs of Grace and Glory—A new music book for Sunday Schools and the Social Circle. Price 25 cents. C. SPALDING & SON, Kansas Farmer Office, Box 598, Topeka, Kan.

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Simple in Construction, Easily Managed, Always has a first rate draft, and is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction Everywhere and under all circumstances.

Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'FG CO., St. Louis, Mo. and by J. S. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kan.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 25 1914.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS. Offer. Ask. Kansas Pacific Gold Seven, May and Nov. 55 60 Kansas Pacific Gold Six, June and Dec. 55 60 Kansas Pacific Gold Six, Feb. and August 61 66 Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, No. 15 75 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 1st Gt. Bonds 75 80

LOCAL SECURITIES. Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 98 City Script 85 Kansas 6 per cent Bonds 98 Dist. School Bonds 80 85 State Warrants, per Money on ap'd sec. 114 County Warrants, per County 10 per cent 92 1/2 County 7 per cent rail-road Bonds 50 Improvment B'ds, 92 1/2

GRAIN MARKET. WHEAT—Fall No. 1 \$1.00—No. 2 90c—No. 3 80c—No. 4 70c 75 Spring, Red, No. 2 80c—No. 3 70c—No. 4 60c 70 Corn—White, No. 1, 90c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 75c 80c Oats—No. 1, 40c 45c in bulk. RYE—No. 1, 30c 35c BARLEY—No. 1, 25c 30c FLOUR—Whole Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, 83c 00; No. 2, 82c 00; No. 3, 81c 00; Low Grade, 80c 00. CORN MEAL—Boiled, in sacks, 23c 00; Bulk, 18c 00. PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. BEANS—White Navy, extra choice, 45c 50; Medium, 42c 00; Common, 38c 00; Castor, 41c 00 50. BEETS—Nominal at 20c. BUTTER—Choice 25c; Common Table, 15c 20c; Medium 20c; Common, 12c 15c. EGGS—Fresh, 10c. HONEY—No. 1, 65c 75 per barrel; 20c per lb. LARD—Kettle rendered, tierce, 15c 00. POTATOES—Early Hops, 11c 00—per bushel; Peaches, 8c 00—do. SUNDRIES—Cabbage, 85c per head; Beets, 40c per doz. bunches; Onions, 15c per 100; Blackberries, 25c 100; Apples—No. 1, 10c 100; No. 2, 8c 100; No. 3, 6c 100. TURKEYS—5c 100; 10c 100; 15c 100. PROVISIONS—Sacon, Clear Sides, 14c; Shoulders, 10c; Hams, sugar-cured, plain, 14c; Pork, Clear, 17c 00; Mess, 16c 00; Bacon, sugar-cured, 14c. SEEDS—Hemp, 11c 00; Blue Grass, 11c 00; Timothy, prime 12c 00; common, 10c 00; Clover, 7c 00 75. VINEGAR—25c per gallon.

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25. PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. FLOUR—XXX, per sack, 82c 00 85c 00; XXX, 81c 00 84c 00; XX, 80c 00 83c 00; X, 79c 00 82c 00. APPLS—Mixed, per barrel, 15c 00; Choice, 15c 00. BUTTER—Choice, 25c; Good, 18c; Common, 15c 10c. CORN—Yellow and Mixed, 50c; White, 50c. OATS—Mixed, No. 2, 48c; Rejected, 35c. RYE—No. 2, 35c 40c. HAY—No. 1, 10c 100; No. 2, 8c 100; No. 3, 6c 100. PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed, 16c; uncavassed, 10c. BREAKFAST BACON, 15c; Clear Sides, 16c; Country Shoulders, 14c. FLAXSEED—11c 40c 45c. CATTLE AND HOGS. CATTLE—Native Steers, 41c 45c; Fat Oxen 44c 48c. TEXAS STEERS AND COWS mixed, 32c 00. HOGS—41c 45c 50c.

Chicago Market. CHICAGO, Oct. 25. PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, 90c; No. 2, 80c 90c 95c 00. CORN—No. 2, mixed, 55c 60c. RYE—No. 2, 35c 40c. BARLEY—No. 2, 30c 35c. HAY—No. 1, 10c 100. EGGS—10c 100. LARD—Kettle rendered, 15c 00. SUGAR—No. 1, 11c 00. SALT—10c 100. BUTTER—Choice, 25c; Good, 18c; Common, 15c 10c. TURKEYS—5c 100; 10c 100; 15c 100. PROVISIONS—Sacon, Clear Sides, 14c; Shoulders, 10c; Hams, sugar-cured, plain, 14c; Pork, Clear, 17c 00; Mess, 16c 00; Bacon, sugar-cured, 14c. SEEDS—Hemp, 11c 00; Blue Grass, 11c 00; Timothy, prime 12c 00; common, 10c 00; Clover, 7c 00 75. VINEGAR—25c per gallon.

The Patrons' Hand-Book.

The most valuable work for the Grange yet published.

Every Patron who wishes to be thoroughly informed regarding the history, character, laws, rulings, constitution, decisions and work of the Order, should have one of these books. It contains everything pertaining to the Grange, except the secret work. There is no other work like it in extent and value to members of the Grange, or to those who wish to become members. The principles and character of the organization, its aims and objects are fully set forth, and the objections made for the want of definite information are here fully and completely answered.

Parliamentary Rules and Usages From Cushing's Manual.

Nearly one-third of Cushing's Manual is inserted, which will be found of great value in all kinds of deliberative bodies. It supplies a want long felt in our debating societies, farmers' meetings, in the Grange and all kinds of public gatherings. This alone is worth the price of the book.

The Manual of Practice

As recommended by the Executive Committee is modeled from the Iowa Monitor and well known forms and usages of the Grange room. It is authoritative, coming as it does from the highest and most trustworthy source.

How to Organize a Grange.

This alone will be worth many times its cost to the new Granges of the State. The careful preparation of this part of the Hand-Book was due to Mr. W. F. Fopense, a member of the Executive Committee, who is without doubt one of the best informed officers of our State Grange. In a clear and concise manner he has explained away many of the objections which have heretofore attended the organization of Granges.

Our Business Agencies.

This subject is very practically discussed by our eminent State Agent, Mr. J. C. Gies. In addition to the business agencies to the Grange, including co-operative buying and selling, cutting down extraordinary profits, bringing the producer and consumer nearer together and doing away with unnecessary numbers of middlemen brings into the work of the State Agent many difficulties and problems requiring time, expense and much patient labor.

Insurance.

On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the claim of Mutual Insurance. The subject of Life and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly understood by the general public. The immense insurance corporations which have "wealthy gilded palaces, monuments and fine mansions" have taken extraordinary sums of money from the people for the slight benefits returned, no intelligent man can doubt. We express the hope that the near future will see this subject most thoroughly investigated and as far as the farmers are concerned, such a system of mutual insurance will be adopted as to protect them from the rapacious maws of these monopolies.

The Grange Directory.

This important feature of the book commences with the Officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, State Business Agents, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, Deputies, the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, Number and Name of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, published up to April 15, (over 1200) together with the name Secretary and post office address. The post office address is given of all the above officers, giving over 100,000 addresses and post office addresses.

Character of the Farmers' Movement, by J. K. Hudson. 3 History of the National Grange. 4 Declaration of Principles—Preamble. 5 General Objects. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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Patrons' Hand-Book

From M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

Hon. J. K. Hudson: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the Patrons' Hand-Book, has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen.

The rapid increase of our Order requires additional facilities for supplying instruction to our membership. The demand comes from every quarter.

The irregularities complained of in the work of so many Granges in our jurisdiction, is not an intentional violation of our laws, but grows out of the want of a proper understanding of the laws, rules and regulations by which our Order is governed.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange. I am indebted to you for a very useful book and friendly attention. I read with satisfaction your explanation of the various parts of the book.

From Dudley T. Chase, Master of New Hampshire State Grange. I have examined the work with some care, and find much to commend.

From H. H. Angell, Treasurer Kan. State Grange. Bro. Hudson: Allow me to congratulate you on the success you have had in the publication of the book.

From Jos. T. Moore, the Master of the Maryland State Grange. Accept my thanks for your Hand-Book. It is a valuable work and will be of immense value to Patrons generally.

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange. It will prove to be of great value to the Patrons and will supply much needed information on many points.

From T. R. Allen, Master of the Missouri State Grange. It shall have a careful perusal.

From Geo. I. Parsons, Master of the Minnesota State Grange. Something of the kind has long been needed, and I think your little book supplies the want.

From W. H. Chambers, Master of the Alabama State Grange. The book will be of great convenience in my administration as a summary of information on a subject so important as a valuable contribution to our Grange literature.

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a publication designed for the use of the Grangers, and will probably prove to be useful and interesting to the Order.

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of this book. Its list of National and State Granges seems to be complete.

J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, sends us the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK for which we return thanks. It is a neatly printed, and well arranged work.

We are under obligations to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a bound volume of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a valuable work, and should be in the possession of every granger.

From the press of the Kansas Farmer we receive a work of much value. "The Patrons' Hand-Book," is the result of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

This best agricultural paper in the west, and we commend it to the people of the county as well worthy of a kind reception and admission to their households.

It is a valuable paper to any farmer.—Washington Republican. Devoted to the interests of agriculture, containing much valuable and interesting matter.

The paper is a large eight page newspaper, the mechanical execution of which is not surpassed in the state. It is the old reliable farmer paper of the state, and we want to see it well patronized.—Garnett Journal.

From S. F. Brown, Master Michigan State Grange. J. K. Hudson, Esq., Dear Sir and Brother: I received your letter and also a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." I have carefully examined the volume and have been much gratified with its contents.

From E. P. Colton, Master Vermont State Grange. I have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," and am very much pleased to find so much valuable knowledge compiled in so small a book.

From G. W. Lawrence, Sec. North Carolina State Grange. I think the Patrons' Hand-Book a good thing for its size, containing much valuable and useful information for members of our Order.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 11, which is applicable to the strays of horses, mares, geldings, colts, ponies, and foals, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Stray List for the Week ending Oct. 28. Chase County—S. A. Breece, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. N. Bond, Anderson Creek Tp., Sep 14, chestnut horse, 14 hands high, 12 years old, hind feet white, white in forehead, saddle marks, lump front of right fore leg, scar just below and in front of left hock, 18 on left shoulder somewhat detached, had on halter when taken up. Value \$30.

Coffey County—Job Trockmorton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. Klock, a light bay mare, 8 years old, right hind foot white, HB on left shoulder, 7 on left leg. Value \$12.

POY—Taken up by P. H. Smith, June 6, a black mare pony, 4 years old, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, and a leather halter. Value \$60.

POY—Also by the same, a bay pony mare, 10 years old, saddle in forehead, HB on left shoulder, 9 on left leg. Value \$25.

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

COW—One white rean cow, ends of horns broken off. Value \$10.

BULL—One roan bull. Value \$10.

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

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

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Sharp, Longton tp., Oct 7, one bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, hind feet white, ring bones on white spot, small white stripe across belly, white in forehead, saddle marks, has had astula, little thick winded. Value \$40.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. McCoy, Centreville tp., Oct 5, a black pony mare, blind in right eye, left hind foot white, B on left shoulder, collar mark, 30 years old. Value \$25.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by D. Foster, Caney tp., Sep 30, a dark bay or light brown horse, 12 or 13 years old, thin in flesh, right fore ankle stiff. Value \$12.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. M. Newton, Richmond tp., Sep 29, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, blind in left eye, both right feet white, collar mark, 30 years old. Value \$25.

COLT—Taken up by A. Wolfey, Wetmore tp., Sep 19, one brown stallion, 2 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, small star in forehead. Value \$10.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by B. F. Clayton, Agency tp., Sep 13, a sorrel mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, bald or white face, left hind leg white to knee, white stripe across belly, collar mark, BBW on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks. Value \$25.

HORSE—Also a bay horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, JC and AC in two places on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks. Value \$35.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonbrake, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. H. Wilson, Mission tp., Sep 9, on roan pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle and girth marks. Value \$10.

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

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

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

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. Douglas, Walnut tp., a dark sorrel mare, 14 years old, 14 hands high, white in face, white stripe on face, P on right shoulder, right glass eye. Value \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. M. Hough, Powhatan tp., one dark bay horse, small star in forehead, collar mark, 15 1/2 hands high, 12 years old. Value \$25.

Cloud County—W. E. Reid, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by C. Horn, Solomon tp., a white roan heifer, 2 years old, medium size, feet red from knees down, O on left hip, crop and slit in left ear, crop on right ear. Value \$11.

HEIFER—Also, a red heifer, 1 1/2 years old, medium size, branded and marked as the other. Value \$9.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by J. W. Waterman, Beckwith tp., one brown mare mule, 15 hands high, 6 or 8 years old, saddle marks, white spots under right eye, on neck and rump, W on right hip. Value \$60.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by G. S. Ayers, Grant tp., Sep 7, a gray mare mule, 15 hands high, bluish on left fore leg at knee joint. Value \$12.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Baum, Clinton tp., Aug 31, a light bay horse, 14 hands high, star in face, left hind foot white, 9 years old. Value \$60.

HORSE—Also, bright bay horse, 16 1/2 hands high, white hind feet, saddle marks, 6 years old. Value \$60.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. Brown, Beckwith tp., Sep 24, a dark roan pony mare, 10 years old, large saddle marks. Value \$15.

Leavenworth County—O. Dickkopf, Clerk. COW—Taken up by C. H. Grover, Kickapoo tp., a red cow 6 or 8 years old, half crop on right ear. Value \$15.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by J. R. Brown, Centreville tp., Aug 1, one three year old white bull, crop on left ear, star in right ear. Value \$25.

Morris County—H. W. Glidermeister, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by R. Rush, Elm Creek tp., Sep 10, a reddish bay horse pony, 14 hands high, 6 years old, one white hind foot, white spot on left fore shoe on fore feet. Value \$25.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. Q. Elliott, a black steer, X on left shoulder, W on left hip. Value \$15.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

THOMAS E. TALPOTT, Dallas St. Charles Co., Missouri, breeder of pure Shorthorn Cattle, of the best blood and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

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

MILTON BRIGGS, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.

G. L. BURRIS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carrollton, Ill., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.

THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

G. G. MAXON, "Horseshoe Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THE KELLER FANNING MILL.

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

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chaff and other refuse from Wheat, and THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED, Timothy, Clover and other Grass Seeds, and do the Work Well.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEIVES.

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spots marked "Seed Wheat" and "No. 1 Wheat." The Grain can be sacked directly from the spouts or run in half bushel measures, and the two kinds kept separate.

The Mill is strictly a "Knock-Down Mill," which gives it a great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as one hundred and fifty can be packed in a car, and also in getting the Mill in difficult places, as only fifteen minutes are required to set up and put it in running order.

Extra Seives for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.

Retail Price, \$25.00. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patrons Home Manufacturers. Any further information can be obtained by addressing T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

The Best Stock Journal Published. Address GEO. W. RUST & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

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

RAIES.—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, first year's premium, 25 cents each \$25.00. Total cash paid, \$4.00. A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note for the remaining 3 years, \$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 \$500 the cost is as follows: Premium for first year, \$1.50. Total cost for three years, \$4.50. Total cash payment, \$3.75. Note for remaining two years, \$2.50. Total cost for three years, \$6.25. 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.

Seedsman's Directory.

LANT SEED COMPANY.—Established 1846—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

J. H. KERN, SEEDSMAN, Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Nurserymen's Directory.

H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedlings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished.

WORMAN & ENGLISH, Hutchison, Reno Co., Kansas. Dealers in Forest and Fruit Tree and Garden Seeds in bulk.

ALLEN'S NURSERY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc., at wholesale and retail prices.

LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, in all sizes, for sale on my lot \$1.00 and up. Order by mail. We think no one having horses in charge will ever regret buying it. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 75 Cents. Address G. M. STANCHFIELD, Publisher, Peoria, Illinois.

THE SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bros., Proprietors. Supplies at wholesale and retail. General Nursery on right hand.

APPLE SEED.—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIELD, Homer, N. Y.

APPLE STOCKS and Root Grafts for sale by D. W. Kaufman, Des Moines, Iowa.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BEEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Apiarian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Business Notices.

Patents. G. S. SLONECKER, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas. Procures Patents on liberal terms. Refers to Capitol Bank, Topeka.

GRANGE STORE. 196 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, keep on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Carpets Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades and Grangers' Supplies. Specified by order from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention. First door south of the Post Office. KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

Physician and Surgeon. DR. P. I. MULVANE, Office, 188 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

E. TOWNSEND, Breeder of Thoroughbred

SPANISH MERINO SHEEPS. Pavilion Centre, Genesee County, N. Y. Choice Rams and Ewes for sale.

\$14.75 SHOT GUN! A DOUBLE BARREL GUN, bar or front action locks: warranted genuine twin barrels, and a case shooter, or no sale with Flask, Pouch and Wad Cartridge. Sent G. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to RUDOLPH & CO., Gun Dealers, 1018 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo.

STANDARD PEARS \$100 per 1,000! WELL rooted healthy trees, two years from bud, 3 to 4 feet. Also 3 year Standard Pear, 4 to 8 feet. CHERRY—2 years, No. 1 and Ex., 15c to 18c. All from fresh stocks and very fine. DANVILLE, N. Y. T. T. SOUTHWICK & CO.

The Keller Fanning Mill.

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

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chaff and other refuse from Wheat, and THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED, Timothy, Clover and other Grass Seeds, and do the Work Well.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEIVES.

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spots marked "Seed Wheat" and "No. 1 Wheat." The Grain can be sacked directly from the spouts or run in half bushel measures, and the two kinds kept separate.

The Mill is strictly a "Knock-Down Mill," which gives it a great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as one hundred and fifty can be packed in a car, and also in getting the Mill in difficult places, as only fifteen minutes are required to set up and put it in running order.

Extra Seives for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.

Retail Price, \$25.00. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. Patrons Home Manufacturers. Any further information can be obtained by addressing T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

The Best Stock Journal Published. Address GEO. W. RUST & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

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

RAIES.—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, first year's premium, 25 cents each \$25.00. Total cash paid, \$4.00. A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note for the remaining 3 years, \$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 \$500 the cost is as follows: Premium for first year, \$1.50. Total cost for three years, \$4.50. Total cash payment, \$3.75. Note for remaining two years, \$2.50. Total cost for three years, \$6.25. 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.

Seedsman's Directory.

LANT SEED COMPANY.—Established 1846—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

J. H. KERN, SEEDSMAN, Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

Nurserymen's Directory.

H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedlings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished.

WORMAN & ENGLISH, Hutchison, Reno Co., Kansas. Dealers in Forest and Fruit Tree and Garden Seeds in bulk.

ALLEN'S NURSERY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc., at wholesale and retail prices.

LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KAN. A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, in all sizes, for sale on my lot \$1.00 and up. Order by mail. We think no one having horses in charge will ever regret buying it. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 75 Cents. Address G. M. STANCHFIELD, Publisher, Peoria, Illinois.

THE SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bros., Proprietors. Supplies at wholesale and retail. General Nursery on right hand.

APPLE SEED.—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIELD, Homer, N. Y.

APPLE STOCKS and Root Grafts for sale by D. W. Kaufman, Des Moines, Iowa.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BEEES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Apiarian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Business Notices.

Patents. G. S. SLONECKER, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas. Procures Patents on liberal terms. Refers to Capitol Bank, Topeka.

GRANGE STORE. 196 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, keep on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Carpets Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades and Grangers' Supplies. Specified by order from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention. First door south of the Post Office. KEITH & BILLINGSLEY.

Physician and Surgeon. DR. P. I. MULVANE, Office, 188 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

E. TOWNSEND, Breeder of Thoroughbred

SPANISH MERINO SHEEPS. Pavilion Centre, Genesee County, N. Y. Choice Rams and Ewes for sale.

\$14.75 SHOT GUN! A DOUBLE BARREL GUN, bar or front action locks: warranted genuine twin barrels, and a case shooter, or no sale with Flask, Pouch and Wad Cartridge. Sent G. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to RUDOLPH & CO., Gun Dealers, 1018 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE KANSAS STATE

Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMENS, are prepared with express reference to these things:

- 1. What the student knows when received; 2. The time he will remain; 3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

THE FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE

is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical

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

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

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

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

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices: 1. CARPENTER, 2. CABINET, 3. WAGON, 4. BLACKSMITH, 5. PAINT, 6. SEWING, 7. PRINTING, 8. TELEGRAPH.

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

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

Boarding ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

AT CLOSE OF DAY.

Two little faces looked for me, When I went home at night; Two childish faces sweet and small, With love and welcome bright.

Two little faces look for me, As I go home at night; Two loving faces, sweet and small, With heavenly welcome bright.

BED-TIME.

Dear mothers, try to have all the little ones in a good humor when bed-time comes; nothing will add more to your own good temper and sweet rest.

We know the tired mother feels sometimes as if she could not wait patiently to have them all settled for the night, and we know how every muscle will relax and a feeling of rest ensue, when the baby and children every one are snugly tucked in for the night and we feel that all are safe.

But if they are sent to bed unhappy the mother's rest is broken by a restless mind and usually by an uneasy conscience. She cannot look upon them in their sleep without feeling that she, more than they, was to blame for whatever hard words were spoken.

And while we are talking about children's rest, we would like to say to all mothers, keep the little ones at home at night. It is a pernicious custom for girls and boys to go from home to spend the night.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN: OR Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors. BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEEF. CHAPTER XXV.

"Going to have something to eat and burn if he does choose a pig-sty to enjoy it in," George said to himself as he drew near to the window of the house and looking in saw a woman crying seemingly with something beside sorrow, saw a couple of children hanging each to one of the man's hands, while the man himself was smiling all over his face.

"Mighty poor them is in there, sir!" he said, bowing politely. "Who are they?"

"Laws, sir! I never inquires 'bout that, I asks, 'has you not got anything to eat?' and when they shakes their heads, like her in there, I jumps on to that there wagon of mine an' flies straight to the place where bread and taters and beans grows by the barrel, and I just say 'old Johnnie, now don't you be stingy when you feeds God's poor you're settling up your own 'counts with Him.'"

"Sartain! sartain! no 'necessity of givin' to them as is able to buy for themselves, they juss haint got nothin' but sickness, she's sick and her children was a freezin', I found one of 'em in the street half naked and a beggin', of them too as have so much riches it keeps 'em so busy they haint got no time to stop and even look at such as these, so I, not bein' so rich or so busy, tuk the little tot up in my wagon and he showed me where he stayed."

"What is your business?" "Rag, sir, just rags! that's just fittin' I thinks for me. I ain't nobody much you see, no larin' to speak of, so I buys rags and sells them. Make enough I reckon to take me through."

"Where is your place of business?" "Wherever rags is." "Of course, I should know that, but where do you stay at night?"

"Oh I stays in a house over here a ways, where I sorts over my rags and picks out the clothes too good to sell for rags, just right to give to such as them, you know?" giving his head a little backward jerk towards the house he had just left, "then sometimes I finds things what wouldn't never make paper, no how."

"How is that?" "Oh, metal, shears, pen-knives, sometimes thimbles, and such."

"What do you do with such things?" asked George, growing excited. "Gives them away mostly, such as that; keeps any thing anyways valuable, no telling but in my travels I may run across the owner some day you see, queer things does happen any how."

Johnnie White stopped and peered curiously at George for a moment, then continued. "Hope you will excuse my starning, you looked for a moment like a pretty little girl I know over on the West Side, only your eyes ain't nothing like, you might be some relation though may be, her name is Miss Stearns."

"I happen to be her brother." "Laws, now! wasn't I just a telling you strange things happened sometimes. Now ever since I seen that poor woman in there, I've been thinking of your sister, just such eyes! never seen but one pair like 'em, fore I seen them and when I sees 'em I never forgits 'em, 'cause you see her was like 'em to."

"Whose eyes, Johnnie?" "My little gal's, my little mite's eyes! She wasn't my own flesh and blood you see, just a poor little thing I found in the road one day, a good many years ago, and which I picked up and kept for my own, till—till she look sick and died, sir."

He wiped his eyes with his coat sleeve again and George gave up entirely the belief that he ever had been or ever could be a thief, and did not wonder his mother and Katie had believed in Johnnie White; he mentally concluded not to question him that night in regard to the missing articles.

"Poor fellow! you loved your little mite, didn't you?" "Love her? why the Lord bless you, couldn't no one a helped loving her; she was just that cute and loving herself, but she went and left me, died with her little arms over my neck."

"Well, Johnnie, come in some time and see me, won't you? and I'll take you out home with me to tea."

"Thank ee sir! thank ee sir! I'll not promise to the last, I ain't much used to ladies, I'm awkward you see, but I'll not mind coming in to your office sometime and talking with you and once in a great while I'd like to go out and sit a bit and talk to your mother and look at your little sister cause she reminds me so of my 'mite.'"

"You have not told me yet where you live, Johnnie," George said handing him his own card. "I'll just show you if you'll not mind to ride on a rag wagon."

This was just what George hoped for more than anything else, and readily assenting, he mounted with Johnnie and soon was at what he called his home. George determined to call the next evening and tell Johnnie of the discovery of the owner of the ring, having a faint idea that he had found not only the ring but the locket and bracelet if not even the will also among rags which he had bought, feeling quite hopeless, however, that the latter could have chanced to have been saved, as that "would make paper."

Johnnie was in a strange humor that evening, he broiled a slice of ham, over his own coal fire and ate it with some nice white rolls he had bought over on the corner. "Seems like old times when I cooked for my 'mite,'" he said to himself.

His supper done he pulled out a big green chest from a far away corner and setting the tallow candle near on a queer little light-stand he proceeded to examine the contents of the chest.

First he shook out some little calico frocks, which seemed to have been made to fit a child of some four or five years of age, then some little stockings and shoes were laid on the stand at his side, while great tears rolled down his cheeks and dropped on the dresses which lay on his lap.

Then came a picture book much tattered and torn, which he turned over a leaf at a time, seeming to study with interest each page; in reality he was recalling the happy hours in which his 'mite' had gazed at these same pictures with her soft brown eyes, and asked him question after question, many of which he in his simplicity would like to have asked himself, and which he could not answer.

Finally he laid the book aside, and brought out a small wooden box, which opened with a spring after the fashion of a snuff box, such as some of our grandmothers used to carry; from this he took out a locket and a bracelet; the first he opened and gazed at for a long time.

"Looks as she might have looked to-day, I s'pose, looks like that poor woman over there too; I would give a heap to know who these trinkets belong to, but it's a long time, let me see! nigh on to nine or ten year ago I found these 'mong a pile o' rags I'd had a good while 'fore I sorted them."

He shut the locket and put both it and the bracelet back into the box, and dropped the box in the till of the chest, then sat looking in at the pile of letters the larger part of the chest held.

"Don't know rightly why I've kept all them letters; hoped a long time I'd chance on something that would tell me 'bout 'little mite,' but I didn't and I soon got sick o' reading trash didn't no ways consarn me, so I chucked 'em all in here and there they be."

Suddenly a bright thought seemed to come to him. "That's just it! I'll take them trinkets over to that lawyer and may be he'll know whose they be, or how to find out; I'll go in the morning."

This decision caused him to put back the dresses, the shoes and the book; so tenderly he laid them down, smoothing them gently, and patting them, as a mother might pat a sleeping child.

"Dear little 'Mite!' you loved 'old Donnie, course you did little angel! I reckon you're a playin' the harp to-night; well, 'Donnie's keepin' his 'counts straight with Him so's to go up and hearken to you some day. Wonder does little 'Mite' see me to-night?"

He had closed the chest, shoved it gently back in its corner, and now proceeded to arrange his bed for the night.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The day following the wedding of Maud and Joe, the latter was astonished to take from the office a letter from the superintendent of the railroad, telling him that in consequence of the dissipation which seemed to be growing upon him, and rendering him less and less capable of attending to his duties as conductor, it had been thought best to dispense with his services.

The letter was brief but concise, and Joe knew his last spree in which he had indulged from pure excess of joy, had deprived him of his situation.

"Fool that I am! and my last month's wages is all I have to begin life with."

His first impulse was to run in to the saloon on the corner and take a few drinks to drown his chagrin and disappointment, but the sad pleading look in Maud's eyes which had held him the day before and made him promise "never to touch liquor again" came to his remembrance and turned his feet in an opposite direction; half distracted at the sudden change in his prospects he wandered around town; so occupied with his own thoughts that he saw no one he met, although several old and intimate friends were among the number.

His new father-in-law met him at length and clapping him on the shoulder said: "What's the matter, Joe? not sick of your bondage already? Come in the office I want to talk to you."

There was a tremor in his voice as he uttered the last sentence which Joe had never noticed before and which attracted his attention from his own recent trouble and turning back found himself in a few moments sitting in his father-in-law's office.

Without noticing Joe's long face and abstracted manner, he commenced by saying: "Well, Joe, it is all up and down in this life anyway; I wish I had the faith your Aunt Alice and Mrs. Stearns have to help me through;" Joe's attention became absorbed now in Mr. Daille's words, and nervous motions—"but I haven't you see, and the connections is when the 'dozens' come to me I feel tempted to cut my throat."

"What's the matter, Uncle Phil?"—Joe forgot to call him father, the relationship was too new—beside there flashed before his mind's eye the ghost of what seemed to him a horrible PERRAHS, viz: that Mr. Daille had failed in business.

It was no ghost that stalked before Mr. Daille's mental vision, it was the reality, from which he would turn, only he had no one to turn to.

"Matter enough, Joe, I'm ruined! financially of course. Here I have worked as I never worked on the dear old farm in Illinois, for more than ten years, heaping up riches, have sat up whole nights calculating and contriving, working out plans by which I might accumulate wealth without grubbing it out of the soil, feeling all the while that the worry and perplexities of my mind more than over-balance the fatigue of body I used to feel on the farm, but I flattered myself it need only last a few years and then I could retire to a life of ease and affluence, and now look at me; my hair all turning to silver, my beard growing white, my face wrinkled, and—if my debts were all paid, without a doubt my wife could not raise enough money to buy a respectable coffin to bury me in if I were dead."

"I tell you, Joe Ellis, your mother, living on her farm of one hundred and sixty acres, hiring all her help, but quietly and contentedly directing affairs herself, for the last thirty years, is wealthy compared with me."

"You don't mean, Uncle Phil, that you have lost all you have made since you came here?"

"I do mean just that! I have been a good deal worried ever since I made my last venture, but this morning's mail brings me news which more than confirms my worst fears."

"Does Aunt Alice know it?" "No! but I shall tell her immediately—a true woman is always stronger than a man under such circumstances, Joe. You'll find that out yourself! I'm thinking, come what will, they will love and trust to the end, making allowances where none are to be made, seeing the silver lining with eyes running over with tears, hoping against hope; and it is well it is thus; life is so hard and changeable and bitter so inexpressible and perplexing to us men, who think ourselves so strong until the test comes and we faint at the outset; while the wife or mother, clinging with firm hold to the faith she has found in the Bible, points us beyond and away from the corrosive cares of this life, and we feel comforted in our perishing need, and thankful for the link that connects us in any way with the giver of all lasting good."

"I tell you, Joe, if it were not that I am sure not only your Aunt Alice, but my children also, through her gentle and sensible teachings, will meet this calamity bravely, I should as I said at first, feel like ending my own life; but I am sure, and though I dread to tell my wife, I long for the sympathy and encouragement I know I shall receive."

Mr. Daille had been busily collecting great quantities of paper and heaping them in a large drawer of his desk, while he had been speaking, and now turning the key upon them continued:

"Come, Joe! let us go and find our wives! you must be more than ever tender to my girl now, if you fail her she has no rich father to turn to, you know."

"Yes! I know it," Joe said, and went silently home to his wife who met him in the hall with a searching look which Joe knew meant should answer the query in her mind if he had been tasting liquor again.

"I did not taste anything, Maud, and never will."

"Then come poverty! come anything, Joe! only love and be honest, industrious and true, and I'll never complain a word."

Joe remembered what his uncle had said of women, and gathered strength to tell his wife of his own new and, to him, terrible misfortune. Maud heard him through then laid her hand in his and said:

"I am so very glad, Joe! now select some occupation where you will be less exposed to temptation, no matter how humble and retired. Oh, life seems ten thousand times brighter to-day than I thought last night it ever could again!" and the bride of the evening before burst into tears that were more of joy than sadness.

Suddenly smiling through her tears she looked up wistfully into Joe's face.

"Oh, Joe, do you know I would be so glad if you would consent to rent Grandma's farm. Papa said only a few days ago he wanted a new and better tenant than the one now occupying it—and I always did so like the farm and its quiet life."

Joe looked at his wife in astonishment, how she was helping him already, he had not

been able to think of anything he could do, and here was one plan presented that seemed feasible. "We will think over the pro's and con's, little woman, but I am not yet through with telling disagreeable news. Can you, do you think, look as cheerfully at something I still have to tell, which concerns all those you love best?"

Maud's face paled in a moment as she waited almost breathlessly while Joe told her of her father's failure; the color came again ere he had concluded.

"I am so thankful it is nothing worse than the fitting of gold, Joe, but I pity poor Papa, he has toiled so hard and both he and Mama are getting so far advanced in years to commence again."

When they went down to the dining room, in response to the third ringing of the dinner bell, they found the whole family gathered around the table, evidently all acquainted with the worst; but Mrs. Daille was smiling, and cheery with even less traces of weeping upon her face than were upon her friend's, Mrs. Stearns, and Joe saw by the look in his uncle's eyes that he had not been mistaken in finding the comfort he had hoped for when he should have told his wife.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Preserve sacredly the privacies of your house, your marriage state, and your habits. Let no father or mother, brother or sister, or any third person, ever presume to come in between you two, to share the joys or sorrows that belong to you alone, to you two. With God's help build your own quiet world, not allowing the dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation (if they occur) be quiet and forgotten at once. Never—no; never—speak of it outside, but each to the other confess, and all will come right. Never let the morrow's sun find you still at variance. Renew or review the vow at all temptations—it will do you both good. And thereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one. Thus do I pray for every pair.—A Wife of forty years.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

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

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," printed in his office, which is a closely printed copy of forty pages, bound in cloth.—Western Citizen.

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

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

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

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

Wm. MacCoy, State Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry for Nebraska, says of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, "It is a neat and convenient work, and a very valuable acquisition to the Patron's library."

The PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—From J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, we have received a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. It is a compilation of all the gathering material pertaining to the Order of Husbandry, and is a handy volume of every member.—Garnett Weekly Journal.

This sheet is well filled with matters of interest to every farmer in the state, being devoted to the history of agriculture and general information for the "sons of toil"; and will also contain valuable contributions and discussions upon the great farmers' movement.—St. Louis Pioneer.

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

From W. W. Armistead, Council Agent, Crawford County, Kansas. I find it covers a want long felt by every Patron of Husbandry, and should be in the hands of every Patron.

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

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

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

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book" with great a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing, besides the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, particularly adapted to the use of every Patron very materially in comprehending all the workings of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents.—Michigan Northern Granger.

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

The "Patrons' Hand-Book," published by Brother J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, has been received, and is a complete and accurate work, though necessarily compiled in a great measure from local information and advice. New York World.

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice too that we are getting a nice farmers' paper in Kansas. E. A. HODGE, Deputy, Monroe Co. I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book" sent, and expect to send you orders for several soon. The contents are so good every Patron should know. I can see no reason why it should not be in every Patron's library in the land. It will be a success. J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Linn Co. Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not regret to have it for the small sum of 25 cents, can afford to do without it. J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Linn Co. We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and By-Laws, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members of those wishing to become informed upon the subject.—Kansas New Era. It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and address of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements.—Chicago Times. The work contains what is usually spread over a two hundred page book.—Arkansas City Traveler.

LET US SMILE.

"Another hole in them pants!" said a fond mother to her young hopeful. What a dreadful on knees fellow you are.

Sweet are the lessons of adversity, no doubt but the who man is dinned six times a day would prefer to oon the bitter pages of prosperity.

A school boy spelled "sob" and when asked to define it blundered out:—"It means when a fellow don't want to cry, and it busts out itself."

"I want to know," said a creditor fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me?" "Giv it up," replied the debtor. "Ask me something easy."

A Chicago young lady nearly stove in the back of her head last week throwing a stone at a dog in the front flower-garden.

A boy astonished his parents the other day by casually remarking that the back of that hair-brush seemed to him "almost a sacred thing."

A presbyterin elder of Muscatine Iowa, visited the circus merely to "frown the thing down." Before the performance was over he concluded to "grin and bear it."

Dr. Cuyler wants all young ladies to band together and say, "No lips shall touch mine that have ever touched a bottle." The smile on the freshmans face caused the dean to see the "point" instantly, and he dismissed him forthwith.—Boston Transcript.

A good story is told of a last year's freshman at Cambridge, who was summoned to the dean's office, and being asked why he had so many recitations lately, replied, "Tooth out." The dean thinking that rather a poor excuse, unwittingly said, "Too thin." The smile on the freshmans face caused the dean to see the "point" instantly, and he dismissed him forthwith.—Boston Transcript.

Rise with the lark, that is during the cold weather, as soon as the lark rises, awaken your wife and tell her that it is time to build the fire. Any man who cares a cent for his wife's health will take pride in hearing her around the house at daylight on a Winter's morning, getting up a red-hot fire and warming his socks and boots.

A sharp student was called up by a worthy professor of a celebrated college and asked the question:—"Can a man see without eyes?" "Yes sir," was the prompt answer. "How sir," cried the amazed professor, "can a man see without eyes?" "He can see with one, sir," replied the ready witted youth, and the w.l.o.l. as ah ut d w h delight at the triumph over old metaphysics.

A PERSON who represented that he was a clergyman presented himself at the office of a prominent real estate firm in Boston one day this week, and asked if the firm would give him a list of all the farms owned by widows. The query naturally arose whether he wanted to buy a widow or marry a farm.

A writer in the St. Paul Press tells a new story of Horace Greeley. Horace wrote a note to a brother editor in New York whose writing was equally illegible with his own. The recipient of the note not being able to read it sent it back by the same messenger to Mr. Greeley for elucidation. Supposing it to be the answer to his own note, Mr. Greeley looked over it but likewise was unable to read it and said to the boy: "Go take it back. What does the damned fool mean?" "Yes sir," "that is just what he says."

Now is the time when the romantic maiden gazes at the falling leaves and begins to exclaim "Lo this is an Indian summer," and when the exact young lady promptly replies: "No; it comes later, I am sure." "I think you are mistaken," says a miss romantic. "No indeed I'm not," says Miss Exact. "I know you are!" says Miss Romantic. "Nothing of the sort," says Miss Exact. "Then I suppose you mean to say I lie?" says Miss Romantic. "Insulting wretch," says Miss Romantic. "Spitful husky says Miss Exact.

And seasons may come and seasons may go, But women wag on forever.

Getting Even with him.

An Irish fellow citizen called at the post-office. "Any letters for O'Hoolahan?" "Which of them?" "Any of them." "We cant give out letters that way—what is your first name?" "None of your business what my name is—I want a letter." "We cant tell whether there is any letter for you without knowing what your name is."

"I'm a naturalized citizen, and ain't I as much right to a letter as anybody?" "Why, yes, of course, if there is one for you. I can't tell whether there is any, unless you will tell me your name."

"Gimme a letter, I tell you!" "Give me your name, I tell you!" "Me name is—me name is—Patrick Mahoney."

"(Clerk looks.) "There is no letter for Patrick Mahoney."

After a little more stubborn insisting, the man started away. A gentleman who had been looking on with much enjoyment, inquired: "So you didn't get any letter after all, Pat?"

"No," said Pat, with a wink, "but I got even vid; it wasn't me own name I giv him. Is there any other post-office in this town where I could get a letter, sur?"

A Healthy Individual.

The following is the last written by the late Artemus Ward:

Ontil quite recent I've been a healthy individual. I'm nearly sixty, and yit I've got a muscle into my arm which don't make my fist resemble the head of a canary bird when they fly about and hit a man. Only a few weeks ago I was exhibiting in East Skowhegan, in a building which had formerly bin occupied by a pugilist—one of them fellars which hits from the shoulder and teaches the manly art of self defense. And he cum and sed he was going in freed in consequence of previaly ockeying sed building, with a large yellow dog.

I sed "To be sure, sir, but not with those yellow dog." He sed "Oh, yes." I sed "Oh, no." He sed "Do you want to be ground to powder?" I sed "Yes, I do, if there is a pow." Jer grindist handy." Then he struck me a disgusting blow in my left eye, which caused the concern to close at once for repairs, but he didn't hurt me any more. I went for him on argetically. His parents lived near by, and I will supply state that fifteen minutes after I

had gone for him, his mother, seeing the pros trak form of her son approaching the house onto a shutter carried by four men, run out doors and keerfully looked him over, and sed, "My son, you've been fooling round a thrashing masheen. You went in at the end where they put the grain in, come out with the straw then got up in the thimgumajig and let the horses tred upon you, didn't you, my son?" You can judge by this what a disagreeable person I am when I'm angry.

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

T. S. SWEET, A. C. BURHAM, GEO. M. NOBLE, Pres't, Vice Pres't, Sec'y.

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Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.

Money on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desired.

SOVEREIGN WHITNEY SEWING MACHINE

The Most Complete Sewing Machine Ever Invented.

Combining New Improvements that place it in the van of every other machine in use.

The Price has been Reduced so Materially as to place it within the reach of every family.

Patrons of Husbandry desiring to purchase machines should send for price list and description to The Lane Manufacturing Co., 506 Fifth Street, Washington, D. C.

Norman J. Colman, 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Missouri; H. T. Elliott, Grange Purchasing Agent, Chicago, Illinois; J. G. Kingsbury, State Purchasing Agent, Indianapolis, Indiana; WHITNEY MANUFACTURING CO., Paterson, N. J.

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

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STAMPS and SEALS furnished, and all kinds of Stationery supplied.

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THE earliest known, Hardy and productive. First fruited 1878, and this year 1914, upon Fifty trees. The original is now a vigorous growing tree. My circular is endorsed by the Jasper County, Mo. Horticultural Society. Send for list. Buds by mail, 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per hundred; \$25 per thousand. \$5000 per year trees for sale. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

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A General supply of Nursery Stock, Hedge Plants, Apple and Plum Seedlings. Prices lower than have ever been offered in the State. Send for price list. W. M. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

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TO any R. R. station in the United States east of Nebraska, till Jan. 1915. Always sold on trial, warranted the best. Have the sense to send for our price list, then judge for yourself. This we do for the purpose of advertising, and shall advance our prices Jan. 1 to the same as other first class scales.

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