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

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Farmers' Organizations.

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SECRETARY—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

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W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State, &c. &c. &c.

State Horticultural Society—Officers:—

PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth.
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PRESIDENT—Hon. M. A. O'Neil.
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Northern Kansas District Fair Association:—

PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick.
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Comprising Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association:—

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

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association:—

PRESIDENT—B. F. Holper.
SECRETARY—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.
Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kan. as, and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.

PRESIDENT—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
VICE PRESIDENT—C. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.
SECRETARY—Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co.
TREASURER—Jason Yurand, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.
EXT. COM.—James F. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co.
J. M. Mitchell, Wabounee, Wabounee co.
J. E. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co.
A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co.
The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Agriculture.

From Monthly Report, Department of 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 stalk.
1857	Original ear.....	Inches 4 1/2	47
1858	Finest ear.....	6 1/2	79
1859	Finest ear.....	7 1/2	91
1860	Ears imperfect.....	8 1/2	138
1861	Finest ear.....	8 1/2	138

* Wet season.

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:

	Grains in original ear.	Grains in improved ear.
Original red, commenced 1857.....	45	133
Hunter's white, commenced 1861.....	60	134
Victoria white, commenced 1869.....	60	114
Golden drop, commenced 1864.....	32	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 corns, 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:

	Stems.
Wheat.....	94
Barley.....	120
Oats.....	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, compared with that up on the 1st of October, 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.

I have counted at harvest the number of ears

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 appear 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 956,330 ears per acre; and planted similarly October 4, 966,762 ears 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 "broad cast" 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.
8 Outside Rows.			
74	8	62	214
74	6	68	232
14	0	14	490
7 Inside Rows.			
12	1	11	368
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		2,199

2,199, (23 1/2 including misses), or 966,762 per acre.

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 full crop 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 we 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-Chaffing

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 currying, 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 Cynthia 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 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. POPEHOE.

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. Popehoe, 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 do 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 Indianola 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 is 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.

For the Kansas Farmer.

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 a "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 "bute" or "boots," which inflicted severe suffering on the legs. But the most successful instrument and of more modern date, well called "thumb-screw," 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 capsize, claws and the pinewinks, 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 86½ 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 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.

Endora, 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:

Wabunsee, Tuesday, October 27th, 7 P. M.	
Alma, Wednesday " 28th, 2 "	
Grant, Wednesday " 28th, 7 "	
Auburn, Thursday, " 29th, 2 "	
Carbondale, " 29th, 7 "	
Ossage City, Friday " 30th, 2 "	
Lyndon, " 30th, 7 "	
Burlingame, 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.—*Burlington 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.—*Oak Grove 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' Union*.

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.—*Manhattan Beacon*.

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

We have received a Grange Manual from the office 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. Press*.

The work issue that has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is printed in small type, so as to bring the price within the reach of all. It is 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) 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.—*Manhattan 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 whole-sale Price List. ELAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, 2015-16 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 cents for sample chromo, terms to agents, etc. Canvasers Wanted in every town, county and state. Address THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

14c. I consider it a very valuable work, as a book of science, and the low price at which you sell it brings it in the reach of all.

Patrons' Hand-Book

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

HON. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable work, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who would keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference; and especially should it be kept in every Grange in our state for the use of officers and members.

The rapid increase of our Order requires additional facilities for supplying instruction to our membership. The demand comes from every quarter. "Give us instruction." 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. The press must be relied upon in a great measure to supply this demand, as the financial condition of the State Grange will not yet permit us to send out Lecturers at the expense of the State Grange to impart the instruction which is so essentially necessary to the harmonious working of our Subordinate Granges.

The very reasonable price at which your book is sold will enable all who desire the work to procure a copy. My correspondence with Subordinate Granges and Deputies throughout the state warrant me in saying that out of the fourteen hundred Granges now organized in Kansas, there are not five per cent. of the number that are not in good working order and rapidly increasing their membership by initiations.

Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

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 farmers' motto, and shall recommend the Hand-Book to my Subordinate Granges.

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 attained in producing that much needed work, the "Patrons' Hand-Book." We have tried it, and would not be without it for five times its cost.

Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

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 our Grange literature and feel assured that it will be thus considered by our entire Order.

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. So far as we can judge it is well written, and adapted to its intended purpose. —Eureka Herald.

We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of this book. Its list of National and State Granges seems to be complete, besides containing the National and State Constitutions, with Decisions and much other interesting matter. It should be in the hands of every Farmer.—Landmark.

J. K. HUDSON, of the KANSAS FARMER, sends us the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK for which we return thanks. It is a neatly printed, compact volume, containing a list of Granges, State, County and Subordinate Granges, many of practical, parliamentary rules, directions, usages, etc. of interest to members and those who wish to be informed upon the subject.—Minneapolis Times.

We return our compliments to J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the Kansas Farmer, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," received last week. It is a very useful book, and places it within the reach of everybody.—Osborne Times.

We are under obligations to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a bound volume of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a most little book, containing a list of Granges, State, County and Subordinate Granges, many of practical, parliamentary rules, directions, usages, etc. of interest to members and those who wish to be informed upon the subject.—Baxter Springs Republican.

From the press of the Kansas Farmer we receive a work of much value—"The Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The fact of compilation of such a work, containing a list of Granges, State, County and Subordinate Granges, many of practical, parliamentary rules, directions, usages, etc. of interest to members and those who wish to be informed upon the subject, is a highly satisfactory matter, and the book opens up a new field for the Granger's movement. —Kansas City Times.

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THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appropriate owner of a stray animal, 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. Breese, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. N. Bond, Diamond Creek, Sep. 14, a 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 defaced, 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, 18 on left shoulder, 7 on left hip. 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, a leather halter. Value \$60.

PONY—Also by the same, a bay pony mare, 10 years old, star on forehead, 18 on left shoulder, 9 on left hip. Value \$25.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. Branson, Creswell, a, a brindle cow, 18 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, Oct. 7, one bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, ring bones on white spot, hair across belly, white in forehead, saddle marks, has had astula, little thick winded. Value \$40.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherlie, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. McCoy, Centerville, Oct. 5, a black pony mare, blind in right eye, left hind foot white, 18 on left shoulder, collar marks, 30 years old. Value \$25.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by D. Foster, Canyon, Sep. 30, a dark bay or light brown horse mule, 12 or 15 years old, thin in flesh, right fore ankle stiff. Value \$12.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. M. Newton, Richmond, Sep. 29, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, blind in left eye, both right feet white. Value \$20.

COLT—Taken up by A. Wolfey, Wetmore, Sep. 18, one brown colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, small star in forehead.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. Clayton, Agency, Sep. 13, a sorrel mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, bald or white face, left hind leg white to knee, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, 18 on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks. Value \$25.

HORSE—Also a bay horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, 18 on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks. Value \$35.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Wilson, Mission, Sep. 9, one roan pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle and girth marks.

Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. J. Harvey, Wilmington, Oct. 10, one gray pony mare, 14 hands high, 9 years old, saddle marks. Value \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. Johnson, Mill Creek, 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 left fore foot, dim brand on left forehead, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Value \$25.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. Douglas, Walnut, Oct. 4, 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, Pothwater, Oct. 1, one dark bay horse, small star in forehead, collar mark, 15½ hands high, 12 years old. Value \$25.

Cloud County—W. E. Reid, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. Horn, Solomon, Oct. 1, a white roan heifer, 2 years old, medium size, feet red from knees down, 8 on left hip, crop and slit in left ear, crop on right ear. Value \$11.

HEIFER—Also, a red heifer, 1½ years old, medium size, branded on marks as the other. Value \$9.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. E. Waters, Rock, Oct. 1, 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. Myers, Grant, Sep. 7, a gray mare mule, 15 hands high, blemish on left fore leg at knee joint. Value \$12.

Douglas County—B. Smith, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Baum, Clinton, Aug. 31, a light bay horse, 15½ hands high, star in face, left hind foot white, 9 years old. Value \$60.

HORSE—Also, a bright bay horse, 15½ hands high, white hind feet, saddle marks, 6 years old. Value \$60.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Brown, Rock, Sep. 24, a dark roan pony mare, 10 years old, large saddle marks. Value \$15.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. H. Grover, Kickapoo, Oct. 1, a red cow 6 or 7 years old, bald crop on right ear. Value \$15.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherlie, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by J. R. Brown, Centerville, Aug. 1, one three year old white bull, crop off left ear, split in right ear. Value \$25.

Morris County—H. W. Glidermeister, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by R. Ruhl, Elm Creek, Sep. 10, a reddish bay horse pony, 14 hands high, 6 years old, one white hind foot, white spots on left fore foot, shoes on fore feet. Value \$8.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by 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 and other fashionable strains, Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale. THOMAS E. TALPOTT, Dalton, St. Charles Co., Missouri, breeder of pure blooded Jersey cattle, and of pure blooded and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carrollton, Greene county, breeder of short horn and Berkshire Swine, hogs and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

REO. E. WARRING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I., breeder of pure blood Jersey cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, St. Vernon, Ill.

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On each \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100. Total cash paid, \$2.50.

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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.
I saw them, and, with faster beat,
My glad heart urged my weary feet,
And all the day's long toil and care
Seemed nothing then for me to bear.
When baby faces smiled on me,
As I went home at night.

Two little faces look for me,
As I go home at night;
Two loving faces, sweet and small,
With heavenly welcome bright.
I cannot see them; but I know
They wear the smiles of long ago;
And as the last slow hours go by,
I dream with many a longing sigh,
Of babes that wait to smile on me
When I go home at night.

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. Don't make them wait for supper until the "sand man" comes, and they are sleepy and irritable. If it is impossible to have the family supper early, give the little ones a meal of bread and milk and put them to bed, and give the hungry, growing boys and girls a lunch, and don't make them wait until they are all cross and impatient, for then they will be sure to get scolded at bed time. We can think of but few occurrences in common life more sad than a child being sent to bed with unkind words for its good night, and lying on its lonely pillow, with revengeful thoughts and tearful eyes. One such night will make a breach in the sympathy between parents and children that will be hard to obliterate.

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. In the last look a mother bestows upon the sleeping faces of her children each night, she realizes how dear they are, how much she could not complainingly and joyfully do for them if that was the last time; and if their cheeks are tear stained, she cannot but ask herself why she denied them the few gentle words it would have taken from her, to bring smiles instead of frowns to their bright eyes and pleasant dreams instead of sobs and sighs to their slumbers. Of course there are other reasons than late suppers, to cause fretfulness and harsh words at night, and children no doubt misbehave, and do things in the evening which need reproof as well as at other times of day, but they are very much like grown up folks after all and nothing puts them in a humor quicker than hunger, and nothing soothes that humor so quick as a slice of bread and butter, give them that, first and scold them afterwards, and postpone the reproof for your evening's misdeeds until morning; your judgment will be more just then and you and the child will have the undisturbed rest which you both need.

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. We stopped at a hotel once where a petted child, a little girl not more than five years old, had been allowed to go to spend the night with the lady's children. Our room was separated only by a thin partition from the one in which the children slept, and during the evening and until eleven o'clock at night, it was visited by the servant girls in the house, who came to pet the little visitor and to tell stories to the children. They were all kind, and all seemed to be very fond of the little girls, but at the same time they were filling their eager minds with hobgoblin stories which they would remember all their lives; flattering, and teasing them by turns and causing them to lose three or four hours of sleep. It is very probable that neither of the mothers knew anything about how the evening was spent by their little girls, but they should have known; we resolved many times while listening to those horrible stories that our little girls should sleep beneath our own roof as we could keep them there. Most of them are forced soon enough out into the world where they meet the low, the vulgar and unprincipled; while they are children and we are spared to guard them let us keep them near us. They must have pleasure and recreation and go visiting sometimes of course, but that should always be done in the day time; we want them to be just as happy as possible, a merry childhood is essential to a cheerful, contented manhood or womanhood, let them have company, amusement and fun but gather them all home at bed time, and send them there with a blessing.

For the Kansas Farmer.

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

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BERN.

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. George heard the words:

"I am sure, sir, whoever you are, you are one of God's angels," followed by a "ha! ha! ha!" from the man, and George involuntarily laughed to think of the funny specimen of humanity being mistaken for an angel, thinking at the same time that if he should tell what he knew about it, the man would seem more like a thief than an angel.

While George stood deliberating what to do, whether to call a policeman or endeavor to frame some excuse to find out where the fellow lived himself, out came Johnnie brushing a tear from his eye with the corner of his coat sleeve, a veritable tear! George was dumb.

Johnnie saw George standing at the window.

"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 and 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.'"

Someway as George listened he felt less confident than before about having found the thief in John White, he was taken all aback and could not think of any thing to say.

"Did you give all those things to those who were too poor to pay for them?"

"Sartin! sartin! no 'cessity 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 belin' 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 you, 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 'scuse 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 took 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, could n'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 prom-

ise 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 changed 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' keeping 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 moments—"but I haven't you see, and the consequence 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 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 overbalanced 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 be!" 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 octavo of forty pages, bound in cloth.—Wilson County Citizen.

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

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 the Grange. It is a valuable work, and should be in the hands of every Patron.—Western Rural.

FROM J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of Farmers of Nebraska. 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. McGee, 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 gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—Garnett Weekly Journal.

This sheet is well filled with matters of interest to agriculturalists in the state, being devoted exclusively to the Grange, and containing information for the "sons of toil," and will also contain valuable contributions and discussions upon the great farmers' movement.—St. Scott Pioneer.

FROM J. E. BARNES, Sec. Kentucky State Grange. I find in the Hand-Book much of value to the Grange. It will fill a void in our necessities long felt. We intend to use the Hand-Book in every Grange in the State.

FROM W. W. ARMSTRONG, 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 Grange. It contains the Constitution, By-Laws, Manual and General Working of the Grange. It is recommended by the National Master of the Grange. It is recommended by the National Master of the Grange. It is recommended by the National Master of the Grange. It is recommended by the National Master of the Grange.

—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," which is 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 Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, particularly adapted to the use of every Patron, and a valuable hand-book, and would it is a very convenient and valuable work, though necessarily costly in the working of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents.—Michigan Northern Granger.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, a copy of the above useful book. It is a list of names and addresses of the National Grange, and of the Kansas Grange, and of the county and subordinate granges, and contains a complete and accurate work, though necessarily costly in the working of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents.—Michigan Northern Granger.

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 costly in the working of the Order. The Hand-Book is sold at the very low price of 25 cents.—Michigan Northern Granger.

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice too that we are getting a live 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 just what every Patron should know. I can see no reason why it should not be in every Patron's library in the land. It will be a success.

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not regret it. I think the small sum of 25 cents, can afford to how Patrons, 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 Usage, 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 addresses of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements.—Clinton 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 damned six times a day would prefer to see 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?" "Give 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." Rather rough on the fellows that were brought up by hand.

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 freshman's 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 whole class at a 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 aroused 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 gathers the falling leaves and begins to exclaim "Lo this is 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 the miss romantic. "Nothing of the sort," says Miss Exact. "Then I suppose you mean to say I lie?" says the miss romantic. "Insulting wretch," says Miss Exact. "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 can't give out letters that way—what is your first name?" "None of your business what my name is—I want a letter." "We can't 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 with it; it was my 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:

Until quite recent I've been a healthy individual. I'm nearly sixty, and yet I've got a muscle into my arm which don't make my fists resemble the tread 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 been occupied by a pugilist—one of them fellows which hits from the shoulder and teaches the manly art of self defense. And he cum and sed he was going in free in consequence of previously occupying 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 grindin 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 a regularity. His parents lived next by, and I will supply state that fifteen minutes after I

had gone for him, his mother, seeing the prospect of her son approaching the house, onto a shutter carried by four men, run out doors and cheerfully looked him over, and sed, "My son, you've been fooling round a thrashing machine. You went in at the end where they put the grain in, come out with the straw then got up in the thingumajig and let the horses tread 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.

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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., 308 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.

P. H. TIERNAN, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
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LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Reduced prices. Price list free.
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Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery. Sixth Year.
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.
WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

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Four-Ton Hay Scale, \$100.00! FREIGHT PAID
To any R. R. station in the United States east of Nebraska, till Jan. 1875. Always sold on trial. Warranted the best. Have the sense to send for our price list. No judges.
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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Is the Best Finished and Cheapest;
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A. E. TOUZALIN, Jan 7-11 Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kan.

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The main line extends from Kansas City, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas, both flourishing cities on the Missouri river, through Central Kansas and Eastern Colorado, 639 miles, to Denver, Colorado, and with several hundred miles of branches in addition, reaches every portion of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and all of its fertile valleys. Rare opportunities are offered for acquiring homes in sections of country unsurpassed for fertility and health. The State Capital, Topeka, is on the line, and a varied and fertile life is to be won. Agricultural Reports, it will be observed that Kansas had a greater yield to the acre of the cereals than any other State, and gold medals and diplomas were the greatest and best display of Fruit and Agricultural and Horticultural and Mineral products have been awarded at the great Expositions and Fairs throughout the land in competition with the other states. For the tourist and the delightful air of Colorado, and the new justly celebrated cold, warm and hot springs in the vicinity of Denver, have given rise to the belief that the greatest and best health to the weak. Don't fail to take a trip over the Kansas Pacific Railway, and if you want a good home be sure to settle along its line. Obtain maps, circulars, etc., giving all information, by addressing General Passenger Agent K. P. R., Kansas City, Mo.

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