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POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS. JUNE MEETING.

The June gathering of our society are all ways joyous, for then we crown the strawberry the queen of fruits; but to add to the pleasure of this meeting, it was decided to hold our strawberry exposition on board the Mary Washington, and thus combine the *utile cum dulce*, by having a picnic with friends and guests, as well as our usual fruit exhibition; and so while steaming down the noble Potomac, the fruits were discussed, merits compared, qualities criticised, preferences expressed, and the business of our society transacted.

Charming was our Queen on her throne, leaf-wreathed, and flower-gemmed, on that promenade deck, receiving the homage of a thousand votaries, and what with music, and song and refreshments and scenery, we felt grateful that our lines were "cast in pleasant places."

On exhibition were the Monarch of the West, Star of the West, N.J. Scarlet, Wilson's Albany, Highland Beauty (a local fruit of great promise), Stewart, Triumph de Gand, Fillmore, Col. Cheney, etc. The Monarch, and Star were placed first on the list, Stewart second, though the Highland Beauty was the peer of each of them. Of cherries were May Duke, Empress Eugenie, etc.

Prof. J. Brainard read a paper on the Toad the friend of the fruit-growers, in substance as follows: Cultivators of the soil have to contend with a great army of insects, which are constantly preying upon the labor of their hands and blasting their cherished hopes. But while these enemies are thus arrayed against the husbandman, he finds in the insectivorous birds, friends who afford at least a partial protection against these insects and their larvae.

But these friends are too often ruthlessly destroyed, and as a consequence the ravages of the enemies are greatly increased. It is a pregnant fact that before the wanton and wholesale destruction of the prairie hen and quail at the West, the grasshopper plague was unknown. Then spare the birds and save the crops!

I now have the pleasure of introducing to the society another friend of the fruit grower, (with a living specimen, and drawings, in the act of capturing a fly, Rep.) the common toad *Bufo Vulgaris*, a reptile whose advent to our world was long antecedent to that of man. The progenitor of this reptile was an animal not to be despised in his times; and should we now meet with a mammoth creature weighing a thousand pounds and more, with either jaw armed with a hundred teeth, we would at least respect his power.

Formerly the toad was considered a venomous reptile, but in our day its habits have been more carefully observed, and its great value to the pomologist and gardener, has been fully established on account of its propensity for destroying insects, especially those injurious to vegetation. We should therefore sedulously cultivate the friendship and crave the assistance of the insectivorous reptiles, including the striped snake, as well as that of the birds.

Every tidy housewife detests the cockroach, mice, and other vermin. Two or three domesticated toads, would keep the coast clear of these, and would be found more desirable than a cat, as they are wholly free from trespass-

ing on the rights of man as does the cat. The toad is possessed of a timid and retiring nature, loving dark corners and shady places, but under kind treatment becomes quite tame. Many instances might be cited of pet toads remaining several years in a family and doing valuable service, with no other compensation than immunity from persecution. All that is necessary to secure their cooperation, indoor or out, is to provide them with cool and safe retreats by day, convenient access to water, and they will go forth to the performance of their nocturnal duties, "without money and without price."

In Europe, toads are carried to the cities to market, and are purchased by the horticulturists, who by their aid are enabled to keep in check the multiplication of the insect tribes which prey upon their fruits, flowers, etc.

No one can study the anatomy of this reptile without being convinced of its perfect adaptation to the sphere which it fills in the economy of nature. Its tongue, which is capable of great elongation, is attached to the anterior portion of the lower jaw; its free end, when the toad is in repose, reaching down to the borders of the stomach. The moment it espies its prey, its eyes sparkle, its toes twitch and quicker than the eyes can follow, the insect is transfixed and conveyed to the stomach of the captor.

Then let us care for the well being, not only of the birds, but also of the heretofore despised and persecuted toad.

G. F. NEEDHAM.

Washington, D. C. 1877.

GROWING POTATOES.

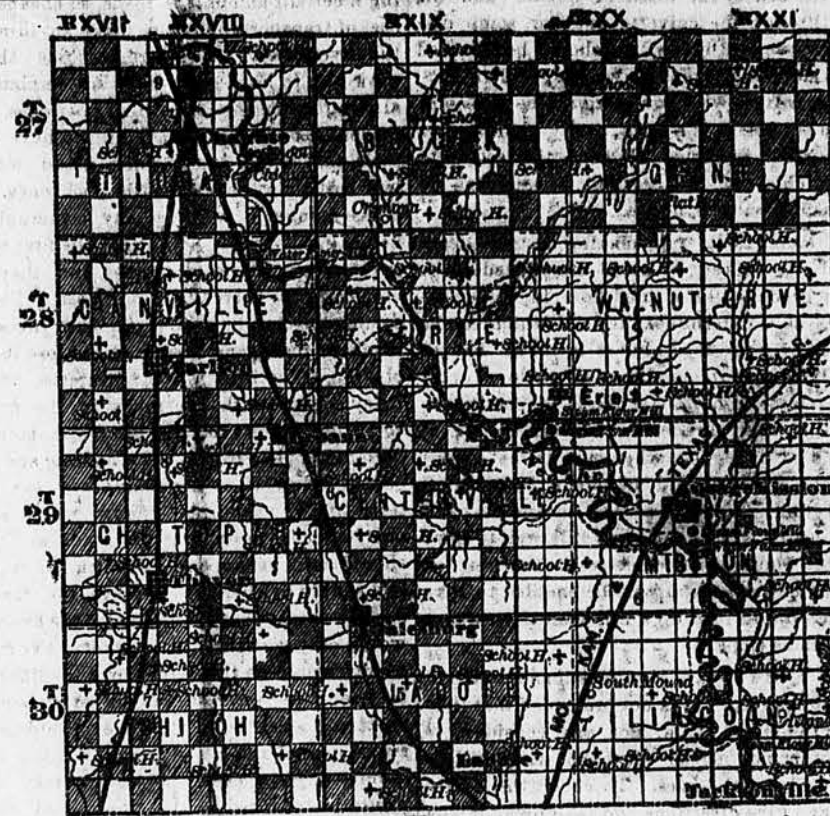
I saw some articles in the FARMER from the pen of B. A. Cook, on potato culture. Well, as everybody likes potatoes it is well to give experience and learn all we can. His ideas are good and in a general way he is correct; like the rest of us, however, he is likely to overdo things a little. He says, "we really have but two standard varieties of late potatoes." How will this agree with those seed growers who have so many different varieties for sale, and laud them to the skies? I guess he thinks there are some humbugs as well as we; well, if he does he is right. I sent to J. B. Root and got the Compton's Surprise, so highly extolled by him; but it did nothing extra with a good chance. It looks almost exactly like the old blue Neshannock, but is not as good a potato with me. Now, of course I may have received another potato through mistake. I also got the Snowflake; it is a nice potato, but with a trial of one season, is only common. He says a more satisfactory crop of Peasblows can be grown on poor soil, than of any other variety; that may be, but I can't get a satisfactory crop of any variety on poor soil. I want well manured land for potatoes, and the quality is good enough for me if they are well secured as he directs. The Peasblow is the standard variety in Indiana, but it does not yield as well as some others; the quality is good. The Early Rose is better for late use by planting late, say the first of July. He says out seed will never produce as good potatoes; it seems to me they will, but not so many to the acre he says, and he is right; but the same lbs of potatoes will produce more if cut, and the potatoes are apt to be larger if cut and spread over more ground. I also believe in planting small potatoes whole, but to keep the seed to a good size, use large ones cutting one eye to a piece. I may follow my friend Cook pretty closely at another time, as this is a subject of a great deal of importance.

HENRY G. SMITH.

St. Mary's, Indiana.

A PLEA FOR COMPOSITION.

Scarcely a day passes that the average man or woman is not called upon by the requirements of business or society to write a letter, or an article of some kind; and yet not more than one in every twenty of those who pass for tolerably well educated, can "get up" a decent letter or essay on any given subject. Why is this? There must be a sad lack of brains among our people, or something radically defective in our educational systems. Which is it? Certainly not the former; for no greater amount of intellect is required to express one's thoughts, such as they may be, with the pen than with the tongue. And composition, as it is improperly termed, is simply the art of learning to give expression silently with the pen, to the same ideas that are uttered with the tongue in talking. Practice makes almost anything comparatively easy, and to those who are accustomed to it, composing, or placing their thoughts upon



LL & G. R. R. Lands

Government Lands

Map of Neosho County, Kansas.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

Organized in 1864. Named for the Neosho river, one of the principal streams of Southern Kansas. The name was given the stream by the Osage tribe of Indians. Square miles, 576. Population to square mile, 19.23. Population in 1860, 88; in 1870, 10,306; increase in ten years, 10,118; population in 1875, 11,076; increase in five years, 870; increase in fifteen years, 16,988.

County Seat.—Erie, the county seat, is 103 miles in an air line from Topeka, in a southerly direction.

Face of the Country.—Bottom land, 26 per cent; upland, 80 per cent; forest, 9 per cent; prairie, 91 per cent. Average width of bottom, about 2 1/2 miles; general surface of the country, undulating.

Timber.—Average width of timber belts, one-half mile. Varieties: black walnut, oak, cottonwood, hackberry, elm, hickory, pecan and maple.

Principal Streams.—The Neosho river enters the county on the northwest corner, and traverses the county in a southeasterly direction. Tributaries on the east, Vegetarian, Big Creek, Canville, Four-Mile, Flat Rock and Walnut, all running southwest; on the west, Village, Turkey, Elk and Augustus, running southeast. On the east side of the county, Labette creek runs nearly due south. Chetopa and Big Hill creeks are in the southwestern corner of the county. The county is not well

supplied with springs; good well water is obtained at a depth of 20 feet.

Coal.—Coal has been discovered, underlying 10 per cent, of the area of the county. Thickness, 18 inches; quality, good; used mainly for domestic purposes. Mines near Thayer are worked. Lieut. Gov. M. J. Salter states that there has been mined the past year in section 6, township 30, range 18, 63,500 tons. It sells for \$3.50 per ton; bituminous. It is also found in sections 7, 8, 9, and 16.

Building Stone, etc.—A good quality of stone abounds in every township. Varieties: blue and yellow limestone and sandstone. Traces of lead have been found in one township.

Railroad Connections.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad enters the county near the northwestern corner, and traverses its entire extent in a southeasterly direction. A branch of the same road, extending from Parsons, Kansas, to Sedalia, Missouri, via Fort Scott, runs in a northeasterly direction across the southeastern portion of the county. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad traverses the entire extent of country from north to south; nearly through the center of the western tier of townships. Principal stations on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Chanute, Urbana, Galesburg and Ladore; on its branch road, Osage Mission. On the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston: Chanute, Earlton and Thayer.

paper is less difficult than expressing them orally; the fault then, it is very evident, is in our educational system.

In most of our best seminaries and colleges, as well as in our common schools, composition is in a great measure neglected, and the college graduate even who can write an article fit to publish in a country newspaper, is an exception to the general rule. In a large majority of schools, composition, if not entirely neglected, is virtually so; for the scholars are required to prepare once a week, or once in two weeks "a composition," not to exceed in length a few pages of note paper. Under such a system no one ever learned, or ever will learn, to write. There are some who take naturally to the pen and cannot be restrained from scribbling, but the great majority of boys and girls require daily drilling to render them perfect, or even tolerably apt in any study; and in no one is practice more necessary than in composition. It is more important that men and women should be able to express their thoughts well in a letter or composition than it is that they should have a smattering of philosophy or history, be posted in geography, be able to cypher out the knottiest examples in arithmetic, or to construe the most abstruse problem in Mathematics. Hence we contend that composition, as we are compelled to call it for want of a better name, should have a prominent, if not the most prominent place in every educational system, instead of being, as now, thrust into the background and almost neglected.

W. P. E.

A USEFUL METHOD OF PROPAGATING PLANTS.

SOMETHING IMPORTANT TO FLORISTS—USEFUL TO AMATEURS—AN EASY AND SURE REMEDY.

A good many years ago, we published a method of propagating Geraniums, that we

believe originated with us, and which we called for want of a better term "Layering in the Air." It consisted in tugging the shoot, to be used as a cutting, half through with a knife, as in the ordinary layering; the shoot so treated formed granulations, or "callus," on the cut surface, and was in a condition to form roots immediately on being detached and put into the earth. Like many other useful practices, this was abandoned or forgotten by us, until last fall, when we saw, that, owing to the unusual dry summer, our stock plants of many of our finest ornamental-leaved Geraniums, and other plants of like character, were so apparently lacking in vigor, that to detach cuttings in the ordinary way of propagation, would probably not only result in the loss of the cuttings, but be of great injury to the "stock plants" themselves, by so denuding them of leafy shoots in their then weak condition. Here we again bethought ourselves of our long forgotten plan of

"LAYERING IN THE AIR." But this time we improved upon the former way of doing it. Instead of tugging the shoot to be used for a cutting, as before, it was merely snapped off, at a point where the condition of the shoot or slip would make it to hang on to the plant, by the merest shred of bark. Slight as this strip of bark was, it was sufficient to sustain the cutting, without any material injury from wilting, until it formed the "callus," or granulated condition, which usually precedes the formation of roots. The cutting, or slip, may be detached in from 8 to 12 days, after it has been broken in the manner described; and then potted in 2 or 3 inch pots. If watered and shaded rather less than required by ordinary cuttings, it will form roots in 8 or 12 days more, and not one in a hundred will fall, even of plants of the Tricolor Geraniums, which we all know are difficult to root under the ordinary modes of propagation, particularly in hot weather. We, last fall, propagated in this way nearly 10,000 plants of Tricolor class, with a loss of one per cent; and we adopted the ordinary method, even with the plants in good condition, our experience has been that a loss of 50 per cent might have been expected.

USEFUL FOR A VARIETY OF PLANTS. This plan is applicable to many other plants as well as Geraniums: we are now using it

with excellent success on the new double Poinsettia. The following plants may also be propagated with great certainty by this method, using the young unripened shoots: Abutilon, Begonia, Oxalis, Helleborus, Crocus, Cactus of all kinds, Lantana, Oleander, Petunia (double), Pelargonium, or Geraniums of all kinds, together with nearly all kinds of a half woody or succulent character. Besides the absolute certainty of having the cuttings root by this method, it has another most important advantage: All propagators know that many kinds of plants when cut back for cuttings, become weakened, so much that, if not carefully handled, they may die; also that if two or three crops of cuttings are taken off as they grow, the "stock plant" becomes permanently injured. By this method of breaking the slip, so that it hangs by a shred to the parent plant, the roots have to use their functions for its support nearly the same as if it remained entirely attached to the plant. This results, exactly as we wish, in causing the parent plant to strike out shoots below the broken slip, and thus, in their turn, can be so treated. We are using this method of propagating this winter on all such plants as we wish to make the most of, and with satisfactory results. I may say that, in certain conditions of the shoot, instead of snapping it will "knee" or bend only; in such cases, it will be necessary to clip it two-thirds through with a knife, but in most instances it will snap and hang by the shred or bark, which is the best condition.—Peter Henderson in Am. Agriculturist.

THE REGULATING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A good deal of indiscriminate opposition has been manifested against the law passed by the last Kansas legislature regulating weights and measures. We have believed from first to last that the law was one of more than ordinary value to the people, and that its slight cost compared with the advantages to be derived by all classes in having accurate scales and measures, for both producer and consumer, would greatly preponderate over the trouble and cost created by the law. Governor Robinson in a letter to the Troy Chief, very practically gives the points of advantage in the law. He says:

I wish to correct an impression you seem to have about the bill relating to "weights and measures," passed last winter. I will not say that a "job" is impossible in its execution, but I do say it was not intended. I have tried to get a law enacted upon the subject every year I have been in the legislature, and introduced the bill last winter. Our State, so far as I know, is the only one that has not a law of a similar character; and experience has shown me that no law is more needed than this. Heretofore it has been impossible to prove fraud in weights and measures to the satisfaction of a court, as there was no standard. I might weigh a load of wheat on my scales, and find I had fifty bushels, but the purchaser's scales would make but forty-five bushels, and his would govern. It was impossible to prove that my scales were right, or that his were wrong, and dealers know the fact very well. Several years since, when wheat was two dollars per bushel, I sold several hundred bushels to a miller. I measured every load at the granary, and all the same. It was good wheat, and weighed over sixty pounds to the measured bushel by my scales; yet the miller made a load that measured fifty-five bushels weight but fifty bushels, making a loss, if my scales were right, of ten dollars on a load. But what could I do? I believe I lost enough in that one transaction to pay for a full set of standards, but I could not prove it.

Again: I have charge of another man's farm. The owner lives East. I shipped what measured at the machine, and weighed at the railroad, one hundred and ten bushels of wheat to a miller. He made it weigh but one hundred bushels. Now, I had reported to the owner one hundred and ten bushels, machine measure, and must send him my freight vouchers for one hundred and ten bushels, and the miller's voucher for one hundred. When the owner gets all the returns and vouchers he must have unusual confidence in my integrity or he will come to the conclusion that I either stole the ten bushels, or was in partnership with the miller. I have given my own experience, because it is more convincing, at least to myself; but I might fill your paper with similar experiences of others. Our lawyers told us that under the old law there was no remedy. It was impossible to prove fraud in weights, however much we might believe it existed.

This law was intended to be as inexpensive as possible. It makes the county clerk, sealer, and the fees go towards his salary, and the law provides that all in excess of his salary shall go to the county, as his salary is in "full for all services whatsoever required by law." No man is required, as in some States, to have his weights sealed. He is only liable when his weights do not compare to the standard. If he is certain his weights are right, he need incur no expense.

I believe this law, while it met and will meet with opposition from such dealers as are dishonest, is in the interest of all the producing classes, and all others who are honest. From my observation and experience, I have come to the conclusion that there is fraud enough practiced in weights and measures in this State, every week, to buy a complete set of standards for every county; and while such a law will not prevent all fraud of this nature, it certainly will do great good, as I believe,

COMMON ROADS OF KANSAS.

The following paper was prepared by Mr. William Urech, a member of the class of Civil Engineering at the Kansas Agricultural College.

Road making in Kansas is not a very difficult task. Probably there is no other State in which it is easier to make roads and keep them in repair. The surface of the country is undulating enough to afford good drainage, while it is not so rough as to require many fills, cuts or tunnels. The streams are not rapid enough to cause any special difficulty by washing out bridges when they are properly built. And the surface soils such that it makes a very good road bed, suitable for ordinary traffic, without covering of other material. And yet with all these natural advantages, the roads of Kansas are on an average very poor. This is the result of two causes: First, not enough money is spent on the roads; second, about one-half the money that is spent is wasted in consequence of the manner in which it is spent. The present manner of spending this money is somewhat as follows: The law provides that a poll-tax of three dollars shall be levied on all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five; also that a road tax shall be levied on all property. These taxes are paid in labor on the roads, under the direction of an overseer who is elected each year. Generally he is a man who has had no experience in managing a large gang of men, or in making roads, and as a consequence knows nothing about either. As the overseer is paid by the day it is desirable that he should get in as little time as possible; so all those who have taxes to pay endeavor to work them out at the same time; consequently the overseer has a large number of hands to look after, and as he does not know how to manage them properly the result is that a part of them are idle about half of the time, although their pay goes on just the same as though they were at work. But even the work that is done does not improve the road as much as it ought to. Indeed, in some cases it would have been better to have left the road as it was.

The ways in which the roads are "worked" are many and various. A mud-hole is to be crossed. Instead of cutting a ditch to drain it, and then filling up the road-bed with good solid earth and stone, a lot of straw, brush and other rubbish is dumped in, covered with earth, and that place is "fixed" until the brush and straw rot, when it is as bad as ever. The road runs along a side-hill and it is necessary to provide some way for the water which falls on the hill to cross the road, otherwise it would spread along the road and keep it muddy for a long time. Instead of building a good culvert, a shallow ditch is dug across the road. The damage which this does to wagons and harness, until it fills up, frequently amounts to more than a good culvert would have cost. A wet, marshy piece of ground is to be crossed. Instead of draining the ground as nearly as possible, and then raising the road-bed from two to three feet, a narrow ridge, about one foot high and just wide enough for one wagon, is thrown up by plowing up the whole road, throwing the dirt toward the middle, and then using a scraper; or it may be that by the time the plowing is finished the taxes are all worked out, so the road is left in that condition to take its chances until the next spring. These are not imaginary cases; they are real ones, and they are not exaggerated in the least. It is possible in a day's drive on any one of the roads leading from Manhattan to find a dozen cases that are as bad if not worse than the examples just given. As a result of this system of making roads, they are generally in bad condition even in summer, while in winter they in many places simply horrible. But with the same amount of money that is now spent or rather wasted upon our roads, it would be possible to have them in much better condition. And here I shall give some of the means by which a road might be improved without any additional expense.

A road overseer should always make it a point to repair the worst part of a road first. The load which can be hauled over a road is measured by the load which can be hauled over the worst part. And in making the repairs they should be as permanent as possible. By doing this the road will continue to improve from year to year. One of the worst features of our roads is their short mud-holes, varying from a few yards to several hundred in length. In making a road through them, they should if possible be drained and the road raised about one foot. But in some cases draining is not practicable, and then it becomes necessary to resort to other means. In such cases, the best plan is to raise the road-bed at least two feet above the level of the water, making it at the top at least twenty feet wide and slightly convex, and giving the sides a slope of about one rise to three base. It is true that to make such a road-bed as this will involve considerable outlay, and this may be an objection. But if we consider that such a road-bed will last indefinitely, with a very slight annual outlay for repairs, and that it furnishes a good road all the time, while as before the road was almost impassable at certain seasons of the year; and, farther, that the original cost of the road plus the cost of keeping it in repair five years will not exceed the amount spent on the same road, in the same time under the old plan of throwing a slight ridge in the middle of the road which wore down in two or three months, it will be seen that the balance is in favor of the proposed method.

Side-hill springs are a fruitful source of bad places in roads, as they generally have no determinate outlet, but ooze out of the hill

for quite long distances. The obvious necessity in such cases is to collect the water by a ditch and carry it through the road by a culvert. But if it is found that an open ditch is not sufficient to catch all the water, but that part of it soaks under the ditch and then comes to the surface below it, it will be necessary to put in a covered drain in addition,—made by digging a deep trench and filling it with stones, and then covering with brush, wood and earth. This drain should also discharge through the culvert.

Another point that demands particular attention is culverts. They should always be built of ample size. It is better to have them too large than too small. Since the velocity of the current increases as the water-way diminishes, it follows that if a culvert is too small the velocity of the current will be increased, so that it will be very liable to wash out the culvert. The foundation should be placed some distance, varying with the size of the culvert and the velocity of the current, below the bed of the ditch or stream; and this bed through the culvert. And for some distance above and below it, should be covered with stone to prevent its washing. This latter precaution will, however, only be necessary when the soil is of a light, sandy character, or the current is rapid. Where the soil is a heavy clay and the current is sluggish no protection will be needed.

In laying out and making a road, care should be taken to avoid steep grades. A steep grade, like a mud-hole, in some respects, as it determines the load which can be hauled over the road; but it is not as bad, as it only retards in one direction while a mud-hole retards in both. When it is possible to avoid a steep grade by a short detour, it should be done; but when this is not possible, the grade should be made by cutting and filling, as gentle as the means at hand will justify. In a long slope it is well to have several short levels where teams can rest, as by this means a team will be enabled to take a much larger load up a hill than if it was a continuous slope.

The above are a few suggestions in regard to road making. It is not pretended that they cover the entire field, nor any considerable part of it; nor is it affirmed that they will be applicable to all cases. To cover the entire field and give directions and lay down formulas that would apply to all cases within the State of Kansas, would take up a large volume; and even then it is doubtful if it could be made so full and complete as to preclude all necessity for individual judgment and experience.

Road making, like other branches of engineering, requires that those who engage in it should possess the requisite knowledge. But under the present system it is impossible that all, or even the greater part of road overseers, can possess this knowledge. The road overseers are elected every year. In electing them little or no attention is paid to the fact that they do not possess the requisite qualifications; but if they are good Republicans or Democrats, as the case may be, they are elected, although they may know no more about road making than a twelve-year-old boy. In their work they follow no general plan, each one carrying out his own ideas, and in so doing probably undoing much of the work of his predecessors. In consequence of this ignorance some of their work is entirely useless, and much of it becomes so in a short time. It is not, however, asserted that all road overseers are as bad as this,—only the majority. Now the remedy for this state of things lies in devising some means whereby those who have charge of our roads will be men who understand their business; men who know what they are about, and will not make such stupid blunders as we see made on the roads every day. It is true that it will cost more to secure the services of such men, but it would be better to pay a little additional and have better roads and get the full value of the taxes than to have about half the taxes wasted, and then have poor roads. How this could be accomplished, whether by having a county superintendent of roads and having the district overseers work under his direction, or by uniting several districts in one, and employing an engineer for the summer, or in any other manner, I shall not attempt to say. But one thing seems evident, the office of road overseer should not be a political one.

This subject of roads is one that should receive the careful attention of farmers especially. To them it is one of vital importance. Proximity to market is one of the elements of which determines the value of a farm, and this depends greatly upon the condition of the roads between the farm and the market. For instance: Here is a farm twelve miles from market; the road between them is a good one, over which it is possible to haul a full load with out any undue fatigue to the team; a team can easily make a trip a day. Another farm is only six miles from market, but they are separated by a bad road, over which it is impossible to haul more than one-half of a load. A team makes two trips a day, taking one-half of a load each time. Now it will readily be seen that the latter farm is practically just as far from market as the first one, since it costs the same to market the produce when it ought to cost only one-half as much. And when we take into consideration the fact that there are many farmers who have to transport their corn and wheat to market over this same road, it is perfectly plain that in a single year it costs these persons who use it as much as would be required to make a good road of it. Now, supposing that with the bad

road it costs the farmer \$100 to market his produce, it will readily be seen that if he could by spending \$50 make it a good road so that it would only cost him \$50 to market his produce, it would pay him to do so, for at the end of the year he would not be out any more than if he had not worked the road, and he would have a good road for the next year's marketing. The objection may be raised that \$50 spent on a road would not do it much good, but if every one who uses the road would do his share it would be possible to make it a good road.

Roads may be likened to a farmer's implements or a carpenter's tools. They are part of the instruments by the aid of which the different parts of a country carry on communication with each other and exchange their products. Now, in every community there is a given amount of this business to be done, and it costs a given amount of time, labor and money. And the whole question narrows down to this: Can a community, by investing a certain amount in roads, so cheapen the cost of transportation as to make anything on the investment? The farmer finds that it pays him to have good farming implements, although they cost more than poor ones. The mechanic finds that it pays him to have good tools, for he can do more and better work at less cost than he can with poor ones. In a like manner it will pay any community to have good roads, although the first cost is greater than that of poor ones, and they may cost more to keep them in repair. But the community might go too far and invest too much in roads, and then it would lose instead of gain. For illustration: Suppose that in Riley county, with the roads in the present condition, it costs in time, labor and money \$200,000 per year to do all the hauling and traveling. Now, if at the beginning of a year of five years, the county would spend one-half of \$200,000 in improving the roads and then should each year spend one-fifth in repairs, and should by so doing improve the roads to such an extent that the traffic for the five years would only cost three \$200,000 instead of five \$200,000, the county would be the gainer by the difference between the interest on the extra amount spent and one-half of \$200,000 plus the difference between a good and a bad road. But the community might spend more on the road than would be balanced by the diminished cost of traffic, just as a farmer who instead of getting an ordinary mowing machine, should buy, at three or four times the usual cost, one built of the finest material and finished in the highest style of mechanical art, would lose money in the transaction. It is true the machine would last longer and do better work than an ordinary one, but this would not balance the increased cost.

However, judging from the condition of the roads in this vicinity at the present time (May 23d, 1877), we think that considerable money can yet be spent upon them before the limit is reached at which further investment will not be profitable.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

A subscriber in Texas writes us:

"I have been for some time engaged in cattle grazing in this State, and have been recently considering a project, for entering largely into sheep raising—some of my neighbors discourage me by accounts of the ravages of certain diseases, prevalent in large flocks of sheep—will you please give me a few facts in this connection? What epidemics are so fatal? What are the best known cures and preventatives? Would my flocks require shelter in this latitude?"

Neighbors are not always the best advisers, and we see no reason why you should not succeed in your sheep project, if you give the same amount of attention to the business, that success demands in almost any other business. Sheep are heirs to any number of ailments, as seems to be the case with the rest of animal nature, but the diseases most prevalent and fatal in the United States are probably—

1st. Rot—Caused by feeding on wet pastures. The animal may die almost immediately, or continue declining from three to six months. Dullness, loss of condition, and paleness of the mucous membranes are symptoms of the disease followed by a loss of wool and a yellow appearance of the skin—but the sheep on dry pasture and give an abundance of clean salt to effect a cure. The disease is not infectious, but it is better, if possible, to separate the sick from the well.

2d. Scab—A cutaneous disease which frequently affects entire flocks—somewhat similar to the mange in dogs or hogs—caused by a small insect. The sheep will give evidence of the presence of scab by rubbing against posts, trees, stones, etc.—and unless relieved soon die.

As soon as the disease is discovered in the flock, shear closely, and dip each animal in a strong solution of tobacco—continue the dipping from time to time, until cured—change pasture.

3d. Sore mouth—Caused by eating noxious weeds; lips become sore, and swell to unusual thickness.—Dress lips and mouth with coat of tar. If allowed to go too long, sometimes becomes very fatal.

4th. Hoof-ail—Probably the most difficult of all diseases to master. It attacks the fleshy part of the foot, in the cleft, and generally makes its appearance in one of the fore feet, extending from that to the others. A purulent discharge results from the inflammation, which being left upon the pasture is apt to spread the disease among the flock.

After cleaning the affected parts thoroughly, washing well with castile soap, trim the hoof and remove the ulcerated flesh with the knife.

If the disease has not gone too far, apply a solution of blue vitriol, by pouring it from a bottle into the cleft, but if the foot is tenanted by maggots and filled with matter, a strong caustic should be used, such as nitric or sulphuric acid.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

PLAIN WORDS TO BREEDERS OF SHORT-HORNS.

The stock journals have so long remained silent upon an important matter connected with the successful management of Short-horn, possibly for fear that some one would be aggrieved by plain words. Plain words should be paramount to every other consideration, and from this standpoint of highest duty we want to talk to our friends.

In the first place, the pedigree mania has about run its race, and is so nearly dead that the trust this year will be the end of it. We do not mean to make any assault upon the value of pedigrees, nor would we detract in the least from the importance of a first-class pedigree, which is nothing more than the history of a well-established family, composed of individuals of excellence. What we mean by pedigree mania is, the willingness upon the part of a purchaser to take an inferior animal with an extra pedigree, rather than an extra animal with an inferior pedigree. What is a pedigree worth, except as a guarantee that every animal of merit, and therefore the offspring of the animal you propose to purchase will be uniform in type, and value? But the immediate parent exerts far more influence over the offspring than the remote, hence by far the most important individual in the line of ancestry is the parent. If that be an inferior animal, then the whole pedigree is vitiated, and it proves nothing. If you still affirm that the ancestry were superior, but this individual is an exception, then you virtually assume that this is a defective animal, and hence should go for beef. It may be inferior from hidden disease, or from insufficient food in its calf life. In the former case it is unsound, and should not be used as a breeder; in the latter it is a case of inferior or insufficient aliment till it has affected the development of the animal. In such cases the digestive organs are permanently impaired, or they have not been developed to possess the power they should. In no instance, then, should an inferior animal be used as a breeder. Short-horns are so valuable, that everything is being used for breeding purposes, which does more to injure the business with the better class of farmers, than any other thing. Attend the sales, and occasionally you will be at one where the proprietor was unfortunate in his herdsmanship, or was himself no manager; a calf is led into the ring that in merit is not worth over five dollars, but it has a good pedigree, and sells for five hundred. Then the farmer says, "There is something about this that I do not understand." We were present, at a sale this spring, and sat just in front of two gentlemen very well known in Iowa, one a large farmer and the other a lawyer. An inferior calf was led in. The farmer remarked, "That calf is not worth ten dollars." But it had a good pedigree, and sold for \$150.

"Ah!" says the lawyer, "that shows we do not know anything about this business." "It shows," quickly replied the farmer, "that the fools themselves do not know anything about it."

The point to be made is this—we cannot afford such criticism. The great breeders of England made their reputation by breeding and showing animals, in every way superior to anything that could be produced by any other man from any other breed. It is true that sometimes an animal breeds so entirely after his ancestry that he belies himself. Such an animal is an exception, and should not be sold. Our position is this: An inferior Short-horn should never be sold. If it breeds better than it looks, it should be kept as a breeder, and if it does not breed any better than it looks (as is generally the case), it should be sold for beef. Our advice is:

1st. Never place an inferior animal upon the market except for beef, and it will do more to sustain the Short-horn interest than columns of pedigrees.

2d. Never offer a barren or unsound animal at public sale, nor at private sale if it be permanently so.

It is not enough that the party state all the facts; that will not do away with the bad influences upon the sale. After two or three are offered at any sale, people begin to suspect that the management has been defective. It casts a doubt and suspicion over the whole herd. Our advice to every man who finds he has a barren animal in his sale is to withdraw her, and state that he sells breeders and not barren animals.

3d. There must be at all times the exhibition of the highest honor upon the part of the breeder. He must be ready to correct all mistakes promptly and fairly. The Short-horn interest is to day suffering under the blows of reckless breeders and traders.

We are glad to notice that the breeders of Iowa, in their conventions last winter, passed resolutions of such a liberal and honorable character that whenever a vendor announces that he will be governed by them, full confidence will be given to him.

Now we have said plain words to breeders, we will also speak plain words to buyers. If you attend a sale and find even a portion of the animals are barren or inferior animals, make no bid, and thus force every such animal out of the breeders' market. If you intend to establish a herd, purchase good animals with good pedigrees; then if you do not have the best success the first year, do not charge it all to the animal. It takes years to become a successful breeder. It is a profession requiring the highest talent. Breeding good stock is a school in which the novice must pay heavy tuition fees, but one in which the successful man wins honor and a fortune. If the points here suggested be observed, we are confident the Short-horn interest will have a glorious future.—Western Stock Journal.

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.

Secretary Fisher has furnished us with the May circular containing returns from every county of the State of the prospects of the various crops, up to June 1st. We have given a very fair idea of fruit prospects throughout the West in the Western Rural Crop and Weather Bureau, but our readers will doubtless take an interest in reading this condensed report of the prospects for fruit in the State, especially those who take an interest in fruit matters. The report says:

The prospects for fruit are below an average, as will be seen by the following tables. The warm weather in February started the buds, which were injured by subsequent cold, and the blossoms were injured by cold winds and frosts of the latter part of April and first half May, blasting much of the fruit.

Apples.—Trees.—In many sections are reported injured by severe winter—only a few by insects. Bloom.—Compared with 70 counties reported last year, only 18 report more bloom this year. The table shows 35 counties above an average, 16 average, and 51 below an average bloom. Condition.—Twenty-three counties are an average, 9 above, and 70 below an average condition.

Peaches.—Seedling peaches promise a fair crop, while the fine varieties are, with few exceptions, reported a failure. Bloom.—Of the 10 counties reporting upon this crop, only 7 report more than average amount of bloom, 1 an average, and 22 below; 22 of the latter are less than an average amount of bloom. Condition.—One county (Greene) reports the condition above an average; Jackson and Rock counties are an average, 100, while 63 counties are below an average.

Pears.—Pear trees have been injured by cold winds, blights, etc., and the prospect is that the crop will fall below an average one. Bloom.—Twenty-nine counties state an average bloom, 6 are above, and 58 below. Condition.—But 2 counties are above an average condition, 15 more reach an average, while 73 are marked below 100.

Plums.—The report as to bloom and condition refer generally to the wild, uncultivated plum; the cultivated having proved too forward to be ready to the growing of the improved articles. Bloom.—Sixteen counties are above an average, 48 an average, and 82 below. Condition.—Only 4 counties reach above 100, 26 are an average, and 58 counties below, 14 counties make no report.

Cherries.—The cold winds and frosts during the blooming season greatly retarded the earlier prospect of an average crop. Bloom.—Forty-seven counties are reported, an average or better, and 54 counties below an average. Condition.—Not a single county reports the condition of the crop above an average, and but 11 mark an average, while 88 are below; of the latter number, 17 counties are returned at less than 50.

Grapes.—Bloom.—Forty-two counties have an average or more of bloom, and 54 counties have less. Condition.—Four counties have the promise of more than an average crop, 35 an average, 56 counties less than average, and 7 counties make no report.

Strawberries.—Bloom.—Eighteen counties report more, and 24 counties less bloom than the same counties returned last year. There are, however, 66 counties this year returning an average or more. Condition.—Thirteen counties report condition same as last year, 9 counties better, and 33 counties below that of 1876. Compared to an average condition, this year we have 42 counties an average or better, 56 below, and 4 make no report.

Raspberries.—Bloom.—Only three counties are above 100, 44 counties are an average, 48 below 100, and 7 make no return. Condition.—Thirty-six counties have an average prospect, 4 are over 100, while 56 are below an average, and 6 make no report.

Blackberries.—Bloom.—Compared with 49 counties reporting the crop last year, 6 have more, 7 the same, and 35 less. Condition.—Present condition, compared to an average, shows only 1 county above, 38 stand at 100, while 54 are recorded below an average, and 16 counties make no return.

Gooseberries.—Bloom.—Sixty-three counties reported this (bloom) last year, compared with which, 34 counties are better, 6 the same, and 83 less than in 1876. Condition.—Present condition of the crop compared to an average, is as follows: 9 counties are above 100, 40 give an average, and 53 are below 100.

Currants.—Bloom.—Compared with 64 counties in 1876, 20 counties are better, 9 are same, and 35 report less bloom. Condition.—The table shows only 8 counties above an average, 33 an average, 55 below 100, 6 counties not reporting the crop.

APPLES EVERY OTHER YEAR.

One year ago the country was flooded by an immense apple crop. They were not worth the cost of picking and housing in many places. Farmers having large orchards were tempted to give up raising apples as a farm crop, because when they are plenty the price is so low that there is little profit from the crop, and when the price is high there are no apples. Why it is so I shall not attempt to explain, but it seems to be a fact that apple trees bear about all their fruit in even years. In a few orchards in New England the trees bear in odd years, and in some of the extreme Western states the habit of bearing only in even years does not seem to be as yet fully established. The tendency, however, seems to be all that way. Now we wish every farmer and every picker of all the fruit from at least one apple tree this year, as soon as the fruit is as large as acorns; and from another tree pick off the larger portion of the fruit at the same stage, and note the results. Whether the bearing years can be changed by this course, we are unable to say with certainty. It has been often claimed that the change might be made in this way. At any rate the object is well worth working for. The trees should be manured and the ground cultivated to stimulate growth and the formation of fruit buds, as the crop of fruit is always determined the year previous.

The following account explains fully enough what is the matter with the cheese: "For sometime patent cheese has been finding its way into our markets. This fact is generally unknown to consumers, who have sometimes commended this cheese under the impression that it was the old-fashioned product of the cheese press. Both patent butter and patent cheese have been made and sold in vast quantities in England, Holland, France and Germany for many years, and large quantities of both are now made here and sent abroad. The portions of the fat of the animal from which the globules are extracted are the caul, the kidney fat, and other softer portions of the fatty matter. These softer pieces of fat are obtained from the slaughter houses immediately after the killing of the animals. As soon as received, they are washed and put into cloths, warmed cans. Then they are taken to the manufactory and placed in vat into a cut by tepid water. Next they are put into a cutter and minced until the mass assumes the appearance of fine paste. Kept up to the animal heat as nearly as possible, this paste is then laid on clean white cloths and placed on a press. In this press the water and softer particles flow first into a receiver; then follow the yellow globules, which rise to the surface and are skimmed off. To this skimmed milk is added, and we have 'patent cheese.'"

After More Norman Horses.—One of the firm of E. Dillon & Co., of Normal, Ill., is now in France, purchasing twelve Norman stallions for their western trade.

Patrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Master, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Oversee, J. F. Williams, Groves City, Jefferson Co.
 Lecturer, W. D. Hixson, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
 Steward, S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell Co.
 Asst. Steward, W. H. Jones, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Treasurer, P. H. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
 Secy., W. H. Jones, Emporia, Lyon Co.
 Chaplain, Geo. A. Smith, Bonanza, Co. Co.
 Ceres, Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Pomona, Mrs. B. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Lady Asst. Secy., Mrs. A. M. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Chm.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.
 Levi D. Dugan, Hartford, Lyon.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.
 Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Shawnee City, Mo.
 Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of their office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists.

W. J. BARNES, Dep. Ottawa, Franklin County.
 Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas County.
 John Andrews, Junction City, Atchison County.
 J. M. Wampler, Beloit, Mitchell County.
 Geo. F. Jackson, Beloit, Mitchell County.
 D. C. Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey County.
 Jas. W. Williams, Riley, Marion County.
 J. F. Swartz, Riley, Marion County.
 C. A. Bock, Topeka, Shawnee County.
 James McCormick, Topeka, Shawnee County.
 L. M. Ransom, Garrettsville, Anderson Co.
 John C. Ford, Maywood, Harrison Co.
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Lincoln Co.
 J. S. Payne, Elm Grove, McPherson Co.
 G. M. Sumner, Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
 W. H. Boudinot, Larned, Pawnee Co.
 W. H. Oats, Oxford, Sumner Co.
 James Faulkner, Iola, Allen Co.
 L. M. Hill, Iola, Allen Co.
 W. J. Bell, Iola, Allen Co.
 George A. K. Glendale, Bourbon Co.
 E. H. Hixson, Hiawatha, Brown Co.
 W. D. Doughton, Hiawatha, Brown Co.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.
 J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson County.
 J. E. Hammett, Greenleaf, Washington County.
 M. H. Nichols, Labette City, Labette County.
 F. P. Williams, Erie, Neosho County.
 C. O. Vandenberg, Winfield, Cowley County.
 E. H. Powell, Augusta, Rush County.
 W. B. Burt, Rush County.
 W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud County.

Wm. Sims, Master.

MAPLEWOOD CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR FARMER: As Maplewood Co-operative Association has never been reported to the readers of your paper, I will make the following:

It was organized on the first of April, 1875, and commenced business on a small capital by keeping the most staple groceries and notions. We have now received enough stock to make our store a success, and build a grain house twenty-four by thirty-six feet, that our members and those west of us may have a place to store their grain until they can ship it. Last year we chartered cars, loaded on one day's notice, and shipped our grain; but that made us a great deal of trouble, yet we learned the advantages to be derived from shipping our own grain. Patrons west of us that bring grain to this road, can have as much benefit from this warehouse as the stockholders do. Our place of business is at Barnes, on the C. B., seven miles west of Waterville.

E. K. WOLVERTON, Sec'y.
 Barnes, Washington Co., Kas., June 8, 1877.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE BY ALEXANDER GRANGE.

At a meeting of Alexander Grange No. 1152 June 2d, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved friend and sister, Emma Appleton, a member of Alexander Grange No. 1152, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with sorrow and grief we bid adieu to her, and that we have parted with our friend and sister.

Resolved, That by her death society has lost a useful member and worthy example, the Grange a true friend, the husband a devoted wife, the father an affectionate daughter, the brothers and sister a kind and lovely sister.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of one so dear, her memory will ever be pleasant and though dead, her influence will live.

Resolved, That we extend our heart-felt sympathies to our bereaved brother, and to those who mourn a devoted friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Clay Co. Dispatch*, the *Spirit of Kansas*, and the *KANSAS FARMER*.

C. MILES,
 WM. GILES,
 ADDE GILES,
 Committee on Resolutions.

Leopold, Clay Co., Kas., June 17, 1877.

HONESTY MAKES MONEY.

There is a beautiful story of a noble and an honest farmer, which may be read with interest:

"A farmer once called on the late Earl Fitzwilliam, to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had during the winter frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce.

"Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I know that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought as the crop seemed quite destroyed, fifty pounds would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being

introduced, said, "I am come, my lord respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is the most promising, and I have, therefore, brought the fifty pounds back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family, how many children he had, etc. His lordship then went into another room, and on returning presented the farmer with a check of one hundred pounds, saying, "take care of this, and when your oldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." We know not which to admire the most, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.

Honesty, like virtue, should be guarded, and never sullied. Middleton thought that "Lands mortgaged may return, and be more esteemed, but honesty once pawned, is never reclaimed." Shakespeare, in speaking of an honest man, says, "His heart's his mouth; what his breast forges, that his tongue must vent." What he thinks he speaks, for honesty is truthful. He cannot flatter his neighbor, for that is spreading a net for his feet. He cannot permit his neighbor to sin and go unrebuked; he will not deceive nor permit others to be deceived. In his eyes, justice and truth are better than gain. His words are better than gold. The people love him; the people trust him; he is their friend more than his own. But theirs is his love gains all. Words from the mouth die in the ear, but words from the heart enter and stay in the heart. The sun's rays penetrate the flint, but remain pure; so the honest man may live amid corruption and be uncorrupted. Gold is gold where it may. That is a corrupt proverb that reads, "When in Rome, we must do as Rome does." If Rome does right, then it is well; but if Rome roams from the right way, we are not to follow "a multitude to do evil." Dare to do right. It is said, "Fortune favors the brave." A clear conscience fears no accusation. A good name keeps its luster in the dark. An honest man's word is as good as his bond. Every man is the architect of his own fortune. God gives him the material; he must build. Work is the law of life.

Of George Peabody it is written, "But it is worthy of note, that the grand moral traits of his character stood out in high relief before the world, in connection with his pursuit of wealth, long before they were publicly displayed in the distribution of it. That he was rapidly amassing riches in the country of his adoption was not more widely surmised, perhaps, than it was known that in all the methods of acquisition employed by his house, the soul of merchantly integrity, and honor was eminently conspicuous. His rectitude, like the granite of his native state, was immovable. It invited trust and never gave way under any weight of responsibility resting upon it. It armed him with a reputation which enabled him to negotiate loans for public bodies, even when their credit had been tainted. His own name amply sufficed as a guarantee of the fulfillment of engagements entered into, not merely on his own behalf, but on behalf of defaulting legislatures. Whenever he saw fit to pledge it, men built their speculations upon it with a sense of security. To be true was one of the necessities of his being." Truly, Mr. Peabody derived great advantage in all his transactions from his known honesty; it added millions to his wealth. The man who would succeed must not only be honest, but avoid the very appearance of dishonesty; a suspicion may be very expensive. So highly has this virtue been esteemed that Pope sang, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." The Asiatics say, "be sincere, though your sincerity should cost your life." And, "Live not on credit, and you shall live in liberty." "Continue to speak the truth, though you know it to be hateful." Take and give with equity. It is better to perish with hunger, than to deprive the poor of their bread. Weigh right if you sell dear. He who serves well need not fear to ask for his wages. Honest work brings good and ready pay; the honest man makes himself wanted; he has a trade and may travel anywhere. Honesty requires obedience to the rule, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." He that violates his own sense of right degrades himself in his own eyes, as well as in the eyes of God. A conscious integrity and honor will strengthen a man much in the work of life. We must take the word in its broad meaning and fullness; and with a love of truth in our hearts and sympathy for man, so conduct the affairs of our calling as to maintain a "good conscience," and thus build our fortunes upon a rock—the rock of uprightness, honor, integrity, probity and dignity.

It is remarkable that the words *honor* and *honesty* are both derived from the same Hebrew word signifying "substance or wealth." We should see the intimate connection between honesty, in principles and action, and the possession of worldly good. It stands to reason that to be God-like is wise and profitable in view of this world as well as the world to come. To obey the law, divine and human, natural and moral, will secure the blessing of

the lawgiver, who hath said, "If ye be willing and obedient ye shall eat the good of the land." Will a man rob God? Many do and wonder why they are not blessed. Men rob men, and men curse them. Honesty keeps a man in the line of his duty.

I shall close this article on honesty with some quotations from "Trade and Letters," by W. A. Scott, D. D. They have been selected here and there through the work of 188 pages. These selections are well worth careful study, showing the connection between honesty, Christianity and success in business and commerce.

"The most important element in modern civilization is Christianity. We are painfully conscious that our cities are not the homes of saints, but the worst form of a true religion is immeasurably better than the best form of a radically false one. Commerce is the salt that preserves the ocean of life. The exigencies of commerce require credit. The merchantile honesty of Great Britain, the reliability of her merchants, is one of the *bands of her strength*. I am not speaking of the haughty aristocracy nor of the government of Great Britain, nor of huge, imperial monopolies, but of her private bankers, manufacturers and merchants." "Commercial extension is in proportion to the prevalence of Christian intelligence and integrity. When heathen nations learn that the word of an American skipper is equal to an oath, and the promise of our merchantmen sacred as a covenant, then will they open their hearts and their treasures to us. We must gain their confidence by mildness, forbearance, firmness and truth."

"The dishonesty of the artisan in making a clock, or the weaver in making a print, of the lighter or measurer, of the clerk, shipper, consignee, vendor or banker, affects the whole transaction from the inception of the design of the fabric to its consumption, and is reflected back in the product of the consumer, by which the article in question was purchased; and there is as much dishonesty in the consumer, who wishes to purchase an article below its value, as in a vendor who sells it for more than it is worth; and the dishonesty of the purchaser who wishes to get an article for less than it can be afforded, leads the artisan to make a cheap article that will resemble the high priced one, and to sell the inferior article as the high priced one to such customers as are not familiar with the qualities and value of such things. It is evident that the moral spirit of commerce is a subject that interests, not only the conscience and the soul, but here and hereafter, but is also deeply connected with the progress and success of commerce itself. It is not merely a moral habit that gives intensity and coloring to an existence in a state of endless retribution, but it is necessarily interwoven with success in business, and still more with the enjoyment of the fruits of success in business, even in this life."

ON THE NECESSITY OF HONESTY IN BUSINESS.

The very magnitude of the commercial transactions of our day enhances the obligation to high morality in trade. An enlargement of commerce carries with it an augmented necessity for punctuality and integrity. If integrity is not the rule of trade that encircles the globe and is spoken in a hundred tongues, exposure, decline and ruin are certain consequences. The more money we have, and the more extended our credit and trade, the greater the necessity for rigid business morality, and in spite of the forgeries and frauds that disgrace our age, from Australia and California to New York, London and Paris, I dare affirm, and that without eulogizing the piety of our merchant princes, that modern trade gains every year in the standard of high morality; the appearance to the contrary lies on the surface and chiefly among officials rather than in legitimate trade, and appears greater than it really is by comparison, because the comparison is made with commercial transactions much more extended, both as to their integrity and their intrinsic amounts, and also because wherever the English tongue is given to every instance of bad faith or of dishonesty. It is absolutely certain that trade cannot thrive or be a permanent blessing without a rigid morality. As religion is contaminated by hypocrites, as statesmanship is brought into discredit by noisy politicians, so is trade degraded by rogues, but its legitimate tendency is to enlarge the mind and to produce punctuality and honesty. Dishonest traders are false to their calling."

Think on these things, and resolve to be unflinchingly honest in all your dealings, and the end will justify the beginning.

JOHN D. KNOX.

Topeka, Kansas.

It was a church strawberry festival, and a young man with much shirt collar looked supremely sad and melancholy. The church pastor, noticing the gloomy appearance of the youth, asked him if he enjoyed religion, and the young man replied that he did—until he was charged \$1.50 for 25 cents' worth of strawberries and cream. That settled it.

Three months' subscriber from Ohio renewing his subscription for the balance of the year says: "I find the *FARMER* altogether better than I expected you could make so far out West. We all like its style, you seem to try to give the facts about the country, and that is just what those of us who are thinking of going to Kansas want."

BOILED BERRY PUDDING.—To one pint of milk add two well beaten eggs and a salt spoonful of salt, sift one teaspoonful of sea foam or baking powder through one cup of flour, and add enough flour to make a thick batter. Dredge well with flour one pint of huckleberries, blackberries, raspberries or strawberries, and stir in the batter. Pour this in a buttered and oiled bag and boil one hour. Eat hot with sweet sauce.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stover Wind Engine Co.

Freeport, Illinois.



Manufacturers of the celebrated Stover Automatic Solid Wheel Wind Mill, that carried off the honors at the great National Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876, because of running in light winds. The Stover twenty dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder for ten and twelve feet Mills.

SEND for CIRCULAR.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR"

THRESHING MACHINES.

Complete Horse-Power Establishment, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 4, 6, 10 or 12 Horse Power to match. Two styles of mounted Horse Powers, our improved "Triple Gear," and improved "Spur Gear" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on four wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 horses.

Complete Steam Power Outfits: our improved "Vibrator" Separator, made expressly for Steam Power, with 24-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 28-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separator, with all the other parts proportionately increased and full of "business," also, our matches steam engine Thrasher Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Fitting, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, etc. Adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse Powers, four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36 inches length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48 inches width of Separating parts.

The "Vibrator" Separator, "alone," can make expressly for Steam Power, and to match any and all other make of Engines, also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse Powers, four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36 inches length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48 inches width of Separating parts.

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Breeder's Directory.

E. T. FROWN, Wamego, Kansas, Breeder of Buckle for sale this year.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Shorthorn, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 25 less than last year's. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, sows and boars now ready.

W. M. HASTIE, Rome, Warren Co., Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

BADDER, BREWSTER or CHOICE HIGH CLASS Fowls, Leavenworth, Kansas. Berkmans, Cochitons, and Leghorns. Eggs in season and fresh. A choice lot of Partridge Cooking for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure Shorthorn cattle, General Butler at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, Breeder of Shorthorn cattle with hard-bone pedigree, also, Pure Red Berkmans. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

FRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co., Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

RYON BREWER, Glen, Johnson County, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not less than 100 lbs., and 40 warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

L. MILLER, Breckenridge, Ill., Breeder of Harford cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs.

J. VANDOREN, Platte, Colorado, Wisconsin, Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Essex Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin.

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin, Breeder of Registered Merino sheep. From Arrowood stock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. C. LUBE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Thoroughbred Jersey cattle; also, Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochitons and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

G. B. BOTWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 300 Rams for sale this year.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Shorthorn cattle of fashionable strains. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

H. COCHRAN, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. 1876 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARNER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino sheep as improved by Wood and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1861. Also, Cocker Spaniels, pointers, setters, etc. Send for circular. Address: 208 N. 3rd St., Kansas City.

BERKSHIRES a specialty. If you want choice pigs, from fine imported stock, at low prices, address W. L. MALLOW, New Holland, Ohio. New Catalogue now ready.

J. FINLEY, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Kansas Farmer, IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

And should be in the hands of every Farmer in the West. The FARMER offers no cheap pictures as premiums to secure subscriptions. The course of the paper will continue to be straight to the front as a fair exponent of the rights and interests of Agriculture, without truckling or pandering to prejudices for support. It aims to commend itself to every thinking citizen as worthy a place at his family fireside.

IT WILL PAY YOU!

- BECAUSE It is Reliable, Trustful and Independent, and as such is endorsed by the People.
- BECAUSE It is fearlessly the People's Advocate—Progressive, Aggressive, and Original.
- BECAUSE It is unobjectionable as a Family Paper, and of interest to every member thereof.
- BECAUSE It publishes a Reliable Summary of the Proceedings of the Legislature.
- BECAUSE It publishes the Official Story List of the State, of value to every farmer.
- BECAUSE It gives full original Crop Notes, by farmers, from every county in the State.
- BECAUSE It gives Reliable general Market Reports from the great business centres.
- BECAUSE It gives the Experience of Practical Farmers on every subject.
- BECAUSE It is not the organ of any ring, sect, clique, or political party.
- BECAUSE The Departments devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, Dairy, Apiary, Poultry, Sheep and Wool Growing, Science, Literature and Home Reading are carefully edited, and contributed to by the ablest writers in the State and the West.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GUARDIANS, EXECUTORS, ETC., FOR TRUST FUNDS.

In a recent case in Shawnee county, a guardian, on the death of his ward, filed his final report showing a balance in his hands, as guardian, of nearly one thousand dollars. The final report was accepted by the Probate Court, and an order made discharging the guardian upon payment by him to the administrator of deceased ward, who had been previously appointed, of the balance due the estate. The guardian failed to pay, when on petition by the administrator to the Probate Court and a showing by the administrator that the guardian and the sureties on his official bond were each and all of them wholly insolvent, an order was made by the court ordering the guardian to pay the money in his hands to the administrator within sixty days, or in default thereof that the guardian be committed to jail until he obeyed the order of the court. The case was then taken on error to the District Court of Shawnee county and the order of the Probate Court was, by Judge Morton, affirmed. At the expiration of sixty days the guardian was arrested and committed to jail in Shawnee county. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was then made by the guardian on petition to Judge D. M. Valentine of the Supreme Court of the State, and on argument the application was by Judge Valentine refused, he holding that the Probate Court had authority and power to make the order committing the guardian to jail on refusal to pay the money due the estate. A motion was then made before the Probate Court to discharge the guardian from imprisonment under the order of the Probate Court, and affidavits were filed by the guardian alleging poverty and inability to pay the money. The motion was by the Probate Court refused. The refusal of the court to make the order was appealed from to the District Court of Shawnee county, and was by the District Court sustained. The end of the case was that the amount due was paid by the guardian. The case establishes thoroughly the principle which is a just and right one, that guardians and executors in Kansas when they convert trust funds in their hands to their own use, are not relieved from responsibility by insolvency of themselves or their bondsmen, but may be imprisoned until the money is refunded.

The president's order requesting officers in the Civil Service of the Government to attend to their official business and let the running of the politics of their communities alone, is being "dammed with faint praise" by that very active class of politicians who believe they are freighted with a large part of the responsibility of keeping the country from ruin. It will be a sad and mournful time to have a convention met in Kansas without the supervision and control of United States Marshals, Route Agents, and Revenue Officers, Postmasters, etc. The whole thing is an infringement upon republican liberty, a new Caesarism. In the name of an insulted office-holder we ask, how are election expenses to be paid? Who will pay the band music, and rush hired brazen-faced campaign liars helter-skelter over the State? Where is the alms fund to come from? Are we free men and yet calmly stand and see our dearest liberties taken from us with a ruthless hand?

FARMER BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR \$1 Sent postage paid to any address in the country.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Gen. Wm. LeDuc, of Minnesota, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed Judge Watts of Pa. Gen. LeDuc was brevetted a General after the close of the war together with a number of other officers who served in the quarter-masters department. He is said to have had some practical experience as a farmer, and to be a man of more than ordinary mental vigor and education. It is somewhat against him that he should have been a part of that army of office hunters who have been hanging around Washington ever since the inauguration of President Hayes hungry for some salaried place. If, however, Gen. LeDuc proves he has the ability to make the department of agriculture something more than a national distributing bureau of seeds for political purposes, he will merit and receive the thanks of the people. The department has never been representative of American Agriculture, and it will require something more than its seeds and its dull and profitless reports to give it the hearty commendation of the public or to give it the rank and character the large agricultural interests of this country have a right to demand.

VISIT OF MASTER JONES OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Judge Jno. Jones, Master of the National Grange, who has been a guest of Maj. Wm. Sims, Master of Kansas State Grange, during the week of the 4th, paid the FARMER office a visit. Master Jones is on his way to Colorado where he will remain during the present month, returning to Kansas about Aug. 1st where a number of meetings will be held during his stay of two or three weeks in the State. Master Jones is past middle age, an intelligent, cultivated gentleman, very sincere in his convictions as to the permanency of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. He bears none of the marks of the sensational leader or the loud politician. He is a strong believer in co-operation as a means of making the Order permanently useful to its members. He expresses the strongest confidence in the ability of the Order to successfully inaugurate both large and small co-operative enterprises. When Master Jones returns to Kansas we shall present his views more fully to the readers of the FARMER. Due notice will be given through the papers of the meetings of Master Jones. The following extract is from the *Journal of Agriculture* regarding the visit of Master Jones in Missouri:

We will state, however, that the Worthing Master of the National Grange covers in his address the entire grounds claimed by all good patrons, and brings to the discussion of the subject a mass of facts the truth of which none will either question or doubt. Judge Jones is one of the most cultured gentlemen we ever met, and is not only versed in the very day workings of this practical world, but as a political economist is one of the advanced thinkers of this progressive era. His views are those of a statesman and jurist, directed and controlled by the one great desire—the "greatest good to the greatest number." His address was largely political, but on a plane elevated far above that ever occupied by partisan politicians.

ASYLUMS WANTED.

That enterprising journal, the *Kansas City Times*, after exhausting the ordinary methods used by papers in securing subscriptions, hit upon the novel idea of a matrimonial drawing. Marriageable women, fair, fat and forty, from bronze to lily white, to the number of 284 were registered. Applications for subscriptions, to be accompanied by a ticket in the matrimonial drawing, were demanded by bachelors and widowers of high and low degree, from all over the West. After reading the account of the drawing we are forced to the conclusion that Kansas and Missouri should at once build some large-sized asylums for idiots. As usual the wards for males should be the largest.

P. S. The Patrons' State Agent at Kansas City drew two prizes.

SUNDY HUMBUGS.

J. P. Drew & Co. We have received from a victim of J. P. Drew & Co., of Cincinnati, a "silver" spoon which that firm advertises among its "elegant silverware." We confess that we are surprised at the quality of the article. J. P. Drew & Co.'s spoons prove them to be swindlers of the first water, and we hereby caution our readers against sending them money. Another victim sends us a sample knife which this same firm advertises as an ivory handled knife. The handle is of a poor quality of bone, and the knife is nearly worthless. —*Western Rural.*

The same occurred with the FARMER. The advertisement was held until we had the endorsement of a firm upon whom we relied for information.

DR. J. BALL & CO.,

of 91 Liberty St., we learn has beaten a great many papers out of their pay and still continues to occupy a prominent place in many of our exchanges. Better drop him—he is a fraud.

THE HOLLOWAY FILL FRAUD.

Haydock of 112 Liberty St., New York, has lately sent us a cheap puff to show his business standing—after swindling the press of the entire West the unmitigated scoundrel now endeavors to get into the same papers as a much abused man. He belongs to a class of swindlers that ought to be doing State work in some substantial penitentiary.

THE SPRING-BED SWINDLER.

The latest fraud on the farming community is the spring-bed swindle, the *modus operandi* of which is as follows: The first of the gang engaged storage room in the farmer's barn for spring beds, representing himself as agent for the manufacturers. He gets his victim to write down his name and address and departs. Shortly afterwards another stranger informs the farmer that the spring-beds he ordered are at the depot, and presents his bill for a

large invoice. The farmer disclaims the transaction, upon which the collector shows him his signature to a large order for beds. If he still refuses to settle, two more strangers visit him, representing themselves to be the lawyers of the company. They threaten legal proceedings, but are willing to compromise for a portion of the claim. —*Indiana Farmer.*

THE LIGHTNING-ROD MAN.

It is new, but has been used under different forms for years. As usual a gentlemanly looking man drives up in a buggy; having learned all about his victim from some neighbor, he introduces himself, blarneyes the farmer by telling him that he "understands he is one of the pioneers of that section; and being well-known and respected by all, he has come to him as just the right person to help him introduce the patent lightning-rods of Mr. —, of Hornelville, N. Y. Farmer says he does not wish to invest. "But this shall not cost you anything. I wish to make you our agent for this township and give you a chance to make the money. We are a bona-fide concern, and there is a sure chance for you or some one else to make more each year than the best farm in the township produces. I will appoint you agent. I will put you up three rods and three points, and you are to pay for them from the profits of your first outside job." "But suppose I never get this second job?" "Why, then it shall not cost you anything, and besides I will learn you how to do the work of putting up rods, and after your second job two-thirds of what you get will belong to you and one-third to our company." After sufficient talk of this kind the farmer consents. The agent then says, "I will now give you a copy of the bargain I have made with you, and sign my name, R. Blake, as agent for the company, and also agree to put up your rods within 60 days." He then induces the farmer to sign "a receipt" as his part of the agreement.

Mr. B. takes his leave. A few weeks after another man comes along "to inform you that your wire had come to 600 feet, and the bill is \$180." Farmer had not bought any wire. "Oh, yes, you did, for those lightning rods, and we have your name signed to an agreement."

The matter is finally compromised, as such matters generally are, and so the fraud goes on. —*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.*

PROF. TICE'S FORECAST OF THE WEATHER FOR JULY.

So much interest has been manifested in the meteorological studies of Prof. Tice, and he has with so much accuracy forecast the various general changes of the weather that we give herewith from his Almanac, his forecast for July:

EXPLANATIONS.—In the forecasts we have used the following abbreviations: namely, h. for high; l. for low; r. for rising; f. for falling; b. for barometer; t. for temperature. Examples: t. b. falling barometer; r. t. rising temperature. It is not intended that these shall indicate absolute, but only relative phenomena; r. b. or f. b. is intended to indicate that the barometer is rising or falling at that time, not at the time of the preceding period; and so also of low barometer and temperature. It is well known that all these phenomena are transient, or, if it be not known, the temperature of the maximum height will reveal the fact, for both the barometer and thermometer are constantly oscillating. It is not, therefore, intended that for three or more days the temperature is falling, and the barometer rising at that time, not vice versa. The facts will be found to be that after a storm centre—which is a low barometer—has passed, the barometer will rise, and in from 15 to 40 hours generally will have attained its maximum height. Although it may still stand, after that comparatively high, yet it may gradually be falling. Rise of barometer is, we may say, invariably accompanied by a fall of temperature, and the minimum temperature is reached about simultaneous with the maximum height of pressure, that is, highest barometer. The same is the case with a low barometer, only the phenomena are reversed: a low barometer is accompanied by high temperature.

JULY, 1877.

The disturbing astronomical events during the month are: 4th, Vulcan's passage of 170°; 10th, Vulcan's passage of 260°; 14th, Mercury's passage of 80°; 16th, Vulcan's passage of 350°; 23d, Vulcan's passage of 80°; 23d, Venus's passage of 170°; 27th, Vulcan's passage of 170°.

PROBABLE WEATHER.—1st. and 2d. generally clear and pleasant; 3d. to 7th. f. b. r. t. clouding and threatening, with heavy rains and severe storms in places; 7th. to 9th. generally fair and pleasant; 10th. to 13th. f. b. r. t. clouding and threatening, with local rains; 13th. to 15th. generally fair, but some local rains; 15th. to 18th. f. b. r. t. clouding and threatening, with heavy rains and severe storms in places; 18th. to 21st. b. f. t. generally clear of fair; 21st. to 25th. f. b. r. t. clouding and threatening, with heavy rain; 25th. to 26th. r. b. t. clouding, threatening weather, with rain and wind squalls in places; 26th. to 31st. r. b. f. t. generally fair or clear. The warm periods are about 5th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 23d. and 28th. The cooler periods are about 1st, 8th, 19th, and 30th.

Stock Catalogue.—The private catalogue of the Harriestown and Linwood Herds of Short-Horn cattle, the property of Messrs. Pickrell and Kissenger has been received. It is a fine volume of 120 pages illustrated with numerous cuts of their fine animals. Their sale catalogue descriptive of the animals which they will offer at public sale Aug. 2nd at Louisiana, Mo., accompanied the first mentioned volume. The sale catalogue included also the herd of Mr. D. A. Rounner of Newark, Mo. This sale will give purchasers the opportunity of selecting animals from the three herds which will be offered for sale at Louisiana. Catalogues may be had by addressing the parties at Harriestown, Ill., Clarksville, Mo., or Newark, Mo.

"Value and Culture of Bees"—is the title of a very neat pamphlet of 46 pages issued by David Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa. It contains much interesting and valuable information sent to any address for 25 cents.

Fort Leavenworth Excursion.—The excursion to Fort Leavenworth on Saturday, July 14th promises to be a very large one. The band from North Topeka will accompany the party to the Fort, which is one of the most pleasant places to visit in the State. The excursionists will have the opportunity of hearing the military band which is one of the finest in the West. The tickets for the round trip is \$1.75 from Topeka.

Capitol Grange Pic-nic.—Capitol Grange invites the patrons of Shawnee county and others within reach to participate with them in a basket pic-nic on Saturday, July 14th at the farm of Mrs. Billard, one mile east of Topeka.

Brice's Early Peach.—We have received from Dr. Brice of Mound City, Kansas, specimens of his new Kansas peach which for richness of color and fine flavor is not excelled by any early peach with which we are acquainted. The specimens we received weighed nearly five ounces each and were fully ripe on July 1st. If it proves hardy and prolific, the Dr. will be entitled to thanks of all lovers of good peaches.

Zimmerman's Fruit Dryer and Baker.—Our readers who have use for a fruit dryer and baker will find it to their interest to examine the merits of the one advertised last week by Jno. L. Zimmerman & Co., of Mansfield, Ohio. A very large number of this dryer and baker have been sent into the West and are giving satisfaction. Send for a descriptive circular before purchasing.

The Excelsior Gate.—The farm rights for this excellent gate are now sold so low as to be within the reach of every farmer. Full directions are sent with every right to enable an ordinary mechanic to make and set up the gate. Send to Chas. N. Rix, Topeka, Kansas, for descriptive circular.

SILVER QUESTION IN IOWA.

The Republican State Convention Favor Re-monetization.

The following is one of the series of resolutions adopted by the Iowa Republicans at their State Convention recently held at Des Moines:

Fourth.—The silver dollar having been the legal unit from the foundation of the Federal Government until 1873, the law under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made, with gold, a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction.

THE END NOT YET.

The St. Louis *Trade Journal*, alluding to the recent failure of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, says:

"The cause of the failure is attributed to bad investments and the heavy shrinkage in values of all kinds of property, which has been going on steadily for two or three years past. It is thought that other city banks will not be affected by its failure. We apprehend, however, that the end is not yet."

Crop reports for the past ten days have assumed a new phase, especially concerning the wheat. Some fields were blighted by rust to such an extent that the yield will be from three to five bushels per acre; other fields will not be cut at all; some more will yield from eight to twelve bushels, and the remainder will range from twelve to thirty, while the average will not exceed fifteen. This, though less than anticipated, is very good when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, and judging from reports received from Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and portions of Ohio, is far ahead of those States. Our farmers have no just cause for complaint, but every reason to feel encouraged. —*Gazette, Butler County.*

Much of the late wheat in this vicinity has been injured, either from rust or the effects of the recent heavy rains and warm weather. Our farmers are not agreed upon the cause of shrinkage which has been very sudden, but from some cause much of the late wheat will be almost worthless, from what we hear. Still, a very large amount of wheat was sown, and by far the larger portion of it has turned out well.

If our farmers could have cut their grain a few days earlier, much that has been injured by standing could have been saved. From some cause, not yet fully understood, this late wheat ripened very quickly, and the large amount sown prevented farmers from getting into it in time. Rye, oats, millet, barley, &c., all look well, making large fields. —*Great Bend Tribune.*

From Pawnee County.

July 8.—Early sown winter wheat is good and nearly all cut, some damaged by rust. Oats are as fine as I ever saw in the blue grass regions of Kentucky, not a great many sown. Corn is looking well but very weedy, so much rain fell before harvest we could not work it. I was told by one of my neighbors that coal ashes would keep borers from apple trees; who has had experience? W. H. BROWN.

Wabassaw County.

June 25.—Rye harvest commences to-day in this (Mill Creek) valley, and is an extra good crop, mostly of the white variety. Wheat harvest commences about the 28th, and we never had a finer crop than at the present time; a small amount was drowned out by the heavy rains. Only about two-thirds of the corn planted that was to have been; quite an amount of broom-corn has been planted and is looking well. Spring wheat is the best we have had for years. Stock of all kinds doing extra well. The grasshoppers have done no damage here. C. O. KINNE.

From Reno County.

July 3.—The winter wheat is nearly all harvested in the best of condition; a large portion has been headed and is stacked, as well as some bound wheat. This is much the largest crop in acres and bushels ever cut in Reno county, and is generally of excellent quality, though some late wheat is shrunk by the rust. Weather fine for corn and other growing crops, and no other county in the Union can show a better crop prospect of all kinds. Every thing seems very favorable for the farmers and they are cheerful and hopeful. B. P. HANAN.

From Saline County.

June 20.—The rains have ceased here, and we have every prospect of a fair and abundant harvest. Bottom-land wheat is somewhat the worse for so much rain, but the up-land wheat never looked better; there was a large area sown last fall, and where it was put in on new land or drilled on old land it is good.

The farmers here universally agree that drilling is the best, and in fact only profitable way of sowing. Corn is generally backward owing to the wet weather. Spring grain is very good. Harvesting machines are in use here, of different patents, such as self-rake and dropping reapers, headers, Elwood & French, and other harvesters; the Osborn or Woods binders are giving excellent satisfaction. Our prospects are very promising and farmers are in good spirits. S. C.

Osborne County.

July 5th.—Osborne county, to the east of Kansas, sends greetings. She rejoices with her sister counties in the miraculous deliverance from the grasshopper, in the plentiful and seasonable supply of rain and sunshine, and in the bountiful harvest which for the past week has been rapidly moving through the sickle on to the shock.

The crops, whether wheat or rye, spring wheat, oats or barley, are a marvel to behold, the finest I ever saw in Kansas, and I question much whether even in the most fertile valleys of Pennsylvania, where farming as an art has attained a high degree of perfection, I have ever seen crops uniformly so good as they are here this season. Let us lift our hearts and graciously bow before the Father of all mercies from whom deliverance hath come, the rain and sunshine and the glorious harvest which has made glad the hearts of the children of men. No grasshoppers either on the earth below or in the heavens above. M. MOHLER.

Barton County.

July 3.—Wheat harvest is generally progressing; much machinery is in the field. The yield of early winter wheat is favorable, but not so great as indications before harvest warranted. Late wheat is badly rusted; many pieces that were very fair two weeks ago, and promised not less than 20 bushels per acre, are entirely destroyed, and will scarcely pay, harvesting and threshing. Some are even talking of setting fire to their fields to get them out of the way. Wheat from this part will be very badly shrunk this year, though some of the earliest is quite plump and nice. Spring wheat is rusted a little but generally looking fair. Winter rye turns out well; no spring rye is sown. Barley is ripening, rusted slightly, and will soon be harvested. Oats rusted a little. Corn generally looks well in the Arkansas Valley; much of it stands shoulder to head high, and some of it is just tasseling out; it promises well. Shelled corn is sold at 60 cents. There are no grasshoppers here worth mention, and no damage is being done by them. There is no fruit in the county yet, though it is expected that if the winters are favorable in one or two more years there will be some. B. B. S.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale, cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring	1.00
" " " " "	1.00
" " " " "	1.10
" " " " "	1.00
CORN—Per bu.	.35
" " " " "	.35
OATS—Per bu.	.25
" " " " "	.25
RYE—Per bu.	.40
" " " " "	.40
BARLEY—Per bu.	.25
" " " " "	.25
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	5.00
" " " " "	4.50
" " " " "	4.25
" " " " "	3.75
CORN MEAL—Per bu.	1.00
CORN CHOP—Per bu.	1.00
RYE CHOP—Per bu.	1.10
CORN & OATS—Per bu.	1.10
ERAN—Per bu.	.75
SHORT—Per bu.	.80

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.

Country produce quoted at buying prices.	1.50
APPLES—Per bushel	2.50
BEANS—Per bu. White Navy	3.00
" " " " "	2.00
Common—Per bu.	2.00
Butter—Per lb. Choice	1.00
" " " " "	.07
CHEESE—Per lb.	10c to 15c
EGGS—Per doz. Fresh	.08
" " " " "	.08
HOMINY—Per bu.	5.25 to 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal.	.30
POTATOES—Per bu.	.50 to .75
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per lb.	1.50 to 1.75
" " " " "	.08
" " " " "	.08
" " " " "	.10
" " " " "	.10
ONIONS—Per bu.	.40 to .60
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.40 to .60

Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartstock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green	.06 to .08
" " " " "	.10 to .12
Dry Salt	.10
Calf, Green	.08
Kip, Green	.08
Sheep Pelts, green	.25 to .35
Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price.	
TALLOW in Cakes	.06

Topeka Lumber Market.

Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Laidley.

Joint and Scantling	22.50
Rough boards	22.50
" " " " "	30.00
" " " " "	22.50
Fencing " " " "	20.00
" " " " "	20.00
Common boards, surface	25.00
" " " " "	27.50
" " " " "	35.00
" " " " "	45.00
" " " " "	55.00
Finishing Lumber	35.00 to 60.00
Flooring	35.00 to 55.00
Shingles	8.00 to 4.00
Lath	3.80

Owing to low water in pines lumber is stiffening in wholesale market. No change here yet.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.	12 1/2
" " " " "	10
" " " " "	10
" " " " "	10
" " " " "	9
" " " " "	9
MUTTON—Chops per lb.	12 1/2
" " " " "	12 1/2
" " " " "	10
VEAL—Steaks per lb.	15
" " " " "	12 1/2
" " " " "	10
PORK—Steaks per lb.	10
" " " " "	7

Farm Seeds.

The following are current jobbing quotations for farm seeds in the Kansas City market:

Red clover	\$9.25 to 9.50
Timothy	1.90
Red top	.70
Ky. Blue grass	\$1.10 to 1.25
Orchard grass	.50
Top onion sets	1.00
Red and yellow bottom sets	.50
White bottom sets	.60

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HANNAH JANE.

She isn't half so handsome as when twenty years ago,
At her old home in Pickett, Parson Avery made us one;
The great house crowded full of guests of every degree,
The girls all envying Hannah Jane, the boys all envying me.

Her fingers then were taper, and her skin was white as milk,
Her brown hair—what a mass it was! and soft and fine as silk;
No wind-moved willow by a brook had ever such a grace,
The form of Aphrodite, with a fair Madonna face.

She had but meagre schooling; her little notes to me,
Were full of crooked pot-hooks and the worst orthography;
Her "dear" she spelled with double e, and "kiss" with but one s,
But when one's crazed with passion what's a letter more or less?

She blundered in her writing, and she blundered when she spoke,
And every rule of syntax that old Murray made she broke;
But she was beautiful and fresh, and I—well I was young;
Her form and face overbalanced all the blunders of her tongue.

I was but little better; true, I'd longer been at school,
My tongue and pen were run perhaps a trifle more by rule,
But that was all—the neighbors round who both of us well knew
Said—which I believed—she was the better of the two.

All's changed; the light of seventeen's no longer in her eyes,
Her wavy hair is gone—that loss the coiffure art supplies;
Her form is thin and angular, she slightly forward bends,
Her fingers once so shapely now are stumpy at the ends.

She knows but very little—and in little we are one;
The beauty rare that more than hid that great defect is gone;
My parvenu relations now deride my homely wife,
And pity me that I am tied to such a clod for life.

I know there is a difference at reception and leave;
The brightest, wittiest, and most famed of women smile on me;
And everywhere I hold my place among the greatest men,
And sometimes sigh with Whittier's judge "Alas, it might have been."

When they all crowd around me, stately dames and brilliant belles,
And yield to me the homage that all great success compels,
Discussing art and statecraft, and literature as well,
From Homer down to Thackeray, and Swedenborg on "Hell."

I can't forget that from these streams my wife has never quaffed—
Has never with Ophelia wept, nor with Jack Falstaff laughed;
Of authors, actors, artists—why, she hardly knows the names,
She slept while I was speaking on the Alabama claims.

I can't forget—just at this point another form appears,
The wife I wedded as she was before my prosperous years;
I travel o'er the dreary road we traveled side by side,
And wonder what my share would be if justice should divide.

She had four hundred dollars left her from the old estate,
On that we married, and thus poorly armed,
I wrestled with my books; her task was harder far than mine,
'Twas how to make two hundred dollars do the work of mine.

At last I was admitted, then I had my legal lore,
An office with a stove and desk, of books perhaps a score;
She had her beauty, and her youth, and some housewifely skill,
And love for me, and faith in me, and back of that a will.

I had no friends behind me—no influence to aid,
I worked and fought for every little inch of ground I laid;
And how she fought beside me, never woman lived on less,
In two long years she never spent a single cent for dress.

Ah! how she cried for joy when my first legal fight was won,
When our eclipse passed partly by and we stood in the sun;
The fee was fifty dollars—'twas the work of half a year,
First captive lean and scraggy of my legal bow and spear.

I well remember when my coat (the only one I had),
Was seedy grown and threadbare, and in fact most "shocking bad,"
The tailor's stern remark when I a modest order made,
"Cash is the basis, sir! on which we tailors do our trade!"

Her winter cloak was in his shop by noon that very day,
She wrought on hickory shirts at night that tailor's bill to pay;
I got a coat and wore it; but alas! poor Hannah Jane,
Ne'er went to church or lecture till warm weather came again.

Our second season she refused a cloak of any sort,
That I might have a decent suit in which to appear in court;
She made her last year's bonnet do that I might have a hat—
Talk of the old-time flame-enveloped martyrs after that!

No Negro ever worked so hard a servant's pay to save,
She made herself most willingly a household drudge and slave;
What wonder that she never read a magazine or book,
Combining as she did in one, nurse, housemaid, seamstress, cook.

What wonder that the beauty fled that I once so adored,
Her beautiful complexion my fierce kitchen-fire devoured;
Her plump, soft, rounded arm, was once too fair to be concealed,
Hard work for me that softness into sinewy strength congealed.

I was her alter, and her love the sacrificial flame,
Ah! with what pure devotion she to that altar came,
And tearful flung thereon—alas! I did not know it then,
All that she was, and more than that—all that she might have been.

At last I won success; ah! then our lives were wider parted,
I was far up the rising road—she, poor girl, where we started;
I had tried my speed and mettle, and gained strength in every race,
I was far up the heights of life—she struggling at the base.

She made me take last fall the stump; she said 'twas my career;
The wild applause of listening crowds was music to my ear;
What stimulus had she to cheer her dreary solitude?
For me she lived on gladly in unnatural widowhood.

She couldn't read my speech, but when the papers all agreed
'Twas the best one of the session those comments she could read,
And with a gush of pride thereat, which I had never felt,
She sent them to me in a note with half the words misspelt.

I to the Legislature went, and said that she should go
To see the world with me, and what the world was doing now;
With tearful smile she answered, No! four dollars is the pay,
The Bates House rates for board for one is just that sum per day.

At twenty-eight the State house; on the bench at thirty-three;
At forty every gate in life was opened wide to me;
I nursed my powers, and grew and made my point in life—but she,
Bearing such pack-horse weary loads, what could a woman be?

What could she be? Oh shame! I blush to think what she has been,
The most unselfish of all wives to the selfishest of men!
Yes, plain and homely now she is; she's ignorant 'tis true,
For me she sobbed herself quite out; I represent the two.

Well, I suppose that I might do as other men have done,
First break her heart with cold neglect, then shove her out alone;
The world would say 'twas well—and more, 'twould give great praise to me
For having borne with such a wife so uncomplainingly.

And shall I? No! the contract 'twixt Hannah Jane and me,
Was not for one or twenty years, but for eternity;
No matter what the world may think, I know, down in my heart,
That if either I'm delinquent, she has bravely done her part.

There's another world beyond this; and on the final day,
Will intellect and learning 'gainst such devotion weigh?
When the great one made of us two is torn apart again,
I'll kick the beam, for God is just, and he knows Hannah Jane.

PETERSON V. NASBY.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Mrs. Jane G. Swishelm writes to the Pittsburg Commercial:

"A lady met me this morning, saying: 'Did you see that receipt for curing hydrophobia in yesterday's paper? I had not seen it.' 'Well,' she continued, 'it is just the cure I wanted you to write about two or three years ago—the old Chester Valley cure. It was never known to fail, and was used in hundreds of cases in the eastern part of the State. I remember hearing of it as long as I can remember hearing of anything. I have told people, and told and talked, and no one would mind me. I tried to get you to write a letter about it, and now you must for people will not believe. They will read and forget all about it.'"

I remember perfectly well her anxiety that I should write to the public and proclaim that elecampane and fresh milk are the specific for hydrophobia, and my purpose was to forget the account she gave me of it, but I do not remember why I did not do so. That I may atone for my negligence I now repeat what she so long ago told me, and what she now urges me to make as public as possible.

In her old home in Chester county, Pennsylvania, lived a German named Joseph Emery, who used to be sent for far and wide, when any one had been bitten by a rabid animal. He went to his patient carrying something understood to be a root, which he himself dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk fresh from the cow, put the root into it, boiled it, gave it to the patient, fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave him a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. In some way which she has forgotten his secret escaped, and the cure was known to be elecampane.

The story, current in the country, was that an old German made the discovery in the days of Penn and applied to the Pennsylvania legislature for a grant of \$3,000 for making his secret public. His offer was treated with contempt, and he resolved that his knowledge should die with him; but a drunken son knew it, wrote out the receipt, making a number of copies, and tried to sell them at \$1 a piece. One of them was offered to my informant's grandfather, who laughed at this vendor of important medicinal knowledge. He only succeeded in selling two, one of these to the man who made such effective use of it. So well did he establish the local reputation of

his specific that in his neighborhood folks were not afraid of mad dogs. His reputation was parallel to that of Dr. Marshall of Greensburg, to whom every one in this part of the country used to go or send when bitten by a mad dog.

The intelligence and integrity of my informant are beyond question, and I regret that her love of privacy should prevent her giving the weight of her name to her conviction that you have published an unfailing specific for hydrophobia.

The people of Chester Valley are not of a class likely to be misled by superstition, and she is confident it was a general belief that Jacob Emery never failed to cure or prevent hydrophobia. In one case the spasms had begun before the first dose was given, and the patient recovered.

She is anxious you should publish the receipt again and again, keep it standing, and call attention to it until every one cuts out and preserves a copy, and is impressed with the importance of using the remedy at once in case of danger.

The medicinal properties of elecampane are very powerful. Milk itself is a specific for many poisons, and while the medical faculty know no cure for this terrible disease we should open every avenue of light into the dark subject.

If the disease is one of the imagination we want a specific to give confidence and cure by the imagination; but this looks like a real cure of veritable disease.

Mrs. HUDSON: In answer to an inquiry in the FARMER, I would say cold soap can be made with much less labor than boiled, if the grease is free from bones. It takes about 28 or 30 lbs of cleansed grease to make a barrel. Meat trimmings and scraps will "come" but it takes longer. If the fat is tried out, put a couple of pails full of lye in the barrel, set it in the sun with a southern exposure; heat the fat quite hot, pour into the lye, stirring briskly. If there is enough grease to make a barrel full, fill up with good lye, and stir well every day; it will make in two or three days, if the fat has been tried out. If cuttings and rinds are used it will require about a week.

Mrs. D. B. C.

Hartford, Lyon Co., Kansas.

BECAUSE THEY ARE WOMEN.

Sharp Talk from a Brooklyn Schoolteacher About Salaries and Etc.

The Brooklyn board of apportionment having reduced the appropriation for salaries in the department of education 10 per cent, the board of education appointed a committee to inquire in what way the salaries of teachers should be reduced. That committee has considered the matter and will report to the board a recommendation that the salaries of male principals be reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,700; that the position of female first assistant be abolished, and the salaries of the present incumbents reduced from \$400 to the grade rate of \$350, and that the salaries of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades be reduced from \$400 to \$350, \$325 and \$300 respectively.

The women teachers are naturally not a little excited over this proposition, not only because they consider any reduction whatever an injustice, but because of the inequality of the proposed plan. The principal of the female department of one of the largest schools in Brooklyn said to a *World* reporter, "I don't say that no reductions should be made, but why should they begin with the school-teachers? It is simply because women can't vote. Mr. Howell, who proposed this reduction, don't want to reduce the pay of firemen and policemen. He expects to run for mayor next year and he wants their votes. If we could vote they wouldn't dare to reduce us, but we are women and I suppose we must grin and bear it. I understand that the mayor thinks that \$200 a year is enough for teachers when they begin to teach, and that some members of the board think they should serve as apprentices for six months without any pay, after they have spent years and sometimes a good deal of money in preparing for their positions! The lowest salary now paid is \$400, and they propose to cut that 25 per cent. Well, the teachers can't live on it, and it's perfectly absurd. The very same men who advocate this reduction, saying that they can hire servants for from \$10 to \$15 a month, and that the teachers are worth no more, expect when they visit the schools to find ladies, and well dressed ladies, too, and if any of them are not dressed well they insult them, or at least pay no attention to them, which is the same thing."

"The salaries of the male principals are to be reduced only \$300, because, they say, they have families to support. You know they always try to find some decent pretext for doing a mean thing. It's because they are men and can vote. Some of them have no families, and a great many of the ladies have families who are entirely dependent on their salaries."

"Then the reduction of first assistants to grade is another outrage. These first assistants have been teaching eighteen or twenty years, and they don't get as much salary as many of the boys who left their classes a year or six months ago. When a woman has been a successful teacher for any length of time she isn't fit for anything else. It makes her arbitrary, ruins her disposition, if she ever had any, and wears her out, body and mind. Just think of a class of from forty to sixty boys, day after day for years. Talk about making wives of teachers—any man is a fool who takes one."

"These men are degrading the system of education, instead of fostering and elevating it, as they do in other cities, and there isn't one of them who does it openly and decently. If you go right to a member of the board and ask him about it he will say it wasn't his doing; it was some one else. There are any number of women in the schools who could go down there and argue them to death—the whole 45—and that's the reason they try to sneak out of this thing instead of doing it honestly and openly, so that the teachers would respect them even if they were wrong, instead of despising them. We want to have this proposition defeated, because it is wrong and we are right, and we think we can defeat it on its merits. It's a degrading thing for teachers to have to stoop to the use of political influence to secure their rights, but if the worst comes to the worst we will do it. The male employees in the other departments found means of preventing a reduction of their salaries, and we can do the same thing if we must."

GENTLEMAN JIM.

The Cincinnati Times says: In the "Diamond" shaft there was no steeper, harder work than Jim Gardner. What he did with his money was just a mystery—he had no wife, no

family, no expensive habits, no relative that anyone knew of, and yet no savings bank account. It was learned later that all but the little needed for his daily wants went for charity—found its way, quietly, unobtrusively, into the huts of women and children whose husbands and fathers had gone down in the crush of falling timbers or come forth black and crisp from the scorching fire-damp.

There was something about Gardner that suggested a former life of a higher grade. He talked little, but that little was in words well chosen, and of choice dialect. His dress was as rough as the roughest, but he carried it as a man who had been used to face the world smilingly. They called him "Gentleman Jim" in the mines, but they all liked him as a man who always played fair and asked no odds.

In the accident of last April, when the roof of part of the mine fell in, Gardner was killed. It appeared in the evidence that there were a few seconds, during the crack of timbers, before the roof fairly came down, and in that brief time, in those few beats of the pulse, "Gentleman Jim" caught two boys with his lion-like strength, and tossed them clear out of the fatal chamber into the safe main alley and then went down with the shaft.

When his body was recovered the next day, they found his right hand thrust inside his vest and clasping tight a little pocket-book. There was nothing in it save a card, on which was fastened, with a drop of sealing wax on the stem, all that remained of a rosebud and two geranium leaves. Underneath was written in a woman's hand: "Marie—Toute a toi—June 4, 1887." Just below was written, in a man's hand: "June, 1870—all withered, except the thorn."

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, etc., etc.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,
containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately constipated and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY. LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, weakness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator, which cures and restores the system to its normal condition. It is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us. —ED. TELLSBARGER and MESSINGBACH, Macon Ga.

Manufactured only by J. H. ZEILEN & CO.

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

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Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. **KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO.** offers largest body of good lands in **KANSAS** at lowest prices and best terms. Want of Gov't lands **FREE** for Homesteaders. For copy of "**KANSAS PACIFIC HOME-STEAD**," address, **Land Commissioner, K. P. R., Salina, Kansas.**

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SEWING MACHINES & C.

"Domestic" "Singer N. F."
Needle 50c pr. doz.
Tuckers \$1.50 each.
Runners \$1.50 each.
No extra charge by mail.
Machines and Oil gratis and delivered to the Rail-road or Express Company without extra charge.

Price \$45.00 cash with order.
Repairing old Machines a specialty. All goods and work warranted strictly first class.
OFFICE 200 KANSAS AVE.
P. O. BOX, 696
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ACME WASHING MACHINE.
The BEST and CHEAPEST YET INVENTED.

Don't buy a washing machine until you see the Acme, the best machine in the world. An examination will satisfy the most skeptical that what we say of the machine is actual fact, as it is constructed on the principle of the hand wash-board. It washes articles of all kinds from the smallest fine collar to the largest and heaviest clothing perfectly clean, without the use of the wash board. All we ask of the people is to look at the machine, and to furnish this opportunity to S. Eckert, the agent for Shawnee and Osage counties in Kansas, will visit the following places and times: Burlingame, Wednesday and Thursday, June 27th and 28th; Olathe City, Friday and Saturday, June 29th, and 30th. All communications addressed to S. S. Eckert, Topeka, Kansas, will receive prompt attention. Orders by mail promptly filled. Price of single Machine, \$12.00.

1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock **FREE.** We offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. 6 sample plants free for two 2-cent stamps.
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EVERY BOTTLE LOAN'S FAMILY OINTMENT.
FOR Chapped Hands Scalds BURNS, LAME BACK, Blistered Feet Chilblains and Frost-bitten Feet.
NO EQU.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. **H. HALLETT & CO., Portland and Boston, Maine.**

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. **P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.**

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. **TRUB & CO., Augusta, Maine.**

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. **BRINSON & CO., Portland, Me.**

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents. Post-paid. **J. B. HUSTON, Kansas, Kans. Co., N.Y.**

50 MIXED CARDS, with name, for 10c and stamp. One pack (30 styles) Acquaintance Cards, 10c. Samples for 3c stamp. **M. DOWD & CO., Bristol, Ct.**

Best SEEDS Ever grown. Cheapest or will perform. Guaranteed true & fresh & sent express paid or by mail. Send for beautiful free illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide & admire hundreds of nice engravings. Address, **R. SHAW, NEW YORK, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.**

\$103 \$25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromes, Crayons, and Reward, Motto, Scripture Text, Transparent, Picture and Chromo Cards. 100 samples, worth \$4, sent postpaid for 7c. Illustrated Catalogue free.
J. H. SUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, ESTABD 1830.

To The Trade.
A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1897. Send for price list.
L. E. CASE, Richmond Ind.

Kansas at the Centennial
A few fine Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas and Colorado Building, and the splendid exhibits made by these States at the Centennial, will be sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price.
Address **C. A. SEXTON, Bookseller & Stationer, Topeka, Kas.**

Electricity in Life. As supplied by Paolo Bello, cures Rheumatism, Prostration, Debility, Nervousness, and all kinds of Nervous Diseases. Circulars free. P. J. WHITE, 21 Bond Street, New York.

50 Fine Bristol Cards, 9 hints, with name, 10c, and stamp. **F. W. DAVIS, North Haven, Ct.**

THE LATEST FASHIONS
A NEW MILLINERY STORE
IN TOPEKA.

Mrs. Whiting has opened a new and stylish millinery store on Kansas Ave. at the corner of fifth street in the rooms formerly occupied by the Bank, where she keeps the newest, best and cheapest of everything in the millinery line. Hats, bonnets and trimmings to suit all tastes and pockets. Ladies from the country and neighboring towns are cordially invited to call and examine her stock and prices.

Mrs. Whiting also does dress making and fitting according to the most approved methods and in the best style of the art. Designs for dresses furnished and the Domestic paper patterns for sale. Send for Catalogue of styles and prices of patterns. Orders by express promptly and carefully filled.

A choice and extensive collection of Sheet Music on hand which is being closed out at cost.
Address **Mrs. E. L. WHITING, Topeka, Kansas.**

The Old Reliable Millinery Store.
Mrs. E. C. Metcalf,
KANSAS AVENUE, (Near) "osite the Teft House) TOPEKA.

Mrs. Metcalf's display this Spring is finer than ever, embracing besides all that is new in Hats and Bonnets, a great variety of Flies, Ruchers, Lace Bobs, Linen Collars, Cuffs, etc. Her assortment of flowers is unusually fine and full, and her straw goods are unprecedentedly cheap.

Her long experience and her large force of help enable her to fill all orders with dispatch and satisfaction. The patronage of old customers, whom she will be more than ever happy to please, is cordially solicited, and strangers are assured polite attention at all times. Orders by express to any part of the State, conscientiously filled, and in order to give the satisfaction desired, ladies ordering bonnets by letter are requested to state the style of features, hair and complexion, whether the face is long and thin, or short and full.

Call and see the pattern bonnets.
Address **MRS. E. C. METCALF, Topeka, Kas.**

\$70 A Week!
At Home!
Ladies & Gentlemen in search of honorable, permanent and profitable employment, can obtain the same by securing the agency of our **UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD NEUTRALITY "FRIEND."**

We offer energetic persons everywhere, the best chance ever offered to **Make Money.**

and will cheerfully send 31 samples for 25 cents to persons desiring to test the article, or particulars free.
Address, **C. F. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.**

6000 AGENTS WANTED.
Six new Agents, selling everywhere. Sole agencies given. One Agent made \$32.00 in two days, \$32.00 in one day. For 120 pages, facts, put two green stamps on back of Postal Card, or in Letter, and mail to **FABRIC ADVERTISING, LOWELL, MASS.**

Cabbage and Celery Plants
SENT BY EXPRESS.
Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, per 1000 \$3.00.
Celery Plants, per 1000 \$4.00.
ROBERT L. BROWN,
Gardner and Florist.
P. O. BOX 1199
Kansas City, Missouri.

There is a precocious six-year-old boy in Auburn, Maine, who is wonderful on spelling and definitions. The other day his teacher asked him to spell matrimony; "M-a-t-r-i-m-o-n-y," said the youngster, promptly. "Now, define it," said the teacher. "Well," replied the boy, "I don't exactly know what it means, but I know mother's got enough of it."

A man on West Hill has brought peace into his family circle forever. Last week he moved into a new house containing a bay window and twenty-three closets, and he bought his wife nine miles of clothes-line, a cord of clothes-line props and 124 dozen clothes-pins. And the angels just came down and sit around on the side fence and envy that woman's perfect happiness.

"It was at that critical moment of the battle," said a Dubuque minister in an impassioned burst of eloquence last Sabbath, "when the Duke of Wellington—I mean the Duke of Wellington—that is, when the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo—"

And then somehow the passage appeared to be so badly mangled that he didn't think it would pay to repair it, so he said, "And seventhly and lastly," and went on.

"Mamma," asked a little Whitehall, is our old hen going to be sent away for the summer?" "I guess not my son," she replied; but why do you ask such a question?" "Because I heard pa tell our new hired girl that they would have such a sweet time when he sent his old hen away for the summer."

"Why don't you wear a 'hush,' ma?" asked a little boy. "A hush! what is that my dear? I never heard of such a thing." "Why, yes, you have, ma. I asked Aunt Mary what made her back stick out so, and she said, 'Hush my dear.' So you know what a hush is."

A Simpleton, having occasion to seat himself, sat down on a pin; whereon he made an outcry unto Jupiter. A Philosopher, who happened to be holding up a Hitching-Post in the vicinity, rebuked him, saying: "I can tell you how to avoid hurting yourself by sitting down on Pins, and will, if you will set them up."

The Philosopher eagerly accepted the offer. The Simpleton eagerly accepted the offer of rum which perished, and replied: "Never sit down." He subsequently acquired a vast fortune by advertising for Agents, to whom he guaranteed \$77 a week for light and easy employment at their homes.

MORAL.—The Wise man saith: "There is a Nigger in the Fence," but the Fool sendeth on 50 Cents for a Sample and is Taken in.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE ACADEMY.
48TH YEAR opens Sept. 12th. Instruction in all departments unsurpassed. For Catalogues, address E. F. BULLARD, Prin., Jacksonville, Ill.

THE WONDERFUL MOWER.

The Eureka Center-Draft Mower.
Cuts 5, 6, 7, or 8 Feet.
Guaranteed to cut Six Feet with Less Draft than any Side-Cut Mower does Four Feet.

The grass is left in best possible condition for curing, saving from three to four hours in the day to care for the hay, and better hay.

From 15 to 20 acres Cut
in one day, with a light span of horses.

650 ACRES CUT IN ONE SEASON,
with one seven foot Mower, without costing a cent for repairs.

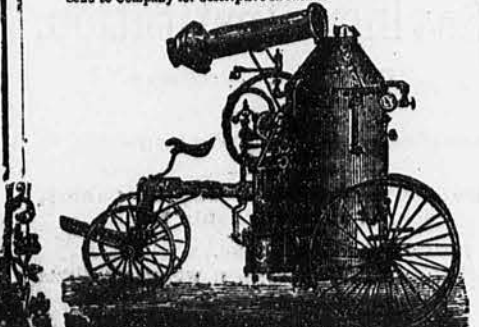
Awarded Centennial Prize.
Awarded University Prize.

It is the simplest and most durable machine manufactured. For circulars, testimonials and prices, address

EUREKA CENTER-DRAFT MOWER CO.,
Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

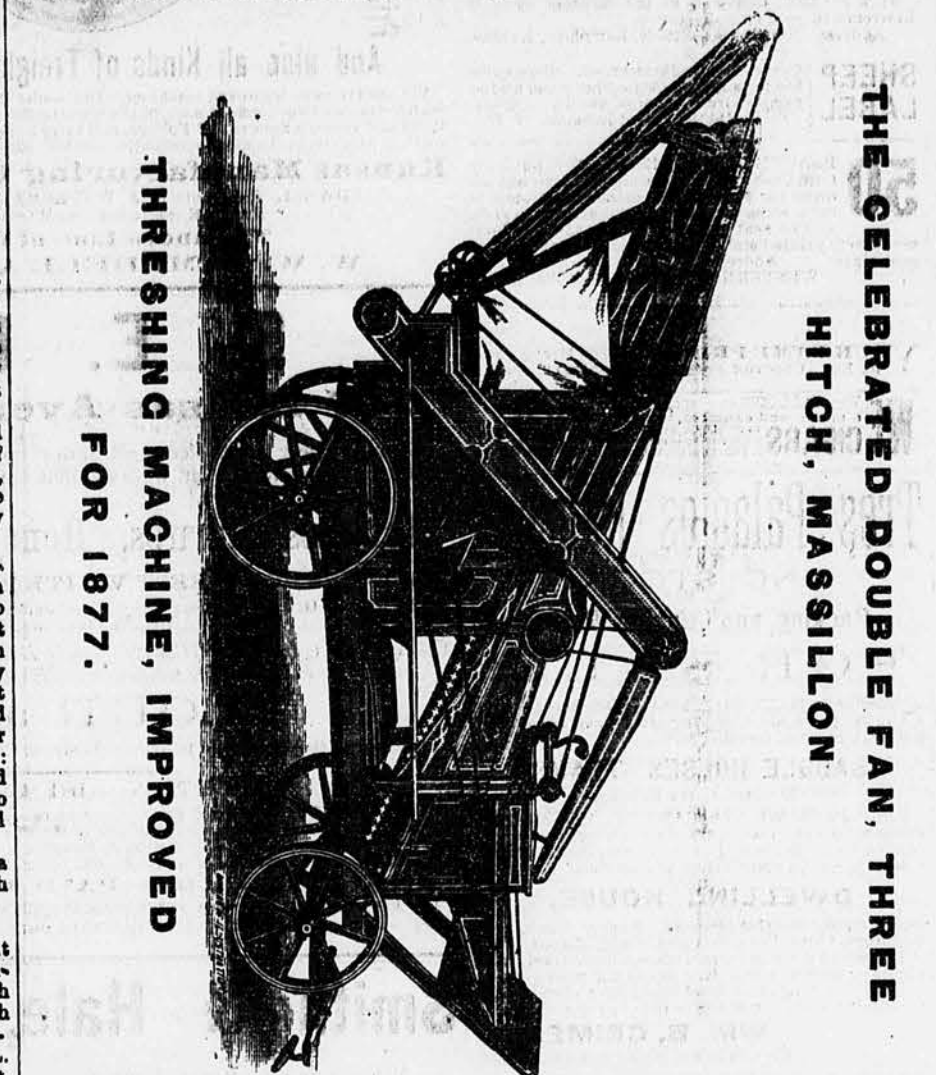
THE IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKES
THRESHER
MADE BY
C. CAULTMAN & CO.
CANTON, O.

This Improved End Shake Sweepstakes Thresher involves many improvements not contained in any other Thresher now in the market. The old Reliable Sweepstakes (or "Old Shake"), and besides has the following features unknown to any other Thresher now in the market:
The only Thresher having Horsepower Roller under Grain Belt, thereby more perfectly separating the grain from the straw by reason of increased agitation.
The only Thresher having a Patent Double Fan Board to centre blast on Riddles.
The only Thresher having a ROTARY End Shake for Shoe or Riddle.
The only Thresher having an Extra Riddle for getting rid of Wet Grain and broken straw.
The only Thresher having a complete Return Knock for Riddle or Upper Currier.
The only Thresher having a Stacker that can be safely and conveniently folded without removing from Web.
The only Thresher that can thresh Flax clean and ready for market.
The only Thresher having no friction on Drive Shaft Box, because the belts pull in opposite directions.
The only Thresher that does not require propping or screwing up of wheels to steady machine.
The only Thresher with which WHEAT, RYE, OATS, BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT CAN BE THRESHED WITH ONE SET OF RIDDLES, WITHOUT CHANGING.
The only Thresher that uses STEEL Spikes in Cylinder and Conveyer.
The only Thresher that uses six rows of Spikes in the Conveyer, and has Conveyer so arranged that but four can be used if desired.
In addition to the unquestioned good qualities of the Sweepstakes, it goes upon the market the most powerful and most economical Thresher made.
Also make the famous "CAREY HORSE POWER," and the Best Farm Engine made, called
CANTON MONITOR ENGINE.
Send to Company for descriptive circular.



SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri, DEALERS IN Farm Machinery & Wagons.

Being the Pioneer in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choice of the best implements made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do with great satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kansas City we have facilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manufacturers of goods, whose reputation is world-wide, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freights. We are enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price. We call your attention to the celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmer's Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.



THE Massillon Manufacturers also make a Vibrator Threshing Machine, which has all the advantages possessed by the best known of the VIBRATOR class, and many others. It is particularly adapted to threshing flax, timothy and all small grain and seeds. It should be seen in operation to be fully understood and appreciated. Send to us for circulars and Price Lists. Smith & Keating, Kansas City, Mo.

BAIN AND SCHUTTLE WAGONS.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draft, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the best proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLE. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory

SMITH & KEATING Kansas City, Mo.
WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND



PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Padded Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

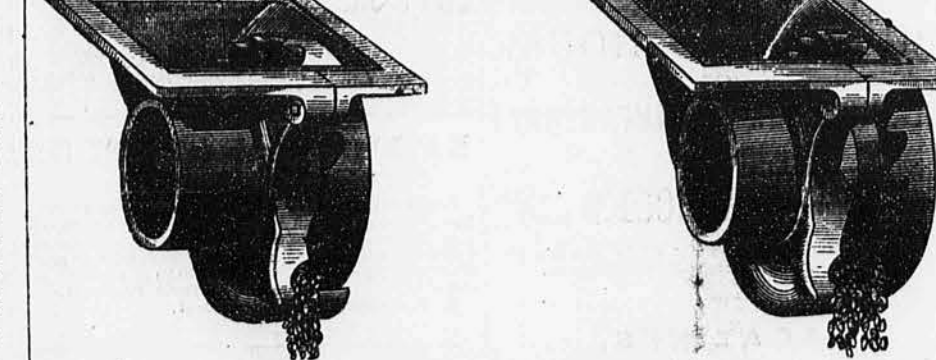
We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A thorough system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory,

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

FORCE-FEED FOR BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL.

THE FOLLOWING CUTS REPRESENT OUR NEW FEED



VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY. VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY.

Received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It beats them all. Just what you want. Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Send for circular. Note carefully, that the BUCKEYE DRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW, and ALWAYS HAS BEEN the BEST DRILL. It has now a FORCE FEED CRASS SOWER as well as a FORCE FEED GRAIN SOWER. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring the LAND sown. It is the best made, and finest finished Drill in market. "EADING" Drill. It has a more uniform depth than any other drill. This is the only drill that will sow it sows more evenly, and on rough, uneven ground, or on a hillside AS IT WILL ON LEVEL LAND. JUST AS WELL, on rough, uneven ground, or on a hillside AS IT WILL ON LEVEL LAND. It is unnecessary to have any printed DIRECTIONS showing how to run this Drill, as there are no cog-wheels used with which to change the amount sown per acre; everything about it is Simple, Durable and Effective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra gears. This very desirable feature is accomplished with our new force feed and in a very simple and effective manner. Our improved HOE SHIFTER for changing the hoes from straight to zigzag, and the reverse in an instant, without stopping the team; is without doubt, the most perfect arrangement for the purpose that has ever been invented. A small boy can operate it with ease. We have sold this Drill for eleven years, and never had a complaint. Send for descriptive circular. We cheerfully warrant this Drill the best in use. Don't buy a Drill until you see the NEW FEED BUCKEYE.

SMITH & KEATING,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Dealers in Bain and Schuttler Farm and Spring Wagons, Massillon, and Vibrator Threshers, Eureka Corn Shellers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Buckeye Plow Sulky, and other First-Class Farm Machinery. Send For Circulars.

DEERE & Co.
Moline, Illinois.

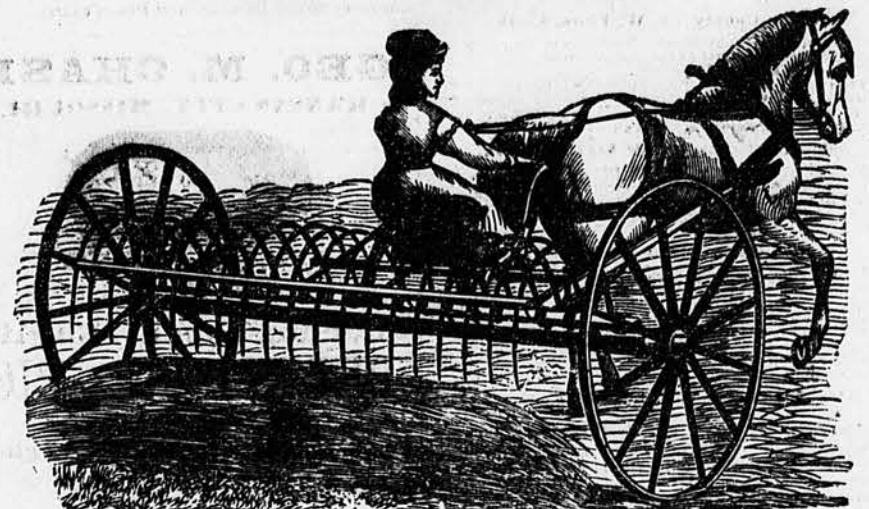
A. MANSUR,
St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. WHEELER,
Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO., FARM MACHINERY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

We call the especial attention of Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and fully Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the largest Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequalled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dodge, but a handsome Diary and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information.

THE "COATES"



LOCK LEVER HAY AND GRAIN RAKE
Is The Favorite Rake In Kansas,
AND OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS.

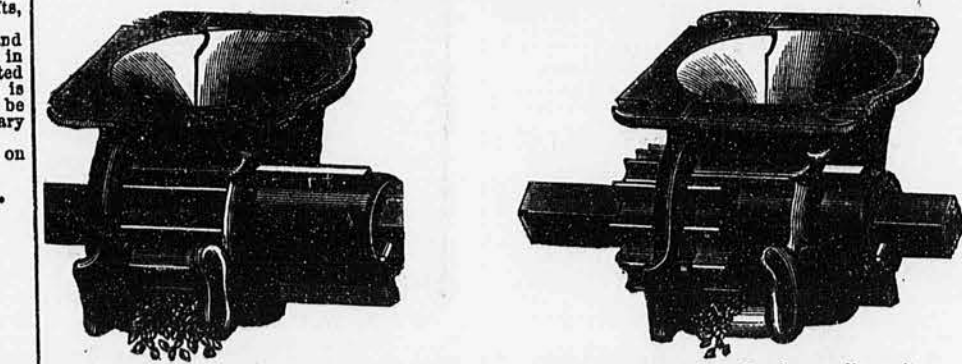
Its Great Simplicity and Durability,
Its Ease of Management and Clean work,
Its 20 Oil-Tempered Steel Teeth,
Its Coates' Patent Lever, Locking Rake firmly when Raking,
Are Some of Its Advantages.

A BOY OR GIRL 10 YEARS OLD, can operate this rake with Ease.
Twenty Acres is a fair day's work, and you can save enough grain from Twenty-five Acres of stubble to pay for the Rake.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR WHO HAS A COATES, HOW HE LIKES IT.
Buy the Coates', and take no inferior Rake. Circulars free on Application.

We have also the **TIGER SELF-DUMPING RAKE**,
The best Self-Dump Rake in the Market, also Revolving Rakes, Best Patterns.

It is now almost universally admitted that the
HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL.
WITH ITS IMPROVED FEED,
has practical advantages over all other drills in use, which, with its long established and unequalled reputation cause it to be
PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS.
The accompanying Cuts represent our New Force Feed.



Sowing large quantity. Sowing small quantity.

THE NEW IMPROVED FORCE FEED.
The complication of gear wheels used heretofore for changing the quantity sown, of different kinds of grain, has been a source of great annoyance to the manufacturer, as well as to the farmer.
The feed is the most important feature about a grain drill, and we can say without fear of successful contradiction, that we have the best, the most accurate and simple Feed in the world. It is a regular Force Feed, and will sow any quantity desired, from one quart to four bushels per acre. The great advantage this Feed has over all others is, the quantity sown is increased by increasing the carrying capacity. There is a flange on the hub at the bottom of the cup, which cuts off the flow of seed; so there will be sown just what the fluted feed roll will force out, thereby making it a POSITIVE FORCE FEED. The feed has been thoroughly tested, and we have not the first instance of fault-finding, either among dealers or farmers; but all with one accord say it is the simplest, most durable, most positive, and easiest changed Feed in America.
Another important feature is, the change of quantity can be made just as well when the hopper is full of grain, as when it is empty; and neither is there any change in size of feed cup, which has a large, wide mouth and throat, making it impossible to bridge over when sowing trashy grain.
We can furnish, when desired, THE NEW CIRCLE SHIFTER BAR, for changing hoes instantly to double rank, or vice versa. In addition to its many special advantages, and its perfect construction, the HOOSIER is, unquestionably THE HANDSOMEST DRILL IN THE MARKET.

SOLD THROUGHOUT KANSAS.
Send to us for special Catalogue.

We shall also be pleased to furnish our descriptive circulars and prices of
SORCHUM MACHINERY,
Vibrator Threshers, Mitchell Farm and Cortland Spring Wagons, Champion Fan Mills, Blanchard Churns, "Watertown" Steam Engines, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.
DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.