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Farm Stock.

FEEDING ANIMALS.

Late information from England and Scotland shows the increasing popularity of American beef; and now the French and Germans seem anxious for their share of the juicy American steaks. Well, let us prepare ourselves to gratify all their desires for a generous meat diet. The Americans are said to be the greatest meat eaters in the world. Perhaps Europeans will approve our taste and emulate our example when they have a sufficient knowledge of the quality of our meats. It becomes us to study economy in the use of all our available means in the production of animals. We should allow no important element of food to go to waste. Let us, then, examine the

WHY RATION FOR THE CALF.

Although an easy matter to raise a fine calf upon milk deprived only of its cream—this single element being easily supplied—the successful use of milk deprived of both cream and casein, requires much more skill, and a knowledge of different foods. Sugar is an important element of food, but only one—and no animal can subsist upon sugar alone. Whey, however, is not pure milk sugar, but contains a little soluble albumen, a trace of casein, or cheese, a little soluble phosphate of lime—but still mostly, mere sugar of milk. This milk sugar in whey is in a very soluble and digestible condition, and has a feeding value well worth saving. We have usually considered whey, theoretically, as containing only the sugar of milk; but Prof. Voelcker gives 18 analyses of whey, taken from as many different cheese makers' vats, and if these samples are no better than the general average of our cheese factories, then whey has a greater feeding value than its milk sugar would indicate. The following is the average of his 18 analyses:

	Calculated	dry.
Water	98.03	4.80
Butter (pure fat)	.31	14.00
Albuminous compounds	.97	70.18
Milk sugar and lactic acid	4.98	11.02
Mineral matter (ash)	.70	
Total	100.00	100.00
Containing nitrogen	.146	5.75

This shows a greater waste than has been supposed of the nitrogenous matter in the whey. The ash also is remarkably large—nearly as much as in the whole milk—but common salt, probably, forms half of this ash, and this comes from the salt used in cheese making. But the albuminous matter forms nearly 1 per cent, and will be a great assistance in feeding beyond that of nearly pure milk sugar. Yet, to make whey a suitable food to grow the young animal vigorously, we must supplement the oil taken away in the cream—the nitrogenous food, the phosphate of lime, magnesia, sulphur, soda etc., taken away in the casein, or cheese, and when we have combined these in proper proportion in the whey, we have restored it nearly to its normal condition of milk, and it then forms an appropriate food to grow calves. This requires a little thought on the part of the feeder; but every farmer ought to be willing to give thought and care to his business. Probably the best single food to be added to whey, is oil-meal. Oil-meal has 28 per cent, of muscle-forming food—just what whey is deficient in—and also 10 per cent, of oil (another deficiency in whey); and it has nearly 8 per cent, of ash; and this is made up of phosphate of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, etc.—just what is needed to build the bones and frame of the calf. Now, if one-quarter of a pound of oil-meal or cake (which is less likely to be adulterated) be dissolved in hot whey, it will make it good food for a calf ten days to two weeks old. When the calf is three to four weeks old, add a quarter of a pound or an equal amount of wheat bran, ground oats or barley, to each gallon of whey. This oil-meal, bran or oats will make the whey about equal to milk. The oil-meal and oat-meal should be scalded in whey or water.

This extra food given with the whey is not very expensive, costing only from \$4 to \$5.50, according to location, to feed a calf for six months, if we suppose the calf to take 4 gallons per day; and we have known many calves thus fed that weighed 500 lbs., at six months old; but an average of 400 to 450 lbs., can be depended upon with good care and this ration; and such calves are worth about \$20 dollars per head at that age. If raised upon whey alone, they are not worth enough to pay the labor expended. The proper use of whey in feeding young animals is a matter of much importance. It is estimated that there are made in the United States 300,000,000 lbs., of cheese. This would represent in the whey according to Voelcker's analysis, 188,000,000 lbs. of dry food, reckoning one gallon of whey to each pound of cheese. And if we suppose each calf to take during the season 600 gallons of whey, the 300,000,000 gallons would feed 500,000 calves. And if these calves were fed according to our formula, they would average a weight of 400 lbs.; and if we estimate them as worth only \$14 per head, and the extra food as costing \$5 per head, it would leave a credit to the whey of \$9 per head, or a sum total made from whey of \$4,500,000. I regard this as less than the actual result would be if the whey were fed as indicated; and here seems to be an important field for improvement. It is not necessary to follow the exact plan here proposed in order to utilize the whey. If oil-meal or oil-cake cannot easily be obtained, wheat bran, oatmeal, barley meal, or oats and peas ground together, may be substituted; a small portion of corn meal may be mixed; but it is not proper to be fed alone with whey, as corn has too large a proportion of starch and too small a proportion of muscle-forming element to make up for the deficiencies in the whey. Another important point is, that the whey should not be allowed to get very sour before feeding, but should be fed as nearly sweet as possible.

A large experiment is now being conducted by Mr. I. H. Wanzel, of Elgin, creamery, Illinois, in feeding this whey ration to some 100 calves. He uses oil-meal, oats and bran with whey after the calf is four weeks old. He raised 120 calves last year, and sold them at about \$21 per head, at seven months old. The farmer cannot properly object that it requires grain under this mode of feeding, because he raises his grain with a view to realizing so much money from it, and the money will come more surely by feeding it to calves than selling in market. It is not good farming to sell grain, when more money can be made from feeding it to animals and selling the animals. It is time American farmers changed their system of raising so largely of grain to sell in market, and adopted the better English system of raising all the coarse grain they can to feed out on the farm, that the land may be kept good, if not improved.

FEEDING WHEY TO PIGS.

Whey may also be fed to pigs; but even greater care is required to supply the missing constituents of the whey than in feeding calves, especially if the pigs are young. The young pigs cannot properly be grown upon whey alone, as they get less of other food than the calf. Pigs are usually kept in a pen, and there is not food in the whey to grow the bones and muscles; and this explains the cause of disease among small pigs attempted to be raised at cheese factories upon whey alone. The only case where whey alone may sometimes be fed safely to hogs is, when the hogs are full grown, with well-developed frame and muscle, but lean, requiring to be fattened. Such hogs will sometimes fatten very rapidly upon whey alone—the whey furnishing the materials to make fat, rounding out the body into fine proportions. This mode of feeding may be pursued for three months with such hogs, producing a good result. But when the young pig is to be grown upon whey, it must be mixed with other food, as directed for the calf. The pig should always have green grass given in pen every day. I have found whey of 80 lbs. weight, when fed to say shoats of 80 lbs. weight, somewhat lean at the start. To experiment, I put up 5 shoats of 80 lbs. weight on the average, costing 5 cents per pound, or \$4 per head. These pigs were fed 1/2 lb. of corn-meal, 2 lbs. of wheat-bran, and 1 1/2 lbs. of oatmeal each, per day, in 4 gallons of sweet whey. This was the average ration for six months, or 180 days, commencing on May 1st. The grain was as follows: 80 lbs. of oatmeal, \$1.35; 360 lbs. of wheat-bran, \$2.70; 270 lbs. of corn-meal, \$3.70—amounting to \$6.75. The add cost of pig, and we have \$10.75. The pig averaged in weight 350 lbs. and brought 8 cents, or \$28 per head. Deducting the cost, leaves \$10.25 to be credited to the whey. This is \$1.40 per 100 gallons; or, the whey from a cow (500 gallons) worth \$7.05 per year. In the West this extra food would cost less, and make the whey still more valuable. The sugar of milk is very soluble, and will lay on fat rapidly if the other constituents are added.

In growing the young pig upon whey, I do not use corn-meal until the pig has reached a weight of some 40 to 60 lbs., before that the ration is very similar to that given for the calf. The small pig will increase in weight more, in proportion to the food eaten, than the older shoat, but it requires more care in feeding. I have found that 2 lbs. can be put on the young pig with the same food that will produce 1 1/2 lbs. on the older shoat; but, as the young pigs cost more per pound, there is not any more profit in feeding them when purchased. Shoats of 60 to 80 lbs. weight can be purchased in market for only a trifle more than a 15-lb. pig, so that it is more profitable to buy shoats than young pigs. It must be obvious from this discussion of whey that dairymen are far from making the best use of it generally. They want to grow an animal on whey alone, so that they may make something out of it; but the whey possesses only enough of some elements to keep the animal alive, without growing, and is likely to create disease; so that this penurious use of it is about equivalent to throwing it away. The study of the farmer should be to make the most of everything.—*Alimentation, in National Live-Stock Journal.*

WHAT AILS THE PIGS?

WATERVILLE, Kas. June 9th, 1877. PROF. SHELTON—Dear Sir:—I am breeding Chester-White hogs. I have five old sows and have had sixty-three pigs, but now have only five, and two of these are diseased. The first symptoms are a wheezy cough lasting about four hours, then costiveness and high fever is noticeable, with highly colored urine, short, panting breath, which continues and perhaps increases until death which occurs in about one week. Some of them have a swelling or lead spot on some part of the body.

You will laugh and perhaps wonder why they have survived so long the treatment I have given them. It has been arsenic, kerosene oil, turpentine, castor oil, flax-seed, copperas, sulphur, etc. J. D. FARWELL.

These symptoms correspond pretty closely with those of the old-fashioned disease known among farmers as the "thumps," and more accurately the pneumonia. The terrible epidemic called for want of a better name, the cholera, which devastated the herds of this vicinity last fall, affected young pigs almost precisely as detailed by your correspondent. There are many other causes sufficient to account for the appearance of this disease; for example, exposure to storms, filthy quarters, and insufficient or unwholesome food. In-and-in breeding with animals weak in the vital organs results in offspring peculiarly liable to these attacks. But whatever may have been the cause of this case, medicine will be of little avail. Where young pigs are from any cause quite under the influence of disease, there is little chance of saving them, and dosing after the shot-gun fashion is worse than useless.

In the above case, we should advise the separation of the diseased and well animals at once; then look to it that all are provided with clean, comfortable quarters, including abundant protection from driving storms. Their food should be moderate in quantity, and of the best quality. There is nothing better for them than milk, but if this cannot be obtained feed them cooked feed in the form of a thin mush, made of shorts and corn meal in the proportion of two parts of shorts to one of meal. We should especially advise a close scrutiny of the sire and dam of these pigs. If these animals are closely related, and if the boar especially is a flat-sided, narrow-chested animal, as is too often the case with the Chesters, he ought never to be used again.—*Prof. Shelton, Agricultural College.*

CHEAP CORN.

In the spring of 1876 I plowed deeply a single acre of poor, sandy hill-side and spread over it eight two-horse loads of manure from a sheltered yard. After thorough harrowing, the land was cross-plowed and about 900 pounds of bone flour sown over it and again harrowed. Marking 3 1/2 feet apart each way, was done with a light plow. In each hill was dropped a large handful of superphosphate, using about 500 pounds on the acre. This was thoroughly mixed in the hill with a prong-hoe. Five kernels were dropped in each hill and covered rather deeply with a hoe. As soon as fairly up each hill was dusted with plaster. When four inches high a small plow was run through both ways turning deep furrows from the hills; the hills were then reduced to four stalks each and nicely hoed. Not supposing growth would be so rapid, the lot was not visited for several days, and when the second plowing was begun the corn was over four feet high. However, as orthodox treatment required "going through" twice, deep furrows were turned to the hills, though the furrows were white with

the upturned roots. The suckers were then broken out and the corn again hoed, making rather high hills. This late cultivation, was, I believe, a great injury; the corn staggered under it and made no growth for several days. The season was intensely dry, only two light showers falling from planting to harvesting.

The seed was a new variety originated by planting seed taken from the small naked ears sometimes found on the extreme tops or blossom branches. The kind was the earliest of over 500 new varieties so obtained. Planting was done May 30, and on the 14th of August, 76 days from planting, the corn was ripe and put in shock. August 16, a case of ripe ears was exhibited at the Centennial. Hearing of the premiums offered by Mr. Wilson of New York, for the best 20 rods of corn, this lot, before being cut, was entered. Three disinterested men of good character measured the land, cut, shocked, husked and weighed the corn; 73 pounds of dry ears were estimated on bushel shelled; 20 rods yielded 22 2/3 bushels shelled, or at the rate of 181 bushels shelled corn per acre. A strict account was kept with this acre, and the cost found to be 16 cents a bushel. Growing this crop convinced me that we often spread manure and labor over too great a surface, never before grew corn so cheaply. Much of the success was doubtless due to the improved variety planted, but the fine pulverization and rich fertilization were not without effect. Had forty bushels of wood ashes been sown over the ground after planting, the crop would have been greatly increased. Corn is a gross feeder and will utilize about all the manure within reach. Cheap corn can only be grown on rich soil. With a proper variety, a rich soil, proper culture, and a favorable season, I cannot see why the crop cannot be run up to 250 bushels shelled corn per acre; it would not be three pounds to the square yard and it seems it might be done.

If self gratification were a ponderable subject and could be taken into account, the cost of the crop mentioned would be reduced much lower, if not below nothing, for it certainly is worth something, after having been ridiculed by a whole community for "piddling" over on a little patch, and for "squandering" money and time on a worthless dirt, and see the same old fogies in the lot, with rule in hand later in the season, measuring the ears and stalks and to hear their exclamations of wonder. "Was my turn to laugh, but I knew it wouldn't do. They were getting wider with ideas of the capabilities of land than they would obtain in many years' reading; besides reading was something they didn't believe in, and wouldn't do. When shown stalks on which were five ears, they began to use their mental arithmetic and would own up there was 'nuthin' in book farmin'," but the twins in their eyes told me I would not find those five-eared stalks at harvest, nor was I mistaken; but I cared not. If a few ears can be the means of starting them on the road to higher culture, they are welcome to them. None of us know as yet but the merest rudiments of agriculture. We have tickled the surface only and have gained a bare sustenance. But the time is coming when a dense population will be compelled to give the soil the closest scrutiny and to cultivate it in accordance with the highest science attainable by the intellect of man. Then, and not till then, will the earth yield her full increase and the husbandman approach his duties understandingly.—*Correspondent N. Y. Tribune.*

SUMMER BUTTER FOR WINTER USE.

This was one of the topics discussed at the last Illinois State Dairyman's Association, and among the papers read was the following by Mr. N. Eldred of Gilman:

"Can summer butter be so handled and packed that it will retain its freshness and sweetness for winter use?"

This question has been under practical discussion for the past century, and all these years have not been able to show us that it may easily and cheaply be done. It is the difficulty of the doing it that makes the end desirable of attainment. For, were it readily and easily done, the supply of choice table butter would be nearly uniform through the year, and winter prices would not greatly exceed summer prices. Yet I conceive its attainment to be very desirable, as a portion of the summer make would then be carried over to winter, and that portion marketed in summer would bring better prices.

How to do it is the question of the hour. In order to the attainment of this desirable end I deem four things absolutely essential. First, the butter must be well made; I shall not stop to define this term well made; every dairy-woman before me understands it, and dairy-women too.

Second, it should be salted with pure salt. Prof. Arnold—my friend, Mr. Wanzel and others here may not appreciate the authority—tells us in one of his published articles that salt is only added to butter because it better suits our taste; that it performs no office in preserving the butter, except as the brine formed by the salt helps to carry off its impurities; but that the impurities of impure salt help to decompose the casein and other foreign substances, and thus instead of preserving the butter, helps to destroy it. I do believe this matter of pure salt is of vital importance to the butter-maker, and more particularly if the butter is not to go into early consumption.

Having made the butter well, and salted with pure salt, the third essential is to so pack it as to exclude the air. Chemists tell us that fermentation cannot go on without air, hence the importance of so packing as to entirely exclude it. Our common butter tubs will not do this; worm-eaten firkins will not do it; even the best firkins made will not do it perfectly. Ferments go on more or less rapidly according to the temperature. The higher the temperature (up to a certain point) the more rapid the ferment, and the lower the more the ferment is retarded, down to near 32°, where it ceases entirely. I consider, therefore, the fourth essential point in preserving summer butter for winter use, to be, it must be kept at a low temperature.

I had a theory that if butter was put up in packages perfectly air tight, it would keep regardless of temperature, and I tried a little experiment the past summer to test this theory. I had two small tin cans made. The first week in July I filled them and sealed them with wax, I think air tight. I purposely kept them through the summer at a temperature of 70° and over. I opened them two weeks ago and found them utterly spoiled for table butter, and I might almost say for any culinary use whatever. Now one of two things is true—my theory was fallacious or the cans were not air tight, and I am now satisfied that the theory was not correct.

In preserving fruits, meats, vegetables, etc., by the canning process, we destroy all the spores (the active principle in fermentation) by heat. Not so in packing butter; they re-

main in the butter, and there is also air enough in the butter to carry on fermentation if the temperature be high.

We can secure a low temperature in our hot summer climate only by the use of ice. In Chicago and other cities they build immense refrigerators for the preservation of meats, fruits, etc., and the advertisements sent through the country tell wondrous stories of their preserving qualities. I condense an item or two I gathered from the New York Independent of two or three weeks ago, which although not so remarkable as some of the statements we find in some of the advertising circles we meet, (subscribed and sworn to) nevertheless will answer our purpose if they are true:

Mr. Robinson, a dealer in eggs and poultry at an interior village in New York has erected an immense refrigerator for the preservation of the articles in which he deals. It is an immense ice house with the ice stored in the upper story. In the summer of 1876 he bought eggs sufficient to pack 2,000 barrels. These eggs packed in chaff and cut straw and stored in this refrigerator till winter, when they were marketed fresh and good. Several thousand turkeys were bought during the winter, and after being frozen were stored in this refrigerator till May, when they were marketed in fine condition. Apples stored in it in October, 1876, are to day as sound as when picked from the trees. A bag of lemons is also shown which has been on storage all summer and the fruit is perfectly preserved.

This article probably exaggerates somewhat yet I have no doubt but that butter may be kept in this way below 50°, and that would aid very greatly the keeping of summer butter for winter use.

During our nine years' residence in Iowa, it was our practice to buy (about the first week of June) butter sufficient to last a year. My wife would pack it in stone jars with a little brine on top of the butter. The bottom of our cellar was gravel and I used to set them down in the gravel, so that the top of the jars was but little above the cellar bottom, and we never had a jar of poor butter. One spring we had a jar left over, and I sold it to the same merchant I bought it of—buying at fifteen and selling at thirty cents. And one season we summered over a surplus jar and used it the second winter in February and March, and it was good. Gen. Wilson, at that time editor of the Iowa Homestead, took tea with us one evening while we were using that butter, and remarked two or three times during the meal, "What beautiful butter you have. Why I can buy no such butter as this in Des Moines." The fact that summer butter has been kept sweet and fresh for winter use is positive proof that it can be so kept.

To recapitulate: The four essentials for preserving summer butter for winter use or markets are: It must be well made. It must be salted with pure salt. It must be so packed as to entirely exclude the air. It must be kept at a low temperature. If any one of these conditions are wanting your butter will not keep. Yet after all I believe the best way to keep summer butter for winter use is to keep it in the grasses and in the grains you provide for your dairy stock, until near the time you wish to market it. Kept in this way it will never become strong.

JUDGING WOOL.

Many farmers have been annoyed when selling their wool, to find that the acute and practiced eye of the wool-buyer had detected the fact that his sheep had been allowed to run down in condition at some time during the growing of the fleece. They are half inclined to think that the buyer is merely trying to depreciate the cost. As a matter of fact, there is nothing which renders wool so useless for certain kinds of manufacture as unevenness or break in continuity of the thickness of fibre; and there is no defect more common, and nothing that year by year touches the sheep grower more severely on the tender part of his anatomy—the pocket. However good the wool in other respects, the keen eye of the buyer singles out the defective wool, and down goes the price of it. And it is not mere fancy that regulates the prices, for the uneven wool will break at the weak places during the first process of manufacture. Some persons suppose that this unevenness of fleece is hereditary in certain animals, and unevenness might be made hereditary by generations of ill-usage and neglect. But as the wool of an entire flock is found to be uneven one year and not so another, it shows that management has more to do with it than descent. If sheep are allowed to get into a low condition, are neglected, underfed, or not properly attended to, the pores of the skin will contract, and the wool that issues will be of very fine fibre. As soon as the animal recovers a vigorous condition, the pores again open and a longer and stronger fibre grows. The wool is thus weaker in one place than in places at each side of it, and breaks at the weak place on the slightest strain. Nothing induces unevenness more easily and surely than want of water. It is a common notion that sheep can do without water or a very little. If supplied with roots they will not want much water; but it is well and humane, too, that water should always be within their reach. Not only is it important that the fibres should be even, but the fleeces throughout should be even as regards length, softness and density and firmness.—*Wisconsin Farmer Journal.*

WHEN TO SELL.

Plowing and planting, reaping and threshing, are all important steps in the farm economy, but the crowning factor in computing profits is not reached yet. These are all expenses. They determine the increase, but not the income. That is to be determined by the price realized for the crop. The important consideration is involved in the single question of when to sell in order to realize the most money for the labor and capital invested. On general principles it is safest to sell as soon after harvest as convenient.

The *Utica* (New York) *Herald*, one of the soundest advisers in the land, discussing this question, says:

"The expectation of receiving extraordinary prices, by holding for a rise, has kept many a farmer poor all his life. Speculation in farm products is certainly as legitimate as any other speculation; and if there is any undue amount of money to be made in them, it is certainly right that the farmer instead of the dealer should make it. But on the other hand the advantage in the long run is clearly with the farmer who is contented to secure a legitimate price for what he raises. There is a certain fixed value to hops, to butter, to cheese, to fruit, which the agriculturist determines, not by some excessive demand but by the amount of time and money it has cost him

to raise them, adding a fair profit for his risk and trouble. This fixed value he is not always able to obtain. When he can get it he might better close the bargain than to wait for possibilities. With the money once in his pocket and the immediate use of that money, he is satisfied that his labor has received a fair reward. His neighbor studies the markets, bargains for a little percentage above the fixed value, anticipates an increased demand and a speculative price, and holds on to his products. In the mean time he needs the money that these products represent, and perhaps borrows at high rates to tide himself over an emergency. Meanwhile, the actual value of his products is all the time shrinking as he waits for an increase in their fictitious and speculative value. If the latter does not come, he and not the dealer or the consumer, must bear that natural shrinkage in value. It is rare that a speculative value in any product of agriculture is not discounted in advance. Any shrinkage in the quantity of production affects the price before the scarcity produced by that shrinkage is felt. This fact is becoming more and more evident as our system of advance crop estimates becomes more and more perfect.

"To sum up, the producer will profit more in the end, by excepting upon the earliest opportunity, a fair remuneration for his products and making immediate use of the money they bring, than by holding on for a speculative rise, running the risk of a heavy fall, and losing the use of the money in the meantime. The *Troy Times* relates the case of a farmer who made it an invariable rule to turn his crops into cash as soon as they were ready for market, whatever the price might be. Sometimes he lost, but more frequently gained, and an experience of thirty years convinced him that he had made no mistake in adhering to the rule. This case can doubtless be offset with innumerable instances, where farmers, by waiting one, two or three months longer than their neighbors, have realized extraordinary profits. But no man's experience is uniform in that direction; and it is true of speculation in the products of the farm as it is true of speculation in Wall street; the proportion of those who fail is ninety to every ten who succeed."

DITCHING FOR LOCUSTS.

EDITOR FARMER: Another fact for your Leavenworth readers! Prof. A. Whitman, assistant for the U. S. Entomological Commission, in Minnesota, after summing up the experience in the worst locust counties in that State, writes (June 16th): "But people are everywhere coming back to the realization of the fact that the ditch is the best thing of all. At Clearwater, they began at least a week earlier than at Monticello, and all turned to ditching with a prospect of saving half a crop." Is Mr. Chandler still surprised that I should recommend ditching? C. V. RILEY.

June 22, 1877

CUT FLOWERS.

To arrange a bouquet, or to dress a vase with skill and taste, is no mean accomplishment, requiring, as it does, a thorough knowledge of the relative value of colors; much taste in producing harmonious blending or skilful contrast; a judicious use of spray and greenery to tone down the brightness, and, above all, a natural aptitude and liking for the work. The composition of every bouquet should form a study; all formality and stiffness must be avoided, and as close an approach as possible to "nature's sweet simplicity" ought to be aimed at. Overcrowding is an error too often met with. I have seen bouquets, so-called, which were a compact mass of roses, and whose entire surface bristled with buds, the only aim of the maker appearing to be the crowding together of as many flowers as possible in a certain space. The advantage of being able to throw a few flowers together quickly and effectively can hardly be overrated.

In selecting flowers for this purpose, too great variety is to be avoided; a few fine blossoms, whose colors are complementary to each other, if well arranged, will invariably afford greater satisfaction than the most complicated composition. It should always be remembered that when two colored surfaces are in juxtaposition, the importance of placing side by side those flowers whose forms and colors are best adapted to harmonize or contrast. When a person is thoroughly conversant with the relative value of the primitive colors and their complementaries, it becomes an easy matter to effect harmonious combinations of their various shades. Form, size, color and lightness are the leading features to be studied in the formation of a bouquet. A circular and convex form is the most pleasing. But it is in the size of a bouquet that bad taste is often visible. A hand bouquet nine inches in diameter would appear to be quite large enough but often the tyrant Fashion demands a much larger size.

When we regard the arrangement of the flowers, while avoiding the formal appearance of regular circles, two methods of equal excellence may be pursued. The first of these consists in blending together a number of flowers, with a due proportion of their buds and foliage, whose forms and colors best tend to produce a pleasing whole. The second consists in arranging side by side masses of color, each mass containing three or more flowers of the same kind, and these masses are interspersed with the fronds of ferns or other suitable foliage.

By this method a much bolder effect is secured, while too much formality is avoided. Although bouquets for the hand undoubtedly demand skill on the part of the maker, yet they rank second in importance to the bouquet for the vase, flower-table, or basket. In an arrangement of flowers for this purpose, due regard must be paid to the form of the vessel to be decorated, as well as the place it is to occupy when the arrangement is completed. A large, tall vase for a centre table should contain larger flowers and a bolder mass of color than one which is to occupy a position of less importance; but in using strong colors, all tendency to glare or heaviness must be particularly guarded against. Frequently, after dressing a vase, it is found desirable to remove a flower or two at parts which have become so crowded as to appear heavy; for in the arranging of flowers in vases, water only can be used, and as the flowers have no support for their stems, it is at times a difficult matter to arrange them satisfactorily.—*F. R. Elliot, in Country Gentleman.*

SWEET CORN BREAD.—One pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one pint corn meal, one pint wheat flour, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonful salt. Bake half an hour or more in a thin loaf. This makes a nice breakfast dish, hot, and is good cold.

June 27, 1897.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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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.

"Deputies will be re-committed to new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

W. S. Hanna, Gen'l. Dep., Ottawa, Franklin County.
 Geo. J. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas County.
 John Anderson, Huron, Atchison County.
 S. D. Underwood, Junction City, Davis County.
 S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell County.
 Geo. F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson County.
 Jas. W. Williams, Burlington, Coffey County.
 R. F. Swartz, Riley, Marion County.
 C. S. Worley, Great Bend, Barton County.
 Chas. A. Buck, Bunka, Greenwood County.
 James McCormick, Ocala, Jefferson County.
 L. M. Earnest, Barr Oak, Jewell County.
 John O. Foss, Garnett, Anderson County.
 F. W. Kallio, Maywood, Wyandotte County.
 J. S. Fayer, Newton, Harvey County.
 G. M. Sumnerville, New Grove, Linn County.
 W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips County.
 W. H. Carr, Larned, Pawnee County.
 W. H. Finner, Oxford, Sumner County.
 James Faulkner, Iola, Allen County.
 L. M. Hill, Hill Springs, Morris County.
 W. J. Ellis, Glendale, Bourbon County.
 George A. L., Hiawatha, Brown County.
 E. H. Herington, Cedarvale, Smith County.
 W. D. Covington, Holton, Jackson County.
 W. H. Jones, Rose, Woodson County.
 J. H. Chandler, Wm. Sims, Master.

THE TRUE MISSION OF THE GRANGE.

The Grange has been so misrepresented by its enemies, and so misunderstood by many of its own members, that it is well, now, when the first enthusiasm incident to its organization is over, and the time has come for it to crystallize and assume its permanent shape, that thinking men should candidly consider just what it is—what it proposes to do, and just what power there is in it for good when its true purposes are carried out.

To this end it is proposed to give a very brief summary of what all intelligent Patrons consider the true mission of the Grange, both negatively and positively; or, in other words, just what it is not and ought not to be, as well as what it really is, and what it proposes to do. And really the negative virtues of the Order are perhaps more important to society, and to the future welfare and progress of mankind, than if it was more positive and aggressive, because through the Grange is brought most powerfully to bear that kind of grand conservatism which preserves society pure and intact from the assaults of those fierce passions of human nature which are always seeking to tear down and destroy the results of the labors of the wise and good.

1. The Grange is not an organization to tear down and destroy established usages and customs, and to efface any of the teachings which have grown up with the civilization of ages. There can naturally be no communism nor agrarianism among Patrons; for the idea of proprietorship is the predominant feeling in every owner and tiller of the soil. The farmer worships at the shrine of home and family, and therefore wishes to build up and establish and make peace and safety of life and property the great end and aim of his existence. Peace and thriftiness are cardinal virtues among husbandmen.

2. It is not the policy nor the wish of the Order to discourage any honest industry or calling, nor to drive them away from our midst. On the contrary, it is the interest of farmers that all should flourish and prosper; the mechanic of every kind is almost as necessary to the husbandman as the seeds he plants. The shopkeeper, the miller, the railroad and steamboat officials and employees, the factory hands—all conduce to the comfort and assistance of the tiller of the soil. He needs the doctor to heal his aches and pains and the preacher to point his way to heaven. The trader, to buy his calves and pigs, is just as necessary to him as the hands who run his furrows. And then he wants somebody to eat up the surplus of his teeming harvests; there must be consumers as well as producers; and yet we must admit that many of our brethren have very unwisely made a mad war on everybody who was not farming, and have excited unjust and unnecessary prejudice against our whole Order by their injudicious abuse of everybody who did not till the soil. Let all quit such folly, and recognize the fact that the mission of the Grange is not to fight others, but to combine our own class together and help ourselves by cooperation. All other classes will be benefited by our prosperity; for it is upon our welfare that all others will depend, and if we make them feel and understand that we wish to be friends, and work in unison with them for the good of all—soon, very soon, all prejudice against the Grange will wear away, and all will recognize the justice and grandeur of Grange purposes.

3. The Grange is not in any true sense a political institution. We neither inquire nor interfere with any man's politics. It is true that wily-politicians have on several occasions used us to further their own interests, and

many of our brethren walked blindly into their party traps; but our declaration of purposes specifically cuts us adrift from party politics, and only enjoins upon every Patron to endeavor to "purify" the party to which he belongs. And we have purified parties to an extent never dreamed of before. The present pacification of our country—the calming down of the mad passions left by the war, and the return of fraternal feelings began at the meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, and has now culminated in the beginning of an era of good feeling and prosperity.

The positive mission of the Grange is very fairly set forth in that unique production, entitled "Declaration of Purposes," which in the terseness and vigor of its good old Saxon English, and the clearness with which it points out the needs, dangers and power for mutual good of the agricultural class when combined in buying together, selling together and working together, for the greatest good to the greatest number—is equaled only by the Declaration of American Independence. A bugle call of warning is sounded to the farmers themselves, to avoid the quicksands that wreck so many fortunes—"the credit system and the mortgage system." A like warning is given to keep party politics out of the Grange. To elevate the calling of the farmer is the grand central point of the whole construction; to educate him in his rights, duties and privileges; to give him just views of the nobility of the occupation which seems to have been instituted by the fiat of the great Omnipotent, "that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," to make him a thinker, and no longer only a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," looking to some village oracle for all his ideas.

It is hard to estimate the incalculable benefits of the social features of the Grange. How grand an idea it is to bring together all the men and women of a neighborhood, many of whom have been estranged by political or religious disputes, or from other causes, and get them to mingle in perfect friendship and accord and talk about only those things which are common ground and upon which all agree! All other differences laid aside, here our farmers and their wives find that their interests are exactly the same, and above all, "peace on earth and good will among men" is a priceless blessing. The pleasant summer picnics among the Granges from Maine to Georgia has done much "to make brethren dwell together in unity," and given many an added pleasure to life among the young and old. The moral tone of country society is almost vastly improved by our teachings and practices. Even at large public Grange meetings drunkenness and brawlings are almost unheard of, and the quiet influence brought to bear upon young people just emerging into the dangers of life are very powerful for good.

But one of the most beneficial purposes of the Grange is least understood and appreciated by those outside the gate. While the Grange ought to take no part whatever in party politics, yet the purifying effect of our teachings on every party is calculated to elevate them up to a standard of excellence heretofore unattained in this generation, and the effects of which are already felt in every department of our government. The character of our legislators, no odds of what party they are, is greatly improved since the Grange has swept the land. A mere "ring" politician finds it now difficult to get a nomination. Unless a man stands well with the farmers, it is now considered dangerous to put him forward. What is the result? Down go Credit Mobiliers, frauds and Indian steals! Down go lobby tricks to rob the public Treasury! Down go the whiskey rings! Down go villainous patent right extensions to rob the farmers of their money! Up goes the credit of the nation, and silver, "the poor man's money," creeps out of the vaults to which it had been banished! Up goes the standard of civil service! Up goes the scourged, desolated South! Up goes (under the direct efforts of the Grange) the jetty system—the opening of our great Mississippi Valley to the markets of the world! Are not such results worthy of toil and strength and effort?

But again, the material benefits of the Grange—the actual advantage in dollars and cents to the pockets of every farmer and (everybody else also) has already been felt in no small degree, and when farmers can be made to see and feel their duty, and hold fast by their interests and stick together as closely as other occupations do, there is no telling how much money advantages they may gain. Many agricultural implements have been reduced in price fifty per cent. Sewing machines are sold for just one-half of former prices, and a few more years' effort will bring all agricultural implements down to a just and fair price. We do not want them below this, "for the laborer is worthy of his hire," and the Grange wants all manufacturers to flourish—to reap a just reward for their labors, their risk and their capital invested.

Then again, the agency system of the Grange (by the way, we believe this is the only true Grange plan) brings it within the power of every Patron, no odds how limited his purse, to buy all his family supplies—coffee, sugar, calico, domestic and farm implements—at very low rates. The members of each Grange have only to combine their little wants and needs together, and send off the money, and get their goods safely and at low rates, and distribute them among themselves. No expensive machinery is connected with it; no extra profits are made out of it, and every Patron who practices it is much the richer at the end of the year.

Thus we conclude that the "true mission of the Grange" is not revolutionary nor antagonistic to all established usages, but that it may be and ought to be a blessing to every class of society, for its just aims and objects are to elevate and ennoble and combine for good only that the agricultural class which all acknowledge is the foundation upon which the superstructure of human society rests—that class from which in the course of years all others are recruited as they become enervated and fade out—the class which in our land even now furnishes the brains for the halls of legislation and highways of trade and commerce. Let us make the public see in our Republican country that in the Grange everything is for good and nothing for evil; that all are interested in the success of this experiment to combine for their own and the public interest, the people in whom no danger lies, and we may soon have the good will of those who now misunderstand and fight us. In spite of the bitter opposition of those who do not understand the Grange, and the falling-by-the-way of weak-kneed friends, we still go onward. The better elements of the Grange persevere in the noble work, and will go on until the movement shall be honored and cherished as the best of human societies, because it means "good to all."—Monthly Talk.

FAITH IN THE ORDER.

Patrons are often told that they must have faith in the Order; but they do not always seem to fully comprehend what is meant by the phrase. There are members who have no lack of what they would term faith in the Order, and yet who do lack the deep and firm confidence in the justness and efficiency of the principle of the Order that urges an unwavering application of these principles. They never say anything against the Order, and they concede that it has been beneficial to Patrons and that it may be made more so; but they rarely avail themselves of its privileges, and they do nothing themselves to make its privileges greater. They seldom neglect to pay their dues; they occasionally, some of them always, attend their Grange meetings; and they not infrequently patronize the Grange stores and agencies. If one should ask them whether they think the Order an advantage to farmers, and whether every farmer ought not to join and sustain the Order, they would unhesitatingly answer "Yes." And yet their faith in the Order is simply a cautious affection. It is not a deep-seated and abiding conviction. It permits them to allow somebody else to take the stock in supply-houses and Grange stores, and advance the money for building Grange halls, and write the essays and conduct the discussions that make Grange meetings instructive.

Of course this superficial faith is much better than open and persistent skepticism. But, if all Patrons had no stronger faith in our organization, it would be certainly prove a failure as if all Patrons were avowed skeptics. The success of every new and extensive project depends largely on persons who have too much rather than too little confidence in it. In fact, the enthusiasts carry through such movements as that of the Patrons. The men who sit in their easy chairs, and doubt the propriety of this measure and the practicability of that measure, are not always unserviceable. They often do good work in restraining their impetuous colleagues; they often prevent precipitate and unwise action. But they alone could not conduct a great enterprise to a successful issue; and, where they are too numerous and have too much influence, failure is almost a certainty. On the other hand, mere hot-heads, too, are dangerous, and cannot by themselves accomplish anything great. Where, however, there is a proper mingling of these two classes, the inactive critics and the uncritical actors, we may have a strong party; although the strongest party is one composed of persons who unite in themselves the energy and enthusiasm of the hot-heads with the discretion of the opposite class. But no cause is helped by the support of persons who concede its justness and have no fault to find with the measures taken to advance it, and yet who neither devise these measures nor help to carry them out,—except so far as friendliness is more helpful than enmity.

To make a special application of the foregoing generalization, the Order of Patrons might have attained its present success, and might hereafter attain still greater success, even though the membership were made up entirely of impetuous, thoughtless men and thoughtful, inactive men; but it could not have had any success, either now or hereafter, if its membership were composed entirely of persons who do nothing but approve. The Patrons who are always advising their Brothers and Sisters that that is not the time to build a hall or open a store, or that co-operative stores are not to be thought of so long as agencies are possible, or that the agency system should not be encouraged, may, if there is a liberal intermingling of highly enthusiastic Patrons, be of real service to the Order. But the Patrons who simply concede that the Order is a good institution, that its society meetings and business arrangements are profitable and that they ought to be extended in order that their usefulness may be increased, do not directly contribute anything to the success of the Order. As we have said, they are preferable to enemies; they have a virtue, and it is, not that they aid our progress, but simply that they do not impede it.—Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

WHY NOT BE YOUR OWN MILLER?

The Challenge Mill Co., of Batavia, Ill., claim that their Feed Mill is the only successful iron mill in the country. Mr. Nelson Burr, the inventor, first conceived the idea of the narrow grinding surface on metallic rings. This mill is said to be least liable to get out of order, and takes the first premium wherever exhibited. It costs nothing for repairs, and but \$1.25 to \$1.50 for new rings for every thousand bushels ground—does not heat the grain, and it is impossible to clog or choke it. The Illinois Swine Breeders' Association awarded this Co. a cash prize of \$100 for the best Feed Mill, and adopted the Challenge Mill as their standard mill.

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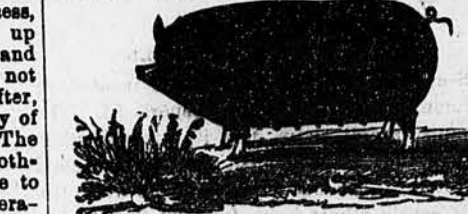


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W. M. HASTIE, Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breed Wagon Short-horn cattle, Cotswold, and Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

BEAT.

"Love is better than home or lands;
So, Sir Steven, I'll ride with thee."
Quick she steps where the courser stands,
Light she springs to the saddle-tree.

Love is better than life or kin;
So close she clings and so close clasped he,
They heard no sob of the bitter wind,
Nor the snow that shuddered along the lee.

Love is better than life or breath;
The drifts are over the horse's knee;
Softly they sink to the cold death,
And the snow around folds them silently.

Houses and lands are gone for aye,
With kin and kin like the wild wind flee,
Life and breath have fluttered away,
But love hath blossomed eternally.

BEAUTY.

Beautiful, yes! but the blush will fade,
The light grow dim which the blue eyes wear;
The gloss will vanish from curl and braid,
And the sunbeam die in the waving hair.

Turn from the mirror and strive to win
Treasures of loveliness still to last;
Gather earth's glory and bloom within,
That the soul may be bright when youth is past.

AFFLICTION.

As when, O lady mine,
With child's touch
Thou stone unweave and cold
Becomes a living mould,
The more the marble wastes,
The more the statue grows.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

BY MARY W. HUDSON.

CHAPTER IV.

At last the spell was broken, and a letter came from Dick; a long, sad, remorseful story of his awakening and repentance. He had broken from Nora's toils, and hungered and thirsted for the old peace, a sound of the sweet voice, and a sight of the pure eyes. He had learned the heartlessness of the beautiful siren who had beguiled him, he had seen her play with the hearts of so many other poor fools like himself, that he could no longer blind himself to her real character; wounded and humiliated he turned trustfully to his first love, and like a pleading culprit recited Nora's machinations, and begged that he might come back as of old.

Lizzie shed some gentle tears over this passionate, boyish letter, and realized that of such a nature had their love for each other been once; how long ago it seemed now, surely more than half a year, and yet the winter snows were just beginning to fall.

She answered it more like a mother soothing a wayward child, than like a girl forgiving a truant lover. She knew Dick now, as she did not, in the days when they were all in all to each other; she knew he would not thoughtlessly crush the frailest flower, he was thoroughly good natured; but are not such natures oftener superficial than deep; if they can go through the world calm and forgiving in the midst of disappointments; if when baffled on one hand, they can turn serenely on the other side only to be foiled there, and yet go triumphantly on, can we hope to find in them the deep and constant passions which hold a truly great spirit firm to its purpose? Whether the desire for honor, or wealth, or love be paramount, if the seeker is not moved to great grief nor anger nor revenge, by the obstacles put in his way, we do not feel sure that he will endure to the end, and yet love has a nature of its own; it is the passion of passions, the deepest, purest, sweetest of them all; sometimes true and immovable in hearts that seem to be swayed by no other joy or grief, but oftener fickle, and utterly harmless in its own recoil, and of such a character Lizzie instinctively felt Dick's love to be. It had wandered from her to the first passing butterfly that crossed his pleasant path, when bruised and spurned there, it had vibrated to her again as its nearest resting place; she knew now, that it would never be its abiding place, it would take flight again with the sound of the first sweet voice; she was willing to soothe it for a little while, and had long ago forgiven Dick; indeed she had nothing to forgive; the sentiment she once called love, and which she had bestowed upon Dick, had grown into a far mightier emotion, and had reached out its hungry arms far above and beyond him, to a nature as much nobler and truer in aims, as the broad river is deeper and more constant than the summer rivulet. The wounded heart that had taken refuge with her did not fill the void, she told Dick to come back, assured him of her everlasting friendship, but said it could never be "as of old," they were only friends, not lovers, now.

When Dick received this gentle and forgiving letter, he knew what it meant; its calm and candid tone was not hard to interpret, and he did what no other man, except one of exactly his nature could have done, or would have thought of doing; he went straight to Dr. Gray.

His interview was one it is difficult to describe: the Dr. was seated alone in his study when a stranger was announced, and annoyed at the interruption of his gloomy meditations he directed, with some hesitation but without any questions, that he be shown in. His surprise when he saw his visitor was unbounded; the sight of Dick almost staggered him; he faltered and stammered and seemed wholly bereft of his usual self-possession, and unable to rally from his embarrassment; it was as if the spectre of his thoughts had suddenly taken shape before him; a thousand reflections flashed through his mind; had Dick come to tell of Lizzie's death, or of her marriage; did he look happy or sad; could he read his thoughts, and did he know that at the very

moment he entered, he had been trying to measure the time and calculate whether Dick and Lizzie had gone on their bridal trip; could heathom the agony these thoughts brought him; what should he say; how could he say anything; how could he hold his peace; it seemed an eternity since he had hoped that Lizzie Michener would one day be to him, all that he felt she must now be to this man before him. All these, and many more hopes and fears, chased each other through his brain and held him spell-bound. Dick did not lack good, common sense, he comprehended the situation in an instant, and determined to come straight to the point of his visit, so that the silence which seemed so long and was so embarrassing to them both, was really of very short duration; and Dick began by saying, "I have a letter from Miss Michener, the first I have received from her since you and I met at her father's home last summer, and I have come to tell you something of its contents." He paused and waited for the Dr. to speak, but there was no response, and he did not need to be told whether he cared to hear. "I have asked her to be my wife and she has refused."

The message was all told, the greatest man on earth could not have told it better, nor in fewer words, than did unprejudiced Dick. While he was speaking these words he cast his eyes to the floor, that he might not see the Dr.'s emotion, if the announcement caused him any; but he had no need to turn his eyes away; the strong man buried his face in his hands, and the burning sob that shook him told of a joy too deep to be concealed in words.

When the Dr. rose after some moments, his face beamed with a new light, he looked grand and strong, his whole bearing was changed he was a new man; and extending his hand to Dick he said: "May God reward you as I never can, for this act; you are a noble man." And thus they parted, without question or answer, explanation or apology, the one thankful beyond expression for the new light that had come into his life, the other, uplifted as only a noble sacrifice can uplift any one.

The leaden clouds have lifted from the landscape over which they hung so low a short time since; the morning sun sparkles on a beautiful scene; the stately old oaks and elms that sway and sigh with the summer breezes, are clothed now with a pure white mantle, every twig is hidden with glittering intangible crystals, only undulating outlines are visible, silence reigns, the frost King has done his best handiwork, and in its midst stands one entranced; she does not feel the mid-winter cold, she is thinking that she never had seen the dear old garden look so beautiful before; she is filled with awe, and fears to move lest this fragile creation will dissolve in the iridescent light which fills it. Something has lifted the lead from her bosom too, she knows not what, but she was tempted to lift up her heart in praise for all the beauty that surrounded her, the great light seemed to have penetrated even her lonely heart; she stopped under the spreading branches where she had stood one summer evening, when an ever-remembered face turned hastily from her and passed on, out of her sight, out of her life, forever? As she stood a tiny snow bird sent forth a twitter of chirp notes and fluttered from a pliant bough above her head, causing a shower of diamonds and pearls to fall around her; she raised her eyes to watch its flight and saw—a rider on the brow of the hill beyond; she did not move, and the rider did not turn from her and pass by this time; she knew now why the weight was lifted, why the light had dawned. Together they entered the old mansion and what they told within its guardian walls was only the old, old story, ever new.

When the June roses bloomed again, sweet Lizzie Michener decked the quaint, old parlor once more, but the lips were unsealed now that dared not praise her works then, and every blossom she gathered was sacred because it had bloomed to grace her bridal day. Dick came back to listen to the chime of wedding bells, with a heart as blithe and free from care as it had ever been. Nora wondered a little that no invitation came to her, but Dr. Gray said that their quiet marriage was too holy in his eyes to suffer the presence of anyone who valued so lightly the peace of others; she had stood between them once, and turned the dearest hopes of his life to gall and bitterness and he would not look upon her now. The good squire saw the bloom come back to his daughter's cheek, the light to her eye, the buoyancy to her step, and was content; he only said "I did not guess aright, but all is well," and blessed them.

Only a fragment, one short year in half a dozen lives, only the old, old story told once more.

[CONCLUDED.]

I RISE TO ANSWER.

I would say to M. A. H. that I withheld that receipt, thinking it would induce some one else to speak out in meeting. Why are the women of Kansas so backward about writing for the benefit of each other? I noticed in a Mo. farm paper, a short time ago, that they had more letters for the housekeeper's column than they had room for, and that would soon be the case with the KANSAS FARMER if it was once started. It does not matter if our grammar is a little rusty, or spelling not perfect; what if we should forget that c not k is used in spelling uncle, as some one, who shall be nameless on this occasion, did not long ago, to the amusement of some of the young folks to whom bad spelling had been held up as an unpardonable sin. I don't want my neices

and nephews to think they are all Yankees and go to guessing who that person was; but this is getting away from the subject. It is not faultless grammar and orthography or fine speeches that is wanted to make this column interesting; but a plain, sensible talk about things that interest us.

In regard to the receipt for summer complaint, M. A. H. claims that there is no equal unless mine should prove as good or better. I am willing to divide the laurels with her, claiming superiority for mine in only one particular, that instead of taking the skin off the mouth, it is very pleasant and easy to take, and if she disputes my claim we will put it to vote, allowing only mothers and children the right of suffrage in this case, I know I will get a majority. Now for the receipt:

Take two tablespoonfuls of rhubarb, one of soda, one teaspoon of good white sugar, put it in a tin cup, nearly fill with water and set it on the back part of the stove and let it simmer for two or three hours; then set off, and when cold add enough peppermint to give it a pleasant taste. When the children have diarrhoea, give from one to two, teaspoonfuls every hour until it physics; then if costiveness should follow, give another dose or two of the syrup, just enough to produce natural evacuation. It is good in small doses for very young infants; with it the bowels can be regulated better than with any other medicine I ever saw, it tones and strengthens the bowels, and is equally good in costiveness or diarrhoea. It is perfectly safe, an overdose will only physic a little too much; for teething children it is invaluable, and by a judicious use of this medicine and careful dieting the bowels can be kept in a healthy condition. It would be well to put a flannel bandage and woolen stockings on a child that is cutting teeth; if it causes a rash to break out, of course it would have to be taken off in the heat of the day. Silk is as good and not so irritating; mornings and evenings, or when the weather is cool they need a little extra clothing. Boiled milk thickened with flour or light bread crumbed in, or just the boiled milk itself is good; I have always found potatoes bad for them. It is said that misery loves company, I would like to talk with some one who has dyspepsia.

AUNT MARY.

THE KITCHEN PUMP.

One of the most convenient and useful articles of kitchen furniture is a good pump, with a sink, and the necessary drainage for carrying off the surplus water. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about the hard lot of the farmer's wife, many farmers have not yet done all that they can do to relieve their arduous labors. In many cases she might be saved much time, labor and annoyance if the appointments of the house were arranged with more reference to convenience. We often see the well which supplies a family with water, placed at some distance from the house. A little computation will show how great a mistake this is. Suppose it is four rods from the kitchen door, and it is necessary to visit it on an average four times each day. This will make sixteen rods of travel per day, or thirty-six miles in the course of a year, and if a family used two barrels of water a week, more than one hundred barrels must be carried in a year. To move this amount of water even four rods is no light undertaking, if it must be done by hand, and with a pail. Yet it falls to the lot of many a farmer's wife who has without it more cares than she ought to attend to.

But the extra labor that out-door pumps produce is not the only argument against them. The air of the kitchen is usually so warm that it is at a risk of health that a woman passes out of doors for a pail of water, and in winter the ice around the well is often an additional danger. The women of cities, who have usually fewer cares than those of the country, are not subjected to this annoyance, and it is a pity if all the advantages of pure water that are claimed for the country must be overbalanced by the difficulty in obtaining it.

There is no necessity for placing a well at a distance from the house. By using a cast-iron pump and connecting it with the well with tubing laid below frost, it may be placed at some distance from the well, or in most localities it is easy to drive down a tube and thus obtain water at any desired point. Iron pumps are now made so that they are free from the annoyance of freezing in winter, and cast-iron sinks may be obtained at most hardware houses. These are more preferable than wooden ones, as they never leak and are more easily kept clean.

The drainage may be arranged by passing a tube from a sink through the wall of the house and conducting the water away in wooden troughs. It should be carried some distance from the house, and if it accumulates in one place so much as to be a nuisance, the troughs may be moved from time to time. It is hardly advisable to conduct the waste water from the house to a cess-pool sunk deep beneath the surface, as the water of the adjacent well is liable to be rendered impure by it.

Another annoyance to which many women are subjected is a pump with leaky valves, that must always be primed before water can be obtained. Every farmer's son should have ingenuity enough to leather a pump valve when it requires it, and thus save the annoyance of being compelled to exhaust the air from the whole tube every time water is desired.—G. in Husbandman.

GREEN TOMATO SOY.—Two gallons green tomatoes sliced, not peeled, twelve good sized onions; two quarts vinegar; one quart sugar; two tablespoonfuls salt; two of ground mustard; two of black pepper, ground; one of allspice, one of cloves; mix and stew till tender; stir often to prevent burning. Jar for use.

TOMATO SALAD.—Peel twelve tomatoes, and slice one quarter inch thick, and set in a dish on ice while preparing dressing. Rub yolks of four hard-boiled eggs to a smooth paste, add by degrees one teaspoonful of salt, one-half of cayenne pepper, one of white sugar, two of made mustard, one tablespoonful salad oil. Beat a raw egg to froth and stir in. Stir in a large piece of ice until the dressing is cold; take it out, cover tomatoes with dressing, keeping cold till served.

A NICE PLAIN CHARLOTTE RUSS.—One pint cream whipped light, one-half ounce gelatine dissolved in one gill hot milk, whites of two eggs beaten to a froth, one cup powdered sugar; flavor with bitter almond and vanilla. Mix and pour into a mould lined with slices of sponge cake. Set on ice.

FRENCH CREAM.—One quart of boiled milk mix one cupful sugar with the yolks of four eggs, stir into the milk with one tablespoonful corn starch; flavor to taste, beat the whites to a stiff froth with pulverized sugar, and brown slightly in the oven.

WORMS.—The best way to keep worms out of dried fruit, when it is stored after drying, is to put between every half bushel of it a large handful of bark of sassafras, and strew a liberal supply on top. We will insure that the worms will not trouble it. But can anybody tell whether the fruit will taste of the sassafras?

To drive off red ants, grease a plate with lard and set it where the ants are troublesome; place a few sticks around the plate for the ants to climb upon; they will desert the sugar-bowl for the lard; occasionally turn the plate over a fire where there is no smoke, and the ants will drop off into it; reset the plate, and in a few repetitions you will catch all the ants; they trouble nothing else while lard is accessible.



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 unrivalled 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 relaxed; Loss of memory, with a 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, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

We can recommend an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. KELLOGG and MESSINGGER, Macon Ga.

Manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

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

J. R. DUTTON,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SEWING MACHINES & c.

"Domestic" "Singer N. F."



Needle \$50 pr. doz. Tuckers \$1.50 each. Runners \$1.50 each. No extra charge by mail. Machines and Oil gratis and delivered to the Railroad or Express Company without extra charge.

Price \$30.00 cash. With order. Repairing old Machines a specialty. All goods and work warranted strictly.

OFFICE 200 KANSAS AVE.

P. O. BOX, 696 TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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 are actual facts, 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 bed 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 D. S. Eckert, the agent for Shawnee and Osage counties in Kansas, will visit the following places and exhibit the Machine. Carbonado, Monday, June 28th; Burlingame, Wednesday and Thursday, June 29th and 30th; All communications addressed to D. S. Eckert, Topeka, Kansas, will receive prompt attention. Orders by mail promptly filled. Price of single Machine, \$12.00.

DOWN

WITH HIGH PRICES.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago Ill.



4-ton Hov Scales, \$60; old price, \$100.

All other sizes at great reduction. All scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-list.



Best Hygienic and Address for Circulars: Sloan's Condition Powder Co., 100 Central Ave., New York, N.Y.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, NEW YORK.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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June 27, 1877.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray of any kind, except a dog, is less than \$100, the County Clerk is required, within ninety days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending June 1st, 1877.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. O. Embury, of Centropolis Tp., May 1st 1877. One sorrel mare pony, some white in hind feet, white hind feet, tufted in right eye, about 15½ hands high, 3 years old, medium sized, valued at \$20.00.
Also, One dark bay horse pony, saddle and bridle marks, two white hind feet, black mane and tail, about 14½ hands high, 3 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
HORSE—Sorrel horse colt, 3 years old, no marks or brands visible.
Also, Horse colt, red roan, 1 year old, no marks or brands visible. Both taken up May 2, 1877, by Presley Martin, Lola Tp. Both valued at \$10.00.
HORSE—Taken up by W. D. Defoe, Pleasant View Tp., April 29, 1877, one sorrel horse, four years old, blaze in face. Valued at \$20.00.

La Bette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James Goodwin, in Elm Grove Tp., April 27, 1877. One sorrel horse colt, white face, three white feet, 1 year old. Valued at \$15.00.
Also, One brown mare colt, one white hind foot, 1 year old. Valued at \$15.00.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by S. D. Cole, of Vernon Tp. One black horse 13½ hands high, 10 or 12 years old, star in forehead, and white on end of nose and hind foot, standing in both hind legs—away backed. Had an old leather halter on when taken.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemaster, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Oscar Oleson, of Ohio Tp. One bay mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.00.

Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. T. Gass, of Grant Tp. One dun mare, 12½ hands high, 10 or 12 years old, brown stripes running from the roof of the tail to the withers, about 15 hands high, and about 12 years old. Valued at about \$10.00.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Robert Edwards, of Rosalia Tp. One cream or dun mare, about 14 hands high, dark mane and tail, legs black up to knees, white spot in forehead, supposed to be about 3 years old. Valued at \$30.00.

Sumner County—Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. A. Leach, of London, Sumner county, Kansas. One dark chestnut sorrel mare, about 6 years old, blind in right eye, about 13½ hands high, with large star in forehead. Saddle and harness marks.

Wabanc County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Mark Sage, Mission Creek Tp., May 8, 1877. One bay horse about 14 hands high, branded (N) on left shoulder; no other marks or brands except collar and saddle marks, 8 years old, gelding. Valued at \$25.00.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A. J. Mennen, of Clifton Tp., March 1st, 1877. One 4-year-old cow or bull, black and white spotted, medium rather small than large; ear marks, none; branded on left hip and shoulder, but not plain enough to make it out.

POXY—Taken up by Thos. M. Marmon, of Centre Tp., April 25th 1877. One bay horse pony, 7 to 8 years old, star in forehead, one white hind foot, branded "S" on both shoulders; saddle and harness marks; no other marks or brands preceivable. Valued at \$25.00.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Birke, of Franklin Tp., May 12th, 1877. One chestnut sorrel mare, about 12½ hands high, star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, 12 or 14 years old. Valued at \$20.00.
HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Fairbanks, of Grant Tp., May 25th, 1877. One bay horse pony, right hind foot is a little white, and a little white in forehead, collar mark on top of neck, has plates on all his feet, 10 or 12 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

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.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, (July Series), THE ENTIRE OAKWOOD HERD. July 19, 1877.

In offering the Oakwood Herd, I wish it distinctly understood that this will not be a cutting out sale, or that the proprietor intends to quit breeding, but wishes to sell his entire herd in a legitimate way, without reserve or by-bid.

I will offer at Oakwood, six miles from Winchester, on the Vanmeter Turnpike, about six miles from Winchester, good individuals, of the following choice and desirable families: *Roses of Sharon* (Rensick sort), *Young Marys*, *Young Phyllises* and *Josephines*. Among the bulls catalogued are included the splendid *Rose of Sharon*, 2d Grand Duke of Clark 3d, H. R. reserved by Mr. A. Rensick for a long time to be used exclusively on his herd, also the *Rose of Sharon*, Duke Dunmore 5007, S. H. R. and the premium Young Mary Bull, Joe Aldridge 6012, S. H. R. This is a grand offering, and worthy the attention of buyers.

TERMS—Notes at four months, negotiable and payable in bank with good security, bearing 8 per cent. from date.

Catalogues on application.

C. L. VANMETER,
Winchester, Ky.

P. C. KIDP, Auctioneer.

Note—Attention is called to the sales of Lowry & Metcalfe; Pine Grove Ky.; July 18th; the day before my sale; and Hall & Guthrie, Lexington Ky.; the day after.

THE TIFFIN Well Boring & Rock Drilling MACHINE!

\$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!

The most perfect in the world. Bore from 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Answer is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

1877 RACES

ON THE GROUNDS OF THE

Kansas City Industrial Exposition

AND

Agricultural Fair Association,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, 1877. \$800

IN PURSES!

No. 1—2:40 trot, \$250. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness—\$1.25 to first horse, \$75 to second, \$50 to third.

No. 2—Running mile dash, \$150; for all ages. \$90 to first horse, \$40 to second, \$20 to third.

No. 3—Free for all trot, \$400. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. \$200 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to third.

GENERAL CELEBRATION ON THE GROUNDS.

Entries close Monday, July 2d, 1877. Trotting to National Association rules; running to Lexington rules. For information address

D. L. HALL, Secretary, Kansas City Mo.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES.



Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
Correspondence solicited.
Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St., 104 South. Stock Farm Shirlev, Ill.

SHANNON HILL STOCK

FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight

Bred Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Address GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick, of the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIG.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

Poultry Journals Given Away.

High Class Poultry.

Light and Dark Brahmas,

Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks,

Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns,

B. B. R. Game, and Silver Seabright Bantams,

Bronze Turkeys,

Rouen and Muscovy Ducks.

The above stock is bred true to feather, and from the best strains in England and America. My fowls are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I have a large farm devoted specially to breeding and raising the poultry. I select by the "Standard," and strive faithfully to please my customers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

A SPECIALTY.

Pure Berkshire Pigs.

I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars, lists of matings, and premium list to purchasers.

Write name, P. O., County and State plainly, and address.

D. J. WILLMER,

BADEN, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.

Stallion Season.

Prairie Dell Farm,

Breeds and has for sale the most

fashionable trotting stock—Ham-

bletonians and their most

successful crosses.

The Chestnut Stallion Monroe—record 2:27½ over a

half mile track will stand for mares at \$50, the season;

those not in foal, returnable free of charge next season.

Monroe has the sixth fastest record of any living stallion, descendant in the male line, from Ryedyk's Ham-

bletonian. He has by all odds the fastest record of any stallion in Kansas. For beauty, elegance and purity

of type, he cannot be surpassed. He has trotted a mile in 2:23 and a half mile in 1:10.

Pedigree: By Iron Duke, son of Ryedyk's Hambletonian; dam by Guy Miller also son of Ryedyk's Hambletonian; G. dam, (Jas. H. Coleman's dam), record 2:31 1/4 by Pannuker, thoroughbred son, of American Eclipse.

For sale, sons, and grandsons of Ryedyk's Hambletonian, as finely bred as can be procured anywhere, and of much intrinsic merit.

Apply to R. I. LEE, Agt., Topeka, Kansas.

Elmwood Stock Farm,

Springfield, Illinois.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine and

Cotswold Sheep.

Elmwood herd of Berkshires contains the finest and most noted strains of blood in England or America, descending from the most successful prize-winning families.

Young stock of superior excellence and fashionable pedigrees for sale at low prices.

Have some extra fine young sows, sired by the famous imported Berkshire Boar Sambo 3d, 951, and safe in pig to imported Cherub, 501. Cherub has no superior in point of form, style and fashionable breeding, and is proving himself to be an excellent sire and is without doubt the best Boar I ever imported from England.

Our brood sows are not surpassed by any herd in America, and excel in all that goes to make up the model Berkshire—short legs, necks and heads, broad hams, loins, and shoulders, and a thick coat of hair, large size, good feeders, reliable breeders, and healthy. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in quality and price.

Pigs not akin properly mated for breeding purposes. Breeding stock is recorded in the American Berkshire Record, and extended pedigrees furnished customers.

Parties desiring early pigs should send in their orders at once, so as to secure choice.

Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES F. MILLS.

YOUR NAME PRINTED ON 40 Mixed Cards

for 10c. CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, CT.

STRAYED.

From the undersigned, at Scranton, Kansas, on May 30th, 1877, a light gray horse, heavy built, heavy light gray mane and tail. About 15 hands high, had halter on with rope attached. Will weigh about 1000 lbs. Any person finding this horse will please bring him up and notify

FAT RYAN, Scranton, Kansas.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH.

Earliest, Hardest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address

E. MILLER, Frankfort, Kansas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

\$1.50 per 1000, delivered at the Express office in Lawrence in good shipping order.

Address NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.

CHROMO and a 16 pg. 64 col. FREE

illus. paper 3 months, if you will agree to distribute some of our blanks. Enclose 13 cts., to cover postage. Mention paper. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass.

SHEEP LABEL

Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

Samples free. Agents wanted. Address

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

50

BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS CARDS, put up in Card Case and sent, postage paid, to any address for \$1.00. Two cases containing 40 each, same name or different address in each, will be sent postage paid for \$1.50. These are finely printed and elegant cards for any lady or gentleman.

Address WESTERN CARD CO., Topeka, Kas.

Want SALESMEN on a regular salary of

a month and expenses, to sell our

W. CIGARS, \$85

per 1000. Address

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THE KANSAS WAGON!

Centennial Exposition.

Prize Medal and Diploma

AT THE

Let us Smile.

Queen of the bawl-room—the nurse.
Borers for oil are called well-wishers.
They call it web-foot weather out West.
A South American luxury—parrot pot-ple.
Papemoff is the name of a Russian General.
The name of an Irish clown was Pat-her-son.

If eels are not as slippery as politicians, they can live longer on water.

An Indianapolis paper calls the people of a sister city, Terre Haute-tots.

A little boy at the South End wanted to know if a fortress was a she fort.

Wonder if sulphur from Vesuvius wouldn't cure "eruptions." Worth trying.

We suppose this must be a good season for the bakers, as flour rises of itself.

Ring the hands is a sign of sorrow, but ringing the fingers is a sign of joy.

England is afflicted with a "Prince of Wales Return polka." That will do.

"Patriotism," said Dr. Johnson, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Pretty vicious that.

Some difference between a bed tick and a watch's tick. Size is not always the criterion.

There's one kind of riddle that Snodgrass himself would give up—the riddle made by a bullet.

The best adhesive label you can put on your luggage is to stick to it yourself—only sure thing.

A little girl in Franklin Square wished she was an angel, so that her legs wouldn't get so tired all the time!

Emerson says that "An eye can threaten like a loaded and levelled gun." It must be when it is cocked then.

The man who will steal an umbrella will do—well, what half the world has done a score of times and more.

Can you tell us what the ladies look for in church? No? Well, it's clear enough. They look for the hims.

A young lady at Newport, the other day, wore her dress so tight that when she sat down it went all to smithereens!

How the English manage to make kid gloves out of rat skins is just what puzzles Snodgrass half out of his wits.

A shop in Hanover street has this sign: "Whiskers died here." Who Whiskers was, nobody seems to know.

There's a man in Connecticut trying to invent a boomerang umbrella—one that will always return from whence it starts.

The first Napoleon said: "Europe must be ploughed with the sword," and he expressed a most harrowing fact.

There's one thing the ladies can't do in the modern style of dress. They can't laugh in their sleeves—that's certain.

The ornithologists are discussing as to what sort of eagle flies the highest. Golden eagles fly the fastest, we are sure of that.

It's "Decoration Day" three hundred and sixty-five times in the year, according to Snodgrass, with the ladies—God bless them!

"Ghouls" is the name of the illicit whiskey protectors at the Southwest. "Ghouls" used to eat the dead—now they protect spirits.

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.



Farms.....from 50c to \$50 per Rod.
NELLIS' O. H. H. FORK WITH NELLIS' Patent method for mowing and stacking Hay or Straw, without extra charge to the Farmer. Agt. Steel finished and tempered by Nellis' process to suit all kinds of soil. Medal awarded on all our goods exhibited at the Centennial. Information free.
A. J. NELLIS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Threshing Machines

MEDAL OF HONOR & DIPLOMA OF MERIT
AWARDED AT THE
Centennial Exhibition.

J. I. CASE & CO., RACINE, WIS.,
Largest Threshing Machine Manufactory
in the World.



WE MAKE OUT OWN ENGINES, and WAR-
RANT THEM TO COMBINE
SAFETY—ECONOMY—POWER—
STRENGTH—FINISH.



ECLIPSE AND APRON MACHINES
Will Thrash and Save per Day, easily,
1,000 Bushels Wheat,
1,500 Bushels Oats,
400 Flax.

300 Timothy Seed.
DURABILITY UNEQUALLED.
The most complete list of Threshers made,
From a 2-horse Power to a 10-horse Power.
8 Sizes of the Apron Separator, 8 of the Eclipse.
Unsurpassed in Threshing Grain, Grass Seed,
and Flax.

Splendid List of Horse Powers; Mounted
Pits, 4-Wheel Woodbury, 2-Wheel Woodbury,
Down Pitts, Down Climax, Great Power.
Our New Patent Seed Sifters will clean for market
the foulest Timothy or Flax Seed. Our Patent
Adjustable Grain Sifters will adjust the wind, save
grain from blowing over, and clean it thoroughly.
Catalogues sent free when asked for.

SMITH & KEATING,

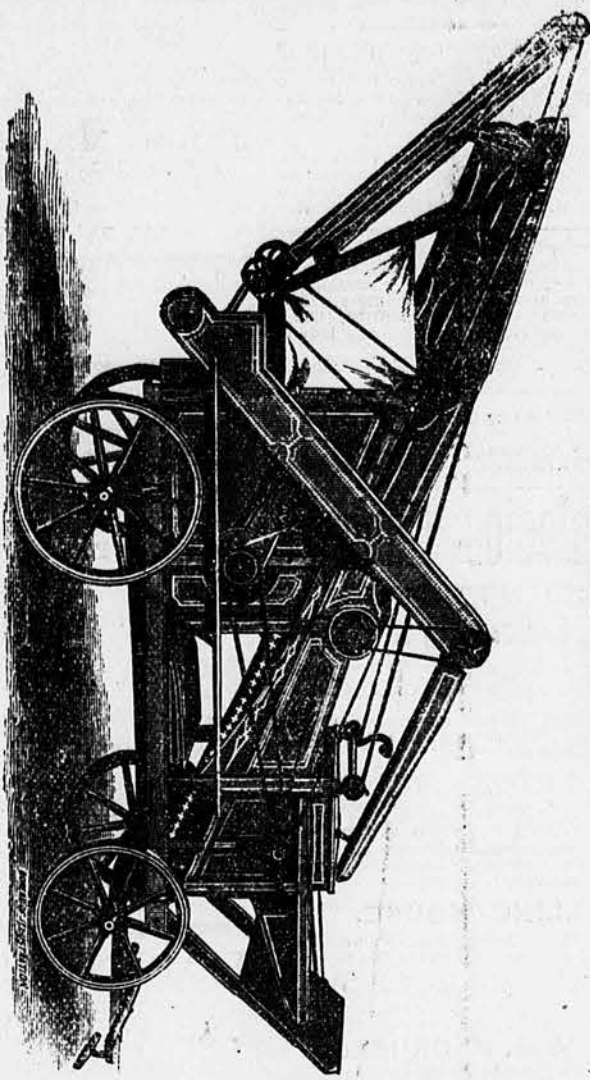
Kansas City, Missouri,

DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery & Wagons.

BEING the *Pioneers* 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 freight. 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 "Farmers' Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.

THE CELEBRATED DOUBLE FAN, THREE
HITCH, MASSILLON



FOR 1877.

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 Draught, 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 the 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



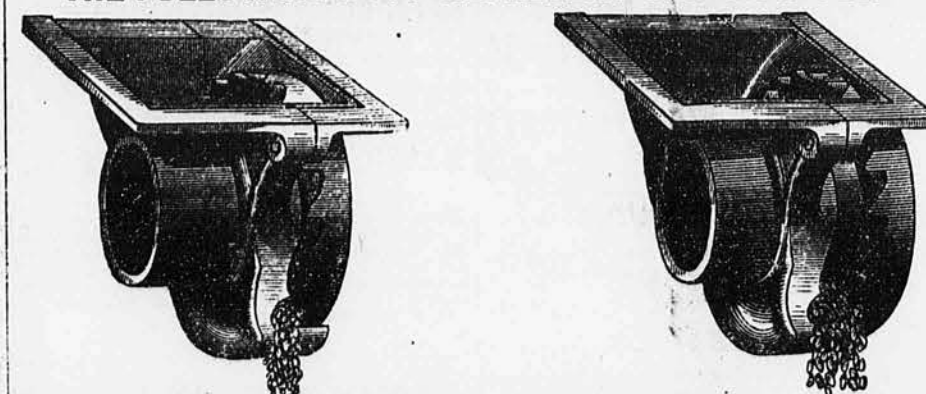
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Paneled 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.

NEW FORCE-FEED FOR BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL.
THE FOLLOWING CUTS REPRESENT OUR NEW FEED

VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL 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 CHAIN 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. It sows more evenly, and at a more uniform depth than any other drill. This is the only drill that will sow *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 parts. 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, Kureka 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.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

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

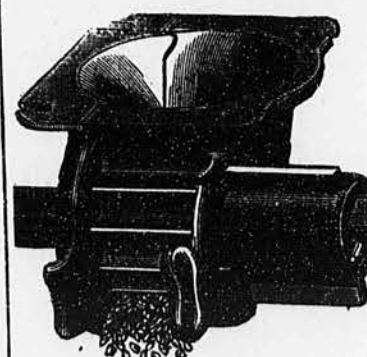
HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,

WITH ITS IMPROVED FEED,

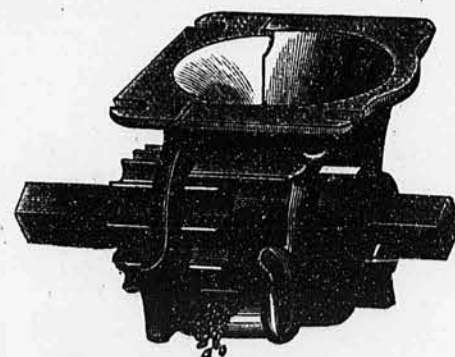
has practical advantages over all other drills in use, which, with its long established and unequalled reputation cause it to be

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 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 SHIFTING 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

SORGHUM 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.