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A Manual on Silk Raising.

By REV. JNO. SCOTFORD, LOUISVILLE, KAS.

Prepared Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.
CHAPTER VII.

REELING SILK.

Reeling silk from the cocoons is a simple process and easily learned. With the directions given under this head, any young lady or even a girl of ten summers can reel silk as well as a person much older and one who would command higher wages in other forms of industry.

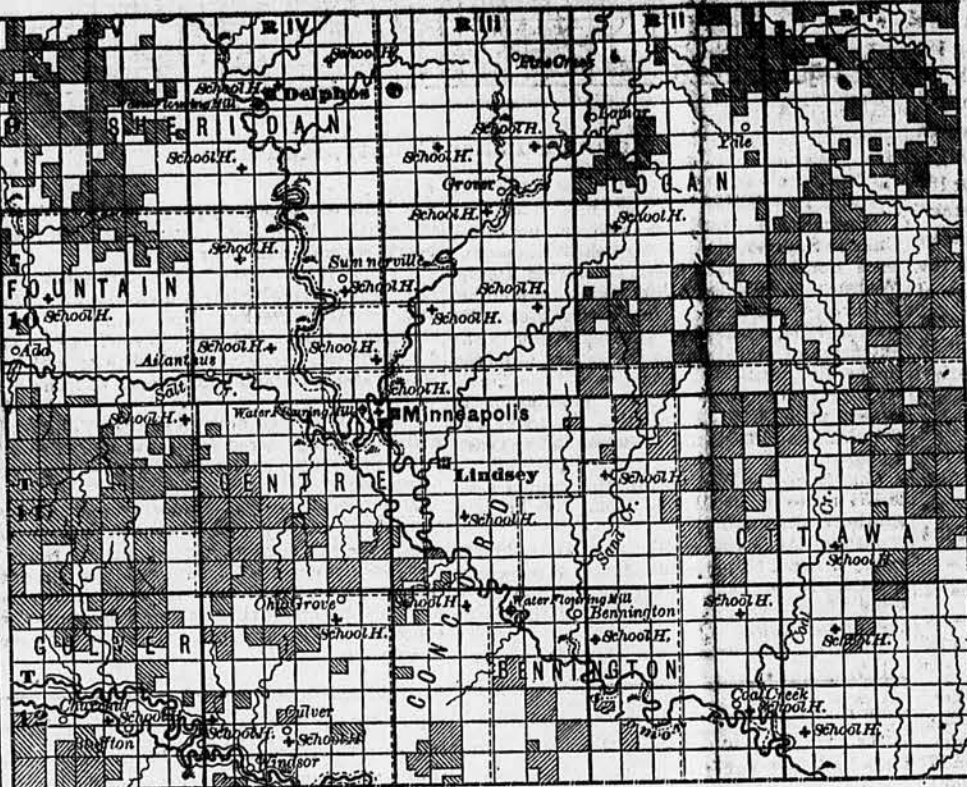
The needed apparatus for reeling is as follows: 1. A wide, round or square basin of copper or iron. It need not be over two or three inches deep, set upon a small stove. This pan or basin is to hold warm or hot water, in which the cocoons to be reeled are placed. The water should be just warm enough to completely dissolve the glue with which the silk fiber is bound to itself.

2. A reel with six or eight arms, something like the reel of a harvester; it should be about two yards in circumference. This reel should be mounted on a stout bench. The arms may be longer or shorter according to the number of threads you propose reeling at the same time. A ten-year-old boy could turn the reel to wind fifty threads, but in that case special arrangements would be needed to keep the water at the right temperature in as many pans or basins.

When the floss, or loose silk fibers that surround the cocoons have been soaked loose by the action of the water, the reeler takes a small brush made of a few brushes of broom-corn, and beats the cocoons softly, this is to loosen and disengage the floss from the unbroken thread of the cocoon; this she will carefully remove by itself. After the cocoons are thus stripped of this floss they are laid by themselves till all the cocoons are thus ready for reeling; they are then put back in the pan or pans, a few at a time. They should be stirred with the brush end of a stalk of broom-corn with the fibers cut square; this process will loosen the end of the silk fiber of the cocoon. Four of these fibers are taken and passed through a needle. These needles should be set in a strip of wood five or six inches apart; the eight threads are then taken between the thumb and finger and twisted together in order to make what is termed the "crossing." These threads should be twisted with from twenty to thirty turns, to make the thread go on the reel stronger and more even.

The eight threads thus joined are now passed through the eye of another needle placed in a bar a few inches above the other bar and between it and the reel; this thread is then attached to one arm of the reel, when it is ready for reeling. This upper bar with half as many needles as the lower bar should be placed in slots so that it can be moved lengthwise say one and a half or two inches back and forth by an arm or lever attached to a cam on the shaft of your reel.

The same process should be gone through till you have as many threads attached to the reel as you design to wind at the same time. You will need to cover the arms of your reel with cloth so as to prevent the reeled silk



Map of Ottawa County, Kansas.

from sticking, as it will if reeled on the bare wood.

Another fact must be observed in reeling. The silk fiber of the cocoon diminishes in size from the outer to the inner end. Now as there is in fair sized cocoons from 250 to 300 yards of silk, and four of these contribute one-half to the thread on the reel, therefore, when one-fourth of the presumed length of the entire length of fiber on the cocoons has been run onto the reel, and after 31 to 33 turns of the reel, an additional fiber should be taken up and added to every four fibers that constitute one-half the thread run on the reel, and at that rate to keep up the evenness of the thread of silk and to continue the thread to the end of the skein.

As the silk is sold by the pound it will be of no special use to put it into knots and skeins of just so many knots, but reel on all day and take off the skein at night, and lay it away in some chest or trunk for safe keeping till sent to market.

I have been thus specific in regard to the process of reeling so that any one who wishes to do so may reel their own silk. But to the great majority of the silk-raisers in Kansas it will be best, at least for the present, to sell their cocoons to silk reeling establishments, for which they will get from seventy-five cents to a dollar per pound. Mons. de Bossier of Silville, Williamsburg P. O., Franklin Co. has a reeling establishment and will pay cash for all good cocoons raised in Kansas.

The silk business is now in its infancy in this State, but as it develops from year to year, as it certainly will, reeling establishments will spring up in different parts of the State, and a lively competition will arise that will force the price of cocoons up to the highest living figures.

I cannot close this little treatise on silk-raising in Kansas without adverting to some of the advantages likely to arise to the people of Kansas from engaging in this business.

1. It will afford to those who engage in it with the proper care and attention, a much larger ratio of profit to the labor and expense bestowed upon it, than any other business in which they can engage.

2. It will enable larger numbers of our farmers to use the labor of their children to better advantage than any other business they can engage in.

3. When silk-raising shall have become quite general it will lead to the erection of silk manufactories in this state, and so add to our population a large class of artisans in this line and other operatives who in turn must be housed and fed, and a home market for the other products of our farms and gardens created.

4. It will bring into our State millions of dollars that are now paid in gold to foreign nations, that we can produce as cheaply as any other nation.

5. And finally, it will place the people of this State beyond the fear of want and distress in consequence of drought, chinch bugs and grasshoppers.

(CONCLUDED)

WHAT IS A FARMER'S HORSE, AND HOW SHALL HE BE BRED?

We have frequently called attention to the fact that except in breeding trotters and Thoroughbreds, there is less care and less attention to system in the rearing of horses than any other class of domestic animals; and that in breeding trotters and turf horses, the one quality of speed is made paramount to all others.

The great mass of mares in the hands of farmers, from which our stock is bred, are of no particular blood; while as to form and serviceable qualities, they are in every possible variety. As to the stallions selected to breed to these mares, excepting in those neighborhoods where French and British draft horses are resorted to, they are about as miscellaneous in their characteristics as the mares.

In breeding horses for profit, the cross of the full-blooded French or British draft stallion has therefore been found the most remunerative throughout the Western States, and this is quite likely to continue to be the case for some time to come, because the demand for heavy horses for use on the trucks, drays, baggage and express wagons of our large cities is still largely in excess of the supply, and horses of this type are eagerly sought after by buyers all over the country, at prices that make their rearing a profitable business. But it does not follow that because the rearing of horses of this type has proven the most remunerative that they are really the best horses for the farmer's own use. The fact that these heavy draft horses have been denominated agricultural horses in Great Britain must not mislead our people into the belief that they are especially adapted to the work of the mass of American farmers. There the soil is much more tenacious than in this country, and requires deeper plowing. At this, as well as other farm work in Britain, the pace is much slower than would be tolerated by our wide-awake people; and the absence of the ameliorating influences of our severe winters, and the extreme heat of our summers, make it necessary to do a great deal more plowing to get land in condition for a crop than with us. The average American farmer cannot afford to keep a team for the heavy work of the farm alone. On the contrary, his plow horse must answer for light harness and for saddle, as well as for all the work of the farm; and for all these purposes, a horse such as in England would be denominated a stout hunter, say 15½ to 16 hands high, weighing 1,100 or 1,200 pounds, will answer; and when no longer wanted on the farm, will, if of good form and style, always command a good price in the market. Within a few months past, there has sprung up quite a demand for horses of this class for exportation to Great Britain.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman speaks of the horses now being shipped to supply this demand as being uniformly rangy; of good bone, and generally 16 hands

high, with high withers and crests, and stylish necks and heads. This trade has, so far, been confined chiefly to Canadian-bred horses, which are sent through New York in bond. American farmers ought to be breeding horses that would supply this demand, which, we have every reason to believe will largely increase. But, the misfortune is, that we are not producing the type of horse to suit the English taste, or, as the writer already quoted puts it:

Our horses are not so good as our beef, and yet, they ought to be. There is so much that is excellent in them that it seems almost criminal that we do not breed, not only fast horses, but powerful and stylish ones. We have been breeding almost exclusively for speed, and have neglected the weightier matters. Those qualities which will sell a horse in European markets are exactly those which will make one too valuable to ship. They are symmetry of proportion, beauty of form and color, grace of carriage (style and action), muscular power, endurance (bottom), speed and disposition—a kindly temper, high spirit, combined with "horse sense." I refer particularly to carriage horses, for these are the ones in which there is the most profit in raising and for such use—that is, for the family carriage or park phaeton—it is notorious that we have nothing which may be regarded as a breed. Nor have we any breeds or families which we can cross and be sure of getting horses to meet this demand.

The blood of our best trotters is of too doubtful a character—to be reliable; and that of the Thoroughbred too violent a cross to give good results, as numberless failures show. We are, it is true, working up a breed of trotting horses which have the one quality of speed—or, perhaps I should say, the qualities of speed and bottom combined. A great many good breeders are doing all they can to add size to speed and bottom; but good looks, grandeur, power and style, in combination with the rest, are above and beyond their fondest hopes. We are doing all we can for immediate results. Among our breeders, few have sufficient wealth to attempt results which will not be seen for three or four generations, and so we are working, and are likely to work, more or less at random.

This is exactly our difficulty. As the whole matter has no other support than the private interests of individuals, immediate results and immediate profits are the controlling elements in these breeders' calculations. In many of the European nations, very material encouragement is given to the support of a proper system of breeding by the State—as in Russia.

By the employment of the very best breeding talent, this writer claims the best horse in the world has been produced—the Orloff carriage horse, concerning which we have the following statement:

These horses have been bred for just 100 years—since 1776—with all the best qualities of the horse kept steadily in view. It was not long after the establishment of the breed before two classes of horses were separated and bred independently. These are nags, or trotters, or horses used exclusively in shafts, or before wheeled vehicles. A subdivision of the latter class is naturally made, according to the size of the animals, and the larger ones are those which I especially admire—the carriage horses.

It is well to observe, in passing, that no

sires are, or have been used, which were not directly descended from the Arabian stallion Smetanka, imported by Count Orloff—and, indeed, from Barna, a grandson of Smetanka, and a natural trotter. The pedigree of these horses are kept with accuracy, and represent, say from seven to twenty generations. I am not sufficiently familiar with the facts to state occasional out-crosses have not been taken, nor, indeed, that they may not now be taken occasionally. If they are, the course of breeding pursued has been so excellent, as shown by its results, that I should have confidence that out-crosses would be taken with great discrimination, and the progeny proved, before the blood would be used in good stead. In the imperial stud at Krenova, the very best breeding talent is employed.

These horses are superlative in their characteristics. In the one quality of speed, they are surpassed by a small percentage of our trotting horses; but, in their average speed, they greatly surpass American horses; and, I believe, I am fully within bounds when I say that they surpass our trotting families, the best of them.

Judging from such specimens of the Orloff horses as have come under our own observation, the statements as to their superlative excellence must be taken with many grains of allowance; and it is not unlikely that very much of the superiority which has been ascribed to them exists only in the fertile imaginations of the enthusiastic writers who have for a year or two past been so industriously, and perhaps so disinterestedly (?) proclaiming their merits. We are satisfied that when compared with the average American trotting horse in respect to speed, style and endurance, the latter will be found very much superior to the average Orloff; but they certainly possess no small degree of merit; and the course of breeding which has produced this race agrees with what we have so often urged—that for the production of a really first-class farmer's horse, our chief element must be Oriental blood, which has been the basis of all improvement in the horses of Europe and America for centuries past; and, we have insisted, that we have in many portions of the United States, large, stout and stylish horses, thoroughbred, or nearly so, that could be used for crossing on our best country mares in breeding these fine, rangy carriage horses now in demand for the British markets, with the most satisfactory results. But in the choice of the Thoroughbred there should be no blind allegiance to pedigree. The horse should not be chosen simply because he is a Thoroughbred. It is of the highest importance to know that the horse himself possesses the desired qualities, and that the animals forming the top crosses in his pedigree were also of the same character.

Some of our trotting stallions also are of surpassing excellence, descended from fast and stout sires and dams for several generations, and vying, in point of size, style, action and endurance, with the very best Thoroughbreds. These may also be used successfully in the stud for the production of the type of horses that we have been describing; but the great bulk of our trotting horses are too miscellaneous, bred, and many of our Thoroughbreds are too lamentably deficient in size, stoutness, style and disposition to be relied upon to reproduce such horses as farmers can raise with a reasonable hope of profit and adaptation to their own uses.—National Live-Stock Journal.

COMING OUT.

Wheat shipments having been prevented while wheat could have been sold in England at a high price, by the remarkable management of putting up prices in Chicago too high to admit of sales for cargoes to Europe, the decline in rates has brought out the hoards, and there is great anxiety to realize. It does not matter much now whether the trade is brisk or not. For the great opportunity has been lost through the ridiculous hullabaloo raised over imaginary profits to be realized in consequence of the European war. The whole speculation has proved a fizzle. Russian exports have not been interrupted. In fact, ocean commerce has not been affected. Consumers in the United States have been obliged to pay more for bread. Our wheat exports were stopped, and that is the immense and wonderful result of the speculation in wheat based on the European war. Before that commenced, the Republic stood at the head of the list as a main source of supply for Europe in breadstuffs. Now we have lost position and can only regain it by selling our wheat at low prices and losing money on it. In a short time this will be a necessity, as the new crop of wheat will be coming into market. Already we hear the premonitory preparations for the general clearing out of the immense stocks of last year's wheat. The inventors of that speculation ought to be presented with a large leather medal.—German-American Telegraph.

FARMER'S BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR '81.
Sent postage paid to any address in the country.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

JAS. HANWAY.

NO. XLII.

At the State Agricultural meeting in Wisconsin, a gentleman, Mr. Allen, detailed a statement of his experience in wheat culture. He says: "I made a statement last year that I hoped to raise 25 bushels of wheat the coming year, average. I now state that I hope to raise 27 bushels next year, if no calamity befalls it; and I intend to increase the acreage some 20 acres."

The question, perhaps, is, How is it done? There is no secret about it. Any man can do as well; only sow plumper and clover. My best results in wheat-raising during the past four and five years have been on clover-sod, turned in in the fall after cutting the second crop of clover seed, with plaster sown in the fall or early in the spring, at the time of sowing the wheat, at the rate of about 100 pounds to the acre. My best crop was winter wheat from 14 acres, making a little over 33 bushels to the acre.

THE LAWS OF COMPENSATION.

In all new countries, farmers are impoverished in regard to saving the nature of their barnyards and stables. Fields in Kansas which have been cultivated in corn for the last 14 to 16 years, which formally produced 50 to 65 bushels to the acre, will scarcely yield, even in a favorable year, 40 bushels. In the rich bottom lands of the Miami river, in Ohio, which produced forty years ago 70 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre, are now reported at 40 bushels. We well remember hearing the farmers of that rich and much favored valley say the soil was inexhaustible, but many have lived to witness the reverse. We, in Kansas, are following the same ruinous policy. Baron Leibig, the eminent scientific agriculturist, thus speaks on this subject: "The constituents of the soil are the farmer's capital; the atmospheric nutritive substances are the interest of his capital; with the former he produces the latter. In selling the produce he alienates part of his capital and the interest; in restoring the constituents of the soil to the ground, he retains his capital."

Common-sense tells us, and all farmers agree, that clover, turnips, hay, grain, etc., cannot be sold off from a farm without materially damaging the productive power of the land for wheat or corn.

This law of compensation, the replacement of nutritive substances which the crops have carried away from the soil, is the foundation of rational husbandry, and must, above all things, be kept in view by the practical farmer. He may renounce the hope of making his land more valuable than it is by nature, but he cannot expect to keep his harvests up to their average if he allows the necessary conditions for them to diminish in his land.

"The argument," says Leibig, "for the inexhaustibility of land is childish, because it assumes that grain may be continuously taken from a field without restoring the conditions of reproduction." There are a few striking instances where nature supplies this want; we know that the cornfields in the valley of the Nile, and the basin of the Ganges, in India, remain permanently fruitful, simply because nature has taken upon herself to restore the conditions of productiveness of the soil in the mud deposited by the inundation of these rivers which gradually raises the land. All the fields that are not reached by the river lose their productiveness unless manured. In Egypt, the amount of the crop to be expected is calculated from the height of the water of the Nile; and in the East Indies a famine is the inevitable consequence whenever there happens to be no inundation. Nature herself, in these striking instances, points out to man the proper course of procedure for keeping up the productiveness of the land; yet we have farmers in Franklin and other counties, judging from the manure piles left around the barnyard going to waste, who ignore this truth.

Farm Stock.

HEREFORDS AND SHORT-HORNS COMPARED.

A year ago, in writing to your office, I inquired as to why there was not more said in the *Journal* about Herefords. You invited me to tell what I knew. I gave facts from time to time. Another year opens, and I avail myself of your invitation to tell what I know, and some things which I think, and others which I expect.

It has been claimed by the breeders of Short-horns, that they were the cattle, and besides them there were no others—whether for beef or dairy, for the rich bottoms of Ohio or the mountains of New England; whether as grazers or feeders. When Chas. Colling sent out his steer and heifer, and traveled through England, he but started that push that has been kept up from that time to the present. The lords and landed gentry of England took them up, and for years the Short-horn breeder has been in the front rank; he has established county and State Fairs, and brought the people together, and in his estimation all others are but scrubs. While other countries breed for their districts, this country has bred the Durham or Short-horn for all districts and all purposes. It is true that in the Eastern States the milking breeds are crowding him out and asserting their right to live, but in the West he assumes to be the one of all others placed beyond the reach of successful competition.

Let us go back to the country that originated them. The counties of Durham and York, in England, was the birthplace of the Durhams or Short-horns. About 1780, the Colling brothers commenced the breeding of cattle and brought out the improved Short-horn, and in 1801 sent out the steer, which was traveled through England for seven years. Soon after the steer was started on his journey, a heifer was fitted and started on her travels, and from these efforts were secured for Messrs. Colling and their cattle a reputation that was not known before. In the county of Hereford, and near the city of Hereford, in the year 1766, fourteen years before the Collings, Mr. Benjamin Tompkins commenced the breeding of Hereford cattle, and gained for himself and cattle a very high reputation. The earliest reliable and systematic record we have of weights comes from the Smithfield Club, formed in 1799, two years before Mr. Colling started his steer on his travels. These records show that the Herefords ranked very high, and that for twenty consecutive years they were awarded the first premium over the Short-horns; and that for fifty years, at this Fair, they held a large advantage, taking 185 premiums, where the Short-horns took 82. The winner of the first prize at the first meeting of the Smithfield show was an ox seven years old, measuring 8 feet 11 inches high, and 10 feet 4 inches girth, and sold for 100 guineas. This ox was shown by Mr. Westcar. We have an account from Mr. Westcar's books showing the sale of twenty steers between the years 1799 and 1811, for £2,123, an average of \$380 each, and a large number £80 and over these prices for butcher's meat. In 1812 or '13 Mr. Westcar sold 50 Hereford oxen in Christ-mas cattle market at 50 guineas each, or \$262. In 1816 Mr. Price had a public sale of 186 Herefords that brought £23,826, an average of £128 18s., or \$644 each. Mr. Robert Colling had a sale in 1818 of 63 head of Short-horns that brought £7,849 8s., an average of £124 8s., or \$622 each.

Yount & Martin, give an account of sales and weights of Short-horns about the same time the sales of Mr. Westcar's were made, from which I quote:

Robert Colling sold, in Darlington market, April 18, 1808, a two-year-old steer for £23; Mr. Wetherell sold at Darlington Fair, March, 1810, two steers, under three years old, for £47 10s. each; Mr. Arrowsmith, in 1801, sold four for £25 each—two steers and two heifers, two years old; in 1802, six, for £17 10s. each; in 1803, sold four for £17 each; in 1804, sold six for £18 10s. each; in 1805, sold six for £17 10s. each; in 1806, sold four for £16 each; in 1807, sold eight for £16 each; in 1808, sold eight for £19 each.

These prices, at which Herefords and Short-horns were sold at about the same dates, show the Herefords in a very favorable light. If we will come down to the last ten years, taking the weights of fat cattle at the Smithfield market, we shall find that the Herefords fully sustain the position they held in the early part of the present century. See the July number of *The National Live-Stock Journal* for 1876, pages 303 and 304; and for general facts, see the *Journal* from June to October, 1876.

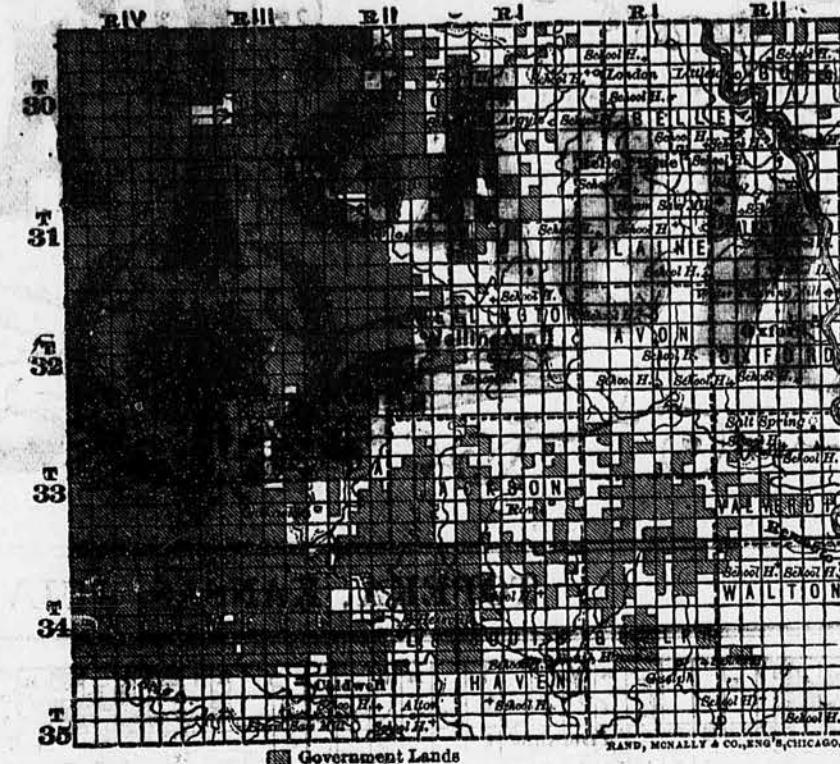
In this country the Herefords have placed themselves on record more fully and clearly in New York than elsewhere, and from the Albany *Cultivator's* reports I quote:

The report of the State Fair, held at Syracuse, in 1849, says of the cattle, "They were more numerous than ever shown before." The report states that Herefords were more evenly good than the Short-horns. In 1852, at Utica, George Clark, of Oswego county, exhibited 50 head. They were commended and awarded a silver medal. In 1856 at Watertown, E. Corning took first premium and diploma for best fat cow. With a Hereford, this cow was spoken of by the committee as the best they ever saw. Among working oxen there were six yoke of nearly full blood Herefords, shown by Mr. George Clark. The committee say, "Six yoke of like quality are very seldom seen upon any of the farms of the State, and we recommend an award of the society's silver medal as a testimony of our approbation of Mr. Clark's public spirit in making such a splendid addition to the show of the society."

As evidence of the value of the Hereford blood, as a cross upon our common stock, we make an extract from the report of another committee in regard to four cows shown by Mr. Clark, of the same grade as the oxen:

They are extraordinarily fine animals, and have arrived at a wonderful degree of fatness, although fed on pasture only.

In 1859 at Albany, there were six exhibitors of Herefords and twenty-three premiums awarded. In Ohio the Herefords have made themselves many friends, both among the farmers and at the State and county Fairs. In Ohio and Michigan State Fairs they took the sweepstake herd premium over several of the best Short-horn herds in those States. They have shown themselves superior to all other improved breeds in crossing upon the native cattle in Colorado, and the grade steers that are coming from that State are selling on the Chicago market at higher prices than any others. In America they have the endorsement of every man that has bred or fed them. They have made a good record at the State Fairs in New York for nearly forty years, as also in Ohio for twenty-five years past. At the northern Ohio Fair, in 1876, they took the sweepstake premium for the best breeder's herd of a bull and four heifers bred and owned by the exhibitor, and for the best herd of bull and four cows or heifers. And this was taken from Short-horns that were just from the State Fair with sweepstake honors over Groom's herd of Kentucky. Another herd of Herefords, in 1876, took the herd premium from seven Short-horn herds at the Michigan State Fair. I make these comparisons, not to depreciate the Short-horns, but to



Map of Sumner County, Kansas.

SUMNER COUNTY.

Organized in 1871. Named in honor of Charles Sumner, the distinguished Massachusetts Senator; first chosen to succeed Daniel Webster in 1850, and continuing a member till 1874, when he died in Washington. He was, in 1854, a leader in the opposition to the extension of slavery into Kansas, as proposed in the bill for the organization of the Territory. Square miles, 1,188; population to square mile, 4.14. Population in 1870, 22; population in 1865, 4,825; increase in five years, 4,903.

County Seat—Wellington, the county seat, is 154 miles in an air line from Topeka, in a southerly direction.

Face of the Country.—Bottom lands, 20 per cent; upland, 80 per cent; forest, 3 per cent; prairie, 97 per cent. Average width of bottom, 2½ miles; general surface of the country, undulating.

Timber.—The streams are skirted with nar-

row belts of timber, ranging from 5 to 40 rods in width. Varieties: cottonwood, elm, hackberry, walnut, box elder and ash.

Principal Streams.—The Arkansas and Ninnescah rivers; Slate, Chicasaw, Fall, Bluff and Cowkin creeks. The course of these streams is from northwest to southeast. The county is not largely supplied with springs; well water is obtained at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet.

Coal.—None has been developed; the indications are considered favorable, and boring is being prosecuted at Remont, with strong hope of success.

Building Stone, etc.—Stone is found in every township; variety and character not stated. There are salt springs in township 34, range 2 east, and township 33, range 2 east; manufacture, about 1,000 lbs. per day. Fire clay abounds generally throughout the county, but sometimes at great depth; the same is true as to gypsum.

show that whenever the Herefords and Short-horns have come into competition, the Herefords have not suffered in the comparison; and I am called upon to make them because of the assumption of the breeders of Short-horns. I am aware the larger majority of the Short-horn breeders have no idea that such facts exist, but they are a matter of record and the record is made on high and generous feeding, and when the Short horn is at his best. Heretofore the cattle interest has been as developed in those States which are rich in grasses and grains. We are entering upon new conditions, and it requires more space than you can give me now to develop these claims. Permit me to say, however, that the opening of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and the Rocky Mountain country on the east, and California, Oregon, and the States and Territories on the west of the mountains, will transfer the breeding of the beef steer from the older States to these ranges, and it will require a hardy animal and a good grazer. There is one breed of cattle that more fully meets the wants of this range than any other, and that breed is the Hereford. At another time I will demonstrate it.—T. L. Miller in *National Live Stock Journal*.

CHEESE MAKING IN OHIO.

A Graphic Description, of Interest to Kansas Farmers.

In compliance with my promise to write you an item on "cheese making" while here in the dairy country of Northern Ohio, I visited one of the factories belonging to Straight & Son. It is situated, as are most factories, back from the main road and at a place where a good supply of water can be obtained.

The factory building consists of a main building 30 by 50 feet, with a wing 20 by 30 feet in another building, which is occupied chiefly as the boarding house of the factory, and also an ice house 15 by 25.

In the main building are placed the vats, four in number, each capable of holding from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk. At one end, on a raised platform, is the weighing can. The patrons drive up a roadway, which is raised to suit the occasion, and the cans containing their milk are taken from their wagons by means of a crane with an iron chair, or shoe, attached, which slides under the can, and being raised by the windlass, are emptied into the weighing can, whence the milk, after being weighed, is carried by a tin conductor to the vats below. All these vats are provided with coolers, which are a series of tin pipes, six or eight in number, about 2½ inches in diameter, so arranged that the water, in passing through them, must form a continuous stream, passing in at one corner and out at the opposite. These coolers are suspended in the vats, about three inches from the bottom. The water, after flowing through, of course is carried over the edge of the vat, and runs on the floor, and is carried off by drains. Thus a continuous stream of water, at a temperature of from 45 to 58 degrees, is kept flowing through these coolers all night. In the morning not much water is used, as the milk is then immediately made up. But in the evening it is set in two or three vats about half full, which are skimmed in the morning early, and then the morning's milk is run into the same vats, and all made up together. The skimming is done with a tin dish like an ordinary dust-pan with high sides. From two to three inches are sometimes taken from the

top of the vat, but usually not so much, varying with the season. After the milk is all in, they put in some annatto, for coloring and the rennet, then it is allowed to stand for a time, till the cheese comes, as they say, when, being cut up with a cheese knife, it is allowed to stand for some time. The longer it stands the harder the cheese will be, and as all the cheese of this firm is made for the southern markets, they make them pretty hard, so as to stand the heat of the southern climate. Sometimes it stands for three or four hours. They test it with a hot iron to tell when it is ready to come out. When the curd is ready to come out, the whey is drawn off by means of a siphon; then the curd is dipped out into a drainer, which is a shallow vat on rollers, provided with a strainer and slate so that the whey can run out. After the whey has all run out, the curd is salted, 2½ pounds of salt being used for every thousand pounds of milk. The drainer is then run along to the presses, which are in the wing building, and the curd is dipped into the hoops. The cheese is pressed down and allowed to stand for a time—say an hour—when they are taken out and the caps, or sacks, are put on. They are then pressed down again, and allowed to stand till the next day, when they have to be removed to make room for other cheese.

When taken from the presses, they are conveyed to the curing room, where they have to be turned and greased nearly every day as long as they remain. But as this firm has a large curing house at the village they rarely have more than a few days' cheese on hand at the factory at a time.

The cream, when taken off, is reduced to the required temperature, and then colored like the cheese, after which it is churned. The churn is of course run by steam power. They have an engine of perhaps ten-horse power, which is used for churning, pumping whey and raising the water into the tanks. The boiler, besides supplying steam for the engine, supplies the steam for heating the milk and a water tub. The whey, when it leaves the vats, runs into a tank, whence it is raised by the pump and runs into an elevated whey-vat, from which it can be drawn by a short hose into the cans of the patrons, who haul away the most of it to feed to hogs and calves.

Now as to the water. In some places the head is high enough to carry water where-ever it is wanted, but not so here. The whole supply is derived from wells, of which there are four. The amount of water required depends upon the temperature, for as water is mostly used for cooling the milk, the colder the water the less will be required. When ice is abundant the water is run through an ice tank before it runs under the vats. But last year there was no ice except a little used in the butter, so the water had to be depended on for cooling, and sometimes it ran short. The water is raised by the engine into two large tanks, elevated about fifteen feet above the ground. These tanks are about fifteen feet in diameter, and eighteen feet high. The water, when raised into these tanks, has head enough to carry it wherever it is wanted, and the tanks hold enough to keep a good supply running all night through the coolers.

It takes from three to five hands to run a factory—the foreman, the butter-maker and some general assistants. There is usually one woman in the factory, but the work is quite heavy, so that men are required. The

work is not all done when the cheese is in the press, for there is a great deal of cleaning up to be done. Everything has to be kept sweet and clean. The tin utensils are scoured with salt and scalded. No smoking is allowed around the factory, as it would taint the milk.

Of these hands the foreman gets from \$50 to \$80 per month and board; the other hands receive from \$16 to \$30. All are required to board at the boarding house, the keeper of which is allowed \$4 per week for boarding the hands, paid by the firm. The work is not continuous, but the time covered is sometimes 16 hours out of 24, there being a period in the middle of the day when there is nothing to do. When a large amount of cheese accumulates in the curing room, extra hands have to be employed. The butter-maker has charge of the butter, and puts in his extra time helping with the cheese. The butter is taken from the churn, weighed and taken to the butter cellar to be salted, and the next day is worked over and packed in firkins, after which it is taken to the general storehouse. It is very uniform in color and quality, presenting a fine appearance. One ounce of salt is used for every pound of butter.

The day that I was there, they had 16,500 pounds of milk from which they made 22 cheeses, averaging 34 pounds each, and 162 pounds of butter.

The paying price for milk is 12c per gallon of ten pounds, but it will drop to 10c on May 1st. The cheese is worth about 15c per lb., and the butter 22c and upward. The milk is bought at this factory. There are some joint stock factories where the milk is made up at the expense of the patrons, and the proceeds divided among the patrons. But this arrangement rarely gives satisfaction, as they never agree among themselves, and are continually striving to cheat each other.

The instruments for testing the milk are very exact. The lactometer is arranged on the principle that the specific gravity of pure milk will differ from that of adulterated milk. Milk known to be pure is taken as a standard, and then a comparison made. Yet it is almost impossible to detect a slight cheat, since the quality of milk will vary. The cows are not all alike, and the feed differs greatly. The milk is often set out in glasses, to see how long it will keep sweet. If the cows get impure water or feed, it can be detected in the milk, frequently by the smell.

Factories commonly run from April 1st till about the 1st of November. Most factories run on Sunday, but once in a great while we find a factory that only runs six days out of a week, leaving the patrons to do the milking.

In the winter everything is stored away. But they must fill their ice houses. For this purpose they get all the help they can and make a short job of it. It takes one or two days to fill an ice house. They frequently employ 70 to 80 teams, and 200 men at a place. The expense is very great, but experience has taught them to get ice whenever they can. This season there is plenty, but last year ice for the factories was shipped from the North.

The life in the factory for the hands is very monotonous, as they rarely get away during the season; yet, on the whole, the business is not irksome. There are plenty of visitors, and frequently ludicrous incidents occur, which serve to amuse.—Correspondent, *Rice Co., Bulletin*.

ONE OF THE FALLACIES.

Of all the plausible fallacies, which pass current in spite of repeated exposures of their shallowness, there is no one which has got a firmer hold upon the public mind than that contained in the phrase, "It is always circulating money." Hide a "fast" man of your acquaintance for his reckless expenditures, and he meets you with the triumphant reply that he is doing infinitely more good by spending than by hoarding; he is a blessing to his race—a public benefactor; he is doing all he can to circulate money. Half a dozen young epicures meet at a hotel or restaurant and order a dinner at \$5 or \$10 a head; they guzzle or waste food and wine, the price of which would maintain an ordinary family for a month; this unenjoyed, unenjoyable excess is not only not censurable, it is absolutely praiseworthy—"for" d'ye see? it is always circulating money." The economist, on the other hand, who husband their means, are denounced without stint or measure. "They lock up money and keep it from circulation. Nobody is the better for it, not even themselves." The truth, on the contrary, is that the savers of money are the chief benefactors of a country, for it is by them, more than by any other citizens, that not only its material, but its moral instincts are advanced. Railways, telegraphs, schools, colleges, public libraries, museums—public works in which hosts of laborers are employed—are only possible because of these savings. The accumulations of the sordid miser are as servicable as the coin in a trader's till; for they are employed in bank business, in manufactures, in a thousand forms of hired capital, besides paying a constant and ever-increasing tax to the State. But money spent uselessly—as upon the turf, for costly wines, or high-priced luxuries—or money spent for vanity, and not for enjoyment, is absolutely wasted.

It maintains persons whose labor, that might have been useful to the community, is of no actual benefit, either to the spenders or to mankind. When a dollar's worth of food is needlessly consumed, the community is made just one dollar poorer. When a dollar is saved, and loaned, or employed, its power to bless the community has no limit in time, for all the great operations of concentrated labor, by which a country is made a desirable one to live in are the results of capital thus husbanded.—*Cincinnati Trade List*.

SAUCE FOR BERRY PUDDING.—Cream one half a cup of butter and two cups of sugar, set one pint of boiling water over the fire and stir in one tablespoonful of corn starch wet in a little cold milk, until it is thickened. Pour this into the bowl containing the butter and sugar, and beat for a few minutes, add the juice and half the grated peel of a lemon, return to the saucepan, heat almost to the boiling point, add wine or brandy to the taste and serve.

July 4, 1897.

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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 said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

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

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 S. D. Underwood, Beloit, Mitchell County.
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 F. H. Harrison, Burlington, Johnson County.
 W. D. Covington, Burlington, Johnson County.
 W. H. Jones, Burlington, Johnson County.
 J. H. Chandler, Burlington, Johnson County.

The Petersburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa., co-operative store is doing a very good business, and increasing every week. A brother writes, "We are meeting with considerable opposition, but will live it all down, I think."

Hon. Jno. T. Jones, of Arkansas, Master of the National Grange, will probably visit Texas during the months of June and July, and visit the most accessible points in the State. He will also deliver a few addresses to the Order, and will certainly receive a warm welcome.—*Examiner and Patron.*

The Polk County (Iowa) Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company—a very long name, but a wonderfully good company—issued its first policy May 20, 1874. It has never had a loss nor an assessment. May 20, 1877—three years from the time it began business, it had issued 289 policies, aggregating \$449,049 in risks.

The Master of the Kentucky State Grange stated, recently, that the records of the State Grange show that 150 dormant, subordinate granges have been revived and put to work again within the last sixty days, and that the Grange is now in better working order than ever before.

The Grange warehouse at St. Mary's (Ohio) has been running about 2 years. They have a fine building, right beside the railroad, that cost them nearly \$3,000, ample facilities for storing, handling and shipping grain, etc. Over 50,000 bushels of grain have been handled, besides large quantities of hogs and cattle lumber, agricultural machinery, salt, seed, etc.

The Tompkins County, (N. Y.) Fire Relief Association, a Grange organization, is less than a year old and has upon its books one hundred and thirty-five policies, covering risks to the amount of \$350,641. The amount of premiums received, \$865. The expenses for the year, \$195. This includes printing, blanks, stationery, and all necessary equipment for carrying on the business. No losses have been sustained yet.

We must learn to go slow and not expect too much; but look forward, as we do when we plant the seed, to a harvest which only comes after care and preparation and watchful and diligent waiting. The work must be done or planned in the subordinate Granges. We must organize, educate, and discipline our forces right there. The State and National Granges are only the means by which the subordinate granges can blend and consolidate their ranks and arrive at conclusions which will work for the benefit of all. They are the connecting links in this great chain, which has banded together the farmers of America.

The pluck of a Hoosier matron in an Iowa Grange is thus related by Busy Gleaner, in the *Patron's Helper* of last week:

We made a sleepy Grange that night after a hard day's work in the field, garden and kitchen, where some of us, I fear, had forgotten to use the moderation enjoined by our ritual. Mechanically we went through the routine, keeping the law in letter, but breaking it in spirit, and the music instead of arousing us, almost lulled us to sleep; we had been meeting once in two weeks, but several of the brothers now spoke in favor of waiting until the next monthly meeting. Murmurs of busy season, tired out, can't come, etc., were heard on all sides, when for the first time that evening, a "woman spoke out in the meeting," a Hoosier matron, the oldest and pluckiest in the Grange, "I've done the work and washing for a family of nine and I know none of you are more tired than I am; but let us meet in two weeks; if you wait a month we shall not care whether we meet at all." At these brave words from one who had "borne the burden and heat of the day" we all waked up, throwing a little energy into our closing exercises and going home with a determination to make the next evening more interesting.

BEST.

To the honest and reflecting there is, perhaps, nothing more harassing than debt. It eats into life and spirit like some corrosive poison; it is a black shadow across one's sunshine, a skeleton at one's feast. And yet the decent to Avernus is made so easy! We are readily flattered by the eagerness of creditors to accommodate us; the time when the account shall fall due seems as remote as eternity; the article for which we barter our peace of mind

is perchance a bargain, which would have been secured by another long before we could acquire the hard cash, and therefore its possession appears to us in the light of a righteous and legitimate economy; or it is something which it would be inconvenient or impossible to do without. Every thing conspires, circumstances as well as inclination, to urge us to take the fatal step, and it is truly, in this case, the first step which costs. The person who has purchased with credit has henceforth an objection against paying ready money at the time of purchase. Furthermore, he buys with less restriction, and does not so often pause to consider what he can afford, while everybody must have observed that bills have a trick of outrunning expectation, if not the ability to settle them; and in casting our eyes over an account we will tacitly score item after item which we could have denied ourselves without inconvenience had it not been that purchasing by this method gave us little trouble—we could hardly realize that it involved the future outlay of dollars and cents. The majority of us have a feeling that we shall be "better off next year, but at the same time a disinclination to wait for that happy period before investing in the luxuries we crave.

ONE WAY TO MAKE THE GRANGE INTERESTING.

The Grange *Bulletin* makes a sensible suggestion in the following:

We hope to see the time when a part of the work of all prosperous Granges will be to hold its course of lectures each winter, not only upon general subjects, but upon the great questions connected with agriculture.—lectures upon Geology, Botany, Animals, and Insects, Astronomy and all others connected with nature, and that the farmer above all others should know so much about. We would say to the young men of the Grange make some of these grand subjects a special study; don't only half learn it, but know it thoroughly, and be able to tell what you know about it in plain language, so that all can understand, and the time will come when you will be wanted to lecture to your own and other Granges. Could not some of the large sums of money now spent upon our agricultural colleges, that seem to be of so little real practical benefit to the great majority of farmers, be used to a better advantage in providing for lectures on all important subjects connected with agriculture; these lectures delivered in each neighborhood, among the farmers, where they are needed, encouraging a desire for more light, and aiding in the great work of the Grange that "enlightens, explains, and dignifies labor."

THE PAUPER POISON.

There is not a more humiliating characteristic of human nature than its aptitude for pauperism. It is all too common, and disgusting. It is not publicly declared, by responsible professional men, that the majority of those who receive medicines at the free dispensaries in this city are able to pay for them, and pretend to be poor simply to avoid paying for them. It is also declared that between thirty and thirty-five per cent. of our population are receiving medical attendance gratuitously. Instances are detailed in which gentlemen dressed men and women, and persons known to be possessed of considerable real estate, have begged for medicine.

Now this is only an indication of the presence of a moral poison, distributed throughout the whole American people. It may not be as prevalent here as it is abroad; but it must be remembered that it has not had so long a time to work. They are all manifestations of the pauper poison, however—these multimillion attempts that are made to get something for nothing. The old "dead-head system" on the railroads, not entirely done away with now, was only a branch of pauperism, and it is astonishing to see how many people there are to-day who are willing to part with self-respect in order to get a free pass on a railroad or a steamboat. To enjoy a ride, the expense of which comes out of somebody else, is to the ordinary human soul, exceeding sweet. If the willingly scattered through good society, it must not be wondered at that among the humblest classes his equivalent is met with at every turn. This whole matter of "tipping" is a very marked manifestation of the poison of pauperism. A man steps into a restaurant to purchase and consume a meal. He finds a waiter at his side whose business it is to wait upon him. It was for this service that he was hired by the proprietor, and he is paid for his service is reckoned into the bill of the customer, and when that bill is paid, the waiter's obligations are all discharged. Nevertheless, there stands the expectant waiter, who hopes to be twice paid for his work, or, rather, hopes to receive something for nothing. The whole army of waiters have become, in their souls, beggars. Their little arts of extra attentiveness are the arts of beggary, and nothing else. Their practical and obstructive pauperism is a nuisance to the community, as well as a curse to them. Manhood goes out as the fee, unearned, comes in. Manhood stays out of one whose expectation is always hankering for a tip.

We have said that the waiter is paid for his service by his employer, but this is not always so. The proprietor himself is often a pauper. He tries to get something for nothing. He charges full price for his food, and cheats the waiter out of his wages, that he may compel him to collect them of his customers. He not only practices the arts of the pauper himself, but he actually forces his waiters into practical pauperism.

The spoils doctrine, as it has been held and practiced in party politics for the last thirty years, is a pauper doctrine. It has grown out of the almost universal wish to get a living, or to get rich, at the public expense. To get a chance at the public money, men have been willing to sell their independence, to do the dirty work of ambitious politicians, and to become morally debased to an utterly hopeless extent. Men have hung to corporations in the same way, and they cannot yet be shaken off from them. To get something for nothing—to get something without paying for it—is equivalent in good, honest work, especially if it could be taken from the government or a corporation—this has been the shameful greed of the age, and it is only pauperism. It comes from the genuine poison. It is a direct and legitimate development of the moral scrofula which taints the blood of the country.

The signs of the poison are everywhere. They are notably wherever there is spirit of speculation. Wall street is the very paradise of pauperism—it is paradise in its hell, it matters little which. Wherever there is a man who is getting something for nothing—receiving it, not as a dire necessity, but gladly and as a matter of policy—there is a pauper. There are multitudes of churches that insist

that their ministers shall be paupers. They never establish a thorough business relation between themselves and their teachers, but it is a gift by whatever the latter may be dependent. Unhappily, there are too many ministers who accept this position gladly. Of course there is a vital distinction between the gifts that flow toward a public teacher as manifestations of the popular affection, and gifts that are doled out to him because it is thought that he needs them. The first can be received with honor; but the second cannot be received in any other case where the money has not been honestly earned, without the disgrace of the recipient and the moral damage of the donor. But it happens that multitudes of ministers are actually trained for pauperism. In a certain notable theological school, which now contains one hundred and ten students, there are ninety young men who are receiving aid. What method is it possible to pursue with these men so sure to destroy their independence and manliness as this? How easy it will be for these men, having once accepted aims and lived on that which has cost them nothing, to go on in that course; and how horrible it is to have more than half of the clergy trained up to a love of dependence rather than to a hatred of it! We have the poison of pauperism here at the very fountain-head of what we regard as the highest and best influences.

We have no doubt that these representations will seem overwrought to those who have not accustomed themselves to examining and thinking upon the subject, but they are not overwrought. The subtlety of this pauper poison enables it to enter ten thousand forms of life, and to hide itself behind innumerable disguises. Wherever there is a man who desires to get something without rendering its equivalent in money or work—a man, we mean, who has the equivalent to render—there is a pauper. It matters nothing that he wears good clothes, or occupies a good position. The poison is in his soul, eating out—if it has not already eaten out—his manhood.—*Scribner's Monthly* for July.

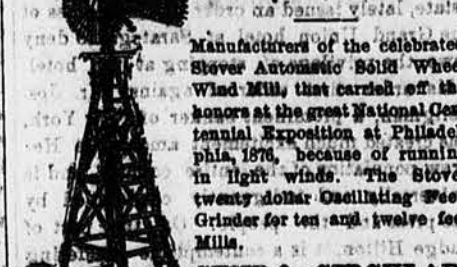
THE MONEY QUESTION.

EDITOR FARMER: I desire to say a few words on the money question, as that now seems to be agitating the public mind, and as there seems to be ideas adverse to each other on this very important question. Of course on this, as on all other questions of dispute, there is a great deal of trash, and often when men get into an argument on this subject they go to extremes simply to beat in argument, and they thus become befogged and lose sight of the truth. The truth is, that any government whose credit is good can make any kind of money good, whether it be gold, silver, paper, chips or whetstones. Take, for example, a man who is out of debt and has plenty of real estate, a man who always pays his debts, always makes his word good, and his signature is as good as the gold; so it is with a government. Now, neither gold nor silver has any intrinsic value as money, any more than paper, excepting as custom has given it this value. God made the world and he has power to unmake it at will; so government decreed that gold and silver should be the basis money of the country, and the same power that decreed it money can undecree it money, provided it was clear of debt. It is the credit of an individual or of a government that makes anything good it chooses as money. It follows then, that as paper money can be made as good as gold as it is much handier as money, that the laboring classes are rising up to put the bulls and bears and moneyed monopolists down, that paper will be, in time, the money of the country. The trouble is just this, certain classes have always ruled and will whenever they can, and this the money power is now doing, and will until a new class gets able to establish a new principle. Men always will resort to lying to maintain their position and power. They do this because power gives money and money gives ease, and men love ease and power, and consequently men will do wrong and will wrong their fellow men to get money. This money power is speculating in gold, and consequently wish to keep it above paper money. There is really no good sense in using gold and silver as money. The fact that gold is malleable and durable is no proof that it is profitable as money, it is some proof that it should be used otherwise. It costs less to make paper money than gold; I have seen our government turning out armful of paper money. When it turns dim it can be consumed and reproduced at a trifling cost. Some men will say that foreign nations will not accept our money as gold. When we make it good they will take it, and as already shown a government able to pay its debts in something more desirable than gold, namely, grain, etc., can make anything good money. We should be consistent; it might not now be wisdom for this government to stamp her paper money as good as gold; not while so deeply in debt, but let there be right and good policy on the part of our government till our war debt is liquidated, then this government can make its paper the currency of the country, and any enlightened nation under the sun will accept it at par. We can't resume specie payment at once, but this government has the wealth to come through all right by good management. It then behooves every true patriot to rally to the defense of his country without regard to party. Of course there is a class of men, and ever has been, who would ruin our country for self-aggrandizement. All such men should be watched with jealous eyes and kept out of power; some such are found in every party. I therefore call upon all true men to come out (from among them (the old parties) and be ye separate, and unite on true and living principles. If men would to-day strike hands on this issue, I should predict a political millennium near at hand.

HENRY G. SMITH.

St. Mary's, Indiana.

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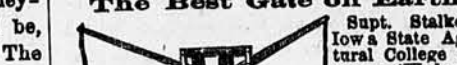
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Supt. Stalker, of Iowa State Agricultural College Farm, says: "We have had one of them constructed and it is now in successful operation. After giving the gate a thorough trial, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the best gate yet produced."

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horn of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire in Kansas.

BERKSHIRES!

Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, short legs and heads, abundant hair, good constitutions, with purity of blood, and good size combined with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpassed. I breed but a few and those of the best. Prices right. F. D. COBURN, Ponoma, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

H. H. BROWN, Ash Grove, Mich., raises a variety of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, sows and boars now ready.

W. M. HASTIE, Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breeds sows of Short-horn cattle. Old and new breeds of sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. B. BARRER, Emporia, Kan., breeds High Class Fowls, Leavenworth, Kansas, Brahmas, Cochins and Leghorns. Eggs in season at 25c per setting. Choice lot of Partidge Cockins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. WALKUP, Emporia, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horn cattle. General Butler at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, breeder of Short-horn cattle with hard-shod pedigree, also, best Berkshire pigs. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

FRANK LEBON, Waterville, Marshall Co., Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices. Correspondence solicited.

BYRON BREWER, Gladys, Johnson County, Kan., breeder of Poland-China sows. Eggs, 25c per setting. Choice lot of Partidge Cockins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

T. J. MILLER, Reeder, Ill., breeder of Herford cattle, Goodwin sheep and Berkshire pigs.

A. J. VANDOREN, Piquette, Wisconsin, breeder of Swiss, direct blood imported stock and his pair not acknowledged.

C. M. OLARE, Whitewater, Wisconsin, breeder of Pure Spanish Merino sheep, from Alwood stock. Purchases breeding information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. O. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of 25,000 Eggs, Jersey Cattle, also, Light Brahma, Black and Partidge Cockins and 3rd Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

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

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckinridge, Mo., breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleeces. 300 Rams for sale this year.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-horn cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17045 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino sheep as imported by a Wood of approved blood from the Humphreys' importation in 1880. Also, Cheshire, Werra Hogs, premium stock, and Light Brahma Cattle, both bred pure by us for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$25.00 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

J. F. FINLEY, Breckinridge, Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

E. BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires, pedigree recorded Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars.

L. E. & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill., Nurserymen and breeders of Choice Berkshire Hogs, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

R. F. AYRES & CO., Louisiana, Mo., breeders of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire Swine, and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 300 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

G. W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$20 per head. Eggs \$3.00 per case, containing three dozen.

Nurserymen's Directory.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduced rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

STEAM GARDENS.—Two acres of Glass. Out flowers and bedding plants by the million. Bottom prices. Try us. Price list free. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses & to ROBERT S. BROWN, Kansas City, Mo. Box 1153.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, excellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern prices. Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE CO., KANS. General assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. ZIMMERMAN, Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

HAWKINS & COHNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogue free.

P. G. HALLBERG, Nursery Gardens and Greenhouses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, bulbs, &c. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas, E. F. Caldwell, Prop. Orange Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list on application.

GRAPE VINES our specialty. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices. Address: BUSH & SON & MISSISSIPPI, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., etc. Wholesale or retail price list sent free. The Tebo Nurseries Co., Clinton, Henry County, Mo.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red. Broom machines. Broom-corn Cultivator. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill. R. A. TRAYER.

General Business Directory.

SHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. Live and let live.

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at C.T. DIXON's Bakery and Eating House, North-side of Railway, Florence, Kansas.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Apple-slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

Attorneys at Law.

J. SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 303 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 139 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. We offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Send for price seeds free two 3-cent stamps. BENSON & BURFEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse, 223 Church St.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Kansas Farmer.

IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

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

IT WILL PAY YOU!

BECAUSE It is Reliable, Truthful and Independent, and as such is endorsed by the People.

BECAUSE It is fearlessly the People's Advocate—Progressive, Aggressive, and Original.

BECAUSE It is unobjectionable as a Family Paper, and of interest to every member thereof.

BECAUSE It publishes a Reliable Summary of the Proceedings of the Legislature.

BECAUSE It publishes the Official Stray List of the State, of value to every farmer.

BECAUSE It gives full original Crop Notes, by farmers, from every county in the State.

BECAUSE It gives Reliable general Market Reports from the great business centres.

BECAUSE It gives the Experience of Practical Farmers on every subject.

BECAUSE It is not the organ of any ring, sect, clique, or political party.

BECAUSE The Departments devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, Dairy, Apiary, Poultry, Sheep and Wool Growing, Science, Literature and Home Reading are carefully edited, and contributed to by the ablest writers in the State and the west.

WHAT A "GOOD FELLOW" IS.

The word "good"—according to the Pittsburgh Leader—is one fitted to subjects of the widest difference and opposing nature, and is finely fitted to illustrate the fact that the object of words, instead of being the expression of ideas, is really to conceal them. A good fellow is far from being a fellow who is good. He never has his eyes more than half open, is good-natured, and as gentle and mild as a mouse. He takes "the world and all its hollow crew" pretty much as he finds it, and never contemplates any improvement in it, as tearing it to pieces to make it run better, as babies do with watches. The typical good fellow will be sure to agree with you on all subjects, religion, politics, etc. He resembles a tame bear, being somewhat clumsy, but capable of being led elsewhere. He will tell you good stories and you will listen to him, and if not he will kindly listen to your bad ones. He will eat or drink at any time or place. He will never be the first to break up a party, but will sit by until midnight, entirely oblivious of his wife and children. A good fellow is quite in his glory when he is either half-drunk or asleep. He cares for nothing, but is at everybody's service; he bears no resentments, but is obliged to everybody but his own family, whose existence he seems to be scarcely aware of. His mind, like his body, seems to have acquired a chronic habit of quietly sitting down and calmly "waiting for the facts." He is a nose of wax, to be pulled or squeezed into any shape. He has no mental or moral character. He is not a good man, but is a good fellow; he has neither wit nor wisdom, but is a good fellow; he has done nothing that any body can recollect, but is a good fellow; in short, a complete nonentity, a hideous failure, but nevertheless a good fellow.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

We are glad to note the issue, by Wilson Hinkle and Co., of Cincinnati, of The Elements of Agricultural Geology, for the schools of Kansas, by Wm. K. Kedzie, M. S. of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

It is one more evidence of Kansas progression, that, as the preface states, this book has been prepared "at the very urgent solicitation of the superintendent of public instruction, and that of other prominent educational workers." It seems to us, this small manual meets a want long felt in common schools, and that to teachers and students it must prove invaluable. Special attention is given the geology, mineral resources, and farm soils of this State. At Manhattan Agricultural College, we are now more honestly, and faithfully testing the problem of industrial education than at any other institution in the United States, and Professor Kedzie is doing valuable service to all our schools in proving that the applied sciences are of much great value to every body than the exact sciences. We hope this new departure will be so heartily endorsed by public opinion that other elementary science text books may follow. We can better afford to introduce new science text books into the Kansas schools, and forego the luxury of the biennial change of readers, spellers and arithmetics.

Typographically the Agricultural Geology is as admirable as if it were published for ornamental rather than useful purposes.

HILTON AND THE JEWS.

Judge Hilton, the accidental millionaire who inherited a large fortune from the late A. T. Stewart, and who is acting as trustee of the estate, lately issued an order to the lessee of the Grand Union hotel at Saratoga, to deny Jews the privilege of stopping at the hotel. This order first enforced against Mr. Jos. Selligman, a prominent banker of New York, has created much excitement among the Hebrew population of the entire country and is universally and indignantly condemned by the press and the people. On the part of Judge Hilton, it is a contemptible pandering to the prejudices of caste, to be found among some of our nabob citizens who happen to have more money than brains. The Grand Union is probably the resort of the long eared donkeys of New York, who have formed an association looking to the creation of a landed aristocracy in the United States, with titles, coats-of-arms and all the other tawdry of nobility. The people of this republic will always delight, when they have an opportunity of showing this class of monger idiots, that republicanism as a principle, is one of the strongest, as it is one of the best elements of American character.

KANSAS WOOL.

At the present time eastern wool markets do not recognize Kansas wool except under the general term of "Western." Colorado, New Mexico, Missouri and other western wool-growing states are represented in the markets of the East, and their wools given a distinct quotation. Now the fact is, that Kansas wool will grade higher than either State mentioned, and bring, if properly sold a larger average price. More attention is given to the improvement of the flock and as a healthy wool-producing State, Kansas has no superior. What is wanted at this time, is organization among the sheep breeders of the State, through which organization they may perfect business arrangements for the sale of their wool in markets which will secure to them the grade and price justly due them. The intelligent attention now given to the improvement of sheep, of both merino and long-wools in our State, will secure to our wool-growers the best prices the market allows, if there is the necessary attention given to perfecting arrangements for the sale of Kansas grown wool, as Kansas wool. The FARMER will, at all times, cheerfully co-operate with the wool-growers, to assist in securing to them better organization and greater profit in their business.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

It is difficult to learn the truth regarding a new country and more especially is this, so of a mining territory. The natural tendency is to ignore all the many discouraging facts and to exaggerate the profits and prospects. Speculators of every kind fasten upon the emigration which their individual and collective, broadguaged, wholesale lying assists in keeping up. The return of Mr. John Otis from the Black Hills Country where he has been for the past eight months, enables us to give some points regarding that part of the country which may prevent persons having a legitimate business, from which they are able to make a living, going to that bogus Eldorado. Mr. Otis says that only about one in five hundred of those now in the Black Hills are making their expenses, that up to about June 1st, there had not been fifty paying mines developed. Hundreds of men are there now willing to work for their board and the number of persons leaving, about equals the emigration to the mines. Provisions are high. Every species of gambling known to civilized man flourishes in broad daylight, the victims being "greenies" from the States. Mr. Otis believes when the danger from Indians is removed, that new and more valuable discoveries will be made in territory where it is not safe at this time to venture. In short the Black Hills demonstrates the old, old fact so often proved in every mining country that where one makes a fortune a thousand fall. The moral so painfully evident in John's little story is, if you are making a living where you are, don't go to the Black Hills.

CIVIL SERVICE CIRCULAR.

PRESIDENT HAYES BRINGS HIS IDEAS TO THE NOTICE OF ALL FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1877. The President to-day addressed the following circular letter to all prominent federal officers throughout the country:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

SIR—I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the conduct to be observed by the officers of the general government in relation to the elections:—"No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, canvasses, conventions or election campaigns." Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions either orally or through the press is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the general government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

Reduction in Prices of Sewing Machines.—Mr. Dutton, of Topeka, will next week change the price of machines sold by him as follows: "Domestic" from \$50 to \$45. "Singer" from \$45 to \$40. Send for Mr. Dutton's catalogue of machines and attachments.

Sensible Advice by Fred Douglass to the Colored People.

Some of the sensible advice which the colored race have ever received, was recently given to a large audience at St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland, by Mr. Fred Douglass, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. Mr. Douglass some time ago expressed a desire to visit his old master, Captain Thomas Anld, of St. Michaels, and the scenes of his youth. He was first received by Judge William H. Bruff, Captain Anld's son-in-law, who addressed him as "Marshall Douglass." "No, no," he remonstrated; I am Marshall Douglass in Washington; here let me be Fred Douglass again." The meeting between the former master and servant was very affecting, and the interview pleasant throughout. It had been forty-one years since Mr. Douglass had made his escape from St. Michaels, and he asked Captain Anld to forgive any unjust or unkind statements he had made in the heat of feeling incident to that time and soon after. Later in the day Mr. Douglass addressed a large audience of white and colored people. Space forbids us to make extended extracts, but from the informal report received we clip a sentence here and there:

"He did not believe the colored people were fundamentally inferior to the whites, but they are nevertheless practically inferior. We must not talk about equality until we can do what white people can do."

"The question now is, Will the black man do as much now for his master [himself] as he used to do for his old master? Do you, my colored friends, get up as early now to work for yourselves as you used to do, to work for that stern old Roman, Samuel Hambleton? ... One trouble with the colored people is that they always want to be going somewhere, and do not stay in one place or at one thing long enough to accumulate. A poor people are always a despoiled people. To be respected, they must get money and property. Without money there is no leisure; without leisure, no thought; without thought, no progress. Their preachers should tell them more about what to do and less about what to feel. They should cultivate their brains more and their lungs less. They should not depend upon being helped, but should do for themselves. He was tired of Ethiopia holding out her hands. They should not depend upon the Lord for every thing. The Lord is good and kind, but is of the most use to those who do for themselves. No man has a right to live unless he lives honestly, and no man lives honestly who lives upon another."

CAPITOL GRANGE PICNIC.

Capitol Grange will hold a basket picnic Saturday July 14th on the farm of Mrs. Billard 1 mile northeast of Topeka, on the river-road. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend with full baskets. No speech making allowed on any pretense whatever.

Mr. Wisborg, of Odessa wishes to learn, from the readers of the FARMER, the methods pursued by them in spraying pigs and hogs, and what part of the operation causes the mortality. He further urges that some young man should be sent from every community to a veterinary college or surgeon to thoroughly understand the treatment of domestic animals.

Mr. A. F. McCaslin, of Topeka, sold a Short-horn-Durham bull 18 months old, weighing 1145 pounds, to Mr. A. F. Thayer of Maple Hill, Kansas.

Five Berkshire.—Mr. A. L. Rix, a farmer living eight miles south of Topeka, received, a few days since, a pair of fine pedigreed Berkshires from the stock farm of Mr. Chas. F. Mills of Springfield, Illinois. This pair of pigs are both excellent specimens of the Berkshire stock, bred direct from imported animals and will unquestionably prove a source of profit to Mr. Rix. The hogs of Kansas previous to the grasshopper and drought year 1877, graded higher in the packing houses of Kansas City and St. Louis than any of our extreme western States. We are glad to note evidence of enterprise which will again place the Kansas hogs first in the markets of the West.

State Normal School at Emporia.—The fall term of this excellent institution commences September 28th, under the charge of President Pomeroy. The school has occupied a high place among the normal schools of the West. Circulars giving course of study and other information, sent free to all applicants.

Friendly Words.—An old subscriber writing from Rice county says: Myself and family prize the FARMER very highly, and although money is very scarce with us, having but recently located on a claim, yet we cannot do without the FARMER. Enclosed find subscription. I could not get along without it. F. C. HATCH.

The success of the proposed excursion and picnic from this city to Ft. Leavenworth, July 14th, is a foregone conclusion. The picnic grounds of the Fort are by far the finest in the State. Excursionists can stroll over the Fort grounds and examine all points of interest. The full Military band of the Fort, (the finest in the west) will furnish music for the occasion. We advise our friends and readers to avail themselves of this opportunity to have a grand time. Full fare for the round trip, \$1.75.

SAVE THE BOYS.

These dull times are trying to men who have no trade, profession, or vocation. A manufacturing firm in a neighboring city advertised, the other day for a skilled workman in a specific line of labor. They received over one hundred applications; two or three were found competent men; the rest were from men who "thought they could do it," though they had never touched such work. Probably these unsuccessful searchers after employment believed that they could turn their hands to almost anything, if they only had a chance. A church lately advertised for an organist. In response, there came a man who was actually engaged and provided with a boarding-place in the town. At the first rehearsal with the choir, he declined a written piece of music as "too difficult to read," and when the printed page was given him, he fled in despair. He could not play, but attracted by the offer of a fixed salary, he thought he "might manage somehow." It was a desperate venture of a man without a vocation. The newspapers are filled with advertisements of men who "can make themselves useful." The vague term includes more ignorance and incompetency than any other in the English language. A man who aspires to nothing better than to "make himself generally useful," though he may be willing and anxious to please, is making a failure of life. And it is discouraging to see how many of our young men have no more definite career than this—to fill a spare corner somewhere.

Do American boys learn trades any more? One would suppose not, if the multitude of purposeless, aimless young men out of employment is any indication. There was a time when the master mechanic had his house filled with hearty, young apprentices, and when his journeyman went from under his roof to set up in life for themselves. To men in middle life the recollections of those far-off times when the master, his men and boys, formed a strong, productive industrial group, seem like the memory of a primitive age. Sons of rich and educated men did not think it beneath them to swing a broad-axe in the ship-yard, or the adze hammer at the anvil. Or they went to sea before the mast and climbed to the quarter-deck from the forecastle. In a large family of boys one would be sent to college, one might possibly go into mercantile pursuits, and the others would choose their trades, after many anxious and cheery family councils. Now—a day's the young lads shrink from the irksome confinement of the mechanic's shop. If they cannot go to college, and so while away their youth, they must "go into a store"—anything but work. We do not belittle the vocation of a clerk or salesman when we say that to be in either one or the other of these callings appears to most young men the most comfortable thing. Of all the pursuits men follow, this seems to require the least preparation. At any rate, the men who are willing to make themselves generally useful more naturally turn to the shop of the retail dealer than to any other source of employment. They have never learned a trade. They like to wear good clothes and keep their hands soft and white. If they cannot stand behind a counter or desk, or secure political influence sufficient to push them into office of some sort, they drift aimlessly about, looking for employment which never comes.

False ideas of living, and extravagant notions are responsible for a great deal of hopeless misery. Young lads are brought up to consider manual labor degrading, and fond, foolish, parents sometimes seem to prefer that their children should go out into the world helpless rather than they should learn a trade. But the selfishness of mechanics, and the outrageous tyranny of their unions, have had a hand in bringing to pass the present state of things. About twenty-five years ago there began a series of experiments in the trades unions which has resulted disastrously. The times were good, work plenty, and wages fair. To maintain a monopoly of these, associations of mechanics began to limit the number of apprentices which might be employed in each shop, factory, or company of workmen. Men who had sons to equip for life actually voted to shut the trades against their own offspring. The consequence was that the supply of skilled workmen did not keep up with the expansion of the country, and with the legitimate demand. Employers were obliged to send abroad for workmen, and it came to pass that grown men from foreign parts took the places in American workshops for which American boys should have been educated. Where now are these neglected, cheated boys? Some of them are in jails and almshouses. Some will be found lounging on the benches in the public parks, vainly waiting for something to turn up. Others, willing enough, are advertising for situations where they can make themselves generally useful.

Nor is this the worst feature of the situation. The imported workmen, who fill the places which should have been occupied by our own boys, bring with them many strange notions and habits. If the mechanical trades are less attractive to young men than they once were, it is partly because the influence of foreigners has been demoralizing, to say the least. The strikes, lock-outs, and vexatious quarrels which perpetually convulse the trades are almost exclusively of alien origin. The notion that there is an undying hostility between employer and employed is not only modern, but un-American. It is the baleful product of an aristocratic form of society. American youths have undoubtedly imbibed wrong ideas of the dignity of manual labor. But the general character of the men who have crowded into the trades, during the last twenty-five years, has deterred many who would have inclined to mechanical pursuits. Nevertheless, it may be said, for the encouragement of young men seeking a beginning in life, than an industrious, faithful and sober, American mechanic is certain to succeed. It is too late to reclaim the vast concourse of youths who have gone wrong from the beginning. As drones, idlers, or enemies of society, they have gone beyond hope of recovery. But every good citizen is bound to do what he can to save the boys now coming forward.—N. Y. Times.

TO POULTRY BREEDERS.

I notice in that valuable paper "The Kansas Farmer" some complaint of diseases amongst the poultry, some call it cholera. "Every thing is cholera, where the disease is not understood." In almost every instance the disease is congestion of the liver. My brother-in-law has raised as many as three hundred Turkeys and two hundred Chickens and never had any disease of any kind amongst them. You would always find that if the poultry had fresh water every day with a teaspoonful of Sloan's Condition Powder to a quart mixed in, it would act upon the liver and is a great tonic for all domestic animals and fowls.

N. S. TAYLOR.

New York Money Market.

New York, July 1, 1877. GOLD—Opened and closed at 105 1/2, with sales in the afternoon at 105 1/2. LOANS—Borrowing rates 2, 3 and 4 per cent. per annum, and 1-33 per cent. until Monday; rates 1/2 and 1 per cent. SILVER—Bullion, \$1 33 1/2 in greenbacks; \$1.18 in gold; coin 1/2 discount. GOVERNMENTS—Firm. RAILROAD BONDS—Active; Hannibal & St. Joe convertible made a further advance of 1/4 per cent. selling up to 85 1/2. STATE BONDS—Dull. STOCKS—The market in the forenoon was quiet, except for coal shares, which are at a decided advance. Later in the day the general list became steady with coal shares strong; toward the close coal stocks reached the highest price of the week, the general list fluctuated only slightly, but, as a rule, advanced a fraction.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 2, 1877. WHEAT—Steady and lower for futures, spot excited and irregular; No. 2, \$1.37 1/2 bid July; \$1.18 August; No. 3 sales at \$1.55, 1.60 and 1.90 spot; \$1.45, 1.57 and 1.65 June; \$1.15 bid July; \$1.15 bid August; No. 4 sales at \$1.30 spot; \$1.65 bid July. CORN—Lower but fairly active; 84c spot; 84 1/2c July 85 1/2c August; rejected, 81 1/2c spot; 82c July. OATS—Nominally unchanged. RYE—Nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS—Unchanged. BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 9 to 11c; store packed, 8 to 9c. EGGS—Steady at 7 to 8c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 2, 1877. CATTLE—Receipts, 151, shipped, 538; driven out, 215; the feeling is steadier but still quiet; sales of shippers at \$4.50 to \$4.95; cows, \$3.40 to \$3.75; stockers, \$3.40 to \$3.90; feeders, \$4.50; Colorado steers \$3.90; through Texas, \$3.10 to \$3.75; do. cows, \$2.40; wintered cows, \$3.45. HOGS—Receipts, 349; driven out, 246; steady and quiet at \$4.00 to \$4.10.

New York Produce Market.

New York, July 2, 1877. FLOUR—Strong and unchanged. WHEAT—Heavy and scarcely any demand; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.37 1/2; No. 3 Milwaukee spring, \$1.30; No. 2 winter red, August, \$1.41 bid; \$1.45 asked. RYE—Scarce and more steady; western 75c. BARLEY—Quiet. CORN—Heavy; ungraded mixed western, 56 to 58c; steam mixed, 56 1/2 to 57c. OATS—Dull and lower, mixed western and state, 30 to 35c; white western and state, 40 to 61c. COFFEES—Quiet and firm. SUGAR—Unchanged. RICE—Steady and unchanged. MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged. EGGS—Heavy, western 14c to 15c. C. PORK—Firm and quiet; new mess \$14.25 spot; \$14.05 to \$14.10 July. BEEF—Dull. MUTTON—Western long clear dull at 7c. LARD—Firm; prime steam, \$8.95 to 9 spot; \$9.05 to 9.10 July. BUTTER—Unchanged. CHEESE—Quiet at 10 to 9c. RYE—Firm at \$1.14.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, July 2, 1877. FLOUR—Firm and unchanged. WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red fall, \$1.60, cash; \$1.38 to 1.39 1/2 August; No. 3 do. \$1.68 cash; 1.33 1/2 July; No. 4 do. \$1.35. CORN—Lower; 44 to 44 1/2c cash; 44 1/2c July; 44 1/2 to 45c August; 45 1/2c September. OATS—Lower at 38 1/2c. RYE—No sales. WHISKY—Steady at \$1.06 1/2. BUTTER—Dull and unchanged. EGGS—Dull and unchanged. PORK—Easy; \$13.15 cash and a shade higher; \$8.62 1/2 cash or July; \$8.77 1/2 August; \$8.90 to 8.93 1/2 September. BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged. BACON—Firm; 8 1/2c; 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c, 8 to 8 1/2c. LARD—Nominal.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, July 2, 1877. HOGS—Entirely unchanged. Receipts, 600, 1,100. CATTLE—Entirely unchanged. Receipts, 100.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, July 2, 1877. FLOUR—Steady and Unchanged. WHEAT—Unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 spring, \$1.41 to 1.42 cash, \$1.34 1/2 July; \$1.30 1/2 to 1.35 August; No. 3 do. \$1.35 September; No. 3 spring, 1.30 to 1.35 August; 46c cash; 46 1/2c July; 47 1/2 to 47 1/2c August. OATS—Dull and lower; 33 1/2 to 33 3/4c cash; 33 1/2c July. RYE—Steady and unchanged. BARLEY—Steady and unchanged. CORN—Unsettled but generally higher; \$13. cash; 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c July; \$13.87 1/2 August. PORK—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$8.62 1/2 cash or July; \$8.77 1/2 August; \$8.90 to 8.93 1/2 September. BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged. WHISKY—\$1.08.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 2, 1877. CATTLE—Receipts, 800; dull and nearly nominal, and prices unchanged. HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; dull but firmer; buyers and sellers apart; light shipping, \$4.60 to 4.70; heavy smooth shipping, \$4.25 to 4.50; heavy packing, \$4.65 to 4.75. SHEEP—Receipts small and market nominal.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, July 2, 1877. CORN—Western, quiet and lower, but closed steady western mixed spot, 38 1/2 to 38 3/4c; July 55 1/2c; August, 56c; steamer, 56 to 56 1/2c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

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

WHEAT—Per bu. spring	1.00
Fall No. 2	1.25
"No. 3	1.10
"No. 4	1.00
CORN—Per bu.	.28
White	.28
Yellow	.26
OATS—Per bu.	.25
RYE—Per bu.	.40
BARLEY—Per bu.	.25 to .35
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	5.00
"No. 2	4.10
"No. 3	4.35
RYE	1.30
CORN CHOP	1.00
CORN & OATS	1.00
BULK	1.10
SHORT	.75

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel	1.50 to 2.00
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy	3.00
Medium	2.50
Common	2.00
Custard	1.50
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	.08
Medium	.07
CHEESE—Per lb.	.10 to .15
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh	.08
HOMINY—Per bu.	5.25 to 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal.	.30 to .35
POTATOES—Per bu.	3.00 to 3.75
POULTRY—Chickens, large, per doz.	1.50 to 1.75
Chickens, dressed, per lb.	.08
Turkeys, "	.10
Dressed, "	.10
ONIONS—Per bu.	.50
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.60 to .75

Leather Market.

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

HIDES—Green	.06 to .10
Dry Flint	.12 to .14
Dry Salt	.10
Calif. Green	.09
Kip, Green	.08
Sheep Pelts, green	.25 to .35
Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price.	
TALLOW in Cakes	.06

Topeka Lumber Market.

Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh.

Joist and Scantling	\$2.50
Rough boards	\$2.50
No. 2	\$2.50
Fencing	\$2.50
No. 3	\$2.00
Common boards, surface	\$2.00
Stock	\$2.50
"D	\$2.50
"C	\$2.50
"B	\$2.50
"A	\$2.50

July 4, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Finishing Lumber.....	35.00 to 60.00
Flooring.....	35.00 to 55.00
Shingles.....	3.00 to 4.00
Lath.....	3.00 to 4.00
Owing to low water in river lumber is suffering in wholesale market. No change here yet.	
Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.	
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.....	12 1/2
Round.....	10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.....	8
Hind.....	9
By the carcass.....	12 1/2
MUTTON—Chops per lb.....	12 1/2
By the carcass.....	10
VEAL—Steaks per lb.....	12 1/2
By the carcass.....	10
PORK—Shoulders per lb.....	10
By the carcass.....	7

The following are current jobbing quotations for farm seeds in the Kansas City market:	
Red clover.....	\$9.25 to 9.50
Timothy.....	9.00 to 9.25
Red top.....	9.10 to 9.25
Ky. Blue grass.....	2.25
Orchard grass.....	2.50
Top onion sets.....	5.25
Red and yellow bottom sets.....	4.50
White bottom sets.....	4.00 to 4.25
Osage Orange.....	1.00 to 1.15
Seed potatoes.....	1.35 to 1.75
Extra varieties.....	1.35 to 1.75

Chicago Lumber Market.	
First and second clear.....	Rough.....\$35.00 to \$38.00
Third clear, 1 in.....	30.00 to 33.00
Third clear, 1 1/2 in.....	31.00 to 34.00
Select, 1 in.....	15.00 to 18.00
Select, 1 1/2 in.....	16.00 to 19.00
Wagon-box b'ds, 18 in. and upwards.....	25.00 to 28.00
Wagon-box b'ds, 12 in. A.....	30.00 to 33.00
Stock boards, 12 in. A.....	25.00 to 28.00
Stock boards, 12 in. B.....	25.00 to 28.00
Stock boards, 12 in. C.....	25.00 to 28.00
Stock boards, 12 in. D.....	25.00 to 28.00
Common boards.....	10.00 to 11.00
Fencing.....	10.00 to 11.00
Joists and scantling, 30 ft.....	11.00 to 12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 ft.....	11.00 to 12.00
Flooring, first and second clear, rough.....	30.00 to 33.00
Flooring, first common, rough.....	25.00 to 28.00
Flooring, second common, rough.....	25.00 to 28.00
Flooring, first common dressed and matched.....	26.00 to 29.00
Flooring, second common, dressed and matched.....	21.00 to 24.00
Sliding, first and second, dressed.....	16.00 to 17.00
Sliding, first common, dressed.....	14.00 to 15.00
Sliding, second common, dressed.....	12.00 to 13.00
Shingles, sawed No. 1.....	2.50 to 2.75
Shingles, sawed No. 2.....	2.00 to 2.25
Timber, sawed, 12 to 16 ft.....	10.00 to 11.00
Lath.....	10.00 to 11.00
Pickets, square.....	8.00 to 10.00
Pickets, flat.....	8.00 to 10.00

HOPPERDOZING.

The hundreds of bushels of hoppers eggs which were deposited in the sand ridges along the Missouri river, north of Brushy Bend, have hatched out, and the young hoppers are taking a southern course, and making tracks across the country. Mr. Henry Wood and Mr. James Harden, farmers living at Brushy Bend, and other enemies of the hopper, dug a ditch over a half-mile long last Thursday, on the north side of Mr. Woods' farm. At the bottom of the trench they made holes about five feet apart, making about 480 holes in all. Each of these holes will hold about one bushel, and the hoppers traveling south from the sand ridge will fill them "plum" full in one day. This would seem almost incredible, but nevertheless that one ditch is destroying about 480 bushels of clover-hoppers per day.—*Nebraska Eagle.*

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Of all loathsome diseases, Catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal it is this. Dietetic errors and the follies which fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, is there any cure for Catarrh? There is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God has never sent one evil into the world for which he has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of that spiritual and moral man, but he is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detractor from His beneficent character to suppose that He has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy. His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's uttermost need. New medicinal plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable, readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obstinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh Remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Books. They are given away by druggists.

As the train stopped for ten minutes, and that individual who goes along tapping the wheels with his hammer was passing rapidly by the smoking car, one of the windows was hoisted and a torrent of tobacco spit was ejected which almost deluged him. The machinist paused for a moment, and wiping some of the streams from his person, said to the offender: "Mister, what part of the country did you come from?" "Me?" said the splitter, puckering his lips for another expectation, "I came from Missouri." "I thought so," said the machinist, "for if you had lived in Massachusetts or Connecticut they would have had a water-wheel in your mouth long ago."

Dependancy, if allowed unchecked, will often produce a morbid condition, so that the least unsatisfactory affair that happens will swell into terrifying proportions. The mind being warped often imparts torpidity to the body, all of which more frequently is the effect of inaction of the liver than from any other cause, and by resorting to Simmonds' Liver Regulator the mind will often find relief with the body.

All nervous, exhausting and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address: Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

IN THE SWEET BY-AND-BY.

Cannot be but the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST is worthy of comparison with *Picturesque America* or *The Adirondack*. It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturalist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the TOURIST, the SAN JUAN GUIDE keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Cash paid for butter at Ewing's, 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name Neatly Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Land-scapes), printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts Philadelphia, Pa.

HORSE HAY-FORK—PATENT INFRINGEMENTS.

In the case of A. J. Nellis vs. The Ashland Fork Manufacturing Company, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, a decree has been entered in favor of the patents, and an injunction issued against the defendants, enjoining them from making and selling the Harris Double-Harpoon Horse Hay Fork. We notice from the Court records that there are over one hundred suits now pending for the infringements of these patents, against parties in the state of Ohio. Evidently the owners of the patents are determined to protect their rights.

Persons having good improved farms in Kansas can find customers for them, by addressing, J. H. Stevenson, agent, 104 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

REMOVAL OF FURNITURE STORE.

Messrs. Bartel Brothers have become so favorably known as dealers in all kinds of furniture have removed from their old stand north of the Court House to new and commodious rooms, No. 152, east side of Kansas Avenue Topeka, where they will continue to welcome all their friends, promising the best of goods at the very lowest prices for which they can be sold. Call and examine their stock.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka Kansas.

THE SEASHORE AND WATERING PLACES.

Of the East become uninviting after frequent visits, but the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the magic waters of the mineral springs have continued interest for the tourist and unending benefits to the invalid. The Kansas Pacific Railway is the highway to all the great resorts of the Mountains. Buy your tickets direct to Denver over the Kansas Pacific Railway. Send to E. D. Cornell, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo. for descriptive pamphlets.

That splendid Liverpool Dairy Salt so valuable and necessary in making good butter, is for sale at A. A. Ripley and Sons, Topeka, Ks

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Strays for the Week, ending July 4, 1877.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Middlemist, Cottage Grove Tp. One horse thirteen hands high, white, ten years old, heavy mane mixed with dark and white hair, shod all around. Valued at \$30.00.
MARE—Taken up by August Sheerer, Humboldt Tp. One bay mare fifteen hands high, a mouse or dun color in forehead, light hind foot white. Value \$30.00.
STEER—Taken up by P. J. McGlashan, Iola Tp. One red steer, one year old. Value \$12.00.
STEER—By the same. One red and white steer one year old, valued at \$12.00.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. J. Kelley of Glencoe Tp., on the 1st day of June, 1877. One mare supposed to be 3 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, a mouse or dun color, peculiar, light spot over left eye, white stripe on nose, light spot on right shoulder, both hind feet white, dark mane and tail, and dark stripe on back. Valued at \$40.00.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Joshua Weaver, in Lowell Tp., June 20, 1877. One brown horse about fifteen hands high, about five years old, both fore feet white, star in forehead, with harness marks. Valued at \$30.00.
COW—Taken up by Joshua Weaver, in Lowell Tp., June 14, 1877. One medium sized cow, with red and white hind neck, red and white head. Valued at \$15.00.

Kingman County—H. A. Bush, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Wm. Moehrer, Kingman Tp. One gray mare, branded H on left shoulder, 3 white feet, blaze in forehead, years old. Appraised value \$25.00. Taken up June 1st, 1877.

Lian County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Edwin Hope, Scott Tp., May 10th 1877. One brindle cow 9 years old, crop off right ear, and large bell on. Valued at \$20.00.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Palmer, of Centerville Tp., May 24, 1877. One horse pony 10 years old, copper gray, blind in left eye, shod in front, saddle marks, and collar marks on right shoulder. Valued at \$15.00.

Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John D. Dixon, Ladore Tp. One roan mare 3 years old; little white on left hind foot.
MARE—By the same, one sorrel mare 3 years old, blazed face, one white hind foot, and white spot on right shoulder.

Roos County—Laf. C. Smith, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by French Randall & Hicks, Stockton Tp., June 1st, 1877. One male, mare, 16 hands high, about 10 years old, brown, letter "N" on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.
MULE—Taken up by French Randall & Hicks, Stockton Tp., June 16, 1877. One brown mule mare, 15 hands high, about 10 years old, with letter "N" on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.00.

(CUT THIS OUT)

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

No one need suffer. A positive remedy for all kinds of Piles, allays the intense itching at once, giving instant relief. An Indian treatment you apply called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. Thousands already cured, many of whom had spent hundreds of dollars doctoring with physicians, gone to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and tried dozens of medicines advertised without benefit. Testimonials and full information sent on application. Show this card to your druggist, ask for Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment and take no substitute. G. W. FRAZIER, Proprietor, 235 Superior St. Cleveland, Ohio. FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale agents Chicago, Ill.



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The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGS, desires to call the attention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

BLACK PRINCE 1025.

Bred by Heber Humphrey, England, at the head of the herd. Our stock is all registered in the American Berkshire Record, and having virtual merit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pig, sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MICKLEY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.

Great Excitement at Elinor!

Shot Creek Eclipsed.

On Wednesday August 1st, 1877, I will offer at public auction at Elinor, Chase County, Kansas, on six months' time at 10 per cent. interest, or 10 per cent. off for cash.

41 Three-year-old, Corn Fed, Domestic Steers.

19 cows, calves and yearlings, 75 stock hogs, 15 Berkshire brood sows, 15 horses, mares and mules, 1000 bushels corn, 75 bushels fall wheat, 60 acres corn in the field, 40 of oats in stack, 3 wagons, 1 reaper and mower, sulky rake, sulky plow, grain drill, fanning mill, corn planter, 2 cultivators, 2 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, and a very large assortment of other farm implements and household goods.

Also at same time and place and manner, will rent my farm for three or five years, (renter's option) consisting of 160 acres, 100 in cultivation, 49 in meadow and 20 in creek and timber, all hedged into five separate fields. 1 orchard, 4 gardens, fenced, and 3 corrals, 4, 8, and 10 acres with creek and timber through each. 2 story frame dwelling 28x36, containing 7 large rooms and 4 large closets, stone basement 16x26, floored and partitioned for winter kitchen and dining. Underground water, 20 feet deep, in every part of the place. It is one of the best places in the State for a small farm. Hill-side barn with stone basement, granaries for 2000 bushels small grain and 8000 bushels corn. Stalls for 30 horses, mangers and sheds for 200 head of cattle or 3000 sheep. In short, this is one of the very best located and improved stock farms in Kansas. For further information, call on or address

L. W. Coleman,

H. W. Pearse, Auctioneer. Elinor, Chase Co., Kas.

E. T. PROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Bucks for sale this year.

25 FANCY MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c; 30 Elegant Mixed Scroll Cards, no name, 10c; 10 Comic Shadow or Comic Photo Cards, 10c, post-paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rems Co., N. Y.

25 ELEGANT MIXED CARDS, with name, postpaid 10c., C. E. HARRIS, Cameron, Mo.

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SEVENTY CENTS buys a pound of Turnip Seed of the RELIABLE SEED GROWER. J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill. Send early.

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50 Fine Cards, Damask, Repp Etc., with name on, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

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Only double ring ever invented.

The only ring that will effectively keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

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No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

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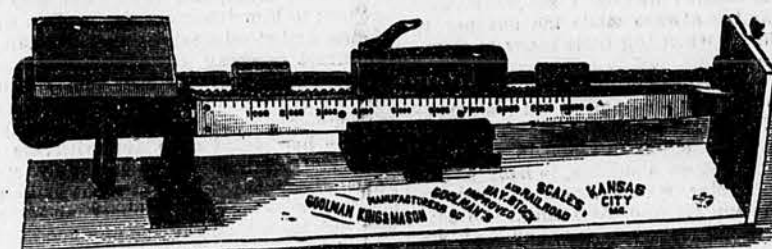
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ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

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Thorough Instructions for Sowing, Planting, and Cultivating all kinds of Vegetables, with Plain Directions for Preparing, Manuring and Tilling the Soil to suit each Plant; including, also, a Summary of the Work to be done in a Vegetable Garden during each Month of the Year.

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EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A CATASTROPHE.

No human being who saw the light
But felt a shudder of pale fright.
He sat in a window three stories high.
A little baby, with no one high
A stranger saw him and stopped to stare;
A crowd soon gathered to watch him there.

A gleam—a flutter in a night—
Came past the window a bright light.
From fields of clover and perturbed air,
Wayfaring insect what brought you there?
The baby saw it, and eagerly
Reached to catch it, crowing with glee.

With fat, pink fingers reached out—and fell!
The awful horror no tongue can tell.
Poor little baby, so sweet and bright!
Pale face quivered and lips grew white.
Weak women fainting, strong men grew weak,
Up rose one woman's heart-piercing shriek.

Hurrah for the evening; upon the fly
It caught the youngster, and tossed him high.
The bounce prodigious made baby scowl;
He caught his breath, sir, and set up a howl.
All bleat the evening that had no flaw;
But a madder baby you never saw!

—Peggy Arkwright.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave to his bequest
An added virtue to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at least in heaven.

—John G. Whittier.

A PORTRAIT.

Two eyes I see, whose softest blue
Rivals the summer skies;
Two lips, beside whose cherry hue
The bright carnation dies,
A ringlet here,
An antique comb to keep them straight,
A sweet and simple face, most fair,
Pressed on my heart is this portrait.

FROM THE HEART.

Look, then, into thine heart, and write!
—Longfellow.

WE TWO.

"Fortune brings in some boats that are not steered."
—Cymbeline.

It's just a bit of a story, sir, that don't sound much to strangers, but I'd like to tell you about it if you have time to listen, for they've all forgotten Bobbery down here, except me; they're poor folks, you see, and things drift out of folk's heads when poverty drifts in.

Bobbery? yes, sir, that was his name—leastways the name we gave him down here. As to a father or mother, we never had any. I think; never had anyone in the wide world to belong to, except our two selves—Bobbery and me. I was the eldest, two long years older than him; but then I was blind you see, so the two years didn't count for much, and Bobbery got ahead of me after the time when the long days of pain slipped into long nights, and God shut me out of the world; not that I grumble, sir—I've given over that; and Bobbery was always such a good lad to me, that perhaps I didn't miss so much after all.

I grew to fancy things, and make believe I saw a great deal, particularly after Bobbery took to working as his trade—shoemaker, sir; and sometimes when I became accustomed to being always in the dark, I went out with Bobbery, and he held the money that he made.

Well, not much, perhaps, but enough for us two, and the little room we had down at Kingstown, over against the river; only Bobbery was an extravagant lad—not in drink, sir—we were always a sober lot—but in oranges.

They were almost his ruin, sir—those oranges. He used to come up stairs sucking them softly, so that I might not hear, and thinking to deceive me; but I somehow smell oranges, and it always made me sharper to catch Bobbery whistling little tunes to himself on the way up, just to put me off.

He made a deal of me, did Bobbery—along of being blind, you see—and so did the neighbors; but I was rare proud of him. You don't know what it is, sir, to sit alone in the dark all day, and then on a sudden, to hear a fellow call out, "Here we are again! Come down and feel the sun set, and we'll count the coppers!" It would make you love any one, sir, who had a voice like that, let alone a fellow like Bobbery.

Perhaps you didn't happen to be in Kingstown, sir, last spring when the floods had risen, and the land was under water for miles round. Bobbery had to wade a little going down to his work, but he rather liked it he said; and he used to tuck up his trousers, and call back to me and laugh as the water crept round his feet; and he said folks wouldn't want their boots blacked, he feared, for the water would soon take off the polish.

I used to sit on the window-sill to feel the sun, and if I listened very hard I could hear the ripple-ripple of the shallow water at every step that Bobbery made, and it had a pleasant sound, and made a kind of company feeling; but when he was out of hearing, and it still kept rippling up against our walls, the company feeling went away and left me lonely, and sometimes I thought the water hateful, because it lay for so very long between me and Bobbery.

Well, once I was sitting on the window-sill, and the day was very quiet—so quiet that I did not even hear the little rippling waves; and in the quiet I grew frightened at last; and in the quiet I stretched out my hands across the sill, to feel my way down. I felt something that made me shiver, and drew back out of the sunlight—that made my whole dark life grow suddenly a beautiful and precious thing—I felt the water rippling almost up to the level of the sill, and I was quite alone, and Bobbery would never know.

I did not call out, or go mad with fright, as I thought at first I might do; only I crept away, in my everlasting darkness, from the warm sunlight, and sat down on the bed where Bobbery and I slept together, and put my hands over my ears, to shut out the roar of the waters.

How long I sat there I don't know, but I think it must have been hours, for I felt the sunlight alighting on my face, and the water rushing around me before I moved again.

I was hungry too; but when I tried to get down and reach the cupboard, the water took me off my feet, and I crept back to the bed, and onto the shelves of the dresser, to be out of the way. I said my prayers two or three times, and I said some prayers for Bobbery too, for I knew he would be sorry when he found me some day, where I had died all alone, and in the dark. And then I tried to think

how things looked from our window, with the water sweeping up to the very sill, and the red sunset lying on it—and beyond the pretty town, and the steeples with the clock; and I thought it was better for me to die than Bobbery, after all, for he could see while I—I had no pleasure in my life. And yet I wanted to live; I wanted to hear Bobbery's voice again; I wanted the waters to go down, and somebody to remember me at last—for I was afraid.

Well, sir, God answers our prayers sometimes in a way that is terribly just. It takes us a long time to find out that every thing is very good, I think, but we come to learn it at last—and learn too, to leave our prayers as well as the answers to God. Somebody did remember me at last, and came back—somebody whose laughing voice across the waters was nearer every day, and whose eyes I felt were on my face—somebody who had never forgotten me—Bobbery.

"Bobbery! Bobbery!" I cried, and I stretched out my hands.

Bobbery came in a tub—only think! I was all alone, and I was in the window-sill, and how ever we're to get that that had no flaw;

"Yonder's the answer," I said. Bobbery answered, "Without me. Come along, the river's rising like fury."

"Is it very wide?" I asked.

"Oh, not more'n a good stretch from here to the dry land—just deep; over six feet, I should say—and rising."

"But the best, Bobbery," I said, "and the other things?"

"Well, we must just leave them until it's all right again."

"Will it ever be all right?" I asked.

"Why, yes, of course," said Bobbery.

He was such a splendid chap, sir, Bobbery, and so clever! He took the two chairs that were drifting about the room, and tied them close together, and then we waded across to the window, and stood upon the sill.

"I think it's jolly good fun," said Bobbery.

"If you could only see how your boat's bobbing up and down in front here! Get in quick, or I can't hold her. Here! port her helm, or something! Are you all right?"

"It's splendid," I said, "come along."

But when Bobbery put his foot on to the unsteady raft, he went down on one side with a plunge. "Never mind," he said; "you've just got to push yourself ashore with this pole, as straight as you can go, and I'll follow."

I swear to you, sir, I thought that it was true or I never would have left Bobbery. I took the pole he gave me, and went out on the restless waters, that I felt were blood-red where the setting sun had touched them. People on the opposite side cheered and cried and called me, and Bobbery behind cried out once or twice, "Ship ahoy!" in a shrill voice, that I knew and loved better than any thing on earth, and once I heard him say, faintly—he seemed so far away—"In port at last."

At last! The people on the shore had ceased their shout of excitement, and encouragement, the light had died utterly away.

In an awful silence, and an awful darkness, I jumped to land, and held out my two hands.

"Bobbery! Bobbery!" I cried, "I want to thank you."

Did Bobbery hear, sir, do you think? Do people hear any thing, after they have gone away?

I only knew that the awful silence was turning me to stone, that the awful darkness was rising like a wall between me and Bobbery—and I was afraid. When I called, no one answered me, and I was glad. If his voice was silent, any other voice would have maddened me just then, and I wanted nothing more to tell me all the truth. I learned through the silence on land and sea how God had answered my prayer.

They told me afterward how the plank he was launching to help himself to the shore drifted away from his hand, and was out of sight directly, how they would have saved him if they could, and how, when they began to shout to him directions, he made a sign for silence, and stood straight upon the sill, with the sunset creeping all about him, and the waters washing at his feet. They wondered why we had made no effort to reach the shore with me—they used to wonder, for long after, why he had stood so silent, with his eager eyes, and restless feet so strangely still.

I knew, of course; but what right had any one else to come between Bobbery and me? It wouldn't have done any one any good to know what I knew—that Bobbery wouldn't let me lose the faintest chance; thought my blind, helpless life quite as well worth saving as his own. I would have done the same for him, sir, any day—for Bobbery and me, we were always fond of each other.

The story's been longer than I thought, sir; but just the evening, and the floods again, and your wanting to know about the cross, brought it back to me like the same evening somehow—and it's company like to talk of the lad.

And Bobbery? He just died, sir; and the folks thought such a deal of him that they collected a bit to set me up, and I took half of the money just to put up this little cross by the river-side—for we always divided the coppers, sir; and I haven't forgotten him—not in these two years!

That's all, sir—just all about Bobbery.

—Harper's Weekly.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

TRAVELLING DRESSES.

Since travelling cloaks and dusters came into general use, there is less necessity for a special suit for travelling. Formerly every lady provided herself with a costume of dark gray or brown stuff plainly made, and with inconspicuous trimming, to use on journeys by boat or railway. Now this is scarcely necessary, as the long wrap entirely conceals the dress, hence more dressy costumes that are suitable for various occasions are also used when travelling. Very neat toilettes of the low-priced summer silks in small checks or broken bars, either brown or gray with white or with navy blue, are chosen for short journeys, and are protected by long cloaks. In this uncertain climate it is better, however, to use woolen goods for travelling dresses. Among these are light qualities of pure wool, or of the stiffer mohair that will not cockle from moisture, and sheds dust like water. The plain de bege is still used, but are being replaced by those with armure figures or with open stripes. The French bunting, which is all pure wool of even lighter quality than de bege, and of rough surface like camel's hair, is much used for such costumes, and is excellent wear for the sea-side and mountains. This is made up in the Breton style, and trimmed with galloon or with light Hercules braid. It was the preference for this soft, pliable bun-

ing that brought into use the more harsh and wiry American bunting for dresses. Linen and batiste suits wrinkle easily, and are so cool that they are not to be depended upon for more than a day's journey. The polonaise and walking skirt, which for the latter, to escape the ground, is the favorite design for such suits.

TRAVELLING CLOAKS.

The most stylish travelling cloaks are long, slender garments of elegant shape reaching from the throat to the feet, and affording ample protection for the dress. The fronts are double-breasted, with two or three rows of buttons, and there are large, useful pockets. The model and cut paper pattern illustrated in *Bazar* No. 18, Vol. X., is probably the most fashionable design. The furnishing houses make these of de bege or of stiff wiry camel's hair, either gray or brown, trimmed with black silk or wool binding and pearl buttons. These cost from \$11 to \$19. Glossy mohair that turns the dust and is easily cleaned is also used for these wraps. Some have capes or hoods, and others have merely deep square collars. Their price is from \$6 to \$10. Some circulars are used because they are easily put off and on; but garments with sleeves are preferred, as these leave the arms more at liberty. Ulsters are by no means abandoned. The most fashionable modistes bring ladies' English Ulsters of figured Scotch Cheviots, such as gentlemen wear for business suits. They are of olive brown, plaid, or else gray grounds with indistinct threads of red or of blue. Linen dusters retain the Ulster belt in the back, but are less baggy than the ungainly garments worn last summer.

SMALL BOYS' CLOTHES.

The favorite dress for small boys not yet in trousers is a single garment with the front in princess shape, that is, a long sloped ascot reaching just below the knee, either single or double breasted, and buttoned from top to bottom. The back is sloped by seams to partly fit it over the hips, where a belt is put on to conceal the seams and joins the kilt-pleated skirt below; this belt and kilt pleats are confined to the back. For everyday wear it is made of brown linen drilling, bound with brown braid, and ornamented with substantial white or brown pearl buttons. —From *Harper's Bazar*.

AMONG THE ROSES.

One of the most successful rose raisers we ever knew was the late Charles J. Wistar, of Germantown. He took half ripe wood of roses, and rosewood is half ripe just about the time the flowers are fading—and he would put them in pots of sand—the sand fall to the brim and even rounded. These pots were set on his garden walk—a gravel walk—in the open boiling sun, and well watered every day—we are not sure but they had water several times a day—for the good old man spent most of his old days in his garden, and if we are not mistaken, they had saucers of water under them besides. At any rate every cutting always grew; and we can imagine nothing more simple or suited to the wants of "floral babies."

And speaking of roses, we may add that towards the end of June propagation of roses, by budding, commences. This is very commonly employed with the rose; but ornamental trees and shrubs may be increased in the same way. Closely allied species must be chosen to work together.

The prairie roses have been found excellent stocks. Other roses take well on them, and they do not sucker much. It is old, very hardy, and it promises to be a very popular stock for rare roses.

The rose bugs are apt to be very annoying at some seasons. The best remedy is to shake them off into a pail of water. The rose slug is often very injurious to the leaves, completely skeletonizing them. All kinds of rapid remedies have been proposed—whale oil, soap, petroleum, etc.—but the best thing of all is to set a boy to crushing them with finger and thumb. It is astonishing how rapidly they are destroyed by this process. This is true of most of the larger insects. Hand picking or crushing is by far the best remedy.

Peg down roses where a heavy mass of flowers is desired. The side shoots push more freely for this treatment.

Cut off the flowers of roses as they fade; the second crop will be much better for the attention. Seeds of all flowering plants should also be taken off; all this assists the duration of the blooming season.

Propagation by layering may be performed any time when strong, vigorous growing shoots can be had. Any plant can be propagated by layers. Many can be readily propagated no other way. Cut a notch on the upper side of the shoot, not below, as all the books recommend, and bend down into and cover with rich soil. In a few weeks they root, and can be removed from their parents. Stakes for plants should be charred at the ends before using, then they will last for years.

Flower beds should be hoed and raked as soon as the ground dries after a rain. Loose surface soil prevents the under stratum drying out. Peg down bedding plants where practicable. Split twigs make the best pegs. In dry weather do not water flower beds often; but do it thoroughly when done. See that the water does not run off, but into and through the soil. —Ez.

GREEN APPLE MERINGUE PIE.—Pare, slice, stew and sweeten the apples. Mash and season with nutmeg. If you like, steam lemon peel with it for flavor; fill crust and bake till done. Spread over the apple a thick meringue, made by whipping to froth whites of three eggs for each pie, sweetened with a tablespoon of powdered sugar for each egg. Flavor with vanilla, beat until it will stand alone and cover pie three-quarters inch thick. If too thin add a little corn starch. Set back in oven until well "set." Eat cold. In their season substitute peaches for apples.

HOT LEMONADE FOR A COLD.—A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for a cold. It acts promptly and efficiently, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon should be properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself the following day.

LEMON CREAM PIE.—Stir together to a cream two tablespoonful butter and one teaspoonful sugar; wet a tablespoonful of corn starch in cold, then stir into a cup of boiling water, and mix all with the butter and sugar, and let cool. Grate the outer rind of one lemon, and mix well with a beaten egg. Remove the white inner rind of your lemon, take out the seeds, and chop the remainder fine, then stir all the ingredients together, and bake without a top crust.

YELLOW FEVER.—To ameliorate the dreadful effects of Yellow Fever take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Let it be given in large doses, that it may have an immediate effect upon the liver, and remove the accumulating bile. It so acts upon the liver, stomach and blood as to prevent the attack of this terrible disease.

PRESERVING EGGS.—For the benefit of our readers who preserve eggs for future use, we give the following from a correspondent of the *English Mechanic*, who says: In 1871-2, I preserved eggs as carefully that after a lapse of six months they were mistaken, when brought to the table for fresh-laid eggs, and I believe they would have kept equally good for twelve months. My mode of preservation was to varnish the eggs as soon after they were laid as possible with a thin copal varnish, taking care that the whole of the shell was covered with the varnish. I subsequently found that painting the eggs with fresh albumen, beaten up with a little salt, preserved them equally well and for as long a period. After varnishing or painting with albumen, I lay the eggs upon rough blotting paper, as I found that when allowed to rest till dry upon a plate, or on the table, the albumen stuck so fast to the table or plate as to take away a chip out of the shell. This is entirely obviated by the use of the blotting-paper. I pack the eggs in boxes of dry bran.



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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 constive and lax; Headache; 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.

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CROW-WHICH?
BY A. S. MILLER.
A Cabin's side,
At eventide;
The traveler seeking shelter there:—
"Keep you all night?
Sartin' Jedge, light,
Sech as we hev we share."
"Jones are our name."
"Squire Jones?" "The same."
You "quainted much this way?"
"Sal, fetch a chair;
You Bill out thar,
Give thayer hoss some hay."

Oftooms but two
Has Jones, and few
His household goods, and poor,—
Two chairs, one bed—
His guests instead
Have "Shakedowns" on the floor.
Yet here, forsooth,
This man uncouth
Has pictures twenty-three!
Cheap prints and small
Save one, are all—
A chromo that, of Lee.

The traveler says,
With wondering gaze:
"You're fond of fine arts, Squire?"
"Pictur's? Oh, Sal,
My eldest gal,
Bez a hankerin' for them thar."

"That chromo's fine;
If it were mine
I'd deem myself as rich,
As doubtless you,
My friend, now do—"
"Beg pardon, Jedge, crow-which?"

"Chro-mo, that one—
The South's true son;
Of course you hold that dear."
"Crow-me!" "Says he,
"That's old Bob Lee—
I fit under him four years!"

"Bric-a-Brac!" "Sortin'er for July."

"Don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider," said a dentist to his patient.

"I intend to stand outside to draw your tooth."

When a German woman makes success or power in life, they do not say she wears the breeches, but that she swings the slipper.

The death-rate in Boston last week fell off thirty per cent. Well, nearly everything is falling off except the price of flour and meal.

They are making quite a stir over the "learned haug," an Oriental scholar in London. We've had a learned pig over this side of the Atlantic.

An advertisement in the *Herald* reads: "A colored man wants whitewashing," etc. It wouldn't do any good; he'd be just as black after the first rain-storm!

A Boston man said, after attending church last Sunday (it was very hot, you know), that he preferred the organ to the minister, for the instrument had a stop to it.

A Tennessee girl riding on the cars crossed the aisle, kicking a young man up against the window, and remarked, "I was brung up never to allow a yaller-eyed man to wink at me."

A Hollidaysburg man recently obtained a divorce and declared: "Once more I stand erect, and assume the god-like attitude of freedom and a single man." The hed went home, got into bed and in an hour woke up with a bad case of cholera morbus, yelling, "Quick, Maria! Quick! Get that mustard or I'm a goner!"

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.

THE WONDERFUL MOWER.

The Eureka Center-Draft Mower.

Cuts 5, 6, 7, or 8 Feet.

Guaranteed to cut Six Feet with Less Draft than any Side-Cut Mower does Four Feet.

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

From 15 to 20 acres Cut

in one day, with a light span of horses.

650 ACRES CUT IN ONE SEASON,

with one seven foot Mower, without costing a cent for repairs.

Awarded Centennial Prize.

Awarded University Prize.

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

EUREKA CENTER-DRAFT MOWER CO.,

Manufacturers,

Indianapolis, Ind.



This Improved Sweepstakes Thresher involves many improvements not contained in what we formerly called "The Old Reliable Sweepstakes" (Side Shake), and besides has the following features unknown in any other Thresher now in the market:
The only Thresher having Hexagon Rollers under Grain Belt, thereby more perfectly separating the grain from the straw by reason of increased agitation.
The only Thresher having a Patent Double Fan Board to centre blast on Riddles.
The only Thresher having a ROTARY End Shake for Rice or Rye.
The only Thresher having an Extra Riddle for getting rid of Warts and broken straws.
The only Thresher having a complete Return Knocker for Riddle or Upper Carrier.
The only Thresher having a Stacker that can be safely and conveniently folded without removing Straw Web.
The only Thresher that does not require propping or screwing up of wheels to steady machine.
The only Thresher with which Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Buckwheat can be threshed with One Set or Riddle, without change.
The only Thresher that uses STEEL Spikes in Cylinder and Cones.
The only Thresher that uses six rows of Spikes in the Cones, and has Cones so arranged that but four can be used if desired.
In addition to the unquestioned good qualities of the Sweepstakes, it goes upon the market the finest finished and handiest Thresher made.
Also make the famous "CARTER HORSE POWER," and the Best Farm Engine made, called
CANTON MONITOR ENGINE.
Send to Company for descriptive circular.



SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri,
DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery & Wagons.

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



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

BAIN AND SCHUTTLEWAGONS.

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

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND



PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or 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.

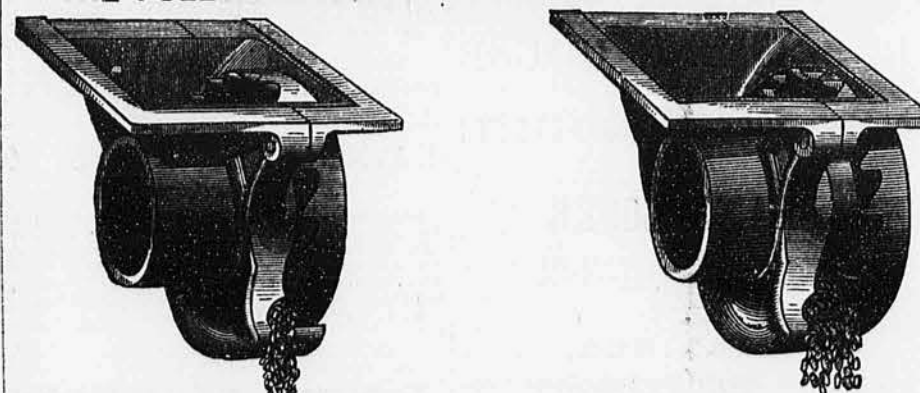
We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States 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 costs 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 *POSITIVE FORCE FEED*. It has now a *FORCE FEED GRASS SOWER* as well as a *FORCE FEED CORN 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 gears. This very desirable feature is accomplished with our new force feed and in a very simple and effective manner. Our improved *HOE SHIFTER* for changing the hoes from straight to zigzag, and the reverse in an instant, without stopping the team; is without doubt, the most perfect arrangement for the purpose that has ever been invented. A small boy can operate it with ease. We have sold this Drill for eleven years, and never had a complaint. Send for descriptive circular. We cheerfully warrant this Drill the best in use. Don't buy a Drill until you see the *NEW FEED BUCKEYE*.

SMITH & KEATING,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

DEERE & Co.,
Moline, Illinois.

A. MANSUR,
St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. WHEELER,
Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

—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

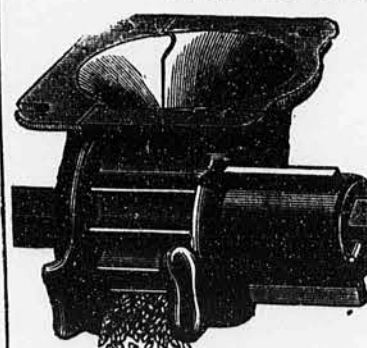
The best Self-Dump Rake in the Market; also Revolving Rakes, Best Patterns.

It is now almost universally admitted that the HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, WITH ITS IMPROVED FEED,

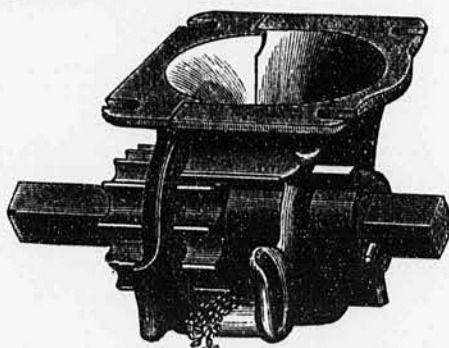
has practical advantages over all other drills in use, which, with its long established and unequalled reputation cause it to be

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 sown is increased by increasing the carrying capacity. There is a flange on the hub at the bottom of the cup, which cuts off the flow of seed; so there will be sown just what the fluted feed roll will force out, thereby making it a *POSITIVE FORCE FEED*. The feed has been thoroughly tested, and we have not the first instance of fault-finding, either among dealers or farmers; but all with one accord say it is the simplest, most durable, most positive, and easiest changed Feed in America. Another important feature is, the change of quantity can be made just as well when the hopper is full of grain, as when it is empty; and neither is there any change in size of feed cup, which has a large, wide mouth and throat, making it impossible to bridge over when sowing trashy grain. We can furnish, when desired, THE NEW CIRCLE SHIPPING BAIL, for changing hoes instantly to double rank, or vice versa. In addition to its many special advantages, and its perfect construction, the HOOSIER is, unquestionably THE HANDSOMEST DRILL IN THE MARKET.

SOLD THROUGHOUT KANSAS.

Send to us for special Catalogue.

We shall also be pleased to furnish our descriptive circulars and prices of

SORCHUM MACHINERY,

Vibrator Threshers, Mitchell Fan and Corland 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.