

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 15, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 33.

The Kansas Farmer

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonparial) 80 cents.
One month, 15 "per insertion
Three months, 16 " 12 " "
One Year, 10 " 10 " "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns, Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for each, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A nomication will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to ageneral business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

THE POLAND-CHINA HOG.

BY F. D. COBURN, AUTHOR OF "SWINE HUS-BANDRY.

The most persistent and and active of those who claimed the existence of a Poland breed of swine in Ohio, was, perhaps, Mr. A. C. Moore of Illinois; a gentleman who has done the country invaluable service by his careful breeding, great improvement, and extensive dissemination of the present breed. The "Poland" cross has been one of his hobbies from the first and the strongest testimony he has furnished to sustain his assertions has been the certificate of one Charles Brown who moved from Butler county, Ohio, in 1841, to Fulton county, Illinois, Mr. Moore's place of residence.

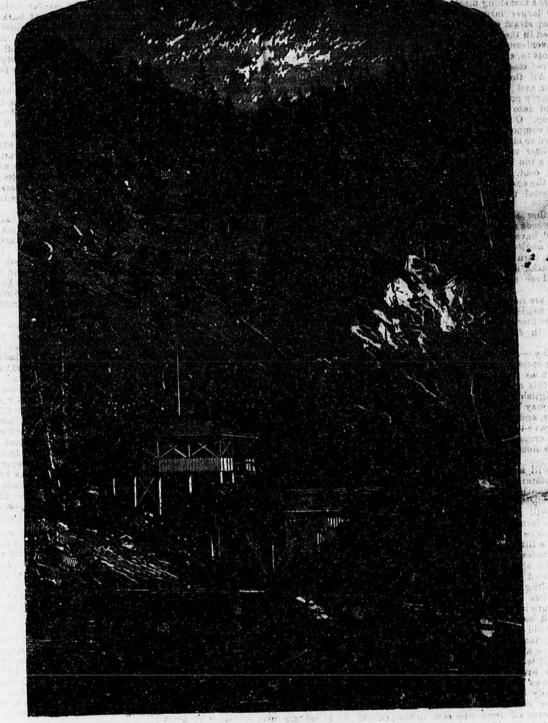
Brown certifies that in 1880, he purchased from a Wm. Bodkin, three Poland sows, and from Robert Irving one Poland hoar, raised from stock which Bodkin had brought from Pennsylvania. They were big, thrifty hogs, good feeders, of a dirty, rusty color, and seven head of them were driven through to Illinois with some cattle by Brown, when he moved to that State. Having seen sandy spots on the Poland-Chinas (especially A. C. Moore's) at the fairs and elsewhere, he does not hesitate to say, "them marks was from the Poland blood."

cipal reason for their belief a statement as fol-

"Albert Theer, the celebrated German writer upon agriculture and domestic animals, who, from 1310 to 1824, occupied the position of Professor of agriculture, in the University of Berlin, Prussia, prior to and during which time he wrote and published periodicals on them? Why so much obscurity and vaguethe agriculture and domestic animals of ness about the "Poland?" Perhaps he was a kettles, but use porcelain lined vessels etc. don't Davis county has a very fair promise for Europe, giving the most intelligent, definite, Polish exile and traveled for a time in cognito can your fruits in tin, for the solder of the corn; that portion which we saw was very reliable history on these subjects then extant; and he describes, among other breeds of swine in that country, the Polish or Podolian, so called from their originating in Poland. Of this breed he mentions two varieties-one a long-legged, bony,lop-eared,ungainly, yellows ish-colored variety; the other a good-sized, dark colored hog, with sandy spots, lop-eared. short-legged, slightly dish-faced and tolerably prolific; the latter variety being generally diffused over Germany, and furnishing the larger hogs for fattening.

History informs us that emigrants to our shores from all parts of Europe brought with them the domestic animals of their native land; and in addition we have abundant testimony of aged farmers who distinctly remember, when boys, seeing in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, a large, dark-colored, longbodied, short-legged hog, with sandy spots, and inquiring, "what part of America is most dedrooping ears, known and called the Polish or Poland hog. We think this chain of facts and circumstances establishes the existence and introduction of the Poland hog into this country; and the almost unanimous testis en of America." President G., then run over the promises an enormous yield. The corn seems 20,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat in the country. mony of the early and modern breeders of Por list of fruits, and said: "You can here raise land-Chinas is that such a Poland hog was used as the nucleus for the formation of this practical breed."

We cannot for a moment doubt the integrity



BEAVER BROOK STATION, IN CLEAR CREEK CANON, COLORADO.

At the Indianapolis convention, the cham- Poland hog was imported into the United was 45, 18, that of Washington, D. C. was same as Shawnee, only we would judge that pions of the Poland cross submitted as a prine States, would seem to indicate their utter ina- 48.01. bility to do so.

> without somebody knowing something about world." it; what it was? where it came from and when,

> > (TO BE CONTINUED.)

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS. JULY MEETING

of fruits: E. Rose and Astrachan Apples; desiring copies will please send me a postage is, that the rust broke the straw down about E. Golden Apricots; Coe's Late Carnation. Late Duke, Belle Magnifique and Vail's August cherries, (all desirable); several varieties of Gooseberries the best of which was the Downing; a large number of Raspberries of which the best market varieties was the Turn- For the benefit of your readers, we desire to er; several varieties of Currants and Downing's Mulberries.

The President C. Gillingham read a paper of the climate in the Potomac region and its Dickinson and Saline. adaption to fruits, in which he quoted a letter from Sir Jno. Sinclair to Gen. Washington, sirable as a place of residence for a British which was that "the region between the Suswhich to enjoy them.

As confirmatory of this statement, he gave of the men who make these statements and so the mean temperature of this region for the from the number of stacks of harvested grain, to wheat last season about 125 per cent, and persistently adhere to them, but their neglect past seven years: for the winter months 33° to have been a large crop. There are no fields while she had her proportion of rusted grain or failure to produce the testimony of even a 29'; spring do. 50° 47'; summer do 76° 80'; of uncut grain, like those you can see in she still has a very large excess crop over any, single individual who had definite, positive autumn do. 55° 47'. The mean rain fall for counties further west. knowledge as to when and by whom even one the U. S. for the year ending June 30, 1876. Pottawatomic county looks pretty much the higher grade wheat in the county. Oats, rye matter.

These figures show that "we are between No other breed so much talked of, and so the extremes of heat and cold and consequently Small grain good.

Riley county. The corn is not so good by a valuable, was ever imported to this country we have one of the best fruit regions of the

> Prof. Branard spoke of preserving and canjoints contains lead or quickellver, but use fair. Here we met the rust and viewed its glass or stoneware jars. Granulated sugar ravages; we saw large tracts of land having is the best, as it is most free from adulteration the appearance of having been harvested with and "sugar mites."

The sample tables furnished quite a variety dress in pamphlet form in extenso. Parties of the harvested appearance of the fields G. F. NEEDHAM. etamp.

Topeks for Salina, and arrived here to-day, will have fully an average crop.

quehanna and Potomac may be called the gard- dence and farm, has 1,600 acres in corn, and it saw and what we have heard that there is not to be out doing itself and three out of five Corn promises largely beyond the average of successfully nearly all the fruits growing out- stalks have two ears on them. We believe former years. Oats, barley and rye were very side the tropics, and find pleasant homes, in that Shawnee has the best prospect for corn of fair crops, and in some instances large and any of the countles through which we have unusual crops. passed. The small grain in Shawnee seems,

the yield of corn will not be as large an average per acre by several bushels as in Shawnee

small per ceut as in Shawnee, and possibly may not be equal to Pottawatomie. Crops of what became of them? who imported them, and ning fruits and how to avoid the error of mak. small grain in Riley seem to be about an avi who were leading advocates and breeders of ing such fruits poisonous. Don't cook them erage; there are some indications of the rust

a header, which upon close inspection proved The society has printed the paper and ad to have been caught by the rust. The cause half way. In this county we placed the per cent, of rusted grain at about 15 per cent, of winter wheat. The farmers have cause for A TRIP WESTWARD. winter wheat. The farmers have cause for EDITOR FARMER: On thursday last we left satisfaction that upon the whole Davis county

Dickinson county, as you are aware, is in give what we believe to be a fair statement of the great wheat belt of the State, and has the condition of the crops in the several coun- more wheat sown than any other county in ties of Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Riley, Davis, the State. We passed entirely through the county, and were surprised at the large quan Our route through Shawnee county lay up tity of wheat that remains in the field in the Valley of the Kaw as far as Rossville. shock. The per cent. of rusted wheat in this We found an immense breadth planted to county is about the same as in Davis county corn, and pretty generally it was in fair con- The wheat here that was harvested without emigrant"and the pith of Washingtons answer dition and a promising state of advancement, any rust will not come up to the usual grade The "King place," Andrew Wilson's resi of Dickinson. We think that from what we deal of hay was put up before harvest; the

Saline county increased her acreage sown gross sum of former years. There is but little away the wrong end.

and barley were very large crops. Corn is better than almost any year since 1869, and there will be a very large crop of corn in this county this year. There is, in this county this year, quite a large acreage of spring wheat, of the kind known as the Odeses wheat. It is sown in the fall as a winter variety, or in the spring as a spring variety. This variety of wheat sells in our market at a price equal to the best winter kinds, and is the equal of any, in grade.

In conclusion we would say, that we are pleased with the appearance of the State, and the promise of the crop. Kansas will enter upon the next year under very favorable cir. comstances, and our people are on the high road to prosperity. The promise of large crops and fair prices are matters of congratulation to our whole State, Our people should engage more extensively in diversified farming, and cut loose from specialities, and learn from the experience of other States that specialities will bankrupt any State or community. It is simply a question of time, and you, and we all know that contests with time all result in his

Matters and things in this part of the State are not as had as we thought they were, or believed they were from what we had heard at Topeks. The people feel encouraged and hopeful, and prospects of every kind are bright for the future. Wishing for you and the FARMER that reward which your labor and trials entitle you to, we are your and the FARMER'S friend. T. H. CAVANAUGH.

A SWINDLING PATENT: overnor Washburne, of Wisconsin, has sown the existence of a movement to mills, that should be fully exposed and prompt-ly checked. It seems that there is an old, obt solete patent on a process for grinding flour, by which the best article of flour is now made. by which the best article of flour is now made. A ring of speculators have managed to get the patent reissued, under the name of the "Cochrane Patent." After quietly taking out the reissue, they went on without making any noise and took a suit up to the Supreme Court, with a man of straw for defendant, and as no real defence was made, they easily obtained a decision based on an opinion given by Juntice Miller. Now this gang of patent awindlers are attacking the heaviest millers with suits, expecting to terrify all the others. They have singled out the Jewells, of Brooklyn, the Hexalls, of Blohmond, and Washburne's mills. They have put Washburne under bonds in the ney have put Washburne under bonds in the enormous sum of \$250,000, pending the conclusion of injunction proceedings. It is thus evident that they propose to make of it what

The general policy is to grant licences to such millers as will recognize the validity of their patent, for the moderate sum of \$6,000 for each run of stone, which for one city alone amounts to the vast sum of \$1,200,000. While primarily this great sum would come from the millers, really it all comes out of the farmer and consumer at last, and they are the real people most interested in the defeat of this enormity. As there are over 6,000 runs of stones in the United States, this licence will amount to \$36,000,000. The grain-growing sections of the West are indignant at the exposure of this enormous fraud, and the grain-consuming East ought to be equally aroused, for the attempted tax on the chief necessary of life attempted tax on the proposition is to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, and have the patent cancelled. It will naturally make something of a fight, as a set of adventurers, with the prospect of such enormous gains, will venture a great distance. But there can be no question of the imperative necessity of promptly crushing out a movement of this character. The sewing machine swindle was had enough for the people, and there will be little patience exercised toward a lot of swindlers who seek to make the people pay them bread tax. Congress should show this scheme no mercy.—Pittsburg Gazette. to \$86,000,000. The grain-growing sections zette.

EDITOR FARMER :-- As you invite correspondence from all parts of the country a word in regard to our crops may not come amiss from Iowa. Our harvest is mostly over. There is very little wheat yet to be cut, but wheat in this locality is better than it has been for the last three years, and will average about fifteen bushels to the acre. We have splendid weather for haying and harvest, and a great weather has been quite dry within the last month; we had a fine shower on the 26 inst., which the corn was very much in need of and it did much good, but still we need more to develop the corn and make a good crop. J. L. BLACKWILL.

Benton Co., Iowa.

A Kentucky editor remarks that ninety-nine out of a hundred make a great mistake when they out of a dog's tall, in throwing away the wrong end. That's just what's the

Agriculture.

HENTS ON WORK OF THE PARM, GARDEN, ORCHARD, RURSERY AND GREEK-HOUSE. No department of the American Agriculture ist is more thoroughly read than the monthly hints presented their readers. We give the same to our readers from the August number, believing they will find many excellent suggestions:

It is some years since farmers could afford to be as complacent as they can be how. Generally, this season there has been, sad a now, little to complain of. Wheat and rys. sad oats, where cut, have done we'll if not very sailthay has turned out better then it produced in the spring, potatoes are good/orop in patte of the beetle; fodder crops, corn and wote, are doing well, and outside of the farm, business is looking up. We have got over the farry of artificial values; we have come down to "hard-pan," and those who are out of debt hard-pan," and those who are out of debt feel as well as ever: Confidence is returning ; it is a wonder that it was ever lost; and if any man in the world should be confident, it is the farmer who is out of debt, and who knows how to use his farm well. Unfortunately there are comparatively few such; but the experience of the past few years ought to add greatly to the number of this class. The great study of the farmer now should be, to add to the capacity of his soil by every appliance known to science. How we have changed during the past few years! No men are now more eager for scientific knowledge than farm. ers ; and years ago the idea that science could do anything for the farm, was scouted by the great majority of them. But what has been done is too plainly seen, and it is too clearly understood now, how much remains to be done before the farmer can say that he is satisfied We are just beginning to know how to learn. This is the first step in all education, and it is pretty certain that in the next few years, we shall see a great advance in our system of ag-riculture and its profitable operation. Now is the time of our necessity, and necessity being the mother of invention, a way to arrive at the needed end will be soon reached. And the end we need to reach, is simply to bring the productive capacity of the farm to an equality with that of other industries which have for years past, shot ahead of agriculture. HINTS FOR WORK.

Preparations for Sowing Wheat should be ade at once. There was formerly more difmade at once. There was formerly more dif-ference of opinion as to the time of sowing wheat than there is now. The majority of farmers favor early sowing, and if the seed is well in the ground late in August, the chances are more favorable than if it is sown later. Where wheat follows oats, the cat stubble should be plewed immediately after the crop is taken from the field. If the weather is dry, the greater will be the necessity for repeated ing and rolling, to prevent the soil from plewing baking.

A mellow soil, well rolled and packed, is what the seed requires to germinate in. If the soil is cloddy, the young roots are exposed to the action of the air in the open spaces, and dried and killed. This is the secret of many failures of what were at first promising seedings. Repeated harrowings and rollings are needed to produce the proper condition of the soil. No matter if the surface is somewhat rough, if the soil beneath is mellow and fine. Indeed, we would rather have the top a little

Drilling is by far the best method of seeding. It costs fifty cents an acre if the drill is hired, and less if it is purchased. Five pecks of seed per acre, or six at the most, is enough, so that at least half a bushel of seed per acre is saved, and here is the cost returned at once. But the difference in the harvest is, many times its cost, in favor of the drill. Every winter we hear and read, on every hand, "drill sown wheat looks well, but broadcast wheat is injured and looks badly." There is much in placing the seed exactly right in the ground. If the plant has no depth of root, it is weak, and cannot stand the rigors of winter or spring and it will not tiller out as will that more

deeply sown.

Seed and Seeding.—It hardly need be said that, if the seed is not good, no crop can be hoped for. The necessity of selecting seed with care has been a maxim of agriculture for thousands of years. The oldest books tell of it. And yet the success of persons, who make a business of doing this, is now made a "nine days wonder." Unfortunately it is forgotten again in nine days, and we go on sowing the seed just as it comes from the sheaf. It is a good plan to sow, at least a small strip in the field, with the best seed to be procured, upon ground prepared in the best way, and cut this by itself at harvest, and thrash it at once for d. But if this pays, why not grow the whole crop in the same way? A good farmer should have no grain that he cannot use for seed; none that is poor, light, shrunken, or mixed with cockle and garlic.

Rys.—A very general opinion is held in some places, that wheat can no longer be grown; that the climate has changed, or something else has occurred that makes it hopend that rye needs to be sown in place of it. Nothing could be more erroneous. If the ground is well fitted, the seed well selected and sown in a proper manner, wheat can be grown as easily as ever. We have seen so many examples of this, in different places, that dvise every farmer who has this mistaken opinion, to try at least an acre or two in the manner proposed, in the place of rye, which is a much less valuable grain than wheat. When rye is sown, it is worth while to put it in with as much care as wheat; but it is time enough to sow it next month.

Fertilizers .- Some experiments we have made the past season in using artificial fertilizers, have largely increased our confidence in them. Used in place of stable manure upon potatoes, corn and grass, the crops are quite equal to those grown with the manure. The complete manure, prepared by Chas. V. Mapes from Prof. Ville's formula, has been remarkably effective with the writer the past season up on all these crops. Where manure is scarce dressing of this upon fall sown crops would be beneficial. The use of fertilizers must be in-

creased if we would enlarge our crops. The Potato Beetle.-It is a short-sighter business to leave the last broods to breed and increase, because the potatoes are past harm.

This is seeding for a crop next year, which will perpetuate the vermin and make work for another season. If the late arrivals are destroyed, there will be very few another year. If a thorough work were made of this pest for one season by every one who grows potatoes, a very quick end could be made of it.

Potatoes.—Early potatoes should be harvested as soon as ripe. Else if wet weather occurs, the tubers may sprout and be injured. Rue's potato digger is an effective implement, designed avanced avanced. signed expressly for this work, and where the stop is a large one, it can hardly be dispensed

of grano, or a fertilizer prepared expressly for turnips, should be sown immediately after the

not be used until after a good shower has washed the nitrate into the soil.

when the price suits, or money is wanted. Per-haps no further reasons than these need be given, why it is well to thrash as early as possible. One of the most convenient th sible. One of the most convenient things about a farm is a thrashing machine and horse-power, or for larger farms one of the many good and cheap steam engines, which will be found described in the advertising columns. It is a great convenience to be shie to thrash just when one wants to, and without the fuss and bother of a hired machine.

Composts.—All the different waste matter

about the farm, and such purchased material as can be cheaply procured, may now be user fully gathered into a heap for a compost for the wheat crop. One of the most valuable materials for a compost, is easter permace, which can be procured so cheaply as to make it a very desirable fertilizer to be used in this way. It costs only \$10 a ton in St. Louis, and as it contains 7½ per cent, or 150 lbs. to the ton, of ammonia, it is the cheapest source of this indispensable material that can be procured for

Weeds .- Gather and put in the compos heap, all the weeds that have not yet seeded. Burn all that have ripe seeds. This work should not be neglected. Upon many farms and road-sides, tern-yard fences, and the sites of old grain stacks, are most prolific nurseries for weeds. These should be cleared up at

The Swamps are now dry, and work on them should not be neglected. Getting out muck for use in the winter, and digging ditches, can be better done in August than at any other

Fall-Fallowing.—As a means of preparing land for spring crops, there is none better than what is known as fall-fallowing. Our drier season makes this as effective in cleaning the soil, as the English farmer's summer-fallow. Two plowings may be given, if necessary, be-fore the winter, and a final deep plowing for the last, will leave the soil in fine condition in spring, for root crops or corn. If any fall-fal-lowing is to be done, it should be begun at

Milch Cows will need some fresh fodder as soon as the pastures have become dry and hard. Those who have provided some fodder crop, will keep up the supply of milk, those who have not, will now regret their neglect. There are some farmers who make more than thers, some make but little, but the best might often do a little better, and at this season this truth comes home.

Sheep .- Lambs should now all be weaned and the ewes feed well for breeding. Next month the coupling season will begin. Noth-ing is gained, but much is lost, by using a ing is gained, but much is lost, by using a poor ram. A pure bred ram, of whatever kind is chosen, should be progured at once. None less than a year old should be used for breeding. The ewe lambs should be separated from the old ewes, and kept in a good pasture, or otherwise well fed by themselves.

Swine.—Some bro having their sows litter in August, so as to get the pigs ready by the holidays for small pork. By proper management, two litters of pigs may be turned off from one sow in the year, the pigs being sold at three to four months old as "market pigs." There is evi-dent profit in this, and because every one does not know how, or care to take the trouble to do this, there is the more profit for those who do. The best work pays best in everything.

Poultry.- As we go about and see the poor mixed lots of fowls in the farm-yards, the imelse on the farm. Now is a good time to clear out poor fowls and procure a few good pullets; after a run on the stubbles, the old fowls will be in good condition for market.

Sundry Matters.—See that the stock, of all kinds, do not want for water. A good force pump and some hose, by which water may be led to a trough wherever it is required, will be found useful. Clean out root cellars, and make them ready for the root harvest. Gran-aries should be thoroughly well cleaned, and every crevice filled with hot lime-wash, put on very thick. The windows should be protected by wire gauze to keep out the grain moths and weevils. Save all the straw and chaff for feed. ing, and use leaves, muck, sand, or earth for bedding; a store of these should be gathered by and by. In spare hours make repairs, clean machines, and remember that the summer is fast slipping away, and the fall, with its rains and storms, will be upon us, and many things that may be done now, can not be done then.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK. Perhaps fruit-growers and gardeners generally, lead less isolated and secluded lives than do farmers, but at best they go about all too little. Next month the fairs will demand attention, and the harvest of the larger fruits will be coming on; hence the present is the most favorable time for a brief vacation. If one has an idea of changing his residence, and moving to a locality that he regards more favorable-and our correspondence shows that there are many such-now is the best time to wisit the proposed locality. We do not say that places will show at their best; on the contrary, after the heats of July and August, especially if the usual drouths occur, every place will look at its very worst, and that is the condition in which an intending purchaser should see the place he proposes to make his future home. If he knows the worst, no disappointment can follow. Many a place that in the freshness of spring or the ripeness of autumn seems charming, presents a sorry aspect at the present season. As usual, last month's Notes are to be referred to for many hints that we do not repeat, but which are as timely now as then.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

If every fruit-grower could go to the mark:

with, if the copy is to be gathered and put away as quickly as it should be. There is as other crop that follows potatoes so well as full wheat, and no ground so easily prepared for it as potato ground. Potatoes may be pitted and lightly covered with the vines, and seems boards over these and remain until frost.

Therefore.—The White Messolk Globe, or the Cose Horn Turnip can be sown upon an cat stubble, if wheat is not to follow the cats. If the ground is fairly clean, the seed may be seen broadcast at the rate of three pounds per same. But it is better to sow with one of the small hand-drills, in news 27 to 30 inches apart when a pound and a half to two pounds of seed will be sufficient. 100 to 200 pounds of seed will be sufficient with the seed will be sufficient with the seed will be suffi have been taken up, and at a price that much more than covers the difference in cost between the two packages....We have mentioned the

Mentions and Ractives will be greatly beneffetd by a light dressing of artificial samure.

100 pounds of nitrate of sods, with a pushel of finely ground gypsum, per acre, will work a great change for the better. Pastures should not be used until after a good shower has a great change for the better. experienced fruit-growers do, as a matter of course, it must be remembered that these Thrashing.—When grain is thrashed, it is safe from the majority of its many enemies. It is also ready to sell at a moment's notice, precept. It is very easy for one sending fruit to market, to test the

Money Value of Assorting.-Let him try it with pears, early apples, or peaches, sending some packages of fruit as it runs, and the same number of which the fruit has been separate into two qualities, rejecting from the second grade all that is imperfect and absolutely poor. He will be astonished to find that there is but little difference in the returns from his second quality and the unassorted parcels, while the returns from the first quality will show that there is no more remunerative labor than that he has given to them...Recollect that

ens will spoil the looks A Few Poor Specimens will spoil the looks a whole basket of fair fruit, while many good specimens will not bring up the grade of an indifferent lot. Just as the strength of a hain is that of its weakest links, so does the buyer estimate the fruit by the poorest that are visible. Assorting pays with all kinds,

but is especially necessary in

Marketing Peaches, as not only the appearance has to be considered, but the degree of maturity. Plain and distinct marking will prevent mistakes, and a grower should have stencil plates for this purpose. With baskets, the name of the commission house is marked on the cloth cover, and the owner's name permanently on the side of the basket; also mark quality plainly. Though crates are never re-turned, it is important that the grower's name should be on these also, for sake of identification. Always notify the consignee well in advance, by mail, or by telegraph, of the whole number of baskets or crates, and how many of

each quality.

Pears.—There is scarcely an exception to
the rule that these are much better when ripened off of the tree, and some, unless gathered early enough, will be absolutely worthless; those beautiful pears, Clapp's Favorite and Flemish Beauty—a beauty indeed, where it will grow with a clear skin—are marked examples of this. Hence it becomes a matter o profit that the fruit-grower should know the occuliarities of the varieties he raises.-There's money in it."

Large Pears are apt to be blown off in gales and we have known the ground around the trees to be covered with marsh hay, to prevent the bruising of the fruit, the owner finding it profitable; where there is grass, that will prevent bruising; if there is no grass, keeping the soil light and removing all stones, will be

Fallen Fruit should always be utilized swine may be pastured in the orchard, or the fruit picked up daily and carried to their pens; in case neither is done, some other methods should be adopted to destroy the larva of the codling moth that is commonly within it. Vinegar makers grind and press the windfalls

daily, to add to the vinegar crop.

Insects.—The Notes of June and July treat of the principal insects. The traps, cloth being the best, as described last month for catching the Colling Moth, should be looked to a different insect from the Tent-caterpillar, though resembling it in building a web, is common on forest as well as fruit trees, and should be killed wherever found. Cut away the twig upon which the web is found, and

Budding is a method of propagating fruit trees less frequently practiced by the farmer and cultivator, than grafting, but the nurserymen employ it extensively, and for some fruits exclusively. In the instructions given in April Notes, in grafting, it was stated that in providence of it is too palpable to be over-looked. Where a good breed is kept, and well cared for, the profit exceeds that of anything the branch of another tree," and that the object in doing this was, "to plant the twigs of a fruit that we know and want, upon the roots of a kind that we know nothing about, or of an undesirable kind.

Budding is a Kind of Grafting, indeed, the French call it "grafting with an eye." grafting, a twig with several buds is used ; in budding, we use but one bud, and the end to mplished is the same as in grafting. The old term was inoculate, (from the Latin in and oculas, an eye), and is occasionally used at present, but the same term is also used for im parting disease, by inserting the virus into the lesh, as in vaccinating, and many persons think that inoculating a tree imparts to it the power to bear better fruit, while really the bud that is inserted is the starting point of a new tree, all of the stock, or the tree in which the bud is placed, being cut away above the bud.

Grafting and Budding Differ in other points besides that mentioned. In grafting (at least so far as fruit trees are concerned) we use buds of the last season's growth, and expect them to grow the same season we insert them. In budding, we use buds that have been formed he same season, and expect them to lie dormant all winter, and to start into growth the following spring; hence budding is done in summer and early fall.

What are Needed in Budding .- Stocks on which to work ; buds, a suitable knife for the work, and material for tying the buds after insertion.

The Stocks are usually small, from one fourth of an inch to an inch thick; peach and plum stocks from seed planted in spring, are usually large enough by mid-summer ; slower grow-ing ones will be older. The stock must be in a thrifty, growing state; the proper condition is shown by the bark parting freely frem the wood, or as budders say, "the bark will run." Buds are formed in the axils of the leaves

of twigs that have grown the same season. They must be well formed, and of course great care should be taken to get them true o the kind. The suitable twigs are cut, take ing care to keep them from wilting by thor-To prevent evaporation, each buds on a twig are usually very small, and

the uppermost not mature enough, both the top

and bottom of the twigs are but off. A twig thus prepared is called a "stick of buds." and is ready for use. It must be kept in the shade and cool until used, and in budding the sticks, except the one in hand, should be kept covered and damp.

The Knife.—Budding knives of various patterns are sold, with round and square points, and with and withent a thin ivory spatula at the end opposite the blade. Each regular budder has his own notions about the best shape, but the rapid budders generally use a round blunt-pointed kpife, and some prefer to have the blade fixed, and in a round wooden handle. Whatever the style of knite, it should be very sharp.

should be very sharp.

The Tying Material in most general uses bast, either imported in the form of Runs matting, or that made from our native Base-wood; other imported fibres are sold, such as Roffia; Japan Flax etc. Some budders at the West prefer selected inner corn-husks, or 'shucks,"to any other material, while some use soft cotton twine exclusively.

The leaves being stripped from the lower part of the stock, the budder makes an upright cut through the bark, and another crosswise at the top of that. He then cuts a stick of buds, and selecting a leaf bud (fruit buds are larger and rounder, and are not used) he enters the knife about half an inch above the oud, and cuts downward so that the knife will come out about as far below the bud; this will remove a shield of bark, upon which is the bud and leaf-stalk below it, which serves as a handle to the shield. A small portion of the wood will be taken off with the best large oval callous-like elevation. Some advise the removal of this bit of wood, but in practice it is usually left, taking care to have it as thin as possible. The corners of the cut being lifted by the blade of the knife or thin ivory on the handle, the bud is insert-ed and the top of the shield cut square with the cross cut on the stock. The bud is now to be tied in, with a few turns of bast or other material, leaving the bud exposed.

The Time for Budding varies with the character of the season. Plums usually come first, Pears on Pear-stock; Apples, Peaches, Chersries, on Mazzard stock; Pears on Quince, and Cherries on Mahaleb follow in the order name

After Care .-- If the bud has formed a union with the stock, or has "taken," it may be known at the end of ten days or two weeks from the time of insertion. If it succeeds it will remain plump, the portion of bark at-tached to it will be fresh and bright, while the leaf-stalk that served as a handle, will have ripened and fallen off. Shrivelled bud and bark, with the leaf-stalk dried up and holding fast, show a failure. At the end of three weeks the ties are cut and removed, but in some stocks the growth may have caused the tie to strangle before the union is complete, and it must be icosened before it can moved altogether. The next spring the stock is cut away above the bud, and the whole growth of the tree be confined to that.

Expert Budders work with astonishing rapidity, and consider 1,500 to 2,000 buds a fair day's work, but some will put in 3,000. Bv practice they acquire a knack of working with the fewest motions; both cuts are made without taking the knife away from the place, and when the stock is in proper condition, the bark is not lifted other than by the bud when it is pushed into its place. These experts have one man or boy to go ahead and strip the stocks, and two to follow and tie.

FRUIT GARDEN.

The fruit for the present season being off of many kinds, preparation for the crop of next year is now in order. With a view to this in Raspberries and Blackberries, we prefer, for reasons given last month, to cut away the old canes as soon as the fruit is off. Select the new shoots that are to fruit next year, and keep them tied up, destroying all the others. When these reach four feet high in raspberries, and six feet in blackberries, stop them by pinching or cutting off the tip ; some prefer them

lower by a foot. This stopping will cause branching, and the branches should not be allowed to grow over 15 or 18 inches long. should have the old branches cut out, and if the first week in June inclusive, on the south so many new ones start as to make the bushes and south-west sides of the tree, seldom on crowded, remove a part. Stop the remainder

at 8 or 4 feet. Strawberries .- Those who have runners rootless one can give special care. Plants set now should have all the outer leaves removed, to prevent evaporation, leaving only the bud of undeveloped leaves in the center ; spread the roots well; water to settle the earth around the roots, drawing the soil around the plant, the roots, drawing the soil alouad and time and mulch with stable litter. If a dry time and mulch with stable litter. While follows, watering may be needed. this would not pay in field culture, it may be practiced in the family garden, and a good

crop if not a full one, may be had next spring. Grapes.—But little work is now required in the vineyard. Hand pick the large beetles and caterpillars; apply sulphur on the first ap-pearance of mildew; pinch in the growth of aterals, and remove shoots that push where they are not wanted.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Beyond the gathering for use or market uch articles as are ready, there is less work required in this department now, than in any ther growing month; still preparation may be made for a few late crops, and the general care of the growing crops, as set down in the Notes of the last and previous months, will require attention—and weeds—which we always have with us, are quite sure to prevent

anything like absolute idleness. Sowing Seeds may be done for the late crops of bush beans, spinach, radishes and lettuce. Those who wish to try a late crop of peas, should put in the early sorts, but in most seasons they mildew so badly as to be almost

worthless. Turnips of the Swedes and Ruta-Baga kinds, should have been sown last month, but a fair orop may be generally had by sowing at once. The intermediate sorts, such as Cow-Horn and Yellow Stone, may be sown by the middle, and the flat sorts, of which the Redtop Strap-leaf is best, at the end of the month, or early in September. Lime or ashes, or a mixture of the two, may be dusted over the young plants to keep off " the flea," which is less troublesome than early in the season.

Onions are ready to harvest when the tops of a majority have fallen over. Many growers send directly to market from the field. If they are to be kept, they should be cured a few days in the sun, stacking at night in heaps of a few bushels each, with the tops outward. When stored, spread in thin layers in an airy

Onions Sets are pulled, allowed to dry thoroughly, and spread in an airy place, in a layer not over six inches deep. They must be leaf is cut away, leaving about half an inch layer not over six inches deep. They must be attached to the leaf-stalk; as the lowermost looked to, and stirred occasionally, during warm weather.

Working of Grops in rows a ned until the leaves become so large as to stop it. The late cabbages will need frequent

hosing.

Colory should have been put in earlier, but plants set at once will make fair-sized heads. The growth is to be promoted by heeing and

APPLE TREE BORERS

In relation to the apple tree borers, Dr. Thomas, Illinois State entomologist, kindly saids the following:

As your currespondent fails to state what been it is infesting his apple trees, and also fails to give my of its characteristics or habits by which we might become clue to it, our only steen sive is to some that it is ofther the "flat headed borer" (Chrysolotheris femorata), or the "sound-headed borer" (Saperda and answer accordingly. candida), and answer accordingly.

The flat-headed borer, which is the larva of

Chrysobothris femorata, may be distinguished by the following characters :

When fully grown it is about seven-tenths of an inch long; soft, fiesh-like, and of pale yellow color. The head is small, and deeply immersed in the following segment; the jaws numerous brown raised points. This borer works above the surface of the ground in the main trunk, and sometime in the larger limbs. The round-headed apple tree borer (larva of

Saperda candida), is distinguished as follows: When fully grown it varies considerably in size, but is usually an inch long, and about one-fourth of an inch in diameter at the broadest part. It is cylindrical in form, which dis-tinguishes it from the former; the segment immediately behind the head is considerably larger and broader than the others, with a tawny yellow spot of a somewhat horny consistency on the upper side. The head is a shining chestnut brown, the jaws deep black. The body is soft and fleshy, and of a very pale yellow or whitish color. The two segments immediately behind the larger one, are much shorter than the others; on the top of the last six or seven segments is a double wart-like elevation.

This borer works in the trunk of the tree, near or at the surface of the ground, which fact alone would distinguish it from the other. An excellent means of preventing the attacks of both these species is, coating the trunk and larger limbs with soap in the latter part of spring and the middle of summer, as it is not only obnoxious to the female, but it gradually runs down to the roots in the form of soap suds, it nourishes the tree, and perhaps does as much good in this way as any other. This, it is true, is an old remedy, and one in which Mr. Weir and some others have but little faith, yet it is evidently a partial remedy to say the least of it, and if thoroughly attended to, will save many a tree. It is probably more effectual against the flat-headed, than against the round-headed borer.

In reference to the flat-headed borer (Chrysbothris fermorata), the remedy just mentioned, and the following, include all, so far as known of real value:
As a rule, this borer attacks first those trees

which have their health in some way impaired; it follows as a natural consequence that keeping the trees in a healthy condition is one of the best methods of preventing its attacks.

Trees which are wounded, unduly pruned, and
those which are transplanted when above the proper age, are more liable to the attacks of his borer than those which do not suffer loss of vitality in this way.

Mr. A. B. Auetin, of the firm of Austin &

Co., Downer's Grove nurseries, has found the application of keroseene beneficial, both as a preventive against the attacks of these borers, and in destroying them. He writes:
"We found that in this section the mass of

eggs were laid from the last week in May to the east, and never on the north side of the tree. A shaded tree they do not attack, unless it is dying or dead. * * * We cut the ed in small pots, may set out this month, and bark of a soft maple in several places, then get a good crop next year. Runners from the bed had better be left until next month, unkeresene was distinct to taste and smell; during the second week a slight trace only could be perceived, which entirely disappeared the third. The buds which were touched by the kerosene were killed, but new buds at once oushed out and grew vigorously. We applied kerosene the middle of June to over four thous. and trees, with apparently good results. The trees grew well, and have commenced healing wherever previously attacked. There was no sign of a borer on those washed with kerosene; even where the trees were dead, the bark was stripped off, and no borer was to be seen." In answer to my inquiry on the subject, he Bays:

I used common kerosene, such as is used for burning. It was applied with a paint brush; one application, thoroughly covering the south and south-west sides of the tree."

In addition to these, such remedies as whitewashing, painting with a mixture of soap, lime, and Paris green, applications of coal tar, injecting pungent liquids into the burrows, plugging in camphor, running in wires, cutting out with a knife, etc., have been recom-

For the round headed borer (Saperda candida), which, as we have stated, works at or near the surface of the ground, the following remedies are all which have been so far sugi

Keep the base of your trees free from trash and rubbish. The application of soap here, tofore alluded to should be made during the months of May and June, and should be made even though other remedies have been tried. If a rain falls soon after the first application, be careful to renew it immediately. Take away a little of the soil immediately around the base of the trunk, and replace it with soil mixed with ashes or lime; let this be thoroughly mixed, and slightly mould it. Between the first and middle of September, remove an inch or so of the soil immediately around the collar, and examine every tree for the borer; if you find the signs of any (borings mixed with glutinous matter), cut them out at once. Mr. Weir, who has had much experience with this insect, says it can be easily found and cut

out in September, if proper care is taken.

Some has recommended drowning out the borer by fixing a tube (such as an elder stock) upward, so that by filling it with water or scap suds the liquid will rise to the burrow. This would only be effectual when attached to the lower opening, and when practically applied will probably be found ineffectual and troublesome.—Nebraska Farmer.

Educational.

MEEKNESS—A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

But what is meekness? Forbearance under injuries and provocations, softness of temper, mildness; gentleness. Jesus sald: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Buckminister wrote: "Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated and which no ancient Philosopher seems to have understood the small courtesies, in which there is no or recommended." But we find David in the parade, whose voice is too still to tesse, and Pealms comparing the wicked and the just, which manifest themselves by tender and and he writes: "But the meek shall inherit the earth, and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace," Again: "The meek shall eat and shall be satisfied." "The meek shall He guide in judgment." "The Lord and be mild under injuries, and waste no time shall He guide in judgment.

lifted up the meek, but He castein the wicked grieving.

Topeks, Kansas. down to the ground,"

How beautiful the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price. Paul's exhortation to Timothy is good for us all, "follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience and meekness." And further on he says, "charge them that are rich in this world that they be not high minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate, laying up in store for them selves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life." It take but little to make the meek man rich ; all that he hath he enjoys greatly. There is a luster in his countenance, a peace in his heart; he enjoys almost a perpetual Sabbath.

Ot this delightful virtue Dr. J. Hamilton thus writes: "meekness is love at school, love at the Saviour's school. It is christian lowlihood. It is the disciple learning to know himself, learning to fear and distrust and abe hor himself. It is the disciple practicing the sweet but self-emptying lesson of putting on the Lord Jesus, and finding all his righteousness in that righteous other. It is the disciple learning the defects of his own character, and taking hints from hostile as well as friendly monitors. It is the disciple praying and watching for the improvement of his talents, the mellowing of his temper, and the amelioration of his character. It is the loving christian at the Saviour's feet, and learning of him who is meek and lowly, and finding rest for his own soul." There is nothing lost, but much made by meekness and yielding. Abraham yields over his choice, Lot taketh it. And, behold, Lot is crossed in that he chose, Abraham blessed in that left him. The meek shall inherit the earth. God takes care of them. Meekness often disarms the bitterest enemy, and makes a friend of him that before hated him.

"Fair and softly goes far in a day." "Force, without forecast, is little worth." "Kindness will creep, where it cannot walk

upright." "Nothing that is violent is permanent."

These Proverbs teach the value of meekness. A man will fight anger, but he is ashamed to battle with meekness. Meekness can go where pride, passion and stiffness cannot enter at all. It wins its way to position, power and gold. Meekness stands where others fall.

meek in judgment. Geo. Crabb thinks that meekness, "consists thesis. not only in an unresisting, but a forgiving temper that is unruffled by injuries and provocations. It is, however, an infirmity, if it springs from a want of spirit, or an unconclousness of what is due to ourselves. Meekness therefore as a natural temper sinks into meanuess and servility, but when as an acquired temper built upon principle, and moulded into a habit of the mind, it is a grand distinctive characteristic of the religion we profess." This meekness will enable you to exercise that gentleness of manners becoming all persons who take a part in social life. A man of strong passions and mighty will may become gentle and meek through the power of habit and divine grace. A firm purpose to do right connected with mildness of conduct, founded on principle, gives a power. ful charm to a man. In the battle of life, he has many advantages. He is firm, but mild. The storm may howl, but he is calm. He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city. He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down and without walls. The ignorance, stupidity and wickedness of many persons will greatly limit our business, unless we exercise the virtue of meekness. Not a few good men are carrying on a profitable business with men towards whom they have had to exercise much forgivness, gentleness and patience, whereas resent ment would have driven them entirely away, and their trade would have been lost. A haughty spirit goeth before a fall. The spirit English. of meekness is the spirit of safety. This softness of tone in opposition to harshness; this gentleness of manners in opposition to rudeness; this forgiving spirit in opposition to resentment is so winning, so becoming in men in business life and, indeed, in all who have any intercourse with their fellows, that those who have it not should not delay to seek it of Him who is meek and lowly, and they shall find rest to their souls, and a glorious path to honorable success will open to them in this life, and a good hope for a better life to come. This spirit of meekness treats all persons with becoming courtesy, whether rich or poor, high or low, because it is a principle

in the soul. The small, sweet courtesies of

1

like will add a deal of happiness to ourselves and others. William Wirt in writing to his daughter said; "The way to make yourself daughter said: "The way to them that you point of view altogether.

pleasing to others is to show them that you Looking at Prof. Lemmon's institute programme." are for them." The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, "Who cared for nebody, no, not he; because nobody cared for him." And the whole world would serve you so if you gave them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them by showing them what Sterne so happily calls affectionate looks, and little acts of attention : giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing. Great men can forgive JOHN D. KNOX,

GRAMMAR AT THE NORMAL INSTITUTES.

BY ROBERT HAY, Holton, Kansas.

The following address by Mr. Hay, was delivered at the annual meeting of the State Teschers' Association, which met at Emporia, June 23, 1877, and is taken from the advance sheets of a pamphiet which will contain the important addresses delivered at that meet-

In our district schools there is one aspect of grammar that should be prominent and kept as the object to be worked for. If we say, "Grammar is the science of words," it is a comprehensive definition, and a long course of study will be required to know that science. If we say, "English grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly," we have a definition that should be used constantly to guide us in our work in school. But with this definition we have at once a suggestion of division of the subject. The art of speaking correctly must be taught by example mainly. If the teacher in school and the parents at home speak incorrectly, the children will speak incorrectly. If the eacher asks for work to be done real good, it will never be done really well. If the parents of John and Mary say, "They is good children," and promise to give them "a apple," they will never speak good English. We repeat it, the art of speaking must be

mainly taught by example. There remains the art of writing the English language correctly. This is the most important part of our work in school. Art must precede science. Knowledge of particulars must precede the power of generalization. It has been always so from the dawn of civilization in the valley of the Nile or that of the Ganges, and as in the development of nations so in the life of a child—skill in doing and observing precedes the ability to plan and generalize. In whittling a bow and arrow, in making a doll's cap, in working a problem of arithmetic, a child's first question is always "how" to do it. The question why is always deferred, and with a majority of children the pressing on them of the reason why, on any subject, before they are in their "teens," is so

much lost time. The word art means skill. Skill only comes by practice. At each stage of progress we may give the rules of the art, but there must be practice all along. You may tell a boy how to use a hammer and hold the tongs, but unless you put him to use them day arter day at the anvil, you will never make a blacksmith of him, so unless you require him to make sentences and arrange phrases he will not be likely to write correct English. We are glad to say that the books on grammar, now in use, mostly recognize this fact, and those that do it most we think are the best for our district schools.

There is no subject, we venture to say, more important in schools than grammar, and there is none that is so uniformly taught in our common schools with unsatisfactory results. At a meeting of teachers in Jackson county, at which many outsiders were present, an ex-member of the legislature asked the question, "How is it most children dislike to study grammar, and very few make anything of it?" We answered the question then as we answer it now: It is because the method of teaching has been wrong. Its foundation is the rock, God will guide the It has been taught as a system of rules without application. Analysis has been taught without any syn-

> methods and go on using them because they know no better. We know of many teachers who, if asked to parse the sentence "John might have risen earlier," would do it correctly, but if asked to make a sentence with the verb in the past perfect potential, would blunder over it, and who would fairly analyze complex sentence, but if asked to make a simple sentence with subject, object and predicate, each enlarged by a phrase, would spend fifteen or twenty minutes in doing it wrong. Hence we think that the district teachers should have set before them in the normal institutes the right methods of teaching grammar, not merely by discussing particular theories of didactics, but that the whole of the time devoted to the subject should be given to recitations conducted in the manner that will be best to use in their schools, a method that will give practical results at every stage of progress. As a boy apprenticed to a cabinet maker will be able to use a plane well before he has any skill with a graving tool, so a child may early be able to use simple words, phrases and sentences, and write a good letter, who may have no opportunity for further study of the beauties or abstrusities of language.

Then we wish the normal institutes should enable the teachers to get some practice themselves in writing English, in sentence-building, in synthesis as well as analysis. We are quite sure that skill in making sentences will ensure some skill in analysis, but skill in analysis does not by any means presuppose skill in synthesis. We suggest, therefore, the following as a four weeks' course in grammar for the

institutes: Assuming that the teachers who will be present at our institutes this summer know how to parse and analyze easy sentences, but have found the difficulty of teaching grammar, or are altogether inexperienced, we venture to say that they will, by going through this course, be enabled to successfully apply this method in their schools, and will have made substantial progress in their own knowledge of

We suggest that the instructors should tell, in the institutes, how much can be done in a five or six months' term by using particular text-books, and what text-book can be most advantageously used in different circumstances. Every teacher should be familiar with more than one text-book, and this is especially true of the instructors of the institutes.

Further, we would suggest that we consider the institutes of this year as one of two experiments to be worked out as parts of one plan. It will be two years before the State legislature meets again, and when it does assemble the report of our State Superintendent as to the results of these experiments, will probably bring about more legislation. Therefore I would, in this subject of grammar, make a somewhat different this subject of grammar, make a somewhat different programme for next year, slighting some of the points dwelt most upon this year, and introducing land near some live Kansas R. R. Town. Address programme for next year, slighting some of the others that have been omitted or slighted. And this

would apply to other subjects. We have proceeded in this paper without any refer-

ence to the programme published by our worthy State Superintendent, because we consider his plan about as good as it can be, viewing it from the standpoint sesumed, and have looked at it from another

as a whole, we take it that it is a valuable contribu-tion to educational literature, and which if acted upon as near as possible, would probably produce as good results as any programme that could be arranged by any two or three prominent educators. We say acted upon as near as possible, for we consider it impossible to work it out exactly, because the amount of work laid out for a daily recitation in many in-stances is decidedly too great. But we suppose that Superintendent Lemmon has not meant this to be aken literally; but he has suggested a range beyond which it would not be wise to go, rather than a mini mum of work to be done, and that local circumstan ces must decide how much of the range the instructor

must travel over.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are here to exchang thoughts and experiences. This is our contribution and we will circulate among you a few copies of an examination paper that will indicate some success in the methods we have advocated, and we ask for your experiences that we may be mutually benefited.

SULPHUR AND CHARCOAL

Are both very excellent ingredients to mix occasionally with fowl feed, either for young or old birds. But both should be used with

discretion.

Too much suiphur applied outwardly, to destroy lice for example, or too large a quantity given in the food, will work disadvantageously. Continual powdering and smearing the mother hens with sulphur, operates to the detriment of the young broods, frequently. This fine dust falls from the hens' bodies (when young and in access) into the even of the (when used in excess) into the eyes of the young chicks, and blinds them, oftentimes. So it should be used carefully, while the chicks

Powdered charcoal, when given in the mashed feed, will be administered to best acare still being brooded. count if the matter is not carelessly overdone count if the matter is not carelessly overdone.

A little goes a great way, as a purifier of the crop and stomach—siding the digestive powers and sweetening the food, for the time being. If broken up into bits the size of crushed corn, fowls will est about all they need of it, in this shape.

Granulated bone for adult fowls, and bone meel for ability and admirable bone meel for ability.

meal for chicks, are admirable helps, while the former are laying and the latter are grow. ing. Plenty of green food now, and meat (cooked) once or twice a week, is sufficient during the hot months.

Latrous of Husbandry.

l	ST	ATE GRANG	E DIRECT	ORI.	
	Treasurer, Secretary, Chaplain, Gate Keep Ceres, Pomona,	WM. SIMS, J. E. WILLITE, J. T. STEVENS W.D. RIPPEY, rd, S. W. FIBBEE W. P. POPRHOE P. B. MAXSON W. H. JONES, er, Geo. AMET, Mrs. H.A. SIM Ms. H.N. BAR Mrs. B. A. OT Ste'dMrs. A. RIPJ EXECUTIVE	Beverance Beverance Beloit, Beloit, Topeka, Emporia Holton, B. Topeka, Topeka, Topeka, Topeka, Topeka, Topeka, Topeka, Topeka, Topeka,	Jackson Bourben Shawnee an, Riley Shawnee ce, Donipha	000000000000000000000000000000000000000

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon W. H. Jones, Hollon, Jackson Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. Stzwarf, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnoe, Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby antherized 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."

W. S. HANK GRAIL DEPORTURES.

where no such organization exists.

W. S. Hanna, Gen'l.Dep. Ottawa,
GEO. Y. JOHNSON,
JOHN ANDREWS,
JOHN ANDREWS,
Huron,
J. M. WANDLER,
Beloit,
Beloit,
Historic County
Mitchell County. Beloit, Mitchell County.
Fredoni, Wilson County.
Burington, Ooffey County.
Burington, Ooffey County.
Rieley, Marion County.
Great Bend, Barton County.
Burelas, Green wood County.
Burr Oak, Jewell County.
Burr Oak, Jewell County.
Anderson Co.
aywood, Wyandotte Co.
ewton, Grove, Linn Co. F. JACKSON, D. C. SPURGEON, JAS. W. WILLIAMS, EWALT, WORLEY, McCornick, Garnett, Maywood, M. EARNEST, KELLOGG. Linn
McPherson
Phillips
Pawnee
Sumner
Allen
Merris
Miami m Grove, SHWMERVILLE. McPherson, Phillipsburgh, Larned, Oxford, . PIERCE, 8 FAULENER, HILL, ELLIS, Iola, Hill Springs, GE AMY, TREINGTON, COVINGTON, JONES. Glendale, Bourbon Hiawatha, Cedarville, Holton, Brown Smith Rose, Woods Greenleaf, Washington Labette City, Labette County County County NICHOLS WILLIAMS, Erle, Winfield, E. R. POWELL, Augusta, J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, GEO. W. BLACK, Olathe; W. J. CAMPBELL, Red Stone, County County Johnso County WM. SIMS, Master.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will issue a \$4.000 Policy for \$2.50 each admission be. There are two classes of 4.000 members each. Will issue a \$4.000 Policy for \$2.50 cat admission fee. There are two classes of 4.000 members each. A class from 18 to 40 years, a class from 40 to 60 years no yearly assessments. The only additional expense will be the payment of one dollar when a member dies out of his or her class. For blank applications, by-laws and constitution, address

Patrons' Mutual Aid Society of Pa STOUCHSBURG, BERKS CO., Pa

PARK NURSERY

LAWRENCE, - KANSAS. P. P. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

21st. Year in the State.

I now offer to the trade for the coming fall and spring, one of the largest and best assortments of general nursery stock to be found in the West. My stock now embraces nearly all the varieties of trees, shrubs and plants, that succeed well in our climate. If you want any thing in the nursery line, send for my Price Lists, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

P. P. PHILLIPS,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Farm Department STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

YOUNG SHORT-HORN BULLS JERSEYS and GALLOWAYS.

BERKSHIRE PICS

eligible to record and the set of the colebrated LORD LIVERPOOL, AND British Sovereign II.

We have also for sale a few choice ESSEX PICS.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

SPRING VALLEY FARM,

On Wednesday, September 5th, 1877.

On Wednesday, September 5th, 1677.

The subscriber will sell at the Spring Valley Farm, 2 miles north of Smithfield, (M.C. & N. W. B. R.) and one half mile from Jopin & Girard R. R., connecting with M. R. F. S. & G. m. Wednesday, September 5th, about 69 head of cattle, comprising a few shorthorns, with approved pedigrees, high grade cownhellers and buil calvee. Twalve imported Southdown heliers and buil calvee. Twalve imported Southdown sheep. One funded head stative sheep. One find Kentucky jack, 6 years old. Twenty mules, some broken in matched teams. One pair fine marcs, several horses and colts. A few fine head Bekkalite boars, also one Geoper portable steam saw mill, 36 horse power, with all modern improvements. One riding plow, farming implements and other things too numerous to mention.

This will be a most desirable lot of stock, and worthy the attention of those whe desire choice animals.

TERMS OF SALE: Five per cent. discount for cash. A credit of 12 nonths at 10 per cent. interest upon approved security. Sale will commence at 1 e'clock.

THOMAS HEATHERWOOD, Smithfield, Jasper Co., Mo



NOT Purchase any article until you have our new Catalogue. in prices. Free

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Original Grange Supply House

227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

Nine Herds mixed cattle now on fine grass, in Western Kansas, between Ellis, on the Kansas Pacific R. R. and Dodge City, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

About 4.000 Steers four years old.

1.600 "tree "
1.600 "tree "
1.100 "two "
500 "one "
1.400 Sows three to seven years old.
900 Helfers two years old.
300 "one year "
Also 270 Saddle Ponies and Mules, suitable to handle Stock. A portion of these Cattle have been wintered near Fort Concho; all are now in good order; many fat enough for market. Apply on the Range or address, wm. B GRIMES, care St. James Hotel,
Kansas City, Mo.

THE AND ENLARGED EDITION of our BREED ERS MAT.

UAL, containing 60 pages valuable reading, besides 16 full
page stock outs from life. Just out! Price 35
cents. Oblose thereughbred Figs, Sheep,
Oalves, Poulty, &c. We guerrantee socieface,
686.8 REED WHEAT. New Crop TURNIT
BEEDS, Fiat Dutch, Red Top and Ruta-Bags,
emity 55 was per pound, poot-peed. Six saxiple pagages farm seed, free for two 8-cent
stamps. PRECHAY CORTARY. Circulars free.
BENSON & BURPER'S Seed Warchouse, E3 Church St., Philada



BERKSHIRESWINE

The undersigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINEHOGS, 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 for individual 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. MICKEY, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa.

GIDEON BAILEY,

Tipton, Cedar Co,, Iowa



PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of iashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshires in Kansas.

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,

Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specially
of breeding the choices attains of Poland-China,
Saffolk, Baser, and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 56
less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A
few spiendie pigs/jilts and toors new ready?

O BADDERS, BREEDER OF CROSON HIGH CLASS FOWLS, Leavenworth, Kansas Brahmas, Coch-ins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$5.00 per setting. A cheice let of Partridge Cochins for sale chesp Correspondence solicited.

K. WALKUP, Smporia, Kane:, Breeder of pure Short-Horn cattle. General Butles at head of Correspondence solicited.

WARREN HARRIS, Trenton, Miscouri, Breede of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd Book pedigree-also, Pure Beed Bekunires. Correspondence solicites and promptly answered.

PRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co. Ransas Breader of the completed Short-Horn cattle an Burkshire pige. Stock for sale at fair prices.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kan hin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Cor-respondence solicited.

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Ill. Breeder of Hereford Catale, Cotswold Sheep and Berinkire Plan

A J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin A. Breeder and Shipper of the celebrator Bace Swine, direct from imported stock and to pairs not skin

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Breeder C. of Ragistered Merino Sheep, from Atwood stock. Furchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

A LHERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion oc., Kansas Receder of Puru Short-Horn Cattle of frahienable annies. Young stack for sale cheap, Send for oats 'sque H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Sho W. Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence licited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kannas City, Mo., precis Spanish.
Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, of the Managareys impostation in 1829.
Market Hose, pramium stock, and Licary Balking Onion.
ENG. both by digital by me for eight years past. Soud for circulars. DERKSHIRES a specialty. If you want choice Prgs, from fine imported stock, at low prices address W. L. MALLOW, New Holland, Ohio. New Catalogue now ready.

F. FINLEY, Breckenridge Caldwell County, Mo., breader of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hege. boles Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breede Berkshires, c., pedigrees recorded Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars.

LES & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill. Nursery-men and Breeders of Choice Berkshire Shoats, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices. R. Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaran-

Samura Jewett, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspond-ence solicited. Address ledependence. Missouri.

W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Poland-China Gre Svine, and Dask Brahms Fowls; Cedar Rap-ids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 m \$50 per head. Eggs \$3,00 per case, containing three dozen.

Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Bams and Rwes for sale, Box 104.

w. w. estill, LEXINGTON, KY.

Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Nurserymen's Directory.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduc-ed rates. Send for price list to SAMURL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bot-tom prices. Try us. Price list free. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, III.

F'LOWERS.—All lovers of Flants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums Fuchelas, Verbenas, Roses &c., to RUBERT S. BROWN. Box 1188. Kannas City, Mo.

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape V Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, ex-cellent 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 Roots and other small
fruit plants,
Address G. J. Especially Box 972, Kansas City, Mo. HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free.

P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Green-houses, adjoining city on the South. Choice trees, plants, beibs, &c., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporis, Kan.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kanssa, E. F Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application. CRAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices.

Address,

Bush & Son & Mansaum.

Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

A PPLE SEEDLINGS, Osage Hedge Plants, and a general assortment of Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Vincs, 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 Culturist. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, III. es County, Ill. R. A. TRAVER.

General Business Directory.

CHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDRER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. 'Liveand 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, Aansas. 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, 203 Kansas Ave.,

Dentists.

A H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Sur-geon Dentist. No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kansas

The Kansas Farmer

The second second	E FAIRS,	VASK	Men	L 13. NO	
Californ	a, Bacrament	0		Oct. 15	. 20
Georgia,	Freeport			.,Sept. 17	. 2
Indiana,	Indianapolis.			Sept. 1	1.6
IOWA, C	ORL Rebins		H-10/15/17 17 19/16/17	. Bept. 17	, 3
Minneso	a, Minneapol	is		Sept.	٠.
Nebrask	Lincoln	A. 462		flept.	40
Now ED	dand, Pertial	u, mo		Bept. 1	7. 9
New Yo	K. Rochester			Bept. 1	
Oregon,	Berem	O. Tan	in Mo	Oct.	
Bt. Low	S VESOCIPHON	, DE LOU	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Oct.	9, 1
Wiscom	in, Janesville		41121142	Sept. 1	, 1
Industr	in, Janesville al Exposition Fair, Fremon	Kansas	City, Mo.	Oct.	8,
	CT AND C				
DISTR	ICT AND C	DUNKX	/ Tale	Det 9.5.	\$

Riley Co. Agr'l Society ... Manhattan, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

and \$8. (7)
Oakdale Park Fair Ass'n Salina, Sept. 26. 27. 28

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The sixth annual session of the National Agricultural Congress will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 25th, 26th and 27th, 1877, commencing at 10 a. m. on Tuesday.

All agricultural societies, boards of agriculture, agricultural departments, agricultural colleges, agricultural periodicals, granges, farmers' clubs and other organizations whose object is the promotion of agriculture, in the United States and in British America, are requested to send delegates; and all persons desiring to promote the objects of the Congress are cordially invited to attend and to participate in its deliberations. It is suggested and requested that in
to give their hair a darker shade. "That's Strawberries this year were abundant and least one delegate from each of its congressional districts.

Specimens of agricultural products-such as the small grains, corn in the ear, fruits, nuts, seeds, grasses and other forage plants, tobacco, hops, cotton, hemp, flax, sugar, wool, dairy products, etc., are solicited for exhibition and for the comparison of the similar products of different parts of the country.

LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION.

The Kansas Legislative Excursion leaves to-day-14th-for an extended tour in Colorado. The State officers, State Board of Agriculture, etc., accompany the party, which will probably number one hundred and fifty in all. Nothing less than the presence of a large amount of never-die pluck and large hope would ever carry the good people of Colorado through the scourges of drouth, grasshoppers, legislative and editorial excursions which have afflicted them the past three years.

CROP PROSPECTS OF ILLINOIS.—The report of the State Department of Agricul-an alarming extent, scarcely a field in the State being entirely exempt from their ravag-has been received. Corn not an average es. It will be well, therefore, for farmers to port of the State Department of Agriculcrop. Winter wheat is reported in the majority of counties above the average. Oats, superior to last year. Pastures, above average. Potatoes, unusually promising. Apples, average crop. Peaches, unusually poor.

NIAGARA NURSERIES-E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, New York. Catalogue of stock

Kalb, St. Louis, Mo.

list of E. P. Roe, author of several valuable

Co., New York.

DAYTON STAR NURSERIES .- Messrs. Hoover & Gaines, of Dayton, Ohio, present their business to the readers of THE FARMER in their new advertisement this week. The firm is one that can be depended on for fair dealing and good stock.

CASS COUNTY (NEBRASKA) FAIR .- The eleventh annual fair of the Cass County Agricultural Society will be held at Plattsmouth September 4th to 7th inclusive. It is a live Society, offering liberal premiums, and will, no doubt, be a success, as it certainly deserves to be. Our thanks are due to Secretary M. J. P. Young for personal invitation to be present.

To Butter Makers .- Messrs. Cameron & Michael, commission merchants, of St. Louis, Mo., former residents of Kansas, desire to make a fine display of Kansasmade butter at the St. Louis Fair. They want the names of a few first-class butter makers, to whom they will furnish packages and pay the market value of the butter to the makers. We have many farmers in Kansas who make No. 1 butter, and we hope they will assist Messrs. C. & M. in making a display creditable to our State.

Temonetize silver, and then let the nances of the country alone. They will regulate themselves. With confidence restored, our business will revive, and prosperity will again come to us. Strikes will not threaten, and peace and plenty will reighn throughout the land,—Western Rural. Write to the firm and make the necessary arrangements at once. No better opportunity can be presented than the great St. Louis Fair to make an exhibition of our butter, and it will pay the farmers of Kansas to make a reputation for this staple article, which must continue to be a large and increasing interest depending largely for profit upon the demand for it away from

THE KANSAS CHURCHMAN .- The August number of the Churchman," the official paper of the Episcopal church of Kansas, shows an amount of conscientious editorial work, and that too or a scholarly and finished character, not often found in Western publications. Rev. Mr. Loring, who has had entire editorial charge the past year has earned and received from the Eastern religious press and from a number of church papers in Europe, a recognition of the able manner he has performed his work. The August No. completes Vol. I, and we hope it may continue to grow and prosper, as it most certainly deserves to do.

wag. "How so?" asked a mend. don't you see that they are dying for each other already?" was the reply.

Alexis telegraphs to his father; "Hold the fort; I ain't a-coming !"

One cannot be too careful this weather. A swell exchanged a heavy, winter cane for a light bamboo, and the consequence

Scotch Saying: "A door plaat wi' a mon's name on's a good thing, but a dinner plaat wi' a mon's dinner on's a better."

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

WINTER WHEAT—THE MIDGE. It is no use ignoring the fact that the formida. ble wheat midge has been on the increase in Ontario during the last two years. We have observed it in several fields around Toronto, and reveral country papers have chronicled its occurrence in other sections. In Michigan the midge and Hessian fly have increased to be on the alert, and to exercise great care in their choice of a variety of wheat for fall sowe ing. If there is an entire absence of the Hessian fly, the winter wheat should be got in as early as possible, and in the best possible condition. So far as our observations have extended, the Soules wheat is the variety most subject to the midge this year, while the Diehl is not much better. Treadwell has yielded some magnificant arous but her magnificant arous but h yielded some magnificent crops, but has rust-ed a little, and shows undoubted signs of deterioration. We have not seen nor heard of a received.

F ST. Louis Fair.—This splendid yearly exhibition of the great Mississippi valley, will commence September 10th and close October 6th. The premium list, offering \$50,000 in the various departments, may be had by addressing the Secretary, J. O. Kalb, St. Louis, Mo. perfect midge comes out that the insect is unable to pierce the chaff with its ovipositor.

The only objections we see to the Clawson is SMALL FRUITS.—The circular and pricelist of E. P. Roe, author of several valuable works on horticultural subjects, has been discontinuous and subjects and that its straw is somewhat weak for a variety boasts she has, and undertaking before the last and responsible to pierce the chaff with its ovipositor. The only objections we see to the Clawson is great nation as Russia, after making all the boasts she has, and undertaking before the by measure, or 76 bushels per acre by is ahead.—Lawrence Tribune.

JUST WHAT'S THE MATTER.

Why are our laborers poorly paid? Every man of average common sense knows that the principal cause of our difficulties is the financial policy of the Government—that it lies in the attempt to do an impossibility on the first of January. 1879. We have been tinkering our finances for the last fifteen years until everybody has lost confidence in everything and everybody else. Capital fears to enter into business enterprises, and the wheels of commerce are nearly at stand still. Other countries merce are nearly at stand still. Other countries similarly situated in reference to war necessities have, in less time than we have been at ties have, in less time than we have been at it, reached a specie basis without any talk and without any legislature. They have exhibited good common sense; and we have shown none. They have acted upon the principle that business alone could bring about resumption, and we have acted upon the principle that business had nothing to do with it, but that law could do it all. The ways stems that that law could do it all. The very steps that young Society proposes to show the balance of the world their products and have their tion Act. That was the signal for the generation and the state of the world their products and have their holidays September 21st and 22d. The KARSAS FARMER special premiums have been accepted by both the above Societies.

RILEY CO. FAIR.—This fair is held at Manhattan October 2d to 5th. The premium list is a very neat one.

QUINCY NURSERY.—Sinnock & Co., Quincy, Ill., send their, catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees free to any address.

To Butter Makers.—Messrs. Cameron shops idle. Resumption under stances is simply an impossibility. We have defeated our own purpose, and the matter is getting more bopeless every day. We are simply trying to bind the business of this nation down to two hundred millions of gold action. We say do it if we choose but we dollars. We can do it if we choose but we shall be a nation of paupers when we have.

The repeal of the Resumption Act is our

only hope of ever resuming. Repeal that and remonetize silver, and then let the finances of

PRICES NOW AND IN 1860.

In a careful article elicited by the railway strikes, the New York Tribune last week gave the following comparison, based, it is stated, on the wholesale prices of over sixty articles, on the wasses, containing different forms of breadstuffs, coal, cotton, wool, iron, flesther, tobacco, butter, cheese, sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and various and various to the containing to forms of provisions, averaged according to the proportions of different articles sold. The first column shows the sum which would be required to purchase each year the same quantities, while the second column shows the proportion of each year's average price to that of 1860, taken as a standard, or 100. The dates taken are May 1, each year, excepting 1877, and Jan. 1, this year:

WHICH OWER T' STATE	7.000	
	Total Cos.t	Per Cent
1860-May 1	\$61.55	109
1864-May 1	140 21	225 184
1865-May 1		167
1866-May 1	109:68	189
1867-May 1	116.46	195
1868-May 1	130.80	
1869 - May 1	96.00	156
1870-May 1		-136 184
1871-May 1		138
1872-May 1		132
1878_May 1		131
1874-May 1		124
1875-May 1		112
1876-May 1		106
1877-Jan. 1		100
-Country Gen	tleman.	
		-

EDITOR FARMER :- This place is 60 miles east of St. Louis. From this point for 100 VERY MUCH So.—An old bachelor was miles south on I. C. R. R. is a region noted each State an effort be made to send at least one delegate from each of its con-The fruit train, for several days has numbered from 25 to 30 full freight cars, largely made up Though a few crops will yield 25 bushels per of peaches. Early apples are also abundant acre the average will scarcely be 15. Oats, and sell here from 10 to 25 cts., per bushel. barley and rye have turned out somewhat out better from the thrasher than the stand indicated. Fruit is universal and abundant better than usual. Corn is maturing rapidly, farmers are very busy plowing for winter wheat. The wheat crop this year is unusually good, making an average of from 15 to 20 was a severe cold that laid him up for a bushels. One man has 27 bushels to the acre. For two years previous, nearly all crops were short from alternation of excessive wet and dry weather. This is a fat year for all crops except corn, which is exceedingly variable; it is difficult to find a really good large field. Some parts of almost every field are stunted and yellow, and if a soaking rain does not come soon there will not be a third of a crop. Kansas may be called on to supply this, and the region east of this. The corn in the central parts of Illinois is not promising except in especially hay and oats are good, and the past month has been favorable for securing the harvest. In northern and central Illinois fruit of most all kinds is scarce; indeed, the apple, peach and cherry crop may be styled a failure. We rejoice to hear that the crops are good in Kansas and Nebraska, and expecially that there is promise of an abundance of several years past this region has been worse off than the Trans-Missouri region with its fear of loss from the dreaded locust.

Centralia, Ill., Aug. 6, 1877.

THE FUTURE GRAIN MARKET.

Mr. Bancroft of Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Bancroft of Kansas City, Missouri, who says winter is the best time for the one of the largest dealers in that market, in Odessa.—Wichita Eagle. a circular dated August 11th, says: The market is thought to have been "hammered down" by the Bears to the lowest point, and at the present prices it is thought by wise and old heads who have long been in the trade, that wheat is good property to haveon hand. The European war drags slowly, and has every appearance of being a long war. The Turks have been victorious and Rus-

received. Mr. Roe gives special attention to the newest and best varieties. His address is Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Orange dress is Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Orange we look for a continuance of the war; this means the stoppage of grain, especially wheat, from the Black Sea countries, and this deficiency of from 80 to 90 millions of bushels must be made up from—where?
What other part of the Globe excepting the
Mississippi Valley has a good crop? None. Therefore, we figure, that if the farmers and dealers in wheat are not in too much of a hurry to rush their grain to market, that in two or three months they will get greatly in-creased prices for their wheat. We remember how, on the very announcement of hostilities, when the dispatch came that the "Russians had crossed the Pruth," that all markets were excited, and wheat advanced 60 cents per bushel in about a week. Now let any sensible person stop and ask themselves why should there be such an advance then, and such a weakness now. We think we shall soon see that it has been owing to the pernicious habit in markets of short selling, whereby a few speculators can sell great deal more than the whole crop, and depress prices. But when the foreign de-mand comes then the short sellers have to stand aside. We have always thought that the war would be a long one, and that the country would reap a great advantage from Western Europe, like New England, must be fed, and if we are the only nation that has good crops, of course, we can sell them at our own prices, provided we do not rush the grain to market too fast. We believe there can be nothing gained in Kansas sending her wheat to market at the present prices, and we are very glad to note that the receipts are very light.

> Parties desiring Trees, Plants, or bulbs, are referred to ELLWANGER & BARRY'S advertisement, now appearing in our columns. Their establishment is recognized as one of the largest and most reliable in the United

Jacksonville, Illinois, and under the super-intendency of Rev. W. D. Sanders. They intendency of Rev. W. D. Sanders. They land, with good improvements, and 225 both have elegant buildings and a complete acres under cultivation. Mr. Ritch and his and thorough equipment of teachers. The wife and two children landed in New York Athenæum catalogue gives full particulars of its new plan of education which will exof its new plan of education which will ex-cite the admiration of parents and guardians bought crackers and cheese—and at once having young ladies to educate. The Con-servatory of Music furnishes the best instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and at much less than the usual cost. Its Art Department is complete.

Douglas County.

Aug. 8.—The recent rains insure the corn crop, especially the early planted. The prospect is now for this section a very heavy yield. The late wheat crop being thrashed deal of ground has been broken already for a new crop. A larger acreage will be sown than ever before in this part of the county. Apples are abundant and sell low; peaches not so plenty. There will be a good grape crop. Early potatoes light crop; late potatoes looks well. Take it all in all, Kansas is a good place yet, and if a man works he may expect to get plenty to eat.

WM. PLASKET.

Holt County, Missouri.

Aug. 9.—Thrashing is now in full proabout one-half the crop may be said to be made now. 15 per cent., of the entire crop may be too late to make anything but fodder. Summer apples are selling for 50 cents per bushel, pears \$2, peaches \$2; blackberries 8 to 10 cents per quart, the crop is im-WM. KAUCHER.

Mr. Wm. McCracken of Grant township, has marketed this season 700 quarts of berries of various kinds. He will have next year, if the season is good, cherries enough to supply the utmost demands of the county. His apple trees will also bear by that time. Mr. M. is making fruit culture a specialty and has to-day the most extensive orchards narrow streaks of country. Other crops, and to be found southwest of Emporia. His place is attracting a good deal of public attention and numbers visit him to see what can be done in the way of fruit culture. He is confident that the country will produce the best fruit, with the proper attention and skill .- Wichita Beacon.

The Odessa wheat turns up again. A Mr Davis, living on the west branch of the Whitewater, harvested quite a large acreage | ble limestone known as "Coraline marble, bushels to the acre. He puts it himself at from twenty to twenty-five, but the thrasher will demonstrate. What we want to tell our farmers is, the wheat was sown in February, for the two past seasons and Mr. Davis will sow again next February. Those who noticed our former article will remember that we said it did equally well sown in the fall or spring, but now comes Mr. Davis

Mr. Kesl, on Big Timber, has a piece of spring wheat, a sample of which he has shown us, that he says will yield at least 25 bushels to the acre. If the sample he brought in is any criterion to go by, we should judge that he is none too high on his estimate. - Jewel Co, Monitor.

John Strain of Lyon county, reports that

weight, showing that the crop was remarkable in quality as well as quantity. - Osage City Free Press.

The Chickasaw or sand hill plum, the finest of all the varieties of this fruit growing wild, is greatly improved by cultivation. The tree should be grown from the seed; as transplanting from the sand hillscks to a clay loam is too great a change for the well-being of the shrub. It however, readily adapts to the soil when grown from the seed. It's growth is very rapid as it needs but little attention or cultivation. Mrs. J. A. Kirk, of this city, presented us, a few days since, with a cluster of this fruit grown in her garden, that would compare favorably with most varieties of the domestic plum. It is a prolific bearer .- Sumner Co.,

The following items from the Kansas Gazette, Dickinson Co., are good for grumblers: On Saturday last we visited the mammoth peach orchard of Mr. Robert Kenney, situated four miles east of Enterprise, on the south bank of the murky Smoky. We had schooled ourself to witness a few scattering trees, comfortably laden with scrubby fruit peculiar to the eastern States, but we were most pleasantly disappointed, finding, in-stead, an orchard of two thousand thrifty trees, all loaded whith the choicest and best variety of fruit, ready to fall at the touch of it, and we still believe that we shall have great benefits from their disadvantages. Western Europe, like New England, must be fed, and if we are the only nation that mostly of the Early Hale variety. The peaches are as large as unhulled walnuts, juicy and luscious beyond description, and speak unwritten praises of Kansas as a fruit growing State, and Kenney as a successful orchardist.

We learn that Mr. Peter Ritch, living south of Enterprise, recently thrashed 24 acres of spring wheat, the yield of which was 588 bushels or 24½ bushels per acre. Who can beat that on spring wheat? The grain is plump—in fact, it requires a good judge to distinguish it from fall wheat. We are also informed that Mr. Ritch has a very large crop of oats—50 to 60 bushels per acre—and his corn promises a heavy yield. Under this caption is advertised the "Young Ladies athenæum," and the "Illinois Conservatory of Music," both located at lacksonville. Illinois and wall-act that farming, when properly done and well managed, will pay in Kansas. He has been in Dickinson county shout all the lacksonville. City, from Germany, twenty-five years ago sought and obtained work at such wages as he could get. By industry and economy he has secured a fine home, with pleasant surroundings, and is very comfortably "fixed." What one man can do, others may-if they work and manage equally well.

Mr. Willey, of Blue Mound, has a great crop of peaches this year. He has engaged from Mr. Bell, of this city, ninety-six dozen cans for putting up, with the intention of

shipping the same.
Mr. W. E. Barnes, of Vinland, has proscomes up to expectations in yield. A great pects of from eight to ten thousand bushels of apples, besides a fine crop of pears. He expects from twenty to thirty tons of grapes. He is already shipping early apples quite largely.

The Hale's Early peach is turning out splendidly this year. They are very large, and are not so much affected by decay as in many years. Late peaches are filling out finely, free from scabs and insect stings, and promise a bountiful crop.

Mr. Joseph Savage expects to have two hundred bushels of peaches this year on his fine place near Lawrence. He expects to can the most of them .- Lawrence Journal.

Kansas was said, last year, to be a vast that even the latest planted may now be considered secure for an extra yield. Wheat in all sections seems to be turning wherever there has been time enough for the growth of trees. All these facts will contribute to place Kansas in easier circumstances, and in the aggregate of quantity and quality to confirm her title of Queen of States - Chetopa Advance.

According to the Assessor's returns, there was in this county on the first day of March, last, 243,010 bushels of old corn on hand. By the same process we learn that there were 62,455 acres of corn planted. We have enquired of farmers from all parts of the county as to the probable average yield in their neighborhoods and all agree that it will not go under forty bushels to the acre, which will give us at gathering time, of new corn, 2,598,200 bushels. Estimating the population of the country in round numbers 5,000 souls and we have over 173 bushels of corn to the person. Well, we feel better after making this calculation and if the Girard and Joplin papers think we can't take care of our Short Creek poor let 'em come over and look at our corn patch .--Columbus Courier.

Judge Hanway has discovered a yein of stone which is probably the celebrated marcorn. Floods and undrained land in Illinois this season of that wheat. Some of his which is a reddish marble, beautifully have occasioned immense losses, so that for neighbors state the yield as large as thirty marked by the section of the inclosed tubipore (that is, organ-pipe coral; coral composed of tube), and susceptible of a good polish; is quarried in some parts of Derbyshire, England .- Ottawa Republican.

The potato crop is very light in this neighborhood. Crops put in the best ground in the best order and well worked, are scarcely yielding one hundred bushels to the acre. Some complain that they will not have more than fifty bushels to the acre when their planting had all the conditions for five or six times that yield.

The wheat crop, the oats, the corn-all the cereal crops are the most abounding the country ever saw. The yield of the whole country is immense; and our surplus ought of itself to liven up the times. Its a rasping thought that a knave in the President's cabinet can ruin the country more than God's gift of an immense crop can help it. Up to this point in the present year the devil his wheat crop last Saturday, and when cleaned up, heaping measure, it panned out 31 bushels to the acre. He thinks the balance of his crop will average nearly if not fully as good. This is May wheat. The same ground last year yielded 27 bushels to the acre.—Lawrence Standard.

St. Leuis Live-Stock Measles.

St. Louis, August 12, 1877.

HOGS—Dull; \$475 to 5 50; receipts, 1409.

CATTLE—Nothing doing in shipping grades; other grades slow and unchanged; receipts 200 of SHEEP—Stordy; common to choice witchers' \$360 of the same ground last year yielded 27 bushels to the acre.—Lawrence Standard.

Uhleane Beat

Hon! John. T. Lanter, who has traveled extensively of late through the eastern part of Kansas, says that there is a better prospect for a bountiful crop of corn in Anderson county than in any other county through which he has passed.—Garnett Plaindcaler.

which he has passed.—Garnett Plaindealer.

Never before did we see a finer prospect for corn than now, and the amount will by far exceed that of any other year for the Snow Creek country. Our "down east" cousins would be more than astonished could they but see the immense growth of our corn up to this time. In many fields the corn stands from twelve to fifteen feet in height and with from one to five ears to the stalk. What is to be done with the crop is a question that is often asked and as often unsatisfactorily answered.—Uketopa Herald. swered. -Chetopa Herald.

It is astonishing to know what a large amount of fruit will be produced in the Northern part of Shawnee county this season. Apples and peaches are coming in by the wagon load, but the price keeps firm and people are not able to indulge as extensively in the luxury as they would like .- North Topeka

"J. R. Mulvane's garden, at his residence on Sixth avenue, shows what Kansas soil and care will do in the way of fruit. He has 150 feet square, on which is a fine residence, barn, out-houses and a fine yard. Besides this he has 174 fruit trees, grape vines in abundance, strawberry beds, and blackberry and raspberry bushes, which yield berries enough to supply bushes, which yield bernes enough to supply his family. He has early and late apples, peaches, cherries, plums, nectarines, apricois, etc. Besides all of this he makes room for a good vegetable garden. His trees, or many of them, are bearing well this year, being loaded down with fruit. He has been here but eight years and has all this to show for his work before breakfast each morning. Is there any one that can beat it?"—Topeka Commonwealth.

We cast over sixteen hundred votes at a general election, and multiplying this on a basis of 5½ inhabitants to each voter gives us over 9,000 inhabitants, which is about the fair thing. We have 1830 acres of wheat and rye, which at an average of 20 bushels would give us 36,000 bushels; old corn on hand, 295,199 bushels, oats, 9,715 acres. Butter made in the county, 238,248 pounds; horses, 3,548; milch cows, 5,184; mixed cattle, 11,214; sheep, 9,158; hogs, 8,968; value of beef cattle slaughtered, \$98,241; wool, 49,947; lbs; acres of corn planted present year, 32,947; potatoes, 508 acres; acres of land un-32,947; potatoes, 508 acres; acres of land unader cultivation, 46,468; acres of castor beans. der cultivation, 46,468; acres of castor beans, 364; flax, 164 acres; value of eggs and poultry sold, \$4,890, stands of bees, 505; pounds of honey, 4,062; value of all taxable personal property, \$328,916; total, real and personal property subject to taxation, \$2,108,871. There has been a falling off of near \$45,900 from last year's valuation, owing to cutting from last year's valuation, owing to cutting down the assessment of railroad property under the new law.—Burlington, (Coffee Co.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1877. GOLD—Sold all day at 105%. LOANS—Borrowing rates, 2, 3 and 2% per cent, pe

LOANS—Borrowing rates, 2, 8 and 2% per tent, per annum.

BILVER—Bars, \$1 28% in greenbacks; \$1 17 in gold; coin, 3/6% discount.

GOVERNAENTS—Firm.

RAILEOAD BONDS—Quiet and firm.

STATE BONDS—Dull.

STOUK—The market was irregular, but the fluctuations were not wide, they are caused by varied and unverified rumors respecting, proposition which would be brought before the telegraphers' committees to-morrow. The Western Union committee consists of W. H. Vanderblit, Augustus Schell and E. D. Morgan; Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon and George Sampson represent the Atlantic & Pacific.

KANSAB CITY, August 18, 1877.

WHEAT—Active and lower: No. 2, \$1 14 spot; \$1 18%2August; \$1 11 September; No. 8, 1 06% spot; and first half of August; \$1 0620 06% last half of August; \$1 0620 06% last half of August; \$1 0620 06% last half of August; 91% month of September; \$1 0ctober or year; No. 4,97c spot: 94c last half of August; 91%c month of August; 91%c first half of September; 91%c month of August; 91%c first half of August; 90% last half and spot spot 31%c first half of August; 90% last half and month-of August; 31c first half September; 30%c last half and menth of September; No. 2, white, 31%c spot, rejected. 29%230 spot; 39c August and September.

OATS—Quiet; No. 2, 19c spot or August; 17c September. KANSAS CITY, August 13, 1877.

OATS—Quiet; No. 2, 40c spot or August.
RYE—Dull; No. 2, 40c spot or August.
BARLEY—Nominal, No. 2, 40c spot or August.
REOVISIONS—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.

1

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Received, 711; shipped, 318; driven out, 150; steady with good demand for stockers; sales of native feeders at \$3 78524 10; native cows. \$3 5020 270; wintered Texas steers, \$2 8523.20; through do... \$2 3702 75; Colorado cews, \$2 50 to 2 49. HOGS—Received, 313; driven out, steady with good demand \$4 45 to 4 55 for packers. KANSAS CITY, August, 13, 1877.

New York Produce Market.

New York, August 13, 1877. NEW YORK, August 13, 1877.

FLOUR—Heavy and lower with light demand; superfine western 4 50 to 5; common to good \$5 20 to 5 \$0; good to choice \$5 95 to 6 10; white wheat extra, \$6 20 to 6 25; St. Louis, \$5 65 to 9.

WHEAT—Dull and theavy; winter lower, spring easier; amber western, \$1 45% 1 48; No. 2 winter red western, August, \$1 42; September, \$1 35 to 1 35 %; October, \$1 31% to 1 34; No. 2 winter amber, August, \$1 39 to 1 43; No. 3 spring, September, \$1 23 to 1 23%.

RYE—Quiet; No. 2 western, 70c.
BARLEY—Nominal.
CORN—Less active but lower; ungraded, 56@60c; steamer mixed, 58c.
OATS—Less active; mixed western, 25@48c; white, 34@54c.

OATS-Less scatt,
34@52c.
COFFEE—Quiet and steady.
SUGAR—Dull, nominal and heavy.
MOLASSES—Nominally unchanged.
EGGS—Western 14@16c.
PORK—Dull, lower and heavy; new mess, \$13 80
cash; \$13 65 August.
BEEF—Quiet and firm.
MIDDLES—Western long clear. 7%c.
LARD—Easier; prime steam, \$395 to 905 spot; 8 95

August.
BUTTER—Heavy; western, 11 to 22c.
CHEESE—Quiet;5\(\frac{7}{2}\)9\(\frac{7}{2}\)c.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1.13.

St. Louis Produce Market. Sr. Louis, August 18, 1677.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT-Lower; No. 3 red, \$1.19½ cash; \$1.16½
117 Ausust; \$1.10½ to 1 11 September; No. 4 do., \$1 10. CORN—Lower; 40%@49%c cash or August; 40% to 41%c September; 41% to 41%c October. OATS—Lower; 25c bid cash; sales at 24% to 25%c

october, RYE—Firmer; 53c, bid. WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08. BUTTER—Unchanged. RGGS—Unchanged. PORK—Lower; \$13.35 bid cash; sales at \$13 37% September.

DRY SALT MEATS—Lower; clear ribs, 6%c; clear volume of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty: two sides, 7c. sides, 7c. BACON—Lower; 5%c, 7%c, 7%c. LARD—Nominal.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, August 18, 1877.

FLOUR—Dull, weak and lower; low to fancy western extras, \$5 50 to 750.

WHEAT—Active but lower; No. 2 spring, \$1 18 cash; \$1 04% to 1 04% August; 98%c September; 86%c year; No. 3 spring, 95c to \$1.

CORN—Active but lower; No. 2 43%c cash; 48%o August; 43%c September.

OATS—Fair demand and lower; No. 2, 23%c cash; 32c August; 23%c September; 23%c October.

RYE—Quiet; No. 2, 53c.
BARLEY—Quiet; 66%c. September; No. 3 spring, 38 to 59c.

BARLEY—Quiet; 60% c. September; \$13 cash or Au-PORK—Fair demand and lower; \$13 cash or Au-gust; \$14.63% September; \$12.95% October. LARD—Fair demand and lower; \$8.55 cash or Au-gust; \$8.7% September; \$8.59% October. BULK MKEATS—Boxed Shoulders, 5%; short ribs, 7%c; short clear, 7%c.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August, 13, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3000; nominal, shipments, 1800.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; good smooth lots in fair demand; common to heavy, 24.70 to 490; medium, 25 to 19; good heavy shipping, \$5 19% bacon, \$5 CHICAGO, August, 18, 1877.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, August 18, 1877. CORN—Western dull and lower, mixed spot, 59%c bid; August and September, 59c bid.

1		l
1	Topeka Retail Grain Market.	١
	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly	١
	L- TH Trans	١
		ı
	Fall No. 2	
á	11 37- 4	
S.	CODN_Per hn	
1	tt White	
1	tt Vellow	
	OATS-Per bu	
ı	RYE—Per bu	
,	to No 9	
r	44 No. 8	
1	Dea i	
_	CORN MEAL— 1.00 CORN CHOP— 1.00	
P	DAR CHULD	
8	CODY & OATR	
3	DDAN	
	SHORT	
	Topeka Produce Market.	
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee	

١	SHORT	75
	Topeka Produce Market.	
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel BEANS—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common Castor BUTTER—Per lb—Choice Medium CHEESE—Per lb EGGS—Per doz—Fresh HOMINY—Per bbl VINEGAR—Per bll POTATOES—Per bu POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz Chickens, Drossed, per lb Turkeys, Goese, ONIONS—Per bu CABBAGE—Per dozen	J. A. Lee60275 8.50 9.00 1.50 9.00 1.50 9.00 1.50 9.00 1.50 0.30 5.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0
	Leather Market.	

• 1	Leatner market.	
1	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, D	ealers i
1	Hides, Burs, Tallow and Dominion	.06@63
:	TITUE Green	.120
0	Dry Flint	
3	Dry Salt	. (
	Win Green	
.)		.250. price.
	TALLOW in Cakes	N.
	Topeka Lumber Market.	
	Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh.	22. 22.
er	Rough boards	20. 20.
in		20
	Common boards, surface	25.
	Stock " D	26.

Joist and	ed wee	ekly b	y Jno.	н. ц	Binia	•	2	2.
Rough be	DCBILLI	mg	•••••				2	22.
Hough D	Darus	No. 2					9	XO.
Fencing .							5	Ŋ.
44	7	Vo. 2						90
Common	board	s, surf	sce					25
Stock	**	D						27
	**							IK.
**	**						77	55
**	"	Δ		• • • • • •	• • • • • •	OK 00		
Finishing	z Lum	ber		• • • • • •		80.00	to	ok ok
Flooring						8.00		4
Shingles						0.00		ã
Lath Owing		******	12.77		inmhe	w 1a e	tiffe	n
Owing	to low	water	in pu	retres	hore w	at	,,,,,,,	-

h wing to low water in wholesale market.		
Toneka Butch		

Topcas Satonar -	
BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	
" Round " " "	
Donate of it it	
" Fore Onarter Dressed, per lb	
Tolo Cameron	
" By the carcass " " "	
MUTTON—Chops per lb	
" Roast " "	
" By the carcass per lb	
VEAL-Steaks per lb	
Rosata " "	
" By the carcass per lb	
PORK-Steaks per lb	
" Roast " "	
" By the carcass per lb	

	Farm Seeds.			
	The following are current jobbing quo	tati	one	for
ĭ	farm seeds in the Kansas City market: Red clover	95	to	9.65
	Timothy			
	Pad ton			.70
	Red top	.10	to	2.85 2.25
	Orchard grass			2.50
	Top onion sets			5.25
				6.50
6	Osage Orange	1.00	to	4.25
١	Seed potatoes	1.00	to	1.15

This is a nation of enlightened freemen Education is the corner-stone and foundation of our government. The people are free to think and act for themselves, and that they may act wisely it is necessary that they be well informed. Every individual gain increases public gain. Upon the health of the people is based the prosperity of a nation, by it every value is increased, every joy enhanced. Health is essential to the accomplish.

ment of every purpose; while sickness thwarts the best intentions and loftiest aims. Unto us are committed important health trusts. which we hold not merely in our own behalf but for the benefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of we may be able to discharge the congaston our trusteeship and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolonging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not only to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common ailments of life. Not that we would advise every man life. Not that we would advise every man under all circumstance to attempt to be his own physician, but we entreat him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it, that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly, and thereby prevent sickness and prolong life. In no text book will the people find the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the science of life and the art of preserving health, more scientifically discussed or more plainly taught than in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo N. Y. It is a R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo N. Y. It is a

engravings and colored, plates, is elegantly bound in cloth and glit, and is sent, post-paid, to any address by the author at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. Nearly one hundred thousand copies are already been sold, and the present edition which is revised and enlarged and more especially adapted to the wants of the family, is selling very rapid. It treats or all the common diseases and their remedies, as well as of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, human, temperaments, and many other topics of great interest to all people, and is truly what its author styles it, "Medicine Simplified."

From all parts of the country we have the most cheering prospect for the largest corn crop ever produced in southeastern Kansas; The continued wet weather in the spring was indeed discouraging to farmers, and in many cases corn was put in quite late. But the late planting promises to be as good if not better than the early. The cate and flax which are new mostly harvested, were extra good, and in many cases exceed the farmers' expectations but it is to be regretted that prices at present for cats are so low, but when our railroad troubles are settled we think they will command a better figure.—Gerokee Index.

This is no intoxicating beverage or doctored liquor to lead the tippler on to drunken-ness and ruin, but a strictly medical prepara-tion made from roots and herbs, suitable to any age or condition, the a family remedy Simmons' Liver Bagulatar is equal to an entire medicine chest.

May Brothers, of Galesburg Illinois, wish to employ young farmers as canvassing agents for their late Improved Wind Mills. Retail price \$50,00. Write for terms.

EXCURSION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Atchison Topeka Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and feturn: from Kansas City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$50; Gincinnati, \$65; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south. These tick, ets are good for 90 days, and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are for sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,

Gen'l Pass. Agent,

Gen'l Pass. Agent, TOPEKA, KAN.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Every one of the nearly 800000 Charter Oak Stoves now in the hands of as many house-keepers have proved eminently practicable, easily kept in order, doing all kinds of cooking quickly, cleanly and with great economy of fuel and laffer.

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.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) 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 Ste Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash paid for butter at Ewing's, 227 Kansas

GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, QUINCY, ILLINOIS. Fall term opens Sept. 3, 1877, with a grand

re-union of students, and free readings by Mr. Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery. A. P. Burbank of Chicago. Board and Lodging, only \$2,75 per week. Tuition reasonable. New College Journal and specimens of Penmanship sent free. Address D. L. Mussel-MAN, Principal.

THE COLDEN BELT" ROUTE.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific Railway, through the famous "Golds en Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).
Passengers for Denver and the Rocky Mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going East, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points
East, North and South. The Favorite Line
to the San Juan Mines. Passengers taking the KANSAS PACIFIC can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte and Lake City.
The only line west of the Missouri River
equipped with the Westinghouse Improved Automatic Air-Brake. Freight shippers, attention! The KANSAS PACIFIC FAST FREIGHT Express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri River and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, John Muir. D. E. Cornell, Gen'l Fr't Aqt. Gen'l Pass'r Agt

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't, KANSAS CITY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STALLION SEASON.

Dell Farm Prairie Breeds and has for sale the most

fashionable trotting stock—Ham-bletonians and their most successful crosses.

For sale, sons and grandsons of Hysdyk's Hamble-tonian, as finely bred as can be procured anywhere, and of much intrinsic merit. Apply to R. I. LEE, Agent,

TOPEKA, KANSAS

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART The Young Ladies' Athenæun, OLS COUSERVATORY OF MISIC

The Great Western College of Music, with its

ART DEPARTMENT Offer unsurpassed facilities for either solidor orn mental culture. For Circulars address Jackson yille, Illinois. W. D. SANDERS, Sup't.

KANSAR

Farmer Printing House.



Pamphlets, Circulars, Letter Heads. Cards, Briefs,

Blanks of all Kinds, And all classes of FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING Promptly and well done at Reasonable Prices.

Estimates on book and pamphlet work furnished without charge. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address

J. K. HUDSON.

Have You Lost Horses? The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner. Full descriptions sent me by mail will be promptly attended to and the charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address

Holton, Jackson Co., Kanass.

Refers to 8. K. Linscott & Co., Bankers, Hellon, and A. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson Co., Holton.

Have You Lost Horses?

I have knowledge of the whereabouts of the following stray azimals :

A black mare, four years old last spring.

A bay mare, four years old last spring.

A bay mare, three years old last spring.

All large stock, send full description.

J. H. CLIFFORD, Stock-Hunter,

Holton, Jackson Co., Kansss.

ROSES and CERANIUMS New, rare, and popular sorts. Send for descriptionand price-lists—free.

TYRA MONTGOMERY, Mattoon, Ill.

-TENTH YEAR-

FOR THE FALL TRADE. Everything in the Nursery line. Good supply of Ben Davis, Winesap and Missouri Pippin Apple trees Amsden June Peach, and all leading and best varities.

600,000 Hedge Plants.

Send for Catalogue.

WM. PLASKET,

Baldwin City, Kansas

KANSAS

State Agricultural College

Opens August 23, 1877.

A practical and thorough education for the Farm, Orchard and Shep.

No Tuition: No Contingent Fees.

Four Years' Course.

Send for Catalogue to

JNO. A. ANDERSON, President,

Manhattan, Kansas

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 20th day of July at the Allen Farm, one mile east of Topeka, a three-year-old bay filly, with blaze in the face, and one hind leg white. To any person finding this animal or giving such information as will lead to her recovery, I will pay five dollars. THOMAS SULLIVAN,

Topeka, Kansas

TREES. TREES. TREES. And small fruits of old and new sorts, in immense uantities, of the best quality and lowest living prices

Dayton Star Nurseries, Wholesale Price List new ready.

Hoover & Caines, DAYTON, OHIO.

ST. LOUIS Exposition and Fair.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting.
THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
Opens MONDAY, the 19th day of September, 1877.
THE LIVE-STOCK, FLOWAL, FRUIT, &c., DEP'IS
Commence MONDAY, the First day of October, 1877.

The Exposition and Fair
Closes BATURDAY, the 6th day of October, 1877.
Grounds contain 88 acres. Conveniently Accessible.
REDUCED RAILROAD AND STEAMSOAT FARES.

PREMIUMS, - - \$50,000. NO ENTRY PER CHARGED Grandest Annual Exposition and Fair in the world.
Exciting contests of speed in the Amphitheatre. Fine
Art Exhibition of the highest order of merit. The
ZOOLOGICAL CARDEN,

with its beautiful buildings, handsome specimens and complete appointments.

Grand display of Agricultural Implements, Machinery in motion, Machanical Productions, Produce, Textile Fabrica, Cotton, Minerals, Flowers, Works of Art. Herses, Cattle, and other Domestic Animals.

All communications addressed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.

JULIUS S. WALSH, Pres't. G. O. KALS, Sec'y, St. Louis, Mo.



Challenge Food Mills. Corn Shellers, Food Out-ters, Horse Powers, Wood Saws, Pouble-Header Wind Mills for Fower Purposes, Pumping Wind Mills, Pumps, Etc. For Circulars Address,

CHALLENGE MILL CO., Batavia, Kane Co., III. Agents wanted for unassigned Territory.



CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind. 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

Awarded Centennial Prize. Awarded University Prize. It is the simplest and most derable machine many factured. For circulars, testimonials and prices, ad EUREKA CENTER-DRAFT MOWER CO.,

Manufacturers, Indianopolis, Ind. The most complete and reliable work of the kind.

Pitteburg Genetic.—Sent free to all who advartise.

N. W. A FRON Advertising. THERS BUILDING.

Get our Estimate before making any advertising contracts. Our business is large. Facilities unsurpassed. Prices the lowest. Turns the best.

DOWN

WITH HIGH PRICES. CHICAGO SCALE CO.,



4-ton Hav Scales. \$60; old price, \$160.
All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales war ranted. Send for Circular and Price-list

WANTED energetic men to travel and appoint agents in every county to sell our Indispensable Household Articles to families. Salary liberal. Add. BROWN & CO., 216 Elm Street, Cincinnati,

MARSH WIND MILL. & The only Mill with Graduating Crank that gives a longer and shorter stroke to pump, in proportion to the force of the wind. Action always steady, self-governing in storms or gales. Twice the capacity of any other Mill. Works in light winds and can be regulated for deep or shallow wells. MARSE HARVESTER cuts the grain clear-er, with less waste, less power, binds it with less work and greater ease, takes

THE RIDING CULTIVATOR



Portable Engines, 216 to 10 Horse Power, for Farm and Shop use. Greatly superior to upright ENGINES. Skinner & V

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Buttercups, clover, and feathery thistle, Butterfiles, bees, and locuets that whistles, Hellotropes, roses and morning glories,— These are but snatches of summer's atories.

Dawns that are blushed to sunrises sweeping, Twilights and shadows and lily-buds sleeping. Noons that are brooking o'er nights that are to These are but snatches of summer's splendor.

Waterfalls, rivers, and waves that are sighing, Murmurs of sea shells on wet beaches lying, Whisper of pine trees breezes are bringing.— These are but snatches of summer's singing.

Robins and blue birds, swallows and thrushes, Twitters and songs, and reptures and hishes, Attar of all the whole year's sweetness. This is what makes the summer's completeness.

PETTY MISERIES.

Though many ill may hamper life,
When fortune turns espricious,
The great but nerve us for the strive,
The small ones make us victous.
Fierce griefs are soon outstripped by one
Who through existence scurries;
It's harder for a race to rus,
With mimble "little worries."

A button bids your shirt good-by
When late for dinner dressing;
You have a kite you cannot fly,
And creditors are pressing,
You run to catch—and lose—a train
(That fatalest of hurries);
Your new slik hat encounters rain—
Life's full of "little worries,"

From day to day some ally things

Upset you altogether;
There's nanght so soon convulsion brings
As tickling with a feather,
'Galast minor evils let him pray
Who fortune's favor curries—
For one that big misortunes slay,
Ten die of ''iltile worries."

THE EXECUTIONER'S SOUL

Translated from the French of Maxime Du Camp for the FARMER.

BY FANNIE B. COLE.

BEAUMARCHAIS.

I hastened to the spot and arrived there just as they were placing him in a carriage. I got in with him, and one of the men mounted to the box with the coachman and the other departed, running. I was alone inside with the unhappy man, who appeared to me to have an attack of catalepsy very clearly determined.

The carriage rolled away, amid the hootings of the populace, which followed it some distance, to the upper part of the city and stops ped before a small house surrounded by gardens, thereby presenting a pleasant appearance. The two men lifted the insensible exer cutioner in their arms and carried him into the house : I followed, and we soon undressed and put him to bed.

He had, as I have told you, an attack of catalepsy. Jacques for so I shall call this unhappy man, was extended on the bed, his muscles of a tetanic rigidity, his face expressionless and his eyes so violently rolled up that the iris was nearly invisible beneath the heard others say and to try to assume an imlids. His pulse was feeble and his respiration very slow. I endeavored to bring back sensibility by placing ammonia to his nostrils, beating the soles of the feet and the palms of the hands, and applying severe friction to the tell the first assistant of Jacques that I desired epigastrium, but in vain.

"Parbleu!" said one of the men to me, "i is quite useless for you to fatigue yourself, was a large, fleshy fellow, very stupid, and when he is in this state nothing can be done. therefore, all the more fitted to fulfill his re-Once they threw a pitcher of water in his face and he laughed for a quarter of an hour in him, explaining many times the almost sciensuch a manner that every one around him tific interest I took in his master, and begged was inclined to weep; but he suffered so much him to give me all the details he knew. that we never dared try it again. The physician who was here before you thrust needles into his limbs, and he never noticed them."

The attack lasted about an hour, then gradually the muscles relaxed, the respiration became accelerated, the pulse resumed its normal action, his mouth half opened and his eyes closed.

"The fit is passed," I said, aloud.

now commence his grimaces, you will see; he talks, he gesticulates; they say that he plays tragedies."

And, in truth, I was soon witness to a strange phenomenon. Was it ecstasy or was it hallucination? I do not, even now, know, music, had a passion for horses and lived in although I have often and deeply reflected great familiarity with three cats which selupon it; but these nervous affections often give rise to phenomena so extraordinary that it is impossible to explain them.

Jacques' limbs had recovered their supple: ness, his counternace had resumed its mobilivity and he breathed heavily like one just escaped from a long oppression; he passed his tioner, thought I, as I was retiring to rest that hand through his hair and tossed it back from night. his forehead which was bathed in perspiration; he appeared eager to catch every sound, while his eyes, fixedly gazing straight forward, Jacques. I found him sitting in a large armseemed to scan a horizon invisible to us. He gave signs of impatience, but I dare affirm that he had uo consciousness of his actions, The apartment was scrupulously neat; a which resembled a somnambulist struggling with nightmare.

hyena. His whole appearance expressed exshowed his teeth shut together, while his hand clutched at the loosened folds of his cravat. Suddenly he became motionless, a ray of ferocious joy lighted up his eyes and passed over his mouth ; he drew a long breath as though delivered from a poignant anxiety. For some moments he remained without moving, seemingly like a philosopher absorbed in profound meditation, then I saw a shudder pass over his whole body agitating even his hair. A forced smile appeared upon his face which became more changed every moment. He placed his hand upon his heart as if to arrest its tumult. He made a gesture as though

seizing and drawing aside drapery and re-

mained as if in dreadful contemplation. His lips moved and I heard these words one [ased-ly marmared is a hellow votes; "Beautiful! still beautiful" Then with a movement of the shoulders

which seemed to indicate a resolution anddenly taken, he burst out into a loud laugh, exclaiming, "Because the old man is in the empyrean is no reason why his widow should be mmortal."

Scarsely had he finished speaking when he fell back on his pillow, a convulsion deformed his features, he uttered a most like the wall of a new born infant and closed his eyes. The attack was over at last, but Jacques had

fainted I assiduously busied myself with applying remedies usual in such cases, and in a few minutes he recovered consciousness. His first words were to ask for water. Upon perceiva ing me he fixed his eyes, which were still somewhat wild in their expression, upon me, and in a very musical voice asked :

"V ho are you. Monsieur, and what do you want of me?"

"I am Surgeon-in Chief of the military hospital," I answered, "and by order of the pre-

He interrupted me shaking his head with a gesture full of dou't; "Ah! Monsieur," replied he, "there is nothing to be done. Let me sleep, I beg of you, for I am utterly broken down."

As his pulse still denoted strong nervous excitement I ordered anodynes and withdrew, promising to return in the morning.

I went out into the country to walk, flying as far as possible from that blood-stained city, and pondered upon the singular incident I had witnessed. I was deeply perplexed, for I had been brought in contact with one of those strange phenomens of unknown disease which two very distinct phases. The first was evidently cataleptic; the second partook in its nature both of ecstasy and hallucination. I example was necessary returned home and examined my books on the subject. I found a hundred examples of the three diseases I have named, but not a single simultaneously in the same subject.

would understand the ardent curiosity that struck down. devoured me and what price I would have paid for any knowledge that would have put me on the track of a probable, if not certain, solution.

Mr first idea was to go to the prefect under pretext of rendering an account of the mission with which he had entrusted me, and try to obtain from him some enlightenment on the subject. But the prefect seemed to be a man who never reflected upon any subject, save children; and we do not call biscuit and panto further his own interests, to repeat what he portance that the mediocrity of his intellect rendered otherwise impossible. Another thought struck me and I hastened to put it in execution. I directed my orderly to go and to speak to him. He soon arrived, very much puzzled to know what I wanted of him. He pugnant profession. I carefully interrogated

I learned very little from him. Jacqu had been the executioner of the city of H. and of the department since the death of his father, five years before. Every time he was called upon to fulfill his terrible duty he was nessed. He was very sad and gentle and talked but little. He was in easy circumstances, having inherited considerable property from "No, air, not yet," replied the man; "he will his family. He seldom went out because he was hated by the populace, who attributed his nervous attacks on the scaffold to coward. ice. It was well known that he went to hear mass at the cathedral when an execution was about to take place. He read much, loved dom quitted him.

I dismissed the attendant after rewarding him for his trouble, and I remained more perplexed than ever.

Music, cats, masses, horses, and nervous attacks; he is certainly a very singular execu-

and visiting my worst patients, I went to see chair, reading, and two cats lay sleeping at always makes a little darker bread, unless we his feet while a third lay purring on his knee use buttermilk, which makes a rich creamy, harpiscord stood in one corner, and on it I saw a flute and quantities of music heaped up; He sat up in bed, giving his body a sort of there were numerous volumes in a bookcase. prehend the necessity of regulating the exoscillating motion something like a caged For the rest, the furniture was very simple traordinary anxiety; his pale lips half apart of the provinces. Upon my entrance Jacques ting! arose and thanked me, but without effasion, for the care I had bestowed upon him the pres vious hay.

sested myself beside him. . "Very well," he answered, "but very weak. When I have had one of these attacks I feel fatigued and sore for many days, but I am accustomed to it and I do not mind it."

"Do you have these attacks very often?" I saked.

"Every time that a condemned man passes

through my hands." "And do you never have them in the intervals between executions?"

"To what cause do you attribute these at-

acks ?" "I do not know."

"Have you never had sudden frights or shocks which might have predisposed you to cerebral derangement?"

"No, Monsieur, never."

I asked different questions, but he anwered me only in monosyllables. I then tried him on different subjects.

"Do you play?" I asked, pointing to the

Thus he maintained his reserve, without injurious mineral substance, but is effectation, but with firmness. I took my de-

I saw him many times after this and tried te make him talk in order that I might gradually lead him to confide in me, but it was labor lost; he invariably remained on the de-

I had three friends, old schoolmates, who occupied high scientific positions in Paris. I wrote to them for their opinions, minutely detailing all the facts I had observed. The first answered me; "It is impossible." The second, "You yourself must have been laboring under temporary hallucination." The third, "The more I study the less I comprehend; three fourths of the time I give up entirely, and you had better do the same."

I made, as you see, little progress in my search after truth. I bore it patiently and waited.

About four months afterward another politis cal trial occupied the courts of X. A butcher's assistant was convicted of having shouted Vive l'Empereur, and of having brandished his knife, declaring that he would kill all the Bourbons. He was accordingly sentenced to death, notwithstanding the efforts of his counit is impossible to define. Jacques' attack had sel, who argued that his client was intoxicated at the time, a fact that was proved by most of the witnesses. It seemed that another

Again was the scaffold erected, and a second time I bent my steps to the Hotel de Ville in order to attend Jacques if required. The instance to show that they had been united doomed man, utterly stupified with fear and incapable of voluntary motion, was hoisted If you were physicians, my friends, you upon the platform like a beef that had been

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

A good many recipes for bread-making have been given, from time to time, in the FARMER, but we can hardly be reminded too otten of the importance of having good bread for every family, indeed we think it criminal in any mother to neglect to furnish good. wholesome, palatable, nutritious bread for her cakes bread, they must be tolerated occasionally, but good light bread must be the staff of life. We have never seen an article that told it all in fewer and better words than the New York Sun, the only fault we can find with it is that it does not mention the import. ance of the use of unbolted flour for at least a part of our bread:

"We know that while many of our fair readers need no such advice, there are others who may profitably turn their attention to learning how to make good bread. Without good bread in the household, no matter how good the meal in other respects, the housewife is exposed to severe criticism. Indeed, the quality of the bread, with few exceptions, may be looked on as an index to the good or bad management, and industry or the absence of it, in

the household. sensible, interested cook, we can be pretty sure of good, wholesome bread. Yeast bread is considered the standard bread, and is, perhaps, nore generally found on every table than any other kind. Hence it is important to know a prey to attacks similar to the one I had wit. how to make good, sweet, wholesome yeast pressed. He was very and and gentle and talkthen good lively yeast, either yeast cakes or bottled; the former is preferable in all respects. Then of course, there must be the proper materials to work with. A bread bowl or pan-the pan is easiest kept clean ; a stone or earthen jar for setting the sponge ; a sleveflour should always be sifted before making bread of any kind; first, to be sure that it is priectly clean; secondly, sifting enlivens and serates the flour, and makes both mixing and rising easier and quicker; a clean, white cloth to cover the dough, and a woolen blanket to keep the dough of even temperature while rise to keep the dough of even temperature while ri ing; baking pans, large and shallow, a large, strong spoon, for stirring, and a little melted suet or fresh butter for oiling the pans; never use poor butter. If you want shortening, rich milk or cream scalded and cooled will answer the purpose, and be most wholesome. But thorough kneading is better still, and should always be done effectually. Scalding a portion of the flour makes a sweeter bread and speeds the work. Water, milk or butter-The next day, after performing my service milk may be poured boiling hot on a quart or two of the flour, stirring well, and cooling to a moderate temperature before adding the yeast-this makes the sponge. Scalded flour white bread. Yeast is fermented flour or meal-the first stages of decomposition or de-

"Understanding this, every baker will comtent of the fermentation with the greatest care; for a sponge or bread fermented or 'raised' too and even scanty, as is common in the houses long is decomposing, spoiling-actually rot-This is the language of an experienced English baker to us only a few days ago, during a talk about the delicate, foamy loaves 'yeasted to death,' which so many families are eating and calling 'the staff of life,' quite dis "How do you feel, to day?" I seked as I carding the firm, sweet, substantial, homemade loaf, which our mothers and grandmoth. ers kneaded with their own skilled hands. Breadmaking should stand at the head of domestic accomplishments, since the health and happiness of the family depend incalculably upon good bread; there comes a time in every true thoughtful woman's experience, when she is glad she can make nice, sweet loaves, free from sods. alum, and other injurious ingredients, or an earnest regret that she neglected or was so unfortunate as not to have been taught at least what are the requisites of good bread-making.



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

wrest and Best Family Medicine in the

The Cheapest, Furest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA GONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart-Burn, etc., etc.,

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warrented not to contains a thresh mattricks of Management.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise 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 bit. ter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive 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

sumption. metimes 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

gest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

1 can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Bimmons' Liver Regulator.

LEWIS G. WUNDER, 1825 Master Street.

ASSESTANT POST MASTER PRILADELPHIA.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Billiouaness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world eversaw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulater not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MASSENGER, MACON GA.

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZELLIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Pa. Price, \$1,00. Sold by all Druggists,

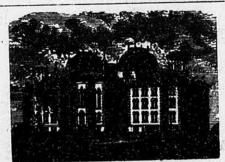
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

The fall term, of this oldest, and now only Normal School, established by the Legislature and authorized to confer Diplomas, will commence September 5th. 77 Superior facilities under experienced teachers, are here offered all who desire a higher education, at low rates of tuttion. As a professional school, it continues to afford teachers special culture and training for their work.

For circulars containing full particular, and training for For circulars containing full particulars, address the resident.

C. R. Pomeroy.



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Full session commences Sep. 5th. 1877. Full course of Instruction in Collegiate and Preparatory Departments. Special courses in Natural History, Chemistry, Civil Engineering and Modern Literature. A higher Normal course open alike to all youth of the state. Tuition free, Contingent fee \$5. per session. Send for Catalogue to Prof. D. H., ROBINSON.

Sec. of Faculty, Lawrence, Kansas.

but it can be made in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex. in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish, \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 Outfit, free. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine,

SEWING MACHINES,

AND ATTACHMENTS.

Farmers should bear in mind that every thing in the line of Sewing Machine Attachments, Needles, Oil and the different parts of Machines, are kept constantly on hand at the Singer Office in Topeka. These goods are bought direct from the different Companies and are, therefore, perfect, every part warranted.

Needles 50cts. per doz. by mall. Pure Sewing Machine Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines repaired at reasonable prices or taken in exchange for new ones. Orders by mall filled promptly the day received.

er & Wilson, Florence, Wilcox & Gibbs, Weed, Wilson Shuttle. Victor, Remington. Aetna Manhattan American, Elliptic and Hand Machines.

Office 235 Kansas Avenue. Address, Singer Agency Topeka, Kansas



GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world, Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. Coulter & Co., Chicago.



FARMER BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR 50cts



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

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outst Free 2 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents, Post paid. J.B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y.

\$2500 a year, Agents wanted everywhere, Bus-iness strictly legitimate, Particulars free Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

25 ELEGANT CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

RPILEPSY OB FITS oured by Dr. Bose Epileptic Bemedies. Trial pack-tor of circulars, evidence of success, etc., address bose Berryleines, Beckmann, Technol.

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

50 Fine Bristol Cards. 9 tints, with name, 10c and stamp. F. W. AUSTIN & CO., North Haven, Ct.

65 LARGE MIXED CARDS, with name 10c. and 8ct. stamp. 25 Styles Fun Cards, 10c. Samples 6cts. M. DOWD & CO., Bristol, Conn.

\$10 2 \$25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, and Reward, Motto, Scripture Text, Transparent, Picture and Chromo Cards. F00 samples, worth \$4, sent postpaid for 75c. Hustrated Catalogue free.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BUSTON. Estab'd 1830.

ent C.O. D. for examination, all charges paid. No risk. No humbug. Write for catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN CUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE ACADEMY.

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

THE LATEST FASHIONS A NEW MILLINERY STORE

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

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

A choice and extensive collection of Sheet Music on and which is being closed out at cost.

Address Mrs. E. L. WHITING,
Topeka, Kansas.

J. R. DUTTON, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES &c.



Price \$45 00 cash

Price \$35 00 cash with order.
Repairing old Machines a specialty. All goods and york warranted strictly first class.

OFFICE 200 KANSAS AVE. TOPEKA, KANSAS. P. O. BOX, 696 The Old Reliable Millinery Store.

KANSAS AVENUE, (Nearly opposite the Tefft House) TOPEKA.

Mrs. Metcalf's display this Spring is finer than ever, embracing besides all that is new in Hats and Bonnets, a great variety of Ties, Ruches, Lace Bibs. Linen Collars, Cuifs, etc. Her assortment of flowers is unusually fine and full, and her straw goods are un-

nusually fine and full, and her straw goods are unprecedentedly cheap.

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

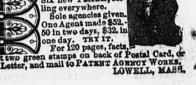
Call and see the pattern bonnets
Address MRS. E. C. METCALF, Popeka, Kas.

Grapes! Grapes!

I will be prepared to fill orders for Grapes (mostly Concords) at wholesale and retail, about the first of August. They will be PICKED in covered market baskets, holding 10@25 Ds. each, and shipped by express C. O. D., or cash with order only, with the privilege of returning baskets by express free, or charged for bill except.

of returning baskets by express free, or charged for in bill at cost.
Thankful for liberal orders and sales, both local, and from the West and South West as far as Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, last year, I hope for a renewal of same by prompt attention to customers. My crop will probably amount to 15.00. Bs. at least.
For further information and prices, address C. H BARTON, Topeka, Kas. P. O. Box 500. Local orders filled through RODGERS BROS., Grocers.





THE STRAY LIST DY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within nadays after receiving a cartified description and appraisement, to forward by mad, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, they appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of afty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

For the Week Ending August 15, 1877. Atchison County.—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Walface Lewis; Grasshopper Tp. (Kennekuk P. O.) Dec 27th, 1876. One sorrel mare pony, small spot on forehead, saddle marks, full shod, about is hands high, 6 years old. Valued at \$20. COLT.—Taken up by Wm. T Holland, Center Tp., (Par-dee P. O.) Dec 15th, 1876. One horse colt, white left root, about 8 months old. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER-Taken up by Daniel Sullivan, Walnut Tp., [Atchison P O] Jan Siat, 1873. One roan heifer, white face, 3 years old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Murray, Lancaster Tp., [Monrovia P 0 1] Nov ast, 1876. One rean steer, small size, crops off left ear, slop bisec off under side of right ear, years old. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Salem Rupert, Lancaster Tp., [Monrovia P 0] Nov 18th, 1876. One white heifer, some red en sides and neck, swallow fork on left ear, 2 years old. Valued at \$16.

FILLEY—Taken up by Thomas District.

red en sides and neck, swallow fork on left ear, 2 years old. Valued at \$16.

FILLEY—Taken up by Thomas Flattre, Lancaster Tp.
One gray filly, 2 years old. Valued at \$25.

COLT.—Taken up by James M Robinson, Kapioma Tp., (Arington P O | Feb jett., 1977. One iron gray mare cold, fact, 8 years old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by T Hopwood, Grasshopper Tp., (Kennekuk P O | March 18th, 1977. One baymare, brandded "I N 5" on left shoulder, scar on right shoulder, about 14% hands high, 3 years old. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J G Fowler, Center Tp. (Cummingsville P O) July 1tth, 1877. One brown mare, white spot on forehead, branded "T W" on left shoulder, about 6 years old. Valued at \$50.

Brown County.-Henry Isely, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Beni, F Dickinson, of Washington Tp., June 22nd, 1877. One brown gelding horse, supposed to be 5 years old, about 15 hands high, a little white above hoof of left hind foot, nick in upper cyclid, harness marks, no other marks or brands. Valued 5:550.

COLTS—Taken up by John Mitchell, of Highland Tp., May 19th, 1877, two cotts, one of which is an iron gray mare coit, supposed to be 8 years old, white spot on forehead, a little white on left hind foot, leather halter on. Also, and light trop. Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk.

Valued as \$50.
Also, one light iron gray horse colt, left hind foot a light color, supposed to be two years old. Valued at \$55. Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up Geo. D. Hilyard, Spring Hill. Tp., July 21, 1872, one very light fron gray horse, white stripe down the face from the eyes to the nostrils, a small sink near center of forehead, scar near the lewer corner of the right eye, scar near the point of right shoulder, also on right shoulder for 6 inches below the withers, 5 feet 3 inhigh, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, not shod, had on skeleton saddle, with leather fenders and wooden stirups, and stiff bit bridle. Valued at \$65.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John W Miller, Mound City Tp., June 24th, 1877. One bay horse, 11 years old, right hind foot white, 14 hands high. Also one dark bay mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail 14% hands high. Two valued at \$65.

MARE—Taken up by R Frazier, reported before Geo C Sharp, J. P. Kickapoo Tp., July 16th, 1877. One bright bay mare, is hands high, S years old, blind in right eye, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C G McNeil, Pratt county, istering P O 1 October 15th, 1876, one light red steer, 'Ho"
on right side, "2" on left, near back, swallow fork left ear
Valued at \$30

One steer red and white sides, line back and white face,
"Ho" on right side "2" on left near back "7" on right hip
upper and under bit, swallow fork left ear. Valued at \$30.

Montgomery County-I. T. Means, Clerk. PONY.—Taken up by J R Smith, in Cherokee Tp. . July with, 1877, one sorrel mare pony 4 years old, branded "D" n left shoulder, star in forehead. Valued at \$10.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Sarah C McDermitt of Valley Tp.
July, 1877, one bey mare 7 years old, about 10 hands high
a few white hairs from collar, has a colt of dark bay color following her. Both valued at \$25.
Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Shipley, Miami Tp., June 6th, 1877, one roan mare? years old, with collar marks, about 14 hands high, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Sumner County-Stacy B. Bouglas, Clerk. COW-Taken up by JE Bratcher, of Sumner Tp., June 19th, 1877, one red cow, 6 years old "2" on left horn, "2" on right hip. one roan helier 2 years old "2" on right hip, one red helfer 2 years old, line back, under bit in left ear, "2" on right hip, one white helfer 2 years old, hole in right ear, swallow fork in left. "2" on right hip, one white helfer 2 years old, short tail "2" on right hip.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Monnet of Loudon Tp., June 17th, 1877, one sorrel horse pony 7 years old, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, white in forehead and on nose, white over body. Valued at \$25. Also one bay mare, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, white spot in forehead white spot on back caused by saddle. Valued at \$70.

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. fARE—Taken up by Peter Lasco of Newark Tp. June h, 1877, one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, about 5 years l, branded on right aboulder "W" on right hip "M" ne white in forchead, rope on neck. Valued at \$25.

-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by R J Stephenson, Maple Hill Tp., June 9th, 1877, ene bay mare five years old, 15 hands high, etar in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$60.

STOLEN.--\$25 Reward.

Stolen from the Subscriber, on the night of July 15, one sorrel mare about 16 hands high, ten years old, fore legs white nearly to knees, hind feet white, spot in face, two dark chestnut-sorrel spots on left hip, rather thin in flesh. Had with her a sorrel bald-faced mare colt. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for their return, or ten dollars for information as to where they may be found. Address

WILLIAM LAWYER, Canola, Elk Co., Kansas

(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. William's Indian Olintment.** (Prepared only for Piles and nothing else.) 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, see large circular around each box. Beware of imitations. Show this card to your druggist, ask for Dr. William's Indian Olimment and take ne substitute. G. W. FtAZIER, Proprietor. 338 Superior St. Cleveland, Ohio. FULLER & FULLER wholesale agents Chicago, Ill.

FOR A GOOD FARM, STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Ross & McClintock have a good Woolen Mill in complete running order for Manufacturing Cloths, Satinets, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys and Yarns. In one of the best sections of Indiana, 25 miles from Indianapolis. Good buildings 3½ large lots. Good Engine and Boller. Cost \$13.000 in cash to build. Will be put in at \$10.000 for a good farm in Kansas. Stock iarm, implements and crop taken to make up the amount. Farm must be in a good location. Any person wishing to make such an exchange, by applying to us within four weeks, can get a good bargain. The mill cleared \$1.800 last year. Here is a chance for some one to make a strike.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Agts. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THIT THE MARK & BY BUYING OF E. B. GUILD,



Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS. Small Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and Books, Piano Covers, Stools, etc Send for Circulars and

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.



ORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES.

Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Correspondence sollcited. Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St., 104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

SHANNON HILL STOCK

FARM ATCHISON, > Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

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

Addres

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

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIG.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in E. MILLER, Frankfort, Kansas

SHEEP | Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Samples iree. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

Topeka, Kansas. General Banking Business Transacted Money to loan on Real Estate, in any

Amount from \$100 upwards. Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and ritle perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application. We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 FARE REFUNDED

o purchasers of land.

Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free Address.

Acting Land Commissioner, Topeks Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.. Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negociated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

B. HAYWOOD, President.

G. F. PARMELEE, Vice President.

Land! Land! Land HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon. Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured. Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent, annual interest.

20 Per Ct. DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark. Fort Scott, Kan



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





CAUTION!

To Farmers and all others who put barbs upon wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence barbs and barbed fence wire.

VOU are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs for wire or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall held you strictly so-countable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,182, 67,117, 74,379,84,063, 189,965, 157,124, 187,508, 164,181, 165,661, 172,760, 173,481, 173,667, 180,351, 181,483, 186,389, 181,126, 187,172,187,776; re-issue, Nos. 7,38, 6,975, 8,908, 7,035, 7,035, 6,918, 6,914, 7,565, Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, COBURN & THACHER, Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

SHBURN & HOEN MFG. CO. Worcester, Mass. I. L. ELLWOOD & CO., DeKalb, III.

· Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, BLACKSMITH GOODS, WAGON WOOD WORK, STOVES, PUMPS.

Fence Wire, Barbed Wire, And Fence Barbs.

AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS SCALES. 159 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD. Manufacturers of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BURKHARD & OSWALD, Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas Avenue, East Side.

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

Kansas at the Centennial A few fine Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas and Colorado Bullaing, and the splendid exhibits made by these States at the Centennial, will be sent postage paid to any address for 35 cents each.

Address

Bookseller & Stationer, Topeka, Kas.

8-Ton Scales for Sale.

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Stock Scale of most improved patent.

Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$60. Address DOWNS & MERRILL, Commission Merchants, Topeka.

Standard Work! Standard Stock! Standard Prices!

KANSAS

PUBLISHING HOUSE BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

BLANK BOOKS

MACAZINES. Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books Books Bound and Re-Bound.

Felter's Improved School Records! Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS FOR

TOWNSHIP BOOKS. Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records.

> Legal Blanks, Seals, Stamps, &c.

No Huckstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices. GEO. W. MARTIN.

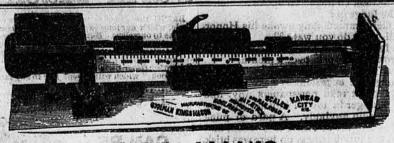


RINGS & HOLDER. Only double ring ever invented.
The only ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose. Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders, 75.



Brown's Hog and Pig RINGER & BINGS. Only single ring in the market that loses on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.



GOOLMAN'S reproved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874 .- MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company,

KANSAS CITY, MO. Corner of Walnut and 20th Street, ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to full capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale. We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.

Address for Cirulars and lowest terms.

THE KANSAS WAGON

And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United stee, amploy two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin tabe and Indiana Spokes and Felices, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our ork is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted. Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks. A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

CARBONATED STONE

And Pipe Works. LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

We are now prepared to farmish a full assortment of Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing,

Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings.

FOUR-INCH DRAIN PIPE we can furnish at TEN CENTS per lineal foot, and all other sizes in the asme proportion. We wish it understood that

We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can turnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champlon brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plasterer's materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.

Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is for your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and chespness. Send for circular and price list.

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries

to be found in the city. Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, Coffees, Teas. BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Teas, Japan Teas, English Breakfast Tea, all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND FISH, EDAM CHEESE, PINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE. FLOUR and MEAL.

At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Oat-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

CHINA and GLASSWARE We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full line of White Granite Best, White Granite Victoria, English C. C. Wars, Glass, Yellow and Bookingham Wars. We also keep a large stock of STONE, CROCKERY, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc. HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our business is conducted on a cash basis, the only system by which a low range of prices can be main tained.

We sell the best and Warrant our Goods. Call and examine our stock. Bartel Brothers,

152 KANSAS AVENUE,

Irmitr

Manufacturers and Dealers, . KANSAS. TOPEKA,

PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY. INCERSOLL'S READY MIXED PAINT AND PARIS GREEN! 50 per cent. saved.

Freight paid on Paints to all parts of the country. Our book, How every man can paint, mailed free upon application to the Patrons' Paint Company, 259 Front St., New York.

TRUSTEES: T. A. Thompson, Pres., Minn. D. Wyatt Alken, S. C., M. D. Davie, Ky,

Mortimer Whitehead, N. J. Samuel E. Adams, Minn., J. W. A. Wright, Cal.,

Zet us Smile.

WARTED TO GET ON THE JURY. Presently the stillness of the court room was interrupted by the entrance of a man, who came in with a shuffling, uneasy step, and with his hat in his hand. He halted and leaned against the railing. Nobody took the slightest notice of him, however. At last he took courage and spoke :

"Is the Judge in?"
The clerk immediately awoke his Honor.

The clerk immediately awoke his Honor.
"Well, what do you want?"
"I'm looking for a job, your Honor. I've been looking for work over a month."
"There's nothing for you here."
"I thought ye occasionally gave jurymen a job. I don't read newspapers any, and bein' a stranger in town I haven't got any prejudices agin anybody. A pard of mine wrote down to me at Reno, last week, and said that the jury business up here was brisk an' it would pay to come up. As I'm a an' it would pay to come up. As I'm a stranger to you and a little hard up, I'll start in and serve for a case or, two for half price an' you kin see what I kin do."

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUOKSYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market. It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common bled to before. Sometimes I have to use force, but seldom. Once down at Truckee, in a murder case, there were a couple of fellers standin' out agin hangin', and after arguing with 'em as smooth and gentlemanly as I could for over a quarter of an hour, I went for 'em with chairs, and by the time I had busted half a dozen pieces of furniture over 'em they was glad to come in with a verdict of 'Murder in the first degree.' the feller was hung not long afterward. In these Justice courts I can get on the jury, and if you'll just give me a wink as to how you want the case to go, I'll guarantee to tetch in the verdict you want, or not take a

The man was told to drop around again in a day or so and they would try and make a vacancy for him. In order to do it, however, some regular juryman will probably have to be discharged.

At a recent meeting in which there was much religious interest, an old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the services. Brother H. said to Brother W., "Go and stop that old man's noise." He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man at once became quiet. Brother H. asked Brother W., "What did you say to the old man that quieted him so promptly?" Brother W. replied, "I asked him At a recent meeting in which there was ly?" Brother W. replied, "I asked him for a dollar for foreign missions."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this

CLIMAX



Mowers and Reapers

These machines are used by the P. of H. throughout the United States, and are sent to them at wholesale Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

GIBBS & STERRETT MF'G CO.,

5 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.



Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities &c. a specialty, at the TOPEKA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For farther information or consultation, call on or address

DRS. EIDSON & MULVANE,

Physicians and Surgeons in Charge,

Topeka, Kansas.

Durham Park Herd.

Best Berkshires

IN THE WEST. ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION CO., KAN.

Young pigs, the get of such well-known and prize-winning boars as imp. Sir Dorchester Cardiff, imp. Royal Tombs, imp. Baron Cardiff 2d and imp. Baron Berkeley, now for sale.

PRICE LIST:

Single pigs, 2 to 6 months old \$20 00 to 40 00 Pairs, not related, 2 to 6 months 40 00 to 80 00 Sow pigs, bred, 8 to 10 months 40 00 to 80 00

No pigs shipped that will not be a good advertisement. Liberal deductions on more than two. Boxed and delivered at railroad station free of extra expense. All the best families are represented in this hard, such as Sallies, Cartitienas, Topsys, Humfreys, Exquisites, Manchesters, Pride of St. Bridge, etc., etc., all got by imported boars bred by the best English Breeders.

All orders filled in rotation, and a strictly cash business done.

ness done.

The herd numbers about 40 breeding sows; some being imported and prize-winners—and a large number of choice pigs are now ready to ship.

Address ALBERT ORANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

SMITH & KEATING.

Kansas City, Missouri,

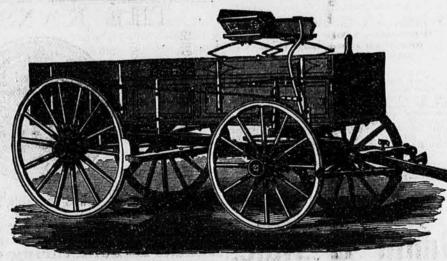
Farm Machinery & Wagons.

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

CAN BE



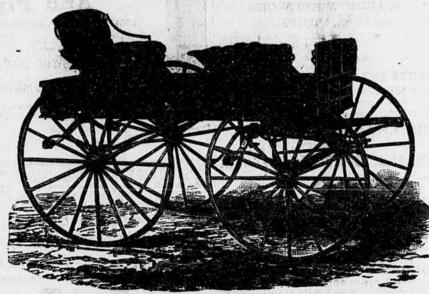
TO ANY



BAIN AND SCHUTTLER WACONS.

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 SCHDTTLER. 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



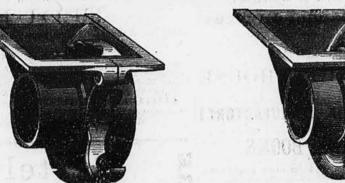
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

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.

replaced without charge. A better quality of springe is account to the springe is useful to the

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo. FORCE-FEED FOR RUCKEYE 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 weats 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 DRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW, and ALWAYS HAS BEEN the "LEADING" Drill. It has now a FORCE FEED CRASS SOWER as well as a FORCE FEED CRAIN 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 requisited for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra tive 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 heen 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. VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY.

SMITH & KEATING,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

C. S. WHEELER, Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

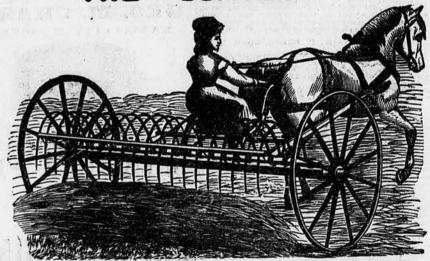
-GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF-

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 unequaled 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 AL 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 IO 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 st ubble 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

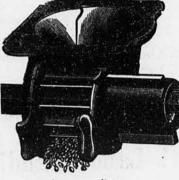
HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,

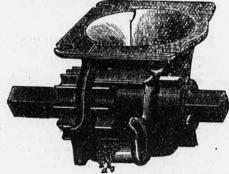
WITH ITS IMPROVED FEED,

has practical advantages over all other drills in use, which, with its long establis hed and unequaled reputa-

PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS.

The accompanying Cuts represent our New Force Feed.





Sowing small quntity.

THE NEW IMPROVED FORCE FEED.

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 will as to the farmer.

The feed is the most important feature about a grain drill, and we can as say without fear of successful contradiction, that we have the best, the most accurate and simple Feed in the world. It is a regular roce Feed, and will sow any quantity desired, from one quart to four bushels per acre. The great advantage this Feed has overall others is, the quantity sown is increased by increasing acre. The great advantage this Feed has overall others is, the quantity sown is increased by increasing the carrying capacity. There is a flange on the hub at the bottom and top of the cup, which cuts of the flow of seed; so there will be sown just what the fluted feed roll will force out, thereby making it a the flow of seed; so there will be sown just what the fluted feed roll will force out, thereby making it a posture of sault-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 farnish, when desired, THE NEW CIRCLE SHIFTING BAR, for changing hoes instantly to double rank, or vice versa. In addition to its many special advantages, and its perfect construction, the HOOSIER is, unquestionably THE HANDSOMEST DRILL IN THE MARKET.

SOLD THROUGHOUT KANSAS. Send to us for special Catalogue.

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

SORCHUM MACHINERY,

Vibrator Threshers, Mitchell Farm and Cortland Spring Wagons, Champion Fan Mills, Blanchard Churns, "Watertown" Steam Engines. Etc., Etc., Etc.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.

DEERE, MANSUR &

KANSAS CITY, MO.