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The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Preprietor, Topoka, Kan

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HOGS IN THE ORCHARD.

EDITOR FARMER: The desire of many years has been fulfilled the present summer in being able to turn hogs loose in my orchard. Full grown hedges had relieved a considerable amount of fencing, and a long row of Lombardy poplars furnished the posts; so the desire of my heart was accomplished without much extra expense; some of the results may be interesting to the readers of the FARMER.

The first piggish act of the hogs after be-

ing granted the liberty of the orchard, was to devour quite a quantity of black walnuts which had grown upon a windbreak; then the shaded surface under every tree was turned up for the eggs of the coddling moth and other insects which breed so freely beneath the cool suade of the trees. After these had been pretty thoroughly disposed of, their attention was turned to a portion of the ground infested with a weed known as the "glory flower." This weedshad, to my disgust and strong protest, spread over my grounds and up over my hedges, so as to render them anything but agreeable products. These glory flowers seem to be the favorite feed of swine, and they dug the soil all through and through, following relieving the land side from most of the fricthe roots far down below the surface. It was a tion against the wall. case of live or die but the die was on the side of the glory-flower, not only in the orchard site but all along the hedgetrows they did thorough work. The water-sprouts around the roots of some trees are all kept down, and what is perhaps better, that portion of the ort chard devoted to the black morello cherry have their sprouts all kept in proper subjection also wild plum sprouts which were becoming quite troublesome with me are eaten quite clean. The ends of the limbs which are near to the ground with their foliage and fruit are of course consumed by them. Then the grass and rank weeds are both kept in check so that much labor is saved in mowing or wading through them. I have not yet known any trees to be barked by them in the least, though I have seen in a neighbor's orchard where the range was small and the number of hogs large, the trees were badly eaten. I might say that my range covers about twenty acres, for twenty-five hogs. I will add an instance of the sagacity of pigs which came under my own observation a few days since; piggy had learned that by shaking the limbs of an apple tree the fruit would fall, so it would go around and rear itself upon its hind legs and with its mouth would twitch the limbs and make the fruit fall: then these same pigs would go around in pairs, one with head down would go up close to the other and act as a stool-pig, while its mate would keep an eye upward so as to see the best apples, and then both would halt and the pig with erect head would put his fore feet upon the other's back

Lawrence, Kansas. SILK CULTURE.

J. SAVAGE.

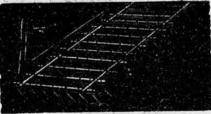
mutually share.

EDITOR FARMER: There are two items to which it will be proper to direct the attention of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, in ref. erence to silk culture.

therein named are hardy and will stand the silk-raising in Kansas. hardest winter. That statement was made apon the authority of Mons, L. S. Crozier, of

THE PREMIUM PLOW.

THE CELEBRATED HUGHES RIDING PLOW, WHICH CARRIED OFF THE FIRST HONORS AT THE GREAT PLUW TRIAL nursery on the "heights" west of the city, on the FARM OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY, AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, MAY 15, 1877.







It is so simple that any one competent to drive the team can do the work. It is the only sulky plow to which a sub-plow.

Soiler can be attached, insuring deep plowing. A t

and under drainage without the use of the second team and driver. A prairie breaker, "black land" or other plow

Silkville, to whom I am indebted for the facts

JOHN WALKER, Chairman. The arrangement of the sab-soil attachment is seen in the small cut at the left of the

A thorough pulverization of the soil is just

carriage in a few seconds.

It is durable and light, being almost entirely of wrought-iron and steel, and the hubs of the wheels (iron or wooden,) being of chil'ed Riding Plow, which puts the heaviest crop of Riding Plow, which puts the heaviest crop of S. M. Tracey, Sec. of Com. of Arrangements.

CERTIFICATE.

A thorough pulverization of the soil is just as necessary as good plowing, and for doing this work we know of nothing equal to the this work we know of nothing equal to the Castor Tooth Harrow of which we also give a 19 and 21, 1877, the Hughes Riding Plow respectively.

STOCK.

Saturday, the 14, inst. ended our stay in Davis county has comparatively little wheat crop, though partially a failure in the tion City, has a small herd of sheep that are mains enough to bring a large income to but is compelled by the herd law to keep the county. Harvest is about ended and them back from the farming communities. grain from the field. E. W. Taylor, living affords better privileges for stock-raising

tion City Tribune, also has a neat little the ripening blackberries (only our love of honesty and lack of time kept us from feasting on it otherwise than with our optics). A. G. A.

Abilene, Kausse, July 17, 1877.

THE SECCESSFUL PARMER.

WHO PAYS IT 1

The Insurance Record says the officers of insurance companies are not the only corporar, tion officials who receive large salaries and in proof of this cites the following cases in New York:

Away up town is the superintendent of a large sugar refinery, whose salary is \$50,000 per year. Many years ago he came here a poor German sugar refiner, and worked for day's wages. Hs was fertile in genius, ex-perimented a great deal, and made valuable discoveries in the refinery process. He was rapidly promoted in salary and position, and when he was offered and was about to accept when he was offered and was about to accept a salary of \$25,000 from a rival refinery, he was offered \$40,000 to remain. The offer was so tempting he could not resist it, and there he has been for years reaping the reward of his genius and luck. In the brewery interest I recall persons whose salaries run away up into the thousand. Two managers of large breweries in this city and neighborhood are paid \$25,000 each, five are paid \$15.000, and seven receive \$10,000 per year. Many of or railroad officials receive princely salaries. Jewett, receiver of the Erie, gets \$50,000; Toucey superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson river Railroad, it is said, receives \$20-000; general manager of the Pennsylvania

From Franklin County.

July 16.-Crop prospects above the average; wheat and oats harvested and exceed-

set forth in the Manuel. The results of the action of last winter upon the young mulber. Davis county. This county is settled with stock. Owing to the prevalence of the herd ry trees may seem to contradict that state- an industrious class of farmers; the princi- law the stock men have retreated to other ment. Large numbers of the one and two year old trees were killed down to the ground and many root and branch. The reason of this seems to be, that the grasshoppers last fall ate off the leaves of the young trees, and after they left the trees put forth a new growth exceedingly tender, which was killed by a heavy frost before winter set in, a calamity that would not have occurred but for the Bilkville, were not so injured; a few of the out. City, threshed 24 acres last week that averaged a trifle over 40 bushels to the acre. In wazion come later in the fall, or the early heavy frost held off till the tender wood had time to harden, it would have been otherwise; a circumstance that may happen again in the future but perhaps not again in years. That grasshopper invasion. The older trees, as at future but perhaps not again in years. That els to the hundred. Taking the county as ed that point where it has fully demonstratfact should not deter those who wish to go a whole, it may be said that all the early ed that fruit will grow and yield well. Wm. into silk culture, for when their trees are wheat is good; the late wheat was caught Cutter, proprietor of the Glenwood nursery once grown to the age of four or five years by the hot winds and blighted. This adds in the Republican valley, has fully demonand shake down the fruit in which both would

grasshoppers of 1874.

JOHN SCOTFORD. Louisville, Kansas, July 10, 1877.

AN AGENT'S NOTES OF TRAVEL.

ple crops are wheat and corn. The fields. William Ward, living south of Junccounty is of immense proportion. The doing well. Robert Henderson, in the same rust or blight has destroyed, perhaps, as vicinity, is engaged in the cattle business much as one-half the crop, but there re- and has some blooded stock in that line, many of the farmers are threshing their No county that I have been in, in the State, the danger is past. Whole nurseries of fruit more proof to a well established principle strated, as any one will see by visiting his ingly good. Fruit of all kinds on the uptrees were killed in the same way by the in Kansas: that the crop, to prove a success, grounds, that a great many varieties of land, plenty, but very little on low ground. better than they are this year.

must be early, and farmers, if they are de- fruit will grow. Mr. C. has a large crop of Stock is doing well, no disease among 2d. I see notices of rearing silk-worms on feated in getting their wheat in early—blackberries for which he finds ready sale horses, cattle or hogs. There is a good the leaves of the Osage Orange. Possibly it as they were last fall—must plant early in the market at twenty-five and thirty cents opening for a cheese factory at Ferguson; may be a good substitute for the mulberry, but wheat. Wherever I have been the May per quart; the yield being over 300 quarts also six miles east, at Wellsville, there is wheat. Wherever I have been the May per quart; the yield being over 300 quarts also six miles east, at Wellsville, there is wheat the quality and quantity of wheat has excelled whether sown early or per acre this year. He has also peaches, much needed a harness and boot and shoe. wheat has excelled, whether sown early or per acre this year. He has also peaches, much needed a harness and boot and shoe to year. If it should prove to be a good sub-

that the different varieties of the mulberry stitute it will greatly facilitate the business of being a late wheat, has proved a complete the first man we have seen on our trip that good business. We are having a good rain failure. Spring wheat and oats were never has grown the plum in any variety, success- to-day, which crops are needing. fully. Hon. John Davis, editor of the JuncPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

It is a mistaken notion that book knowledge is opposed to the practical. There is much practical knowledge that cannot be obtained outside of books or their equivalent. The cappractical knowledge that cannot be considered knowledge that cannot be learned by simply performing the duties of a common sailor. It must be obtained from books, and the men who safely conduct the thousands of vessels from one porto another, aeross the boundless sceam demonstrate how eminently practical this book knowledge is. It is just so in farming. Holding the plow, driving the machine intehing hay, sewing grain and making cuts, is all practical work, that must be learned just as a sailor must serve his time before the mast ere he can aspire to the command of the vessel. And before the farmer can take the higher position of a commander, he must learn someposition of a commander, he must learn some-thing of the science of agriculture, and this can no more be learned by holding the plow than the science of navigation can be by reefing sails. -Ohio Farmer.

The work of the grain harvesters is now in many places over, and in others now in full action, in nearly every county we have much more favorable accounts than have been here-tofore reported—better and better comes the word, larger and larger are the crops as reported now, and yet these goodly returns are just what we have all along anticipated, what we have reported and what we believed, as our readers will know, for we have never been

This journal from the beginning has stated that, "as men sowed so would they reap," that wherever the soil had been well plowed and planted at the proper time, good crops would be the result—and so it has, and will prove— and the total of our crop will this year sura prise all.—California Farmer.

For any man or journal to allege that the people knew anything about the demonetization of allver for three years after the thing was accomplished, is to utter a brazen falsehood. It was the work of the little knot of financial cut threats where a victoria human financial cut-throats whose existence human wisdom cannot upon any reasonable grounds account for. It was an underhanded victory achieved by the ten per cent. class against the ninety per cent. who have created this nation and now support it. All that the West demands is that the burdens laid upon the pro-ducers by this kind of legislation shall be removed, and that the dollar in existence when we first issued our bonds, and in which they were payable, shall be again given to the people. Is there anything dishonest or mar-velous in this? If there is anything dishonest in demanding our rights or in desiring to prevent our farmers and factories from being eaten up by a few moneyed autocrats it is a definition of dishonesty that no lexicographer has yet thought of.— Western Rural.

Under the stimulus of free institutions, the poor and middle classes have here gone to the Middle States and Territories where they have built up prosperous communities and made for themselves fortunes. The largest part of for themselves fortunes. The largest part of our industrial classes, in agriculture at least, are still maintaining a goodly inheritance, and are reasonably prosperous considering the suicidal course pursued in public affairs. But the English aping class of Americans, counting now most confidently on the culmination of our monetary struggle in their favor, are already beginning to advocate their methods regarding the adjustment of our landed system to the coming order of things, if we do as a people, finally permit its consummation. The New York Times, in a late article, says there must come "a change of ownership of there must come "a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of landlords on the one hand, and of tenant farmers on the other. Something similar in both cases, to what has long existed and now exists in the older countries of Europe."-Indiana

We have never known so much interest observed, within the sphere of our observation, the present season. We attribute the fact the present season. We attribute the fact very largely to the sudden and extraordinary ets purchasers make more important discriminations in favor of good, well-fatted stock, than ever before ; and yet the difference in the ruling prices is not equal to the real difference in value to the consumer, and not so great as it will be in the near future. Not only for the foreign market, but for home consumption there is a much greater difference in the real value of good, as compared with inferior meat -when we fairly estimate the percentage of good, consumable flesh in the carcass—than market quotations have ever yet indicated; and it is surprising that our people are con-tent with the large proportion of poor beef furnished by their butchers, at prices that ought to command the best article. No meat is more savory and delicious than well-fatted beef of good quality; while that of inferior quality, and indifferently fatted, is the most tasteless and incipid of all flesh.—National Live Stock Journal.

THE SPEED OF THE RACE HORSE .- To simply say that Ten Broeck ran a mile in 1.39% presents rather a barren idea to the ordinary mind. It is something to say that the fastest time ever made before was 1.41% but even that basis of comparison does not convey to one's mind any very satisfactory estimate of the tremendous pace at which this remarkable horse ran. We are accustomed to measuring speed in ordinary travel by the hour, so let us see what Ten Broeck might do if he could indefinitely continue the speed which he exhibited on Thursday. He made his mile in 1.39%; that is,he ran at the rate of 36.042606 miles per hour. Dropping the decimals, and rating him, in round numbers, at thirty-six miles per hour, he would make his 846 miles per day. He might run over the Short Line Railroad to Cincinnati in 3 hours 3 minutes and 19 seconds. He might run over the Louisville and Great Southern Road to Nashville in 5 hours, 41 minutes, and 33 seconds. He might give the through sleeping car to New York several hours start and get in ahead of it. He might put a girdle round the earth at the equator in 27 days, 16 hours, and travel the average distance to the moon in 276 days and 8 minutes .- Louisville Cou-

It would be invidious to state positively that any one of the numerous breeds of hogs, popular in different sections of the country, was, in every respect, superior to the other. But each one of the breeds is entitled to distinguishing points of merit, and for the benefit of our readers, we give a short discription of the more prominent claimants for popular favor, with a synopsis of the good qualities claimed for them by their bresders:

1. Berkehires—Are medium sized, black hogs—with white tall tips, four white feet and white same. They are set upon short legs with long bedies, short faces, upturned noses and small, upright ears. They mature early, and are excellent grazers and feeders. Undoubtedly the Berkshire has led all other breeds in popular favor for some years past,

breeds in popular favor for some years past, and there are very few hogs offered in our markets now-a-days that have not a dash of Berk-shire blood in their veins.

2. Poland Chinas -- The first specimen of this breed we ever saw were exhibited some years ago at the St. Louis Fair, by Mr. Moore, of Canton, Ills, and carried off the pork pack-er's prize of \$700, against all competitors. They are long bodied, shorttlegged, lopteared hogs, varying much in color—but usually black and white—and grow to an immense size. Poland breeders claim all the good qualities a hog can possess for their choice breed, and andoubtedly they have been very persistent competitors of the Berkehire men.

Chesters Whites—This breed was for a long time very popular—and pigs were shipped from Penpsylvania and Chio, to avery portion of the country. Descend reason or other they have fallen off in penularity/for some years past, and are now seldom heard of in competition with other more fashionable breeds. It has been said that they mature slowly, and were especially subject to mange. We have had no experience with them, and cannot speak from the book.

The Suffolk—The improved Suffolk—improved by a cross of Chinese—is a round-bodt Chesters Whites-This breed was for a long

proved by a cross of Chinese—is a round-bodt ied, medium sized hog; short legged, with proved by a cross of Chinese-standard proved by a cross of Chinese-standard proved by the small head and very large jowls. At from 12 to 15 meaths old they will weigh from 250 to 300 pounds, and are considered very fine bacon hogs, at that age. They should be white without spots. The sucking plgs of this breed are especially prized on account of the delicate whiteness of their firsh.

The Essax—Is a black hog, with large lop ears and little or no hair. They are coarser than the Berkshirs, and are said to have been quite extensively used in the improvement of the latter breed. Pure Essex are highly prised by fanders, and are reported to be excellent bacon hogs, maturing early and giving a large weight at from 10 to 14 months of age.

Small white Yorkshires and short-faced Lancashires have recently begun to put in an appearance at our Agricultural Fairs. They are English bred hogs and are noted for their

are English bred hogs and are noted for their small, round bodies and lightness of bone. Mr. R. M. Hoe, of New York, exhibited some very handsome specimens of the first named breed at the last exhibition of the St. Louis Fair Association. They were perfect speci-mens of diminutive obesity, and seemed to meet with ready sale to breeders in quest o

There seems to be a prejudice against white hogs, and those who have tried them inelst that they are more subject to sun-scald and skin diseases. This may in a measure account for the fact that Berkshires, Poland Chinas, and Essex hogs are now more in demand than Chesters, Yorkshires, &c .- Journal of Agri-

HARVESTING WHEAT.

From present appearances the coming harvest promises to be a wet one in many sections of the country. Heavy and continued rains during the last fortnight are reported, rains during the last fortnight are reported, and they have done some damage in certain localities, prostrating the ripening crops and injuring the corn. Many of our readers will remember the wet season of 1875, when so many thousand bushels of wheat were badly injured or totally destroyed by the continued wet weather during and immediately after bayyest and none desire to repeat the experiharvest, and none desire to repeat the experi- lays about a hundred eggs on the under side regard to the importance of improving their stock (more especially their cattle) as has been observed within the space of our characters and none desire to repeat the experimental ence this year, especially in view of the remunerative prices which this cereal promises this cause, as much as possible, that we call attention to the subject now. From personal examination of different fields of wheat in the ican beef. For this trade, we all understand shock, we know that very much of the great that poor stock will not answer. The cost of handling and transportation of the great loss in 1875 was due to bad or careless bindhandling and transportation, even with the low rate of freights prevailing during the last twelve months, amount to a prohibitory tariff upon the exportation of inferior beef. Hence, we find that in the leading cattle mark, the provided and the proposal of the provided and put up will stand quite a lengthy spell of wet weather without much injury, but loose sheaves and shocks offer no resistance we find that in the leading cattle mark, and are soon saturated. The difference was notably appropriate in edication. fields we examined, in which the wheat had been handled and put up in the two ways re-

In binding, sheave should not be made too large. Smaller sheaves make a better shock every way. The shock can be put together more snugly, and as more sheaves can be put into it, a better circulation of air is provided for, so that, should the rain penetrate, it will dry out quicker. Aim to make the sheaves of such a size that two of them made into caps will effectually cover the other ten of the

A great deal has been written about the proper time to cut wheat. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the quality of early or late cut wheat, all are agreed that ripened wheat will not stand wet weather like that cut earlier. For any purpose, except for seed, we would cut it just after the grain has passed into the doughy state. It makes brighter, plumper grains, better flour, and there is a decided gain in quantity. But the point we wish to make here, is that the early cut wheat well bound and shocked will stand cut wheat, well bound and shocked, will stand much longer than the ripe, during wet weath-

Most farmers understand, well enough, the importance of careful work in the wheat field, but many do the work, or permit it to be done in a careless manner, nevertheless. In favora-ble seasons careless work will do, but the grain which may be secured in one unfavorable season, by proper care, will pay for all extra trouble incurred during a great many dry seasons, when it appears like labor thrown away to go to any extra pains to secure the crop from injury.—Ohio Farmer.

ORCHARD TREES DAMAGED IN IOWA. Suel Foster writes to the Muscatine Journal, in regard to the damage done to or-

chard trees in portions of Iows, as follows: Contrary to my expectation, I find a good many orchards trees killed and half killed. In obliged to recline at all times, to take sun March, when Prof. Wright, of Rock Falls, Ill., baths.

"WHAT IS THE BEST BREED OF HOGS FOR
THE PARMER?"

It would be invidious to state positively that any one of the numerous breeds of hogs, popular in different sections of the country, was, in the river as back on prairie sell. Msj. Allen, who lives eight miles nerth of Muscatine, says his beautiful seven-year-old orchard of 200 trees, one fourth are dead or dying, and among these his fifty Ben Davis are half dead. My Ben Davis have not suffered; but the Rawles Janet, which over-bore last year, have suffered most. Next is Domine, Rambo, and even that "from clad" Sweet Winter Par-

> I have not as yet examined enough to report on varieties as to the amount of injuries and exemption, but will try to find time to do so soon, but will take this opportunity to call on farmers and surseryment throughout the State to report on extent and varieties damaged. All my sursery trees came through uninjured. Allow me to give my opinion of the cause of the injury to orchard trees : Excess of fruit last fail so exhausted the trees (mostly semihardy) that they easily surrendered to the cold which we had in one continued freeze, from 20° above to 20° below zero, for nearly ten weeks, beginning in November and ending February 1st. Some attribute it to the warm weather of February, but the Raw les Janet is the slowest of trees to start in warm spring weather, and as they bore to excess so they were excessively killed by the following cold weather.
>
> Don't be discouraged, except with "tree ped-

dlers." Our own resident nurseryman are as true and honest a class of men, as the readers of your paper are; and they are faithful, ob-marring men, taking lessons, every year, and they are fast improving their nurseries by throwing out the less valuable sorts, and scouring the country far and near for those continue to raise apples, and if many are dis-couraged, the few who give the orchard more careful attention will get the better pay for heir labor and care.

Since writing the above, Mr. Candy. of Muscatine Island, says he has lost several trees which were severely pruned last year, about the first of August. To trim a tree when in full foliage is wrong, except in some cases when a tree is unfruitful it may be shortened in the thrifty growing branches, thus checking its growth and causing it to set fruit buds. This should be done in June. To cut off a branch full of leaves is taking away a on a branch full of leaves is taking away a portion of the working apparatus of the tree. The root and leaves work in co-operation, each assisting the other in perfect system and harmony, and should not be interfered with with out other good reasons than simply to shape the top. Water sprouts should be taken off at any time when found growing where they should not grow. When they start the sooner taken off the better.

INSECTS.

Touching insects, the statement was at one time made that 200,000 species were known, and that we have 30,000 in this country, but only about 2.000 are so injurious as to importance. Most of our destructive insects are from Europe and have driven out the native kinds, as foreign weeds have superseded the indigenous. The insects that work upon the current bushes are two moths under names of Egeria tipuliformis and Ellopia ribearia, one other a beetle, Psenocerus supernolatus. This beetle, with the first named moth consume the cores of the stems, often killing them. The best way of destroying them is to cut away the stems on the currants that are injured and burn them, for there the chrysalides are nested. The other or fourth insect is a saw fly, Nematus ventricosus, which, with the second named moth, consume the leaves of the plant. This last named moth or caterpillar produces what we know as the "measuralong the principal veins, seen by turning up the leaves, which should be gathered and burned. This is the easiest method of destroying this insect. If the eggs are allowed to hatch, the worms immediately begin eating the leaves at first making little holes, which they soon enlarge, afterwards eating the edges, then going to other leaves. The worms should be gathered and destroyed. When they have finished eating they go into the ground and form a cocoon near the sur-face, or under the leaves. These are the most important enemies of our currents and gooseberries, although others are known which do, at times, very severe harm to the bushes.—E. R. Elliott in Ohio Farmer.

GARDEN FURNISHING. In visiting along the Hudson in the summer season, the immense improvement in the appearance of the villas since garden furnia ture has become a branch of American art, cannot fail to strike even the inattentive obplaster statues and busts, the homely benches, the badly constructed arbors, which, as in the improved styles, they may be moved about, so as to make a reading or drawing snuggery, may be classed as furniture also, and the abthe rural benches, and chairs of natural constructed the portable arbor, running on growing vines are set in pots in a border, adorned the balconies and porch, but the new models are lighter and many of them of Swiss the artificial caves which adorn many beautiful gardens, have their strings set in the silk, and has besides a large pillow

wrote me that a great many trees were killed, and that the people were greatly discouraged in orchard planting, I thought their orchards for garden chairs and benches. The Eastlake models, without curves, but



Map of Doniphan County, Kansas.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

Organized in 1855. Named in honor of Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Clay county, Missouri, who commanded a regiment of Missouri cavalry during the Mexican war. Marching across the plains, he took a leading part in the conquest of New Mexico. He was a zealous partizan in the agitation. He was a realous partizan in the agitation THE GRANGE THE FARMERS' LITERARY which arose on the opening of Kansas Territory to settlement. Square miles, 379; population to square mile, 36.79. Population in 1860, 8,083; in 1870, 13,969; increase in ten years, 5,886; population in 1875, 13,-643; decrease in five years, 26; increase of farmers in each other. The average farming fifteen years, 1860. n fifteen years, 5,860.

northeasterly direction.

Face of the Country.-Bottori lands, 2 face of the country, undulating; eastern part of the county, bluffy.

and cottonwood. Principal Streams .- Wolf river runs in a northeast direction through the county. It has several tributaries, and there are nu-

from 10 to 60 feet. Coal .- None of any consequence devel-

Building Stone, etc .- No report as to ex-

its northwestern corner, Principal stations, similarity of their relations to all other classes, Doniphan, Troy, Highland Station, Iowa that confidence will naturally grow and be Point and White Cloud. The St. Joseph & strengthened.—San Francisco Bulletin. Topeka Railroad follows the St. Joseph & strengthened.—San Francisco Bulletin. Denver City Railroad to Wathena; thence in a southwesterly direction to Doniphan, where it joins the Atchison and Nebraska

THE GOLDEN CALF.

this paper, with a prominent Jew named Seilg. The latter applied for accomodations man. The latter applied for accommodations to the Stewart Hotel at Saratoga—the Grand wroth, and his fellow believers sympathized with him. That Hilton did a very foolish server. Instead of the uncouth and hideous thing no man has yet been found simple surd wooden columns, belonging to no school money enough to pay for his accommodation farmers urgently need to be organized so that of architecture, unless it be the weird, we have the rural benches, and chairs of natural knew it. The idea of catterizing anyone in knew it. The idea of ostracizing anyone in boughs, painted and varnished, but solidly this country on account of belief or nationality wheels, and around which, in some instances, can, and is opposed to the spirit of democracy. It is said that the Jews are about to withdraw firmly enclosed, and, of course, moving with their trade from the Stewart mercantile house the wheels. Vines are no longer trained upon and we hope everybody else will. This spirit ugly scaffolding of rough pine wood, but upon of codfish aristocracy has gone entirely teo the broken shaft of a marble column, on the far in this country. If a Jew can be denied dead trunk of a blasted tree, purposely so arranged, but with such art, that nature appears to have done the work. The swinging bask- white man because he is a negro, a white man because he is white. The color line ets filled with odorous plants have long has been wiped out in this nation. The blood of American soldiers washed out every line that divided class from class, section from secmanufacture. The Æolian harp, as set up in tion and race from race in the American na

But' this little Jewish Gentile war has graceful curves of a frame of brass, and the brought the government to the front, and, acsumptionist knows is even more than impos- Farm Journal.

sible unless we can keep in with the Roth-Organized in 1855. Named in honor of childs. Every moment brings evidence of our

EXCHANGE.

er is too apt to look upon his neighbor in the County Seat.—Troy, the county seat is 60 light of a competitor, as a sort of business miles in an air line from Topeka, in a advantage of him. This state of feeling prob per cent.; upland, 75 per cent.; forest, 16 ably grows out of the isolated life on the farm per cent.; prairie, 84 per cent.; Average and the infrequency of social or business relawidth of bottoms, one mile; general sur- tions between farmers. Farmers very seldom have dealings with each other, and hence Timber.—Average width of timber belts there has naturally grown up a distrust one of the Missouri river, one mile; other the other. The Grange movement brings the streams, one quarter to one-half mile. Va- farmers, as a class, together, and the interricties, principally walnut, hickory, oak change of ideas concerning their agricultural operations and calculations, by a relation of their successes and failures, by a more thora ough understanding of each other's feelings, merous small streams, some flowing north- their hopes and fears, a mutual sympathy east, others east and southeast, all draining grows up and a mutual confidence is cultivattoward the Missouri. The county is well ed. Members of the Grange are led by desupplied with springs; good well water at grees to regard each other more in the light of brothers, as they call each other in the Grange language, and the old notion that each farmer is a sort of compe ter, soon wears tent, quality and variety of building stone, away. When these changes have taken place, but there is believed to be plenty in the the road is opened to that co-operation so decounty. Good pottery clay is said to have sirable among farmers, not only in the cultibeen discovered, but it has not been workvation of their lands and the improvement of Railroad Connections .- The St. Joseph & their agricultural knowledge and practices, Denver City Railroad crosses the Missouri but in the sale of their produce and the purat Elwood, on the splendid new iron bridge, chase of supplies. The Grange furnishes the and traverses the entire extent of the coun-ty in a westerly direction. Principal sta-confidence in each other, must furnish the ance. The Atchison and Nebraska Rail- clue to co-operative success. When farmers road crosses the southern line of the county can be brought to see more fully their mutual near the centre, and leaves the county near interests and mutual dependence, and the

THE GRANGE IN ENGLAND.

Writing to the Pacific Rural Press, Bro. J. P. Sheldon, Special General Deputy of the Order for Great Britain says: "On June 21st I Judge Hilton, the successor of A. T. Stew, shall give, by invitation, an address to the art, has had a row, as previously announced in Farmers' Club, at Maidenstone, in Kent, on the 'American Granges and Agricultural Unity.' I shall give a history of the rise and progress Union—and was informed that no Jews could of the Order, and a description of some of the be accomodated. Whereupon Seligman waxed more silent reforms which it has helped maerially to accomplish in your country. The historical portion I shall extract from Mr. O. enough to doubt. That he violated the laws H. Kelley's book." He also says as to the of this country is indisputable. A man who progress and possible future of the Grange: keeps a tavern in this land, whether it is Meanwhile agriculture languishes in the Is date everybody who behaves himself and has lands, principally because of restrictions. Our thing nearly akin to it, is required to unite is repugnant to every sense of a true republieration. But the co-operation needed with us must be more political in its nature than the Grange is with you. The reforms here will have to come chiefly through Parliamentary agency, and to this end it is necessary that we send many farmers as members to Parliament. Hence it follows that our farmers'iorganization when it comes, must have a political as well as a social, educational and commercial basis; and the first more especially."

It is well understood that the act demonetizing cording to the Chicago Journal, has made it silver was a damnable scheme, born of iniquiplaintive sighing sound they give is fuller cording to the Chicago Journal, has made it silver was a damnable scheme, born of iniquiand more distinct than the window harps. A necessary for the government of this great natity, and carried through Congress by the bold. feature of garden furniture, entirely novel, is tion to deny that it has any sympathy with estacts of deception ever practiced upon unabout on castors and is covered with quilted this denial? Because the government fears the local bas headen a local desired with any body can all and has headen a local desired with quilted this denial? Because the government fears the local desired with quilted this denial? Rothchilds! It fears that this Shylock house the prompt removal of this great stain from will put a stop to the sale of our bonds. In our Congressional records, is a thing that all with horse hair and ornamented with tassels. will put a stop to the sale of our bonds. In our Congressional records, is a thing that all This is made to enable invalids, who may be other words, we are slaves to the Rothchilds. fair minded men will regret. That the business And why? Because we are going to resume interests of the country are held by the very specie payment in eighteen months from now throat, by officials who pander in the direction in gold, which is an impossibility under any circumstances, but which the most insane reminded men to denounce utterly.—Western

Zatrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

The state of the s		ECEL LINE	
Master, WM. SIMS, Overseer, J. F. WILLITS, Lecturer, J. T. STEVENS, Steward, W.D. RIPPEY, As't.Steward, S. W. FISHER Treasurer, W. P. POPTENON Secretary, P. B. MAXSON, Chapitain, W. H. JONES, Gate Reeper, Geo. AMEY, Ceres, Mrs. H.A. SIM Plora, Ms. H.N. Barn Flora, LadyAs't.Ste'dMrs. A. RIPP	Beverance Severance Severa	Doniphan Mitchell, Shawnee Lyon Jackson Bourbon Shawnee an, Riley Shawnee ce, Donipha	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Becretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby autherized 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 reccommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

where no such organi	zation exists.		S. Decree
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W. J. CAMPBROOM	Tenn Minnel	O DE TRANSPORT	100000000000000000000000000000000000000

WM. SIMS, Master.

VILLAGE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The following extracts are taken from an English Tract printed by the National Grange to secure to the membeas of the Order and others a more intelligent idea of the subject of Co-operation:

There are many villages in which there is not even an humble village shop. The latter, where it does exist, is usually on a very small scale. The trade is small, the capital is insufficient, and consequently there is but a small steek or variety of goods; while the small stock or variety of goods; while the shopkeeper, unable or unwilling to get his customers out of his debt, is himself in debt to the trader in the neighboring town, and obliged to accept whatever goods the latter chooses to send to him. Thus it comes about that the agricultural labor is served with goods of inferior quality, even if they are not, goods of inferior quality, even if they are not adulterated, at very high prices, these latter being due partly to the absence of competition, partly to the small scale on which he purchases, and partly to the long credit taken and given by the village shop. When goods in small parcels have to be brought from some neighboring town by the village carrier, his charge for carriage will materially increase the cost, and moreover, it is a very inconventhe cost, and, moreover, it is a very inconven-

ient mode of purchasing.

Thus, in the case of country villages, the establishment of a Co-operative Store will be a great convenience to all classes. It is not nec essary here to enlarge on the immense benefits, both material and moral, which Co-operation has conferred on the laboring class. The object of this paper is to make some practical suggestions which may prove of service to any one who is thinking of establishing a village

It is very desirable to enlist in your ranks the squire, the clergyman, and the farmers of the parish. There are many things which are as necessary to the household of the well-todo as of the poor; the store will be a conven-ience to every one in the parish, irrespective of social rank; and if the more prosperous in habitants join as shareholding members, and take an active interest in the management they will be able, at no cost to themselves greatly to benefit it. The farmers' carts, re-turning from the market town or railway station, may bring back goods for the store free of cost; they may, with the village carrier bring off at once from the railway your truck. load of coals, and so save loss from demurrage or pilfering; their capital and trade will enable the store to keep in stock a larger and more varied assortment of goods, while, on the other hand, it will be a convenience to them when pay-day comes round to get cash from the till of the store with which to pay wages, giving in return their checks, which will be a convenient mode of remitting to Manchester or elsewhere the amounts due by the store for goods bought. And surely it is no light mat-ter that there should be in the parish at least one institution where rich and poor, employer and employed, can meet on common ground and with a common interest.

If there be in the neighborhood a successful store, whose secretary or manager is an earna est co-operator, by all means send over one or two intelligent laborers to see it in practical work, or persuade him to come over and speak to your parishioners. The recognized texts book on the laws is Mr. Brabrook's "Law Relating to Industrial and Provident Societies;" it can be obtained from the printing society mentioned above. But a digest of all the more important provisions is contained in part I., of the Co-operator's Hand-book, which

may be got for ls. may be got for is.

As regards rules, their preparation has hither to been a serious difficulty in forming societies, both from ignorance of what they should contain and the expense of preparing and printing them. But the Central Board has now made this matter easy by instructing their general secretary to prepare a set in a found by experience what the village custom form in which they will not merely serve as models, but may be bought ready printed at a suggested: You can ascertain what is the very cheap rate per copy, and converted into the rules of any new society, by embodying with them a few special rules, which will regulate those matters which each society must of the members who will undertake to pursecure from rain. If grain is worth cutting it determine for itself, such as the number of chase one-half of that quantity, you will order is worth saving after it is cut.—Eureka,

and so on. These special rules will not occur, py more than a page or two, and may be bound up with the copies purchased; model forms and full instructions will be published with the general rules. They will all be found in the Hand-book, and the general rules can be purchased at cost price from the Central Co-operative Board, 9. City Buildings, Corporation street, Manchester. When you have got your special rules in type, you should bind up two expies of them with two copies of the general rules, and forward them to the Regisgeneral rules, and forward them to the Regis-trar of Friendly Societies, 28, Abingdon street, trar of Friendly Societies, 28, Abingdon street, London, S. W., with a letter requesting the Registrar to register them. If you begin bus-iness before registration of your rules, your society is in law a private partnership, with unlimited liability, and you have no remedy against fraud except by applying to the Court of Chancery.

In due course of time the rules will be re-In due course of time the rules will be returned to you. There may be some alterations made in the special rules. The alterations you must embody in two new proofs, and then, having bound up two copies in strong brown paper, get each copy signed at the end by seven members and the acting secretary, and return them to the Registrar. He will then affix his certificate free of charge, and return one copy to you, the other being retained by him. You must return this copy to your printers, in order that they may add to the proofs the names of the members who have signed it and the certificate, and then instruct them to print off as many copies from their proofs as you off as many copies from their proofs as you think fit. As printers usually charge for 250 copies as a minimum, it will probably be best to order this number to be struck off, as the difference in expense of printing of a smaller number will be merely in the cost of the paper, but it will not always be expedient to bind up all the copies at once.

As regards the form of your share capital you will find in the general rules three cases provided for—lst, where all the shares are to be withdrawable; 2d, where they are all to be transferable; 3d, where some are to be transferable and some withdrawable. In the early days of Co-operative Societies the law com-pelled them to make their shares withdraws able. The early societies were accordingly all formed on this principle, and the large majority of those formed after the alteration of the law, when shares were allowed to be made transferable in the case of joint-stock companies, followed the example of their predecessors. Cases, however, have occurred where rumors have been spread as to the solvency of such a society; a run has taken place upon their funds, the more selfish members seeking to secure themselves from sharing in any loss, careless of the result to their fellow-members; and the society, having almost all its capital locked up in buildings, fixed stock and trading stock, has had to stop payment, though perfectly solvent, so as to gain time to realize its assets. Some of the older societies, hampered by the fact of their members having become accustomed to withdrawable shares, have met this difficulty by altering their rules, and making a portion of their capital transferable. It is, however, generally considered among cooperators that in the case of new societies it is much the best plan to make all the capital in order to provide for any special expenditure, as in the case of illness, yet should have a rule, such as is given in the model rules above ment tioned, enabling the committee to purchase the shares of members at a price not exceed, ing their par value, i. c., the sum paid up to them. In this manner the capital becomes in fact withdrawable, except in the one case it is only fair that, if their be any ground for alarm, all the members should share equally in any loss sustained.

You may also very well have a rule empow ering the committee to take money on loan from its members, after they have contributed some definite amount to the share capital, to be withdrawable on demand, or after so many days' notice, according to the amount with-

drawn. When you have got your rules registered, you must elect a committee of management. let the financial position of the society be extive societies have failed, in nine cases out of ten the blame rests on the committee. They have lacked the moral courage to pull up sharply or dismiss a faulty manager, or they have allowed him to get the accounts into confusion, and, perhaps, to make away with the funds. Let stock be taken at least twice in every year. Above all, let the committee be careful never to allow their manager to get the mastery over them in the purchase of goods. His duties are inside, not outside, the store, to sell, not to buy. He will be tempted by private trade ers, who will offer him a commission on trade done with them. He may honestly believe that traders brought up to a special business can do better for his store than a number of working men carrying on the very varied trade of the Wholesale Society, or he may simply be influenced by the offer of a commission. But depend upon it the commission is charged either in the price or qualities of the goods. you should find that, owing to the cost of carriage, you cannot buy of any branch of the wholesale, the committee should depute one of their number to go to some neighboring town, and there acertain the prices of one or two respectable wholesale dealers. They should never rely solely on the recommendation of their manager; and, if complaint is made by him of the quality of any goods supplied by the wholesale, or by any merchant not recommended by him, they should not take the matter on trust, but examine the goods complained of themselves.

Charge the usual retail prices of the district, and, after putting aside 10 per cent. of your net profite as a reserve fund, and paying 5 per cent. interest on capital, divide the balance, quarterly or half-yearly, in proportion to the purchases made by each member. If you have an unusually prosperous year, only pay your ordinary dividend on custom, and keep the balance to make up the dividend in bad times which may come upon you. Above all, never depart from the principle of strict cash payment, i. e., of money down on the counter be-fore the goods are taken from it.

In selecting your stock-in-trade you should articles which you are quite certain will not be left on your hands—flour, bacon, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, lard, butter, soap, rice, candles, and so on. Of course you will be grum bled at for not having in stock a great nums ber of other articles. In these cases, until you have felt your way for a few months, and smallest quantity of any article demanded which you can buy wholesale. Tell your cus-tomer that if he will find a sufficient number

the committee, the date of general meetings, and so on. These special rules will not occur py more than a page or two, and may be bound up with the copies purchased; model forms and full instructions will be published with the general rules. They will all be found in the Hand-book, and the general rules can be purchased at cost price from the Central Co-operative Board, 9, City Buildings, Corporsation sizest, Manchester. When you have ation sixest, Manchester. When you have half your stock unsalable. In ordering bulky goods, such as cost of there is probably a real demand for them; but, if you once begin to order goods to suit some individual caprice, you will soon find your available space choked with dead stock, which you cannot sell, and do not like to throw away. It is especially necessary to be cautious in laying in a stock of drapery. Fashion and caprice may make half your stock unsalable. In ordering bulky goods, such as coal or Indian meal, where

half your stock unsalable. In ordering bulky goods, such as coal or Indian meal, where great saving is effected in carriage by having a truck full at a time, it may be expedient to keep a sheet of foolscap on the counter, and get members to put down on it the amount which each will take. When the quantity thus signed for comes to three-fourths of the truck, you may then safely order its despatch.

Take care to give full weight, and to have your weights examined by the inspector from time to time. They will get light from wear. It is true that a co-operative society can not be charged with fraud when selling with light weights, because any profits thus arising go back into the pockets of the members in the form of increased dividend on purchases, just an appearance in court on a criminal charge is an appearance in court on a criminal charge is best avoided. * * *

You will have to determine in what manner you will ascertain the trade done by your members, so as to pay to each the dividend due on his purchases from time to time. The plan usually adopted is to use metallic tokens representing various amounts from one-half penny up to one pound. Each customer re-ceives the equivalent in nominal value in these tokens of the amount paid down on the counter, and, by producing those in his pos-session after a divident on purchases have been session after a divident on purchases have been declared at a general meeting, can prove the amount of his custom during the preceding quarter of half-year. In order to simplyfy matters, members should be required to exchange tokens of smaller nominal value for tokens of a higher nominal value from time to time, and, in order to still further diminish the number of tokens required, it may be as well to arrange that members should, from time to time, bring in all tokens in their possession, and see the amount of their trade, as shown by them, entered in the books by the shown by them, entered in the books by the manager. This plan will enable a small stock of tokens to go much further. " "

If your store prospers, articles of clothing of the description commonly in demand—boots,

shoes, stockings, fustian trowsers, and perhaps crockery and brushes—such articles, in fact, as you commonly find in a village shop, may be advantageously added. But you should be cautious about going into these trades. To get a tolerable stock will cost quite as much or more than a stock of groceries, and show stock will be much longer in selling off, and will yield you less profit. You must not for-get the sound maxim, that a "quick penny is better than a slow sixpence." If you turn over your stock once a month, and get only 5 per cent. on it each time, you will make 20 per cent. more than if you turn it over only once in six months and make 20 per cent on it. * *
In conclusion, bear ever in mind that Co-op-

eration aims at a nobler object than the mere purchase of pure goods at reduced cost, though it is, no doubt, a good thing in itself that it should destroy the temptation to fraud by means of the adulteration of goods and the use of short weights, and should enable the earnings of the poor to go a little farther in purchasing the necessaries of life. You should be careful to take power in your rules to assign a portion of your profits to ed-ucational purposes, which, perhaps, can be best carried into effect in a village by providing a reading recreation room, or in making all your members, whether they desire it or not, members, of some existing village institute of the kind. But Co-operation aims at the moral, still more than at the intellectual, culture of man-kind. It finds men eminently selfish, and adroitly avails itself of this condition, begin-ning by showing that it is to the direct money interest of the individual to join a Co-operative Store. But ere long the news ly-joined member learns, by experience, perhaps rather than precept, that his partic-Take care to elect men who can and will attend meetings, and let these be frequent, and let the financial position of the society be examined at every meeting. Where co-operations are considered as the society of the end at the quarter's end; but every additional al shilling which he lays out is a direct benefit to every other member, by helping a quick turn-over of the stock. He will probably learn, too, that there is a direct money value in harmony and in union among the members, and that these are best promoted by cander, by courtesy in word and deed, by refraining from the imputation of evil motives, if there be not certain ground for so doing. He may unfortunately learn, if on the committee, that sloth and moral cowardice, when dealing with the funds of others, may be a so-cial crime. He will assuredly not regard adulteration as a form of competion, but will probably learn to place those who make money by adulteration, short weight, by lying prospectuses, in the same class of man kind as common thieves. He will consider that no generosity in ostentatious subscriptions to charities and churches will cover the guilt of fraud. He will cease to look up to smart practice in trade as a virtue; to find any merit in buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market; to worship mammon. He may learn from co-operation that trading transactions are not incompatible with the moral maxims of Christianity, that it is possible to attain to magnificent success in them without any attempt to drive a hard bargain with your neighbor, and that from the very constitution of a Co-operative Society it is your direct interest to "do unto others that which you would they should do unto you."

There is complaint from all parts of the county, that many fields of wheat are seriously damaged by rust. This is owing, no doubt, largely to the fact that it was sown so late, the grasshoppers destroying the first sowing. Add to this excessive wet weather and it is not difficult to account for the partial failure of the crop. If the yield has been cut short there is the more need that what there is should be carefully saved. Some of the shrunken wheat that is worth but little to grind will answer for seed. Our farmers be careful at first to confine it to a few simple should profit by their experience of two years ago when so much of the small grain was damaged by the heavy rains, both in the shock and in the stack. There has never been s season but what some of the farmers have got their wheat stacked before the heavy rains set in. What some did more might have done had they been as prompt as possible. It will not do to depend upon a dry climate to save our grain. The only safe way is to stack as soon as the crop is sufficiently cured, and stack well; if the stacker is not first-class cut some grass and top out the stacks with that. If this is well done the stacks will be comparatively secure from rain. If grain is worth cutting it is worth saving after it, is cut.—Eureka, What some did more might have done had they been as prompt as possible. It will not do to depend upon a dry climate to save

Greenwood Co., Herald.

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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



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED

oland-China Hogs BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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

Breeders' Directory.

Photougheron ... Thoroughered Metino Bheep. Has a number

Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty
of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China,
Sunfolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices y
and the last care rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A

W. HASTIR Somerset, Warren Co. Jowa, breed er of Short-horn cattle, Cottwold and Leicester sheep. Stuck for sale. Correspondence splicited.

O BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS O FOURS, Leavenworth, Kanssa. Brahmas, Cochins, and Legisorms. Eggs in season at 3,00 per setting. A choice lot of Partidge Quehins for sale chesp, Correspondence solicited.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure Short-Horn cattle. General Butler at head of-herd. Correspondence solicited.

WAHREN HARRIS, Trenton, Missouri, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle with Herd-Book pedigrees, lies, Pure Bred Berkshives: Correspondente sellcited and promptly answered.

PRANK LEECH, Waterville, Marchall Co. Kanasa Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle an Burkshire pigs, 18took for sale stillab priose.

DYRON BREWER, Glein, Johnson county, Kan B. sas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Pigs, not kin, shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Cor-respondence solicited.

T. Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. J. VANDOREN, Fisk's Corners, Wisconsin A. Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated Esse Swine, direct from imported stock and in pairs not akin

C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Breeder to of Registered Merine Bleen, from Atwood stock. Purchasers desiring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. C. LUSE & SON, Yowa Oity, Yowa, breeders of Z. Herd Registered Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brah-mas, Black and Partridge Cochin and B. E. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mc., breeder of Thorough bred. Short-Horn. Cattle. of approved shoot and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the cest strains in the United States and Canada.

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LBERT URANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of Indicasable milies. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-licited. Planet, 17948 at head of tierd.

CAMURI, ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish
Merino Sheen as improved by Atwood and Hammond,
from the Humphrey's importation in 1862. Also Christman
WHITE HOSE, premium stock and Liner Branks, Chicamas, both bred pare by me for eight years past. Send for
circulars. EST 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

F. FINLEY, Breckenridge Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

E BRAYTON, Savannah, Mo., breeds Berkshires, bedgrees recorded Stock delivered at St. Joseph. Write for particulars. TEE & SON, Minonk, Woodford Co., III. Nursery-men and Breeders of Ohoice Berkshire Shratz, and Maltese Turkeys. Send for Prices.

P. AYRES & CO., Louisiana, Mo., Breeders of Bhort-Horn Cattle, Berkehlre Swine, and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction; gunsan-teed.

Sheep. 200 Choice Hams for sale. Correspondence solicited, Address Independence, Missouri.

W. BLACKWILL, Breeder of Pélaud-China Swine, and Dark Brahma Fowls; Cedar Rap-ids, Iowa. Pigs for sale at \$15 to \$50 per head. Eggs \$3,00 per case, containing three dozen.

1 Nurserymen's Directory.

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

TEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Out Flowers and Bedding Plants by the militon. Bottom prices. Try us. Price list free.
MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to RUBERT S. BROWN.

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VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and unwards, ex-cellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest castorn prices. Address. A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo. K AW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS.
General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially
Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small
fruit plants.
Address G. F. Espensially
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-trees, plants, bulbs, &c., very cheap. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emporia, Kan.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Lonisburg, Kansas, E. F. Cadwallader, Prop. Osage Plants, Apple Seedlings and general assortment of Narsery 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 & Mansanga, Bushberg, Jeff. Co., Mo.

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

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red.
Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send
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R. A. TRAVER.

General Business Directory.

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

FLORENCE EATING HOUSE. Passengers can get a good square meal for 35 cents at C.T. Dixon's Bakery and Esting House, North-side of Rallway, Florence, hansas.

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

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H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist. No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka

WANTED energetto men to travel and appoint agents in every county to sell our Indispensable Household Articles to families. Salary liberal. Add. BROWN & COrate Elim Street, Cincinnati, O.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUBSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topoka, Kan

SHALL THE PRESIDENT BE SUSTAINED IN HIS CIVIL SERVICE REPORM ?

Nothing that President Hayes has done since his inauguration is making for him the determined opposition developed by this late order to officers of the Civil Service. grown up in States and in counties, big systems and methods founded upon mere office-holding rings, and little office-holding rings, composed for the most part of those who believe it to be a part of destiny that they should take charge of the public affairs of their localities. They thoroughly believe and teach the thieving doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. In theory they are for Civil Service reform, but practically insist upon such a division of offices as they may dictate. Every partizan bushwhacker is now firing at the President, either openly or from behind some convenient tree. How, asks one paper, is the machinery of the party to be upheld except by the patronage at the disposal of the President? How indeed! If the people do not believe sufficiently in the principles lying at the foundation of a party to continue it without the aid of 90,000 offices, then let it go down. Men will be found, always and everywhere, willing to attend the State and County conventions as delegates; men will also be found to accept nominations from the highest office to the lowest, and this is all the machinery necessary to place the issues of parties before the people. This can be done without the aid or support of office-holders. No President of the Republic has ever taken higher, broader and more statesmanlike position upon the public questions he has been called upon to deal with than President Hayes. The people, the men who are doing the business of the country, the farmers, the merchants, the manufacturers of the country, and laborers who have no direct interest in this question of division of spoils, will support heartily and earnestly the President in the course he is pursuing. No greater curse has attached to our politics than the combinations made by men seeking office, with those who wanted appointments of some kind or other. It has been a capital to every adventurer who could secure a nomination, and a means by which those in power could perpetuate their term of office long after they were of any value as public servants. Long live Civil Service Reform!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A friend, and a very intelligent gentleman he is too, said the other day, "I tell you what it is, I can take 160 acres of land in Kansas and make myself independently tions. rich, growing wheat." We remarked in old-fashioned Saxon English that we did not believe it, and further said, that wheat | iginand early history of this breed has realone, as a specialty, would bankrupt him ceived much careful investigation by Mr.Coin eight years or sooner. Now we ask our burn, and he is forced to the conclusion that actual, plainly stated, truthfully told experialso that the claims of certain individuals ence. In stating what you have done in n Illinois and Ohio that they originated this Kansas in growing wheat, don't tell what breed and that it should bear their names, you might have done, or what you can do; such as Moore, or Magie, is ridiculous. we have had more than enough of that, what we want are facts as they have occurred. We have all seen the man who would have had 50 bushels per acre but for the rust, or if the chinch bug had not reduced it to 10 or 15. Exceptional crops growing unusual yields are not what we want either; one good crop in three must be averaged by putting the two bad ones and their cost into the calculation. We want the experience of three to eight years, backed by facts, to be of any value.

There is nothing more unsubstantial than the profit figured out on a growing crop, unless it is the profit that most men, like my friend above, who has never grown a crop himself, can easily prove upon paper to be awaiting "the proper degree of intelligence and foresight, etc.," simply because there are a thousand hindrances, losses and leaks that no human foresight can control that cannot from the nature of things enter into the estimates made on paper. We are not taking the position that there is no profit in farming; on the contrary, we know from experience and from observation that there is, but we tire of the useless exaggeration the large over-statements of men who are always trying to prove the immense gains which those practically engaged in the business never find. Exaggerations regarding the possibilities of the farm do much harm, Men, young and old, go into the business expecting fancy returns, the consequence is they are disappointed and quit in disgust cure. before they have mastered the A B C of their new calling. The point we aim at is this, farming must be learned thoroughly, practically and well for success, and that the profits are not extraordinary or unusual than this, there must be present in the successful farmer, good, strong judgment backed by persistent energy. For such men there are successes all over our broad prairies and rich valleys. Men who rush into eral farmer. Remedies of various kinds swill, about 20 drops to a half a bucket, has, lington Patriot.

business will reap a rich harvest of disappointment. What we aim in the FARMER to present are the common, every-day facts ent nostrum is to boldly court disaster. as they are; the collected experience of successful men as well as those who fail, in all the various branches of the farm; to inculcate true business principles upon which all successes must rest in whatever calling men are engaged. On the other hand, to avoid misleading by advocating who calmly surveys the business of the farm from his office in town.

NOTES ON "COBURN'S SWINE HUSBANDRY." In common with many of our readers, we are acquainted with the author, and know something of his qualifications for preparing a work of this nature. He has given the public a work on raising swine that differs in many respects from any other heretofore brought out; is a thoroughly western man-in fact a native, and treats of the business of pork production in the valleys of the Mississippi and the great lakes, from a practical, western man's standpoint, while the information he gives is of breeds and methods used in the United Staies now, instead (as all other so-called pig books do,) of breeds and methods known in England

half century or more ago. He candidly states in preface he has not aimed so much to make an original book. as to condense in one convenient volume the most and best information from those who have made hog-raising a study as well as a business in the great corn growing States west of the Alleghanies. It is positive no one man possesses all the knowledge worth having on this subject, but thinks each of many men may know something, and he values their combined experience above his own or any one man's necessarily limited observations.

The introductory chapter has in concise form many figures relative to the past, present and future of pork-raising as an industry and its intimate connection with the prosperity of millions of our western farmers.

A history, and full description with excellent illustration of the characteristics of each breed of any prominence is given and also the standard of excellence for each as agreed upon by the National Convention of Swine Breeders, held at Indianapolis, Sept. 1872. The Berkshires, Poland-Chinas and Chester-Whites are with their crosses considered most valuable for the general farmer, though due appreciation is given the many valuable qualities of less prominent breeds such as Suffock, Essex, Lancashire, Neapolitan and several others which are well adapted to certain localities and condi-

The chapter on Poland-Chinas very full and the much agitated question as to the orwho was right? Let us have your the so-called Poland hog was and is a myth;

> While desiring to be just to all breeds, the author admits his preference for well-bred Berkshires, and thinks all things considered, we have no better general-purpose hogs in the country. Chapter on Berkshires is lengthy, and gives the material part of the \$100 prize essay written by Hon. A. B. Allen, for the American Berkshire Association, making the most authentic account of this widely popular breed in the language.

Second part of work is devoted to information on raising and fattening swine, with exhaustive chapters on The Boar-how to choose and keep him; The Sow and her Pigs; Castrating and Spaying, (prepared by F. C. Miles, V. S.,) a subject not plainly and practically treated in any other work. Pasture and Summer food; Fattening; Cooking food, and Food Cookers; Hog Houses and Pens; Slaughtering, Curing and Preserving. A chapter of general observations on many points of interest to all farmers, followed by an extended essay on Hog Feeding and Pork-making, prepared with much labor by Mr. Joseph Sullivant, of the Ohio Board of Agriculture. This chapter to send delegations as large as they may alone contains information on pork-making deem expedient; and all persons interested by different food and methods, worth to every farmer many times the cost of the book. It is a library within itself.

The third division of the work is devoted to a concise exposition of the cause of most of the diseases afflicting swine, and to plain practical directions for their prevention and

Three full chapters are devoted to a thorough discussion of the much dreaded scourge erroneously known as "Hog Cholera" by such eminent veterinary authorities as Dr. Detmers, Dr. Paaren, Prof. Law, and except in rare and isolated cases. Further several others, practical as well as scientific, including prominent breeders and farmers. No such a fund of authentic information on hog cholera, its causes and prevention has ever before been made available to the gen- the hogs, and that Aconite administered in neat profit on the money invested .- Bur-

success without paying for learning the vention rather than medication is the watch- three days in succession, cured the worst word, as the great cure-all will never be found, and relying on specifics or any pat-

> Among other common, but less malignant diseases that we find treated of in plain lan- the future. We should be glad to have reguage is Trichina or Trichinosis, Epilepsy, Pneumonia, Indigestion, Constipation, Apoplexy, Quinsy or Stranglis, Measles, Mange, Kidney Worm, Lice, Catarrh, Diarrhea, Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Brain or Staggers, Worms of different kinds, etc.

The daily want, so long common to every farmer, of some handy book on these subjects was experienced by Mr. Coburn in his business as breeder and feeder and finally persuaded him to undertake its preparation.

The book is worth more to the farmers of the West than all the books heretofore made upon this subject. A work thus written by an intelligent farmer, and one who makes a speciality of breeding swine, will we believe command a sale for it among those interested in this important meat producing interest never before known in the country. We can most heartily commend it as well worth the price to every farmer, East, West, North and South. Published by the Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, New York. Price postage paid \$1.75.

WHAT THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS THINK OF THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF AGBICULTURE. .

The Farmers' Union of Minneapolis, Minn., claims that Gen, Le Duc, the new Commissioner of Agriculture is in every way qualified for the position and endorses the appointment as a good one. The Prairie Farmer, Western Farm Journal, Western Rural, Colman's Rural, and Journal of Agriculture, all strong representative journals express the general surprise and disappointment felt at the appointment of an office-seeking politician to the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. Among the dozen or more names mentioned in connec tion with this appointment during the past six months there are a number whose lifelong identification with the interests of agriculture would have made them more acceptable than the present appointment. The new commissioner has a large opportunity to disappoint the country by making an improvement in his department. In the past the Bureau has done efficient duty as a political piece of bunkum, furnishing in its humble way a mild kind of patronage with which to tickle the rural voter, and misrepresenting in its high sounding title the largest the most important, and the wealthiest interest of the country.

terest of the country.

The appointment of General Wm. G. Le Duc, of Minnesota, Commissioner of Agriculture, seems to have unfortunately been made from the fact that he was an importunate candidate for something from the President, and nothing else being handy about the White House, the Commissionership was thrown to him. We learn that he is not a thoroughly educated and practical farmer, and that he is a common office-seeker, having received his title through a quartermastership in the army. We have no desire to be harsh, but yet we feel that the only bureau of the agricultural people should be presided over by one of their class, a practical and educated farmer.—Farmers' Friend, Pa. a practical and educated farmer.—Farmers' Friend, Pa.

The President has appointed a General Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture. Just where the General's farm lies, how many acres it contains, and how long and well the General has tilled it, and just what contributions the General has made to agricultural science and literature are little matters concerning which a natural curiosity has not yet been gratified. We know, however, that the General was a Quartermaster during the war, and as experience in the distribution of army blankets is very valuable to a farmer, we have no doubt the General will make a duck of a Commissioner.—Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

He may have great fitness for the duties to be done.

a Commissioner.—Cincinnati Grange Buttetth.

He may have great fitness for the duties to be done.

We trust President Hayes made sure to that effect;
but we should feel better satisfied if it were not stated
as fact that he has been in Washington several months
seeking office. If Gen. Le Duc—who won his title by
brevet, for brilliant services as Quartermaster—was
appointed Commissioner of Agricultare merely because, being out of a job and having persistence and a
good party record, he must be given something, we
think agricultural interests have cause for complaint.—
American Eural Homs, N. Y.

American Rural Homs, N. Y.

It has been announced that Gen. Wm. G. Le Duc, of Minnespolis, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture. Very little is known about him, except that he was at one time a Quartermaster, and was early on the ground at Washington, in March last, seeking indefinitely some place. Some two or three prominent and well-informed, well-qualified agriculturists were by petitions and through the press urged for his position, but there seems not to have been quite offices enough to go round, and this Quartermaster had not yet been provided for in June. Nobody who had any interest in agriculture asked this appointment, but a good many thousand did ask for the appointment of a well qualified-representative man. We hope this Quartermaster may turn out a better man for the place than anybody now appears to expect.—Indiana Farmer.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The sixteenth session of the American Pomological Society will meet in Baltimore Wednesday, September, 12, 1877, continuing three days.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred Associations in the United States and British Provinces, are invited in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be his loss amounts to nothing in the last year present and take seats in the Convention. At the same time, from September 11 to

143 inclusive, the Maryland Horticultural Society will hold a Grand Exhibition of one bushel and a half of corn. This gen Fruits, Plants, Flowers, and other products tleman has been in the business six year of Horticulture, by which an increased interest will be given to the occasion.

Packages of fruits, with the names of the contributors, may be addressed as follows: 'AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, care of WILLIAM B. SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

wheat-growing and stock-raising, expecting are named, but the author insists that pre- when given three times a day for two or cases and driven the disease from entire herds. The remedy is so simple and so easily tried that we give it in the hope that it may save some of our readers losses in ports from farmers using the remedy.

From Greene County, Ohio.

July 14.-Wheat crop for Greene and adjoining counties the best for years. Harvest time is favorable. Corn growing rapidly. The FARMER comes regularly, and is one of the few papers that dares give expression to honest conviction, and it will WM. M. K. therefore prosper.

HANSAS.

From Elk County. Wheat will be a medium crop, corn and oats splendid. Stock is in good condition and orices higher than for 5 years, at this season. M. H. PORTER.

From Clay County.

Our neighboring county of Dickinson is considered one of the best wheat growing counties in the State, and it is with no slight degree alarming that we read the following from the Gazette, published in that county: Till the 25th of June the entire wheat crop

in Dickinson county gave promise of a very heavy yield. The early sown grain will come up to the expectation of our farmers, but that which was sown late has suffered from the rust, caused by the long continued wet weather, and will not yield a half, and in many fields, not a quarter crop.

About the same state of affairs prevails in his county. Indeed, a dire calamity, totaly unexpected, has fallen upon the farming community. Two weeks ago we talked with farmers from various parts of the county, and they were in excellent spirits, reporting that in about ten days fall wheat would be ripe and a magnificent prospect. Two or three days after this the grain began to turn yellow, and in less than sixty hours whole fields would be as yellow as gold, except an occasional green spot, and on examination it would be found entirely worthless, the heads nothing but chaff, and even the straw so brittle that a slight blow would break it into splinters.

Mr. Armstrong, in Five Creeks township, had 75 acres of fall wheat, from which he confidently expected to harvest 2,000 bushles. He went into it with his reaper before he found how unfortunate he was. He decided that it was not worth harvesting.

We have heard of many other farmers who are in the same basket. Several have bought self-binding machines and on taking them into the field found that they had no use for them.

Spring wheat and oats are all right, but in this county the acreage is limited.—Clay County Dispatch.

From Coffey County.

We have frequently urged the importance of sheep growing in our State and county as one of the great industries bound to play an important part in the future prosperity of this country, and we are glad to note the fact that many of our farmers are turning their attention to this subject. Sheep husbandry pays handsomely when pursued properly and the business is increasing steadily. The census returns for this year shows 7,985 head in our county, valued at \$1.25 per head, and large numbers are being

brought in this season. Dr. Wm. Manson has lately purchased several hundred head, and Messrs. Weaver and Watt are enroute from Missouri, with a drove of 900 head. M. L. Barber informs us over 600 head at his place sheared an average of eight pounds of wool to the head. Godfrey Wide sheared eight and half pounds from his big flock on Turke Creek, netting over 10,000 pounds, which was marketed at Burlington. Chas Stoeltzing has sold 500 head of stock shee this spring after shearing, at an average \$2.85 per head. He has 967 head on hand and 340 spring lambs. His wool clip aver aged a little over six pounds to the head and he marketed his wool at Burlington a St. Louis buyer. His sales of wool an sheep this spring run up to over \$2,70 cash, and he has his original stock on han unincumbered, while his loss amounts nothing, comparatively. Wm. Gropengries er, of Crooked Creek, has 600 head of sheep and 350 lambs. His sheep averaged eigh and a half pounds of wool to the head, and He marketed his wool here to a St. Louis buyer, and says for four months in winte he fed daily to each hundred head of shee and commenced business by taking 40 head of sheep on shares for five years.

As a sample of the profit in sheep bus ness Mr. F. Fockle, of Le Roy, last Decem ber purchased 153 head for \$400. He let them out to Chas. Fuller on shares. At the end of six months Mr. Fockle received as his share his original number of sheep and Mr. J. N. Insley, of Jefferson county, thirty head of lambs for increase, besides informs us that in the vicinity of Oskaloosa \$116 worth of wool. The lambs were worth there has been considerable cholera among not less than \$75, and this makes a very

New York Money Market. New York, July 16, 1877.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1877.

GOLD—Opened at 108%, and closed at 108%.
LOANS—Borrowing rates, 46% per cent. per annum.

SILVER—Bare, \$1.35% in greenbacks; \$1.18% in
gold, coin, % discount.

GOVERNMENTS—Active and firm.

STATE BUNDS—Dull.

STOCES—There was an unsettled feeling on the
Stock Exchange, and at times considerable pressure to
sell prevailed. The market was weakened by the bank
troubles at St. Louis, and by the decision against the
Lake Shore company in regard to back dividends.

The decline from the highest point ranged from % to
2% per cent.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, July 16, 1877. KANSAS CITY, July 16, 1877. WHEAT—Steady and an advance for futures; No. 2 \$1,88% July; \$1.17 August; No. 3, \$1.10 spot; \$1.19 spot; \$1.17 July; \$1.08%@1.08% August; No. 4, \$1.07 spot; \$1.03 July; \$1 August. CORN—Steady and firm, 35%c spot; 35%c July; 35%c August; 35%c September; rejected, 33%@33%c spot; 33% July. OATS—Quiet and nominally lower; No. 2, 23%c July; 32c August. RYE—Dull; 40c spot; 43%c July; 41%c August; rejected, 41%c spot. rejected, 41%c spot; 42%c July; 41%c August; BARLEY—Dull; No. 3, 55c August; 60c September. BUTTER—Choice scarce at 11642.

BUTTER—Choice scarce at 11@12c; lower grades bundant and dull at 8@10c.
EGGS—Weak; 6%@7c. Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANPAS CITY, July 16, 1877. KANEAS CITY, July 16, 1877, CATTLE—Receipts, 838; shipped, 177; delivered out, 316; steady; offerings all low grades; Colorado stockers, \$3 bid; Texas cows, \$3.50; wintered helfers, \$3.55. HOGS—Receipts 60; delivered out, 58; unchanged; choice, \$4.15@4.25; medium, \$4.05@4.15.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1877.48 FLOUR—Dull; superfine western, and state, \$5.75 as, common to good, \$6.4026.75; good to choice, \$6.80610.75. Higher and fair demand; prime old No.

\$6.806.10.75.
WHEAT—Higher and fair demand; prime old No. 2 Milwauke spring, \$1.70 bid; \$1.75 aaked; No. 2 Milwauke spring, \$1.70 bid; \$1.75 aaked; No. 2 Minter red western, August, \$1.46%@1.47%.

RYE—Western, 74@76c.
BARLEY—Quiet.
CORN—A shade stronger and fair business; ungraded mixed western, 58%@61c; steam mixed,59%@60c, OATS—Heavy; mixed western and state, 34@59c; white, 60. 41@65c.

OATS—Heavy; mixed western and state, organs, white, do., 41@62c.
COFFEE—Quiet.
SUGAR—In demand and active.
MOLASSES—Dull and nominally unchanged.
RIOE—Steady and in fair demand.
EGGS—Firm; western, 162085/c.
PORK—Easier and closed firm; new mess, \$14.50
spot; \$14.40 August.
BEEF—Quiet.
BULK MEATS—Pickled hams, 9%c.
MIDDLES—Quiet and firm; western long clear,

7½C. LARD—Easier and closed firm : new prime steam 89.30@9.35; old do., 89.50 spot; \$9.42% to 9.47% Au-BUTTER—Steady; 10 to 20c. CHEESE—Firm at 4½ to 9½c. WHISKY—\$1.11½ to 1.12.

St. Louis Produce Market. Sr. Louis, July 16, 1877.

FLOUR—Very quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Steady with good demand; No 2, red fall, 13.85; August, do., \$1.12 cash; \$1.17% to 1.19 August, No 4 do., \$1 30.
CORN—Quiet; 45% to 45% cash; 46c July; 45% to OORN— 5%c August. OATS—Dull; 88%c. OATS—Dull; 56e bid

OATS—Dull; 56% bid.
WHIBEY—Steady at \$1.08.
WHIBEY—Steady; dairy, 15 to 20c; store; 9 to 12c.
EGGS—Steady, 7% to 9%c.
FORE—Quiet; \$18.43% bid cash; job lots sold at
18.50 to 1863%.
BULK MEATS—Nothing doing.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, July 16, 1877. HOGS-Inactive and lower; \$4.60 to 5; receipts, OATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; receipts 2,800.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, July 16, 1877.

CRICAGO, July 16, 1877.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Good demand at full prices; No. 2 spring,
1.45 cash; \$1.41 to 1.42 July; \$1.18½ Angust; \$1.15 to
to \$1.18% September; No. 3 spring, \$1.20.

CORN—Firmer, but not quotably higher; irregular
49c cash; 48½ July; 48½ to 48½c August.

OATS—Steady and firm; 31½c cash.

RYE—Higher, 65c.
BARLSY—Steady and unchanged; 60 to 65c.
PORE—Dull and a shade lower; \$13.67½ cash and
Angust; \$13.67½ September.

LARD—Steady and unchanged; \$9.15 cash or August; \$23½ September.

gust; \$9.23% September.
BULK MEATS Fairly active and a shade high er;
shoulders, 5%c; short rib. 7%c, short clear, 7%c; all

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE-Receipts. 2,000; fairly active and firm; fair to choice shipping, \$5 to 5.30; Texans, \$3 to 8.80; butchers', \$3 to 4.50.

HOGS-Receipts, 18,000; dull and weak; buyers and sellers apart; prices declined 15 to 25c and then became more active, common to choice, \$4 85 to 5 10; mixed. \$4 90; good, \$5; closing steady.

8HEEP-Receipts, 100; steady and firm; \$3.52½ to Baltimore Grain Market.

CORN—Western firm and higher; offerings light; western mixed spot and July, 63c; August, 61% to 62c; September, 62%c; Steamer, 57%c.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1877.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

e	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected to	weekly
a	by W. Edson.	
y	WHEAT-Per bu. spring	1.00
h	" No.4	1.10
s.	CORN-Per bu	27 27
p	White	26
of	OATS—Per bu	20
d,	BARLEY-Per bu	,25@85 4.75
r-	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	4.25
d.	Wo. S	4.00
to	CORN MEAL	1.20
nd	CORN CHOP—	1.00
00	CORN & OATS-	1.10
nd	BRAN	
to	Mancha Broduce Market.	

_	CORN & OATS	75
0	BRAN	
d	SHORT	00
۰	Topeka Produce Market.	
-	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices.	J. A. Lee.
.	APPLES—Per bushel	1.25@1.50
p	BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	8.50
ıt	Medium	3.00
C4.E(r)	Common	2.00
d	Castor	1.50
	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	09
r.	Medium	07
is	CHEESE—Per lb	10to.15
13	EGG8—Per doz—Fresh	.08
er	HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25to5.50
M	VINEGAR—Per gal	.20.80
P	POTATOES—Per bu	.40@ .50
7	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	1.5021,7
n-	Chickens, Dressed, per lb	08
rs		10
13	Tu. mojoj	10
00	ONIONS—Per bu	1.00
-	CABBAGE—Per dozen	.4000.6
	CABBAGE-Let dozen	
si-		
	Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett,	Dealers in
n-	Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather	
et	HIDRS-Green	:06@63

١	Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.	:06@
۱	HIDES—Green	.124
ч	Dry Flint	.124
۱	Dry Salt	
ı	Calf, Green	
1	Kip, Green	95/8
S	Sheep Pelts, green	price
X	Damaged Hides are bought at 75 on the	Price
ġ,	TALLOW in Cakes	

Topeka Lumber Market. Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh.

	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF			99.50
-	A PARTY OF THE PAR			
Lencing .	and the property of the second			20 00
	boards, surface			25.00
Common	DOSTOR, BULLOW			27.60
Btock	. D		And the second second second	85.00
	" C		Control of the	45.00
44	" B		••••	\$5.00
44	" A			to 60.00
mi-labin	g Lumber		80.0	10 00.00
				0 to 80.00
Liooring			8.0	0 to 4.00
Shingles				8.50
Lath		ninories 1	umber is	stiffering
Owing	to low water in	To change !	ere vet.	
in whole	sale market.	40 crempo r		
	21/4/10 2017	Date	II Marke	t.
	Topeka Butch	IGL . Trace	re wear we	****
	Sirloin Steak	oer Ib		1236
BEEL-	DIXIDIA DICE	44 14		10
**	Round	44 44		10
44 107	Rossts		- 1h	. 8
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	By the carcass			1914
MALINALA	ON-Chops per			101

7	opeka Butcher's Retail Market,	16
	rloin Steak per lb	0 8 9
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	ossts " " "	Ř
** F	ore Quarter Dressed, per lb	9
** H	ind	9
" B	Chang nor th	34
	nest " "	230000
1,54	y the carcass per lb	K
VEAL-8	teaks per lb	23
	Coasts " "	D
a The E	by the carcass per lb	10
		īã
" 1	by the carcass per lb	4
51-72-1	Farm Scods.	
A Commence	Parm poors.	

" By the c	arcass per 1b	
Market and Property	Farm Seeds.	
mba following	are current jobbing q	notations io
form seeds in the	Kansas City market:	en 95 to 9 6
		\$9.20 W 3.5
Timothy		
Red top		2.10 to 2.1
Ky. Blue grass.		3.
Orchard grass		. 3.0
White bottom se	ets	' 4 00 to 4
Osage Orange	ets	1 00 to 1.
Seed potatoes		1.85 to 1.

Extra varieties..... PROF. TYNBALL'S WARNING.

In concluding an address to the students of University College (London) Prof Tyndall, who University College (London) Prof Tyndall, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain workers of our century, said, "take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as carsman in a rotten boat; what can he do there but by the very force of his stroke expedite the ruin of his craft. Take care of the timbers of your boat." The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all workers. We are apt to devote all our energies to wielding the cars, our strokes fail firm and fast, but few of us examine or even think of the condition of our boats until the broken of the condition of our boats until the broken of the condition of our poats until the broken or rotten timbers suddenly give: way and we find ourself the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a little forethought. What began with a slight fracture, thought. What began with a slight fracture, or perhaps even careless exposure to disorgenizing influences, ends in the complete wreck of a life-boat. The disease which began with a slight headache or an undue exposure to cold terminates in death, unless its progress is checked, and the disease remedied. The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give no indications of the strength of the oncoming foe, and the victim trusts that his old The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give no indications of the strength of the oncoming foe, and the victim trusts that his old ally. Nature, will exterminate the invader. But Disease is an old general and accomplishes his most important movements in the night-time, and some bright morning finds him in possession of one of the strongest fortifications; and when he has once gained a stronghold in the system. Nature ignominationally turns traitor and secretly delivers up the whole physical armory to the invader. Like the willy politician, Nature is always on the strongest side, and only way to insure her support is to keep your vital powers in the ascendant. Keep your strongest forts—the stomach and liver—well guarded. Do not let the foe enter the arterials highways, for he will steal or destroy your richest merchandise and impoverish your kingdom. To repulse the attacks of the foe yeu can find no better ammunition than Dr. Plerce's Famify Medicines (Full directions accompany each package.) His Pleasant Purgative Pellets'are especially effective in defending the stomach and liver. His Golden Medical Discovery for Purifying the blood and arresting coughs and colds. If you wish to become familiar with the most approved system of defense in this warfare, and the history of the foe's method of invaapproved system of defense in this warfare, and the history of the foe's method of invasion, together with complete instructions for keeping your forces in martial order in time seeping your forces in martial order in time of peace, you can find no better manual of these tactics than "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo N. Y. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1,50. It contains over nine hundred pages, illustrated by the hundred and algebration. by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, and elegantly bound in

Attention is called to the advertisement of "The Boss Sickle Grinder," which appears elsewhere in this issue. Every farmer who has perspired and profaned over a wabbling grindstone, while sharpening a mowing machine knife, will rejoice to know that Yankee ingenuity has triumphed at last, and that one man alone can now do well what it formerly man alone can now do well what it formerly took the whole family to do imperfectly. Read the Advertisement.

"No CURE, NO PAY."—We authorize our agents to guarantee that our Medicine, if taken according to direction, will relieve consumption and the diseases incident to a torpid liver' and if any one will show any positive proof that it has not produced what we guarantee, they are entitled to a return of their money, provided they take the genuine Simmons' Liver Regulator by the directions.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name fluely 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 Sta Philadelphia, Pa.

A THING OF BEAUTY Indeed and a Joy Forever, is the New and Superb

Edition of the Rocky Mountain Tourist. So remarkably large has been the demand for the now widely noted work, the Rocky Mountain Tourist, that an entirely new edition has been necessitated, and is just ready for issue. While the first edition was an elegant thing, the second edition is really superb, and the Rocky Mountain Tourist in its new form, the Rocky Mountain Tourist in its new form, royal octave, thirty-two pages, printed on the finest super-sized, calendered paper, handsomely bound with engraved cover, is without the slightest question the richest and most attractive book of the description ever issued. All who contemplate a trip through the garden of the continent—southwestern Kansas—to the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains—will commit the gravest of mistakes by start. the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains—will commit the gravest of mistakes by startaing before securing the Tourist, San Juan Guide and accompanying maps. Simply the mere request by postal card or letter addressed to T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, will insure, by return mail, absolutely free, the receipt of these indispensible auxiliaries to travel in the Great West.

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

May Brothers, of Galeaburg Illinois, wish to employ farmers as agents for their late Improved Wind Mills. Retail price \$50.00.

Write for terms.

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

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state im their letters to advertisars that they saw this dvertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

THE NEW SEEDLING PEACHES

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE ACADEMY 48TH YEAR opens Sept. 12th. Instruction in alogues, address E. F. BULLARD, Prin., Jacksonville, Ill.

Why walk Thirty miles per day and handle plow when you can RIDE TURLEY'S PATENT SULKY FOR PLOWS? It is easily applied in 20 minutes to any WOOD BEAM Plow. Any boy can handle it. Cheanest, simplest and most durable SULKY FOR PLOWS in the world. Price, complete, \$35.00 Address F. B. CONE, 287 S. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LATEST AND NICEST THING OUT.

FIFTY ASSORTED CARDS, 33 different kinds, including Snowflake, Marble, Italian Marble, Repp., 2m. bossed, Damaek, New Style Plaids, Tinted Bristols, &c., with your name on them, for 25cts. Can give you the same assortment of common square cards if you prefer. Address S. J. SPEAR, Medfield, Mass.

PATRONS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Will issue a \$4.000 Policy for \$2.50 each 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.

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 Laste.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL I should like to trade nursery stock and propert at Lawrence or other localities for a No. 1: tract of land near some live Kansas R. R. Town. Address

P. P. PHILLIPS. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Wood's Mowers. "CLIMAX" MOWERS.

For Sale very low for cash, and on easy terms on

DOWNS & MERRILL.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Farm Department

BERKSHIRE PICS eligible to record and the get of the celebrated boa

LORD LIVERPOOL AND

British Sovereign II.

We have also for sale a few choice ESSEX PIGS,

Straight Jos. Harris stock, of both sexes. Our prices place this stock within reach of the general farmer. Address, EDWARD M. SHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

-GREAT SALE OF-

Fair Ground, Near Lawrence! The Sale will be held WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st 1877.

THE ENTIRE HERD, FORMERLY OWNED BY D.B. BURDICK OF OSAGE CO D. B. BURDICK OF OSAGE CO.

Will be Offered This Herd Comprises some of the
Best Short-Horn Cattle West of the Mississippi river.
At the Head of the Herd stands Lone Elm Frince and
Kansas Boy. Among the Cows Meadow-Lark is
unequaled. This herd comprises about one hundred head. There will also be several other smaller
herds offered for sale. This will be a splendid opportunity for Stock men to supply themselves with choice
animals at reasonable prices. A number of pure bred
animals will be offered at this sale that are not recorded in the Herd book, and also some fine animals half
Durham and half Hoistein in their breeding. Catalogae sent on application. Address
S. H. CARMINE, Lawrence, Kansas.



CHALLENGE MILL CO., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY, MEDICINAL.
PRIOE 25 cents. Postage prepaid.

This book contains an INVALUABLE collection of RECIPES needed in every PAMILY.

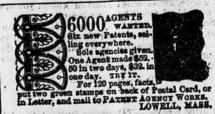
Sample copies by mail. Postpaid for 25c. (Postage stamps taken the same as cash). Address FARRELL & CO. 371 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.



LADIES Elegant In-itation ROBE CORAL SET, Breastple and Pendant Drope, Sent Postpaid to any Reader of this Paper for 25 cents. Three Sets for 55 cents. In Currenty or Stamps.

NOT Purchase any article until new Catalogue. Great reduction

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Original Grange Supply House 227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.



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

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS, ent C. O D. for examination, all charges paid. No risk. No humbug. Write for catalogue. Address QREAT WESTERN QUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flook of Cotswolds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

"The Best Thing in the West."

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 per cent. Discount for Cash.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land. map, giving full information, Acting Land Co .. missioner, Tapeka Kansas

NOTICE.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the Shawnee District Court.

Thomas L. Ross, plaintiff.

vs.

John W. Wright, defendant.

John W. Wright, defendant.

John W. Wright the defendant in the above and foregoing entitled suit will take notice that he has been sued by Thomas L. Ross, the plaintiff therein. That said suit was commenced by the said plaintiff for the partition of the following described real estate in the County of Shawnee and State of Kanssa, to wit. Lots Nots. 307, 309 and 311, on Tyler Street, in the City of Topeka. That the said plaintiff claims to be the owner in fee simple of an undivided one-half of the said real estate and prays that the same be set apart to him together with all other proper relief therein. That he, the said defendant, must answer the said plaintiff's pelition filed in said suit on or before the 30th day of August A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for partition rendered as therein prayed for. ALFRED EXMIS, Attorney for plaintiff.

This the 17th day of July A. D. 1877.
Attest: A. B. McCABE, Clerk.

The "Boss" Sickle Grinder. The most useful implement ever invented for the FARMER.



The "Boss" Sickle Grinder has flat-face stone, and has the oscillation of stone, grinding one edge of a section at a time. Has shaft so arranged as to change the handle as the sickle is canted, so as to be out of the way in turning same. It is so arranged as to stop the Oscillating of the Stone, so as to be used as an ordinary grindstone. When in this position it can be used as a sickle grinder. It is, beyond a doubt, the best stone for all purposes, as well as being a perfect Sickle Grinder. It requires only one man to use it. For sale by dealers generally. Good agents and canvassers wanted. Be sure that every Machine is branded "The Boss," Powell, Stevens & Douglas, Waukegan, Ill

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

New-York Life Insurance

Office, Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1st, 1876......\$30,166,902,69

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums. \$5,910,840,87
Interest received and accrued. \$2,164,080,81
Less amount accrued Jan. 1,1876. \$257,190,38—\$1,906,949,95—\$7,817,790,82

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

65,307,19 -\$5,258,795,81 Total......839,730,898,90

a say for ten land well, reach ASSETS.

125,027,15 .86,154,19 .300,556,68—282,783 896,90

580,515,76

Excess of market value of securities over cost....

Appropriated a follows:

Divisible surplus at 4 per cent \$2,696,816,00

Surplus, estimated by the New-York State Standard at 4 1-2 per cent.,

over \$5.500.000.00

From the undivided surplus of \$2,686,816 the Board of Trastees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of the reversion may be used in such settlement if the policy-holders so elect.

During the year. 6.514 policies have been issued, insuring \$20,062,111.

Number of policies in force January 1, 1876, 44,661.

Number of policies in force January 1, 1877, 45,531.

Amount at risk January 1, 1876.

127,748,478,09

MORRIS FRANKLIN.
DANIEL 8. MILLER,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D.
WILLIAM BARTON,
J. F. SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
WM. H. APPLETON,
EDWARD MARTIN,
IBAAC C. KENDALL,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
OR BOOGERT, M. D.
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
JOHN M. FURMAN,

Brown's Hog and Pig

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D. | Medical Examiners.

CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D. | Medical Examiners. THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier. D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.

Champion Hog Ringer 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.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,

RINGER & BINGS. Only single ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose.

No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, III. PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY.

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

T. A. Thompson, Pres., Minn, D. Wyatt Aiken, S. C., M. D. Davie, Ky.,

Freight paid on Paints to all parts of the country. Our book, How every man can paint upon application to the Patrons' Paint Company, 259 Front St., New York. TRUSTEES: Mortimer Whitehead, N. J. Samuel E. Adams, Minn., J. W. A. Wright, Cal.,

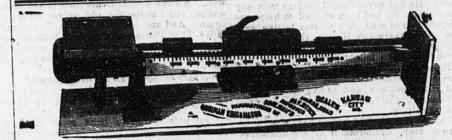


J.W.English&Bro.,

Reaper and Mower Kniv s, MOWER AND REAPER SECTIONS, KNIFE and SICKLE HEADS, Guard and Section Rivets, Brass Pitman

Boxes, Thresher Spikes, Patent Safety Couplings, Babbitt Metal, Rubber and Leather Belting. Near Union Depot

1227 Union Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND DISCOUNTS.



GOOLMAN'S Improved 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,

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

JOSEPH YATES TEMPTATION.

"Deposit money all right? Fifteen minutes "Twenty-five," said Joseph Yates, looking

up at the dusty old clock that never varied five minutes the year round. "And here it is in the four packages."

Peter Gale ran it over briefly. Yates could not tell why, but these were always times of trial for him. If he should make a miscount some day! And it always seemed as if Gale suspected him of keeping something back.

A hard, sharp, shrewd man was Peter Gale,

though there wasn't a firm in the City that stood higher than that of Gale and Co. Mr. Fielding, the company, travelled the greater part of the time, and Gale managed the indoor

It was all right. Gale gave a brusque "There's those invoices must be made out

to night."
"Yes, sir." There's no sense in such an endless string of holidays, that stop business and get men

into lazy habits." Yates glanced at the clock again. Perhaps the master understood the hint, for he went off grumbling, and the man was left with a good half-day's work before him; for on Saturday as well everything must be ready for morn-

He was a rapid and true accountant. Peter Gale knew his value well. He felt that he was worth a higher salary, but business had not been over brisk for the last year or two, although "old Gale" was making money fast

Something fluttered down to the floor. Why, what is this? Barton Casey's cheque for one hundred pounds, Yates struck his hand to his forehead in terror. How had he forgotten

Right in the press of business an hour ago, Casey had rushed in on his way to the rail-

"I'm off to Ireland," he explained; "and though that bill of mine doesn't fall due until the second of January, I'd rather take it up and have it off my mind. Here, receipt this, Yates. Quick as lightning, man!"

He had laid it aside to explain to Mr. Gale.

Then in the hurry of making up the deposit it had slipped out of his mind.

had slipped out of his mind.

He was tired out mentally and physically.

Every nerve had been stretched and strained.

The day's work was hard enough, but to do
two in one was doubly severe. So his thoughts
were slow and half terrified as he stood a moment thinking what had better be done. To confess this negligence would be to almost ruin him in Mr. Gale's estimation. And just when he needed to ask a favor too!

He went on with his figures, trying to think of a plausible way out of the difficulty, but Gale returned and night was coming on. He slipped the cheque in his pocket; there was no entry of it made in the day's ledger. He must trust to luck to make it right on Mon-

Gale went round in his stealthy, suspicious fashion. Yates balanced his long lists, made entries, sorted papers. His master chuckled a little under his breath at his slave's rapidity. It would have taken him a week to get through with that amount of work correctly. He stood with the safe door open waiting for

Joseph Yates had meant to get the cheque in the sate somehow. A cold perspiration broke out on his forehead, for it now hung over him like a horror. The door shut with its sharp, mysterious click. Yates reached for his overcoat, fumbling awkwardly, then turned:

"What now," was the gruff rejoinder.
"Mr. Gale—" and Yates cleared his throat-

"I wanted to ask if you could-or would-advance me a trifle from my month's salary."

His eyes were downcast now, and the lines round the mouth twitched nervously under the soft brown moustache. He had nerved hir self to ask the favor for the sake of his wife and children. For himself-well, he would have starved sooner.

"I don't do those things, Yates, and you know it. I pay a man fairly when his work is done, and not a day before, and I never ask any man to pay me until my money is due. I know you want it for some stupid nonsense but poor men like you had better save their money. This hollday business is bad for poor

He clipped off every word just as a chisel cuts bars of steel or iron with a merciless

Yates turned without another word. Outs side the street lamps were burning dimly. The storm was just beginning—fine sleet that blew out of the clouds in spiteful gusts. He pulled his coat collar over his ears, for the bitter wind nipped them, and almost flayed the skin on his cheeks where the curling beard did not keep him warm.

He went stumbling along, thinking. What had he had done that misfortune should follow him, while such men as Gale, who wrang the life-blood out of their fellow-creatures prospered and hoarded their wealth? Gale without a child in the world, and he longing for a crown to buy his little ones some small gifts. Oh! what cruel straits there were in this life; what narrow, pitiless souls to make them severer still. Was there any truth in his boyhood's lessons, in his manhood's beliefs? He had never turned his face from any poor man; he had been so glad to help one and snother to send gifts at this festive season. Was there any Heaven that took these things into account? Was there on this earth "good will to men?"

He was not congratulating himself upon his past good deeds. His mood was too faithless and hitter just now and he had done his from

and bitter just now, and he had done his from the delight of giving pleasure rather than set

tled principles. For ten years he had been a happy and prosperoas man, comfortable in circumstances generous in heart. During that time he had married, and three children had been born to bim. Then came misfortunes, losses, adversity. He had paid his debts, given up his home ty. He had paid his debts, given up his home and its pretty, simple luxuries, and retired to a lodging. Suppose, instead he had looked out for himself, cheated right and left, and been a rich man to-day. The world night have sneered a little, but it would not have passed him by centemptuously, neither would his wife and children be enduring privation.

And a shiver passed over him, but it was not altogether cold. Here in his pocket were a hundred pounds, about which there would not be a question asked for days. He could endorse it easily enough. It was more than half a year's salary, and looked like a fortune him. He could go somewhere and take a the idea that rich people often advance about

"Evening paper," sang out shrill little voice at his elbow. "Oh,please, I want a little money "So do I, child," he answered, almost rough ly, pushing him away.

A hundred pounds. A few years ago it would have appeared such a trifle. A few years ago he would have thrust a shilling into the little beggar's cold fingers. Not a penny for pleasure or charity.

He had been so scrupulously honest, so careful of his good name, what had it brought him? Next week there would be quantities of money coming in. Old Gale was slow at figures and be could manipulate the books a little, arrange it so that several weeks would elapse before the fraud would be discovered, resign next Friday, and be off to a more prosperous life. Why, how easy it was to thief! This one hundred pounds in his pocket had paved the way. He would consider it a loan merely, and presently pay it back to old

Well, here he was. He stamped his feet, and stumbled up the stairs. The family on the lower floor never indulged in a hall light save when they expected company. But Bes-

"Oh, Joe! I thought something had hap-pened. Why, how cold and wet you are," and she kissed the frosty face. sie opened her door.

"I walked up." "In this storm? Oh, Joe!" "Yes; I spent my last sixpence for lunch." He uttered this in a moody, despairing man-

"But why did you not take more change

this morning?"

He made no reply, but taking off his coat stood before the grate-fire worn and gloomy.

Bessie Yates looked so bright and cheery in her crimson merine gown, with crimped cambric ruffles at throat and wrists, and a few geranium leaves in her fair hair, And the room was so cozy and inviting with the un-salable relies of former prosperity and Bessie's quick eye and fairy fingers. His alippers were warming in the firelight, and his chintz-cov-ered easy/chair gave him a welcome.

"You are very tired."

The soft cheek was pressed against his and the loving arms were round his neck. He made no answer to the question of voice

or still tenderer question of eyes.
"Has it been a very hard day?" "Rather," in a slow, weary tone.
"Then you have earned your holiday. Come and have a cup of tea, and we will talk it

"Earned it! Yes, But a man like Gale thinks you a mere engine. Not a pleasant word to-night, not a cordial wish. If he could have his way there wouldn't ever be a Sunday. It is true and honerable souls that suffer, and whose place can no more be found. Why, we whose place can no more be found. Why, we have dropped out of memory and love and friendship as completely as if we had committed some fearful crime. If I had paid half my debts, kept my house and taken a fresh start, the world would have thought better of

"You are tired and discouraged. Come and have some supper, and then you shall see what I have made for the little ones' holiday pres-

"Poor 'ables!" "Oh, we have planned to be merry enough,

and she laughed gleefully.

Many a time she had beguiled him with her pretty ways, but to-night he could not smile. She broiled him some slices of rare beef, toasted his bread, gave him a saucer of canned fruit, and chatted pleasantly. When he stayed so late the children always

had their supper and were put to bed, but tonight Bessie wished they were up to help her woo Joseph from his despondency and bitter-

"Bessie," he began abruptly, as he rese from the table, "let me run over your house account book. How do we stand?"
"Don't bother your head with it to-night. I

want to show you the children's gifts."

She studied his face for a moment. Something quite new had come to it. A kind of hard, desperate resolve, shadowed by a secret reticent mood.

"It has been a hard month with us," and her smile was unconsciously sad. "There was the coal and the doctor's bill for little Bits" the baby's pet name -"and the barrel of flour -one gets so much nicer flour by the barrel for the same money.'

She said this lingeringly as she brought him her small housekeeping journal, kept in is used, it makes the jellies and preserves of a the fashion of a methodical business man. He looked over the entries and disbursements for

three months back.
"You have no washerwomen, Bessie." "No; I can wash very nicely myself.
makes less trouble and saves something." He groaned aloud. His darling Bessie, of

whom he used to be so tender! "We shall owe nearly six pounds out of the month's wages.' "Oh, my darling, we can make it up when

summer comes. I am well and strong, and I can't help hoping for better times." "Better times! Oh, Bessie. When one begins to go behindhand—!
"I shall try to be more economical."

"My poor dear girl, you make a slave of "There! Put the bothering thing away Now look at my gifts !"

She took a large parcel from the closet and unfastened it with an air of triumph. "There are dresses for Nellie and Rose, made out of my blue poplin that you liked so well. No one would dream that it had been washed and I made the old velvet do duty again. And are not these stylish Normandy caps? Then I've crotcheted them mittens and leggings. I like to see them look pretty on Sunday, and they do so love to go to Sunday school. And here is Bessie's suit—"

"Which cannot be an old dress turned." "No, it is a Scotch plaid circular I had years go. Isn't it pretty? And look at these

Two pair of dainty baby boots of thick pearlicolored cloth, bound in blue for one and scarlet for the other. "You did not make them?" "Yes I did; out of scraps left of my cloak

with the tops of those old French boots of yours for soles. Am I not a genius?"
"Oh, Bessie!" and he hid his face. "And look at my dolls !" They were almost as good as "boughten

ones," in their gay dresses. She had marked eyes, nose and mouth, given them pink cheeks and a pretty substitute for hair. "Little midgets, they will be wild with de

light."
Oh, Bessie! I was thinking of them to-night. We were never so poor before. Not even a penny to spend !"

"It is hard! I shall never be converted to

fresh start. He was tired being ground down to the earth.

"Evening paper," sang out shrill little voice at his elbow. "Oh,please, I want a little money der how many of them lie awake planning easily crushed; strain through a colander; wo! But we have each other, and health, and

faith in Heaven-"Bessle," he interrupted, "how much does a woman love? How much would she forgiveendure?"

"To the end. All things, Joseph-poverty, trial, sacrifice—"
"And shame, disgrace?" She was clinging to him trembling in every

"Oh, not that!" she cried. "Better the bitterest poverty. It is my one great comfort that you never did anything dishonorable. I would rather be poor as we are to day than to think you had wronged one living soul."

"Yes, to be sure!" he responded, weakly, and with a forced laugh. "No one can say

that."

He could never tell her how easy the villainy looked to him, how certain the prosper-ity seemed at the end. O, Heaven! he could ity seemed at the end. O, Heaven I ne count not stay here, studied by her clear eyes, kissed not stay here, studied by her clear eyes, kissed by her pure lips. Why, it would end in making an honest beggar of him! "You are not going out again, Joe, dar-

"Bessele, I must—for a little while. It is business something that would better us a bit if I should be successful."

"There, sweet wife! Heaven knows you are an angel! I won't be gone long."
Somehow she had not the will to detain him. She crouched over the fire, listened to the storm, and prayed—it was all she could do —for her dear Joe, whose heart and hands had always been kept clean hitherto. (TO BE CONTINUED)

RECIPES.

FRUIT STAINS-To remove fruit stains, let the spotted part of the cloth imbibe a little water without dipping it, and hold the part over two or three lighted brimstone matches at a proper distance. The sulphurous gas which is discharged soon sausse the spots to disappear. Or all bright colored fruit stains can be removed by scalding in clear, beiling water, before any soap is applied.

VINEGAR-Save the parings and cores of apples, put them in a jar with warm water enough to more than cover them; set them in a warm place for several days, then strain and add one pint of molasses to a gallon of the water; put in a jar, tie a thin cloth over it, keep in a warm place, and in two weeks you will have good vinegar.

This season of the year very good vinegar can be made in this way, almost equal to cider vinegar and very much better and more wholesome than much of the vile drug vinegar that is bought.

OLD CHAIRS .- To restore the elasticity of cane chair bottoms turn the chair bottom upward and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane; work it in well, so that it will be well soaked; let it dry in the air and it will be as tight and firm as new, provided none of the canes are broken.

APPLE FLOAT.-Take one pint of green apple sauce, made smooth by passing through a sieve or colunder, the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, augur and lemon to suit the taste. Beat all well together, then send to the table, dish out and eat with rich, cold cream.

MAKING JELLIES.

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING CURRANTS. The preserve kettle should be of a shallow form; those made of porcelain are the best, and a tightly fitting cover is very desirable. Jelly have washing machine until you see the Acme, the best machine in the world. An examination mood.

It has been a hard month with us "and tached to them." tached to them, so that they can be fastened to a chair, and the jelly turned into them very slowly, and arranged so as to fall into a pitcher or dish placed upon the floor.

Strawberries, raspberries, currants and cherries should be made into jellies and jams, with the best double refined sugar; if brown sugar ing to the eye nor the taste. Neither should brown sugar be used for green fruits.

CURRANT JELLY-Pick fine, red ripe cur, rants from the stems ; bruise them with a pestle or mest pounder, and strain through a thin fiannel or cotton hag. To each pint of juice put one pound of best white sugar, and stir until it is well dissolved; set it over a slow fire, and when it boils skim well. Let it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, then try it by cooling a spoonful a little and pouring it into a cup of cold water; if it sinks to the bottom directly, and scarcely colors the water, it is done; if not let it boll five minutes longer. Strain it into small white jars or glass tumb lers, and when cold, cover with thin white paper dipped either in spirits or the white of an egg, and paste thick brown paper over the iars.

PRESERVED CURRANTS-Take ripe currants, free from stems; weigh them, and put three-quarters of a pound of white sugar to every pound of berries. Take a teacupful of water to each pound of sugar, and boil until the syrup is very clear; then turn it over the

the syrup is very clear; then turn it over the uncooked berries, and let them stand over night. Next morning put over a slow fire, and boil gently until the berries are clear; skim them out into jars, and boil the syrup until thick, and pour over the berries.

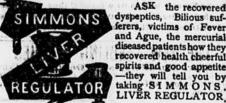
CURRANT JAM—Free the currants from the stems; take eight pounds of sugar to ten pounds of berries. Strain the juice from half of the currants; then crush the rest with the sugar; pour the juice over them, and boil in a porcelain kettle until it is a smooth, thick mass. Have a moderate fire, and let it cook mass. Have a moderate fire, and let it cook alowly, so it will not burn the jam. This is nearly as good as cranberries for cold meats and game.

SPICED CURRANTS-Five pounds of currants taken from stems; four pounds of white sugar ; one pint of vinegar ; three tablespoons. ful of ground cinnamon; two ditto of ground cloves; half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all well together, and boil slowly for an hour, skimming thoroughly.

A NICE DISH FOR DESSERT-Gather large ripe clusters of the Cherry current ; dip them nto the unbeaten white of an egg, and roll in pulverized sugar until perfectly coated with it. Serve in a glass dish —S. O. J. in Country Gentleman.

boil the juice for thirty minutes; add the currents, and cook until it is as thick as possible without burning it. Pour upon platters, and dry it in a hot sun or cool oven. When dry, cut it in pieces, and put in a paper bag to use in sickness. A small piece dissolved in a tumbler of ice water will make a very ret freshing drink; or a bit of it held in the mouth of a fevered patient gives a feeling of relief.

Ripe currents are excellent food for children. Mash the fruit so as to break the skin cover with white sugar, and with good bread and butter it will be highly relished.



ASK the recovered and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite

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Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the

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

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and examine her stock and prices.

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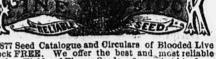
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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

DY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1856, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within nidays after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST. Strays for the Week ending July 4, 1877.

Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wm. Middlemist, Cottage Grove Tp. One horse thirteen hands high, white, ten years old, heavy mane mixed with dark and white hair, shod all around. Valued at \$30.00.

MARE—Taken up by August Sheerer, Rumboldt Tp. One bay mare fifteen hands high, 3 years old, with star in forehead, left hind foot white. Value \$30.00.

STEER—Taken up by P. J. McGlashan, Iola Tp. One red steer, one year old. Value \$12.00.

STEER—By the same. One red and white steer one year old, valued at \$12.00.

Busiles Counts—V. Brown, Clerk.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. J. Kelley of Glencoe Tp. on
the levidey of Glencoe Tp. on
years old about 14% hands high, a mouse or dun color
(peculiar) light apolicied lifet eye, white stripe to hose,
light spot on right, shoulder, both hind leet white, dark
mane and tall, and dark stripe on back. Value cat \$40.00.

l Cherokse County 4E4. McPhierson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Joshus Weaver, in Lowell Tp., June 20, 1877. One brown flores about fifteen hands high, about flore years of Lowell for test white, ster in forebead, with harness marks. Valued at \$30.00.

COW—Taken up by Joshus Co k, in Lowell Tp., June 14, 1877; medium size, color white with redish brindle neck, red and white head. Valued at \$15.00.

Kingman County-H. S. Bush, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. Mosher, Ringman Tp. One gray mare, branded H on left shoulders 3 wints feet, blaze in forenead, 4 years old. Apprelsed Yalne \$15.00. Taken up June 1st 1877. Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by Edwin Hope, Scott Tp., May 10th 1877. One brindle cow 9 years old, crop off right ear, and large bell on. Valued at \$20.00.

FONY—Taked up by Wm. Palmer, of Centerville Tp., May 24, 1877. One horse pony 10 years old, copper gray, bilind in left eye, mod in front, saddle marks, and collar marks on right shoulder. Valued at \$15.90. Necsho County-O. F. Stauber, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John D. Dixon, Ladore Tra. Gne roan mare 3 years old; little white on left hind foot. MARE—By the same one sorrel mare 3 years old biszed face, one white hind foot, and white spot on right shoulder. Books County-Laf. C. Smith, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by French Bandail & Hicks, Stockton Tp., June 16, 1871. One mule, mare, 16 hands high, about 10 years old, brown, letter "N" on left shoulder. Valued at \$65.00.

MULE—Taken up by French Bandall & Hicks, Stockton Tp., June 16, 1877. One brown mule mare, 15 hands high, about 10 years old, with letter "N" on leit shoulder. Valued at \$85.00.

Strays for the Week Ending June 27, 1877. Cherokee County-Ed. MaPherson, Clerk.

Cherokee County—Ed. MqPherson, Clerk.

PONY.-Pony mare taken up by fhomas Russel, of
Shawlee Tp., May 21st, 1877. Ithands high, left hind foot
white, and lump on left fore log; saddle and harness
marks. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up in Lowell Tp. May 21st, 1877. One
sorrel mare, 10 or 12 years old, blaze in face, blind in left
eye, saddle marks, 15 hands high. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by C W Vancren of Lowell Tp. June
18t, 1877. One dark brown mare, 2 years old, 14 hands
high, hind feet white, shoes on bind feet and left fore foot
branded on each shoulder R 4, saddle and harness marks,
Valued at \$20.

Bouglas County-B. P. Diggs, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. L. Cox. of Endora Tp., June th 1877 One dark fron gray horse, 131/2 hands high sud-le marks on back and lame, marks on neck. Valued

Sedgwick County-John Tucker, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G Wi Goldsmith, of Eagle Tp., June 12th, 1877, One bay mare, aged 12 years, scars on head, blind in left eye. Valued at \$25.

Saline County.-Fred. H. Wildman, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J G W Scott, of Pleasnt Valley rp., May 28th, 1877 mouse color, 16 hands high, black staipes around front legs, heavy harness marks, with leather headstail; horse about 12 years old, Valued at leather headstail; horse about 12 years old,

Sumner County-Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk MARE—Taken up by G W Horn of Guelph Tp. One sorrel mare, 13 hands high, about 5 years old, roached mane. Both hind feet white, bald face, saddle marks, branded with letters "B H" posted before A J McManis

Elk County-Geo. Thompson, Clerk PONY—Taken up by O E Shafer of Longton To. Elk Co. One bay, pony mare, smail star in forehead, white strip on nose, saddle mark on back, Valued at \$20, Also one black horse colt without marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Brown Connty.-Henry Isely, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Samuel V, Poston of Powhattan TP, (Netswaka P. O. June 1st, 1877. One brown horse cott 8 ord years old, hipped in left hip, about 14 hands high, white spot on end of nose, ist fore foot and right hind toot white, saddle marks on both sides. Valued at

PONY—Taken up by John H. Beamguard of Padonia Tp. (Padonia P.O.) May 22d, 1877. One bay mare pony 4 years old, a little white on right hind foot, dark mane and tall, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25.

Greenwood County-W. T. Reece, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Isaac Kesher, of Pleasant Grove Tp. May 23d, 1877. One red, roan, pony mare, saddle marks, branded "C." shod all around, supposed to be 6 years old, 12½ hands high. Valued at \$15. PONY—Taken up by C H Shormaker of Twin Groves
Tp. on May and, 1877. One bay, pony mare, about 12 yrs
old, 14 hands high, harness marks and shod in front.
Valued at \$20.

Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John T Hobb, of Liberty Tp.
May 21st, 1877. One dark, bay mare, 4 years old, about
14 hands high, right hind foot white to the hock joint,
some white on left hind foot, a scar on right fore leg below the knee, no other marks or brands perceivable.
Value not stated.

Value not stated.

MARE—Taken up by C J Sherraden, of Jackson Tp.
May 19th, 1877, One black mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands
high, small star in forehead, branded with the letter (I)
en right shoulder, no other marks or brands perceivable Neosho County .- C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David McClelland of Elk Creek, Canville Tp. May 28th, 1877. One sorrel mare two yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$85.

Also one dark bay pony 3 yrs old, with mane roached and tail notched, star in forchead, left hinu foot white above the pastnre joint. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by C F Moessner, of Chetopa Tp. Apr 10th, 1877. One horse pony branded H II on left hip and small white spot on forchead, supposed to be about 15 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by D S Bonham of Chetopa Tb. April 12th, 1877. One three year old sorrel mare colt, with small white stripe in forchead, Also two bay mare colts, supposed to be two years old, one with white spot on forchead.

One bay horse colt supposed to be 2 yes old, with make

One bay horse colt supposed to be 2 yrs old, with white star on forehead, Valued at \$15., each.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George M Kellam, Topeka Tp.
May 28th, 1877. One bay mare, 12 or 13 years old, saddle
marks, heavy with foal, no other marks, or brands about
15 hands high, Valhed at \$15.

GELDING—Taken up by P J Smith, of Tecumseh Tp. May 30th, 1877. One gray gelding, with a leather head-stall on, no marks or brands, about 8 years old, Valued at Lincoln County-Ed. M. Harris, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H C Thornton, of Pottersburg, April 21st, 1877. One sorrel mare, pony 12 hands high, J M F branded on left hip, split in left ear, left foot and both hind feet white, blazed face, Valued at \$25. PONIES—Also two horse colt ponies, 12 hands high dark brown, both hind feet partly white, under bit out of eft ear. J branded on left fore shoulder. Valued at \$20.

(CUT THIS OUT) A SURE CURE FOR PILES_

A SUKE CUKE FUK FILES.

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 Olntment. (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 Ointment and take ne substitute. G. W. FRAZIER, Proprietor, 338 Superior St. Cleveland, Ohio. FULLER & FULLER wholesale agents Chicago, Ill.

SEVENTY CENTS buys a pound of Turnip Seed of the RELIABLE SEED GROWER. J. B. ROOT, Missouri. Address for 240 Acres of Land in Rockford, Ill. Send early.

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The undersigned will draft from their well knownerds about sixty head, embracing cows, helfers, and young bulls of good useful animals, with variety pedigree to suit the general farmer and breeder. in pedigree to suit the gentlement of the particulars, address For particulars, address Figure 1. Britishown, Ill., or Clarksville, Mo. D. A. ROUNER, Newark, Knox Co., Mo.

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

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

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

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Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIG.

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Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns, B.B.R.Game, and Silver Seabright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys,

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

Pure Berkshire Pigs. I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars, lists of mating, and premium list to purchasers. Write name, P. O., County and State plainly, and address.

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WESTERN CARD CQ., Topeka, Kas.

YOUR NAME PRINTED on 40 Mixed Cards for 10c. CLINTON Biles., CLINTON FILE. OF WE CIGARS and a standy of \$855

ND STOCK, Packing and Canning Works,

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S TOOK OF CATTLE that has been accumulating for thirty years, and now numbering about 18,000 head, partly in pasture, together with SADDLE HORSES, TEAMS,

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Boarding House (for laborers), Supply Store, Out-buildings, Cattle Pens, Pastures, Fields, Lands, etc. The works are located on a navigable stream, with plenty of timber on the land to run the works. The stock range is in good condition to furnish cat-tle at fair prices for canning or other purposes.

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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.

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MOST CONVENIENT and COMPLETE CHURN in the market.
For sale by dealers every-W. P. EMMERT, FREEPORT, ILLS.

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or Excellence of Noroughness of Coroughness of Coroughness of Goston, Goston, J. B. Frector General, J. B. Frector General

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 States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of the roughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work 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. Brack, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTE, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for this by

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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.

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

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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 make under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66, 183, 07, 117, 74, 879, 84, 663, 153, 965, 157, 124, 157, 566, 164, 181, 165, 661, 173, 760, 173, 891, 173, 867, 180, 851, 181, 483, 186, 389, 187, 136, 197, 176, 176; re-issue-Nos. 7, 136, 6, 976, 6, 902, 7, 035, 7, 036, 6, 913, 6, 914, 7, 566.

Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, COBURN & THACHER, Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DOUGE, Worcester, Mass.

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

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Wanted Immediately-\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds.

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Center-Draft Mower. Cuts 5, 6, 7, or 8 Feet. Guaranteed to out 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.

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It is the simplest and most darable machine manu factured. For circulars, testimonials and prices, ad dress EUREKA CENTER-DRAFT MOWER CO.,



SKINNER Portable Engines, 21 to 10 Horse Power, for Farm and Shop use. Greatly superior to upright ENGINES. Skinner & Wood, Send for Circular.

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The recent victory of American implements in Russia has some picturesque features. When Mr. Kolyszko returned from the Philadelphia exhibition and told what he had seen, the English dealers in Russia became alarmed, and became a resulting the resulting the second seco adelphia exhibition and told what he had seen, the English dealers in Russia became alarmed, and began a newspaper campaign against American implements. They especially attacked our plows, and said that English plows would be used throughout the whole continent of America were it not for eur tariff. Mr. Kolyszko challenged them to a trial, and the day and place were appointed. The English went to the spot a day shead of time and plowed a piece of soft ground. Mr. Kolyszko arrived next day with American plows and experts. He found that what was left to him was land of the worst nature, covered with shrubs and very uneven. Knowing what American plows are, however, he went to work at once and showed the English and Russians what they had not seen before. With these plows he cut the matted roots with the greatest ease, very much to the surprise of all spectators, who decided the victory for the American plows complete. The plows which that day lost the championship so long maine tained in Russia were of the celebrated firm of Ransom, Sims & Head, of Ipswich, England. It was one result of that day's work that a circular was issued to the landholders of Russia, by the grain exporting firm of Mankowski & Kownach, of Odessa, in which thay say: "We take pleasure in recommending to our countrymen and the landholders to get their machinery and implements from Mr. Kolyszko, as they will get things which are not only cheaper, but far superior to anything known in Russia."—American Manufacturer.

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RELIABLE help for weak and nervous suf-ferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating dis-eases cured without medicine. Pulvermacheases cared without medicine. Fairormacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVER-MACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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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.,

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ECLIPSE AND APRON MACHINES Will Thresh and Save per_ Day, easily, 1,000 Bushels Wheat, 1,500 Bushels Oats,

400 Flax, 300 Timothy Seed.

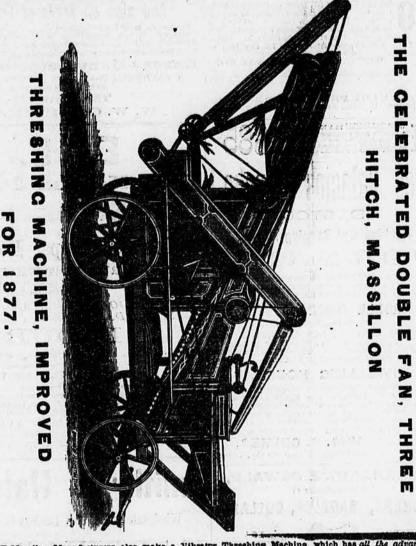
DURABILITY UNEQUALED.
The most complete list of Threshers made.
From a Tread Power to a Steam Engine.
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Unsurpassed in Threshing Grain, Grass Seed.
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Our New Patent Seed Stew will clean for market the foulest Timothy or Fix Beed. Our Patent Adjustable Grain Stew will adjust the wind, save Grain from blowing over, and clean it thoroughly. Catalogues sent free when asked for.

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

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 SCHOTTLER. 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. Bend for Circular. Western Depot for Factory

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



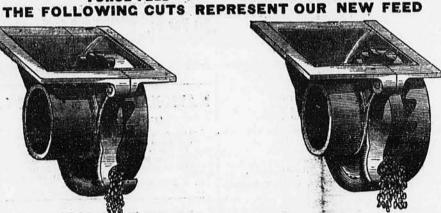
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Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Paneled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN. Kenosha, Wisconsin.

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

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

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo. FORCE-FEED FOR RUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL.



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 PRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW, and ALWAYS HAS BEEN the PRILL has been improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW and ALWAYS HAS BEEN the PRED CRAIN SOWER. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. 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: servithing about it is Simple, Durable and Effective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra gears. This very desirable feature is accomplished with our new force fred and in a very simple and effective manner. Our improved HOE SHIFTER for changing the hoes from straight to zigzag, and the reviewed hour without stopping the team; is without doubt, the most perfect arrangement for the purpose that has ever been invented. A small boy can operate it with ease. We have sold this Drill for eleven years, and never had a complaint. Send for descriptive circular. We cheerfully warrant this Drill the best in use. Don't buy a Drill until you see the NEW FEED BUCKEYE. VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY.

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

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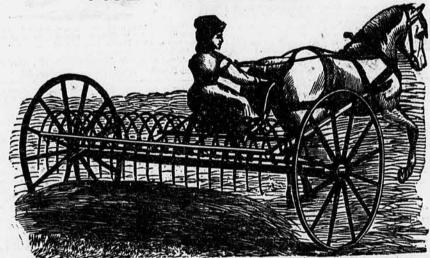
DEERE, MANSUR &

ARM MACHINERY,

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We call the especial attention of Farmers to our line of strictly Stan dard 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.

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LOCK LEVER HAY AND CRAIN RAKE

Is The Favorite Rake In Kansas. AND OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS.

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

Are Some of Its Advantages. A BOY OR GIRL 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 stubble to pay for the Rake.

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

We have also the TIGER SELF-DUMPING RAKE,

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

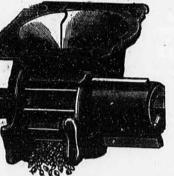
It is now almost universally admitted that the

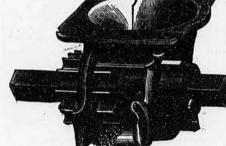
HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL.

WITH ITS IMPROVED FEED,

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

PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS. The accompanying Cuts represent our New Force Feed.





Sowing large quantity

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 say without fear of successful contradiction, that we have the best, the most accurate and simple Feed in the world. It is a regular Force Feed, and will sow any quantity dosired, from one quart to four bushels per acre. The great advantage this Feed has overall others is, the quantity so increasing acre. The great advantage this Feed has overall others is, the quantity so increasing acre. The great advantage this Feed has overall others is, the quantity so increasing the carrying capacity. There is a flange on the hub at the bottom pof the cup, which cuts off the flow of seed so there will be sown just what the fluted feed roll will to be sown the result of the flow of seed so there will be sown just what the fluted feed roll will to be one to the first instance of fault-finding, either among dealers or farmers; but all with one accord say it is the simplest, most durable, most positive, and easiest changed feed in America.

Another important feature is, the change of quantity can be made just as well when the hopper is full of grain, as when it is empty; and neither is there any change in size of feed cup, which has a large, wide mouth and throat, making it impossible to bridge over when sowing trashy grain.

We can furnish, when desired, THE NEW CIRCLE SHIFTING BAR, for changing hoes instantly to double rank, or vice versa. In addition to its many special advantages, and its perfect construction, the HOOSIER is, unquestionably THE HANDSOMEST DRILL IN THE MARKET.

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