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WHEAT SOWING.

The Kansas Farmer.

Topeka, Kansas

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NOTES FROM THE ARKANSAS VALLEY. As your correspondent, Mr. Cone, came and went without saying anything about our part of the country, I suppose we will have to rewe were in the midst of a long, severe, wet spell; our low grounds were flooded; wheat was but partly cut, and much of the ground was so soft that reapers could not get into the fields to cut the grain; wheat was beginning to shatter out by the wind, and taking it altogether it was a very blue time for our people. No wonder Mr. Cone did not feel like writing up the county at that time. It was not a very cheerful theme. But a few days of dry weather produced a complete change in the little, notwithstanding the fears of the people.

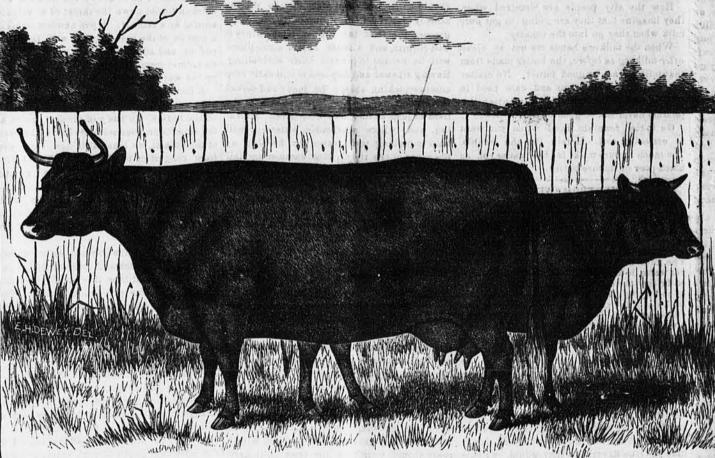
Winter wheat was good, but spring wheat is be much profit in this crop in this region of country. People are now threshing their wheat, which is yielding from twelve to thirty or more bushels per acre. A large amount is being marketed at this place, a whole trainload being shipped from here each day.

Corn, though generally not very well and hot weather have been conducive to a large, vigorous growth of this cereal, and there will doubtless be an abundant yield of this crop in the Arkansas valley.

Oats are a very fair crop. This crop succeeds well in this valley, and though the price is generally quite low, yet on account of the large yield-often running from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre—is is a fairly profitable crop.

I see the Russian apple question is attracting considerable attention and causing a large amount of discussion. Having handled a great many of these trees, I feel like giving my opinion, too. The term "Russian apple' is exceedingly vague, as we have quite different kinds of apples from that country. There is a class of apples belongs ing to the division of ordinary orchard fruits The Red Astrachan, Tetofeki and Dutchess of Oldenburg may be taken as illustrations of this class. Then there is the "Siberian crab," red and yellow. These have small fruit, but little larger than a cherry. Next, there is a class said to be an improvement on the above named, or, as some say, hybrids, between them and the common orchard fruit. These are in size something like the Grindstone, or Gilpin. There is no question about their hardiness, nor is there of the Duchess or the Astrachan; and these last are really desirable apples; but there is no reason why these fruits should bring such prices as agents are charging for them. After they are once started they can be propagated as easily and cheaply as the Maiden's Blush, or Rambo.

When agents come around selling these trees at seventy-five cents or one dollar each, they are simply practicing fraud, and every reader of the FARMER ought to know it. I confess I have no great amount of sympathy for those who ignore the existence of home nurseries, and then bite at the first bait held out by a wily tree agent. There is scarcely a



port for ourselves. At the time of his visit North Devon Cow, MAGGIE MORRIS, No. 1884, and her CalfTAURUS, The Property of L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill.

L J. TEMPLIN.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

RUSSIAN APPLES.

my experience in relation to the hybrid or class of sheep Russian apple fraud, has worked A. H. G. up Mr. McMillan's life has been spent more or get their grain to the seaboard without givaspect of this county. Wheat was generally another such frantic effort on his part to an-Millan, one of the most successful sheep- Wheat is now (August 5th) selling in Winto have him placed in a "straight-jacket" una comparative failure. There is not likely to til his overheated brain had time to cool, else to that state, at most wonderful prices, ranghe might do bimself or others injury.

Yes, Mr. Editor, I do not think any person living, having his right mind, would dare to in the year 1877, about \$3,000 worth. He state, positively, (with the evidence before hardly over keeps a flock of over \$150 sheep. him) that D. R. Pillsbury and G. W. K. were one and the same person, and that he would not believe G. W. K. was a resident of Solo- for the following reasons: 1st, There are no lands so stony and poor that it will be ages tended, is doing well. The frequent showers mon City, unless attested by a recorder or notary public.

my identity, I shall be most happy to receive a visit from him, when I will show him that I devote my whole time to agriculture, and am not in the least interested in any firm or nurs sery kandling or owning nursery stock, but am doing my utmost to get an orchard of 3d, there is a great variety of food which is such kinds and qualities as will be most apt very palatable to sheep, such as wild peas, full bloods of any kind. I am confident that to live and make a good growth, bear early (several different kinds) buffalo grass, (which and abundantly; a kind of fruit that will command a ready sale and good price.

It seems that A. H. G. is of that school that believes that what father and grandfather knew cannot be improved upon. My opinion is that nearly everything we grow, or use, can be improved, and why not be benefited by the experience of those who have planted by the experience of those who have planted advantage, as there is almost always a good. Durham; dam, a full-blooded Devon. His large orchards and experimented with kinds lively breeze, and sheep do not suffer from weight, at different periods, was as follows, new to us, and have been found worthy of recommendation?

As I said in my last letter, in Canada, in some parts, the old established kinds that once did well, will not now withstand the cold plague, as I think it is caused, by neglect, no winters and hot, dry summers, but the muchabused Hybrid, or Russian, or Ironclad kinds do exceedingly well, growing fast and bearing quite young. This I again state to be a fact, A. H. G.'s opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding. I would not advise farmers to deal with them unless you are satisfied they represent a responsible nursery. My plan is to deal directly with the nurseryman himself, and then satisfaction is guaranteed.

G W. K. Solomon City, Kansas.

SHEEP IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

such things, even if he does not grow them. tlesnake creek, about thirty miles south from gateway" to the ocean for the enormous Larned. He brought with him a flock of amount of grain grown in this locality. A American Merino sheep, which he sheared successful experiment was made during the the first of May. The average weight of the past summer to test this river as a channel for fleeces was 14 pounds per head. He had one steamboats. The arrival of a steamboat at EDITORS FARMER: I see my communication two-year-old ewe that sheared 2014 pounds. Arkansas City, in this county, from Little in the FARMER of July 31st, where I gave He will make a specialty of breeding this Rock, Arkansas, created a great excitement

to such a pitch that it is evident to me that less in sheep-raising. His father, P. H. Mc- ing two bushels to get the third one there. ence on this subject, would render it necessary great renown through the western states, (ee. increased in population over 30 per cent. in Millan sold from his flock of about 150 sheep, state. The population is 1,500.

Kaneas peculiarly adapted to sheep raising, be liable to get sore-tooted, which would ter-If A. H. G. wishes to satisfy himself as to minate in foot-root, if not closely watched; 21, water is very easily obtained at the depth of well on his place which cost him \$13.50, at cord. fording an abundance of gure, cold water). makes a very good winter food) and a great variety of weeds that sheep are fond of; 4th, there are the sand-hills, affording an unlimited range for years, probably, it not being at all likely that they will soon be taken for a fine looking calf owned by Hon. M. B. farming purposes. It is true we have a hot Light. It was very dark red in color, well sun and no shade trees, but it is no great disat the cost only of harvesting.

> scab. To me this seems an unnecessary shelter, and being exposed to hard storms.

SUBSCRIBER.

SADDLEBAG NOVES.

NO. XXXVII

Cowley county is well watered, has plenty and my word for it, they will plant more. I would also say, beware of agents, and do not western counties. It has a population of the firm of Hewins & Titus, breeders and ship-15,390. The area sown to wheat last fall ex- pers of stock. They are the largest shippers ceeded that sown the previous year by over 11,000 acres. The yield last year was about They were shipped over the L. L. & G. rail. twelve bushels per acre, while this year it will road, from Chetopa. The drive was thirty miles average eighteen bushels. There was 48,824 further than if they had shipped over the M. acres of land planted to corn this year in Cowley county.

The western part of the county is generally Mr. John McMillan, now a resident of Pratt level back from the streams, while the eastern county, Kansas, came to this county from part is quite rolling. The Arkaneas river western New York, March 15th, 1878, and leaves the state at the southern line of this

nurseryman but has arrangements to furnish took a homestead and timber-claim-on Rat- county. This river will soon be the "great among the people, for they then saw a way to

saved in good condition, being damaged very nihilate me or those who relate their experi- breeders in western New York, has gained field for 45 cents per bushel. This town has pecially Texas) sending the most of his rams the last two years. I am inclined to think that with the exception of Beloit, Mitchell the soil that is embraced in these is of no ing from \$100 to \$500 each. Mr. P. H. Mc. county, Winfield is the prettiest town in the

> Chautauqua county joins Cowley on the east. This county is the stockman's paradise. Mr. McMillan thinks southern and western It is very rocky, very hilly, extremely well watered, the bottoms very rich, and the uplow, wet, springy places where sheep would before they will be cultivated, and it will thus be left to stockmen for grazing purposes. Besides all the other advantages, there is more timber here than the people know what eight to twenty-five feet, by driving tube- to do with. Good, solid oak wood is now sellwells or digging. (Mr. McMillan has a driven ing in Sedan, the county seat, for \$150 per

There are many good breeders in this county, although very few that are breeding a man who is contemplating raising improved breeds of pedigreed stock, sheep, oxen, cattle, or horses, could not select a better location for his business than Chautauqua county. This is an anti-herd-law county.

While in Sedan my attention was called to built, and in excellent growing condition, but heat. 5th, there is plenty of hay to be had viz: at four months old, 410 pounds; at five months, 520 pounds; at six months, 665 pounds, and at seven months he weighed 775 There are some flocks that are troubled with pounds. He is now, at the time of writing, seven months and seventeen days old, and he weighs 845 pounds. He measures 5 feet 5 inches around just behind the shoulders. His length, from root of ears to tail, 6 feet 3 inches; height, 3 feet 11 inches. He has all the milk and bran that he can est, and is sta-bled but not blanketed. He is strongly marked around the head, neck and body like the Devon. His legs, however, show the true Durham marks

Near Cedar Vale is the stock-farm of Hon. of domestic stock in the county. Last month they shipped 1,000 head of cattle to Chicago. K. & T. railroad, at Independence, but the freight was \$20 less per car. The L. L. & Grailroad ought to extend their line westward. Domestic cattle are selling at \$3.30 per undred, and Texas at \$3.30. There are over

hundred, and Texas at to 30.

17,000 head of cattle in the county.

W. W. CONE Sedan, Chautauqua Co., Kansas.

WHEAT SOWING.

The time of the year for sowing winter wheat is at hand, and every one who contemplates raising this crop is interested in the subject. Success in this business is of too much importance to allow of the neglect of a single point that has a bearing on the result. At the prices that have ruled during two or three years past, there is at best but little profit in wheat raising in this state, and if the crop is a light one, it will most likely be produced at a positive loss. It may not therefore be without interest or profit to briefly notice some of the conditions to briefly notice some of the conditions essential to success in this business. Probably the most important of these over which man has any control is the preparation of the soil. There is proba-bly none of our cultivated crops that are more influenced by this matter than winmore influenced by this matter than winter wheat. As a preliminary step it is well to have the wheat crop preceded by some crop that leaves the ground in a clean, friable condition. A clover sod is well known to be one of the best preparations possible for a wheat crop. Next to this, if not equal to it, is a crop of flax, then a well cultivated crop of heaps or then a well cultivated crop of beans or potatoes; buckwheat also leaves the ground in good plight for wheat. In central and western Kansas, wheat is sown on the same ground for a succession of years with present good results. What the effect will be on the future productiveness of the soil remains to be There are probably few persons who are aware to what a depth the roots of winter wheat will penetrate in search of food when favored by a loose soil. These roots generally run to the depth of three or four feet, and in one instance the roots of young wheat were found to have pen-etaated through a light soil to the depth of seven feet, forty-seven days after it

was sown. This shows the importance of a deeply prepared soil for this crop. But not only is this depth of soil important for the admission of the roots for the purpose of obtain-ing nutriment, but what is of equal, and in some cases of even greater importance, isto obtain moisture. In case of severe drouth with out this depth of soil the growing crop must necessarily suffer greatly. For if the soil is stirred but a few inches deep and underlain with a bed of hard, unstirred subsoil, the roots will necessarily be confined to the few inches of mellow soil on the surface, and in case of a dry time they will become so dried out as to greatly stunt the growth and so diminish the yield of the crop. Fineness of soil is of almost equal importance with its depth. The fine feeding roots are not able to penetrate hard clods and compact lumps of soil, so that more avail to the growing plants than would be the same space if occupied by stones. A finely pulverized soil will afford a far greater surface for the action of the feeding, to the same depth, than and full of lumps and clods. If one-half the soil to the depth could be made as fine as flour and the remainner the size of grains of wheat and corn it would furnish a seed bed to which the farmer might commit his seed-grain with a great deal of confidence in a successful result. And though this excellent preparation may not be attainable by many, it is yet certain that no reasonable effort or expense in that direction is likely to go unrewarded. Even though so great a breadth may not be sown with this careful preparation, yet it is probable that the extra crop resulting from this careful and thorough preparation of the soil will more than make up the deficiency in the extent of the crop. Indeed I am inclined to think that much of our farming would be improved by diminishing the breadth of it and increasing its depth. Our farming wants to be more instensive and less extensive.

L. J. TEMPLIN. Hutchinson, Kan.

An inflax of Mennonites is anticipated between this and 1880, in which year their exemption from military service will end in Russia, where they number 200,000.

AMERICAN MACHINES AGAIN VICTORIOUS. -A cable dispatch of the 1st inst., says that at a three days' trial of harvesters and bind: ers, just closed at Middleburgh, Holland, the first prize was awarded to Walter A. Wood, and the second to Cyrus H. McCormick, both Americans.

The intensity of the late drought in Australia may be judged by the simple calculation made by the inspector of stock, that in New South Wales alone 4,000,000 sheep were lost last year from the effects of the dry weather. At least another million must be added to account for the losses of this year, and for the loss suffered by emall holders and others who were, for various reasons, omitted from the returns. Thus awe have 5,000,000 sheep, valued at \$12,500,000 at least, destroyed, directly.

It has been discovered by Minnesota farms ers that two acres of sunflowers will supply a family with fuel through a long winter. The wood of the stalks and the oil of the seed make roaring and cheerful fires.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS Strawberries -The best varieties, with proper care and good cultivation, set in moist, rich

soil, will yield a rich return, and we wonder why everybody who has a foot of ground, does not raise them. Now is the time to plant a good patch, and a crop of berries may be obtained next season, at least with some va-

Prepare the soil thoroughly. Set the plants in rows three feet apart and keep out the weeds with the plow; keep the runners pinched off, and at the approach of cold weather put on a good mulch of clean straw .- Western Agriculturist

Moving the Crops. -The indications are that wheat will be pressed forward to market as early as possible. This will be a wise conclusion, if it is to be sold this fall. The three men who have gobbled the eastern trunk lines from Chicago and St. Louis will put the screws to freight tariffs as soon as navigation closes. As it is, having crippled the lake marine, the upward tendency of freights has already commenced. With Messrs Vander. bilt and Scott controlling the principal trunk lines east, if they should conclude to agree, no mercy need be expected. Mr. Vanderbilt's profits from watered stock enable him to buy up one or two western railways each year. Unless prevented by legislation, this may go on indefinitely. This legislation, however, will never be accomplished until the farmers unite as one man to control the vote of the country so that men may be sent to congress who will not be bought by such railway magnates as control the New York Central and the Pennsylvania company. Upon a full crop and low prices, they may combine to eat the entire profit out of the wheat crop of the west, so far as the farmers are concerned .- Prairie Farmer.

H. B. Travais writes to the Fruit Recorder My former opinion has been much strengthened by this trial, as last fall my wheat was the very first sown in this vicinity, and was alive with insects last fall. I hoed it last fall growth no damage was done by the insects. What else could have saved it but the cultifor itself, and all this community know when it was sown and its exposure to the insects. Many examined it last fall and recently.

Many farmers use too narrow space drill for convenience in cultivation when wheat grows as rank as it did this year. The most of my wheat was put in with an 18-inch space drill, and it grew so rank that the spaces could not be seen to hoe it; I consider 12 inch space about right for all seasons.

The Use of Fairs .- The particular agent of modern times for breaking down local barriers and enlarging neighborhood sympathies is the fair. It has been adopted by the different nations of the world, and France at this very moment is engaged in putting its powerful influence to the test. The United States had its well-known Centennial Exhibition only two years ago. One after another the different nations are inviting the rest of the world to make friendly comparison of the fruits of the skill and industry of all. Italy's turn is coming next. Within our own counthe fir leaves. A double strainer of thick try we have nowhere but in New England an exhibition of industry made by any number of states in common. Single state fairs are almost universal, but in no other instance than in New-England is there a union of effort for the proper exhibition of a year's progress such as has been made for fifteen consecutive years by the New England Agricultural Society .-Massachusetts Plotoman.

Seed Wheat,-Great care should be observed in the selection and preparation of seed. Many hold to selection by "casting," i. e. throwing the grain to some distance on the floor, and using only such as reaches the furthest, thereby separating the plump and heavy grain from the lighter seed of chess or other weed. Others, and the larger class compass the same end by running the seed through a seive, riddle or fanning-mill several times, and then placing it in a tub of brine, when the few foreign seeds which have eacaped will float on top and can readily be removed.

Many agriculturists advise, and most farmers practice, washing seed in strong brine previous to sowing when it has not already been through the floating process. Mr. Allen the well-known authority on this subject advises, in addition to washing in brine, when grain inclines to smut, intimately mixing it with one-twelfth its bulk of fresh pulverized quick-lime, which he contends not only kills the smut, but insures early and rapid growth. -N. Y. World.

who is supposed to own as good common opinion. sheep as anybody in this locality, sheared his flock, and after weighing the fleece, found that each sheep averaged two and a half when they are nearly grown; should be hand- care little about this point, as long as they contemporaries that large herds are being acpounds. Take the whole number of sheep in led with great care to avoid bruising and have a chick now and then, yet buyers are cumulated upon the prairies west of Kearney. more than the above. Say that wool is worth or cellar, where the temperature may be kept city purchasers who are adepts at picking state is thin; well adapted to sheep-grazing, twenty cents per pound, the profit from each at about 70 degrees and a moderate degree of out good, sweet and juicy birds, while otherssheep will be fifty cents. Take, now, an es- moisture maintained. After being kept in not being judges, generally have the opposite timate of fleeces of the thoroughbred Merino such a place a few days they will begin to kind as their share. and Cotswold, which will not average less turn, and some of them will mellow, then they than eight pounds per head—the net profits should be sold or used before they soften. The able value .- Farm and Fireside.

Dairy.

CONE, ON DIRTY BUTTER.

Good butter cannot be made from impure cream. Impure milk never produces pure cream. Pure milk is made impure by the slovenly manner of milking, as practiced by Kansas farmers generally.

The milker sets the pail where it receives these impurities reach the milk, the strainer pening of some of our early pears; especially never can perfectly separate one from the other. These impurities will be found in the milk pitcher, the cream cup, the milk pan, and can always be perceived in the butter.Oh, the butter, the dirty, filthy unestable butter, made from such milk.

I am inclined to think that ninety-nine farmers out of every one hundred in the state soon as the windfalls will ripen and be good can find these impurities in the bottom of their milk pails and around the strainer after left to receive the additional sap which the milking, How many farmers are there in earlier ones would have appropriated. Some-Kansas who properly wash the cow's udder, and as carefully wipe it dry before each milk. than the other, in which case the earlier side ing! Not many I fear.

they imagine that they are going to get pure milk when they go into the country.

When the milker's hands are not so after milking as before, the butter made from that milk cannot be good butter. No matter how much pains are taken and care used in the manufacture of such milk into butter, the product never can be good butter."

Go to the fountain head when you want to correct an evil. Herein lies the trouble. help to prolong their season by keeping up of the animal, we found that the horse died Too much impure milk is the cause of so much poor or impure butter. W. W. C.

A DAIRY HINT FROM SWITZERLAND . The following paragraph is on its American

A plan for improving the aroma of butter, in use in many parts of Switzerland noted for good milk and fine butter, is as follows. The milk, as soon as it is drawn and while yet warm, is filtered through a sprig of washed fir tips, the stem of which is inserted looseand again this spring, and it had a healthy ly and upright in the hole of the funnel. The milk deposits hairs, skins, clots of gelatinous sliminess on the leaves. It has imparted to it most agreeable odor, and does not readily vation and thrifty growth? The wheat shows turn sour. A fresh sprig should be used each

> filth could be separated in no other way, the ripen like our summer pears. sprigs of fir might be excusable even though they impart a little foreign flavor. But there is a much better way. The toughness on the fibres of wool is very much more efficient than woolen cloth will catch a hundred per cent more than the sprigs of fir, and impart no flavor to the milk or butter. Woolen is not only better than branches of evergreens for a strainer, but it is better than cotton, and is the only means for holding back the bits of are drying off,

Korticulture.

MARKETING PEARS. HOW TO PROLONG THE SEASON-PICKING AND PACKING.

and these different conditions may all be ob- do during hot weather. tained the same season, and from fruit grown - In making the nesting boxes, they should on the same tree. While different varieties be made of a regular size, to secure uniformimay require slightly different treatment, ow- ty, while they can readily be secured with season, yet the same general rules will apply of their falling. This is far better than have to all. I believe that nearly all pear growers ing them on shelvings, which are considerawhile green and ripened in the house, but at just what time they should be picked and just how they should be handled to ripen them are Blood Will Tell.-A farmer in this county subjects on which there is much diversity of

picked just before they begin to turn and While farmers who raise chicks for market

the dirt, hair,&c., from the cow's udder. After is often desirable to lengthen the season of ri- World. is this the case where the Bartlett-which seems to be the standard summer pear for marketing purposes—is the main crop. This may be readily done by making two or more pickings from each tree, with several weeks between the first and the last picking. The largest and ripest should be picked first-as and the smaller and greener ones should be times one side of a tree will be much earlier should be picked first. This early picking How the city people are deceived when should be ripened off at once by the process already described, only observing that the animal as a remedy. Upon another occasion trient or fattening quality; but Boussingault greener the fruit the higher temperature it a portion of the horse's mane and tail chopwill require, and a more humid atmosphere will be needed to prevent their shrivelling. Having ripened and disposed of this early crop by the way. another picking should be made and served in a similar way, leaving the greenest on the trees as long as tney will keep green. Mulched the horses. In one post-mortem, which all ing, and, where practicable, watering, will the experts pronounced botts before the death the vigor of the trees. Most summer and fall from congestion of the lungs. The bott is pears may be kept best by leaving them on incapable of penetrating the stomach, as much the trees as long as they will hang and keep so a as fishing worm is of going through a green. By making early and late pickings as granite wall. But granting that he has the daily, and it is no doubt best that they should described, we may obtain a larger crop from faculty of so doing, the stomach being punceach tree and sell it at better prices, because tured, the case would be hopeless in nine caswe can put part of them into market early, before the bulk of the crop is received, and we can keep a part of the crop until quite late and sell when the rush is over, thereby obtaining better prices. Splendid specimens for exhibition purposes may be obtained by leav- cure, any one may avoid the botts by passing a few of the largest and fairest specimens on the tree and picking all others early; then, when fully grown, pick and ripen between pa-That the presence of branches of the fir pers or blankets, as the weather and degree tree in the tube of a tunnel through which of ripeness they may have attained on the tree milk passes will impart something of its aro- may require. A great many people pick their ma to the milk there is no question, but in pears too green. Such pears are small, and this country butter is accounted never so good they will shrivel unless ripened with great as when it has its own proper taste. Butters care, they lack the body and flavor of those fanciers season very lightly with salt, lest it which are fully grown. Late fall and winter hide the true flavor, and they would, we sus- pears should be left on the trees until hard pect, make serious objection to such use of frosts and winter weather cause them to fall; the balsam of fir. The idea of cleansing the then they should be carefully picked, sorted milk to the fullest extent possible is a good and packed in clean barrels and stored where one, and any means which will not injure the the temperature can be kept as near 40 deresulting butter should be gladly availed of. grees as possible until the season of ripening That the roughness in the leaves of the fir has arrived, when they should be placed bewould catch some of the impurities which tween woolen blankets in a room where an would slip through the smooth fibres of a even temperature of as near 70 degrees as poscotton strainer is no doubt true, and if the sible can be maintained, and they will soon

Poultry.

The practice of putting up permanent nest ing boxes we must conedmn totally, for it is prize over the Short horn, Sir Arthur Ingram, opposed to the best interests of fanciers and an animal famous at other shows, and here sebreeders, though they do not seem to realize it. It is just as easy to make movable nestsolid curd and "sliminess" which occur in ing boxes as permanent ones, and they the milk in the fall and winter, when cows possess the advantages of being readily removed when you wish to cleanse the house throughly, which gives you a better opportunity to do so, while the lice cannot so safely securely breed in or around boxes which are removed and cleansed repeatedly. It is amongst the fine material and rubbish which gradually accumulates at the bottom of the nests and boxes where the lice find a secure and of the breed.—Rural New-Yorker. retreat and breed unmolested and in countless In an essay read before the Massachusetts numbers. If the boxes are permanently fixed Horticultural Society, J. W. Pierce of West to the inside of the house. they cannot be Millburg, Mass, said: A good pear may be throughly cleaned out, or seldom are, but, ripened so as to be solid, juicy and sweet, with where they can readily be removed, they can a good rich color to its skin, or it may be made be carried out, emptied on a small bonfire and corky, insipid and rotten at the core; or again, thus destroy the lice which (may have found it may be shrivelled, sour and unattractive, lodgment in the nests, which they very soon

ing to their individual characteristics and the hooks and staples to prevent the possibility agree that all kinds of pears should be picked bly in the way and much more expensive. -Poultry Bulletin

TABLE MERITS.

There is far more difference in the merits Summer and early fall pears should be at different ages, than one would suppose.

The larger breeds of fowls, such as the carry fermentation too high and destroy the a like ilk. The reason for this is obvious. sure thing and a staple article.

fruit. When one has the facilities for doing The Brahmas are much longer in maturing, so he may improve the color and possibly the while the Games and all the small or mediflavor by spreading them on shelves between um sized breeds are sooner developed. They lous weeds, they soon trim its cumbersome newspapers. This ripening between newspa- teather up quickly and acquire the muchpers on shelves in a room where an even tem- desired roundness and plumpness sooner and shead of anything ever tried; their droppings perature and the right degree of moisture can easier than do any of the larger breeds. This are distributed over the surface of the field be maintained seems to give the most satisfac- is especially so with the pullets, though the evener than by any other stock; when they do tory results of any method with which I am same rule applies to cockerels, which latter lie down for rest, instead of seeking some low acquainted. The manner in which early pears we all know require maturity (not necessarily spot in the field where the soil is richest, they thus treated will color is truly wonderful. It age) to make them really fine eating.—Poultry always seek the highest points where land is

farm Stock.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

On this subject W. N. Berkley writes to the Southern Live-Stock Journal of Mississ-

I have had many horses and mules opened after death, most of whom were treated for botts, and have yet to see the first case where es died from inflammation of the bowels, caused by the drastic and ridiculous remedies administered. I have known the entrails of a an animal owned by a professor of chemistry,

A horse has colic, which is at once pronounced a case of botts, and the remedies used killes in ten.

If the bott had the power of eating a hole in the horse's stomach, the animal would have disappeared from this part of the world forage crops." long age. But as prevention is better than a greased rag over the eggs of the bott fly, which she attaches to the hair of the legs and other parts of the body.

SHORT-HORNS AND HEREFORDS.

Both in this country and across the Atlantic, the opinion has of late years been gaining etrength that too much weight has been at tached by breeders of Short-horns to fancy strains, to the neglect of a proper regard for the individual merits of each animal. Hence the enormous price that has often been given for some animal of a particular family, whose conformation was inferior to that of a much cheaper Short-horn, belonging to a family less highly esteemed. So far has this craze been carried, that many excellent judges of stock maintain that within the last few years the race of Short-horns has actually deteria orated instead of improving.

In England special attention has recently been drawn to this subject by the triumph of two Herefords over all other breeds, at the at Oxford. Of Herefords there were only three at the fair, while of the Short-horns there were thirteen of the bull class alone; yet the Hereford bull, Grateful, was awarded the lected by the Short-horn judges as the best of his race. In the same manner the conclave of judges awarded to the Hereford heifer, Leonora, the championship over the Short-horn Diana, confessedly the best of the Shorthorns at the fair. It would seem that while the admirers of the Short-horns have lately been content to dwell on what their favorites have been, the breeders of Herefords have been diligently selecting and mating the best individual animals so as to advance the stand.

THE SHEEP FEVER.

This disease is very prevalent in Nebraska at this time, and it, like the Dutchman's wife, "geets no petter very fast." Strange to say it is confined, not to sheep, but to farmers-they burn with a desire to be possessed of more Merinos, Southdowns, and Cotswolds. There is no grooming necessary as with horses; no "slopping" as with cows. All that the patient animal asks is good warm shelter and plenty of hay, with an occasional mouthful of grain during the winter months. When a horse dies he is a total loss when a cow dies you may get a dollar back for the hide, which just about pays expense oi taking off, but when a sheep dies you lose nothing, as his pelt is of sufficient value to replace him in the flock. An old proverb very truthfully says that "A sheep never dies in debt to its owner." and qualities of the different breeds of fowls, An old Spanish proverb, which fits Nebraska like a shoe, says "The foot of the sheep turns the land to gold." We note from our western this state and they will not probably average should be placed in barrels or boxes in a room are apt to think differently. There are many The soil in many western counties of this but totally unfit for tilling. Here is the natural home of the sheep; the country is high and consequently dry; cattle need water, and need it often; sheep, can subsist, for a long Brahmas and Cochins, make very fine eating time without drink and without apparent inon each sheep, \$1.60 or \$1.10 in favor of the boxes, barrels or whatever they may be plac- when nearly full grown, and then are hard entinjury. Probably no crop causes a farmer thoroughbred will command a higher market- ed in, should be covered with paper to exclude to beat, if they have been fed properly. If so little concern as his crop of wool; the rethe light and prevent the escape of the aroma. half grown, immature birds are desired for turns from the sale of his clip reach him just Care should be taken to avoid placing them so the table, then those breeds above-named will in time to pay the usual harvest expenses, and THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN deep in barrels or heaps as to allow of the gen- not furnish them nearly as well as will such no amount of grasshopper invasions, or FOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for eration of much internal heat, which might breeds as the Leghorns, Games, and others of plagues of any kind, can destroy it; it is a hors it is the last paper I could think of giv-

As browsers sheep excel all other animals; turned into a field of brambles, burrs, or noxthinnest, and where their manure—like Oakes Ames cash-will do the most, good. We gladly note the number of sheep herds that come into Nebraska each day.-Nebraska

If in the above you read Kansas in place of Nebrasks, it fills the bill equally well .- [EDS. FARMER.

SALT FOR FARM-STOCK.

The Live-Stock Journal, on this subject, says: "Salt is required in the formation of the blood and the various animal juices. It inthey had done injury. A majority of the cas- creases the appetite, and promotes the power of digestion. Sheep-feeders believe that it often prevents rot, scab, intestinal worms, braxy, and other diseases, Some French chicken forced down the throat of a valuable feeders believed that sait had an actual nuexperimented to determine this, and idid not ped up, and administered in urine. This to confirm it. He came to the conclusion that salt added to food might produce a more rapid increase in the weight of fattening animals by giving them a greater relish for tood, and thus inducing them to consume a larger

"There can be no doubt that in sections of this country situated at a long distance from the sea, all animals are benefited by the use of salt. Cattle partake of it with a most decided relish in small quantities, and often, have free access to it, when they will take it by little and often, and simply satisfy their own appetite. Salt is found to have a beneficial effect upon crops on many soils, thus indirectly proving the deficiency of salt in the

CHEAP PORK. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker writes as follows:

"Raising pork at a low cost means much more than mere economy in feed. It means a healthy, thrifty growth from birth, cooling food at all times except in dead of winter, and consequently no loss from disease. The natural food of swine is mast and roots, and they contain no heating element. If we imitate nature in their food we cannot go wrong, even while we improve upon its nourishing properties as well as the marketable qualities of the carcass.

Hogs, from weaning to fattening time, hould be fed upon roots, and then a gradual, though not total change, to corn. But all vellow corn is conducive to undue heat, fever, and a general derangement of the system. Sugar corn is totally free from these objections, is far more fattening, produces the finest pork in the world and in less time than any other grain. For young stock I sow early sweet corn broadcast, and cut it fresh daily, Bath and West of England Cattle Show, held but for fattening in the fall Stowell's evergreen is the best, and will yield as heavy as common yellow. Roots can be grown cheaper than grain, and if by the old mode only one hog is brought to market out of three, that will bring. Even if sweet corn should cost more to raise than the yellow, the amount of pork going to market will more than offset the usual loss by cholera, etc. I have not had a sick hog in nine years."

From Johnson County.

August 1st.—The farmers of Johnson county are making a success of it, this year. Crops of all kinds are fairly good. The winter wheat is turning out from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre; the berry being of the best, and is selling for 65 cts. per bushel. Flax seed is vielding from 10 to 16 bushels per acre, and selling from 90 to 95 cts. per bushel. Our farmers are growing flax pretty extensively, although it is thought to be very impoverishing on land. Some of our best flax-raisers claim that they can maintain the fertility of their land by growing wheat after flax, corn after wheat, then back to flax again, rotating in that way, thus only growing flax every third year. They believe this has a tendency to maintain the land's equilibrium, and perhaps keep it clear of the many insect pests that prey upon the different crops when land is run right along, year after year, to the same crop. Our fruit crop is good all around, except apples. The trees bloomed full but blasted from some cause, supposed to be the rapid growth of the wood, as the trees badly used up by borers are heavily loaded with apples, while healthy, thrifty trees have scarcely any, Stock of all kinds rre doing first rate, there being no disease among them. An abundance of rain has kept up a plentiful supply of grass wild and tame.

Suffice it to say, the farmers of Johnson county would be prosperous were it not for indebtedness. Some years ago they committed the unpardonable sin, borrowed money at ruinous rates of interest, turned speculators, flattered themselves with the idea that by so doing, they could soon become well fixed, prosperous and happy. But, alas, many of them are helps lessly involved. Unless our Greenbackers can inaugurate a system of money making that may render things possible that seem impossible at present.

P. S. I like the FARMER and tell my neigh-

Topics for Discussion.

SEYMOUR ON FINANCE.

Ex-Governor Seymour in an interview with a New York Herald reporter has given his views on the leading political questions which are at present agitating the public mind. We extract that part of the interview as published in the Herald in which he refers to the west, Although Mr. Seymour's political creed may not be subscribed to by a majority of our readers, his great ability will be conceeded. And as a student of political hist tory his views will not fail to interest all parties. It is always profitable to study the views important question.

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

"What you think of the greenback question Will not the west demand an inflation of the currency?"

"I think not in the end, although inflation is popular with many at this time. There is a prejudice in the minds of the people of the west growing out of the division of our country into debtor and creditor states. This is increased by the stupid and selfish way in which the privilege of issuing national bank notes was divided. Most of it was given to one corner of our country where currency was less needed than elsewhere. I protested against this at the time, and refused to sign the bill which authorized the banks of this state to come under the law of Congress. The excuse for this partiality was that all states were offered an equal chance, but the west was not in a condition to take its share. But if the rule had been made that no state should receive more than its share of the national bank currency. Eastern capitalists would have established banks at the west, for at that time the privilege was one of great value. Now it is not much cared for, so that most of the national bank capital is held in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. It is so local that the rest of the country have become indifferent or hosttie to the system. But I do not think the west can afford to have an inflation of our currency. It would be more harmed by this than any other portion of our Union. Appeals are new made with some effect to their prejudices against what are called bloated capitalists or bondholders-a class of men who do not exist in this country. We have some rich men, but they are rich in lands, in railroads, factories or kinds of property other than money. The government bonds owned in this country are held by savings banks or insurance companies as trustees mainly for laboring men or persons of small fortunes. The whole amount of banking capital is a small item compared with other forms of prop-

WALL STREET A CHARNEL HOUSE.

"There cannot be a more ghastly satire up on Wall street to speak of its bloated capitaliets when it is a charnel house full of the skeletons of dead corporations, while those that are left are shrunk to skin and bones. A list of its bankruptcies will show that there is not a spot on earth where the financial epidemic has slain such multitudes of bankers, brokers and speculators. The feeling at the west against creditors at the east will die out, as every day shows more clearly that reupdiation would be inevitable. But the these suffer most of all from the financial crash of 1873. When debtors fail, creditors must go down with them. The east suffered most, for the heaviest losses were in rails roads. In the main it held the bonds and the stock which were lost, and the west has the roads or other improvements, which are in profitable use by it. The west will recover from the financial shock much sooner than the east. Population is pouring into its states, giving value to its lands and a great increase to its productions. The wealth and the power of the country have moved westward. It sells more than it buys, it deals with the markets of the world and it wants the standard of value used by the commercial world. Inflation cursed the West, for it made the cost of its routes for trade threefold what they should have been. The charges for carrying their products kept them out of the markets in Europe.

"Since the contraction of our currency so that it has raised to the value of coin the west has grown rich faster than it ever did before and more rapidly than any other part of our Union. The vast exports of our country for the past few years have been drawn from western fields, and, although they have loaded down every channel of commerce, its grain and provisions have been taken to the seaboard at less than one-third of the cost which was taxed upon it when our currency was inflated. It has not only gained by cheap transportation, but it has sold vast amounts which under former charges. The west has never before sold so much nor paid prices so low for all that it has bought. Grain has been carried from Chicago to New York at seven cents a bushel, and other things at the same The war in Europe is ended. It must compete with the grain of the Black Sea and with the fields of Europe for the markets of Great government and finances."

MR. SINNETT'S PLAN.

Eds. FARMER; In your criticisms on my last article you state: "The man who is in debt had better not borrow any more even without interest but fight it out on the line of but I would prefer less sarcasm, as it makes it economy." Now will you please answer me how the man with a mortgage on his farm, with interest that is eating like a cancer not county, by the name of S. W. Macomb. The only into his profits but consuming the principle itself, (or farm as the case may be) how, is he to get relief under present circumstances? Surely you don't argue that the national banker is better entitled to the national money based on combined national wealth which he receives as a gratuity, than the farmer who is developing the state and adding daily to its wealth, whilst on the other hand the banker of advanced thinkers on both sides of every is a parasite, preying on the industrial classes and contributing nothing to the national wealth. If the farmer who is in debt and market of the world for broom-corn. The paying 10 per cent. interest, or the farmer who wants to stock his farm with fine cattle or build a house, barn, etc., or the mechanic or working man who wants to secure a little home surely it is more in harmony with the true principle of Republican government to advance the interests of the masses than to build up a monopoly of wealth. Cheap money, low interest and free trade is what the western farmer wants to develop the country and build up the grandest republic on earth.

We can understand very readily the distressing situation which Mr. Sinnett refers to, and it is wide spread among the farmers of both the western and eastern states. In many instances it would doubtless be better to let the farm go with the mortgage, and endeavor to make a new start than to keep up the unequal struggle against the overwhelming odds of both principal and interest; but while a ray of hope lasts this is more than most men are capable of doing. The important difference between the man who establishes a National bank and the farmer with a mortgage on his place, is that the former has 50 or 100 thousand dollars, more or less, in U. S. Bonds, which he places in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States as security for the payment of currency which the government issues to him in the name of his bank. The farmer with the mortgage hasn't the bonds or he might lift the mortgage or turn banker if he so elected. Just here is where the pinch is, and we don't see that the plan proposed by Mr. Sinnett would extricate him if it were possible to adopt it, which it is not. If we understand the plan which Mr. Sinnett has in view, it consists in the government establishing loan agencies throughout the country to accomodate the people with loans of money at a low interest-two per cent for instance Or in other words that the government should become a banker. This involves a change of the constitution, which is one very serious obstacle in the way. But if this constitutional barrier could be removed, and the government undertook the task of supplying every farmer or other person with money to stock his farm, build barns or houses or make other improvements which he persuaded himself he needed when would this thing end? When would the millions on millions of borrowed money, either principal or interest be paid? They never could be. Universal bankruptcy and scheme in Utopian. It could not possibly be

inaugurated, much less carried out. It is not the province of government to legislate for fifty million individuals, but to enact general laws under which all may find protection for life and property. These laws are often very defective, for the ingenuity of man is past circumventing wholly; but the best that government can do is to insure every one freedom of individual action, the opportunity to carve out his fortune to the best of his ability. This is about the extent that it is safe for a Republican government to attempt. Government should provide wholesome laws, avoiding favoritism to any class of its citizens, but it cannot act the role of nurse to individ-

"LET THE POOR FARMER ALONE!"

EDITORS FARMER: Again I come to the front with a letter for publication, and hope W. W. C. will read and ponder. I wanted information some time since regarding "the best time of the year to strike Kansas," and somehow or other W. W. C. got tangled up in trying to answer me.

In No. 28 of the FARMER I made a remark, under the head of "That Random Shot," that, "as a general thing W. W. C. will write up a rich man's farm, but he will never mention the way a poor farmer gets along." He answered it in a very appropriate manner in No. 29, and I'll guarantee that many a farmer read it with interest. But alse! when No. 30 apcould not have gone to Europe or the east peared I discovered that he went back on his poor friends again. He said, "To tell the truth, I'm a little bit ashamed of my article in last week's FARMER, in this particular. However I hope that the readers will see the point and not insist on my publishing poor men's rate. Formerly they paid nearly four times affairs, for they (the poor men) really wish to as much. Inflation now would rain the west. be let alone." I'm sorry I caused him to feel ashamed of himself.

We don't get tired of reading about riches, fine farms, etc., but we would, occasionally Britain. It can do this if it holds to a sound like to see an article regarding the way the currency, and it will soon control the wealth poor man's farm is prospering, and how he of the present tariff, especially the farmers of the country as it does its political power. I (the poor man) gets along in the world, step am satisfied, after looking over the fields of by step. It is not necessary to pry too closely politics, that what at first sight seems to into the poor man's business, or anybody else's, the present tariff to a fair and equitable rate threaten confusion and disorder, in the end as far as that is concerned, but they will willwill give us more sound views about labor, ingly give an item of information any time they are called upon.

I don't want to get into a newspaper controversy with W. W. C., but if he has any information in response to the letter I wrote, in FARMER, of May 22d, please let him give it, having any connection with your own busi-"more binding." And for a pattern, I would after the thousand-and one foolish, stupid and refer him to a gentleman living in Pratt utterly useless things found at such placexcellent letter he wrote appeared in No. 25. He don't invite parties to go to Kansas in a "grasshopper year," but says "the sooner we get there the better," which showed plainly that he could appreciate the circumstance.

Very respectfully, J. M.

Peoria, Illinois. BROOM-CORN.

Broom-corn is selling to-day, in this mar-ket, from \$90 to \$150 per ton for fair brush up to the choicest grades of hurl. Inferior and damaged at \$70 to \$80 Chicago is the manufacturers come here from all parts of tho country on account of the large stock to select from. But to the question, why the great difference in values of the different grades of broom-corn? Is the production of the best grades all a matter of chance, or is it not rather governed by certain known and welldefined causes? Experience teaches that choice broom corn can as well be made as a conditions complied with, the results must a hundred acres of wheat or corn. follow.

"We have before said that a rich soil has need to send forth a free, flourishing growth, that the plowing should be deep, that the ground should be well harrowed, and if the soil is clayey, abounding with clods, these clods must be crushed with a roller; that the thorough and perfect pulverizing of the soil is a matter of no small consideration in fitting the land for the crop; that the greater difficulty in growing broom-corn successfully in the western country is that lands are too plenty and cheap, capital to carry it on too limited and laborers too few; that the seed should all have abundant vitality and be selected from the finest growth of the best varieties of broom corn; that in planting the seed should be distributed with regularity, and the number of seeds planted to the foot depend on the than from any other breed of cattle known in strength of the land, as too coarse or too small brush is not desirable; that the seed should be planted in the finely pulverized soil all at an equal depth, that it may sprout and all grow up together, so that they shall brush out at one and the same time; planting seed part of it poor and part good at unequal depths, and covering with clods causes unes qual growths, and obliges the grower to cut over the field twice or leave the first that matures to redden up before the balance brushes out; the growing crop should be thoroughly cultivated, for it is found, by long experience that a good crop of grass, weeds, and cannot be grown at one and the same time on the same land, that hoeing will pay well, if the help can be obtained at any reasonable price, that the finest growths of Illinois and other states are made by growers who hoe their broom-corn. New lands free of weeds do not need it as much. The foregoing conditions complied with, and favored by warm grows ing weather, we must have a fine handsome growth of broom-corn that will command the ighest prices, if properly harvested and cured, and right here is where the difficulty comes in. It is no great feat to grow the crop successfully, but plenty of shed room, men, money, and suitable machinery, with a live man that understands the business, is to run our fast expres the connection, for the brush must be cut precisely when ready: for if delayed two or three days or a week, it is red or yellow, or black tipped, and as prices varied last season 100 per cent. of the value gone. Therefore, fully this depreciation of good growths left to stand too long last season. No man without the requisite facilities, no man without experience, no slip shod, free and easy, hunting and fishing man should ever attempt to grow a large crop of broom-corn."—National Board of Trade, Chicago.

Latrons of Husbandry.

Officers of the National Grange.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minuesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

Kansas State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-peka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia. COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth. Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the 1se of Subordinate Granges we, have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasures. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. EDITORS FARMER: The following preamb e and resolutions were adopted by the Multiflora Grange No. 332, for publication in the KANSAS FARMER and Spirit of Kansas. WHEREAS. The present high railroad tariff and unjust discrimination are injurious to the best interests of the country; and WHEREAS, The railroad tariff is more op

pressive upon the farmers as a class, they being both producers and consumers, therefore, Resolved: That we most respectfully rec-

ommend to all interested in the reduction not to vote for candidates for legislators with out they first pledge themselves to assist in bringing in and supporting a bill to reduce and against all unjust discrimination.

JAMES ANDREWS.

Huron, Kan.

Attend the fairs, make a business of it, critically and closely examine everything there ness before allowing yourself to be led astray es. Get all the facts you can and carry them away, so as with the picture of the animals seen they may all be recalled at pleasure.

A rich man can do pretty much as he pleases with his means and not perhaps feel the loss, but no poor man can afford nowadays to breed scrub cattle. This, therefore, is to urge all who can to attend the fairs this summer. and make it both his and her special duty to examine carefully every head of Short-horn cattle on exhibition. Look at them all over, see them before and behind, at top and bottom, and with all their beauty of form and docility of temper. Then gather from the men and boys in charge of them all the information possible, such as their age, weight milking quality, and the butter value of the milk; compare these whilst yet at the stall with the animals you have at home, and do vice versa when you get home, and with the aid of the information thus gathered say whether it would not pay better to raise a nice carriage, or a fine piece of furniture, the dozen or so good steers every year than to so w

What has been said of the Short-horn is measurably true of the Herefords. They are large, beefy-animals, capital feeders, putting on flesh rapidly and, 'tis said by some, on coarser food than the Short-horn; are' regular breeders, good mothers and very fair milkers. With these facts in view any farmer can determine that a Hereford bull would not be a bad thing on the farm to cross on his native cows; nor would he be very much disappoint. ed if he expected his two-year-old steers to weigh 1,500 lbs. and to readily sell them from \$60 to \$75 per head for beef.

The Jersey cattle, are, it is very well known to our readers, admirably adapted to the production of a fine quality of butter of milk they give but a limited supply, but more butter and better can be made from it the West. They are small and very docile, adapted to the uses of private families where a pet would be made at home and cream, raththan milk, and butter when the desiderata .-Journal of Agricultural and Farm.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheep.

Great Public Sale.

50 Head of

HICH BRED TROTTING STOCK including Stallions, Brood Marcs, Colts and Fillies of the most fashionable strains of blood in America. Representatives of the five leading families now on the turf, viz: Hambletonians Abdallahs, Clays, Man-brino Chiefs and Alexander's Normans. Also,

20 Head of Thoroughbred JERSEY COWS, CALVES & BULLS, The Property of E. A. SMITH,

NORWOOD STOCK FARM

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. take place at the Kaw Valley Fair Grounds,

THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, 1878. Capt. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

All the stock will be on exhibition during the Fair held Sept. 2nd. to 7th, 1878.

Note: Parties wishing to attend the sale, can avail themselves of the ONE CENTA MILE excursion rates on all Raliroads to and from the Temperance Campmeeting, held Aug. 30th to Sept. 10th. For pedigrees and description, send for catalogue.

Walnut Grove Herd.



S. E. WARD, Proprietor.

Breeder of Pure bred Short Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518. S. H. Record. A. H. Book \$26.412 and Mazurka Lad 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co. Mo. S. E. WARD, Proprietor.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashlonable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berk-shires in Kansas. Catalogues Free.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH.



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, theep and Pigs for sale.

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EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beauties Sure," Pairs not akin. Circulars free.

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magie, & W. W. Eisworth strains or Poland Unina hogs; write for circular.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochin & Brown Leghorns, Stock not sur passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co.
Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle
of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd
weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heiters for sale
Correspondence Solicited.

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

Ja BELL & SON. Brighton. Macoupin County, Ill-inois, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices rea-sonable, Reference furnished.

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

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W. H. COCHRANE. Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspond-ence solicited, Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and ship-pers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competiters.

H. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks
Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White Guineas.
Write to me.

EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-sas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

H. H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Stock for sale

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts putup to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

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

JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law.

Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

HENTIC & SPERRY.

Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15. \$25 per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are sired by the Imported Prize-Winning Boar, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U. S. and warranted to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, F. B. HARNESS, New Palestine, Mo.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS,

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Persons desiring to visit this farm, by calling on Mr G. W. Glick, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

Park Nursery

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

2ind year in the State. Very large and complete stock of ornamental trees, grape vines, &c., &., Wholesale prices very low, and terms reasonable. Address P. P. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped. 600 SHEEP!

Owing to the shortage of Range, and increase of Flocks, we offer for sale, delivered Sept. 15th, 600 head of Sheep, most ewes, graded Merinos; age from one to five years old. Our flocks have been in this section of the country five years, For further particulars, enquire of J. M. BRINING, Great Bend Kansas.



The Kansas Farmer.

& EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas

severest test the present season. The intense heat accompanied with almost daily rains, when wheat was at its most critical period, would have ruined the crop in altions, the grain reached perfection, resisting the combined influence of heat and to surprise every practical wheat grower who knows how fatal such weather is at the season just preceding harvest, to the maturing grain. Our advices represent the crop state perfect grain and a large yield.

We need only to incidentally refer to the stock producing elements of the state, that branch of business having been expatiated freights. It is estimated that the new boats on by every newspaper correspondent who will be able to carry grain from St. Louis to has taken Kansas for a theme.

Fruit and vegetables of the temperate dantly in all sections of the state where and that Mr. Chouteau will succeed in eswhich is coming in and filling up the coun- Mississippi. ty, laying out the rolling prairies into farms and establishing houses, are composed in a larger percentage, of the best people of the country. Where nature has provided come in to possess the land.

Beautiful, attractive and comfortable homes should be built, not temporary stop- just threshed out their crop of wheat grown ping places with a view of going further in on an upland farm, five miles southwest of a short time. Kansas is certainly the Ulti- Topeka in Shawnee county. The wheat is of ma Thule, of the farmer. After the settlement of Kansas, there will be no new in Fultz wheat which produced 40 bushels west to emigrate to possessing superior at- to the acre. The balance of the tract was tractions for the farmer. The arid plains seeded with May wheat, which yielded 20 which skirt the Rocky Mountains rise on and 22 bushels per acre. The land was all the west, and the mountains with their rich about the same condition and quality, and ores, but there is no place in all that region the result shows a large grain in favor of for other than a sparce population. The the Fultz variety. This tract contains 160 lation of the United States will be Kansas. And those who are establishing homes in and orchards should be planted about the ty, which is averaging about the same per comfort and utility.

the most important questions to be considered by the farmers in their meetings, aglans for laying out grounds into fields, manuscript which we do not use. Unless that date. ricultural associations and granges, and lawns, orchards, groves and yards should be discussed by speakers and essayists who have made the subject of landscape gardining and branches connected with it a study.

An ornamented and comfortable home has many strong ties of interest for the family, while the uncouth, unsightly habitation is repulsive, offending the finer tastes, and failing in one of the chief elements of home which is to create a love for the spot where the family is growing up to man and womanhood.

A home on a farm is a great educator. It cultivates the finer sentiments, the morals and intellect of the inhabitants of that home while those who dwell in unsightly uncomfortable hovels will ever remain an uncouth, rough, ignorant class. Farmers of advanced education who burn to elevate and ennoble their class, and give it a preponderating influence in the councils of the nation, must lay the foundation of the noble work by teaching their less favored neighbors the art of making homes. No more important subject could be discussed at farmers' meetings than that of beautifying homes, and the moral and intellectual advantages to the family, the neighborhood and the state which radiate from the attractive county home.

BARGE TOWS.

Several barge tows of grain have been taken from Kansas City this season; to St. Louis with most gratifying results, and the prospect is that a permanent line or lines of barges will be established between Kansas City and St. Louis, and we trust that ere long the business will be extended, and and New Orleans.

We have seen a statement published rebarges on the Mississippi, constructed estween St. Louis and New Orleans, and trip tickets at reduced rates.

that he had sailed for Europe where he hoped to interest foreign capitalists in his

Press goes on to say: Kansas is eminently the state in which the largest corporations in the West, will woman could ask. You have a kind, intelto found homes. It has every element for meet on the other side of the ocean, Mr. ligent husband, a beautiful and comforta- the seams. this purpose that could be desired. The George H. Rea, President of the Mississippi ble home. You are the architect of your healthful climate, the fertile soil and geo- Valley Transportation Company; and as own happiness or misery. If you get rid of fact, would enter the school in such a graphical location of the state establish it these gentleman will work together in mak- that sentimental folly of imagining that plight. as one of the finest agricultural states in the ing the necessary negotiations, they will, in your husband doesn't love you, and that union. The grain and stock of Kansas in all probability, be successful. Mr. Chou- you don't love him, and all from no exa few years will lead every other state both teau claims that the greatest obstacles thus planable cause, you will have taken the in quantity and quality. The capacity for far met with in utilizing the Mississippi, first step in the road to happiness. Emmaturing small grain under most adverse have been due more to the defective conmeteorological conditions was put to the struction of the vessels than the natural peculiarities of the steam itself. Ill-made unloving and unloved, in devising ways to wooden hulls, poor engines and unsuitable make home pleasant and attractive to your machinery now so greatly increase the cost husband on his return. Meet him with a of transportation that no marked progress can be made, and Mr. Chouteau believes choly air. Put your imaginary cares besas. But in spite of these adverse condi- that it is more from these causes than the hind you, and try by every means and dedangers of the river that the average life of a vessel is only seven years, and the enwet both before and after it was cut, so as tire amount of money invested must be renewed every six years."

Mr. Chouteau's plan is to introduce an entirely new type of iron steam boats and barges, proof against the dangers which as turning out in nearly every part of the have beset the wooden shells which have been used for steam boats on the western rivers. By this improvement safety and dura bility to the boats will be obtained and lower New Orleans at 4 cents a bushel and make a handsome profit to their owners. We zone grow to great perfection and abun- trust that this estimate may prove reliable they have been tried, and the population tablishing his lines of iron boats on the

SHAWNEE AS A WHEAT COUNTY.

Shawnee county has been considered by many as a part of Kansas unfavorable to so many advantages for rural homes, there wheat-growing, but the result of this seashould be no mistakes made by those who son's harvest would seem to wholly disprove this theory. Judge McFarland and T. L. Ross, both residents of Topeka have the May and Fultz varieties, 60 acres were western limit of a dense agricultural popu- acres and has been sold by Ross & McClintock real estate agents, for \$1800.

Judge McFarland raised 112 acres of the state should build to stay. The home wheat on another farm of 193 acres located should be made a place of comfort. Groves 12 miles north of Topeka in Shawnee coundwelling with a view to ornament as well as acre. The crop is now being threshed. This farm was sold last week by the same The subject of home buildings is one of agents for \$2000. These farms are both without buildings, but fenced.

> We are sometimes requested to return stamps are sent to pay return postage we can't afford to do it. It is better, if writers wish to save manuscript, to retain a copy. and try again. Immature effusions have no

The Norton county Advance says : We have heard from only two of our farmers, as to the yield of wheat; they are as follows: Andy Knapp living on the "Dog" near Neighborville, raised an average of 36½, and 'Squire Brainard of Sappa Creek, an average of 392 bushels, per acre.

Possibly the 10 and 12 bushel farmers do not report. Look them up brother Pettigrew, and let us know how the proportions

The millet crop of Norton county will average 3 tons per acre.

Messrs. J. T. Wilcox & Co., of Chicago, have an advertisement in this issue of our paper in which they claim great advantages for their Harrow. It is not unreasonable to say that their claims seem well founded. We advise our readers before purchasing to investigate the advantages claimed for the Wilcox Harrow.

Thursday, September 5th, Lawrence, Kansas, is the the day the great Public Sale of blooded stock, Horses and Jersey cattle of the Norwood Stock Farm, will take place on the Kaw Valley fair grounds. See advertisement in another column.

continue to the 14th, at the Fair ground of lines will be started between Kansas City the association. The Topeka Driving Park and the collection of trotting and running number of fault-finders. cently in the Philadelphia Press that Mr. horses will be finest ever seen in Charles P. Chouteau of St. Louis had been Kansas. The two associations offer give him a picture to look at. After he has peaches we have seen this season. maturing a plan of placing lines of iron \$7000 in premiums and every arrange ment has been made to insure a great duce it in words. pecially for the navigation of that river, be- success. The railroads will issue round-

"AN UNLOVING AND UNLOVED WIFE."

We trust there are but few of such cases plans for a new system of boats on the as yours in Kansas, or anywhere in our ment you seem to be in possession of every over your imaginary unhappy lot of being cheerful smile, in place of a weary, melan- counts will demonstrate that one spound of you were married, and you will not fail. ed to quite as well, if not better, by women Make home the brightest place on earth, and your husband will not be slow in appreciating it.

To win her lover nothing else appeals so strongly to the highest ambition of a girl. A wife has ten times more at stake and she should make use of her powers to accomplish a far more important result.

It would seem to reasonable beings that 'An unloving and unloved wife," has in it them with all the eggs or flesh consumher own hands her election of happiness or ed by the family, and note your percentage misery. Let her try?

THE BITE OF DOGS.

is a recipe of M. Cassar's, a French physipower of decomposing the tremendous poivenom against whose resistless attack the long directed in vain. Apply as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite."

(2) Dr. Offenburg, of Munster, claims to have cured a case of hydrophobia by hypidermic injections of curare seven times in four hours, to the amount of three grains, Symptoms of paralysis ensued, free from convulsions. The recovery was slow. (3) to be an infallible remedy for the bite of more stock on hand than she started with. poison has been completely drawn out.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

A piece of good news to the farmers, and others, who send freight by rail along the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, R. R., was announced by the general manager of the corporation. Mr. W. B. Strong, on Monday morning last, which was that a reduction of freight rates was to take effect from

become as sure a thing on almost all railroads, as the return of the seasons, when But if publishers do not use an article it is the crops are to be moved to market, the seldom worth preserving. Better burn it, A., T. & S. F., company have shown the what is the most reasonable and businesslike policy for all roads, lowered the rates for carrying freight when there is the most treight to carry. By this stroke of wisdom the corporation identifies the interest of their road with the interest of the people of the state, and makes friends where other roads by extortion creates enemies. If this policy were pursued by all railroad companies, the bitter strife between them and the people would cease; and if this just, as well as wise policy of the Santa Fe. Company is not adopted by other roads, they will eventually be forced down and placed in subjection by the public whom they goad to madness by the unjust char-

CULTIVATE THE FACULTIES:

One faculty of the human mind, which all nstructors should aim to develop in the pupils under their care, is the faculty of observation.

There are very many excellent methods by which this work may be accomplished and we will speak of a few of them.

Commence with the little ones as soon as they enter school. Instruct them to notice carefully everything they see on their way to or from school and then let one or more Paris Exposition over that of England, relate to you, in hearing of the other pupils France, Russia, and the rest. This is no The greatest agricultural Fair ever held the result of his observation. Try at the small honor in the midst of so great competiat Topeka, will open September 10th and same time to teach them to distinguish the tion. good from the bad. If this last were done when this generation comes into active life Association will exhibit at the same time, you would find a great reduction in the

studied it for a time require him to repro-

faculties of observation and memory but September 24th.

you also teach penmanship and language.

We often think teachers have been educated without the bringing out of this one

Surely, no teacher if conscious of the

While we do not think a neat, clean and tasty attire makes the man or woman, we do think it adds very much to the appearance of an indvidual .- Dirigo Rural.

RAISING POULTRY FOR THE MARKET. As a general rule we do not think farmers pay sufficient attention to the production of poultry for sale. Carefully kept acpoultry can be produced for about half the and always meet with a ready market. and children, than by men; thus economizing the labor of the whole family, and directing it into the production of profit for the general purse.

Try the experiment of allowing the chilin eggs or in dressed poultry. Charge them with all the food consumed and credcian: "Take two tablespoonfuls of fresh mission to enjoy and own any profit of water, and with this wash, keep the soon be convinced that there is something wound constantly bathed and frequently in it." There certainly is no more healthrenewed. The chloride gas possesses the promoting exercise than that afforded by caring for, or having the management of a son, and renders mild and harmless the flock of poultry, and if the flock is one of any of the pure breeds—there is in addition artillery of medical science has been so to the exhilarating influence, an enthusiasm that causes what might otherwise be considered a task to become a pleasureand therefore profit and pleasure are combined. A young lady in Bethel, Pa., durstock? It is certainly worthy of emulation." -Philadelphia Times,

TO SCHOOL BOARDS.

Wanted: A school to teach in country by a young man of experience. Will give best of references. State wages and full particulars, &c., &c. Address Teacher, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

FAIR COMPLIMENTARIES. Complimentary tickets have been received

for the following:

Kansas City Industrial Exposition and Agtember 16th to 21st. The managers have couwisdom of its management by adopting tracted with John Splane to trot his zelebrated horse Rarus on the 19th.

> held at Emporia, Kansas, October 1st to 4th. Riley County Agricultural Society, Fair held at Manhattan, Kansas, September 3d to

Kansas Valley Fair, Lawrence, Kansas, September 2d to 7th.

Valley Falls Kansas District Fair Associas ion, September 3d to 6th.

Crawford County Agricultural Society, held t Girard, Kansas, September 10th to 12th. Burlingame Union Agricultural Society Burlingame, Kansas, September 25th to 27th. Cass County Agricultural Society, Platts-

mouth, Nebraska, September 17th to 20th. Shawnee County Agricultural Society and Topeka Driving Park Association. Fair held it is not very complimentary. We feel though at Topeka, Kansas, September 10th to 14th.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture will meet at Titusville, in that state, September 10th. The programme of exercises will be highly interesting and instructive, comprising nearly the whole range of subjects relating to agriculture and horticulture. A number of the most learned and eminent men of the state will furnish essays and participate in the discussions of the board.

American wheat has won a medal at the

Mr. W.D. Gozsett exhibited some fine peach-ER office last week. The largest measured

The Wichita Fair has been postponed

ACCLIMATION OF SHEEP.

Not more of sheep than of other stock, perhaps, but the continual bugbear of acclima-Mississippi River. The statement of the wide country. By your own acknowledge- important power, especially when we find tion comes from the west and south. It is oftone in the school-room attired in a dirty ensaid lambs the first year are a failure on this "Mr. Chouteau, who represents one of element of happiness that any reasonable dress which is minus various needed butclimate were true, we might endorse the theories advanced, but it is common for the same dissatisfaction to occur where sheep are changed to a neighboring farm. Pigs that are highly bred and cattle from best kept herds, often run down and do badly just as do those transplanted greater distances, and placed upon open ranges, as are the stock of Texas or Kansas. This theory is used by a set of traders, who would, by taking advantage of the circumstances that often cause stock imported from the north to do badly, to work off their surplus. They know it is without foundation, but they can use it and they cost of the some weight of beef or pork, do so for their own benefit. As a breeder of sheep I have noted these facts for years, and with one-half the assiduity you did before Another advantage is that it can be attendthe experience of flock-masters as well as their own. We used to keep our sheep in moderate condition, so as to meet circumstances of change as we then thought more successfully. We thought by selling to men who gave fair keeping to their stock, that dren, if large enough, to take care of the they would keep up on it better than sheep poultry for a share of the products, either kept in high condition. In this we were mistaken we now think.

> The process of acclimation means nothing more than change of keeping. Why should an animal, bred on a farm where kindly care in the speculation, and the benefit it has and liberal feeding are practiced, thrive and been to them. The Maryland Farmer puts do well when turned out upon a prairie to it in this way : "If farmers who think poul- travel with a flock, gathering their food dur-(I) The following cure for hydrophobia try does not pay, would give their feathered ing the day and doing service at the same stock to their sons or daughters, with per- time. Often their attention is taken up the whole day with other affairs and feeding is chloride of lime, mix it with one-half pint that might accure from them, they would neglected entirely. Not only is food but water, this the case in large flocks whose rival rams dispute the rights and privileges of each other. Soon by lack of feed and water, and over-use a ram will be reduced in condition and give no attention to feed or the flock. And he is said to be used up in acclimating, and that sheep from a distance are of no use for a year after being imported. This same effect is seen in the north where an animal has to learn to live in the same manner. It is a sample of the "root hog or die," and if his ing the year of 1874, kept a strict account time is taken up in traveling all day with the of all expenditures for food, etc., for her flock and no time to eat, he soon dies. Sheep yard of fowls, and at regular market prices raised on a farm are unused to traveling. for eggs and chickens and she cleared The sheep of the pastoral regions are used to Pulverized charcoal mixed with lard is said above all expenses \$300, besides having walking from four to six miles a [day. A ram in working season will travel twice as far as a dog. It must we immediately applied to Is not this an incentive sufficient to awaken the ewes in the same flock will during a day, the injured spot and kept there until the an interest among the numerous fair read- which proves quite an extra tax upon their ers of the farmers in favor of gallinaceous vitality. I met a more than ordinarily intelligent gentleman from Fr. Concho, Texas, who said, in speaking of this same subject, that the same care and attention that makes a sheep do well in the north, will make it do well in Texas, and that this same care must be given. He instanced his own experience with a lot of Vermont rams be used a year ago on his own ranch with most satisfactory results. They had just been imported and were in fine fix. He hauled them in his wagon two hundred and fifty miles, feeding and watering them regularly. He herded them by themselves on capital range where abundance of Mesquite beans were ready to their will. They seemed for a few days to be doing splendidly. ricultural Fair Association, to be held Sep- But a change came over them and the quick eye saw plainly they were not going to keep up on their feed. A thousand pounds of barley were bought at once and they were fed Lyon County Agricultural Society. Fair liberally. He says acclimation means learning to starve.

Imported Canada sheep that are bred from animals accustomed to tender care, and fully fed on grains, oil cake and turnips, when brought here, and put upon grass alone alwave are failures. If the same food that made them what they are was fed, they would continue to be the beauties they were when imported. This fact is known to many, and no complaints from them are heard. In selling stock to parties of whom I have the least suspicion of ignorance, the inquiry is-put as delicately as possible—how they intend to treat these animals when they get home and put them to use. It is a tender point to raise as better to offend a little than have the disappointment to explain efterwards. Often voluntarily we explain to a customer our mode of handling sheep; thereby telling indirectly. that the same treatment will only insure and maintain like results. Breeders have no fear of putting stock into new hands where proper care and intelligent feeding are practiced, whether it be at home or in Texas. There are diseases peculiar to climate, but general health and vigor can be successfully secured by watchfulness.

R. M. BELL

POISONED BY PEACH KERNELS.

A child recently died in Paris from eating few peach kernels, which contained a percentage of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. Writes of the old Mixon cling variety at the FARM- ers on toxicology state that an ounce of the kernels contains about one grain of pure hy-101-2 inches in circumference and weighed drocyanic acid, and it is known that one When the pupil is old enough to write, 10 ounces. They were the finest looking grain of the poison will almost to a certainty kill any adult person. Two-thirds of a grain has very often been fatal, and indeed may be regarded as a fatal dose for a child. Parents By so doing you not only cultivate the from Tuesday, September 10th till Tuesday should be careful to warn their children against eating peach kernels.

THE CROPS, ETC.

Early in the spring certain newspapers heralded with loud-mouthed trumpets that the wheat crop in 1878 was going to exceed any thing ever known in this country. They kept whooping this in the ears of the people until after harvest, and it became certainly known that the crop would pan out less than last year, and of poorer quality. This cry of great crops is annual, and apparently without any reference to the stock on hand or the probat bilities of the future What is the object of such a continued outcry, when everybody knows that the appearanc of any crop in the spring is no guide to what it will show in the half bushel in the fall? It is for a purpose, and that purpose is the robbery of the farmer to enrich the speculator; I can conceive of no other object. Supply and demand have nothing whatever to do with it, for in practice it is entirely ignored. The boards of trade, doubtless, combine to fix the prices, for where combination is possible, competition is pushed to one side. This is the reason of the persistent lying from March till August. This is what has forced down and kept down the prices of farm products. All our crops are annually hoisted into notice as being in excess of any crop for years.

The rye crop is probably not over seventy per cent. of what was grown last year. The oat crop is very much short of last year in weight to the bushel, and yet the prices do not advance as the boasted law of supply and demand requires. When the most of the crops are in the hands of the speculators, we may look for an appreciation in prices.

Because it is supposed that there is corn enough on hand to supply the natural demand they have kept corn below the cost of production, just to show us farmers that they are masters, and it shows one other thing, that we are consummate asses. R. K. SLOSSON. Verona, Ills.

A correspondent from Newton, Harvey Co., sends us an article on hog-cholera, and refers to a simple remedy. If he will send the prescription we will publish it as part of the article, which would save him the trouble of answering letters of inquiry which he seems to apprehend.

Our friends will have to pardon our seeming neglect to publish all of their political and monetary communications. We occasionally publish a short one which contains a new idea or an old one well put. The FARMER is distinctively an agricultural paper, never partizun, and only political so far as discussing questions of government on their merits, and the bearing they have on the agricultural interests of the west.

Finance is having a great run just now on the public stage, and it is not at all strange that the amateurs are numerous who believe what they don't know about the tangled question ien't worth knowing. If we published all of the articles offered on the subject, there would be no room for anything else in the FARMER. Be patient, friends, time, the great evener, will spoil a great many theories which to-lay seem faultless to their disciples. The country is nothing like as near destruction as politicians predict.

OUR AGENT'S TRACKS.

Mr. W. W. Cone, the gentlemanly traveling agent of the Kansas FARMER, called Thursday. Mr. Cone represents the agricultural paper of the west .- Kingman Mercury.

W. W. Cone, traveling agent of the Kansas FARMER, called to see us Thursday. He i traversing the country on horseback, writing up crops, giving brief sketches, taking subscriptions, etc -Inland Tribune.

Mr. W. W. Cone, traveling agent and correspondent of the Kansas FARMER, is in Larned and made the Herald office a friendly call yesterday. He represents the best agricultural paper for the use of Kansans.-Pawnee Herald.

We have received a premium list of the Agricultural Association of Greenwood county, Kansas. The fair is to be held at Eureka, September 18th to 20th,

From Phillips County.

August 16th.—There was barvested 7543 acres of winter wheat in this county, which will average 18 bushels per acre. Spring wheat 11,491 acres, average 14 bushels; rye 4,140 acres, average 30 bushels; oats 1,258 acres average 40 bushels; barley 1,1731/2 acres average 40 bushels; corn 10, 267 acres, in fine condition and the yield will be very large; Irish potatoes, 461 acres, will yield very large, price very low. Wheat 40 cts.; rye 20 cts; oats 15 to 20 cts.; corn 20 cts.; barley 50 cts.; potatoes, Irish, 15 cts.; butter 15 cts.; eggs 10 cts.; cheese 15 cts. The condition of cattle is good, there is 4,585 head, nearly double what there was last year; not much fruit raised in this county yet, but so far as it has been tried it is proving a success. Small fruit good; good government lands are mostly all taken up, good prairie lands are very cheap in the county, sold mostly by the claim of 166 acres. Can be bought for \$300,00 to \$600,00 per 160 acres. Good work horses are worth \$75. to \$100 per head, milch cows \$20. to \$30. per head, two-year-old steers \$15. to \$18. per head. Farm labor per month \$15. to \$18. Schools are good, some 60 in the county. The religious denominations are well represented here. Times are looking up, and emigration very large. Increase in population some 3000 in the last year. J. H. F.

August 10th. - Winter wheat affair crop, not extra was not so much sown by one-tourth as last year. There is some old corn on hand at this writing, new corn getting hard and being fed to hoge by some; the yield 40 to 50 bushels. Oats averaged in 1877 85 bushels per acre, will reach 45 this year. Corn, 25c. Oats, 20c. Wheat 50c. Potatoes, 20c. Butter, 10c. Eggs, 5c. Cattle in good condition, with some increase in numbers. Peaches a good half crop. Gooseberries, etrawberries, blackberries, a fair crop. Some apple trees just beginning to bear. Peaches a good crop, also all small fruit. No vacant Government land here. Improved land \$10 to \$14 per acre wild land \$3 to \$5. Good work horses worth about \$80, milch cows \$12 to \$25 per head; twovear old steers average about \$16 per head. Farm hands are getting from \$12 to \$15 per month. There is a good school house in nearly every district in the county. We have preaching two or three times a month at the Lima school house, also a good Sunday school every Lord's day. The county is being well improved in this vicinity, mostly by hedge fences, but considerable other kinds of fence. P. MASON

From Coffey County. August 17 .- This county is buoyant with a fair prospect of an excellent corn crop, even the late corn will be very good if we have a few more rains; the corn crop of this county will be better this season than for the two last. Most of the wheat and oats are threshed; wheat averages 15 to 18 bushels per acre, worth 60 to 65c. Oats average about 40 bush. els, worth 15 to 16c. Rye very good. No chinch bugs but plenty of mimic chinch bugs on the pursley. Millet and Hungarian good. Apples are not quite as good as usual, in consequence of the late frost which killed a part of the fruit and injured the balance so that a large portion dropped, and that which remained on the trees is imperfect, especially the Winesap and the Missouri Pippin. The early peaches were injured by worms, and prematurely fell off; the late crop will be better. Cattle and horses are doing well on the prairie since the flies have subsided. Twoyear-old steers are worth from \$22 to \$25; yearlings \$14 to \$17 per head. Fat hogs are worth and selling for \$3.50 per hundred. S. P. Pepper, on Big Creek, in this county, raised 42 bushels of the Fulton wheat per acre. Old corn is worth 18 to 22c per bushel. The Stockwell Free Methodists and the Greenbackers are organizing for a raid on this county. D. C. SPURGEON.

Markets.

(August 26, 1878.)

New York Money Market. GOLD—Sold all day at 10)%.
LOANS—Borrowing rates, flat at ¼ per cent.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm and higher.
RAILROAD BONDS—Generally firm.
STATE SECURITIES—Quiet and steady.
STOCKS—The market in early dealings declined ¼
@½ per cent., but in the afternoon the market was
firm until near the close when there was a reaction of
¾ @½ per cent. In the final sales there was a fractional recovery in some instances.

New York Produce Market. FLOUR—Fair demand; superfine western state, \$3.30 **@**4.03; common to good, \$4.05@4.30; good to choice, \$4.85@5.75; white wheat extra, \$5.00@6.50; St. Louis, \$4.00@7.00.

WHEAT—Active but a shade lower: ungraded red winter, \$1.05@1.08, No. 2, red winter, \$1.07%@1.09%; steamer, \$1.05@1.06%; ungraded amber, \$1.01@1.10%, ungraded white, \$1.05@1.20; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.09; No. 1, do: \$1.16@1.19.

RYE—Weak; western, 60@62c.

No. 1, do: \$1 18@1 19.

RYE—Weak: weetern, 60@62c.

BARLEY—Nominally unchanged.

CORN—Steady; ungraded, 44@49c; steamer, 47%@
48c; No. 2, 48%@49c.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged; mixed western, 26%

OATS—Quiet and unchanged; mixed western, 26; 2632; white western, 29; 2636%.
COFFEE—Steady,
SUGAR—Quiet and firm.
MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.
RICE—Fair demand.
EGGS—Firm; western. 17; 2618c.
PORK—Steady; mess, \$10 45 20 10 50.
BEEF—Dull and unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Steady.
MIDDLES—Long clear, western. 6%c; city, 6%c.
LARD—Heavy:prime steamer, \$4 77% 27 50.
BUTTER—Quiet; western. 6222c.
CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Firmer; \$1 12.

St. Louis Produce Market.

HEMP-Unchanged. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT-Lower; No. 2, red, 8734@88c. cash 8536c, August; 8834@8596c. September; 9034@9036c October; No.3 do., 8334@8436c. cash. CORN-Lower; 34c cash; 3436c September; 363 oats—Easier: 20c cash; 22c October.

OATS—Easter: 20c cash; 22c October.
RYE—Dull; 47%c bid.
WHISKY—Steady; \$107.
PORK—Quiet: \$10 28.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal.
BACON—Lower; \$5 12%@5 37%; \$7@7 25.
LARD—Quiet at \$7 50 to arrive.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis Live-block Market.

CATTLE—The bulk of the receipts were grass-fecattle; good demand for through Texans, and fair in quiry for shipping grades, but there is none here; fai to good grass fed native steers, \$3 40@4 00; fair to choice cows and helfers, \$275@3 50; do through Texas steers, \$2 80@3 40; common to medium, \$2 25% 275; cows, \$2 50@2 80; Colorado steers, \$3 75@4 35 bulls and stags, \$1 50@2 50. Receipts, 1,600.

HOGS—Opened firm and higher, but the declin was soon lost; light shipping, \$3 60@3 80; Yorker and Baltimores, \$3 90@4 25; butchers' to select, \$4 25@4 50; receipts, 2,100 4 50; receipts, 2,100 SHEEP—Unchanged. Receipts, 300.

St Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and steady. We quote:Tub—Choic 35%@37c; medium, 35@36c; dingy and low, 30@32 c unwashed—mixed combing. 23@24c: medium, 22 g2s; low and coarse. 16%@21%c; light fine, 18@21 heavy do 16@17%c. Burry, black and cotted, 3 to 10 \$\to\$ pound less.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Run of cattle 45 cars; 40 cars more reported on th Kansas Pacific. Train not in yet, Demand activ and strong for all grades at quotations. Chicago re ports a light run. Prospects here a shade easier, w

Barse & Snider. Live-Stock Commission Merchants. CATTLE—Receipts. 1,553; shipments, 837; slow to sell; closed weak. Sales, buchers' steers and cows, \$2 20@2 60; feeders, \$3 25; Texans, \$2 40@2 55.
HOGS—Heccipts, 303; shipments, 516; steady sales at \$3 50@3 92%. Kansas City Produce Market.

AXC. UATS—Nominal. RYE—Nominal. BARLEY—Nominal

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Dull, weak and lower: No. 2 spring, 91@
91%c, closed at 92%c bid; cash. 91%@92%c. closed at
91%c, August, 90%@90%c September; 59%c October;
No. 3 spring, 78@78%c.
CORN—Active, firm and higher; No. 2, 37%@37%c, closed at 37%c bid; cash, 37%@37%c; closed at 37%c bid; cash, 37%@37%c; closed at 37%c bid; cash, 37%@38%c September.
OATS—Active, firm and higher; No. 2, 21%@21%c; closed at 21%c cash; 21%c bid for August; 21%c September. ember.
RYE—Steady and unchanged.
BARLEY—Dull and lower. Old 89290c.
PROVISIONS—Weak.
MESS PORK—5@10c lower; \$9 55@9 65 cash; \$9 50 29 60 September. LARD—Steady; \$7 20 cash; \$7 20@7 22% Septem-

Chicago Live'Stock Market.

WHISKEY—Quiet at \$1 07. BUTTER—Quiet. EGGS—10@11½c.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

BULK MEATS-Easier; boxed shoulders, 5%c;

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200; firm, active and higher; choice heavy, \$4 45@475; prime to light, \$425; fair to good do, \$4 15@400; packing grades, \$4 00@4 30; bulk at \$4 15@420.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,600; slow and dull, owing to unfavorable eastern advices; shipping steers, \$4 30@5 15; butchers' stock, quiet and easy; cows brought \$2 60@3 30; bulls, \$2 00@3 00; rough steers, \$2 90@3 340; western cattle, fair supply and easy at \$3 30@4 40; Texans, steady at \$2 80@3 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 780, steady and firm; good lots sold at \$4 00@4 35; common, \$3 10@3 80.

Chicago Wool Market.

New fleece-washed.		27
Tub-washed, choic	e	86
cine unwashed		21
Fine heavy unwash	ed	20
Colorado medium ar	d fine	20
Colorado coarse		. 14

ATCHISON, August 26, 1878. WHEAT—No. 2. fall wheat, 77c; No. 3, do., 14/c; No. 4 do. 70c; No. 2 spring, 77c; No. 3 do., 68c KYE—No. 2, 35c.
OATS—No. 2, mlxed 17c; No. 2 white, 17c.
CORN—No. 2 ear, 25%c; No. 2 shelled, 25%c.
FLAXSEED—90@100c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

LEAVENWORTH, August 19, 1878. WHEAT—No. 3, 76, No. 4, 70c; Common 70c; rejected, 60c; demand weaker.
CORN—Firm; 28 to 31c.
OATS—Wholesale 16c new, and 20c for old.
POTATOES—Choice 20c.

Leavenworth Wool Market.

	@16c
LIGHT, per pound 16	@17%
MEDIUM, per pound	@21c
COMBING AND DELAINE, per pound 21%	@23c
TUB, per pound	@28c
TUB, STRICTLY BRIGHT, per pound 88c	9
COLORADO CLIPS, per pound	@17c
COLORADO CLIPS, per pound	c off.
Leavenworth Stock Market.	Tive

LEAVENWORTH, August 19, 1878.

Beef Steers; at 373%c; cows, 2%02%c. VEAL-3¼@4. MUTTON-3¼@5½c. HOGS-2½@3c.

Lawrence Market.

	LAWRENCE	August	19, 1878.
Wheat, No. 3			60@-
" No. 4			
" rejected			35@-
Corn			20@-
Oata			. 180-
Rye HOGS—Gross \$2.50.			25@-
HOGS-Gross \$2 50			
CATTLE—Butchers' @4.25; shippers, \$3.75@ CALVES—\$5.00@7.00 SHEEP—Live, \$2.50@	cows, \$2 50 54.50. 0 per head.	263.00; st	eers, \$3.0

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

" Hi	re Quarter		*** **		
" By	the carcas	g ++	44 44		7
MUTTON- Roa	-Chops pe	r 1b			12%
	Topeka	Lumber	Marke	١.	
C	orrected by	Chicago	Lumber	Co.	
Joist and S	cantling			5	22,50
Rough bos	rds				22.50
100	No. 2				20.00
Fencing					22.50
	No. 2				20.00
Common b	oards, surf	ace		47	24.00
Stock	" D				25.00
**	" C				32.25
**					42.50
**	" A				52.50
Finishing !	Lumber			35.00	to 55.00
					to 85.00
Lath		A THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	The Control of the Control		4.00

Topeka Retail Grain Market

- 1	Topena Letait Grain Market.	
;	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by W. Edson.	weekly
16	WHEAT—Per bu. spring. Fall No. 2. " No. 8. " No. 4.	.60 .65 .60
	CORN—Per bu. " White Old. " Yellow.	20 20 20
	OATS—Per bu old	20 15
	RYE—Per bu	25@85 2.50
d n-	' No. 2 No. 8	2.25 2.00 2.00
0	Rye. CORN MEAL— CORN CHOP—	.90
5;	RYE CHOP— CORN & OATS— BRAN—	.75 .75
ie rs	SHORT—	.60
0	Topeka Produce Market.	

0	Topeka Produce Market.		
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly t Country produce quoted at buying price	у J.	A. Lee
ce	APPLES-Per bushel		5000.75
C:	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy		2.25
2	Medium		2.09
a 1c	Common		1.50
Oc.	Castor		1.25
	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice		10
	Medium		,4
	CHEESE—Per lb		:7
he	EGGSPer dozFresh		.10
ve	GRAPES—Per pound		%@3%.
e-	HOMINY—Per bbl	0.3	20.40
Ve	NEW DOMATORS Down		.20.40
~~	VINEGAR—Per gal. NEW POTATOES—Per bu. POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz. Chickens, Dressed, per lb. Turkeys, Geese.		00@2,25
75 25	Chickens Dressed per lb	4.	07
20	Turkeya "		09
40	Googe "		10
	ONIONS—Per bu		40
25	CABBAGE-Per dozen		250 .85
00	Spring-Chickens	1.5	000.200
25 25 00 00 40		1117000	Market State
40	Topeka Leather Market.		
65	Topena Leanner summer.		
To	Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Deale Furs, Tallow and Leather.	r in	Hides,
	HIDES-Green		.05
	Dry Flint		.08210
	Dry Salt		.09
to	Calf, Green		.08
8.	Kip, Green		.05
	Sheep Pelts, green		.30
es	Damaged Hides are bought at 1/4 off	the	price.
	TALLOW in Cakes	401	.5
			100

FOR SALE.

Between twelve and fourteen hundred WHEAT—Active; No. 2, 78%c; No. 8, 73@74c; No. sheep and lambs, all in good order. Encorn—Quiet; No. 2, 25%@26c; rejected, 24%@ quire of W. J. McLeod, Ellsworth, Kansas

Wanted—to trade—a top-buggy or a spring-wagon, for a young single horse. Enquire at Butts' store, Topeka, Kansas.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is for man and beast, and is balm for every wound. Sold by all Druggists.

To restore and keep soft and pliable your harness, apply Uncle Sam's Harness Oil. Sold by all Harness Makers.

Candid thoughts are always valuable; so is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder for all ani-mals. Sold by all Druggists.

The childrens' best friend is Dr. Jaques' German Worm Cakes, pleasant to the taste, harmless to the child, and sure death and ex-pulsion of the worms. Sold by all Druggists.

Have you a Cold and Cough? avoid all flurry and to a first class Druggist hurry, ask for Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, one bottle buy, your cure is sure—don't worry.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on
A. PRESCOTT & Co.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas. The fall term begins September 16th, and continues 14 weeks. Tuition \$20. Branches taught: Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, and Political Economy, LetterWriting, Spelling and Banking. Facilties offered. 1. A thorough course of study and practice. 2. The private instruction of a teach er of eleven years'experience. 3. Ample apparatus for teaching, 4 Students can complete the course in one term.

A good investment, better than loaning money at one per cent a minute, is to keep your Liver, Stomach and bowels in a healthy condition by the use of Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They will restore you to health, impart new vigor to your mind, tone up your system and give renewed pleasure to the joys of life. No medicine will as effectually free the Liver from excess of bile as these Pills, thus preventing Ague and Bilious Fevers. Sold by all Druggists.

Why should a loving mother wait for the coming of the doctor to prescribe a remedy for that fearful Cholera-infantum, Croup, Colic or cramps with which her precious child is suffering, when she can administer Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, and at once give the child relief. One trial of this charming syrup will make you ever its friend and patron. This Syrup regulates the bowels, keeps the system in a healthy condition, prevents all pain and discomforts arising from teething, and is an old and well-tried remedy. Sold by all Druggists at only 25cts. a bottle.

CAN THE TRUTH OVERTAKE A LIE?

Investigation discloses the fact that the lady reported in the Associated Press dispatches,, about Aug. 10th. to have died in Chicago after two week's use of some reputed remedy for corpulency, had not taken Allan's Anti-Fat but had used a preparation put up by a regua lar physician in Luzerne, Pa. Allan's Anti-Fat is manufactured in Buffalo, N. Y., by the undersigned. We have already sold over 100, 000 bottles of it. It has therefore been taken 000 bottles of it. It has therefore been taken by thousands, and we challenge proof that it has ever harmed any body, unless the reduction of obese persons from 20 to 60 pounds, leaving them healthy and strong, is considered a misfortune. Furthermore, we hereby offer \$5,000 reward for evidence showing that it contains poisonous or ipjurious ingredients. We also offer \$5,000 if we cannot prove that it has reduced numbers of persons as stated.

It has therefore been taken that saves you one-half of your attained that and it has reduced numbers of persons as stated.

It has therefore been taken that saves you one-half of your thing to your that poyou want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a slating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a lating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itself in corn-stake? Do you want a lating tooth harrow for corn, flax and timothy seed, or one that cleans itse contains poisonous or injurious ingredients. We also offer \$5,000 if we cannot prove that it has reduced numbers of persons as stated herein, and always without injury. It is said a lie will outtravel the truth any time; but we trust that those newspapers that have misled the public by saying that physicians attributed the lady's death to the use of Anti-Fat (which is only put up by us, the term "Anti-Fat" being our trade mark), will correct the false impression they have conveyed, by publishing this refutation. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.

Buffalo, N. Y

The Golden Eagle Clothing House is a new institution of Topeka, and offers great inducements to all in search of Clothing. The Emanuel suit for \$200 seems to be about the lowest point that a suit of clothing has yet struck.

ATTENTION FARMERS:—The Emanuel Combination Suit, price only \$2.00, for Economy, Comfort and Durability; the best ever offered! Look at it. Golden Eagle Clothing House, 190 Kansas Ave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements. in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

KENTUCKY FALL SALES OF SHORT-HORNS

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the

Two Hundred Head of Short-Horns!

of the very best strains, viz: Phillises, Young Marys, Cambrias, Jessamines, Kirklevingtons, Sonsies, London Duchesses, Rose of Sharons, &c. They will be of fine quality and condition. The sales will be held as follows: James Hall and others, at Paris Fair Grounds, Oct. 16th; William Warfield, &c., at Lexington Fair Grounds, Oct. 17th; R. P. Scobee, at Lexington Fair Grounds, Oct. 18th.

JAS. HALL and others, Paris, Ky.
WM. WARFIELD, Lexington, Ky.
C. F. ROGERS & SON, Lexington, Ky.
J. W. BURGESS, Hutchinson, Ky.
R. P. Scobee, Thomson Station, Ky.

OUR EVEL BEST



Economy of Fuel & Labor, PERFECT OPERATION Quick & Uniform Baking.

And is undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the FINEST FINISHED AND

HANDSOMEST COOKING STOVE EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE. DON'T BUY ANY OTHER Until you have Carefully Examined the

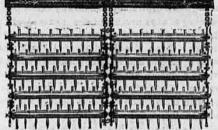
GRAND CHARTER OAK SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY Excelsior Manufacturing Company, 612 to 618 Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

. A.W. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. CHASE'S 2000 double your money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor. Mich.

\$5 Reward.

Strayed from the shostriver, in March, 1878, one fair sized, well built, two-year-old sorred filly, white spot in face, and white feet on right side. The above reward will be given for information leading to her recovery. Address. J. Q. COWEE, Grand Haven, Osage County, Kansas.



Wilcox's Combined Steel Tooth, Flexible HARROW and CULTIVATOR.

Do you want a light harrow for your p rairie soil covering 10, 18% or 15 ft., having from 90 to 185 solid Bessemer steel teeth? Do you want a sod Harrow that saves you one-half of your time fitting your

ENTIRELY NEW!

JUST PATENTED.

THE FURST & BRADLEY Iron Frame Sulky Plow,



Stubble Plow or Breaker Attached,

as may be desired. It embodies Several NEW FEATURES,

Contained in NO OTHER SULKY MADE,

and which are necessary for the PERFECT working of a Sulky Plow. If you wish to consult your BEST interests, be SURE, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free) containing full description of FURST & BRADLEY

SULKY and GANG PLOWS, BREAKERS, WHEEL CULTIVATORS, SULKY RAKES, HARROWS, etc. Also, containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Home Physician, Business Laws, etc., etc.

1088 Laws, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO.

Office, 63 North Despiatnes
CHICAGO, II

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HAYMAKING.

Across the sunny field she went,
Who is our sovereign lady;
She said, "Such cays were never meant
To waste in corners shady,"
She would not take a single nay,
Excusing or denying,
"Come out," she said, "and turn the hay,
Because the sun is shining."

Some pleaded letters; "Why, you sec.
"Its mail-day for Golconds!"
Another; "When I've read these three
Last pages of 'Deronda',"
Two miscreants who had slyly fied
(Straw hat and Dolly Varden)
Were captured, lips and flugers red,
Deep in the kitchen garden.

No pleading was the least excuse, No pleading was the least excess, She brooked no contradiction;
She brooked no contradiction;
"The heat you cannot make excuse,"
"Those letters are but fiction!"
"You've played lawn tennis half the day,
Than which my work is cooler!"
And so, at last, she got her way,
Our most despotic ruler.

She sat our stations row by row,
And marshaled us sedately;
"See, now, this is the way to go,
The swathes want turning straightly,
Don't seize your rakes like whips and oars,
Nor drag them limp and lazy,"
The haymakers who drank their "fours,"
In shadow, thought us crazy.

But not five minutes' work was done. But not five minutes work was tubed.

'Gre defalcations tried her;

Dick's line and Kate's merged into one,

And Jack mast taste the cider,

While some would lotter, some would play,

And some would rest already—

"Alas!", she sighed, "for all I say.

I cannot keep you steady."

Across the field there swept a tide
Of voices, songs, and laughter;
She raked her line with honest pride,
I followed silent after,
We left the others far behind,
O'ermastered by the weather;
And finished where the roses bind
The further hedge together.

What made me bold? some words we spoke What made me bold? some words we sell by chance; or silence sweeter;
While all the summer sounds awoke,
And sang in tender metre.
I only know my fate essayed,
I won her sweet, resigning;
Nor did she blame me that I made
Hay while the sun was shining.

OVER THE PLAINS.

All that can be seen from a car window on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee R. R. has been told so often, and so well told, that it the blessing for which men will pay more seems like folly and presumption on the part than for anything else. A quiver of pain ran of any ordinary person to try to tell it again. And yet the impression each person receives when viewing the plains for the first time must differ somewhat from that made on every other one, and we all feel tempted to describe our own, which is perhaps pardonable since nobody has to listen to it who prefers

not to. In the first place then the plains did not seem so plain to us as we expected them to. They are traversed by old, long since abandoned river beds, seamed by "divides", mark- but this one was made of real rocks and earth ed into "windrows" by buffalo and cattle paths running always north and south except where nature, the pigments never fade, the charm they veer a little occasionally to go around a never dims; we go now to feel them. slough. Even the level ground itself presents a broken and rough appearance and nowhere a smooth surface like a grass-covered, prairie. The buffalo grass and sage brush grow in clumps and failed to satisfy our eyes with the "vast, unbroken stretch of dull, whit- the above-mentioned subject. I know that ish green," that we have heard so much about. And then the tongues of green from the root of nearly all our dyspeptic troubles, but banks of the Arkansas seemed to be reaching notwithstanding that, the American people I have wondered too, whether "Lonesome out in every direction as if in effort to reclaim seem likely to continue eating it. So the only Ben" lived in a sod house or a dug-out." 1 the waste and prepare it for the march of civilization. No doubt there are many miles of to make it the most healthful. Kansas and Colorado land that nearly enough I think if the objections of solidness, inresembles a desert to satisfy even one who sufficient cooking and unnecessary richness. started out in pursuit of a desert, but we took were removed, there would remain no reason it rather as an obtrusion that every now and why a comparatively sound stomach could not time, the yeast he so longed for, has most then tall, bright green grass should wave digest a moderate quantity. before our eyes, and trees would start up be- In putting pie on our tables, do we not of- some no more. fore us, apparently as much at home as on ten try to make it the "staff of life?" or have it the banks of the Kaw. It was only by deter- too often, accompanied by too many other against the use of so vile a compound as that minately closing our eyes and ears to the sur- dishes? roundings of a Pullman Palace car, and imagining that we were one of the occupants of clans about the peculiar manner in which pure that it is a surprise even to the well inthe dusty, slow-going, canvas-covered wagons flour and water are mixed in pastry, but do that toiled after us, that we could realize the not see why that should be any more unyet to be done between the Rocky mountains flour, soda and eggs (for I believe in putting brought into harmonious and profitable coms made light without them) in other dishes. munion. It is easy enough for the pleasurepower, yet comes overland, behind its own The engineer, the conductor, the captain, the general, the statesman, the professor, the doc-

so many be fed with one spoon! We saw two "roundsups" on the way, one from which the herders were selecting the different brands, apparently at the risk of their lives, for they would dash among those

tors of physics and laws and religion are here,

coming father Abraham three hundred thous-

and strong," and more, their camp fires rise

from every easis between Pikes Peak and To-

peks, their cattle range every mile of the great

from every direction while guards stood at quite hot. is the way in which owners of Texas cattle warning. select their individual possessions each year; all the cattle in a certain range, for a certain number of miles that is, are gathered together by herders, the different brands separated from each other, counted, started on the drive northward to market, the calves branded, etc. It was an interesting eight to all the passengers, and was made much more enjoyable by the presence of one or two old ranch-men who explained the different maneuvers. Even the Jewess who were slippers and lace stockings and carried a handsome parasol covered with point lace as part of her traveling costume, condescended to look at the horrid beasts and to think it must be "exciting sport." The "aport" was lost to us before we left them; (we stopped quite near to one of them on account of hot wheel boxes) by seeing a half grown

boy among the herders, who we imagined

looked after the departing train as if he had a

mother somewhere, "back in the states" per-

haps, or in heaven maybe, but it was enough

to make any mother's heart ache to see a boy

there. One man said he thought if there was

anything in communion with nature he would

get it there. Indeed he would, nature in its

rudest and basest state. Poor fellow, the re-

membrance of him will be inseparable from

our first sight of a Texas cattle round/up. At first sight of the mountains the big, blueeyed, good-natured looking man who had spent most of the time looking into the face of his brunette wife, no doubt seeing, yet trying not to see that hourly her brown eyes seemed to grow larger and the hectic flame to grow brighter and mount higher, came into the car and announced in animated tones that that we could see the mountains plainly now, but the weary way in which she turned her head on her pillow and said she did not care to see, can only be imagined by those who have journeyed hither with lloved ones in search of round the strong man's mouth; he took the pale hand and shut his eyes to the mountains. But the "old man's darling" who was returns ing from some Atlantic watering place to her major husband at some western post, went out on the platform and comforted all the

The next morning we opened our eyes to one of those blue and gold pictures of mountain scenery over which we have seen people shake their heads and say "how unnatural," and mists and sunshine and must be true to

other masculine travelers.

PIE AND PIE-CRUST.

I am aware that I am approaching dangerous ground and attacking a strong position in making the remarks I am about to make on nine tenths of our physicians think pie the question that remains to be discussed, is how have imagined sometimes that he might be

I know the ingenious arguments of physiimmensity of space and the amount of work wholesome than similar mixtures of butter, and the Mississippi river before they can be all these things into pie-crust if it; cannot be Here, I suppose, the doctors will hold up their seeker and the bonanza miner to step aboard hands in horror, but why is it any worse to the train and jump over the unsubdued coun- eat a little soda than to take it from the caterpillars and all manner of creeping and try, scarcely giving it a thought, but the real hands of these same doctors, in preparations filling in of the country, the fuel, the motive of potash, to carry off the effects of some improperly cooked diet. I have eaten ple-crust hands appear to be utterly regardless of these team, carrying its joint of stovepipe and its not richer than good apple-dumplings, (to worms, etc. In a long residence in these hopsplint-bottomed chairs from Shenango county. which I think the doctors themselves would not object) that if not as luscious as the most instance where the picker was instructed to strips of wood, planing them in such a manfluffy French pastry, were certainly appea tizing, and one has the satisfaction of know- It has never been done to my knowledge. ing, while eating, that they will not suffer They are all put into the same box - dearbut the toiling millions who need their serviwith indigestion for indulging in a dessert of ces and fill their pockets have yet to come bεfore Kansas is the great and stable common. pie. wealth we all have faith in. But "they're

Many kinds of fruit-pie are better if the fruit and crust are cooked separately, and put together when wanted for use, as this prevents the soaking of the under-crust. If any reader of this article should gather an idea American desert, and their children—how can therefrom that they think worthy of practicing upon, I hope they will not be dis- sage, and peach leaves. In many places in the picture—not the picture on the muslincouraged if success is not obtained at first, as

by our failures we learn. RECIPE FOR PIE-CRUST-To a quart of sifted flour add baking-powder enough to make it long horns at the height of the pony's speed light; a small teaspoonful of salt and butter and the particular animal they had their eye ing to desired richness); put the first menon, but they nearly always got the one they tioned quantity of butter into milk enough to others besides. went for, drove it off towards a smaller bunch mix the flour to rather a soft dough; roll a at one side and started after another one. little flour into the upper crust; roll out, fill There must have been thirty or forty horse- with fruit and bake. If the last mentioned and thousands of cattle. The other round-up the flour; mix soft and roll out and fold over as the joint flower is cut or begins to wither, on each end of the stick, rather, which may was just being formed, drivers were bringing two or three times, to prevent its being pull the stalk down through the open sheath be any length you desire; three feet would be

in long lines of the wild-looking creatures greasy, or else take care to have the oven

regular intervals all around the main body to I can hear the readers of this article saying, keep them in place. All western people know "We are not going back to the pie-crusts of what a round-up is of course, but for the ben- our grandmonder. Their, have dyspepsia it too long it will grow, up very quickly. A florist ter, giving it the form of an hour-glass.

Topeka, Kansas.

HERE AND THERE.

To-day I have been making blackberry vinegar. It is a refreshing drink in summer, and much more desirable than home-made beer on account of its non-stimulating as well as astringent qualities. The recipe is as and fill the tumbler with water when it is branch, and had a store of my own. wanted for beverage.

with sash of the solid color, makes a simple, garment lasts over a season, it is not so much would not stop on.

the cockroach. Having moved into a house packing away, putting in pieces of camphor infested with them, I have tried all methods o get rid of them. Some one says, "Try pulverized borax." They will wade through it, with them, and can the moth eggs be seen on roll over in it, then go and invite all their friends to come and join in the sport. Pulverized alum is equally unavailing. One lady find it difficult to keep our floors painted. I says, "I drive them away with kerosene." It often see oiling recommended. Have any of will drive them from a spot for a day, but you tried it on soft pine. We fear it will catch they will come the next day and make a nest the dust badly, Will a wash of copperas wanot remain where corrosive sublimate or car. a floor look like oak. bolic acid has been smeared." Did I not corrosive sublimate? When I found it of no the top of our stove, I do not see any place use, I tried successively the carbolic acid, with at the druggists, proved alike ineffectual. dle, and we think them nice. I can, with are such good swimmers, though scalding fuel to heat my oven, yet I am a firm believer will have some effect.

Mrs. Hudson's recipe for making peach butter would be seasonable just now. It is luded stock, get all the barbs he can find, and M. A. H. excellent, I know. Kansas City.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HOPS.

I have often been interested in reading the different subjects presented in your departs ment. This was particularly the case when reading the various articles on the ;manufact ure and use of yeast.

living away out in one of the frontier counties in some lonesome canyon far from the habitation of man,or woman either, for that matter: As we have not heard from him for a long likely "raised" his spirits so that he is lone-

I started out however to enter my protest sold by druggists and grocerymen under the name of hops. It is a mixture so foul and imformed men who sell it that it should be in such general use among all classes.

Hops are largely raised for commercial purposes in New York, Wisconsin and in some other states. The hop has a great number of insect enemies to contend with. At picking time, the vine, the leaf, and the hop itself is completely covered with lice, bugs, worms,

Pickers are employed who with gloved producing localities. I have never known an keep the worms, etc. separate from the hops. ried to the kiln and dried together within twelve hours after picking.

yourself, or have some trusted friend in the tack from the under or outside edge; now hop region select, pick and dry them for you.

There are a number of good substitutes for hops that are used to a considerable extent in then apply good flour paste, just as you Kansas. Noticable among these are the wild the western counties have I eaten most excel- hold firmly and rub well with a cloth until it lent bread where one or the other of these in- adheres to the chromo; then lift it carefully gredients have been used.

I do not know anything about the prepara-C. W. W.

CALLAS.

found standing, close to the stalk, another tain to fall to the floor of lace over blue or bud, inclosed in a delicate covering. Cut the pink paper muslin make a puffing of the old stock as closely as possible without injuring the bud, and if it has not been kept back both buds to flower; she never ties up the leaves close, but leaves them free.

ABOUT MANY THINGS.

DEAR FRIENDS:-I have been listening for some time and feel just well acquainted with some of you, and have often wished I could follows: Cook the berries, (either blackber- say something too; if you will let me do so, I ries or raspberries are good) strain the juice, will talk fast. When I was a girl going to and to 1 quart juice add 1 quart sugar and school I wanted to be perfect in my lessons; 1/2 pint vinegar; boil together 1/2 hour and when later I went into the millinery shop, I bottle for use. Take 14 tumbler of the syrup was not satisfied until I understood every

Now I am keeping house and I desire very The Princess dress is the best for little girls much to learn all I can about this very necesin the country. Little gingham dresses, with sary branch of industry. I am as yet disa solid color to match, introduced as pipings, satisfied with the degree of success I have attained: there is so much to do, and time flies inexpensive, as well as stylish dress. It is so fast, and somehow I can think of more well for mothers in the country to buy, each than my feet and hands can do, still it seems spring and fall, a cut-paper pattern of some as though it all ought to be done. I get a one of the pattern agencies, (Demorest is very good deal of information from the FARMER, satisfactory) to make children's dresses by, so and would now like to ask for more. Can they will feel dressed in the prevailing style, any one tell me how to keep ants from trouband be always ready for home or the city, ling our bees? I have heard that if catnip Material is of less importance than color and grew where the hives stood ants would not style. The patterns can be sent by mail. It trouble them. Is this so? What cultivated is well to send first for the catalogue and se- flowers contains the most honey? We noticlect the pattern-always the latest-as, if the ed some white flowers in our yard, the bees

If it is feared that carpets or garments have Is there any creature so tenacious of life as moths in them, will a good brushing and be sufficient? If not, will the moths go from that to other carpets, or garments packed goods by the naked eye.

The soil near our house is sandy and in that very spot. Another says, "They will ter help it? I have heard it said that it makes

That grass burner! how do they boil their work all one day, turning the kitchen inside clothes, fry their things as we liked fried; boil out and smearing every crack and crevice with coffee, etc. there are so many things we do on for, in the picture. When I get in a hurry like result. The cockroach poison obtained bake biscuit, cookies, etc., on my long grid-Paris green might do the work, but I fear its handful of cobr, bake enough for our dinner. deadly effects when the kitchen is the infested It is quite handy since I have been keeping spot. It is impossible to drown them, they school; as it takes some time, and "lots" of in light bread.

Will not some one on the part of our poor de build a fence so high around the inventor that he never can get out to make any more inhuman inventions? Who knows but he may invent a trap that it stock go to trespassing, down they go to be heard of no more or guns that go off when looked at. That fence would be better if there was one board on top I hope I have not talked you all to sleep.

MATRON.

CORN AND PICKLES.

MRS. HUDSON:-In the recipe I sent for instead of a table-spoonful of soda. I would like some of the readers of the FARMER to give a recipe for making loaf corn bread with yeast. I have tried several but they were not what I wanted. I will send a recipe for making Chili sauce.

Take three dozen ripe tomatoes, one dozen onions, eight green peppers, twelve teacupfuls of cider vinegar, six teaspoonfuls of ground cloves, six tea-spoonfuls of cinnamon six teaspoonfuls of ginger, twelve table-spoon fuls of brown sugar, six table-spoonfuls of sait, chop fine and boil three hours. Would the recipe for aweet tomato pickle do for green tomatoes, if not will some one give one and oblige me. I have tasted some very nice the cabbage well, before adding the cream pickles but do not remember how they are and vinegar, with a potatoe-pounder. pickles but do not remember how they are MRS. V. A. BATTEN. made.

Spearville, Kansas.

MOUNTING CHROMOS.

I will give some directions which a friend gave me for mounting and stretching chromos: Make a frame the size of the picture of ner that the inner edge will be about onefourth of an inch narrower than the outer. Get a piece of cheap muslin, cut some three or four inches larger than the frame, stretch it smoothly and tightly over the frame, place If you must use hops, either raise them ing numerous tacks in it to hold it firmly; thoroughly wet the back of the picture with clean water and let it lie some fifteen minute would wall paper, and place the muslin or up and turning it over smooth the edges and your picture is mounted. Do not let it dry tion these plants need, but perhaps some of too quickly. I received these directions from without any sign of an opening between them from the size of an egg to a cupful, (accord- the readers will be kind enough to give us an experienced hand, therefore you may rely more light on the subject and oblige many upon them with safety. Will give a plan for a fancy table, which I saw in a fashion quarters ly, and thought it rather pretty: Take two boards, same size-you can have them round To get two flowers instead of one from or hexagon—fasten a strong pole or heavy men in sight and we can only say thousands quantity of butter is used, cut or work it into every flowering sheath of the calls, as soon piece of wood between them, or nail a board

clear to the bottom. At the bottom will be enough. Cover the top and make a full cursame for the edge of both upper and lower boards, and tie a pretty cord around the cen-

GOOD BREE

Under the above caption, in your issue of the 19th inst., there are some excellent suggestions by the editor of the domestic departs ment in relation to food and diet during harvest, to which, if farmers' wives would take heed, much uncomfortable feeling and some positive sickness would be saved.

I do not know when or where the custom of setting an extra good table during harvest originated, but I do know that much evil has resulted from it. It has made slaves of the women and dyspeptics of the men. It may not be possible for many farmers to have fresh meat at that season of the year, but they can have an abundance of vegetables, canned and dried fruit. With these the temptation to eat a large quantity of meat is removed, as the system does not crave much meat at this season of the year. But it is the dessert that does the most mischief. Puddings, pies and cake require a great deal of labor to prepare, and labor over a hot stove in hot weather is the most trying upon the good wife that she can perform. No physiologist will contend that these are good articles of diet at any time, but when the system is subjected to the hardest strain of the whole year, they are positively injurious, and cause a great deal of illness.

I have seen all three of them upon the dinner table every day during harvest, and why were they there? The men did not want them. The reason was, that Mrs A was not willing that Mrs. B should set a better table than she did, and so she toiled day after day and gorged her men folks that she might keep up her reputation as a good housekeeper. Arenot these things so? AN OLD FARMER. Saline Co., Kansas.

Will "An Old Farmer" please accept Mrs. Hudson's apology for the non-appearance of this letter when it was just in time? It was written during harvest, but has only reached her hands the middle of August; however, it is sensible enough to be enjoyable at any time, and may work some good results by next harvest.

RECIPES.

PEACH MARMALADE,-When eaches for canning or preserving, discard all unsound portions and save the balance of the peelings, also the pits. Crack a few of the atter; cover all with cold water and boil for an hour or two, then strain through a colander, being careful not to press too closely. Boil the liquid thus obtained until the quantity in approprinte for the peaches that are to be made into marmalade. Use the broken bits and inferior portions; weigh them and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Boil all together with the peach water, for an hour or two longer, and stir frequently to prevent burning. When cold it should be quite hard and will keep in bowls, or glasses, by covering with brandy papers and pasting the top with paper dipped in the white of an egg

PEACH JAM .- It may be made in the same manner; boil it less, and put in air-tight

cans. SWEET PICKLED PEACHES-Peel the peaches and allow three and a half pounds of sugar and a pint of vinegar for every seven pounds of fruit. Pack the peaches in a stone jar with a few blades of mace, sticks of cinnamon, half a dozen cloves and a portion of the sugar between each layer. Add the vinegar and set the jar closely covered, in a kettle of boiling water. Let it cook four hours, then set away and the following day drain off the juice, boil and skim it and pour hot over the peaches in the jar. Repeat this process the succeeding day, this time bolling down the juice until just sufficient to cover the fruit.

COLD SLAW .- For a quart of fine-cut cabbage take one cup of sweet cream, oneshalf cup of sugar; salt and pepper to taste; pound

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds the dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days 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 Kaneas Farmen, together with the sum of fitty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending August 28, 1878.

Anderson County-Q. W Goltra, Clerk. Anderson County—U. W Goltra, Clerk.

MARK—Taken up by Arthur W. Austin, in Ruder Tp,
June 30th, A. D., 1878, one dun mare. Il hands high, scar
on left side of the neck, black mane and tail, white stripe
in the face, supposed to be 5 years old. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by R. T. Stokes, in Mon. Tp., July
15th, 1878, one sorrel horse, six years, three white legs,
white stripe in the face, branded on left shoulder D B,
has been treated for sweeney on both shoulders, about
15% hands high, heavy built. Valued at \$60.

HORSE COLT—Also, one two-year-old horse colt, iron
gray, a little dappled on the hips- Valued at \$30.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by John Bankstron, or Robinson Tp. (Robinson P. O.) July 27th, 1878, one dark sorrel horse three white feet, star in forehead, snip on nose, supposed to be 8 years old. Valued at \$35.

Butler County-V. P. Brown, Clerk. HORSES—Taken up by F. X. Musty, Murdock 1p. August 2nd, 1878, two horses, said horses are goldings, 8 years old, 14% hands high, color grey, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40 each.

Cowley County-M G. Troup, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by G. W. Tharp, of Harvey Tp, July 15th, 1878, one dun mule, female, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, with B branded on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by William Lawler, of Sherman Tp. (Farlington P. O.) July 18th, 1873, one sorrel mare, about 15% hands high, some white hairs on the left ham, sup-losed to be about 12 years old, no brands. Appraised at 180.

Johnson County-Jos. Martin. Clerk. HORSE COLT—Taken up by George Mathers, of Aubry Tp. October ist, 1877, one yellow horse colt, two years old, white mane and tail, white strip down its face. Valued at \$20.

Rooks County-J. H. Mitchell, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Johnson, of Stockton Tp, July 11th, 1878, one bay horse, 4 years old, and about 14 hands high, branded with the letter B on left shoulder. Valued at \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by P. H. McKanna, of Stockton July 10th, 1878, one bay horse, about 15 hands high, branded with the letter V on left shoulder. Valued at \$65.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk COLT—Taken up by Jessie Hewes, in Newbury Tp., July 20th, one black stud colt, two years old, four white feet, star in forchead, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.

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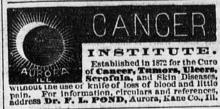
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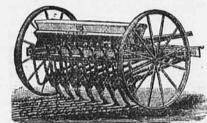
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The very large number of invalid people who daily visit Builalo, from every quarter of the United States and Canada, that they may consult Dr. R.V. Pience, and the widely celebrated Faculty of Specialists in Medicine and Surgery associated with him, rendered it necessary that the founder of this institution should provibe a place on a grand and commodious scale in their entertainment and comfort. ADVANTAGES OFFERED.—The Invalids' Hotel

in necessary that the founder of this institution should provide a place on a grand and commodious scale for their entertainment and comfort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.—The Invalide' Hotel is more complete in its appointments than any similar in-titution in the word. The building is located in one of the most heat commands a fine view of Lake Pric. Ningara, River and the surrounding country, being situated in the midst of an extensive system of beautiful parks. The Hotel is furnished with a patient safety passenger elevator, to convey patients to and from the different floors; is provided with all kinds of apprenticed gynnasium and bowling alley to allow proper the safety passenger elevator, to convey patients to and from the different floors; is provided with all kinds of apprenticed gynnasium and bowling alley to allow proper to be sufficient floors; is provided with all kinds of apprenticed gynnasium and bowling alley to allow proper to the surface of the convey patients to and from the different floors; is provided with all kinds of apprenticed gynnasium and bowling alley to allow proper of the surface of the cure of the surface of the surface of the cure of the surface of the cure of the surface of the cure of all those chronic diseases patients of the cure of all those chronic diseases patients of the cure of all those chronic diseases patients of the cure of all those chronic diseases patients of the cure of all those chronic diseases patients. The curpleyment, in modern approved baths, is in many cases an invanable anxiliary to the remedial means and appliances for the cure of all those chronic diseases patients. The mentage patients of the blood in the system, relieve congested parts, improve digestion, and strengthen the surface, general shampooing, Swedish movements, and light alisthenic exercices, to enliven and equalize the circulation of the blood in the system, relieve congested parts, improve digestion, and strengthen the surface, and the judicious regulation of the diet, to suit the condition of the

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FORCE FEED CRAIN DRILL.

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r Excellence of Material, roughness of Construc-and Beauty and Perfec-

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We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the Ut...

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 thoroughly 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. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

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We have established a lumber yard at the foot of seventh street, near the A. T. & S. F. Depot, and shipped in during the recent Railroad War, the largest stock of lumber ever brought to Topeka. We have several Branch Yards on the A. T. & S. F. Road, and keep a buyer in the Eastern Market a great portion of the time. Having for the last 5 years been in the KANSAS LUMBER TRADE, we are able to give to our customers the benefit of low prices at all times. Our Yards being situated on the Railroad track, our cost of handling is very little. We save expensive hauling to the yard. We make a specialty of Building paper. Mouldings. Paints, Sash and Doors, and everything connected with house building material. We make farmers and country trade a specialty. It will pay you to examine our stock. You can save money and have a better selection. Call and get acquainted.

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AND MEDICATED PLASTERS Cure without medicine, simply by absorption. The best Liver, Stomach and Spieon doctor in the world, as attested by more than 200,000 persons throughout the country who have used the Pad successfully, including members of all known professions.

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STOCK CATTLE FOR SALE NEAR ELLIS, KANSAS,

and on the line of the K. P. Railroad. Young Texas cows and steers, three to five years old. These have all been held over one year in Kansas. Also a small lot of haif breed yearlings, two years old and cows that were raised in Kansas. Also a small lot of thorough-bred Kentucky raised, one and two year-old bulls. Enquire of W. P. Philips, near Ellis, Kansas; C. B. Green, near Brookville, Kansas, or address

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1221, Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.

EXCURSION RATES FINISHING SALE OF THE

KANSAS STOCK FARM.

HANSAS STOCK FARM,

When everything unsold will be closed out to the highest bidder, including 26 Horses, Mares and Colts, Sulkies, Skeleton Wagons, Farm and Track Harness, both double and single; all Farming Implements, consisting of a Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Roller, 2 Buggles, and everything found on a well furnished farm—all in perfect order. A credit of six months will be given on all sums of \$100 or over, by giving a note with approved security, at 10 per cent. interest. Sale to take place at my farm, adjoining the city of Lawrence, at 10 o'clock A. M., SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1878.

The horses consist of "Erie," "Bt. Nicholas," "Bay Star," "Utah," "Pilot Allen," and "Jew Allen." The horses used on my farm since the death of "Ethan Allen." They are all sound and choice bred epecimens of the different strains they represent. "Erie is an imbred Abdallah; "3t. Nicholas" is a Clay out of a Mambrinous Chief mare; "Utah" is a Hambletonian ont of a Clay mare (the cross so fashionable East now); "Bay Star," is a grandson of "Ethan Allen" out of an imported thoroughbred mare; "Pilot Allen" is by "Ethan Allen" out of "Lady Pilot" by Alexander's "Pilot Jr.," "Jew Allen." is also by "Ethan Allen" out of "Jawelry," The brood mares are a very choice bred lot, embracing the blood of "Pilot Jr.," "Edwin Forest," old "Pharosh," "Mambrinus Chief," "Vermont Hero," etc. There is also some fine yearlings and two-year-olds.

Excursion tickets can be obtained on all railroads leading to Kansas City or Lawrence—one cent per mile for the round trip, good from August 30th to September 10th. The Great National Temperance Camp Meeting, at which President Hayes and other distinguished individuals have promised to attend, will be a rare opportunity to see Kansas and the Great Capt. A first class Present Free to all who advertise, Courtering and two-year-olds.

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will be in session at the same will be a rare opportunity to see Kansas and the Great B. F. AKERS.



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This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka Kansas.

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Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure, we are now prepared to cure sheep of scab on reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Pottawatomic County, Kansas.

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Combined cast and wrought Iron posts with Steel Barbed Wire make the cheapest and most durable fence in the world. In the older states it is superceding all other stock fences as fast as it can be procured. Address the SOUTHWESTERN IRON FENCE Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

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This is the LARGEST LIST of Real Estate Ever Offered by any One Firm-and This is ONLY a Partial LIST of LANDS on OUR BOOKS for SALE.

Shawnee county and vicinity is the best stock-raising country in Kansas. No county in the State has a larger yield of wheat averaging 18 to 43 bushels per acre and no county in America can beat us for corn, vegetables and fruits. We present you herewith a partial list of our Lands and Farms on. Sale.

113 acres, 6 miles north of Topeka, some timber, plenty living water, \$12.50 per acre.

118. 114 acres, 6 miles north of Topeka, timber and water, good stock land Price \$12 per acre. 119.

160 acres, 10 'miles south of Topeka, on' Six Mile creek, timber and water. Big bargain only \$1,100. 123...

320 acres in Jackson county, good prairie land. Price \$5.00 per acre. 126. 160 acres in Osage county, good Prairie land 18 miles southeast of Торека. Price \$850.

372. 160 acres in Dickinson county, upland prairie, 80 arcres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$1050, good well, near school, 12 miles from Abiline. Price \$1600.

377. 160 acres in Washington county, upland and bottom, 10 acres timber, 35 acres under calitivation, buildings valued at \$300, living water and well, 3 acres of or chard, 10 miles from Waterville, Price \$1200.

378. 160 acres in Riley county, upland prairie, 55 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$300,good well, good orchard, 12 miles from Waterville. Price \$1000.

160 acres in Washington county, 35 acres under cultivation, Buildings valued at \$1000, living water, small orchard, 12 miles from Waterville. Price \$1000. 280.

400 acres in Brown county, timber 115 acres, bottom, 125 acres, upland 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$350, 100 acres fenced, small orchard, 7 miles from Muscatah. Price \$13.50 per

320 acres in Franklin county, 100 acres bottom, 220 slope prairie, 120 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$500, 200 acres fenced, living water, 11-2 miles from Williamsburg. Price \$15.00 per acre. 160 acres in Wabaunsee county, all bottom, 40 acres timber, 60 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$800, all fenced, living water, 11-2 acre orchard, 12 miles from Wamego, Cheap; only \$2490.

380 acres in Johnson county, 10 acres timber, 100 under cultivation, no buildings, all fenced, watered by streams and springs, 21-2 miles from Olathe, county seat, only 20, miles from Kansas City. Big bargain only \$4500.

100 acres in Douglas county, 15 acres bottom, 85 acres upland and slope, 80 acres under cultivation, good springs and streams, 160 bearing fruit trees, all fences, 1 mile from Baldwin City. Bargain. Price

160 acres in Jackson county, improved farm the improvements cost what we ask for the farm, land thrown in. Price \$2500.

120 acres in Jackson county, all fenced, 10 acres timber, balance upland prairie, 90 acres under cultivation, no buildings, 6 miles from Holton. Only \$1600. 359.

1931/2 acres in Jackson county, 231-2 acres timber, balance smooth slope land 80 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$600.169 acres fenced, good well, 2 acres orchard, 11-2 miles from school house, 41-2 miles from Holton. Big bargain, only \$2100. 362. 160 acres in Osage county, upland prairie, 140 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$625, 50 apple and peach trees, 1 mile from school house, 14 miles from Osage City. Price \$1600.

263. 303.
160 acres in Pottawatomie county, 2500 young trees, 55 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$598, good well, 25 applε, 200 peach, 40 plums and 200 cherry trees, 15 miles from Manhattan. Nice place; only \$1400.

284 1-2 acres in Jackson; county 36 1-2 acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation, 238 acres fenced, buildings valued at \$400; 2 acres select fruit. Price \$3000.

365. 170 acres in Linn county, 40 acres timber, 40 acres under cultivation, 50 acres fenced, buildings valued at \$550, 3 acres orchard. 260 bearing fruit trees 6 miles from R. R. Station, only \$1600.

40 acres bottom 'land, 1/4 mile from Silver Lake, 15 acres under cultivation watered by the Kaw River, 250 fruit trees, 40 bearing, no buildings., Price only \$1000.

371.

160 acres in Wilson county, 30 acres timber, 50 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$4(0, watered by spring branch, 14 miles from Chanute. Price only \$1200.

493.

129 acres all under cultivation, 15 acres timber, never failing stock water, all under good rail, stake and rider fence, 3 fields, good orchard, all kinds of fruit 250 apple, 100 peach, 25 to 40 cherry, choice slope, good barn painted red, good house and out houses; a very desirable 2 acres maple growth, walnut drive-way to the house, 25 miles northeast from Topeka; 4 miles southwest of Oskaloosa, at \$3200. It is on the main road to Oskaloosa,

160 acres 11.2 miles east from Topeka, good hedge north, west and south, 140 acres under cultivation, about 20 acres timber, Deer creek runs through farm, never failing water, no orchard, corn crib. Here is a bargain at \$50.00 per acre.

465.

11 acres 1 1-2 mile north of North Topeka, on Soldier creek, fronts on Kansas Avenue, 29 1-2 rods front, west end bounded by Soldier creek, 10 acres under cultivation, 1 acre timber, two houses, one 14x20 and one 16x24, well with pump, fruit trees. Price only \$1800.

121 acres in Auburn township, small house, large stable, 60 acres under cultivation, fenced with part board, hedge and rail, fair land, only 8 miles from To-peka. Cheap at \$10 00 per acre.

Wabaunsee county, 80 acres one and a half story stone house, 16x20 all dressed stone, stable, 20 acres inclosed with stone wall, 17 acres under cultivation, running water through the place, 40 acres more can be cultivated, 3 mile to school house, neighbors all around. Price \$300.

80 acres of bottom land on Mission creek, 70 acres under cultivation, 10 acres timber, fenced with hedge, rail and post, lowest price 18.00 per acre; here is a good bargain for some one.

469.

160 acres, 11 miles east of Newton in Butler county, Kansas, 80 acres under cultivations all nice choice prairie, all under hedge, 400 apple and peach trees, 1 1-2 story frame house, 12x14 and cellar, stable 14x28, good well, in a thickly settled neighborhood, will be sold cheap.

30 acres of bottom land, 3 acres timber, running water, all uader fence, 300 rods hedge, balance rail, six room house, .cellar, all in good condition, other out buildings,nice youngorchard. Price 2500, cash and time. 471.

320 acres 19 miles from Topeka, 240 acres under cultivation, 300 rods stone wall, plenty water, timber and rock, will do to divide and make two splendid farms, plenty of range, joins land on front and roar. Price \$20.00 per acre. This is a bargain. 472.

A 1/2 sec. in Shawnee county, smooth prairie, all tillable land, 45 acres under cultivation, no fence but have post there ready, young orchard, 12 miles southwest of Topeka, between Auburn and Dover, Council Grove road runs through corner of place, frame house 1430, frame stable. Price \$1200; terms 1-2 cash balance to suit purchaser. 473.

468 acres in Davis county. 140 acres under cultiva-tion 80 acres fenced hog tight, frame house 1 1-2 story, 8 rooms and cellar, good well, Kansas stable, good feed lots, 100 acres good timber, well watered, unlim-ited range for stock. Price \$6000.

To trade for a farm on Little or Big Soldier creeks, 100 acres 1 1-2 miles from Oswego, fenced, 20 acres in pastures, good living water, 40 acres under cultivation, some timber, 70 acres good plow land, good building stone, sand and limestone, splendid building spot on the place, also 16 lots in Oswego, 12 lots fenced plenty of fruit of all kinds, house 15x30 one and a half story, 4 good rooms, good well and stable. Price \$3000.

Here you are—90 acres land, 49 acres under cultiva-tion, all fenced with hedge, board and wire, 11-2 story stone house, two rooms and summer kitchen, stable, orchard, good well, running water and good spring, one span horses, wagon and harness, 30 acres of corn.farm implements, chickens, hogs etc., all for \$2000, 5 miles from Topeka, one mile from Pauline. This is as cheap as dirt.

640 acre farm 3 small houses, 40 acres under cultiva-tion, 60 acres under fence, some timber, plenty run-ning water by Little Soldier, 2 good wells, 2 small or-chards, one;of the finest farms and range in Kansas, good neighborhood.

160 acre farm improved, all under fence, good 5 room frame house, cellar, stable, orchard and plenty running water and good range. 124.

160 acres 7 miles from city, only \$1000. Choic prairie lands with water, stone and plenty of range. 125.

160, \$1050; 160. \$1030; 160, \$1325; 160, 1325; 160, 1050; 160, 1050; 160, 1050; 160, 950; all choice land, well watered, and some timber, very desirable, near R. R. 487.

160 acres 2½ miles 'southeast of Dover, bottom and slope land, 10 acres bluff, 60 acres timber, 74 acres under cultivation, fenced on three sides, all inclosed, good 11-2 story 6 room house, log stable, 2 good wells, plenty of living water, 150 fruit trees, all tillable, except 10 acres, good hog lots fenced off, one of the best stock farms in Kansas Price \$3500, \$1500 cash, balance yearly payments. ince yearly payments.

10,000 acres in Ellsworth Co., from \$4, to \$6, per 10,000 acres in Ottawa Co., from \$4 to \$5,50 per acre.

5000 acres in Saline Co, from \$3.50 to \$8.00 per acre 5000 acres in Dickinson Co., from \$4, to 5.50 per 300 acres in Russell Co., at 4.25 per acre.

6000 acres in Lincoln Co., from \$3.75 to \$7 per acre 5000 acres in Clay Co., from \$4 to \$8. per acre. 2000 acres in McPherson Co., from \$5 to \$7 per acre

1000 acres in Davis Co., from \$5 to \$6 per acre. 640 acres in Rice Co., from 5 to \$6 per acre. 446.

320 acre farm, 120 under cultivation, good frame house 24x30, good frame stable, and out-buildings, 160 under good fence, stone, board, hedge and wire, 16 miles from Topeka, 6 miles from Dover. Price 4000. Cash and time.

30 acres joins the city on the west, best bargain ever offered so near, only \$2,500, small house, all improved 450.

Reno County, 160 acres, choice farm, 1 mile from Hutchinson, good frame house, an A No. 1 farm, and only \$3000.

131% acre farm, Kaw Bottom, 40 acres timber, 90 under cultivation, cheap house, good barn, corn cribs, creek runs through farm, 6 acres orchard, No. 1. farm 5 miles from Topeka, 2 miles from Grantville. Price

452. 80 acre bottom farm, 5 acres timber, 25 under cultivation, frame bonse 14x29, 40 acres fenced, 3 never failing springs, good well, 13 miles from Topeka, cheap as dirt at \$1200.

454. Jefferson county. This is probably one of the best bargains on our books. 160 acres, nearly all improved; old frame house, hedge, board and wire fence poor, 4 miles from Meriden on A. T. & S. F. R. R., 4 miles from Newman. on K. P. R. R. and 11 miles only from Topeka, and \$1280 takes the entire outfit, worth twice the money.

455.

Here is where you get your nice cosy farm, 125 acres 5 timber, 40 grass, 80 under cultivation, frame house 16x24, 1½ story, good cellar, good stable, sheds, good hedge and stone fence, corral, fenced into 5 fields, good well, good orchard, blue grass yard 2 acres, churches and school house near, Methodist Presbyterian and Episcopal, good neighborhood. Price \$3100. Where can you get such a home but in Kansas, for the money. 456.

Here is a beauty, 160 acre, 3 miles from city, all fenced, small frame house, large granary, 20 acres young timber. Better look at this farm at \$4800, cash and long time if sold soon. 457.

Gets away with all others, 100 acre farm, 1½ mile from city, fenced, with rood hedge, fair building, splendid location, only \$4000. That is the least will buy it.

5 acres joins city, on east, a No. 1 Garden place, good stone dwelling 16x18 L 16x16, 1½ story. 6 rooms, good cellar, frame stable and other out-buildings, good plank and hedge fence, good well of soft water, 200 fruit and shade trees, a good place. Price \$2500, ½ cash, balance on time. cash. balance on time. 438.

110 acres, bottom and a little high land, 25 acres timber, 65 acres under cultivation, 11-2 story stone house 16x30, L 14x14, 3 rooms, 60 acres fenced with rail and stone, Wakarusa runs on edge of farm, good well, small orchard, 5 miles from R. R., Station, 10 miles from Topeka Price \$2000 ½ cash, balance on time.

160 acres, 6 miles from Topeka, 1 mile from R. R. Station, 70 acres under cultivation, frame house, 5 rooms, 1½ story, frame stable, corn crib, and other out-buildings, Lynn Creek heads on place, good well, 4 acres of orchard, some trees will bear this year. Now this is a big bargain and in good neighborhood. Price \$3200. Cash \$2200, balance on time.

440. 80 acres 5 miles from Topeka, 15 to 20 acres timber, 45 acres under cultivation, all fenced, barbed wire and one board, frame house 12x12, good well, plenty of living water, cheap, \$1600. Half cash, balance on time.

80 acres Illinois farm, to trade for a Kansas farm, 10 acres timber good frame house, 8 rooms good cellar, bank barn 35x40, good well and cistern, plenty of all kinds of fruit, this is a good improved farm, 12 miles from Wadamo Grove Station, on I. C. R. R. Now is your chance to get east to live.

480 acres, one of the best farms in Shawnee County 400 acres fenced, good buildings and a No. 1 farm. 24 miles from R. R. Station, and 12 miles from Topeka Can be bought for \$12.50 per acre.

160 acres of good rolling Prairie, 5 miles from Tope ka. Price \$600.

160 acres of rolling Prairie, 12 miles from Topeks

160 acres good smooth Prairie land, big bargain. miles from Topeka, only \$8.00 per acre. 394.

80 acres, 6 miles from Topeka, 40 acres under culti-vation, fenced with hedge and boards, 1% story stone house 16x18, good cellar, small stone barn, two good wells and cistern, small orchard. Now is your chance,

80 acres, 9 miles from Topeks, 20 acres bottom, balance slope with a little high land, 10 acres young timber, 45 acres mader cultivation, frame house, 1½ story, 18x18 with addition of 1 story 19x14, good corn orly 9x24 covered with shingles, stable 13x12 covered with flooring, with cow shed 12x12 attached, 60 acres fenced with stone, post and plank. Lynn creek runs through tplace; good well, 300 fruit trees. Apple, Peaches and Cherries, plenty of small fruit. 5 miles from R. R. Station. New school and churches, big bargain, only \$1600.

300,000 acres of land at \$1.25 to \$3.25 per acre or ong time, or 25 per cent. discount for cash.

20,000 acres selected lands in different counties, \$3 to \$5 per acre. & cash, balance on long time & per o 35 per acre, % cash, balance on long time, 6 per ent. interest, or 20 per cent. less for cash. In addition to our city list we have several hundred lots and residences on sale.

418. 103½ acres, 70 under cultivation, hedge and board ience, good well and spring 500 fruit trees, one mile from Pauline, 6 miles from Topeka, \$3,000. Trade for farm in Missouri.

480 acres, bottom and upland, some timber, 100 acres under cultivation, 2 acres orchard, 40 bushels of apples last year, house, stable and granary, 6 miles from Wamego on K. P. R. R. and 12 miles from Manhattan. Splendid stock farm, Just think! \$2,500, buys this farm.

420.

15 acres one mile east of city, only \$800. Don't ask us to give you property when you can buy for that price.

243½ acres. 75 bottom with timber. 50 acres under cultivation, frame house, 6 rooms, 100 acres fenced with hedge and board. 2½ miles from Grantville R. R. Statirn. 3 miles to Newman, 10 from Topeks, In Jefferson Co, only \$14 per acre. Time and cash.

Confound it I guess this man wants to give his farm to some one, 80 acres bottom, all fenced, 70 acres cul-tivated, good 2-room frame house, cellar, well, fruit trees, 2 miles from good station, 10 miles from Topeka \$1,650, \$1,600 can run till 1883. 424.

Jackson county, well this beats all, 640 acres, 20 of timber, 2 houses, 1, 4 rooms, 1, 2 rooms, 50 acres fence and under cultivation, plenty of running water, 2 orchards, the whole for \$6000. Cash and long time, 7 per cent. interest only 15 miles north of Topeka. 427.

Neosho county, 156 acre farm, good frame house, 45 acres cultivated, and small tenant house, 2 good wells, and young orchard, only 4 miles from Osage Mission. \$2,250. Will trade for Illinois farm.

One of the best farms in Wakarusa valley; 180 across 4 miles of good hedge; poor house and stable; some out-buildings; 300 bearing fruit trees; bottom land; plenty of living water, etc.; 2 miles to depot on A., T. & B. F.R. R. Price \$3.000. No. 267.

Eighty acres, choice prairie, all under good fence and cultivation; 8 miles southeast of city; \$1,500. Plenty of range, and good neighborhood. Eighty acres, all under fence and good cultivation; one tory frame house, two rooms; good corn-orib. All Lansas river bottom. Five miles from Topeka.

No. 272. One of the best farms in the county; 160 acres; 3½ miles southwest of the city; 60 acres bottom under cultivation, 30 acres timber, balance; choice slope land; good stone house; good orchard of 12 acres; plenty of living water; plenty of coal. Price \$6,500.

No. 274. One hundred and sixty acres; all under fence, stone and rail; 60 acres timber, 50 bottom under cultivation; 1½ story stone house; stone stable; good running water. Splendid stock farm. Four-and-shalf miles from City. Good orchard; all for \$3,260. Can be bought for less

447.

169 acre farm, 75 under cultivation, 1½ story frame house, 2 rooms, small stable, 89 acres fenced, wire and hedge, 15 miles from Topeka. Price \$1600, cash and time.

One hundred and six acres, 60 under cultivation; 1½ story new stone house; good stable; 100 acres under good board fence; all bottom and slope land; 1½ miles from St. Mary's Mission, on Cross creek. Stock and farm implements can be bought with farm, all at a bargain.

No. 292, Two hundred acres, 90 under cultivation, 40 acres good oak timber; good double log house; good old-tablioned rail fence; running water -to exchange for Topeka property. This property is situated 3 miles from St. Catharine, Lyon County, Missouri. Price 3,500.

No. 296. One hundred and thirty-flye acres, some timber; no buildings; 85 acres under cultivation; 470 rous of good stone fonce. This farm is 12 miles from Topeka, in a splendid neighborhood; plenty of range. Cheap at \$3,000.

No. 300. No. 300.

Jefferson county—110 acres, 5 of timber, 70 under cultivation; one story frame house, 3 rooms; frame stable; grain bins; 100 acres under fence, hedge, board and rall. Rock creek runs through the farm. Good apple and cherry orchard; 1½ miles from Meriden Station on the A. T. & S. F. R. k.; \$1,000 can run four years. Price of farm \$2,000—cheap as dirt. Only 12 miles from Topeka.

No. 801. One hundred and twenty acres, some timber, 80 under cultivation: 1½ story frame house, seven rooms; stone stable, hay roof; corn-crib and grainery; all fenced rail, board and hedge; good orchard; near railway station on A., T. & S. F. 14, R, 10 miles south east of Topeka; \$25 per acre—perhaps less.

No. 308. No. 383.

One hundred and forty acres, 8 or 10 acres timber, 70 under cultivation; 1 story and basement stone stable; frame corn-crib; 90 acres fenced, stone, hedge, board and wire; 13 miles from Carbondale; good orchard on farm. Price \$2,500. Terms to subt.

No. 304.

No. 304.

Four hundred acres—a big bargain if it is as described—
50 acres timber and water; all inclosed with stone wall;
110 acres under cultivation; good 5 room frame house; all inder fence, board, stone and wire; 5 fields; 2 wells, spring and creek; 9 miles west of Lawrence, 16 miles east of Topeka, 3 miles from railroad. Only \$5,500, cash and time—a big bargain.

No. 310.

Eighty acres bottom and slope land, 35 under cultivation; stone house, 1½ story and basement; Kansas stable; 3, wells and creek; 4 miles west of Topeka, Better look at this for stock farm. Only \$1,900.

No. 373. No. 373.

One hundred and sixty acres, in Pottawatomic county, bottom and prairie, 40 acres fenced and under cultivation; good buildings: never-failing stock of water; small peach and apple orchard; 8 miles from St. Mary's, on Cross creek A good bargain, only \$1,600.

No. 375. Forty-four and one-third acres bottom and upland, 4% acres cultivated; % mile from Tecumseh; \$500. No. 376.

One hundred and twenty acres in Jackson county, 55 acres fensed and under cultivation; small bearing orchard; 5 miles from Wetmore. Price \$900. No. 383. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, 5 acres timber, 90 acres under cultivation; all fenced; good buildings; watered by a running stream; 3 miles from Auburn. A big bargain; \$3,300.

No. 384. Fifteen acres adjoining North Topeka; ordinary buildings) all fenced and under cultivation. A very cheap place only \$1,800.

No. 386.

One hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson county, bottom and slope land, 20 acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation; all fenced; ordinary buildings; living springs; 3½ miles from Meriden. Only \$3,000.

No. 387.

Three hundred and twenty acres, all bottom land, in Shawnee county, 30 acres timber, 190 acres under cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced; fair buildings; 3 good wells; 18 acres in orchard; watered by Deer creek. One of the flnest farms in the county. Only 5 miles from Topeka. Price \$8,000, No. 387.

No. 335, Six hundred acres in Shawnee County, 6 miles from Topeka, 50 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation, 40 ros fenced; small nouse, Price \$5 per acre.

Twenty-six acres in Shawnee county, 18 acres under cultivation, some timber; all fenced; 2 acres choice orchard; 1/2 mile from Topeka, Price \$3000. No. 392.

One hundred and eighty-two acres in Shawnee County 5 miles from Topeks, 150 acres fenced, 75 acres under cul-tivation, 100 timber; ever-living water. Very desirable \$25 per acre. No. 369.

Bighty acres bottom land, all fenced and under cultive tion: ordinary buildings; good well and spring branch within 1/2 mile of Silver Lake. Only \$2,400. No. 370.

Four hundred and eighteen acres, on the Wakarusa, 160 acres under cultivation and fenced, 100 acres timber; small orchard; good buildings; plenty of water; only 2 miles from station and post office. There are but few chances to get such a farm at \$20 per acre.

No. 390.

Three hundred and twenty acres, 65 under cultivation old log house; poor fencing; 13 miles south from Topeka. Price \$2,500. Can be bought for less.

No. 331.

Here is a good farm, 158 acres, 20 timber, 60 under cultivation; 2 story stone house, 77.29, all finished complete; 600 rods stone fence; 150 rods good hedge; fair orchard, plenty small fruit; 15 miles southwest from Topeka, near post office and store; \$4,000; cash and time.

Righty acres in Osage county to trade for city prop-rty. Price \$800.

Eighty acres prairie, 12 acres broken; all fenced, rail and pole fence; good running water; 12 miles from Topeka; \$700, cash and time. No. 836. Four hundred and sixty-two acre farm, 402 of prairie, 60 timber, 150 meadow, 170 under cultivation; good frame house, 7 room, and one good tenant house; good barns, and other out-buildings; good rail fence; plenty of water; \$18,000. To trade for Kansas farm. This farm is situated 3½ miles from Mexico, bio.

No. 339.

Douglas county, 85 acres, 5 of timber, 25 under cultiva-tion, 40 acres feaced, rail feace; good spring; few fruit trees; 16 miles from Topeka; \$1,000, cash and time.

One hundred and sixty acres of Michigan land, 4 miles rom Chessaning, \$1,600; to trade for Topeka property and pay some cash.

No. 346. One of the best stock farms in the state, 320 acres, 60 under cultivation; good 2 story stone house, 24x28; corncrib, and Kansas stable; all fenced, board and hedge; plenty of water and good range; joins Kingwille, on K. P. R. R., 16 miles from Topeka. Can be bought cheap.

No. 401. One of the best farms in Kansas, 225 acres, one mile from Grantville, six miles from Topeks, 15 acres timber, 180 acres under cultivation, log house, small board stable, corral board fence, watered by pool and well, small young orchard. Price, \$4,700; \$2000 cash, balance time to suit the purchaser at ten per cent. interest.

No. 403.

One hundred and sixty acres, seven miles east of Topeks, 60 acres under cultivation, 1-story frame house, good stables and out-houses, stone corral, good well, hedge fence well set and five years old, ever living stream fed by streams, plenty of water for stock, good apple and peach orchard 4 years old, one-half mile from schoolhouse, three miles from railroad station and one and one-half mile from post office. A very desirable place. Price \$2,000.

No. 404.

One hundred and twenty acre farm in Warren county, Missouri, 90 acres under cultivation, 30 acres timber—heavy oak, hickory, etc., new frame house 114 story, 7 rooms, cellar under whole house, closets, pantry and every convenience, large frame house, corn-cribs and sheds, hog and chicken house, good hedge and rail fence, all in first-class apple-pie order, 7 acres orchard, best quality grapes, currants and all kinds small fruits, well watered, one mile from railroad station, church and post office. Will exchange for a good farm in Kansas, or sell. Price \$5,000.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county good table land. Would trade for improved farm or cash No. 4.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from To-peka, nve miles from Wakarusa station, No. 1 prairie land. Price \$400. No. 9. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, eight niles from Topeka, good prairie land. Price \$1,000.

No. 10. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, nine miles from To-peka, one-half mile from post office, good land. Price \$600; one-third cash, balance on time. No. 11.

No. 405.

One hundred and twenty-three acres. One of the best farms in Kansas; ½ mile from Topeka; good log and board house; stone milk-house; corn-crib; small orchard; all fenced with good hedge, board and rail; 25 acres timber; plenty of good living water; 80 acres choice land, bottom, under high state of cultivation. Farm overlooks the city, and the price is only \$5,000, as follows! \$1,500 cash, balance in 5 yearly instalments at 10 per cent interest.

Osage county; 80-acre farm; 40 acres improved; box nouse 14x20, and summer kitchen; good orchard; 400 for est trees growing; to trade for city property.

No. 95. 80 acres timber land, near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Wil rade for Kansas property. No. 97. Eighty acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for

No. 98. One hundred and sixty acres near Hartford, Lyons county, to trade for city or country property near Topeka. peka.
In addition to the above, we have one hundred thousand acres of land at \$1.25 per acre.
Two hundred thousand acres at \$1.50 to \$2 per acre.
Two hundred thousand acres at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per acre.
Also have five hundred acres of the best Kansas river bottom, near St. Mary's, for \$14 per acre.
These are the best lands in the state.

No. 397. Ro. 391.

Ro. 39

No. 320. Here is where you get your nice, cozy, 75 acre farm: 12 miles south west from Topeka; 50 acres under cultivation; 13 story stone house, with basement; stone stable, hay roof; good stone corral; fenced with stone, board and hedge; good orchard, apple, peach. cherry, grapes, pears, gooseberries and rasberries; 2 wells and living spring; 2 miles from post office. Price \$1,00; Cheap at that.

Here we are again with a 400 acre farm, 25 northwest of Topeka, and 5 miles north east from St. Mary's; 12 acres of timber; plenty of living water, good well; 275 acres under cultivation; small frame house; some out-buildings; 330 acres fenced, post and rail; board and wire; some orchard; all bottom land. This farm can be bought at a bargain.

One hundred and forty-five acres, 20 timber, 75 under unltivation; good stone house, 5 rooms; rail fence; plenty of ranning water; 5½ miles from city. Can be bought at t bargain.

Three hundred and twenty-seven acre farm, second bottom, plenty of timber; log and frame houses; 70 acres under cultivation, 100 under fence; joins Kansas river. Dught to be bought low.

Another Missouri farm, 80 acres; 3 miles from East Summit, Missouri; all under cultivation; good hedge all around; well-watered. Frice \$2,400. Will trade for farm in Kansaa, near Emporis or Topeka, and pay some cash. Will put in house and lot, and six vacant lots, in Greenwood, Jackson county, Missouri. Here is a good chance for some one in Kansas.

No. 409.

Now you that want as good a stock and grain farm as there is in America just read this:—459 acres, 200 hundred of choice bottom and timber; never-failing water; 150 or more under cultivation, and under good hedge, stone and rail fence; balance choice slope land, with plenty of range for 10,000 head of cattle, or more; good large stone house, and other out-buildings; orchard; corral; splendid neighborhood; near 2 cheese factories; post office on the farm; near small nice village, 25 miles from Topeks, south yest; splendid roads. Just think! we offer this entire form for \$7,000; cash and time. There is a fortune in this farm alone. We have several small farms in this neighborhood for sale. It is one of the best parts of Kansas.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, one mile from Topeka. Price \$450. Nineteen thousand four hundred acres in Wabaunsee county, prairie land, the range. Price \$2.50 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time.

No. 21. One hundred and fifty-three acres in Shawnee cou aty eight miles from Topeks, good land. Price \$800 one-third cash, balance time.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, good prairie land, eight miles from Topeka. Price \$1,500. No. 25.

No. 26. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, seven miles from Topeka. Price \$500.

No. 27. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, two niles from Silver Lake. Price \$4 per acre. No. 36. One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, three miles from Alma. Will trade for merchandse or sell cheap for cash.

No. 37. Three hundred and twenty acres in Shawnee county, three miles from Dover, watered by creek, good living spring. Price \$2,000. No. 38. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, good prairie land, seven miles from Topeka. Price \$500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years. No. 39. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, five miles from Wakarusa station, on Wakarusa river. Price \$500, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 40. Two hundred acres in Shawnee county, four miles from Rossville, in Kaw bottom, very choice. Price \$14 per acre. No. 43. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeka, three miles from Dover, creek bottom and prairie, lays well. Price \$4 per acre. No. 44. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, all slope and soil, plenty of range. Price \$3.50 per acre.

No. 45. Eighty-eight acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Silver Lake, prairie slope and creek bottom, plenty stock water, good soil and fine range. Price \$10 per acre. No. 46. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, lour miles from Wakarusa station, prairie land, good soll, fine range. Price \$3 per acre.

No. 55. Three hundred and twenty acres in Woodson county, prairie, good soll, lays well, good water and fine range. Price \$5 per acre.

range. Price \$5 per acre.

No. 38. Webaunsee county. One hundred and sixtyacre farm, afteen acres timber, ninety acres under cultivation, one hundred acres feneed—hedge, stone, rail and
board, 1½-story frame house, 16x82 feet, addition 1 story,
22x30, Kansas stable, well watered, twenty miles southwest of Topeka. Cheap at \$2,00.

No. 351. Now look here! Wabaunsee county. Eighty acres choice land, good spring. Only \$500. \$400 cash will buy it.

Eighty acres, 7 miles from Topeka, 20 under cultivation; stone and post and rall fence; good five-roomed house; stone corral; good well; 1,000 peach and 75 cherry trees, all bearing. Here's your chance. Only \$1,300. No. 332. Here you are! One hundred and ninety-four acres Mission Creek farm, on the Kaw river, 130 or 140 acres under cultivation and fenced, some timber. Only 31,800. Don't ask us to give you a farm; this is the next thing to it. This farm is only twelve miles from Topeka. thing to it. This farm is only twelve miles from Topeka. No. 353. And still they come. Eighty-six acres, 39 acres timber, 56 acres under cultivation, pole fence; poor i-story frame house, 3 rooms, log house, Kansas stable, corrat, chicken house, creek of never-failing water. Price \$1,300, and only nine miles from Topeka. Splendid stock 1 ange.

No. 361. Forty acres, choice bottom, 2-room house, timber and water, nice place, three miles from city. Price 2,200. Will trade for city property. No. 90. One hundred and sixty acres, n e qr 23, 10, 12, Pottawatomic county, i mile from St. Mary's, all bottom, best land in Kansas. \$18 per acre. Cash and time. No. 91. One hundred and sixty acres, s w qr 23, 10, 12.

No. 92. Eightacres, n hf s e qr 23, 10, 12. Same No. 93. Forty aeres, s w qr of s e qr 23, 10, 12. Same. In addition to the above list, we have 400,000 acres of choice selected lands, at \$10 per acre, to exchange for stocks of dry goods and other merchandlee. None of this land to trade for real estate east. We have a large list of other property for sale and exchange.

Any information in regard to property cheerfully

and promptly answered. FOR CITY LIST

Call at Our Office, sign of the

BIG GLASS. 189 KANSAS AVENUE.

Respectfully Yours,

