

ED. FARMER.

FACTS ABOUT WHEAT.

Reports from experienced wheat growers in this State and Ohio give some important facts in regard to the value of the different varieties experimented with both this and last year.

The Fultz wheat has stiff straw, is hardy, stands up well, smooth head, amber grain, ripens last week in June, yields excellent, and being hard and flinty, stands much wet weather in the field after harvest.

The Russian ripens same time, is bearded, red berry, good straw, and hardy, but the straw is not quite as stiff as the Fultz.

The Clawson ripens first week in July, smooth head, white berry, very good straw, prime milling wheat, not quite as productive as Fultz.

The Tappanahock ripens first week in June, a smooth variety, grain white, only half-hardy, poor straw, and yield and quality inferior.

The Red Mediterranean ripens first week in July, bearded, red, is hardy, but the straw is weak, fair in quality, moderate in yield.

It seems from these experiments that the Fultz and Clawson stand first.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.—SEASONABLE HINTS.

Again we may call attention to the necessity of having colored maps for the bedding plants of next year, so that due preparation of the plants during winter may be made. In our country we may use many hardy things very effectively which will not make so much demand on greenhouse and greenhouse care during winter. Very beautiful effects may be made by massing shrubs, and these will not cost much. The defect in most of our gardening experiences is that the cost exceeds anticipation. Many of our gardens are too large. See at this season how the garden may be cut down so as to make the balance more beautiful.

One great want of American gardening is good roads in winter. It is next to impossible to have them of gravel or other material without great expense. In many suburban places it is now customary not to spend much on foot paths, filling up with sand or any light material which will make good walking for ordinary weather; and to depend on board walks, or permanent paved ways for wet times.

In few things in American gardening has there been so much improvement as in lawn-making. Sodding or laying turf is now only used for bordering or where an immediate effect is wanted. Sowing is generally practiced. The grass seed may be sown in October. Green grass (Blue of Kentucky) is the best. A little rye may be sown with it in fall, but not in spring. Its use is to make a little shade to keep the young plants from thawing out. It can be mowed at once next year, but must not be mowed close, one inch the first year is enough. Weeds are often troublesome in a newly seeded lawn, but if the green grass is not cut too close, in two or three years it will crowd out most of the weeds.

There is probably no branch of gardening more pleasing than that which embraces hardy bulbs. They come into flower so early, and grow with so little care, that every one may grow them at a small cost. Of those which may be planted this month are Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Japan Lilies, Anemones, Ranunculus, Crown Imperials, Snowdrops—among the better known varieties. All of these prefer a soil that is rich and not dry, but by no means a wet soil. The Tulip, Anemone and Ranunculus will do better in a dry, or soil than the others; but the two last do not do well where the sun will shine directly on them when in flower. In planting these in the flower beds, it is well to set them so that spring planted flowers for summer bedding can go between them. Where some loose litter can be had, it may be used to cover the bulb-ground with. It prevents thawing of the soil till the warm spring rain comes; and we presume that our readers know that it is the repeated thawings which "draw" the roots of things out in the late winter months, and leave them bare to the sun, and to their great injury.

Many kinds of hardy annuals flower much better next spring, when sown at this season of the year. A warm, rich border should be chosen, and the seed put in at once. Early in spring they must be transplanted to the desired position in the flower bed.

Many persons complain that they cannot get the Pansy to produce flowers as handsome as they see them represented in seedmen's plates; but it is because they are not sown early enough. If not already done, sow them at once—if they can have the protection of a cold frame all the better. These cold frames are very useful in small flower gardens. There are many little things pretty hardy, but which are much better with this protection. Many people have much difficulty in keeping over choice kinds of roses such as Tea, Chinas and Bourbons. But if these are lifted from the ground early in October and set quickly in a cold frame, they can generally be kept very well. It is not so much the degree of frost which injures them, as it is the drying influence of the frost; and the frame aids in the prevention of evaporation. We know of a rose-grower who keeps the tenderest of roses in pots in a house without any fire, though the temperature outside goes below zero, and the roses are frozen solid most of the winter. But he waters as regularly as through the summer, as the frost dries so. He finds even the tenderest to get through the winter in this house as well as if there were no frost.

Summer flower bulbs must be taken up at once for winter protection. A cellar, secure from frost, is the best place. Here Caladiums, Tuberoses, Gladioli, Tritomas, Dahlias, Tigridias and similar things, which do not like frost, may be preserved. The Pampas grass may also be kept in a cellar, if fitted into a tub or large pot, and not kept too warm or wet. Usually they will keep out of doors if dry leaves be put thickly over them, and a box put over to keep the leaves dry; but many were lost in this way last winter.

We cannot have the English Ivy to any great extent in the northern states, but the Japan creeping Euonymus is a good substitute. It creeps over walls, trees and fences just as ivy does, and seems hardy very far north. The kind in culture is chiefly variegated with white; but for those who prefer the full green, it very often kindly throws out the original green-leaved condition.—Gardner's Monthly.

Farm Stock.

OHIO SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
At the meeting of the Ohio Swine Breeders' Association at Columbus Sept. 12th, the following report upon the Berkshire was adopted:

REPORT ON BERKSHIRES.

Your committee appointed to report on the origin, history, marks and characteristics of

the Berkshire breed of swine, respectfully submit the following report: That the Berkshire swine originated in Berkshire, a central county of England, and have been bred in that and adjoining counties for many years back. We have no perfectly reliable and authentic account of the origin of the breed. Authorities do not agree as to the crosses used in establishing the breed as it now exists, and yet all point to the old Berkshire hog of Berkshire, England, as the foundation. The Chinese, Siamese and Neapolitan, are all credited by different writers as having contributed their blood to the building up and perfecting the breed, some assigning a preponderance of blood to one and some to another, while all admit that two at least of the breeds named were used before the crossing was completed. No written record exists so far as we can learn, to which we can point for a full and satisfactory determination of the question.

Oral tradition alone, unsatisfactory and unreliable as such evidence must necessarily be, is all that we have as to the crosses used, or the extent of any particular cross in the formation of the breed. We are unable definitely to fix the time when these crosses were first made upon the old breed of Berkshire swine, but from our best information it was as far back as the middle of the last century. Mr. A. B. Allen, of New York, informs us that when in England in 1841, the earliest intelligence he could obtain from the oldest breeders on that subject was from John Westbrook of Pinkney Green, Byham, Berkshire, who informed him that his father, as early as the year 1780, possessed them with very much the same marks and characteristics as those bred in Berkshire at the time of his visit. He also tells us that during the same visit other intelligent aged men informed him that the present improved breed existed in some localities as far back as their memory ran.

The almost perfect uniformity with which the Berkshires transmit their marks and characteristics to their progeny from generation to generation, and the remarkable power which the male possesses when crossed with the females of other breeds or the common sows of the country, of stamping his likeness on and imparting the characteristics and qualities of his breed to the produce, are convincing evidences of the antiquity of the breed.

While it would be a matter of interest and satisfaction to all interested in the history of improvement of our domestic animals to know just how and when this breed was established, yet it is a question of little real practical value to the breeders of the present day. It is ours to keep up and perpetuate the high standard of excellence to which the breed attained in the hands of our ancestors, and if possible to carry on the improvement to a higher degree of perfection till, as in the past and present, the breed acknowledges no superior in all useful qualities, and in the future it shall not even acknowledge a rival.

From the best information we can obtain we are indebted to Mr. Brentnall, an English farmer who lived in what was called the English neighborhood, in the state of New Jersey, for the first importation of Berkshires to this country, and which importation was made in the year 1823. Following his importation was that of Mr. Howe, of Albany, N. Y., which was made in 1832.

From the date last named until the present time almost every year importations of this valuable breed of swine have been made, and to-day they are in great favor with many of the best breeders and farmers of our country.

To give a full and detailed account of the dissemination of Berkshire swine throughout the different states, would require facts not in our possession and occupy too much of your valuable time. We trust that some competent person whose association with the livestock interest has made him personally cognizant of many of the facts, and whose memory covers a large portion of this period, will be induced to undertake this labor.

In giving the marks and characteristics of Berkshire swine your committee have thought best to report literally those adopted by the National Convention of Swine Breeders of the United States and Canada, held at Indianapolis on the 20th day of Nov., A. D., 1872, for two reasons:

First. That the markings and characteristics of this breed should be uniform and the standard be a national one, and should include the characteristics of the very best specimens of the breed.

Second. That we believe a large majority of the Berkshire breeders are satisfied with those adopted by the National Convention and desire neither change nor amendment. Said report is as follows:

"Color black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail, and an occasional splash of white on the arm. While a small spot of white on some other part of the body does not argue an impurity of blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon one ear or a bronze or copper spot on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but rather a reappearance of the original colors. Markings of white other than those named above are suspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected. Face short, fine, and well defined, broad between the eyes. Ears generally almost erect, but sometimes inclining forward with advanced age, small, thin, soft, and showing veins. Jaws full. Neck short and thick. Shoulder short from neck, middling deep from back down. Back broad and straight or a very little arched. Ribs long and well sprung, giving roundness of body; short ribs of good length, giving breadth and levelness of loin. Hips good length from points of hip to rump. Hams thick, round and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks. Tail fine, set on high up. Legs short and fine but straight and very strong, with hoofs erect, legs set wide apart. Size medium, length medium; extremes to be avoided. Bone fine and compact. Offal very light. Hair fine and soft and no bristles. Skin pliable."

"The Berkshires are hardy, prolific and excellent nurses; their meat is of superior quality with fat and lean well mixed."

In conclusion, let us urge upon breeders of this justly celebrated and popular breed of swine, to keep this standard always in view in the selection of breeding stock. It describes in form and outline an almost ideally perfect hog, and yet we know that it has been and can be realized. Every careful breeder can show specimens that come almost fully up to the standard.

Combine in a breed of swine possessing the beauty of color, markings, form, and outline described in this standard, the valuable qualities generally admitted to belong to this breed, such as vigor of constitution, health, hardiness, superior fecundity, rapidity of growth, early maturity, aptitude to fatten, docility, an excellent quality of flesh, being tender, sweet, juicy and well marbled, with a comparatively large proportion of lean meat, firm and very

white lard, light offal, and we have a hog which stands at least the equal of any known breed.

Horticulture.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN FRUIT-GROWING.

Mr. J. C. Plumb, of Milton, Wisconsin (who by the way is a very intelligent and successful horticulturist), furnished an essay to the Horticultural Society of that State, which appears in its last published transactions. After discussing the primary conditions of climate, etc., affecting the growing of fruit in the Northwest, and especially in his own State, showing the causes of the larger part of the failures that have occurred, he proceeds to lay down some rules which experience has demonstrated must be observed in the cultivation of fruit in this section of the country, from which we make the subjoined extracts:

Nature has been lavish of her soil resources in these great upper valleys, yet we are in a higher latitude and altitude, and as none of these natural conditions will be changed but by the change of ages of time and civilization we must adapt our practice to these conditions which we may not at once modify. How to modify these conditions of climate and soil, or adapt our practice to them, has been the earnest study of the true horticulturist for many years past, and we now feel assured that all difficulties peculiar to our climate have been fairly met and overcome, and that careful attention to the following directions will ensure all reasonable success.

Where to Plant.—Plant on the highest land accessible, and otherwise suitable, because you will have less extremes of heat and cold; more perfect maturity of wood growth; exemption from unreasonable frosts, which injure fruit and foliage; and also exemption largely from the different forms of blight, which result from defective circulation in the trees. Plant on the summit or cool side of the hill because there you have less changes of temperature between summer and spring, at which time wood growth is most susceptible of injury from the cold. A northerly aspect is preferable to any other, and wind-breaks, if any, should be on the southwest side of the orchard or tree.

The Best Soil.—Plant fruit trees on medium soil, because soils very rich in decaying vegetable matter cause trees to grow too fast, and too late in autumn for hardiness, long life and fruitfulness. If you must use a very rich soil, plant only the hardiest varieties that you know will succeed there. If you would escape summer blight or fire blight you must grow slow. Soils may be rich in humus and poor in lime or potash or silica, which elements enter largely into wood growth. If these are lacking they must be supplied. One remedy for an over-rich soil is to seed down the orchard with clover, or other grass, which should be kept closely cropped with the scythe or lawn mower. But this seeding should be done at the time or after the orchard is planted—not before. The choice of soils should be in the following order:

1st. Calcareous clay, with gravel drift well intermixed, as a sort of concrete. This will insure good natural drainage with the finest mineral element for the tree known in our State.

2d. The same formation without the drift gravel, or with it, or lime rock as a subsoil.

3d. The sandy loams, with firm subsoil.

4th. The prairie loams, if they have a firm subsoil.

5th. The pure clay, provided it be high and dry, and well underdrained.

6th. The mucky soils if they be thoroughly drained, or the scrub sandy loams, if they be fed with an abundance of clay muck or manure from the bottom.

What to Plant.—Select a few varieties of the most promising, for home use or market, for the greater part of your planting; say for family use, five early, five tall and forty winter varieties; total, fifty trees for an average farm orchard for home use. I would have two of five, and ten of the forty, sweet. Good sweet apples will never go begging a market at less than a paying price with those who know their value in the family and for stock. I believe the time is coming in Wisconsin when they will be found more profitable to grow for fattening purposes in connection with cooked feed than any other vegetable that can be produced.

For commercial purposes, the planter of one hundred or a thousand trees should ordinarily have but few varieties, and those very early, or else long keeping.

What is Hardiness?—The question here comes in, "Why is one variety hardy and another tender, other things equal?" This question involves the science of vegetable physiology, which it is not within the province of this paper to set forth fully, but may be briefly answered in the outline thus: Woody structure is made up of vegetable fibre, which holds the sap in its various stages of development towards organized matter. This vegetable fibre contracts with cold, while the sap expands with any degree of cold sufficient to congeal it. This contraction and expansion is a severe strain upon the cellular structure of the tree, a rupture of its cells producing some form of disease. Now the capacity of a tree or plant for enduring repeated extremes of temperature, or in common terms, hardiness, is measured by its toughness or strength of fibre, and the size of its sap vessels. Thus a section of R. I. Greening shows a much larger proportion of porous wood than that of the native crab, and equal sized sections of each variety, dry, will show a difference of twenty per cent. in weight in favor of the crab wood. The same will hold good with all wood growth, of a given species and climate. There will be a corresponding difference in their capacity to resist the changes of temperature as indicated by this test, allowing something for the operation of the vital force in all cases.

This brief statement, so meagre in a technical way, only hints at a probable test of hardiness which may be applied at once to any new variety, of three years' growth from seed, without waiting a lifetime to determine the constitutional hardiness of the variety. Starting from these fundamental principles, we find trees grown in locations comparatively high and dry, in soils of medium fertility, to endure all the extremes of our climate, which if grown in reversed conditions, would not survive the cold of winter or the blight of summer. So then this question of hardiness or endurance is based on two grand facts—constitutional structure and development—or in other words native tendency and growth.

The lesson is, that while we should prefer the varieties that have great native endurance, we may largely increase our list by the place and manner in which we grow them, both in nursery and orchard, vineyard and garden.

Protection should be first: Self-protection by constitutional make up and vital force; and second, from great extremes and sudden

transitions of temperature. We should have hardy varieties to begin with, and grow these in localities and in a manner that will develop in the highest degree, their power of endurance. These two points are so intimately connected that I cannot separate them with any satisfaction to myself or justice to the subject. This question of protection is a never ending trouble to all fruit-growers except those who by choice or necessity plant upon the black hill-tops or cool northern slopes. We find these locations growing varieties with great success, that on the reverse or in sunny, sheltered locations, are a total failure. And we find the warmer these locations and soil, the more hopeless the case: This is not accident, but in conformity to law, as plain as anything in the realm of nature. Vital force and the power of resistance in all organic life, are developed by healthy exercise. So hardiness and health in a tree are enhanced by a free circulation of air. The wind is the great equalizer of temperature. Our greatest extremes are when no air is in motion; and the cold autumn winds are a necessity to prepare our trees for the inevitable extremes of winter.

The physical world is made up of opposing elements, yet these form the grand harmony of nature, and we are to solve the problem of adaptation.

Do we need windbreaks? Yes, whole forests of them for general amelioration of our climate; for the retention of the rainfall; and as breaks to the sweeping current of dry air which come to us from the vast sultry plains of the southwest, and the cold bores of the northwest. We need our dwellings and out-buildings sheltered from the summer heats and winter blasts, and no class of trees are so effective and economical for this purpose as our hardy evergreens. I would have an American arbor vitae set on the south side of every apple or pear tree, and six feet distance, in all situations not most favorable for the health of the tree.

Culture.—But one general principle can prevail with thoughtful, progressive fruit-growers. The tree must be placed where it can have regular and abundant nourishment, either from the native soil or that artificially supplied by the cultivator; and the same careful management will not allow any other crop to grow to the detriment of the tree and its fruit. In the best average soil for fruit trees, as indicated under that head, for the young orchard, good culture of the whole surface, in early summer, with some hoed crop, and little or no culture in the latter part of summer and fall, with thorough banking of soil, and good broad winter mulch, retaining frost in early spring, is the sum and substance of "good culture." Where the trees are in full bearing and occupy most of the space, the orchard may be seeded with clover alone, the second crop of which, turned every two years, will keep the ground in fair condition, provided it has a light dressing of manure the alternate year when not plowed. Buckwheat in the orchard has proved an excellent cultivator, especially if left to decay on the ground. If so done, one plowing in May will suffice for the next season, and thorough dragging and smoothing about the first of June, will complete the work, as the self-seeding will clothe the ground very soon after. This treatment is especially recommended for old orchards, the culture of the space between the drip of the tree tops is of far more importance than that of the soil immediately about the tree; in fact the latter is nothing in comparison with the former in securing growth.

My idea of the coming orchard culture of the northwest is as follows: Have the surface of the ground made smooth and level, or with gentle undulations only, then with scythe, hand or pony mower, shave smoothly the grass or weeds from the entire surface, every two weeks or less. The crop thus shorn should be used as mulch, either where it falls or nearer the trees. The roots of vegetation thus cropped will not run deep nor draw largely from the soil. This treatment may require, on lean soils, an annual top dressing of fine manure, ashes, lime or compost, to keep up the supply of nutriment, especially in old orchards. Trees in excessively rich soils must have some starving process applied to prevent excessive and late growth. In such soils permanent grass will be better than culture, but frequent mowing of the crop should be practiced in all circumstances. I think seeding with rye in August, to be pastured lightly the next summer, would be good treatment for such soils.

Pasturing the orchard, in the ordinary sense, is not good practice, as it compacts the soil around the trees in the driest weather of summer and autumn, preventing absorption and retention of water and leaving the ground in the most favorable condition for root-killing the following winter. Plenty of moisture in the soil when winter sets in, is a guaranty of safety to the roots, it retained by a slight mulch.

I have given these questions of special location, soil and culture the greater limit in this paper, because they lie at the foundation of successful fruit-growing in the northwest; and beside which, the variations of a degree or two of latitude in the limits of our State, become a secondary question. In all the settled portions of our state, south of the forty-fifth, are marked instances of success as well as of failure, in which the latitude seems to be a secondary matter; for it is a noted fact that our finest specimens of apples and grapes are not from the extreme southern portion of the State, but from localities of special merit toward the central region; and strange as it may seem, it is the different orders of magnesian limestone bluffs and hills that show the fine texture and beautiful colors that make our apple shows so notable. Even the granite hills of the north are showing an adaptation for fruit growing, when the planter is bold enough to plant on the exposed summits or cool northern slopes, where the tree will mature its wood. The brightest color, the finest texture, and the richest juices are produced in these localities.

Apiary.

BEES AND HONEY.

The North Missouri Beekeepers' Convention met Aug. 1st, 1877. We take the following from their proceedings:

SWARMING, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.

Mr. A. A. Collier, said he preferred artificial swarming for several considerations. 1st, it is more safe. I can ascertain their condition when I have a strong colony of bees with one cell. At the proper time I set two hives. (One Langstroth's). I take from my full colony empty frames with bees adhering, place in empty hive, leaving the old queen with the old hive, insert my cell, remove old hive a rod off, place new one on its stand, and will soon have a better swarm than the first.

My hives are placed in a circle so that I can stand in the center and see the entrance of each hive.

Mr. Trimble wanted to know how he got the bees in new hives.

Mr. Collier—If I have not been enough on the cards given, I shake them from other cards a sufficient number of bees, after sprinkling with sweetened water, scented with peppermint.

Mr. Bane—Bees disagree, by disorganizing them there was no danger of fighting.

Mr. Collier asked why bees fought?

Mr. Sallee did not know; thought a bee filled with honey would be received friendly in any hive, but a hungry bee would meet with rough treatment.

Mr. Collier—I brought two queens some seven miles away, introduced them into new formed colonies; ne was killed, the other received friendly—no scenting alike.

Mr. Sallee—The difficulty was, probably, that one was disturbed soon after, while the other was not.

Mr. Collier—This was the case.

Mr. Sallee—I favor clipping queens' wings, for sometimes if two or more swarms come off—all go together; but if he had his queen's wings clipped, he could capture the queen, change locations, put queen in new hive on old stand, and the circling swarm would soon return, enter new hive and all be well; but after swarms were more difficult to control.

The President—Remove all cells after the first swarm, and all difficulty of after-swarms was removed.

"HOW TO SECURE THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF HONEY."

Mr. Sallee said he ought to be excused, but would do the best he could. He had been theorizing, but for honey-gathering he preferred his first swarms rather than his old ones. Extracting was the best not only to secure the greatest amount, but would stimulate the bees to gather more than in boxes. If you want box honey, you must have the bottom story full, as the bees would not enter boxes unless full below. Mr. Bane said Mr. Smith's queens went into his boxes, the cause was that they were on new swarms. It would not be the case on old hives. Put on boxes on old stands early, but on new not until late.

Dr. Larch said raise and slip boxes under.

Mr. Sallee said many questions might be considered. One man fed his bees honey in spring; they accumulate much faster than those not fed. Plenty of comb was necessary; as it required 20 or 25 pounds of honey to make one pound of fat or wax.

Mr. Trimble asked how about foundations?

Mr. Sallee had no experience.

Dr. Larch said it was good for starters in boxes, but did not favor it for the main hive.

Mr. Sallee said extracting was the best, but others wanted to know how to get box honey.

Mr. P. P. Collier—Extracting was beyond question the best to secure the greatest amount of honey, but there were other things to be considered. Bees must be kept strong; queens must be prolific; plenty of room to deposit, and last, but not least, a good pasturage is indispensable; not all are favored with good natural pastures. This is in the power of man, and it is his duty to furnish good pastures—early and late—to secure a good yield of honey.

Mr. Bane—Get the bees and you will have the honey; it was necessary to keep bees quiet and satisfied to work well. Young queens were essential.

President—A queen one year old is better than a young one. (Here the subject ran into swarming and no vote was taken.)

Mr. A. A. Collier—Give bees room and they would make honey—a flour barrel could be filled, etc.

"MARKETING HONEY."

Mr. P. P. Collier said he had had no time to prepare. The subject was of vast importance; indeed, one that interested every producer. Honey was, to some extent, as other products of the farm—governed by supply and demand; but this season did not promise to be an average. California was almost a failure. Other localities reported bad, and I don't see why we cannot sell at good figures. It is many times the case that large cities are overstocked with honey while the home market is good. It is sometimes the case that an inferior, green honey is thrown upon the market, thereby damaging the sale of good. I would strongly insist that this Association put none but the best, ripened honey on the market, and demand a living price. We don't believe in monopolies, but the mercantile world—the mechanical and all other branches of business organize for the sale of their wares, and why not we? I some of us will sell at low figures, it debars the sale of others at better prices, and I do urge an unanimous effort to secure a home market and at fair prices. I read from various reports, that this one sold all his honey at twenty-two cents, one sold at twenty cents, another at twenty-five cents, and still another at 18 cents. Now I just had the pleasure of seeing together honey from four different states. Since that time I have seen honey from this state, and must say we produce as good or better honey here as anywhere.

Dr. Larch—Open up a honey market, appoint a committee to co-operate with dealers, and to search out and report the best market. Mr. Trimble asked the weight of honey.

Mr. P. P. Collier said there was a difference; early and white clover weigh about eleven and one-eighth pounds, while Spanish needle would weigh twelve to twelve and one-eighth pounds.

Mr. Sallee—The questions were very important. Some produced honey for home use, but the majority produced it for the dollars and cents. He found it difficult to sell when syrups could be bought at 50 cents.

Mr. Bane—Analyze the various syrups and molasses, and thus prove the superiority of honey over them, for they were unclean and unhealthy.

Rev. W. W. Trimble thought this was a move in the right direction, and made a motion for a committee on selling of honey, whereupon P. P. Collier, Mr. John Sallee and F. P. Bane were appointed.

Mr. Sallee—Convince the people of the superiority of honey over molasses and the difficulty would be removed. He had sold at 25, 20 and 15 cents.

Dr. A. A. Allen thought barrels preferable. Dr. Allen used them, and had no trouble in selling at 15 to 18 cents.

Dr. Larch—I use half barrels; they suited the market much better than the larger ones. Mr. Parker, a honey dealer of Illinois, had better success with half barrels than with larger ones. He retailed at 25 cents. He said the people of Pike county, Illinois, could not believe that 5,000 pounds of honey could be produced on our farms—all such was "made money."

Mr. Bane—Quincy carried all his, and his neighbor's honey to market; and never failed to find a market.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. M. HUDSON, Editor & P. O. Box, Topeka, Kan.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Mr. Stewart, the Detroit Authority, Advises the Farmers to Strike—Foolishness of Over-Delivery.

Editor of the Detroit Tribune: The letters I sent you in the early part of the present month showed farmers that moderate and judicious deliveries of their present crop of wheat would be the best course they could pursue, as well as the best thing for all interests concerned. These letters met with the hearty approval of many of the leading journals of the Western States and Canada.

The leading English papers for weeks and weeks hoped against hope, and gave the world the most rose-colored accounts of their crops that they possibly could, under the depressing circumstances by which they were surrounded. At last one and all of them have to confess the deplorable condition of the crop just gathered as well as its great deficiency. None of them now try to hide the gravity of the position, and all acknowledge that immense supplies must come from foreign countries to make good their pressing wants.

Before proceeding farther I will show our readers how wide of the mark the best authorities in England were in their estimates of the crop of 1876. This becomes of great importance when we state the fact that all of them agreed in making the present harvest very much less in quantity and very much worse in quality than that of the year named.

The first to give an estimate of the crop of 1876 was the well-known James Caird. He put the crop at 10,600,000 quarters, allowed 800,000 for seed, and 9,800,000 for consumption.

H. Kams Jackson, a noted authority in England, but I think in no respect as reliable as Mr. Caird, puts the crop of 1876 at "13,000,000 quarters," deducting for seed 1,000,000, and 11,000,000 would be left for consumption.

Mr. Thomas C. Scott, an eminent writer on agricultural questions, puts the crop of 1876 at 10,584,000 quarters, and deducts 900,000 quarters for seed, leaving for consumption 9,684,000 quarters.

Now, what are the exact results? The figures are now at hand. The home deliveries from Sept. 1, 1876, to Aug. 31, 1877, were 8,071,080 quarters; and every newspaper and every writer declares that the farmers of England had rarely or never sold so nearly out as during the past year, so that even to deliver the amount stated they must have delivered a considerable amount held over from the crop of 1875.

The overestimate made by Mr. Caird was at least 14,000,000 bushels. Mr. Jackson's overestimate was at least 24,000,000 bushels. Mr. Thomas C. Scott's overestimate was about the same as Mr. Caird's. Herein lies the importance of the overestimates, all authorities agree that the present crop is much less in quantity, and, as already stated, much worse in quality than last year. About this great central and controlling fact, there is no difference of opinion.

I have at some considerable expenditure of time looked up the letters of Mr. Caird, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Scott, to the London Times in the months of September and October, 1876. So I speak from the record.

Many interested parties laughed and sneered at my figures when I declared in your columns that the United Kingdom could not get along without importing 101,000,000 bushels of wheat for the current grain year. Now I am prepared to say that that enormous amount will not make good her wants, if out of the crop of 1876, with war prices to stimulate deliveries, the farmers of the United Kingdom could only deliver 8,071,080 quarters of fairly merchantable wheat. A large percentage of the present crop will be unfit for food, and much of that now being put upon the market is being sold at forty shillings per quarter, and some of it for much less. In other words, the wheat is so poor it is selling for about one-half to two-thirds the price of No. 1 white Michigan, which has been selling for 62s to 63s per quarter. The Mark Lane Express of this week declares that a large portion of the crop will not be fit for the market before next spring. In view of this I urge our farmers to sell slowly, or even not at all, where they are able to hold, and I say further that no farmer in Michigan should sell one single bushel at his home station that will not net \$1.38 per bushel in Detroit, with all expenses paid.

Here are the facts for the coming, or, rather, present year. The population of the United Kingdom is 33,500,000—each person consumes an average of five and a half bushels. Mr. Caird thinks, by using great economy, five bushels may be sufficient. This year it will not be sufficient, for the fearful destruction of potatoes by disease is more likely to increase the consumption to six bushels, but call it on 15 1/2 and a half bushels, and the result will be as follows:

33,500,000, 5 1/2 bu. each.....184,250,000
Home deliveries out of present crop
fit for food 7,000,000 quarters or.....56,000,000

Total imports required.....128,250,000
In addition 500,000 quarters are
required for one manufacturing
purpose or another.....4,000,000

Total requirements for the United Kingdom.....132,250,000
These figures are enormous even almost incredible, but they are not mine. They are the figures of men who are acknowledged the best

authorities in England, but judging by last year's results they must be nearly correct. When I estimate the wants of the United Kingdom, the full figures for last year had not come to hand; and with their coming to hand came the curiosity to look at the estimates of the gentlemen named for the crop of 1876, and a desire to compare them with the actual results.

The results I know place before our readers and the farmers of Michigan and the West. If they see any reason to push their crops to market, more especially the crops in Michigan, I cannot. Our deliveries are now robbing the farmers of a large percentage of their profits. Purchasers have almost ceased to buy, not because they do not want the grain, but hoping that an accumulation of stocks will induce still larger deliveries, and, of course, still lower prices. If large deliveries continue wheat will go to \$1.20 or under, from \$1.40 which it has been. This would just be the same as throwing every seventh bushel of your crop into the fire, for a fall of 20 cents is just one-seventh of the price at \$1.40. A fall of 10 cents per bushel entails a loss of every fourteenth bushel. It would be a good thing not to market a single bushel more for the next two weeks in fact strike, not for higher wages, but to protect yourselves against a combination to rob you of the just rewards of your industry. Let those who need your wheat see the bottom of their bins. DUNCAN STEWART.

Detroit, Sept. 20, 1877.

A GOOD SENTIMENT.

Gen. Grant at the reception given him by the City of Glasgow, when replying to one of the speeches in which the Geneva arbitration had been mentioned, gave utterance to the following sentiments which are creditable alike to his head and his heart:

It was his ambition to live to see all national disputes settled in this way. "I am called a man of war," said he, "but I never was a man of war. Though I entered the army at an early age, I got out of it whenever I found a chance to do so creditably. I was always a man of peace, and I shall always continue of that mind. Though I may not live to see the general settlement of national disputes by arbitration, it will not be very many years before that system of settlement will be adopted, and the immense standing armies that are depressing Europe by their great expense will be disbanded, and the arts of war almost forgotten in the general devotion of the people to the development of peaceful industries. I want to see, and I believe I will, Great Britain, the United States and Canada, joined with common purpose in the advance of civilization, an inviolable community of English-speaking nations that all the world beside could not conquer."

THE KANSAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The "Kansas Wagon" has become familiar to the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Western Missouri, Kansas, and the western Territories. Year after year it is standing the test successfully, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing. The company, which is composed of some of the most substantial business men of the State, have made their enterprise successful by making the best wagon modern machinery and ample capital can turn out.

The Poultry World—Poultry fanciers and farmers who raise fowls for market will find this magazine very useful, as it is devoted exclusively to the discussion of matters pertaining to the breeding and rearing of poultry and such other matters as are connected with the pursuit. Its appearance is very attractive, as it is adorned with numerous fine cuts, and, in addition, the publisher furnishes to his subscribers at a nominal price, twelve magnificent Chromo plates of modern varieties of fowls. Subscription, \$1.25 per year, or \$3 with the chromo-plates. Address, H. H. STODDARD, Publisher, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Van Cott's Praise Book.—For Praise Meetings, Temperance Meetings, Revival Meetings, Camp Meetings, Sabbath Schools, Tabernacle Meetings, etc., etc. Published by OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

An inspection of the book is its best recommendation. The publishers send specimen copies for 35 cents, post-free.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of the Universal Sewing Machines. The company advertising these machines can be relied upon to do just what they advertise. They are giving No. 1 machines direct to the purchaser at wholesale rates.

Excursion Rates.—The energetic managers of the Topeka Horse Fair have made arrangements for low excursion rates on all the roads leading to this city during the horse fair, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 16, and continuing four days. The special premiums offered, are published in this week's FARMER. The exhibition of horses of every style and character promises to be very large.

Short-Horn Cattle Sales.—Catalogues have been received of "Glen Echo" Herd, the property of F. J. Barbee, Esq., near Paris, Ky., whose sale takes place Oct. 26, also the catalogue embracing selections from the herds of Messrs. H. D. Ayers, Alex. McClinch, Josh Barton and Wm. M. Taylor, which will be sold near Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 27, 1877. These catalogues embrace a large number of the finest families of Short-Horns in the country, and the well-known, straightforward and honorable manner in which these sales are conducted by the breeders of Kentucky, is a guarantee to our breeders, who may go there to purchase stock, that they will be fairly dealt with and be enabled to make such additions to their herds as will secure them profitable returns in the near future.

WEATHER REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION.—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer and thermometer 875 feet above the sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above ground.

Mean temperature 66° 93 which is 0° 41 above the average September temperature of the nine preceding years. Maximum, 80°, on the 13th; minimum, 43° on the 18th; monthly range, 47°. The entire absence of frost was a noticeable feature of the month, this having been the case with only one previous September of our record—in 1870. Mean temperature at 7 A. M., 60° 82, at 2 P. M., 78° 10; at 9 P. M., 65° 43.

Rain, 1.35 inches, which is 2.07 inches below the average September average. Rain fell on 5 days. There were 3 thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the 9 months of 1877, now completed, has been 30.83 inches.

Mean cloudiness, 33.25 per cent. of the sky, the month being 10.87 per cent. clearer than usual. No. of clear days, 17; (entirely clear, 10); half-clear, 6; cloudy, 6; (entirely cloudy, 1).

The large number of entirely clear days is worthy of notice. Mean cloudiness at 7 A. M. 42.33 per cent.; at 2 P. M., 36.33 per cent.; at 9 P. M., 23 per cent.

Wind.—N. W., 28 times; S. E., 21 times; S. W., 17 times; S., 14 times; N. E., 4 times; N., once; E., once; W., once; calm 3 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 6,817 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 227 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 9.47 miles. The highest velocity was 30 miles an hour on the 8th and 14th.

Mean height of barometer column, 29.096 inches; at 7 A. M., 29.124 in.; at 2 P. M., 29.069 in.; at 9 P. M., 29.096 in.; maximum, 29.359 in. on the 17th; minimum, 28.789 in., on the 9th; range, 0.570 in.

Relative humidity.—Mean for the month, 71.7; at 7 A. M., 85.5; at 2 P. M., 50.7; at 9 P. M., 78.9; greatest 97, on the 27th; least, 30.9, on the 17th. There were 3 fogs.

THE FAIRS.

KANSAS.

THE KANSAS VALLEY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The second annual exhibition of this society was held on their grounds, one mile southeast of Lawrence, during five days of last week. Although it rained two days of this time, yet the affairs of the society had been so judiciously and liberally managed and the Fair so well advertised that the receipts were over \$1,700, a sum far in excess of the most sanguine expectations of the officers of the society. The grounds contain forty acres of land well fenced and situated in the midst of a most beautiful grove. The half-mile track is well graded, oblong in shape, and was the delight of the large number of fast horsemen who were here from a distance. Within the circle, there are over three hundred trees of all sizes from six inches to three feet in diameter. These trees are all trimmed up about twelve feet high. The partial obstruction to the view only adds excitement to a race.

The show of fruit exceeded in quantity and quality any previous year's exhibition. The fruit was taken from over forty different orchards, and included over eighty varieties of apples, twenty of pears, ten of peaches; about the same number of kinds of grapes, and three varieties of quinces. Among the exhibitors were Messrs. Barnes, Brackett, Pelton, Scouten, Watt, Phillips, Lovejoy, Landon, Savage and Simmons. The exhibition of fruit occupied over 800 square feet of space.

The vegetable department was crowded with splendid specimens from the farm and garden. The potatoes were extremely good, and included over twenty varieties. Among the grains exhibited were sixteen varieties of corn and five of wheat. J. L. Baker, Esq., exhibited some "Fultz" wheat weighing sixty-four lbs. to the bushel. A. B. Wade following close after with some weighing fifty-three and a half lbs. The oats and other grains were fair in quality.

The Pomona Grange of Douglas county had offered three premiums thirty dollars, in the aggregate for the greatest and best display of farm productions. The following six granges competed for the premiums: Oread, Vinland, Centennial, Hesper, Douglas and Oak Ridge.

The premiums were awarded to the first three in the above order. This grand display was the admiration of every one, and was indeed the leading feature in this most successful fair of the society. The artistic arrangement of the articles on exhibition by some of these granges was far superior to any State Fair that I have ever attended, and the society would find it to their advantage hereafter, to offer, in connection with the Pomona Grange a large premium, to encourage this commendable rivalry among the granges of the county.

The show of stallions was very fine, and included most of the best horses, within twenty-five miles of Lawrence. Over thirty stallions were on exhibition. The blooded cattle were in goodly numbers and of superior quality.

The show of sheep although not large was very creditable. The swine department was full, and stock of first quality. Solon Rogers, Esq., of Johnson county, bore off a large number of premiums as usual, with his fine blooded Berkshires. There was a large number of grade cattle on exhibition.

The ladies' department was full and complete, and the articles artistically displayed. A fancy case of drugs, etc., from the well-known druggists, Pickett Bros., of Lawrence was greatly admired by all. This firm had eleven kinds of proprietary medicines of their own manufacture on exhibition.

A fine display was made in the agricultural tool line. Among the exhibitors we noticed Rheinehold & Lucas, Messrs. Boswell, Van Huesen, Hanscom, Sage, and Kimball & Simmons. The first firm carried off about fifteen premiums.

The "Kansas Hay Fork man," James Orr, Esq., of Leavenworth, was also there with his valuable invention. This hay fork heretofore described in the FARMER elicited high praise of the many solid farmers who were always to be found intensely watching its operations.

A very fine lot of carriages and buggies were exhibited by the manufacturer, O. Carlson of Lawrence.

The races each day were well attended. A new feature was introduced on the third day, viz: a race of farm teams with loads of not less than 1000 lbs. The race was won in two heats, one mile each, by McCauley in 4:35 and 4:34.

The poultry department was well represented with fowls of all sizes, colors, breeds, etc., from the Bantam of less than one pound weight, to the Bronze turkey of forty pounds weight; Messrs. Foster & Bell, carried off many premiums in this class.

The premiums had not all been awarded when your correspondent left the grounds.

Another new feature, to me at least, was a "Coat Room," where anything, except babies, (as their advertisements read), could be left, with a guarantee that they would be returned safely to the owner.

The Fair taken as a whole has given good satisfaction to all concerned, and I found the feeling was very general among the officers and exhibitors and visitors in favor of a two weeks' exposition in the fall of 1878.

The officers of this society have not been mere ornaments, but have given their personal attention and much hard work, to the one object of making this exhibition a complete success. W. W. C.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

The annual Fair of the Franklin county Agricultural Society was held September 12, 13, 14, and 15th, in Forest Park, at Ottawa, and was a success.

Though very warm, the weather was fine and favorable. A large crop of castor beans ripening rapidly, and a large acreage of wheat being sown, kept many good people away who would have gladly attended three weeks later; but nevertheless the receipts amounted to \$1,125, and expenditures, including premiums, purses and current expenses, \$1,055, leaving a surplus of \$70. The fast horses men carried away \$475, of which they had contributed about \$195, in the shape of entrance fees, ten per cent. having been charged on each horse for whatever purse he competed. In other words, the society paid a clear bonus of \$280 to secure the attendance of the trotters as an extra attraction.

Of cattle, the display was most excellent, and competition strong, though none but Short-Horns were shown. Sweepstakes on bull went to S. A. Heister, and on cow to W. F. Swift; on herd 1st, to W. O. Pickrell, 2d, to P. P. Hiner. Show of horses was good, and 1st premium on stallion-for-all-work, and also on best roadster stallion went to G. F. Appleton. Best stallion shown with five of his colts, Thomas Livingstone. Best jack, E. Dunnuck. Of sheep, the show was disgracefully meagre and is likely to continue so until about a half a million worthless curs are exterminated; only a few Merinos were on the ground, and premiums on rams one and two years old went to J. B. Feagles—no competition. In swine, the display, though fair, was nothing compared with what it could or should have been. Berkshires predominated and took the leading prizes; sweepstakes on board awarded to W. F. Swift, and on sow to F. D. Coburn's "Evangeline," and on board under 6 months, to F. D. Coburn's "Ham," on aged Poland-Chinas, first premiums went to W. L. Service.

A good display of poultry was an attraction, nearly all the prominent breeds being represented. Light Brahmas predominating in numbers. For best display of poultry, first premium given to Mrs. F. D. Coburn on Light Brahmas, etc. Five coops of Brahmas were shown by J. F. Roe and B. C. McQuesten.

Horticultural Hall contained good specimens of fruit and grain—good enough for anybody. For best collection of apples and grapes, first premium went to H. Kelsey; best collection of peaches, first premium to E. C. Tracy, second to W. H. Stein. Specimens of very fine stone recently discovered by Hanway Bros. on their lands in Pottawatomie township, were on exhibition and attracted no little attention.

The go-ahead secretary of the Franklin County Society is W. H. Clark, and its president is R. W. Gray.

BROWN COUNTY.

All the officers promptly at their posts, to wit: J. Cracraft, President; J. P. Davis, Vice President; W. D. Lewis, Secretary; H. Seburn Treasurer; I. N. Smith, Auditor; Samuel Detwiler and J. E. Price, Directors.

The receipts the first day of the fair was \$200; second day, \$125; third day, \$510; fourth day, \$485; Total, 1320.

The money taken in for booth rents, had on advertising &c., before the opening of the fair, added to the above, will run the total receipts up closely, \$1,500, perhaps. Is not that a financial success, when no former fair made over half that, it we remember right?

The display of apples was never excelled, also of grain, the display of vegetables is good but not near as good as it should be, the fault lies with our farmers too, we know the farms of Brown county today are burdened with fruits and vegetables, and we know that a few specimens from each neighborhood, even, would swell the display to that of grandeur, but the effort was not made.

Everyone attending the fair says it was the finest exhibition ever given in Brown county.—Hawthorn Dispatch.

OSAGE COUNTY.

The citizens of Burlington and vicinity have worked hard and faithfully to have a good fair, this fall, and on Thursday of last

week the exhibition was opened to the public. A goodly number of people were in attendance, but there was a much larger attendance on Friday that being the day for the free-for-all racing race and the scrub trot—in which latter were some animals capable of making a mile in four minutes or more.

The displays of fruits, produce, cattle and horses, were good, though not extensive. In some departments the exhibit was very meagre, but that is immediately accounted for—the time of advertising and working up interest in the fair having been too short. The Marais des Cygnes valley was not represented at all in the exhibits. The managers of the fair deserve great credit for the almost incredible amount of work they have done in so short a time, and another year they will be rewarded by a rousing Big county fair. We believe this one will prove a success financially.

The weather was fine, the track good, the buildings and seats well arranged.—Osage City Free Press

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 9, 1877.
WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2, \$1.10; No. 1, \$1.12; No. 3, \$1.08; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.02; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.98; No. 8, \$0.95; No. 9, \$0.92; No. 10, \$0.90; No. 11, \$0.88; No. 12, \$0.85; No. 13, \$0.82; No. 14, \$0.80; No. 15, \$0.78; No. 16, \$0.75; No. 17, \$0.72; No. 18, \$0.70; No. 19, \$0.68; No. 20, \$0.65; No. 21, \$0.62; No. 22, \$0.60; No. 23, \$0.58; No. 24, \$0.55; No. 25, \$0.52; No. 26, \$0.50; No. 27, \$0.48; No. 28, \$0.45; No. 29, \$0.42; No. 30, \$0.40; No. 31, \$0.38; No. 32, \$0.35; No. 33, \$0.32; No. 34, \$0.30; No. 35, \$0.28; No. 36, \$0.25; No. 37, \$0.22; No. 38, \$0.20; No. 39, \$0.18; No. 40, \$0.15; No. 41, \$0.12; No. 42, \$0.10; No. 43, \$0.08; No. 44, \$0.05; No. 45, \$0.02; No. 46, \$0.00; No. 47, \$0.00; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00; No. 51, \$0.00; No. 52, \$0.00; No. 53, \$0.00; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; No. 64, \$0.00; No. 65, \$0.00; No. 66, \$0.00; No. 67, \$0.00; No. 68, \$0.00; No. 69, \$0.00; No. 70, \$0.00; No. 71, \$0.00; No. 72, \$0.00; No. 73, \$0.00; No. 74, \$0.00; No. 75, \$0.00; No. 76, \$0.00; No. 77, \$0.00; No. 78, \$0.00; No. 79, \$0.00; No. 80, \$0.00; No. 81, \$0.00; No. 82, \$0.00; No. 83, \$0.00; No. 84, \$0.00; No. 85, \$0.00; No. 86, \$0.00; No. 87, \$0.00; No. 88, \$0.00; No. 89, \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00; No. 101, \$0.00; No. 102, \$0.00; No. 103, \$0.00; No. 104, \$0.00; No. 105, \$0.00; No. 106, \$0.00; No. 107, \$0.00; No. 108, \$0.00; No. 109, \$0.00; No. 110, \$0.00; No. 111, \$0.00; No. 112, \$0.00; No. 113, \$0.00; No. 114, \$0.00; No. 115, \$0.00; No. 116, \$0.00; No. 117, \$0.00; No. 118, \$0.00; No. 119, \$0.00; No. 120, \$0.00; No. 121, \$0.00; No. 122, \$0.00; No. 123, \$0.00; No. 124, \$0.00; No. 125, \$0.00; No. 126, \$0.00; No. 127, \$0.00; No. 128, \$0.00; No. 129, \$0.00; No. 130, \$0.00; No. 131, \$0.00; No. 132, \$0.00; No. 133, \$0.00; No. 134, \$0.00; No. 135, \$0.00; No. 136, \$0.00; No. 137, \$0.00; No. 138, \$0.00; No. 139, \$0.00; No. 140, \$0.00; No. 141, \$0.00; No. 142, \$0.00; No. 143, \$0.00; No. 144, \$0.00; No. 145, \$0.00; No. 146, \$0.00; No. 147, \$0.00; No. 148, \$0.00; No. 149, \$0.00; No. 150, \$0.00; No. 151, \$0.00; No. 152, \$0.00; No. 153, \$0.00; No. 154, \$0.00; No. 155, \$0.00; No. 156, \$0.00; No. 157, \$0.00; No. 158, \$0.00; No. 159, \$0.00; No. 160, \$0.00; No. 161, \$0.00; No. 162, \$0.00; No. 163, \$0.00; No. 164, \$0.00; No. 165, \$0.00; No. 166, \$0.00; No. 167, \$0.00; No. 168, \$0.00; No. 169, \$0.00; No. 170, \$0.00; No. 171, \$0.00; No. 172, \$0.00; No. 173, \$0.00; No. 174, \$0.00; No. 175, \$0.00; No. 176, \$0.00; No. 177, \$0.00; No. 178, \$0.00; No. 179, \$0.00; No. 180, \$0.00; No. 181, \$0.00; No. 182, \$0.00; No. 183, \$0.00; No. 184, \$0.00; No. 185, \$0.00; No. 186, \$0.00; No. 187, \$0.00; No. 188, \$0.00; No. 189, \$0.00; No. 190, \$0.00; No. 191, \$0.00; No. 192, \$0.00; No. 193, \$0.00; No. 194, \$0.00; No. 195, \$0.00; No. 196, \$0.00; No. 197, \$0.00; No. 198, \$0.00; No. 199, \$0.00; No. 200, \$0.00; No. 201, \$0.00; No. 202, \$0.00; No. 203, \$0.00; No. 204, \$0.00; No. 205, \$0.00; No. 206, \$0.00; No. 207, \$0.00; No. 208, \$0.00; No. 209, \$0.00; No. 210, \$0.00; No. 211, \$0.00; No. 212, \$0.00; No. 213, \$0.00; No. 214, \$0.00; No. 215, \$0.00; No. 216, \$0.00; No. 217, \$0.00; No. 218, \$0.00; No. 219, \$0.00; No. 220, \$0.00; No. 221, \$0.00; No. 222, \$0.00; No. 223, \$0.00; No. 224, \$0.00; No. 225, \$0.00; No. 226, \$0.00; No. 227, \$0.00; No. 228, \$0.00; No. 229, \$0.00; No. 230, \$0.00; No. 231, \$0.00; No. 232, \$0.00; No. 233, \$0.00; No. 234, \$0.00; No. 235, \$0.00; No. 236, \$0.00; No. 237, \$0.00; No. 238, \$0.00; No. 239, \$0.00; No. 240, \$0.00; No. 241, \$0.00; No. 242, \$0.00; No. 243, \$0.00; No. 244, \$0.00; No. 245, \$0.00; No. 246, \$0.00; No. 247, \$0.00; No. 248, \$0.00; No. 249, \$0.00; No. 250, \$0.00; No. 251, \$0.00; No. 252, \$0.00; No. 253, \$0.00; No. 254, \$0.00; No. 255, \$0.00; No. 256, \$0.00; No. 257, \$0.00; No. 258, \$0.00; No. 259, \$0.00; No. 260, \$0.00; No. 261, \$0.00; No. 262, \$0.00; No. 263, \$0.00; No. 264, \$0.00; No. 265, \$0.00; No. 266, \$0.00; No. 267, \$0.00; No. 268, \$0.00; No. 269, \$0.00; No. 270, \$0.00; No. 271, \$0.00; No. 272, \$0.00; No. 273, \$0.00; No. 274, \$0.00; No. 275, \$0.00; No. 276, \$0.00; No. 277, \$0.00; No. 278, \$0.00; No. 279, \$0.00; No. 280, \$0.00; No. 281, \$0.00; No. 282, \$0.00; No. 283, \$0.00; No. 284, \$0.00; No. 285, \$0.00; No. 286, \$0.00; No. 287, \$0.00; No. 288, \$0.00; No. 289, \$0.00; No. 290, \$0.00; No. 291, \$0.00; No. 292, \$0.00; No. 293, \$0.00; No. 294, \$0.00; No. 295, \$0.00; No. 296, \$0.00; No. 297, \$0.00

THE MULE.

The mule can be considered in a good many ways, though the worst place to consider him is directly from behind, anywhere within a radius of ten feet. I never consider a mule from that point, unless I am looking out through the flue of a boiler.

The word mule comes from the Greek, and signifies "to stop," and the mule him self comes to a stop also. Like, multiplied by like, produces like. Grasshoppers multiplied by grasshoppers produce a famine, and potato bugs multiplied by potato bugs produce a rise in the price of yeast. But when you try to multiply mules they don't multiply, and hence the word mule.

The mule has one more leg than a milk ing stool, and he can stand on one and wave the other three in as many different directions. He has only three senses— hearing, seeing and smelling. He has no more sense of taste than a stone jug, and will eat anything that contains nutriment, and he don't care two cents whether it be one per cent, or ninety-nine. All he asks is to pass him along his plate, with what ever happens handy round the pantry and he won't go away and blow how poor the steak is. He just eats whatever is set be fore him and asks no questions.

If I were to have a large picture of inno cence to hang up in my parlor, and I did not wish to sit for it myself, I should get a correct likeness of a mule.

The mule is a good worker, but he can not be depended on. He is liable to strike, and when a mule strikes human calculation fails to find out any rule by which to reckon when he will go to work again. It is use less to pound him, for he will stand more beating than a sitting-room carpet.

To fully appreciate the mule one should listen to his voice. You never can really know whether you like a mule or not till you have heard him sing. I attended a mule concert at Fort Snelling. The programme opened with a soprano solo, and then swung into a duet, and then pranced off into a trio, followed up by a quartette, and ending with a full chorus of one hundred and fifty mules. I didn't hear the whole thing, for when I came too, the regimental surgeon was standing over me, giving me powerful restoratives, and I heard him say that I might possibly get out again, though I would never be a well man again. I have been through the New York Stock Exchange, and spent part of a day in a boiler factory, and have been on one or two Sunday School excursions for children, but I never knew what noise was till I heard a lot of army mules bray.

One of the dead certainties about a mule is that he is sure-footed, especially with his hind feet. He never misplaces them. If he advertises that his feet will be at a certain spot at a certain time, with a sample of mule shoes, to which he would call your attention, you will always find them there at the appointed time.

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Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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No Tuition or Continued Fees
Students can meet part of their expenses by paid labor. Fall Term opened Aug. 23 and closes Dec. 10, 1877. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue to Jno. A. Anderson, President Manhattan, Kansas.

Best Berkshires IN THE WEST.

ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION CO., KAN. Young pigs, the get of such well-known and prize-winning boars as Imp Sir Dorchester Cardiff, Imp. Royal Tombs, Imp. Baron Cardiff 2d and Imp. Baron Berkeley, now for sale.

PRICE LIST:
Single pigs 2 to 6 months old \$30.00 to \$40.00
Pigs, not related, 2 to 6 months 40.00 to \$50.00
Sow pigs, bred, 8 to 10 months 40.00 to \$50.00
No pigs shipped that will not be a good advertisement. Liberal deductions on more than two boxes and delivered at railroad station free of extra expense. All the best families are represented in this herd, such as Sallier, Castellan, Topsy, Humfrey, Exquisite, Manchester, Pride of St. Bridge, etc., etc., all got by imported boars bred by the best English breeders.
All sows filled in rotation, and a strictly cash business done.
The herd numbers about 40 breeding sows; some being imported and prize-winners—and a large number of choice pigs are now ready to ship.
Address **ALBERT CRANE,** Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

All diseases of the Eye and Ear treated skillfully and successfully. Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities, etc., a specialty, at the **TOPEKA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.** For further information or consultation, call on or address **DR. EDWARD MULVANE,** Physicians and Surgeons in Charge, Topeka, Kansas.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF TROTTERS.

DR. L. HERR'S 5th annual sale of Trotting and Harness Stock, from west to east, to mature age, good and family horses, brood mares, colts, fillies, etc., will be held at the new Agricultural Fair Grounds, within the city limits of Lexington, Ky., and within a few rods of the Cincinnati Southern Railway depot. At the same time there will be sold (or close out the partnership) the grand, large, coachy-looking trotting stallion Rothchild, (The King of Stallions) silver grey, 10½ hands high, public record at three years old 2:4½. I consider Rothchild the best stallion of his size, for all purposes I ever saw, and I am not alone in the opinion. Without seeing this horse no description can do him justice.

Also at same time and place will be sold the trotting stock of Joseph H. Ewalt, dec'd. The noted mare The Jewess, by Mambrino Patchen, six years old, record 2:26 and can beat it; her full brother, The Jew, five years old, fine and fast; also four fillies, full sisters to The Jewess, and one filly out of The Jewess, by a son of Mambrino Patchen out of an Arabian mare.

The stock can be seen at my place until day of sale. Sale to be held OCTOBER 19th, commencing at 11 o'clock a.m.

No by-bidding or stopping sale. Catalogues sent on application to L. HERR, Lock Box 384, Lexington, Ky.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF Short-Horn Cattle

AT THE Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9th and 10th, '77. The subscribers announce that they will sell at the above time and place, to the highest bidder, without by-bid or reserve.

Two Hundred Head of Short-Horn

Fashionably Bred Cattle, consisting of 150 Females, and 50 Boves, representatives of the following well known families:

Onions, Rose of Sharon, Young Marys, Fayette, Arabella, Cambray, Phyllis, Louisa, Dulcibella, Jesamine, White Rose, Floras, Miss Severs, and Red Roses.

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Market Opens for Through Texas Cattle, October 1st in Kansas, this year, instead of November, as formerly. Enquire of Wm. B. GRIMES, Ellis, Kansas, September, 8th, 1877.

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Gregg, Son & Co., 135 Washington St. Chicago continue to make Broom-corn a specialty, and make liberal advances. Consignments respectfully solicited. Address correspondence to A. D. FERRY, 113 Kinzie St. Chicago Ill.

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

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EDILLON & CO., Normal, McLean Co., ILLS.
HAVE made the important Breeding of NORMAN HORSES a specialty for the last 30 years. Have imported from Normandy, France Seventy-five stallions and Mares, and have now on hand 100 head of Stallions and Mares, as FINE A HERD as can be found in the United States; all of which we are offering for sale, on terms as liberal as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States. Imported in July, 1877 8 as fine stallions as ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean, all dark dapple greys, from 3 to 5 years old, will weigh, in good flesh, an average of 2,000 pounds each. Our Illustrated Catalogue, giving description of stock, will be sent, free of charge, to any one sending us his post-office address.

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YOUNG SHORT-HORN BULLS of the high-st breeding, together with **JERSEYS and GALLOWAYS.**

Also, a very fine lot of **BERKSHIRE PIGS,** eligible to record and the get of the celebrated boar **LORD LIVERPOOL AND British Sovereign II.**

We have also for sale a few choice **ESSEX PIGS,** Straight Jos. Harris stock, of both sexes. Our prices place this stock within reach of the general farmer. Address, EDWARD M. SHELTON, Sup't. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

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The Mitchell Wagon has been before the public for the past 47 years, and has given entire satisfaction during that time. None but the most thoroughly seasoned timber and the best material of every description is used in its manufacture. It is sold in no less than thirty-five States and Territories of the United States, and stands the most severe tests of any climate.

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They are made by the best Wagon M. chances in the world. None but the Best Ohio, Indiana, and Canada hickories are used for Axles, and all other materials are of the best quality. Both Lower and Top Boxes are ironed on top. Tongue Hounds are double braced. The Patent Coupling, used by us only, prevents the wearing and weakening of the hind Axle by an Iron Box Coupling bolted to the hind Axle and bolster. Hind Box Gate you will notice is double. Boxes are matched and painted, and have six supporters thereby securing the end from breaking when loading heavy weights. The Spokes are driven in glue and never work loose. Bolsters on heavy Wagons are ironed on top. All the Stakes are bolted in the Bolster, and not driven in as many are which soon work loose. Because they are the best painted. Mr. Mitchell, having had over 46 years' experience in building Wagons, superintends their manufacture, which is a rare guarantee for a perfect Wagon.

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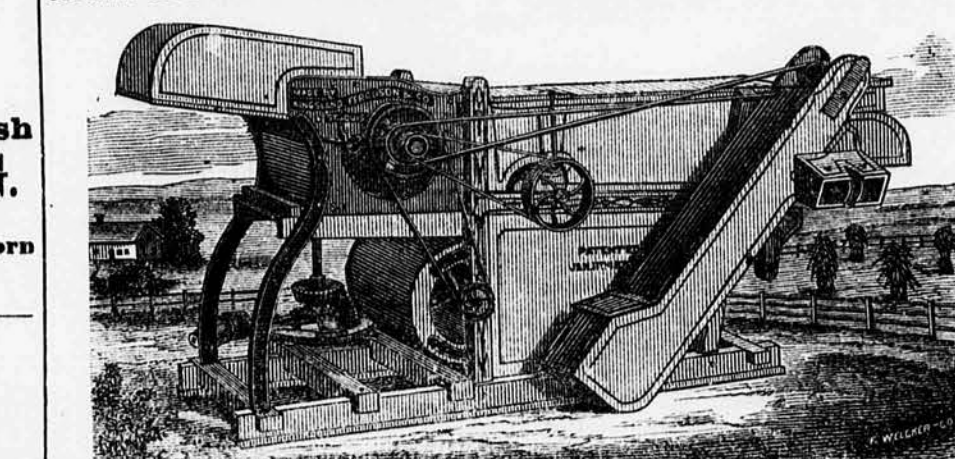
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The Kingsland Sheller!

It Shells, Cleans and Saves Unshucked as well as Shucked Corn.

Among the many and various methods which have been adopted for the Shelling of Corn, the "Picker" and "Cylinder" principles are the only two that have stood the test of common use. In the former, the amount of machinery and the lightness of its construction, together with the feeding of one ear of corn at a time, and always in a certain position, must of necessity form a great objection to shell as made on that principle. In addition to this, the complexity of machinery which is necessary in the construction of the "Picker" Shellers causes not only annoyance in operating them, but frequently delays, as they are constantly getting out of order, and thus prove a source of trouble as well as expense in keeping up repairs. In all machinery simplicity and strength are two essential requisites, and in none are they so important as in that which goes into the hands of the farmer.

In the construction of our Shellers we have paid due regard to these important facts, and by its being maintained the eye in a certain position, most of necessity form a great objection to shell as made on that principle. It is well understood by all using machinery of this kind, that the Picker Sheller will shell unshucked corn, and that the Cylinder Sheller will shell shucked corn. The fact has induced us to perfect our in this particular, and thereby save the farmer great expense. This point of excellence will be appreciated by all those who have been forced to pay several cents per bushel more for shucked than unshucked corn.

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