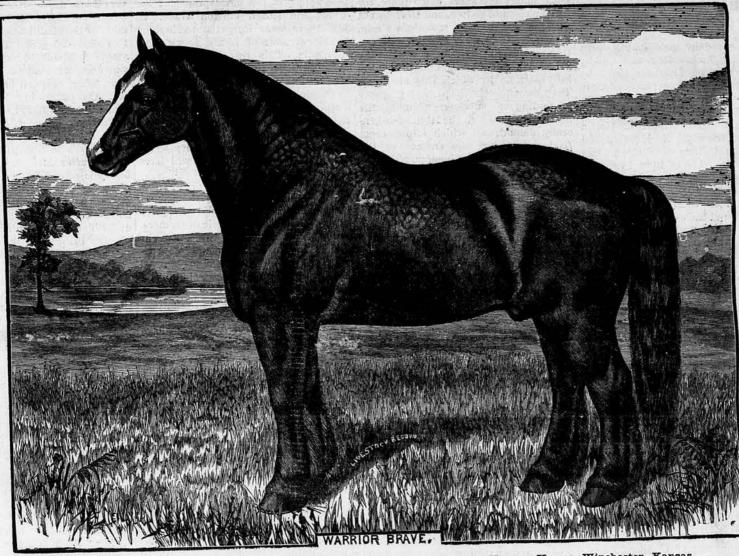


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Owned by John Carson, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale and Percheron Norman Horses, Winchester, Kansas.

Oats as a Farm Crop.

Kansas Former:

In my last I spoke of oat straw, calling attention to the qualities that are in it for feed. As oats matures before dry weather sets in, and if we can raise from forty to fifty bushels of oats to the acre, we have both the oats and the straw. Your correspondent claims this to be a valuable crop in a general way. We can get the oats threshed and the straw put into stack clean and bright; and I do not see why we should not take as much care in getting the straw stack in good shape as we do our hay. In so doing there can be a great deal of the chaff and light oats put in the stack to be used when needed. You may take one dozen calves. Let them run on grass; bring them into a yard at night; feed a little over one peck of oats night and morning at a feed, and you will have nice calves. Oats fed in this way will bring thirty cents and over, thus making a market at that price right at home. Oats makes bone, and our prairie grass flesh; or, if grass is old, as in the fall, a little shelled corn can be mixed with the oats.

Horses fed on oats through the summer months will do their work apparently much easier, and they will look better than if fed on corn. The driver will have a team that he is not ashamed of.

I heard it said a certain dictionary gave the definition of oats as follows: In Eng- butterfly, mamma?"

land, food for horse; in Scotland, food for man; to which the Scotchman replied: 'And where will you find such horses as in England, or such men as in Scotland?" The climate of Kansas is particularly adapted to the maturity of the oat crop, making it a profitable crop to raise; and more attention ought to be given to the raising of oats, as I have no doubt there will be in time.

In raising beef, pork or mutton for the market, we must have the frame (or bone) first; then it is easy to put on the flesh and get our beeves, sheep and hogs ready for the Respectfully, market.

Garnett, P. O. box 317.

[REMARKS BY THE EDITOR .-- The writer an interesting subject; but he wrote on both sides of his paper. Printers' rules require writing on one side of the paper only. When a sheet of manuscript is handed to a compositor, he never thinks of looking at the under side of it unless his attention is called to it; and, very frequently, manuscript is cut into parts, and the pieces divided among the compositors. This is always done when the matter is to be set up in a short time. Our correspondent will please remembernever write on both sides of your paper if the matter is to be printed.]

While her mother was taking a fly out of the butter, little Daisy asked: "Is that a

The Wool Market.

From Walter Brown & Co.'s last wool circular we quote what follows:

The tone of the wool market has continued strong during the past few weeks, and some sales of choice washed fine fleeces have been made, at prices showing an improvement over the figures previously obtainable. But while there is much stronger feeling than existed some six weeks ago, with the exception above noted, there has been no material advance in values above those quoted at that

Manufacturers have taken advantage of the low rates and large assortments of wool, to make suitable selections for their wants f the foregoing letter, wrote also another on during the next few months. In several instances these purchases have been made by consumers, whose machinery is at present standing idle; because they can now find wools better adapted to their probable requirements than later in the season. The manufacturers have not, however, shown any excitement arising from the large sales of the past few weeks, and several who were free buyers, have withdrawn from the market, where any advance has been asked by holders.

The present condition of the woolen goods market does not warrant any advance in the raw material, and we cannot reasonably look for any permanent higher range of prices until there is a more active distribution of the manufacturers' productions. There is a raticle on "Manufacturers' productions. There is a raticle on "Manufacturers' productions."

probably no doubt, however, that present values are on a firm basis, and the balance of the year will see them at least well main-

Fine Medium..... Medium.... Low and Carpet......13a14

Book Notices.

CHORAL WORSHIP.—A collection of new sacred music and new secular music. For choirs, singing classes and conventions. By L. O. Emerson. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. It is some time since the issue of a regular collection of psalm and hymn tunes for church worship, the very good reason being that chorus choirs have been few and far between, and neither congregation nor quartet care much for new hymn tunes. and far between, and neither congregation nor quartet care much for new hymn tunes. The old style, however, is reviving—with a difference. Chorus choirs are again coming in fashion. They, however, need a larger proportion of anthems and a smaller one of tunes. Recognizing and preparing for the new state of things, Mr. Emerson has filled 110 pages of his new book with fine anthems, motets and sentences, and only 75 pages with hymn tunes, among which, however, there are many that will be favorites. He also provides an excellent singing school course, which fills 100 pages and contains much fine secular music. At the end of the book are a few selections for concerts, ending the 320 pages.

The Hon. Julius H. Seelye is preparing an

The Hon. Julius H. Seelye is preparing an article on "Moral Character in Politics," to appear in the next issue of the North Amer-

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

per 18—Clay County (86) Anorthern Breester, Mo. per 22—First Annual Short horn Sale of Capital www.8teck.Farm.at Topeka Fair Grounds. ember 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas

ty, Mo amber 18 and 19—T. W. Harvey, Short-horns, at at Stock Show, Chicago, ember 20—Jos. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis,

May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Inde-pendence, Mo.

British Breeds of Sheep.

A contributor, in speaking of the different British breeds of sheep, says in the National Live Stock Journal: "The Romney Marsh breed is a variety of long-wool sheep that has well maintained its position in the district in Kent to which it is peculiarly adapted by its capacity to endure extremes of heat and cold. The sort has of late years been much improved by good management and selection in breeding, and also by the admixture of Leicester blood, by which its form has been rendered more symmetrical, its bulk somewhat reduced, and earlier maturity and greater disposition to fatten imparted. Half a century ago, the wethers seldom reached the market until they were three years old, and weighed from 10 to 15 stones, and the ewes from 9 to 11 stones, of 8 lbs. Now tegs of the improved breed are sold at 17 lbs. to 20 lbs. per quarter, while the two-shear wethers weigh 25 to 30 lbs, per quarter. At recent Smithfield shows, animals have scaled 260 lbs. each, live weight. The wool is of considerable value, on account of its length of staple, fineness of quality and bright, glossy character. The hog and ewe fleeces weigh, on an average, 6 or 7 lbs., and the wool of two-shear wethers average up to 15 lbs.

"The Dorset Horned is found chiefly at the western end of the county of Dorset and in Somerset. The most marked improvement in early maturity and grazing qualities has been made by skillful selection, during the last twenty years, notably by Mr. H. Mayo. For the production of early fat lambs, this breed is unequaled, as the ewes, when well fed, will take the ram in April, or, indeed, at almost any period. The breed is very prolific, and the lambs, with generous feeding, are ready for the butcher in about 10 or 11 weeks.

"The introduction of the Herdwicke breed in the county of Cumberland is attributed to the shipwreck of a Spanish vessel. It has displaced the native fell sheep in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and parts of Lancashire. The mutton is very superior in texture and flavor, but the wool is coarse and open. The average dead weight of four-year-old wethers, grazed on the fells, varies from 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. per quarter; on better pasturage they make 20 lbs. per quarter, and show specimens up to 25 lbs. per quarter. They are very hardy, and thrive on poor and scanty pasturage.

"Other English breeds that may be mentioned are the Lonks, found in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire; Rylands, native to the district around ton breed; Teeswater Long-wools, and a few other even more local varieties.

"In Scotland, besides the Border Leicester, the Black-faced Mountain and the Cheviot breeds are extensively cul-

riculture of Scotland' (1814), states that it is uncertain whence the Black-faced breed was originally derived, but there was a tradition of its having been first planted upon the King's farm, in the forest of Ettrick. We should be more inclined to favor the theory that the breed resulted from improvement of the ancient 'dun faces,' which were at one time the most prevalent sheep in Scotland. Of late it has been very greatly improved, but Professor Wilson's description is still fairly applicable. The characteristics of this picturesque breed readily distinguish it, he says, from the other breeds. It has horns; those of the male are of large size, and spirally twisted, with two or more curves; in the female sometimes they are absent. The face is black, rather thick at the muzzle, the eye bright and mild, the body somewhat short and square, the forequarter not so low, and the legs not so long as in most mountain sheep. They are muscular, of a hardy constitution, and well adapted to endure the privations and severe climate of the hilly districts in which they are kept. They have also the important property of finding a subsistence upon the heather, with which the Highlands generally abound, and which affords them food even when the surface of the ground is covered with snow. Though a pure mountain breed, their habits are not so restless as might be expected, and they are more docile than one would suppose. The wool is long and coarse in quality. The wethers, at three years old, are fattened on turnips to about 18 lbs. per quarter, dead weight, but they can be brought to much greater weights. The mutton is of splendid quality. The Black-faced crosses admirably with the Leicester and Down.

"The Cheviot is maintained in very large numbers in Scotland. There is also some doubt as to its origin. The general opinion is that it is native to the Cheviot range of hills, situated partly in Northumberland and partly in the border counties of Scotland. The view has also been put forward that the breed springs from a few sheep that were cast ashore on the Western Isles from the shipwrecked Spanish Armada. The first improvement was made about 1760, when, as Mr. Alton states, in his 'General View' (1814), the Cheviots were crossed with tups brought from Lincolnshire, and there were later instances of improvement even in the early part of the century, by using rams that had a dash of the Dishley or Leicester blood. The breed is very hardy, and the ewes are prolific and good nurses. The fleece of soft wool of medium length weighs on an average, about 4½ lbs. Ewes when fat, generally weigh from 14 lbs. to 18 lbs. per quarter, dead weight, wethers 18 lbs. to 20 lbs. per quarter at three years old. The mutton is of choice quality, and the sheep cross well with other breeds, the produce showing an improvement in the carcass, the weight and quality of wool, and disposition to fatten at an earlier age.

"The only distinctive Irish breed recognized at the national shows in that alone, regardless of length. In this marketed. No one can conceive of the Radnors, a hardy, active race, improved country, is the Roscommon, which, country we have had all of these breeds, immensity of this business until they by crossing with the Shropshire and about the close of the last century, was Leicester; Exmoors, belonging to the stigmatized in very severe terms by lofty hill region of West Somerest; George Culley, who saw many specimens at the Ballinasloe fair. Leicester Ross, in Herefordshire; Devon Long- and Lincoln rams have been largely imwools, the product of crossing mainly ported into Ireland; and, although the here. with the Leicester, and also the Cots- old Roscommon formed the foundation wold and Lincoln, on the native Bamp- of the present large, long-wooled breed in Ireland, the characteristics and qualties of these two races have been so thoroughly transmitted, that it is doubtful whether it is correct to term the Roscommon a distinct breed.

commencing them, now many months ago, I stated that my object was to acquaint American agriculturists with the history and characteristics of the breeding for grease while they breed most noted mutton breeds in England, for wool. Our best stock sheep are full my belief being that the trade in mutton sheep in America was capable of enormous expansion. Apart from the home size, while the Australian is a smooth demand, which is bound to grow when your people have tasted good mutton, there was, I said, in Great Britain, a examining the illustrations presented great dearth of sheep, caused by the decimination of flocks, owing mainly to the fluke disease. This short coming must be made up by supplies from abroad, and I pointed out that America should secure a fair share of a lucrative business. In this case, Australia has one of the most interesting features at food supply is the development of the Australian frozen mutton trade. In Australia. This rose to 108,703 carcasses in 1883, and to 142,622 carcasses in less than six months in 1884. I am unable to see why America should not divide this trade; and if these descriptions of British sheep afford any assistance to farmers in selecting rams for producing good mutton, the purpose for which they were compiled will have been attained.

Australian Sheep.

Wool grown in Australia competes largely with that of American farmers, and hence, it may be of interest to our readers to see some account of Australian sheep. We have an article prepared by Joseph M. Wade and published in the Boston Journal of Commerce.

Australia excels all other nations on earth as a wool-producing country, and were it not for the excessive drouths that visit it occasionally, it would be the wool growers' paradise; in fact it is, with this occasional drawback, which is often very severe.

Wool is grown in Australia, both as fine Merino and "cross breeds," that cannot be equaled by any other country on earth. It has a characteristic peculiarity of its own-length of staple, fineness and uniformity-never to be mistaken for the growth of any other country. The very trip from the antipodes, passing the equator in closely compressed bales in the holds of vessels. gives it a peculiar richness of coloring unknown in other wool. As our tariff discriminates against washed wool being brought here, we see only "greasy wool," so called, while Canada imports the washed wool. Our politicians are apt to shout and say that the United States can grow its own wool, but they are mistaken. Our muanufacturers. must and will have a certain amount of Australian wool, even if they pay a difference of eight to ten cents per pound more for the same grade.

Spain is the original home of all Merino sheep. Those sent to France were grown for great size and great length of staple, while those sent to Saxony and Silesia were bred for fineness of staple clip in the few brief weeks it is being or rather varieties. The fine Saxony sheep, bred principally in Pennsylvania, were killed off when broadcloths proper ceased to be made here at a profit. The French never gained much headway

The Australian sheep is now a type of itself, and stands alone. It originated is done largely by type samples, and from a mixture of Spanish and Saxony, millions of pounds are bought and sold and contains the good qualities in both, which is now firmly fixed as a type, and ties that never saw the wool. the finest type known to-day, the greasy tivated. Walker in his 'Hebrides,' "In concluding these papers, I may, from forty-five to fifty per cent., (Ohio the fact that the time is not far distant.

quoted in the 'General View of the Ag- perhaps, be allowed to recall that in washed wool shrinking about the same.) while American fine bred Merinos, unwashed, will shrink from seventy-five per cent. and upward. We seem to be of wrinkles and folds, looking as though the skin belonged to a sheep twice the skinned animal and thoroughly practical in its makeup, as will be seen by with this article, which are carefully engraved portraits, exact copies from photographs.

Prince III was bred by Gibson & Son of Scone, Australia. He was born in May or June, 1881; sire Prince II, dam by Third Duke; Third Duke out of a been more alive to the opportunity, and | champion ewe, etc. He is a model of symmetry and perfection, and possesses the present time as regards the British a great constitution, with a massive very dense fleece of excellent quality, has a wonderful back, belly, etc., and 1881 there were imported to England most of the qualifications of a stud ram 11,335 carcasses of frozen sheep from in a marked degree. The length of his staple is about 3\frac{1}{2} inches. Prince III was used with about thirty ewes last year, when only ten or eleven months old. On examining the progeny this year they were found stamped with the sire's good qualities and likeness to each other. The portrait herewith was taken when he was fifteen months old, the day after Messrs. Gibson refused a bona fide offer of 750 guineas, a great price for so young a ram. Since that age he has improved in every respect, and is developing to a grand ram, and undoubtedly is now a superior sheep to his sire Prince II. We have been particular in giving a full description of Prince III for the reason that R. Goldsborough & Co. of Melbourne, Sidney, etc., Australia, believe him to be a firstclass type of the Australian sheep of to-day. The portrait of Princess, which was bred by Thomas F. Cumming, of Stony Point, Victoria, is considered in every way, as a ewe, a fitting companion to Prince III, which we have great pleasure in presenting to our readers. The engraver has followed the fiber of the wool in careful detail, which is seldom done in illustrating the sheep.

> The Merino stud flocks of Victoria and Tasmania are so numerous and of so high an order that it is a difficult matter to select one flock as a standard whereby to judge the whole, as many have distinct points of excellence. For instance, many of the Victorian and Tasmanian flocks are specially noted for their fineness and density of their wool, while others are famed for their large and symmetrical frames and the length and weight of their fleeces. The chief Riverina and South Australian stud flocks are celebrated for size of carcass and robustness of staple, and are well adapted for improving the breed of sheep in the interior and far north of the continent. All have strong constitutions and readily adapt themselves to changes of climate.

> The great and increasing production of fine wools in Australia has necessitated the erection of immense stores capable of the rapid handling of the have visited the warehouses during the busy season and see the wool being received and delivered, all of which would be practically impossible did not the most scrupulous honor exist among the Australian brokers which has in return won implicit confidence. The business by the tick of the electric wire by par-

The selling wool brokers of Australia wool from their best flocks shrinking have for many years past been alive to

when they will have to deal with the great bulk of the Australian production, which last year (1883) amounted to 780,000 bales. Handsome and commodious warehouses, replete with every modern appliance for carrying on the trade to the best advantage, are to be found in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, which are the chief ports of shipment, and in taking Goldsbrough's Melbourne warehouses as a type, we are only giving an illustration of one of many of the palatial buildings devoted to the storage and sale of wool in those cities. Goldsbrough's stores, which were built at a cost of £150.000, (\$750,000) occupy a commanding position at the west end of the city, and are in close proximity to the railways and wharves. They cover an area of nearly two acres, are five stories in height, and have a tonnage measurement of 58,000 tons. The walls, which are the most substantial character, are of solid bluestone from cellar to parapet, and the floors, which are very substantial, are supported by iron girders and columns. The sample rooms include the whole of the upper floors and are lighted on an improved principle by which an even light from the roof is secured. Ample space is available for the display of numerous sample bales of each clipthere being sufficient room to show fully 2800 bales—while the bulk is stored in tiers on the lower floors, with plenty of light and space between each tier, so as to admit of close and rapid examination of the whole of the bales in a clip by the buyer at any time. Numerous hydraulic lifts, worked by steam ducted to any part of the immense building without the least delay, men being at hand to point out any clip he which the wool business is conducted in Melbourne, it is recorded that wool has been delivered in London within thirtyeight days of the date of purchase at Goldbrough's stores. We regret not sense of humor-a far keener and finer one being able to give illustrations of these than men have, if they are only given a immense wool warehouses, but fine chance to develop it. Women need not pitch photographs of these buildings extern- their voices in a minor key. Women need ally, and show rooms and store rooms, not complain. The reasons why these can be seen in the Federal street office of E. R. Knapp. Mr. Knapp will be pleased to show them to any one calling

At the present time nearly one-half of the total Australian wool production is disposed of in the local markets, and buyers from all the leading manufacturing centers in Great Britain and the continent of Europe attend the sales. Numerous varieties of the staple are to be met with, more especially at the Melbourne auctions, where wools of the finest grades and choicest qualities are to be found in the same catalogue as the long stapled English varieties; in fact almost every class or wool required in the manufacture of woolen textile fabrics is to be obtained in the Melbourne market at some time during the season. One of the chief characteristics of good Australian wool is that of comparatively small waste in scouring, the yield from average Riverina and western Victoria Merino clips being from 48 to 45 per cent. The fine cross-bred varieties give far better returns, some light conditioned Port Philip (Victorian) lots yielding as high as 55 per cent.

At any rate, many women would not, we know, change places with the happiest man that were with the happiest man that ever lived.

In the second place, good health is the spring of good spirits, and very few invalids can be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women, in their present blind subservience to false and be habitually cheerful. Women is the false and Melbourne auctions, where wools of

on him for that purpose.

Be Cheerful.

These words seem so trite-we have all heard them so often-that they do not seem to have very much force by this time. But if there is one thing more than another which we women ought to ponder upon and act upon it is this simple and time-old motto. Women are, as a rule, after passing their early youth, a grave set of beings. This is well. The grave duties of middle and later life demand a capacity for stern resolve and an unflinching adherence to duty which can only be maintained by a person with a capacity for seriousness. But there is a time for all things, and while silence and sobriety are excellent in their place, they must not monopolize all one's time and attention. Women must learn to laugh and be merry. Why, it has even gone so far as this, that some men assert women have, as a class, no sense of humor! At a distinguished gathering, which was addressed by a noted reader and orator, the speaker remarked that women always closed their public remarks and their elocutionary efforts with their voices in a minor key. A writer in the New York Evening Post pursues the same strain as follows: "If an observing person were to make a broad generalization of the mental attitude of the majority of American women, he would say that it is characterized by a strong disposition toward complaint. If he were an old man, or one whose vigor of life was spent in the last generation, he would say that in this respect women have degenerated sadly. The causes of the tone of melancholy dissatisfaction may be in part attributed to a lack of physical strength; to the flavor of the air about us in this transition period in politics or religion. If he were less charitable in his judgments of people he would say that it is caused more frequently by self indulgence than anything else, and would argue that it is a disease susceptible of cure. We do complain too much! It has certainly come to this that power, are available for hoisting the one of the rarest characters in society is that bales to the different floors, while large of the woman who 'takes things as they and tastefully fitted up elevators are at come,' and labors to make the best of them. the service of the buyer, who is con- Our children catch the inspiration of our discontent, and are injured by it. A visitor to a kindergarten remarked the other day that almost every child in the room pouted if a wrong stitch were taken, or a wrong may desire to examine. Receiving and stroke of the pen given. It is usual to atdelivery doors are on all sides of the tribute the ills spoken of here to a strain building, and the greatest facilities are upon the nerves, but in how few cases is afforded for conducting the business there any justifiable strain. It is rarely a with dispatch, as many as 3500 bales strain for food, or for clothing, or the schoolhaving been received and delivered in a ing of the children that knits the brow of day during the past season, 1883-4. As the mother of to-day. Lat any woman who an illustration of the dispatch with reads these words look into her own heart and answer with honesty the question: 'What is it that gives me the greatest anxiety every day? Why is my brow clouded and my spirit not serene?"

Now, this is all wrong. Women have a charges are made-and why they are to a large degree true, under the existing order of things-are not far to seek.

In the first place, there runs through all our social system a trail of the false and wicked belief of the ancients and of the modern Orientals, that it is a great misfortune to be a woman. What folly! What blasphemy! Women suffer, but so do men. The sufferings of each are generally "averaged" by greater blessings in some other department of life. But when all women are given the right to themselves and to the pursuit of happiness as men have it—and very many women have it—it seems to us a much more desirable thing to be a woman than a man. At any rate, many women would not, we know, change places with the happiest man that ever lived. In the first place, there runs through all

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10,00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

CATTLE.

J. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas., J. breed Thoroughbred Short-horns of fashionable families. A few yearling bulls and young cows left for spring trade. Correspondence solicited.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

A LTAHAM HERD. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Shorthorn Bulls for sale. Among them are two Rose of Sharons and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breed-cotwold sheep, Berkahire swine, Bronze tarkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.). Mo. breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Po-land-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

WALNUT PARK FARM. Frank Playter, Prop'r. Walnut, Crawford Co., Kas. The largest herd of Short-born cattle in Southern Kansas, Stock for sale, Correspondence invited.

A. HAMILTON, Butler, Mo., Thoroughbred Gallo-dalloway bulls, for sale.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Btock for sale Correspondence solicited. R. R. station St. Marys, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEF bred and imported by Jos. E. Miller, Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

J. W LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thor-J. OUGHBERD SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guar-anteed.

W. M. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kaneas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families, and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Helfers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Corresspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Ks. Live Stock Auctioneeer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle,

Hereford Cattle.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Three cows and it bulls for sale. Also Grade bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. McGAVOCK. Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Here-ford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Helfers for sale.

 \mathbf{F} W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1989 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

CUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Import-Gres and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM. W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., breeds Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Recorded Chester-White Swine a specialty.

W OODSIDE STOCK FARM. F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Ks., breeder of Thor-oughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold aheep, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle, Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strain, pure-bred Jersey Hed Hogs and Jersey Cattle,

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short-horn Shropshire Sheep. Send for catalogue.

W. H. & T. C. EVANS. Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Tur-keys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.



E. COPLAND & SON, Douglass, Kansas, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is re-markable for size, constitution and length of staple.

D. W. McQUITTY, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo., Swine, and eight varieties of Poultry. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 G. Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. His s-ven best stock rams shear from 27 lbs. to 33 los., weigh from 145 lbs to 180 lbs.

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breed-er of Registered Spanish Mer. no Sheep. "Wooly Head" 895 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Sat-isfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., breeder of American or Improved Merino Sheep. Vt. Register, The very best Choice stock for sale, Over 300 extra rams. Catalogues free.

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire hogs and fifteen varieties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

SHEEP.

C. F. HARDICK & SON, Louisville, Kansas, breed-REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.

Having good constitution and an even fleece of fine, dense wool.

Fine wool a specialty.

Come and see our flocks or write us.

SWINE.

I. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Recorded Poland-China and Red Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale at all seasons. Correspondence solicited.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not

related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock. A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale, Inspection and correspondence invited

W.M. PLUMMER. Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

POULTRY.

EGGS FOR SALE — Of Light Brahma and Black Spanish Chickens, by Mrs. M. Waltmire, Carbon-dale, Kas.

N. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for cir-

N E08HO VALLEY POULTRY YABDS.—Estab-lished, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Egg-in season. Stock in fill Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Ks.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas, W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks, Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochin eggs.

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STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—640 acres, together with stock and farm implements. Address J. H. Reints, Odin, Barton Co., Kas.

J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Junction City, Kansas, Live Stock Auctiooneer. Sales made in any part of the United States. Satisfactory reference given.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the states and Canada, Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues,

Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

The Russian Mulberry and Apricot special-ties. Nurserymen and Dealers, write for wholesale prices. E. STONER & SON.

Agricultural Books

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THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is comdosed of Victorias, Violets, Lavenders Brawith Buds, Secrets, and others from the celebrated herd of A Cruickehark, Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Golden Drops, and Urrys, descended from the r-nowned berd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Also Young Marys, Young Phyllises, Lady Elizabeths, etc. Imp. Baron Victor 42324, bred by Cruickehark, and Imp. Double Gloster head the herd.

**Filmwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City Frin Joins station. Catalogues on application Inspection invited



BREEDER of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. The largest flock in the State 350 rams and a number of ew for sale. Figh-class poultry. Catalogues free

Try the KANSAS FARMER. Twentyfive cents will get it till New Year.

THE STATE FAIR.

SPECIAL REPORT-LIVE STOCK.

The Largest and Most Representative Exhibit of All Breeds of Live Stock Ever Made at the State Fair.

The great feature of the Kansas State Fair this year was the exhibit of live stock, which was in keeping with this great industry of the State. In Kansas every farmer is more or less a stock raiser. This department of the State Fair was the most extensive exhibit ever made, every breed of cattle, swine, sheep and horses being well represented, and this department was constantly thronged with farmers and breeders during the entire eek.

CATTLE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

head being on exhibition. In addition to the large cattle barn being filled, scores of additional stalls had to be erected to accommodate the cattle. The following is a list of the exhibitors, with the number of entries: Short-horns-Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood,

Kas., 13; W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., 13; W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., 13; Sparks & Holton, 3; M. W. Waltmire, Car- at least. bondale, Kas., 7; Dr. T. M. Marcy & Son, Wakarusa, Kas., 15; Col. Jas. Richardson, Roanoke, Mo., 9; J. W. Lillard, Nevada, Mo., 11; J. Johnson and Fleming & Hawkins, Silver Lake, Kas., 3.

Leavenworth, 6; E.S. Shockey, Lawrence, 4. Galloways - F. McHardy, Emporia, 3; Thos. White, Topeka, 10. Huntoon & Gray, Maple Hill, Kas., 6; Mr. Sawyer, Silver Lake, Kas., 7.

Aberdeen Angus-Goodwin Bros., Beloit, Kas., 13.

Norfolk or Red Polled-W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, Kas., 5.

Holsteins-Thos. B. Wales & Son, Iowa City, Iowa, 19; Wm. Brown, Lawrence, 7; Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, 6; J. K. Wright, Junction City, 8; J. P. Hall, Emporia, 5; S. J. Counts, Wakarusa, 2, and L. T. Hake,

Jerseys-Wm. Brown, Lawrence, 13; Miller & Co., Topeka, 12; T. C. Murphy, Thayer, 14; J. J. Hiddleston, Eudora, 7; J. S. Morse, Topeka, 1.

The State Agricultural farm exhibited 13 head of Short-horns, Angus and Jerseys.

GATTLE AWARDS.

Short horns—Buil. Steam old and over—1st, James Richardson; 2d tol. W A. Harris
Bull, 2 years and under 3—1, Henry Blacesly; 2, W. W. Luttle.

Bull under 2 years—1, Jas. Richardson; 2, J. W. Lillar.
Cow 3 years and over—1 and ", to W 8 White,
Cow, 2 years and under 3—1, J. W Lillard; 2, W, A.

Cow, 2 y- are and order.

Harris H-iter u der 2 years-1, J. W. Lillard; 2, W. S. White. Herefords - Bull, 3 years and over - 1 and 2, J. S.

hawe . Buil, 2 years and under 3-1, 1 ucien Scott. Buil in der 2-1 Lucien Scott; 2, J. S. Hawes. Cow. 3 years and over-1 Lucien Scott; 2, J. Gordon Cow, 2 years and under 3-1, J. S. H wes; 2 J. Gor-

Heifer under 2-1 and 2, J. S. Hawes. Pulled Angus-Buil 3 years and over-1, F. McHardy;

Got will blue,
Bull 2) aris and under 3-1, F. McHardy; 2, Hunont & Grey,
Bull und r 2-1 F. 'CHardy; 2 Goodwin Bros.
Cow, 3 ye rs an over- and 2, Gootwin Bros.
Heifer une et 2 years-1 Goodwin Bros.

PWFEI STAKES- BEEF CATTLE. Bull, any age or loved -1, W. S. White, Short horn; 2, J. S. Haves Here for., Cow, any age or breef -1, W. S. White; 2, Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horas winders, Bull and 5 or blackly self of, W. A. Harris, Short-horas (2, J. S. Hawes, Herefords, H. rd, const tipe of tull and 4 cow, -1, Col. W. A. Harris; 2, J. W. Lilland, short-horas won both prizes.

DAIRY CATTLE. Jerseys-Bull, 3 years old and over-1, Wm. Brown;

Muller.
Bull under 2 years—1, Wm. Brown; 2. G. F. Miller.
Cow, 3 years and over—1, Wm. Brown; 2. J. C. ur

Bro'n. Heifer under 2 years-1, T. C. Murphy; 2, G. F. Mit-

Holsteins - Fest herd, consisting of one bull and n t less than tour cows or heiter - 1 Thos. B. Wales; 2, Wm. Brown. SWEEPSTAKES-DAIRY CATTLE.

Ruil, any age or breed-1, J. P. Hall, Holstein; 2. Wm. Brown.
Cow any age or breed—1 and 2, Thos. B. Wales & Son. Winner, a Holstein.
Bull and five of his calves—1. Thos. B. Wales & Son,
Holsteins; 2, Wm. Brown. Jerseys
Hird or one buil and four c ws over 1 year—1. Thos.
B. Wales & Son; 2 Wm. Brown. Winners, Holsteins.

SWINE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS. Of all the departments at the State Fair smoothness or with more satisfaction to

than that in which are annually congregated here several hundreds of the swine aristocracy of two continents in a competion that in quality and closeness is never excelled. The Kansas State Fair Association was the pioneer in casting loose from the ancient and time-honored plan of having awards made by picked-up committees (some of whom, perhaps, did not even know the breed of stock they were passing upon,) and adopting that of having the examinations and awards made by some individual accepted as an expert. Its swine department was the one selected three years ago upon which to test the feasibility of such a plan, and Mr. F. D. Coburn, of Wyandotte, a Kansas man from boyhood and editor of the Kansas City Live-Stock Indicator, was requested to award the ribbons, not only in the different classes, but in the sweepstakes as well, and this is the third year in suc-The exhibit of cattle was the largest live cession that he has performed that trying stock display made, over three hundred duty. Among the many who, for obvious reasons, cannot be given the prizes they have labored to deserve, there may be here and there one who feels that with an ordinary committee he would have fared better, but the great majority seem much better satisfied with the findings of a single competent judge, and the association is not likely to ever return to to the former custom A. F. McCaslin, Topeka, 4; H. Curtis, To- of catch-as-catch-can in making awarding peka, 1; H. Blakesly, Peabody, Kas., 9; committees, for this prominent department,

The number of entries of swine and the names of exhibitors are as follows:

Poland-Chinas-D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo. 14; S. B. Maxwell, Rossville, Kas., 8; Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, 4; R. Baldridge, Herefords-J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., 18; Parsons, 43; Miller, Bros., Junction City, 25; J. G. Gibb, Lawrence, 9; Lucien Scott, B. F. Dorsey, Perry, Ill., 12; V. B. Howey, Topeka, 36; Marion Rooks, Burlingame, 6;

Berkshires-J. J. Mails, Manhattan, 34; M. Rooks, Burlingame, 2; B. F. Dorsey, Perry, Ill., 11; Barnard & Allen, Seneca, 10.

Chester Whites-A. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., 12; M. Waltmire, Carbondale, 3; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, 21; John Kemp, North Topeka, 9.

Jersey Reds-Head & Ryan, Topeka, 6; A. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., 9.

The Agricultural college farm, of Manhattan, had 10 head of Berkshires, Poland-Chinas and Essex, on exhibition only.

David Fox, Wichita, had five head of Berkshires arrive from Schnell's Sons, Brumpton, Canada, too late for entry. They were fine specimens.

SWINE AWARDS.

Berkshires-Boar, 1 year-1, B F Dorsey & Son; 2, J J Bartantres Bont, 1 year—1 and 2, Barnard & Allen.
Boar under 1 year—1, B F Dorsey; 2 Barnard & Allen.
Sow over 1 year—1, B F Dorsey; 2 Barnard & Allen.
Hern of breeders, consisting of boar and five sows—1,
B F Dorsey & Son.
Sow, and not less than five pigs under 5 months—1,
J J Malis.

Poland Chinas—Boar over 1 year—1, Miller Bros; 2 D F Resk. Bear under 1 year—1 D F Risk; 2, Rankin Bald Sow over 1 year - 1. B F Dorsey & Son; 2. D F Risk. Sow over 1 year - 1. B F Dorsey & Son; 2. D F Risk. Fuw under 1 year - 1. B F Dorsey & Son; 2. D F Risk Breeder's ring, s.w. and five pigs—1. Rankin Baldine.

Here of bre ders consisting of one boar and five owe, any age—1 D F Risk

Jersey Keds - Boar-1 A Dorsey & Son, Now-1, A Dorse & S n. Herd of breeders-1, a Dorsey & Son,

Chester Whites — Boat, 1 year old and over—1, M Wa tufre; 2, John Kemp Boar under 1 year—1, John Kemp; 2, A Dorsey & Sow over 1 year--1, A Dorsey & Son; 2, M Waltmire. SWEEPSTAKES-SWINE.

Best boar, any age or oreed-B F Dorsey & Son. Winner a Berkshire.

Hest sow, any age or breed-B F Dorsey & Son. Winner a Polands hins.

Best letter of pigs, not less than six, shown with sire an dan-V B Howy. Winners, Polands Chinas Best collection of swine, not less than eight of any age, of one breed-B F Dorsey & Son. Winners, Berkshires.

SHEEP-EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

The number of sheep was not quite so C. Murphy B. 2 years and under 3-1, Wm. Brown; 2, G. F. large as last year, yet the number competing for prizes is much larger, every class being filled. Last year there was a number of sheep from Michigan, Vermont and New York, shown merely for sale. The managers of the sheep department propose next year to have the premiums open to the world, for all breeds, in addition to the ness. Cavour, one of the most serene of special Kansas prizes. This will insure a national sheep fair at Topeka.

lows:

Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., 56; Sam Jewett & Son, Independence, Mo., 83; Ed Copland exhibitors, the public, and the association ita, 29; Reuben Hoffman, Wichita, 26; Fox tious.—Plutarch.

& Hoffman, 52; W. D. Witwer, Topeka, -Long Wools, Cotswolds-W. G. McCandliss, Cottonwood Falls, 30. Leicesters-Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, 18. Lincolnshires-G. B. Bell, Leavenworth, 2 Scotch Mountain sheep -G. B. Bell, Leavenworth, 2.

Middle Wools, Shropshires - Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill., 20; L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas., 15; T. B. Petefish, Belvoir, Kas., 15.

SHEEP AWARDS. Fine Wools, Merinos - Flock - 1, David Fox; 2, R Hoffman.

Pen of three ram lambs — 1, Copland & Sons; 2, R
Hoffman.

Pen of three ewe lambs — 1, R Hoffman; 2, David Fox.
Pen of 1-year-old ewes—1, Wilmarth & Co; 2, R
Hoff nan.
Pen of 2-year-old ewes—1, David Fox; 2 R Hoffman
Ram i year old—1, Wilmarth & Co; 2, Fox & Hoff-

Ram 2 years old—1, Corland & Son; 2, Fox & Hoff Rwe 1 year o'd—1. Wilmarth & Co; 2. R Hoffman. Ewe 2 years ol:—1, Davi: Fox; 2. Wilmarth & Co. Ram lamb—1, Copland & Son; 2. R Hoffman. Ewe lamb—1, Copland & Son; 2. R Hoffman. Ram and five lambs—1, Fox & Copland; 2, Fox &

Ram and five lambs — 1, Fox & Copland; 2, Fox & Iofman. Ewe. 3 years old and over—1. David Fox; 2, Copland Son. Ewe, any age—1, Wilmarth & Co; 2, R Hoffman.

Grades - Pen of ten lambs-1, W D Witwer; 2, W G McCandiss.

Three ewe lambs-1, W G McCandiss; 2. W D Wit-Three ewes 1 year old—1, W G McCandliss; 2, W D

Three ewes 2 years old—1, W G McCandlies. Three ewes 3 years old and over—1, W G McCandliss , W D Witwer. , W D Witwer. Fwe, any age—1, W G McCandliss; 2, W D Witwer. Ewe lamb—1 and 2 L A Knapp

Long Wools Cotswolds, Lricesters and Lincolnshires— Flock—1, Lucien Scott; 2, W G vcCan-iles. Cott. ewe lambs—1. Lucien Scott: 2. W G McCandliss.
Pen ewe 1 year old—1 and 2. W G McCandliss.
Ram 1 year old—1 a.d 2. W McCandliss.
Ram 1 year old—1 a.d 2. W McCandliss.
Ewe any age—1. Gen Bell: 2. Lucien Scott.
Ram, any age—1. G B Bell: 2. W G McCandliss.

Middle Wools-Southdowns and Shropshires-Flock-1 A Knapp.
Pen ram lambs—1. L A Knapp.
Rım 1 year old—1. T B Pet fish.
Ewe, any age—1. T B Petefish; 2. L A Knapp.
Ram, any age—1. L A Knapp; 2, T B Petefish.

SWEEPSTAKET-SHEEP. Best ewe, any age or breed—Jewett & Son, Independence Mo. Winner, Merino.

Best ram any age or breed—B T McCulley & Bro., Lee's S. mmit., Mo. Winner, Merino.

HORSE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

The exhibit in this department was well had to be erected to accommodate the exhibit. Every class was filled, making one of the most creditable showings ever made at Topeka. The following comprises the principal awards:

Thoroughb. cds—Stallion, 4 years old—1, A B Webster, Westport, Mu; 2 A Kerr, Eureka.
Stallion under 4—1, A B Webster.
Mare over 4 years—1, O Elifort, Matfield Green, Kas; 2 B C Holly, Pueblo, Col
Filley under 4 years—1 and 2, B C Kolly.

Rilley under 4 years—1 and 2, B C Kolly.

Roads'ers—Stallion over 4 years—1, N Hamboro, Topeks; 2, R I Lee, lopeks.
Stallion under 4 years—1, J Willits, Topeka; 2, E N
Webster, Kansas Cit/
Mare under 4 years—1, J C Webster, Valley Falls; 2,
R I Lee.

Agricultural Horses-Stallion over 4 years-1 John Carson, Winchester, Kas; 2, H W and J B McAfee, Carson, Winchester, Kas; 2, H W and J B MoAfee, Topeka.
Stallion under 4 years—1, Cheesman Bros, Reno; 2, Wm Logg, Galesburg, Ill.
Mare over 4 years—1, I C Webster, Valley Falls; 2, Van Horn & Son, North Topeka
Mare under 4 years—1, W D Paul, Pauline; 2, W R Ruykendall, Lopeka,

Draft Horses - Stallion over 4 years-1, J H Sunder, Toje k4; 2, N W Breeders' Association Beloit, Stallion under 4 years-1, F R Shaw, Salina; 2, Wm Finch, Topeka. Mare over 4 sears—1, Wm Thompson & Son, Mays-vil e, Mo; 2, Juo Carson. Mare under 4 years—1, Cheesman Bros; 2, Wm Thompson & Son

SWEEPSTAKES-HORSES.

French and Norman - Best filley, 1 year and under 3-H W. Mu vive, Topeka Best volt, 1 year and under 3- Leonard Heisel, Car-

ondale. Hest mare, any age—H W McAfee, Topeka. Best stallion, any age—Harens & Van Horn, North

Topeka.

Clydes, Eng i h Draft and Shire-Best filley, 1 year old and unner 3-Shire, Win Thompson & S.n. Maysville, Mo; Clydesdale, John Carson, Winchester.

Best mare, any age - Shires, Win Thomson & Son, Maysville, Mo; Clydesdale, John Carson, Winchester, Best colt, 1 year and under 3-Shires, Crane & Board man Eureka; Clydesdale, J B Aldrieve.

Best stahlom, any sge-Shires Geo A Fowler St. Marys; Clydesiale, Frank R Shaw, Assaria

Carriage a d Family Horses—Matched draft mares or get inte-1. Win Thompson & Son, Maysville, Mo; 2 H W and J B McAfee. Best pair matched roadsters—1, Geo M Kellam, Topika; 2 J Willits, Topicka Best saddle horse, gaited—1, Mrs L zzle Fessenden, Burlington; 2, Ryan & Head, Topika.

Jack-Best jack, any age-1. S W Rice, Carbondale; 2, J and M E Port, Lawrence,

Statistics show that the tendency to su cide is much greater among regular gamblers from losses than among business men. The sharp strain of the gaming table, short though it may be, spoils the nerves and weakens fortitude more than the strain of busimen, was within an ace on one great gambling night of throwing half his fortune away The exhibitors and entries were as fol- rather than call a card, and only called it, as he relates himself, because a drop of perspi-Fine Wools, Merinos-R. T. McCulley & ration rose on his opponent's forehead.

It is no digrace not to be able to do every-& Son, Douglas, Kas., 35; McCullough & thing; but to undertake, or pretend to do, none have of late years run with more McQuitty, Hughesville, Mo., 55; Wilmarth what you are not made for is not only shame-& Co., Ellsworth, Kas., 7; David Fox, Wich- ful, but extremely troublesome and vexa-

State Fair Notes.

The closely contested awards in the Horticultural Hall were as follows for county displays: Class 1.-1st, Sedgwick county, \$200; 2d, Allen county, \$100. Class 2.-1st, Franklin county, \$75; 2d, Jackson county, \$50. For best individual display, M. R. Moser, Wichita, took the first prize.

The Plummer Fruit Evaporator company, of Leavenworth, had a tasty array of evaporators of various sizes. They made a practical demonstration of their process which attracted large crowds during the whole week. The original Wm. Plummer was on the grounds himself setting forth the advantages, of the Plummer Evaporator over all others.

R. T. McCulley & Bro. feel jubilant over the second sweepstakes victory of their ram "Jim Blaine." They sold fourteen sheep to that enterprising breeder, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas. \$100 was paid for a Hercules ram. They also sold thirteen rams to E. G. Dewey, Grenola, Kas., the prices ranging from \$20 to \$100 each, and one Hercules ram to H. C. Reeder for \$100. They refused \$150 for the ram "Jim Blain ."

One of the great novelties of the Fair was the demonstration of the fact of steam plowing by the use of Frick & Co.'s Eclipse traction engine. The piece of land selected was a "gumbo" sod on the east side of the grounds. This was a terrible test, yet the work was done easily and satisfactorily, much to the astonishment of the throngs of people in attendance. This event was an advertised attraction of the Fair on Friday.

One of the most attractive and complete agricultural displays ever made at the State Fair was made by Shawnee county in the Agricultural Hall, and as a result carried off the first prize of \$500, Jefferson county taking second prize of \$300. The Shawnee display was made by the members of Capital filled. A very large number of extra stalls and Oak granges of this county, to whom belong the credit for this excellent display which was so much admired by the thousands of visitors.

The swine exhibit numbered about 300 head this year. Perhaps the best known exhibitor outside of the State was the well known firm of B. F. 1 orsey & Son, Perry, Ill. who had a very excellent exhibit of Berkshires and Poland Chinas, and won the major portion of the premiums. Mr. Dorsey reported a large number of sales. He will exhibit at Kansas City and St. Louis before returning to Illinois. Don't fail to see his stock or write for his prices.

A. F. Wilmarth & Co., Ellsworth, Kas., made theirmaiden exhibit at the State Fair of seven representative Merinos, and won four first and one second premium on the exhibit. They have 150 pure-bred Merino rams for sale this season and will dispose of 500 ewes. Mr. Wilmarth has for several years had practical experience with sheep on the range and knows the kind of sheep needed for his profit. Sheep men desirous of improving their flock should confer with him. will show at the Lyons and Hutchinson fai.s.

J. P. Hall, Emporia, Kas., one of the first exhibitors of Holstein cattle in Kansas scored quite a victory at the State Fair with his bull, Norman 1531, which won the sweepstakes prize at Bismarck, also the \$50 sweepstakes here. This bull which stands at the head of his Holstein herd at Emporia is a descendant from dams having a noted milk and butter record. In addition to this he is a good specimen of a beef animal. Norman was imported in dam from Holland, in which place his granddam had a daily milk record of 43% quarts.

David Fox Wichita Kas., again made an excellent showing of his large Merino sheep, headed by the noted stock ram, "Lord Wool," the sweepstakes ram of last year. This ram was in poor condition this year and was first awarded sweepstakes; afterward, the committee reconsidered and awarded the sweepstakes to "Jim Blaine," owned by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. Mr. Fox is the successor of the old firm of Fox & Askew and is still enthusiastic over the sheep business, having recently purchased 1,730 additional sheep; besides this he has a partnership in the pure-bred flocks of E. Copeland & Son, Douglass, and R. R. Hoffman, Wichita. Mr. Fox sold the first three rams at the fair this year. He informs the FARMER that he has fifty very fine rams for sale. Mr. Fox is also interested in Berk hire swine, having received five very fine pigs from Schnell's Sons, Brampton, Canada, during the fair.

The Automatic Steam Generator exhibited by Biankenbaker & Edmunds, the manufacturers, Ottawa, Kas., was one of the most interesting attractions in the machinery department. It is used for cooking feed, heating water, washing clothes, and is especially adapted for laundries, bath-houses and power for small engines. They make two different sizes. It certainly must prove an economic machine for farm use. Its general utility and practical value cannot well be overlooked by the enterprising farmer or stockman. It is a pleasure to notice such Kansas enterprises, and the merits of this steam generator bespeak large sales for it.

E. Copeland & Son, Douglass, Kas., again made an exhibit of their remarkably fine heavy shearing sheep, which attracted considerable attention on a count of their size. The flock is headed by the stock rams "Lord Wool" and "Dictator." The first clipped a fleece this year of 33 lbs. and 13 oz., the other a fleece of 34½ lbs. The flock won four first prizes and one second. They have already disposed of 225 of their pure-bred ewes and recently sold a ram to go to Albion, Ill., to head a flock there. They still have 100 representative bucks for sale and will spare the same number of ewes. The flock will be shown at the El Dorado and Winfield fairs.

A large number of sales were made in the swine department. J. J. Mails, Manhattan, reports sales of Berkshires to A. D. Corney, Delphos; I. N. Bretts, Valley Falls; H. S. Fillmore, Lawrence; and Frank Leach, Manhattan. Quite an acquisition was made to his own herd by a purchase of a pig of the Sally strain from N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. R. Baldridge, Parsons, Kas., reports sales to the amount of \$800. At Bismarck he sold two at \$50 each to Dr. G. C. Nichols, Burlington. The Miller Bro.'s report Poland China sales to Corning & Cuver, Meredith, Kas.; Henry Bennett, Silver Lake; C. E. Freeman, Burlingame; and G. H. Wadsworth, Larned, amount \$160.

The U.S. Wind Engine and Pump company was well represented at the State Fair by Frank D. Halen, who had 'on hand one of their well known Halliday Standard wind mills, one of the oldestand best manufactured mills 1 use. This mill has the largest wheel in use (being sixty feet in diameter) which has the same governing principles as the smallest mill, which shows the correctness of the principle. This company manufacture both the geared and pumping mills. The Halliday Standard wind-mills have been manufactured for thirty five years and are more extensively used than any other made. Single mills have been in use for thirty five years. Simplicity and durability are the strong points of their mill. This company have their manufactory at Batavia, Ill., and branch houses everywhere, the nearest being at Kansas City. They also make the I. X L. feed mills and all kinds of pumps. This company have the highest commercial rating of any company in this line.

Banner Nursery.

Mr. Ambrose Martell, proprietor of the Concordia Banner nursery, of Concordia, Kas.. was in the city a few days last week attending the State Fair, and meanwhile looking after the interest of his nursery. He gave us a pleasant call and renewed his subscription for the Kansas Farmer, and says he could not do without it. Mr. Martell is an active nurseryman of fourteen years experience in Kansas, and told us that he will not be undersold by any one. From the brief conversation we had with him, we judge him to be a gentleman who will treat his customers honorably.

Says a wit: "Last year I saw a watch spring, a note run, a rope walk, a horse fly, and even the big trees leave; I even saw a plank walk, and a third avenue bank run, but the other day I saw a tree box, a cat fish, and a stone fence. I am now prepared to see the Atlantic coast and the Pacific slope.

Twenty-five cents will secure the Kansas Farmer till December 31, next.

The w y to get good cows is to select them

when caives, and give them the best care till

maturity.

Stand by Your Flocks.

Unfortunately sheep have many enemies. We read how King David in his youth slew the lion and the bear that attacked his father's flock, three thousand years ago, and from that day to the present shepherds have had abundant opportunity to display their proverbial courage and devotion. But our American flock-masters have a more insidious and dangerous foe than the lion and the bear to contend with, in the person of the British free trader, who represents the accumulated and concentrated wealth of the greatest commercial nation of modern times. The worst that all the wild beasts of all lands could do is not to be compared with the destruction threatened by free trade, for it would destroy not only our flocks, but the very foundations of profitable sheep husbandry.

The experience of every State in the Union devoted largely to the raising of sheep proves the wisdom of defending and fostering this branch of farming. I cite the State of Wisconsin, not because it is the most important, for it ranks only as the ninth in point of numbers, but because I can here speak from personal observation. For the fourteen years before the war we followed the free traders' advice, and devoted the rich, rolling prairies of Southern Wisconsin to raising grain for "the markets of the world," selling the fertility of our soil by the pound to Europe, till, at the beginning of the war, the yield of wheat had fallen below the paying point, and our farms were covered with mortgages with no prospect of payment. We had only 333,000 sheep in the whole State, and they of the poorer sort, yielding scanty fleeces of three pounds per head. But with the war tariff, which was greatly enhanced by the premium on gold, in which all duties must be paid, stockraising began to supplant exclusive graingrowing. The high prices of wool led farmers to buy blooded rams and improve their sheep. Many established entire flocks of thoroughbreds from the best blood of Vermont, and the surplus rams from these flocks have found ready sale at good prices to the ranchmen farther West, all the way from Montana to Texas. Woolen factories sprang up along all our water powers, increasing the price of wool and cheapening the price of woolens.

A year ago the flocks of Wisconsin had increased to nearly 1,500,000 head, more than four-fold the number in 1860; but the increase in wool is far more remarkable and important. The mongrels of free trade, with their meagre 3-lb. fleeces, have given place to improved American Merinos, yielding more than five pounds per head of delaines wool, the most useful and desirable to be found in the world. The wool clip of Wisconsin has grown from a little over 1,000,000 lbs., in 1860, to more than 7,000,000 lbs. at the present time, showing an increase in wool product nearly double the increase in numbers.

We have found, as did the Spaniards of the last century, that, "where the hoof of the sheep treads, the soil turns to gold," and we are to-day harvesting 30 bushels of the choicest wheat from the very same fields that refused us 10 bushels per acre during those halcyon years of free trade to which we are now asked to return.

We can best comprehend the loss to the nation from the reduction in the duty on wool by considering its effect on some single locality. Within a radius of 15 miles of Burlington, Wis., there are 100,000 Merino sheep, including several flocks of the best thoroughbreds, which are owned for the most part in small lots of 100 to 300 head.

The ranchmen of the West, especially in Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, have looked to this section for ewes to start their flocks, and we have shipped from this station as many as 15,000 head in a single year to points in the Far West. These surplus ewes have usually brought from \$2 to \$3 per head after shearing. We also market here 500,000 lbs. of wool, which, for several years prior to the reduction of the duty, brought an average of at least 35 cts. per lb.; so that these 100,000 sheep have yielded an annual revenue, including wethers and thoroughbreds, of some \$250,000 to our farmers. This year our best clips command only 26 cts. per lb., and thousands of sheep can be bought at \$1.50 each. The reduction of the duty in 1883 reduced the price of our wool at least 5 cts. per lb., and, had the Morrison 20 per cent. bill passed

at the last session of Congress, we should not have received over 20 cts. for the present clip. The actual reduction in duty, which admits of excessive importations of foreign wool, has not reduced prices any more than the uncertainty and demoralization which was developed by the last House of Representatives. Such a body of scheming, selfish, reckless politicians is a menace to every useful industry in the land. At the very lowest estimate, the tax which the free trade politicians have levied upon the farmers of this community amounts to more than \$125,000, and to fully \$2,000,000 for all the wool growers of Wisconsin. Yet our losses are comparatively small beside those of a State like Ohio, with some 5,000,000 sheep. One of the best informed wool growers of Ohio writes that the reduction of the tariff has cost them nearly \$2,000,000 on wool alone, since reports from nearly a thousand points in the State show an average falling off in the price of wool of 25 per cent. He also estimates that the shrinkage in the price of sheep has been fully 40 per cent. within 18 months, showing a loss from this source of more than \$5,350,000, which falls short of the actual loss, since as many as 25 per cent. of the sheep have already been slaughtered, and are, therefore, a total loss as far as future gains are concerned. One year ago we had upwards of 50,000,000 sheep in the United States, yielding 300,000,000 lbs. of wool. The reduction of the duty, and the subsequent agitation have taken at least 5 cts. from the value of every pound of wool, and \$1 from the value of every sheep on an average, so that the million of wool growers of the United States have been robbed of more than \$65,000,000 in one year to relieve the foreigner from paying import duties, and to help our politicians to elect a free trade president.

No wonder the wool growers are preplexed and despondent! When a corresponding depression occurred at the close of the war, owing to the immense amount of army goods thrown upon the market, they knew that the cause was temporary, and that the evil would soon correct itself; but now they see that the tariff of 1867 has been broken; that the last House of Representatives would have swept away one-fifth of the remaining duties, had they dared; that one of the great political parties of the nation stands committed to free trade, and refused to embody in its platform a plank in favor of protecting the wool interest; and that free wool and free shoddy means the closing of the woolen factories of the West and South, and the slaughter of American sheep.

We have \$500,000,000 invested in sheep husbandry, which is more than the combined capita, invested in both cotton and woolen manufacturing, and if we sacrifice our flocks for the sake of British shoddy and the wool of Australia and South America, what is that "something else more profitable," in which we shall engage?

Is it raising wheat for export? That has already impoverished every section of the West that has ever tried it for a dozen years. Since the railroads have opened the great wheat plains of the Northwest, and the selfbinder and steam thresher have enabled the capitalists to raise wheat on so large a scale, it is impossible for the small farmer to compete with them. The crop of Great Britain for 1883 was 15.000,000 bushels, and that of Russia 31,500,000 bushels less than their average crop, and yet England only bought of us 65,000,000 bushels, a less amount than for the three years previous, and paid less for it than for the four preceding crops. The bulk of the crop brought less than a dollar a bushel in Chicago, and many of the farmers in the far Northwest realized only 50 cts. a bushel. England is now raising \$167,500,000 to build railroads in India for the purpose of growing her own supply of wheat, and we may be certain she will never buy a bushel of us from any motives of reciprocity or philanthropy. The dog in the fable that dropped his piece of meat to dive for a shadow was a philosopher compared v ith the man who would sacrifice the sheep industry of the United States for the uncertain and unprofitable business of raising grain for foreign markets. Shall we exchange wool growing for dairying? The choicest creamery butter has been worth less than 20 cts. per lb. during the present summer, and oleomargarine bids fair to absorb the profits of this industry for some years to come. As for cheese, we have in-

creased our production 10 per cent. thus far this season, while our exports have fallen off 1,250,000 lbs., and full cream cheese has sold as low as 7 cts. per lb. in Chicago. I fail to see that it would improve the prices ei her of grain or dairy products were a million wool growers to devote their lands to competing in the same branches of business, already overdone, and our American wool growers should defend their interests against all attacks, at any cost, for the sake of the gen ral welfare of the nation as much as for their own personal interests.

-F. B. Norton, in Nat. Live Stock Journal.

Gossip About Stock.

Loco weed is growing rapidly "all over the range," says the Cowboy.

Dillon Brothers received four first premiums at the Illinois State Fair the 8th inst.

Denver, Col., is fixing for a refrigerator es-

tablishment on a grand scale. The preliminary steps include securing a large pasture for grazing and feeding beeves purchased, so as not to be purchasing from hand to mouth, so to speak.

California is already finding sale for its surplus trotting youngsters in the eastern cities. Mr. L. J. Rese recently shipped to Chicago a car-load, which were sold there at auction, at the Driving Park, July 11th, the average of the lot being \$885.90.

Coffeyville Journal says: A meeting of the stockmen of Montgomery county was called on the 11th, in Wells' Hall, to perfect an organization for live stock purposes. The association was formed by the election of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Montana is rapidly becoming a sheep grazing country. Four thousand head went that way last week from Union, in Oregon, and the various roads into the Territory are said to be lined with the "woolly breeders," to say nothing of the large numbers which are being imported there by rail.

In consequence of the Presidential election taking place on Tuesday, November 4th, and at the request of a number of the stockholders the Executive Committee have this day determined to change the dates for holding the second annual Fat Stock Show at Kansas City as follows: Beginning Saturday, Oct. 25th, 1884, and ending Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884 (both days inclusive), instead of the dates originally announced.

The American Refrigerator Car company is making some experimental shipments of dressed beef from Columbus, Texas, to St. Louis and Chicago, which are being watched with interest. The beef is treated by a new plan of refrigeration, which is not described. Messrs. Armour, Swift and other Chicago packers are reported as having tested some that had been kept eighteen days, and found it as fresh as if just taken from the slaughter-house.

Dodge City Times: Mr. Myers, representing some large beef canning houses in the East, is in the city this week, having in view the establishment of a large canning house in Dodge City. It is proposed to build a house 60x100 feet and 40 feet high. As immense machines are used in the process of canning, heavy walls have to be constructed in the building. The outside will be of brick, 18 inches thick, the inside wall of stone 2½ feet thick, and two inside walls of wood. About forty hands will be employed in the canning house. The establishment of this enterprise will add to Dodge City's fame and fortune.



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Met. Work Without Bagbs. It will turn dogs, plags, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Seedigwick Gastes, made of wroughtino pipe and steel wire, day all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and chaspest and Nastast all Iron Fence. Best Wire Chaspest and Nastast all Iron Fence. Best Wire Europe Europe Best Wire Europe Europe Europe Europe Seedilers wind Engine for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars and other light works. For prices and paticulars and the prices of the patients of the patients of the prices and paticulars.

The Bome Circle.

Poor, Tired Mother.

They were talking of the glory of the land beyond the skies.

Of the light and of the gladness to be found in Paradise, Of the flowers ever-blooming, of the never-

ceasing song. Of the wand'rings through the golden streets

of happy, white-robed throngs; And said father, leaning cosily back in his

easy-chair (Father always was a master-hand for com-

fort everywhere): "What a joyful thing 'twould be to know

that when this life is o'er One would straightway hear a welcome from the blessed shining shore!"

And Isabel, our eldest girl, glanced up wards from the reed

She was painting on a water jug, and murmured, "Yes, indeed."

And Marian, the next in age, a moment dropped her book, And "Yes indeed!" repeated with a most

But mother, gray-haired mother, who had

come to sweep the room, With a patient smile on her thin face, leaned

lightly on her broommother! no one ever thought how much

she had to dosaid, "I hope it is not wrong not to agree with you,

But seems to me that when I die, before I join the blest,

I'd like just for a little while to lie in my grave and rest."

-Margaret Eytinge, in Harper's Magazine.

As one who to some long-locked chamber

And listens there to what the dead have

So are there moments when my thoughts are led To those dull chronicles whose volumes

Epochs and ages in the same repose That shall the future as the past o'erspread, And when but memory may tend the dead

Or prune the ivy where once grew the rose, And, as there to me from their pages streams The incoherent story of the years, The aimlessness of all we undertake,

I think our lives are surely but the dreams Of spirits dwelling in the distant spheres, Who, as we die, do one by one awake! -Edgar E. Saltus.

Control of Children.

Do not, dear parents, be afraid to control your children, thinking they will respect you more if you allow them to grow up with their wills untrammeled. It is the children that are brought up with wholesome restraint by the parents that have most respect for them. From these you will never hear, when they go out from home and mingle with other young people, the words "old man" and "old woman" in speaking of their parents. That is left for the child that has never been taught respect for its parents.

I have seen a mother surrounded with ten little ones that it was a beautiful picture to look upon, so quiet, happy, clean and loving were they, and so much respect had they for their parents. Then, again, I have seen the father and mother hang their heads with shame at their one, when visitors were present, and have concluded that ill-mannered children that were always wanting something didn't render much respect to parents, and that the fault of their not being lovable was the parents', and not the child's. If a child is left to grow up without parental love or respect for the parents that made of it an overbearing, peevish, fretful man or woman. There are not many men or women that have to reproach themselves in elderly life for being too strict with their children in their childhood; but, on the other hand, they look with pride and joy at the sons and daughters that they have helped to stand at the top of society wherever their lots have been cast. We heard it said once of a nice of good business qualities: "The parents

Oh, parents! what sad words to be spoken | yards, is an elliptical mound 106 feet long | nel and keep in a dry place.

children if need be! To let them stand at the portals of manhood, drunkards, and say: "This is the work of my father and mother!" They, like many other children, would have had a better chance to become respectable men if their parents had died while their children were yet in infancy.

Ancient Earth Worke at Anderson.

The Assistant State Geologist, engaged in the examination of Madison county, Ind., closed that labor last week, by an examination of the remarkable group of earth works three miles east of Anderson, the county seat of Madison county. These consist of two well defind sections. The first and largest is situated on a bluff of White river 75 feet high, near the center of section 16 range 83, town 19 N.; being 21/2 miles east of the Pan-Handle junction and within 40 rods of the Bee-Line railroad.

The central figure here is a circular embankment of earth, ranging from seven to nine feet high, for there is a depression in the bank on the northeast side of the circle. The diameter of this embankment, measured from its outer base is 341 feet, and its breadth at bottom about 60 feet. The ditch which furnished the material for this huge pile of earth is on the inside of the circle and corresponds very nerly to the dimensions of the embankment. The distance measured from the top of the bank to the bottom of the ditch is 44 feet, and the slope is at an angle of about 30 degrees to the horizon. Within the ditch is a circular area of 140 feet in diameter which retains the original level of the earth; and looking to the southwest there is a space 30 feet wide in which neither the embankment nor the ditch is closed, leaving a level gate-way cummunicating with the central circular area. In the center of this is a truncated mound about four feet high, in the center of which an excavation reveals ashes, charcoal and calcined bones, but so fragmentary as to defeat all efforts to identify them. West, a few degrees north, and 150 feet from the great embankment is a double circle, consisting of two circular banks and ditches so arranged that if the banks were carried out they would cut each other through the center, but they are arrested at their intersection. The most westerly circle is 170 feet in diameter and the easterly one a little smaller, with a gate way looking to the southwest. In the center of the western circle is a well defined mound about three feet high in which ashes coals and burned bones are found. The embankments here are from three to five feet high, being highest at the junction of the circles. The general plan of these follows that of the great circle. South of this 75 feet is an elliptical embankment with its eastern extremity nearly touching the base of the great embankment. Its short diameter is 87 feet and its long, about 100, as the eastern end of the embankment is so nearly obliterated as to render it difficult to ascertain its length accurately. 'The general heighth of this bank is about two feet. Southwest of this is a well defined circle 108 feet in diameter, with an inner ditch and a gate-way looking to the south. Northwest of this a mound about six feet high and 120 feet in diameter. It is probably a burial mound. Southeast of the gate-way of the great circle and near its embankment is an ellipse with a bank two feet high, with no traces of an inner ditch. Its longest diameter is 80 feet, its shortest 35. Several other fragmentary works are seen on these grounds, but so indistinct as to admit of no clear description. At the base of the bluff on which these works are situated is a copious spring of chalybeate water.

control it will, if sensible, look back from manhood or womanhood with no feeling of on the same river bluff, half a mile northeast from those described. The principal one of these works is a double circle and ditch, forming an irregular ellipse, constricted in the middle where the two circles join. It is 290 feet long, 160 feet in its greatest transverse diameter. The wall is about four feet high with 30 feet of base. The ditch is from four to five feet deep, but somewhat filled from the wash of the soil. There is a gate-way eight feet wide at the old couple, whose sons were all tipplers, yet southeast end, and two small mounds, one on each side of the gate-way. East of this, are to blame. They were too easy with their in a cultivated field, is a plain circle of 150 boys in childhood. It is their training that feet in diameter, but now nearly obliterated made drunkards of their sons." by the plow. Southwest of this about 100 to four of soda; then wipe dry, roll in flan-

of you! You that would have died for your and 50 feet wide. It has a well defined gateway looking to the southwest.

For what purpose, by whom, and at what time were these works constructed? are questions, the answers to which must now be largely conjectural. They were not military, as many of the works of antiquity in this State were, for their size and shape indicate no strategic use in war, to which they could have been adapted. They appear to have been for the accommodation of public assemblies for dramatic exhibitions, or for religious rites; and the bones and ashes found in the central mounds, suggesting sacrifice, would rather indicate the latter. The great circle may have been the foundation of a wooden temple of huge dimensions. With the exception of two circles, these works are in the native forest and well preserved.—Indiana Farmer.

Care of Birds.

I pity caged birds, yet so many people have and love them that it is often a part of the care of a household to look after its 'pets." First on the list is the canary, and we will for a while see what can be done to make its little life happy, and at the same time have all the music we can. The size of the cage makes a great difference in this matter, for the larger the cage, the less music. Your bird will skip about and amuse himself otherwise than with trills. Give him plenty of water to drink, and a daily bath in the full sunshine. But the hen bird must be deprived of the bath-tub while setting. Ornamental brass wire cages are bad; the verdigris is sure to poison the bird. So also are painted cages. Those of white, tinned wire are the best, furnished with two perches, the tood and drinking vessels always outside of the cage, the floor movable, and always strewn with coarse sand.

There is a great difference in the disposi tion of canaries; some are gay and fond of company; others are of a retiring disposition, and, either from vanity or modesty, will not sing a note in the presence of another bird. The food should be summer rape seed, and now and then a little oats or canary seed. They are fond of cabbage leaf, a bit of groundsel, or a quarter of an apple. Avoid sugar or cake, but give a lump of bay salt between the bars. Let the seed be put in fresh every day, so that he will not pick it over and have to eat the refuse if you do not refill the dish until empty. If he is dull and mopish he may have taken cold or have been frightened. Give him a little magnesia or a drop of castor oil, put down his throat through a quill. After moulting, a canary often loses his voice, and requires all the

care you would give to a fledgling. Perhaps your pet is a robin, for he is a cheery house-bird if once domesticated. He should have a large cage, twenty inches long by twelve wide, and the same height. He wants lean meat, fresh, green food, worms, grains of wheat, and ripe berries. The robin is fond of butter, but must not be too much indulged. I quote from an old work on bird diseases and cures, as follows: 'Dysentery: Diet of eggs and meal worms. Cramp: Diet, meal worms. Giddiness: Administer a green caterpillar. Dullness and melancholy: Chop up a pot marigold in the food. Moulting: Give poppy seed and saffron in the water. Let the robin have plenty of water to drink and bathe in."

Whatever your pet may be, it is well to consider that it will not endure neglect with impunity; that fresh air, pure water, and clean quarters are a necessity, and that all animals know, and feel, and understand a great deal more than we give them credit for, and appreciate kindness almost as much as a human being. They are sensitive to a draught, and suffer in too heated an atmosphere more than from cold. But for all the care required they will repay us with their pretty ways and cheering songs.-Annie L. Jack, in Good Cheer.

Sunlight penetrates about 1200 feet below the surface of the sea. At 3000 feet the temperature lowers to 40 degrees F., and from about a mile from the surface to the bottom, four or five miles, the temperature is just about the same the world over-just about freezing.

Steel knives which are not in general use may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of soda, one part water

Bleeding at the Nose.

The best remedy for bleeding at the nose as given by Dr. Gleason, in one of his lectures, is in the vigo ous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be pleased in its mouth, and the child instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single intsance, eyen in very severe cases.

Another way is to shut off the arterial flow, supposing your nose bleeds by the right nostril; with the end of the fore-finger feel along the outer edge of the right jaw until you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse in your wrist, then press the finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and the jaw-bone; the result will be that not a drop of blood goes into that side of your face while the pressure continues; hence the nose instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow; continue the pressure for five or ten minutes and the ruptured vessels in the nose will by that time, probably, contract so that when you let the blood into them they will not leak.

A set of Egyptian furniture attracts great notice and admiration at the Turin exhibition. The carpet is of Smyrna workmanship, and the frame-work of the furniture of carved ebony, representing serpants, sphinx heads, vultures, scarabees, etc. Doors of book-cases, etc., are inlaid with portraits of the Ptolmies and hieroglyphic inscriptions. The ornaments are of bronze, the funrniture coverings and hangings are of sky-blue satin embroidered with hieroglyphics copied from the originals. The arm-chairs of eqony, and also copied from orginals, are severe looking but very ornamental. The legs represent leopards' legs and paws. The back, partially open, is covered with satin, on which is an embroidered vulture with outspread wings, and at the top the heads of the goddess Pasht carved in the beading. The seat is fringed with lotus and buds, in imitation of the fringe on priests' dresses. There are stools of tiger skins set on carved ebony, and looking glasses of polished silver set on bronze pillars and pedestals, and gold and sliver hangings.

Hay Fever.

I can recommend Ely's Gream Balm for Rose Cold and Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from these complaints and have used it. I have recommended it to many of my friends for Catarrh, and in all cases where they have used the Balm freely they have been cured .- T. KEN-NEY Dry Goods Merchaut, Ithaca, N. Y.

I have suffered for eight years with Hay Fever, during July, August and September In July I resorted to Ely's Cream Balm and have been entirely free from the tever since the first application I can recommend it as a cure - EDWARD C. HILLMAN, at the New Jersey State Arsenal, Treuton. Not a liquid nor a snuff.

nor years I have been afflicted with Hay Fever from early in August until frost. I gave Elv's 'ream Balm a trial; the relief was immediate. I regard myself cured G. SCHREIBER, Supt. of Corda, e Co., Elizabeth, N J Fifty cents.

It is bad economy, as well as unfair, to purchase all the labor saving m-chinery for the farm, and neglect to supple the wife with such as will lighten her lab its

Prones bear the same relation to plums that raisins do to grapes, and are probably the most digestible of all dried fruits, while they are as wholesome as any

Consumption Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery Frial bottles free

The young folks.

Home.

More than building showy mansions, More than dress or fine array, More than domes and lofty steeples, More than station power and sway Make your home both neat and tasteful, Bright and pleasant, always fair, Where each heart shall rest contented, Grateful for each beauty there

Seek to make your home most lovely, Let it be a smiling spot, Where, in sweet contentment resting, Care and sorrow are forgot. Where the flowers and trees are waving, Birds will sing their sweetest songs; Where the purest thoughts will linger, Confidence and love belong.

There each heart will rest contented, Seldom wishing far to roam; Or, if roaming, still will ever Cherish happy thoughts of home. Such a home makes man the better, Sure and lasting the control; Home with pure and bright surroundings, Leaves its impress on the soul.

Making Cigar Boxes.

It has been estimated by those best able to judge of such matters, says the New York Times, that there are over 1,000,000 cigars smoked daily in New York city, requiring at the least calculation 15,000 boxes, which when once empty are rendered useless by law for the further storage of tobacco. It has frequently been asked what becomes of these empty and useless boxes. It is a well known fact of social economy that the tens of thousands of empty tin cans and the hundreds of acres of decayed theater bills are devoured by the voracious goats, to whose untiring efforts much of the cleanliness of our city is due. But the greed of the goat, while it seems equal to any diet, however indigestible it may be, hardly compasses these 15,000 empty cigar boxes, and, although the tender labels and succulent nails are favorites of his, no traces of the odor of red cedar are apparent on his breath; on the contrary, quite the reverse.

With a view of determining the final dis position of these boxes a Times philosopher visited the largest cigar box factory in the world yesterday. Not only are the plain boxes made here, but the gorgeous labels which render a seedling five-center more attractive to the sight, if not to the other senses, than a fragrant Havana, are also printed here, and the narrow ribbons which bind the cigars into packages, are woven here, too. There are over thirty cigar box factories of greater or less size in this city, turning out daily 75,000 boxes, by far the greater number of which are intended for an out-of-town trade. Many of these shops buy their wood sawed into thin veneers, ready to be cut into the necessary sizes and manufactured into boxes. They also purchase their labels ready printed or lithographed, but the larger factories do their own printing and buy their wood in logs. The best wood is red cedar, and the finest grades of it are grown on the sunny southern slopes of Mexico, Cuba and Central America, where the vertical rays of the sun may penetrate its fiber and the heavy forests shelter it from the northern and western winds. This wood possesses the sharp, pungent odor which renders it particularly valuable for the packing of fine cigars. The wood which comes from the shores more exposed to the elements, or is cut in swamps, is rank in odor and brittle in fiber. The logs which come from Cuba are usually smaller than those procured in the neighboring countries, but are not necessarily better on that account.

The unit of messurement in buying logs is a foot square one inch in thickness, and the present price is from eleven to twenty-four cents a foot in the log. Each log contains from 100 to 800 such feet. The 75,000 boxes require 30,000 feet of cedar, or about fifteen logs a day. But all cigar boxes are not made of red cedar, although those intended for the better class of cigars invariably are. Many cheap boxes are made of poplar, which is shipped here from the West, already cut into veneers and stained so as to imitate the honest grade of cedar. This material is largely used in Pennsylvania, where cheap clgars toreign competition. The machinery of a are sold in great quantities. For this city fully equipped box factory is very expen-

very little is used. When the logs are unloaded at the sawmill they are first newed as nearly square as is possible to be done with adzes. Not much work is required to do this, however, as the logs are cut into that shape before being shipped here. The hewing, therefore, only levels a bump or a knot here and there, leaving the log marked all over with red spots as if it were suffering from a violent attack of the scarlet rash. They are then hauled up a steep wooden chute, whose surface, from constant friction and long use, is as slippery as newly-frozen ice. They are here strapped on to a carriage that rides them backward and forward past the sharp teeth of a veneer s w, which cuts off at each passage a slice of wood from three-sixteenths to one-fourth of an inch in thickness. The atmosphere of this room is filled with a fine red dust and the air is redolent with the pungent odor of cedar. The sawdust is carefully preserved, and is sold to pork-packers, who prize it highly as a fuel in curing fancy brands of hams. It gives the meat a delicate flavor, which is greatly relished by epicures.

From this room the veneers are taken into the drying department, where they are laid on racks and kept three days before they can be used. They are then run through a huge pair of steel rollers, resembling those employed in a flour mill, but which are in reality planers, and from which the veneers emerge as highly polished as if they had been burnished. After this operation they are sawed into long, narrow strips, the width of a cigar box cover, and cut into the requisite lengths. The ends are then planed as smooth as their sides, and they are ready to be made into boxes. The lids and sides are put into printing presses such as ordinary printers use, only much heavier, and the brand and size of the cigars are indelibly impressed on them. They pass next into the hands of the nailers. They are not nailed together by hand, but by machines which look like the type-setting machines. The nails are fed into a hopper on the top, and are led through small brass pipes into little tubes at a proper distance apart. By the pressure of his foot the nails are forced by the operator out of these tubes into the wood as accurately and six times as rapidly as the most expert mechanic could do by hand with a hammer. The men then put on the covers by hand, fastening them in place temporarily with partly driven nails. The hinge, a narrow strip of cloth, is pasted on, and the edging is then applied. The common blue edging is for the poorest grade of cigars, the white is intended for the medium classes, while the highest quality of goods requires the edging to be of figured or colored paper. After this comes the inside lining, and then the labels which ornament the inside of the cover.

Some labels are high art. The designs are the work of distinguished artists, and the coloring is rich and varied. They are expensive, ranging in price from two to ten cents each. It has been noticed that the quality of the cigar can be told by the style of the label. Those labels which resemble a cartoon in a comic paper are usually intended for cheap cigars. Those which describe ladies in very decoliette toilets caressing impossible birds of unheard-of colors by fountains of emerald water seldom accompany a good cigar. The best Havana cigars usually have motto labels, bearing some Spanish name, or containing scenes in Cuban or Spanish out-door life. The more gorgeous the label usually the poorer the igar. The same rule holds good with the box itself. Those which have brass hinges and a small catch in front, and fairly glisten with a varnish polish, usually hold cheap factory is as nearly complete as a job printing office can be. The printers must be artists as well as compositors, and the combination of rules and the use of colors often require the highest skill.

After the labels are pasted in the boxes are ready for delivery. In this factory the silk ribbons, are woven. The raw silk, which is kept locked up in the factory safe, is sent to the dyers and given the requisite color. It situated the largest of the seven great bead manufactories of Venice, and here Herr Weberbeck, a German, employs no less than five hundred men and women. Altowarp is finally woven into ribbon by the loom. These ribbons constitute the most lucrative part of the manufacture, as the government protects the manufacturer from

sive, and the cost of a "plant" cannot be expressed by less than six figures.

"You came to inquire about old cigar boxes, I believe," remarked the proprietor, after he had finished a trip through the factory. "That is a hard question to answer. Most of them are destroyed by the retailer when he sells a box of cigars. The stamp must not only be broken, but it must be so erased as to be almost unreadable. This can only be done by scraping it off with a sharp knife. This is a difficult task, and as the penalty for evading the law in this particular is very stringent, most of the dealers prefer to break the boxes into pieces as the easiest way to accomplish the purpose. The pieces are often sold for kindling or used in starting the office fires. Several years ago many retailers sent us their boxes to be made over into new ones. They first erased the stamp, then marked the boxes as old wood. But the special Treasury detectives have become so watchful in bringing those to justice who failed to utterly destroy the stamp that this practice has become obsolete. I suppose out of the 5,000,000 boxes we manufacture in a year, not more than 4,000 are made out of old boxes."

"What is the cost of a new box?" "That varies. Red cedar boxes without labels are usually worth from eight to twelve cents each, depending on their size. The largest box holds 250 cigars and is somewhat smaller than a tea chest. The smallest regular size is intended for twenty-five and can be carried around in a pocket. We make some special sizes for special brands."

The Home of the Beads.

Who would believe it? You may well pen your eyes and shake your little heads incredulously, but nevertheless it is a positive fact that Venice, the fair queen of the Adriatic, sends forth every year no less than three thousand tons of glass beads for the adornment of your sisters, big and little, in all the four quarters of the globe.

The largest buyers of these pretty, dainty toys are the Roman peasant women. America follows closely in their footsteps; Great Britain's turn comes next: then Germany puts in a modest claim, while the worst cus tomers of all are the Scandinavians, to whose deep, earnest, thoughtful nature the glittering baubles appear mere useless trifles. Among the Russian, Turkish and Hungarian women, only the richest classes indulge in these ornaments; they are scarcely ever seen among the people, which may perhaps be explained by the fact that they would not at all suit the various national costumes.

All those customers, however, who belong in reality to the civilized nations (for, as a rule, the higher the cultivation the less are these shining ornaments appreciated,) only demand the cheaper kinds of glass beads. The best and dearest, the so-called perle di luce, find their way to India and Africa, to the half-civilized and wholly sayage races. And here the long strings of gay, glistening beads do not merely serve as finishing touches to the costume, but form the principal ornament, and cover the neck, arms, hair and slender ankles of many a Hindoo or Malay maiden, while among the Ethiopians they often represent the sole article of dress. By these people, the glass pearls are indeed looked upon as treasures, and the pretty string of Roman and Venetian beads which you, my'little maiden, lay aside so carelessly, is among them the cause of as much heart-burning and anxious hope and fear as the most costly diamond necklace would be among English people.

Japan, too, is not a bad market for their sale, whereas China, again, will have none cigars. The printing department of a large of them, and turns her back rudely on fair Venice and its industry.

> But come! Here lies a gondala ready to our hand—the boatman seems intuitively to have read our wishes, and as we glide over the blue, rippling waters, in which the stately palaces are mirrored clear and lifelike, we seem to see a second Venice reflected beneath us. Gradually we approach the island of Murano, on which is gether about six thousand people earn their livelihood (and a poor one it is), by this wonderfully pretty industry, while the value of the exports amounts yearly to the sum of \$1.500,000.

The manufacture itself surprises us by the great simplicity which characterizes it. The Little Folks.

first stage is getting the liquid mass of glass

first stage is getting the liquid mass of glass about to be operated upon in a thorough state of toughness and pliability; one should be able to pull it like resin or sealing wax. The coloring of the mass is done while it is still in the furnace, by adding various chemicals, the principal of which are arsenic, saltpetre, antimony and lead.

The next process is drawing out the long glass pipes. This is most interesting. Let us, therefore, watch the man yonder, one of the glass-blowers, as, by means of an iron rod, he carefully lifts a ball of liquid glass about the size of a small melon, from the open furnace, and with another simple instrument makes an indentation in the outer circle, nearly the size of that one sees at the bottom of a wine bottle. His colleague, meanwhile, has done exactly the same to another ball of glass, and as they both press their balls together, the two outer circles merge into one, and the air inside the hollow spaces is completely shut off. Now the workmen draw back the iron rods, which are still attached to the hot mass, and a glass thread is seen connecting them to the center ball. Then, keeping the strictest military time, the glass-blowers march off in opposite directions, to about the distance of a hundred yards, and the glowing glass thread spins itself off from both balls, until it is exhausted, or until the cold air hardens it. The imprisoned air has likewise, however, beed spun out. and thus a hollow pipe, instead of a solid rod, has been formed, and so prepared the hole for the future beads.

The glass threads vary in thickness, from that of a pencil to that of a very thin knitting needle. Those intended for beads of mixed colors are drawn out just in the same way, the only diff rence being that in that case the glass ball, as soon as it is taken from the furnace, is dipped in various-colored masses of liquid glass, which then form layers, one over the other, like the layers of an onlon.

Sometimes very tiny lumps of colored glass are stuck on the glass balls, which then form

layers, one over the other, like the layers of an onlon.

Sometimes very tiny lumps of colored glass are stuck on the glass balls, which then form parti-colored stripes on the glass threads. The separating and sorting of the threads or pipes, which are now broken up into lengths of about three feet, is a widely-spread home industry in Venice, and if we go down to the lpwer parts of the Lagoon city, where the people dwell, we shall see numbers of women and children seated before large baskets, out of which glass pipes protrude like the quills of a gigantic porcupine. With fingers spread wide apart, they carefully weigh and feel the contents of the baskets till they have sorted all the pipes, according to their sizes. The different bundles are then carried back to the factory, where they are placed in a machine, not unlike a chaff-cutter, and cut up into small pieces. It is amusing to watch the colored shower as it falls. Do not be afraid, but just place your hand beneath to catch the glittering stream, and it will almost seem as if you had taken hold of a shower of hailstones.

Any pointed or jagged bits having been cut off, the beads are now rolled in fine sand,

the glittering stream, and it will almost seem as if you had taken hold of a shower of hailstones.

Any pointed or jagged bits having been cut off, the beads are now rolled in fine sand, which has been carefully heated in earthen jars, until just warm enough to soften the outside of the glass, so that a gentle friction would rub off the sharp edges. The sand gets into the holes in the beads, prevents them from closing up during the process, and ere we can believe it possible, they come forth round, perfect and complete. The larger and smaller ones are now separated and sorted by simply shaking them in different sized sieves, and any beads that require an extra amount of polish are thrown into small bags filled with marl, and vigorously tossed and shaken.

Much more complicated is the manufacture of the perte di luce, or beads of light, which so delight the natives of India and Africa. The name is taken from the way in which they are prepared, namely, by means of a jet of intense flame, and great skill and dexterity is required on the part of the workman, who can display his talent and originality by ornamenting them with flowers and arabesques. The combined effects of light and color are often very beautiful, and seem a fit adornment for all those Eastern and Southern nations over whom a halo of fable and romance is cast.

In the interior of Africa these perle di luce are frequently used in payment instead of coin, and the cunning Arab, in whose hands almost the whole of the trade lies, generally turns to his own profit the delight that the innocent negresses exhibit at his gay wares.

But contrary to what one might expect, the black, woolly-headed children of Nature

But contrary to what one might expect, the black, woolly-headed children of Nature show a strange distaste for glossy beads; so much so, indeed, that the Venetians find it necessary to deaden the natural brilliancy which all glass obtains when it becomes cold, by grinding it and thus softening the other-

which all glass obtains when it becomes cold, by grinding it, and thus softening the otherwise shining surface.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the bead industry of Venice is but a poorly-paid one; only the most skillful among the hands can manage to make a decent livelihood. Not very many of the women can earn more than about nine cents a day, so that for them all the fast days decreed by their church are quite superfluous; their fasts last from Ash Wednesday to Ash Wednesday. Even polenta, that very frugal Italian national dish, is for them only a Sunday's treat; the rest of the week nature provides them with turnings and other roots, great piles of which, cooked on an open hearth, greet us in all the streets of Venice, where they are eagerly devoured by the hungry crowd. And yet these poor people work hard to give pleasure and delight to both great and little folk.

Truly they exemplify the old proberb, "Some must sow that others may reap."—

Little Folks.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, B. B. BROWN, H. A. HEATH, -	Tr	east	rer G	and i	Busi al B	ness l	resident Manager. ss Agent.
W.A. PEFFER,	•						Editor.
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KANSAS FARMER CO., Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka

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The KANSAS FARMER till New Year for 25 cents.

Don't let weeds go to seed. Plow them under or mow them off.

It is very important now that all animals have plenty of good water.

Unless cribs are yery well ventilated and narrow, green corn ought not to be put into them. It will spoil.

Now that the grass is getting hard and dry, see that animals have a little grain feed to prevent their losing flesh.

The last monthly report of the State Board of Agriculture reports a probable yield of nearly two hundred million bushels of corn in Kansas this year.

Cholera still prevails in Italy. It has spread to an alarming extent. King Humbert has given sixty thousand dollars toward relieving the sufferers.

The Russian mulberry tree is a rapid grower, and where grown separately-a few feet away from other trees and properly pruned, is attractive as a shade

The aggregate yield of wheat in Kansas is not decreased by the latest report of the State Board of agriculture. It is about fifty million bushels—larger than that of any other State in the Union.

We are in receipt of the 5th annual circular and price list of E. Stoner & -milk. They keep a full line of nursery stock, evergreens, forest trees, etc. They make a specialty of Russian mulberry and Apricot.

A considerable number of our distant readers paid us brief visits during their attendance at the State Fair last week. We extend thanks for their kindness. It helps and encourages us and it also helps them to become acquained with one another. We hope our friends will being new and useful. A line of shaft-call at any time they may be in the city. ing with drums had been prepared. To

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

It would have been difficult to prepare better weather for the Fair than we had, if it had been possible to make it to order. The first two days there was a little wind, but it was not strong, and operations of the self-binding machines, recent rains had "laid the dust," so that there was no room for any complaint on that score.

The grounds were in better condition than ever before. They were well grassed and clean. Walking was easy and comfortable any place in the inclosure. The trees had grown perceptibly since the last Fair, and their shade afforded much comfort to dinner parties. Water was abundant in every part of the grounds. A great many additional stalls, pens, and other conveniences had been prepared, and part of the seats at the race track had been covered for the greater comfort of spectators. The grounds were in good condition, and the order was generally very good. The writer of this walked about and looked at the things done, and he saw nothing anywhere to offend good taste or even to annoy, except the interminable howling of men and boys at the various lunch and drinking stands and little shows. He saw no gambling devices nor any evidences of liquor selling.

The attendance was large, and the exhibits in some respects were larger and better than at any of the previous State Fairs. There was more stock, particularly hogs and cattle, than we ever saw together in one place, and it could not well have been better because most of it was pure. Among the cattle and horses there were some imported animals of great excellence. And while studying the merits of different breeds of horses represented, we wondered whether the finer figure and greater ease and grace of motion of the Cleveland bay is not better for Kansas farmers to breed from than the heavier, slower and more clumsy Clydesdale or Shire draft. For the ordinary work on a Kansas farm, action and fair size and weight are more in accord with what is required of horses than great strength combined with slowness of gait and awkwardness and clumsiness of movement.

In every department of stock there were some as good individuals exhibited as were ever shown anywhere. The interest manifested by the people in the stock generally was unusual. A continuous column of men, women and children moved through the stables and along the stalls. Of swine, a larger showing than usual of white and red hogs was made. And they were choice. But the prevailing sentiment in favor of black hogs is here probably to stay. Of these there were a great many choice animals of all ages from a few days to three years.

If there was greater interest in one department than in any other it was cattle. The Jerseys were specially admired by the women. Discussions in low tones were common concerning the beef points in Short Horns, Herefords and Polls. A number of pure Holsteins added much to the collection. Some of them ranked high in the scale of milkers. That is their great characteristic

sery Company, near Peabody, Kansas. Long wool, fine wool and medium, less complicated and at less cost. A printers, lithographers and book-binders Sheep were represented coarse wool and mutton. There were some Cotswolds nearly as large as a Jersey cow. No better collection of sheep would be possible in this country.

Poultry was well represented by good birds, though we did not think the variety was as great as it was once before. As to number and quality of fowls the collection was very good.

Farm machinery was exhibited in great variety, many of the machines

this belting was extended from the mowers, reapers, binders, threshers, etc., and the power was furnished by a steam engine. Oats in bundles was hibit. The specimens included the supplied so that persons could see the straw stackers, etc. There were some stacking straw, one of them consisted of in September, yet the corn was ripe, two lifting racks, one receiving the straw from the other and carrying it away at any desired angle; another improvement is a cloth protector against wind. Threshers have found great difficulty sometimes in pushing out straw against a strong wind. This protection remedies that.

The writer spent more time among the farm machinery than in any other department of the Fair, because in Kansas there is nothing which farmers need more than labor saving machinery that can be made really economical and profitable. Among the numerous articles in this department were threshers, stackers for hay and straw, steam traction engines for threshers and other machines, and one of them had a gang of four plows attached. This machine draws its plows easily through raw prairie sod, and would do the work of ten or twelve ordinary breaking teams at one-fourth the expense. It would draw twice as many plows in old ground. A seed drill had little rollers following the hoes. They were attached by a very simple device and estimated to give sufficient weight to press the earth well down on the seed as it is dropped in only a few years since Kansas was setthe furrows. The rollers were about tled by white men; and it is still fewer eight inches in diameter and an inch and a half wide. This is the principle of Smith's Roller Attachment applied ties. In this hall were exhibited choice in another and simpler form. A watering trough attracted our attention. It was arranged so as to receive the water from a tank by means of a short pipe which is always closed except when the animal is drinking. The trough is so deep that there is always water enough in the bottom to show the animal where to drink, and as soon as its head is in place for drinking its forehead presses against a spring that opens sented by beautiful specimens of well the pipe, and the water flows into the trough. This continues only as long as the head is there. When it is withdrawn the flow stops. A hog has one trough for himself, while a number of sheep may drink in their trough at the same time, the water supplied in the same way.

There was an improved post hole digger, which works better, faster and much easier than the old auger.

Then there were road scrapers, hay knives, tire tighteners, feed mills and feed cutters, wind mills for pumping and running light machinery, listers, plows, corn-planters, harrows, clodcrushers, post-drivers, fence-makers, broad-cast seed sowers, corn shellers, cider mills, fruit evaporators, steam feed cooker, hay press, incubator, etc.,

Among the riding plows there were two of different patterns with the plow ment. It has always seemed to us that chanics and tradesmen brought specitheir patents.

farm products of every variety. Shawnee and Jefferson counties occupied most of the room in their general exwhole range of agriculture, and were choice in quality. A State that can produce such wheat, corn and potatoes will improvements in the machinery for do to live in. It was the second week large and of the very best. Of vegetables there was an almost endless variety of best samples. Pumpkins and melons as large as small saw logs, and everything else in perfect accordance with them as to size and quality. The excellent taste in arrangement added greatly to the beauty of display and also to the convenience and comfort of visitors. Columns, arches, banners, flags, mottoes, etc., were beautifully prepared by stalks and heads of different varieties of grains and grasses, often set off by huge vegetable specimens.

In this department were kitchen and dairy exhibits of machinery and products. Butter was shown under glass. Cheese was exhibited to good advantage. There were washers, churns, milk pans, and the De Laval centrifugal cream separator. This last named is a machine that separates cream from milk as soon as it comes from the cow.

IN HORTICULTURAL HALL were seen things that could not help filling a Kansan's soul full of cheer. If the reader will consult a map of the State after reading this paragraph, he will understand what we mean. It is years since it was ascertained that fruit would grow even in our eastern counspecimens of apples, pears, quinces, grapes-all varieties of fruits grown in temperate latitudes. Peaches were not largely represented, because the buds were injured by late frosts last spring. But what we desire to note specially was the large area of country represented. Beginning with the State Agricultural college, in Riley county, the following named counties were reprematured and luscious fruit: Johnson, Reno, Ellsworth, Pawnee, Washington, Douglas, Osborne, Jackson, Allen, Franklin, Dickinson, Sedgwick, Saline, Shawnee, Jefferson, Republic, Jewell, Rice, Ellis, Barton. There may have been small exhibits from still other parts of the State, but if so our attention was not called to them.

This fruit display was particularly creditable to the State as well as to the exhibitors. In an hour any stranger could see for himself what kind of fruit is grown in any part of the eastern twothirds of Kansas. We never thought better of the State than we did when walking about among those fruit displays. A little while ago it was the Great American Desert, now it is the home of thrifty farmers, and right here before our eyes are the evidences.

DISPLAY IN ART HALL was very good. This was largely occuin front of the driver instead of behind pied by residents of Topeka and other him. This we regard as an improve- towns, whose artists, merchants, meriding plows ought to be made in that mens of their workmanship and samples way and that they ought to be made of their line of trade. There were good sulky plow ought not to cost a there at work, also draughtsmen, bakfarmer more than twenty to twenty-five ers, seamstresses and musicians. Ladollars. Here we are twelve to fifteen dies had adorned the walls with beautihundred miles from New York City and ful drapery and fine pictures, and their the cost of transporting our surplus taste was everywhere seen in a profusion grain to the seaboard is necessarily very of flowers including many rare plants. great. For that reason, if for no other, our machinery ought to be cheap. Inventors are short sighted when they hold up for prices that are too high simply because of their privilege under graphy, carpentry, door bells, flower and their privilege under graphy, carpentry, door bells, flower and graphy and feather work, books, pictures, marble GRANGE AND FARM. work, engraving, fancy work, embroid-Here were most tasteful displays of ery, wood graining and fancy painting.

jewelry, carpets, sewing machines, lace, tapestry, millinery, perfumery, taxidermy, crockery and glass ware, minerals, fossils, stoves, artificial helps to human locomotion, such as arms, legs, crutches, etc., hardware, sporting tackle, fowling pieces, hammocks, saddlery, dry goods including finest dress cloths, and a great variety of other things showing the civilization of this grand young commonwealth. The State Agricultural college exhibited specimens of Kansas fishes, flora and fruit.

But we cannot name everything. We do not wish to do so, because we have not room. We do not desire in this article to mention names of exhibitors. Our Mr. Heath was on the ground and took notes in detail. His report appears in another place.

But we do desire to impress upon our readers the fact that this Fair was one of the best advertisements of Kansas and her people that was ever represented. There was no fraud about it, no sham, no guesswork. The people brought their samples and presented them as they were grown. Kansas cattle, Kansas horses, Kansas sheep, Kansas hogs, Kansas wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit. It was grand as well as good; it was varied as choice, and it was all Kansas product. Let a man look at the animals, grains and fruits displayed on those grounds, and if he was not satisfied that we are in the front rank of agricultural States, his judgment would be seriously at fault. It showed that we are alive and are producing enough to prolong our lives amidst plenty. It encouraged every Kansan and every friend of Kansas.

The officers deserve credit for the work they did. Arrangements were as nearly perfect as they could be. We did not hear one word of complaint from any person concerning any of the accommodations for exhibitors or visitors. Mr. Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, is largely responsible for the careful pleasure to the thousands that enjoyed the fruits of his labor.

We hope that measures will be adopted early for the Fair next year, and that it will be as satisfactory in every respect as this one was.

General Butler delivered two addresses here last week, one on the State Fair grounds, the other in the city at Capital Square, both political. It is not he expects to accomplish. He scolds a good deal, but he does not suggest any a tariff high enough to protect Amerihomes for the people, and about every desire. He believes railroad and bankpower, and thinks both of the great political parties might be improved a good wondered what the old gentleman is driving at.

Kansas Patents.

The following devices were patented Sept. 2, 1884, by citizens of this State, and were reported for the Kansas Far-MER by J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents and attorney for patentees. Underwriters exchange building, Kansas

Whistling buzz toy-F. R. Hunt, Leavenworth.

Leavenworth.
Thill support for vehicles—J. V.
Reams, Burlington.
Gearing for wind-mills—C. W. Roberts, Oskaloosa.
Car starter—J. C. Wood, Robinson.
Photographic printing frame—Frank
French, Lawrence,

Wheat Competition.

Low prices of wheat in this country and Europe will give occasion to American farmers for serious reflection. People hardly ever stop to think about causes operating to their disadyantage until calamity really overtakes them. The competition in our own country is very great. The great States of the West all produce wheat well and in great quantities. Kansas this year raised nearly if not quite fifty million bushels, and California nearly as much. Wheat farming has been done on a large scale in the Territories north and northwest of us. Farms almost as large as an ordinary county have been cropped in wheat. Machinery was used instead of hand labor in tillage of the ground and in harvesting of the crop. Canada is growing large quantities of wheat, also, and Canadian farmers would be still greater competitors if it were not for the duty of twenty cents per bushel that they must pay before selling in our markets.

But there are other and more formidable sources of competition. Russia is a good wheat country. Russian farmers are increasing their wheat production yearly, and they trade largely with England which is the principal purchaser of American surplus grain. They will sell more to England now than England sells to them.

Then there are Australia and some of the South American States that are increasing their exports of wheat every They, too, sell in British mar-

But the most dangerous competitor we have is India, whose wheat exports are growing in volume faster than those of any other country in the world. India is a dependency of Britain. Some twelve thousand miles of railway are now in operation there, and a new company is being organized to furnish additional facilities for transporting the surplus direct to English ports.

These facts are sufficient to set our methods in detail which gave so much Kansas farmers to studying the subject of wheat growing from new standpoints. We will prepare an article on the subject soon for the consideration of our readers.

Our Trial Rates.

The managers of the Kansas Farm-ER believe it well worthy of the people's support. We want to make a paper that will be useful to our readers and sufficiently remunerative to us to justify the very apparent from his speeches what outlay of any and every necessary expense. We want to extend its circulation so that as nearly as possible every practical methods of remedying the farmer in Kansas shall have his own evils he complains of. He is in favor of copy. We are now offering the paper at reduced rates for a short time on can labor against foreign competition; TRIAL. Twenty-five cents will pay for he wants cheap transportation, cheap it from this time until the end of this year. The reduction is for the purpose other good thing that people generally of introducing the paper among people who have not been taking it. Our reging corporations are exercising too much ular subscribers are interested with us in extending the circulation, and we hope they will, as they may have oppordeal. The writer of this heard one of tunity, call attention of their neighbors addresses, and like hundreds of others, and friends to the matter. We ought

> The complete returns from the State of Maine show the Republican majority to be upwards of twenty-one thousand. The same party carried every county in the State, elected all four Congressmen, every State Senator and an overwhelming majority of the lower house of the Legislature.

Resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the people is being urged in all parts of the State by persons who | ER till the end of 1884.

seem to believe that a few grog venders have more rights than all the rest of the people.

Mr. A. B. Jetmore declines the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Prohibitionists.

Boston and New England passengers should bear in mind that The Wabash is the only line running a through sleeper from St. Louis to Boston.

A Holland farmer is experimenting on the preservation of green grass and fodder (ensilage.) His proposed method is simply to pile up grass like a hay stack and place a heavy pressure upon it.

F. R. Payne, of Kalo, Iowa, uses the following prescription for horses and swine: "It is composed of equal parts (say one-fourth pound) of fenugreeke, gentian, sulphur, saltpeter, cream-tartar, copperas, rosin, and one-half part of cayenne. Pulverize and give in grain or swill and I think you will find it a splendid corrective, and excellent for distemper, colds, etc., in horses."

An Ohio farmer that has come down from the long ago tells: "I have known a farmer, who lived fifty miles from Cincinnati, to spend ten days with a four-horse team making the round trip, his load consisting of thirty-five bushels of wheat, which he sold for 371 centsor, as they expressed it, "three levies" a bushel-the entire load bringing a little over \$13, or about \$1.30 a day for himself and four horses. In order to save this he must carry with him food for himself and teams, and sleep in the wagon, for at these prices he could not afford to pay hotel bills. These facts will show why hogs were popular with the farmer."

One of the most curious incidents in the history of African slavery in America is the life of Charles Stewart. a slave owned by the Johnsons of Virginia, and afterwards by the Porters of Louisiana, both of them noted as possessors of remarkable racing horses. He was a born trainer and rider of horses, and during his long lifetime has ridden the winning horse at many of the great races down south. He could not write, and knew nothing about figures, but was nevertheless trusted by his owners with the care and transportation of their stock, and the custody of bets and stakes, and he seems always to have come out right. One of the ladies of the Porter family recently took down the story of his life as told by himself, and it will be given, in his own negro dialect, in the October Harper's, with a portrait of the old hero of the turf.

In Holland farmers now make silos above ground. A traveler thus describes the process: "The grass is mown early; it need not be dry; somewhat damp is even preferable, though too much wet is not good. The mown grass is brought at once to the place where the hay-stack is to be, and which to have at least twenty-five thousand is lined round with planks up to the subscribers in Kansas. Try it a few height required for the storage. It is months-just twenty-five cents worth, there evenly stored away; and then and if you do not care to renew there is no harm done. covered with a layer of earth of 1½ to 2 feet in thickness, in order to press the ritish Grain Market. grass down. After a few days this earth is removed, and fresh grass heaped up, and covered with earth again. This process is repeated until the stack is completed. Sufficiently pressed, the original quantity should be reduced to about 30 per cent. The use of salt is not absolutely necessary, but deserves recommendation."

Only 25 cents for the Kansas Farm-

THE MARKETS

By Telegraph, September 15, 1884. STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves: Receipts 4 500 head. Market dull. Extremes 4 45a7 15, native steers 4 40a 5 10, Texas and Colorado general sales 5 50a5 90, natives 4 30a4 67.

SHEEP Receipts 13,000. Extremes 4 00a5 25 sheep, 5 25a6 75 lambs.

HOGS Receipts 9,000. Market steady at 6 25a

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 8,000, shipments 3,500. Market dull and closing at 5a10c lower. Rough packing 5 80a5 65, packing and shipping 5 80a6 25, light 5 30a6 15, skips and grassers 4 25a5 25.

CATTLE Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,500. Market brisk and 10c higher. Exports 6 66a7 75, good to choice shipping 6 25a6 60, common to medium

75a6 00, rangers 10c higher, Texas 3 90a4 75. SHEEP Receipts 1,600, shipments none. ferior to fair 2 50a3 25, medium to good 3 25a4 25, Texas and Nebraska 2 50a3 75.

The Journal's Liverpool cable reports: Best American cattle 151/2c dressed, do. sheep 181/2c. Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,635. The offerings to-day were almost entirely grass Texas, for which the market was firm and active with values 10c higher than Saturday. Sales ranged at 3 25a3 75.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 1,859 head. There was a stronger and fairly active market today with values a shade higher than Saturday. Extreme range of sales 5 75a6 00, bulk at 5 85a5 95.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 288,000 bus, exports 180,000. No. 3 red 80 . c, No. 2 red 841/48861/4c. CORN Receipts 149,000 bus, exports 1,300. No. 60a61/4c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Unsettled. Sept. 781/48741/4c. CORN Cash 54% a551/sc. RYE Steady at 54c. BARLEY 65c.

FLAXSEED Good demand at 1 80. St. Louis. WHEAT Very unsettled and nervous. No. 2

red 741/4a743/c cash. CORN Cash 471/48481/40.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 36,595 bus, withdrawn 61 648, in store 475,-827. There was an active market to-day, but less so than on Saturday. Values were in general not changed but December options were strong and active at 1/2c advance. The tendency on all the earlier options and on cash was firm.

No. 3 Red Winter, cash 3 cars at 49c.

bid, 50c asked. No. 2 Red Winter, cash 551/2c bid, 56c asked.

Sept 10 cars at 55%e; 10 cars at 56c. CORN Received into elevators the past 48 nours 7 732 bus, withdrawn 7,951, in store 54 887. The tone of the market was firmer. Trading was fair mostly on the new crop.

No. 2 Mixed, cash 1 car at 401/4c; 2 cars at 401/4c Sept. 5,000 bus at 40c. Oct 5,000 bus at 353/4c. Nov 5,000 bus at 281/ac.

bus. SWEET POTATOES Home grown 50c for red

British Grain Market.

London, Semptember 15—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the corn trade says good progress in the later harvest was made the bast week. Dry weather was favorable for threshing Deliveries of wheat by farmers are on the increase. The price of wheat declined one shilling a quarter during the week and flour fell 6d. Sales of English wheat for the week were 86,083 quarters at 34 shillings, against 67,665 quarters at 40 shillings 8d the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheat market depressed and prices still further declined in off coast trade. Thirteen cargoes arrived, six sold, seven withdrawn, six remain.

Trade in forward is growing worse; 31 shillings

cargoes arrively.

Trade in forward is growing worse; 3l shillings a quarter is accepted for No. 2 red winter wheat and flat. Maize in London is scarce and steady.

There is no mixed American on spot; round 6d

In the Dairy.

Cheese for Home Use.

The following essay on "How to make the best and cheapest cheese for home use," we take from the Farmers' Advocate, published at Ontario, Canada. The author, Miss Maggie Webster, of Prince Edward Island, is a practical cheese maker. Her essay won one of the prizes offered by the Advocate. It may help to answer some of the enquiries recently received from readers of the Farmer who are desirous of making a few cheese for home use, during the sultry days of August, when it is often difficult keeping the cream sound for butter making:

Every pound of cheese requires ten pounds of milk, and a ten-pound cheese is about as small a one as can be conveniently made. A clean tub which will hold the milk, and a boiler large enough to hold ten gallons, will be needed. A small press, which any smart boy can make, with a lever to hang a stone upon, will also be required, and then the "know how" is all the rest. Making cheese is a chemical operation, and depends greatly, like all other such work, upon temperature. One cannot be safe without a thermometer. as a rule of the thumb will not be precise enough.

The first thing to do is to bring the milk to a temperature of 90 degrees. This makes a soft cheese; a higher temperature will make a hard one. The milk may be of two milkings; the evening milk, set in a deep pail in the cellar, and stirred late at night and early in the morning, to keep the cream from separating; and the morning milk mixed with it as it is strained after milking. If any cream has risen on the evening's milk, it may be skimmed off. The evening's milk may be warmed to 100 degrees, and then added to the fresh morning's milk, which will be about 80 degrees; the whole will then be about the right temperature, which is 90 degrees. The rennet is then added. This is the liquid made by steeping a piece of the dried stomach of a sucking calf in warm water. For 100 pounds of milk, or 45 quarts, a piece of the rennet about as large as one's thumb, or two inches long by one inch wide, is put in a quart of warm water in the evening, with half a tablespoonful of salt. In the morning this liquid is strained in o the warmed milk in the tub, and well stirred through it. The tub is then covered to keep the milk warm until the curd is formed, which will be in about half an hour. As soon as the curd is formed enough to cut, a long-bladed knife is drawn through it both ways, so as to cut the mass into inch cubes. This causes the whey to separate, and when this separation has been effected, the whey is dipped out or drawn off, and the curd gathered into a mass at one side of the tub, the tub being raised at one side to cause the whey to drain off. The tub is kept covered to retain the heat, or if the curd has cooled consideris heated up to 100 degrees and turned slight degree of acidity, when it is broabout half an ounce of salt to the pound of curd, and put into the hoop.

When the curd is all loose, a cover is ture of much power. Milk, or very thin could know just the kind of cream a

keep its shape; 24 hours in the press is taken out and the outside is rubbed stead of butter. with butter and wrapped in a cotton bandage, the edges of which are turned down on the two faces for an inch or so. The cheese is then placed in a cool room or cellar, and is turned every day for a month, after which it should be turned once a week for another month, when it is fit for use.

A very nice cheese for immediate use may be made in smaller quantities. The milk is curded in the same way as above mentioned, but as soon as the moulds six inches in diameter and three straw, through which the whey drains off on to the board under it and drops into a pan. The moulds with the curd in them, are turned daily, and in three or four days it is firm enough to be turned out of the hoop on clean straw, when it is sprinkled with salt and turned daily for a month, when the cheeses may be put into a cool cellar to ripen for a week or two longer, and are fit for use. Skimmed milk cheese made in this way are very well flavored and are very nutritious, and furnish an agreeable change of diet for a farmer's family. and indeed sell very readily in village stores when they are made well.

Churns and Churning.

Good butter can be made by many different methods. Milk may be set in vessels of many different shapes and under greatly varying conditions without destroying it for butter making. Until conditions can be made uniform the world over, butter will be made by different methods, and cream will be churned in different kinds of churns. Among the earliest forms of churns was the leather bag with a string to tie the mouth. It was used by filling it partly full of milk or cream, tying the mouth securely, and then hitching it by a long cord to the tail of a horse, which was ridden rapidly across the rough ground for an hour or so, until the commotion had caused a separation of the butter from the milk, If the milk was right in every particular, the leather bag tight and sweet and clean ins de, and the temperature favorable, there is no doubt whatever that a palatable article of butter might be produced, and pre sumably with less trial of the patience of the boy or girl riding the horse than is sometimes the case in the use of some of our more modern churns when used under unfavorable conditions. Perfect in almost any form of churn, and an experienced butter maker, one who uncan make a fair article under greatly ering. varying conditions, or rather he will ably, the whey that has been drawn off

placed upon it, and the hoop is put un- cream, if churned rapidly with very fine farmer uses, and how much at a time. der the lever, which presses down upon floats, may be beaten into a froth from he would know what kind of a churn to a block resting in the cover. Very little which no good butter can ever be made. pressure is required, and this only until A wire egg beater is not a suitable imthe curd has become solid enough to plement for converting cream into good firm butter. It is capable of entirely quite enough, the cheese being turned changing the nature of the cream, maktwice in that time. The cheese is then ing froth or "whipped cream" of it in-

To make good butter easily in any good churn, cream in proper condition is required. It should be perfectly sound, of the proper consistency and at the right temperature. Having such cream, the churn may be round, square, oblong or almost any other shape, and the inside floats, if any are used, may be of various shapes or sizes. We doubt if dairy men fail oftener in any particular than in that of the quality of cream they put into the churn. Nearly curd is set it is dipped out and put into all use churns that are too small for the amount of cream to be churned. The or four inches deep, resting upon clean | result is that the cream is not properly stirred, causing delay in the separation, or poor butter or both. If all dairymen would supply themselves with churns so large that they would never be more than half full of cream, they would save enough in a short time, in labor and in the quality and quantity of their product, to much more than pay for the churns used.

There must be a smart concussion in the churn during the churning process, to secure perfect separation and perfect butter. An over-full churn is tedious to work and very wasteful of the butter, as much of the cream will not be churned, but will be washed oil in the buttermilk. Over-thick cream is likely to be partially washed when churned in any kind of a churn, because it can not be churned evenly, and because portions of the butter will be separated from the milk too early in the process. Thick cream should be made thin enough by the addition of milk or water, so that the churn will have a uniform influence upon the entire contents from the start to the end.

A form of churn that would be suita ble to use in a small dairy is not sure to be equally well adapted to a large dairy A quart fruit jar shaken by hand, may do good work churning a pint of cream, but extend the size to that of a molasses hogshead, and the shaking would require too much power, besides endangering the foundations of the building in which it might be used. An oblong box revolved end over end may work excellently in a dairy of a tew cows, but with a hundred cows to churn for, it would be next to impossible to make the churn so strong that the ends would not be knocked out by the falling of the great weight of butter upon them. We once condemned a good churn for no other cause than that we had failed to learn how to use it. It was too small cream can be made into passable butter for our dairy, was consequently filled too full of cream, requiring too long churning, and it made the work too hard derstands the principles he deals with, at the close when the butter was gath-

Dairymen are pretty generally agreed bring the conditions into conformity now that butter should not be gathered in a solid mass in the churn till after the buttermilk has been drawn off, but It is quite possible for two butter that the churning should cease while on to the curd until it is warmed makers habitually using different kinds the butter is in the form of small through again, and the whey is then of cream, to believe that of two churns crumbs, in which condition it can be drawn off. The curd remains thus for entirely unlike, one is the best churn in thoroughly freed from nearly all its butabout an hour, until it attains a very the world, and the other the poorest, termilk by washing in brine or clear while each may prefer the one that the water. To bring butter in this granular ken up fine with the hands, salted with other dislikes. If one uses a thick heavy form requires plenty of room in the cream such as is taken from scalded churn, and plenty of milk or water to milk, and is anxious to do the churning thin the cream, and to keep it in a The hoop for a ten-pound cheese in the shortest possible time, he will washy condition during the entire should be about eight inches in diame- probably like a churn that has narrow churning process, We recently had a ter and ten inches deep. It has neither floats and which may be worked quite long talk with one of our most successtop nor bottom. It is placed upon a rapidly and with comparative ease. ful churn manufacturers, and found him smooth board or a bench, and the curd Wide floats and large dashers in stiff agreeing fully with all these principles is pressed down into it with the hands. cream are worked only by the expendias here laid down. He said that if he

make him. He finds a most common mistake is to buy churns that are too small for the work expected of them. Perfect butter cannot be made in a churn that is too small for the quantity of cream churned.

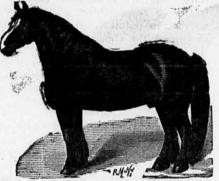
We might go on and name a half dozen or more of the principal popular churns now in use, and point out their merits and demerits, but having shown the principles upon which churns should be made and used, this would seem unnecessary. Cream should be thin enough so that the particles can move readily upon each other. Churns should be only about half full, and they should be so made that they will stir all the cream uniformly. The temperature should be such that a gradual change in the cream will go on from beginning to end, and the end should not be much over a half hour .- N. E. Farmer.

Young Men! -- Read This.

The VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELEC-TRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at ouce for illustrated pamphlet free.

A contemporary says that forty years ago butter was made from cream; sugar from cane; cigars of tobacco; shoes of leather; but times have have changed

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.



JOHN CARSON,

Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. ** Stock can be seen at Bismarck Fair and also at the State Fair at Topeka.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES

(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals. STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LO-

Opposite the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Depots in Bloomington direct to our stables in Normal. Address,

DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL.

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARM-ER.]

SPAVIN .-- Horse that had spavin. I used Caustic Balsam and he is better, but he sweats on the left side of his sheath. He runs out at pasture, but is taken up at night. [Since the spavin is cured, and no lameness, the sweating referred to is of no importance.]

KIDNEY WORMS .- Poland-China hog that has broken down in the hind parts; drags her hind legs on the ground. [Your hog has an attack of kidney worms. Give turpentine 2 oz., aqua ammonia 2 drams, mixed; 10 drops in a wineglassful of cold water, three times a day.

RINGBONE.—Have a yearling colt that has ringbone on both hind pasterns. What can I do to cure him? [Your case is hereditary, and there is no permanent cure. But you may stop the growth of bone by the application of Caustic Balsam as directed; but if not lame let him

STIFF MUSCLES IN HEIFER.-Threeyear old heifer stiff in the muscles; can hardly walk. | Rub the shoulder, foreleg and joints well with warm water; dry well, then rub on olive oil 1 pint, aqua ammonia 4 oz., turpentine 2 oz., two times a day. Keep the heifer dry and well bedded in stable.]

CHRONIC COUGH.—What is best for a cough of long standing? [Had you been able to explain where the irritation is, in the throat or lungs, we would have been able to prescribe. Try a bran mash, warm, and two teaspoonfuls of aqua ammonia; mix; steam the nose, and foment the throat with warm water; let us know the result.]

DISTEMPER.-Horse that has had the distemper. Swelled up and settled in the hind legs and chest. I put setons in the breast and throat; is getting well, but he does not breathe as free as he did. [When the horse gets strength he will have no difficulty in breathing. Ten drops of aconite in a tablespoonful of cold water three times a day, will help him.]

SLEEPY STAGGERS AND RUBBING TAIL.—Have a horse that is well fed, in good condition, but falls asleep when standing; also rubs his tail when in the stable. [A horse affected as described, ought not to be overfed. Feed a sloppy bran mash three times a week, and do not clog the stomach. Wash the tail with warm water, soap and borax. Examine the rectum for small pin worms.]

LUMPS ON LEGS-THOROUGHPIN.-Two year old steer had small lumps on legs when turned out, but has grown worse. What will remove them? Also, thoroughpin in colt; came on after the distemper. [The lumps on the legs of steer may be a case of tuberculosis, as indications point that way. It would be safest not to interfere with them. Thoroughpin is incurable; let it alone.]

BLOODY MILK .- Heifer that has been giving bloody milk from each teat for the last six weeks. What can be done for her? [Take marsh mallow, boil till it has become a gummy substance; foment the udder with the decoction. always warm, three times a day, drawing the teats well. Then give internally, elixir of vitriol 1 oz., tinct. of iron 2 oz., cinchona 2 oz., mixed; give 1 teaspoonful in a little cold water three times a day. Feed boiled flaxseed in a small mash, two times a day.]

LUNG DISEASE.—We want to know what causes the death of our sheep; they become drowsy and quiver all over; will not eat. When we skinned them we found black spots of blood beneath the skin, and when cut into the breast

a lot of water flowed out, having an offensive smell. [Your sheep died of diseased lungs, and the fetid water repasture and give powdered sulphate of ing shows of this country, Canada and England. iron, 1 dram to each sheep: also a little sulphur and salt in grain feed two times

DEBILITY .- I have a four-year-old DEBILITY.—I have a four-year-old shows in England, including first at the Royal show mare that had distemper or something and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. like it this spring. Legs swollen, sore across the kidneys, lame and weak. [Distemper affects colts in many different ways, and if not properly treated will result in leaving some weakness that will ruin any colt. Your colt will require cooked food, such as scalded oats, boiled flaxseed and bran, in such quantities as she will eat up clean; a good, well-aired box-stall. Give internally tinct. of iron 2 oz., tinct. of gentian 1 oz., tinct. of taraxicum 2 oz.; mix, and give 2 teaspoonfuls in 1 tablespoonful of cold water three times a day. Rub the legs with hamamelis 1 pint to 1 quart of cold water, morning and evening.]

In setting out fruit trees it is better to select new ground than to take the site of an old orchard.

The wheat crop of Minnesota is estimated at 44,000,000 bushels, and that of Dakota at 25,000,-

Western farmers who have experimented with rye for feed, say it makes a very good hay, and is a sure crop.

Ten cows of one of the old Holstein herds have just been tested for milk, and they ranged from 14,000 to 15,000 pounds per year.

Eastern herdsgrass is putting in an appearance in some meadows of Colora to, and efforts are being made to extend its growth.

A New York seedsman has a 54-pound box of cauliflower seeds which he calls worth \$2,700, and keeps it in a safe-deposit vault.

It now costs about seven dollars and twenty five cents per head to transport live cattle to Europe, and insurance rates are two per cent

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUJHBRED BULLS and HIGH-GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries prompt-

WALTER MORGAN & SON,

Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson Co. Kansas,



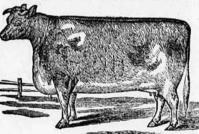
J.S. HAWES Importer and Breeder of

HEREFORD Cattle.

i have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Royeer, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE." sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Pairs 1852 and 1883; Imp. 'Lord Wilton' bull "SIR EVELYN." own brother to "Sir Bartle Ferrer." Imp. "DAUPHIN 19th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co.'s "Dauphin 18th." and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

To parties wishing to start a Herd I will give very low figures. Write or come.

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas

SHORT-HORN CATTLE of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.

FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High grade Bu ls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls.

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially in-

Newton's improved **GOW TIE** holds them firmly, draws forward when lying down, pushes back when standing, gives freedom of head, keeps clean. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, III.

BERKSHIRE HOGS My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sown

and Four Boars, including representatives of the best have now in use in my here sows that won in England in 1883 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted prize winners previous to that time. The principal boar in use in my herd at pre-ent is "Duke of Monmouth" 11361, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never at ained by any ot er boar. I paid \$400 for " Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar "Lord Liverpeol" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Mon-mouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheape class of stock to start with, but my prices are reason able and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs Almost if not every prominent herd o. Berksbires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proved beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United Stat s or Canada has for several year. past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animais at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my berd and a limited description of each animal together with a complete list of prizes won for years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who

feel interested enough to write for it. I am also breeding High-grade Short-horn Cattle and Merino Sneep. Have now about 100 good young rams for sale.

I have reduced rates for shipping. All parties visiting from a distance will be met a the train, if notice is given in time.

For prices or any further information, address

N. H. GENTRY,



A PEOPLES & CO, West Chester, Pa., brieders and shippers of Thoroughbred Chester White, Berkshire and Po and China Page, and fine setters, Scotch Collies, Fox nounds and Bragles.

Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

Elk Valley Herd of Recorded Poland-Chinas



My stock wa selecte i in the electric in illinois numana and Ohio Young stock or sale; also high lacs Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices JOHN WRIGHF, Eck City, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sun I have thirty breeding sors at most and of the very best strains on the 1 sm usual three splendid imported hoars heared by the splendid prize winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of two firsprizes and gold medal at the leading shows in a sain 1831. I am now prepare to fill orders for placether sex not akin or form three at mosts. Price reasonable, Satisfaction guarantees. Send for extending and price list, for a Satisfaction guarantees.

WELLINGT . HER ENGLISH ERKSHTRES.



The Wellington Herd of Will-bree and Imported Rerksuires is headed by Hopepul Jos 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire ol od. Stock all recorde in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address. Wellington, Kas.

PIG EXTERCATOR, to aid animals in giving birth Send for free circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa

MFADOW BROOK HERD



Of POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

eding Stock re orded in American and Ohio ds Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-C. R., at head of Always apace with latest improvements of the its 'reed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

JELLEY & FILIRY, Proprietors,

KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



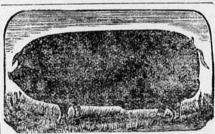
grees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 8 montrs old. Ours is the Largest herd of pure-bred Swine in the State, and the very best stratus of blood of each bred. If you want any of our stock write us and describe what you want. We have been in the business many years, and have sold many hogs in this and in other States and with universal satisfaction to our puttons. Our hogs are fine in form and style, of large stock, quick, growth, good bone, hardy and of wonderful yil-life. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.



ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located sever ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sunner Co., Kansas; Rome depot acjoining farm I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cuttle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different states without regar to price. The best lot of lows to be seen Am using six bosrs—Cornshell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice,—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address

Address
T. A HUBBARD,
Wellington, Kansas

Improved Poland-China Hogs



We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenus to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding gurposes. We now have

Hogs of Quick Growth,

Easily lattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especieing a great improvement in form and style, especieing in the head of three of the bett Boars in the State, being descendants wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold:

S. V. WALTON & SON,

P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box, 207. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield



Borticulture.

Mistakes in Tree Planting.

Inexperienced orchardists, who purchase their trees at nurseries and pay good prices for them, in their desire to get their money's worth, prefer large, handsome specimens. These are set out with the full spread of their ample heads, without further care. The owner has not particularly observed how much of the roots have been taken up in digging them; or remembered or known more than a small portion of the roots belonging to "good sized trees." A long time is required for them to recover from the check thus given them. With smaller trees, a much larger proportion very little check occasioned in their is the first mistake.

them firmly without support, and the wind sways them about, forming a hole slightest degree changed. in the soil about the stems, admitting drying air, and injuring or killing them. Proper staking would prevent this harm; but selecting small trees wit their ample roots would entirely obviate staking. The second error is the omission of this care.

But a greater mistake is in planting the large trees with their full branching heads entire. The wind has ample purchase on them, they have more leaves than the roots can properly feed, and they are accordingly stunted in growth. This harm would be avoided by cutting back three-fourths or more of the length of all the previous year's growth before the buds swell. Trees set out side by side for experiment, a part of them unpruned, and another portion shortened back, have shown a striking result; the latter sending out new growth half a foot or a foot in length the first year, and the former only an inch or two. The omission of cutting back is the

The greatest mistake of all is in giving the young trees no cultivation; allowing the soil to become hard and crusted, or covered with weeds and grass. Some kinds of trees feel this neglect more than others,-peaches the most, cherry trees the least; but with all, this neglect is highly detrimental. Many young and newly set trees die in consequence, and those which survive may grow two or three inches, while a wide surface of well mellowed and clear ground will often cause the trees to make two or three feet of growth, if in

connection with other good treatment. We could cite numerous instances proving the truth of the preceding positions. The late Dr. Kennicott once informed us that in purchasing trees for customers, he always succeeded best with those of second or third quality in appearance and size, and at low prices, because he could easily induce purchasers to head them back freely, but they could not be persuaded to spoil the large, handsome heads of the highpriced trees by pruning. The smaller ones had of course the better roots, as they were more easily taken up. We have seen a young and newly set peach orchard, one portion of which was neglected and the other well cultivated in some nearly twice as much the first summer, while none of the former made shoots three inches long. A writer in the Practical Farmer mentions several along with fine six-foot trees, but in every case the former outgrew and out-bore the latter in the course of a few The Fertilization of Plants.

Mr. Peter Henderson, in the Philadelphia Press, thus discourses on a topic which of late has received attention from several of our correspondents:

The question has recently been discussed whether the fertilization of one variety of plant by another affects the appearance or flavor of the fruit so fertilized. It has been asserted that when the Crescent strawberry has been fertilized by the pollen from the Wilson the fruit of the Crescent partakes to some extent of the flavor and solidity of the the fact that nurserymen cannot secure Wilson, and is thus improved by such fertilization. For the past ten years we have grown annually about an acre of strawberries in our experimental grounds, the number of kinds grown averaging about forty. They are planted of the roots may be easily taken, and side by side, usually in about four rows of each kind. From such close proximsubsequent growth. Buying these large ity the pollen of all the varieties must trees instead of small and thrifty ones of necessity be diffused and intermingled through the entire lot, and yet the most The next error is in leaving the large careful observation has failed to show trees with their short roots to hold in a single instance where the individuality of any variety has been in the

> Again, in our vegetable trial grounds about fifty kinds of tomatoes are grown each year. Twelve plants of each variety are planted side by side at a distance of four feet apart, carefully tied to stakes, so that the air and insects have free chance around every plant. Yet we find that though the Golden Trophy is planted side by side with the Scarlet Trophy, the purple hued Acme by the side of the Scarlet Perfection, the tiny Yellow Cherry variety by the side of of the Mammoth Crimson Cluster, yet each holds to its distinct individuality just as certainly as if planted alone miles away from any other sort. The present season I planted side by side a row of White Spine cucumbers and a row of Hackensack muskmelon, and carefully crossed them by hand, the cucumber with the melon and the melon the fruit of each retains its characteristics of shape, color and flavor exactly as itself. What the seed will produce is another thing. There the influence of the crossing may be apparent.

Were it a law of nature that varieties could be influenced by cross-fertilization, the purity of the varieties of apples, pears and peaches, and, in fact, everything else in fruits and flowers would soon be destroyed, when planted close enough to each other as to be influenced by the pollen carried by insects or wafted by the wind. A lifetime spent in extensive horticultural practice has led me to the conclusion that every plant called into existence by seed has a distinct and separate individuality of its own, and that you cannot blend or change it by impregnation with the pollen of another variety, or by budding or grafting, or by any other process, and that new varieties can only be produced by the seed or, in rare instances, by what Darwin has called "bud variation;" that is, in such instances where a yellow rose sends out a shoot having orange flowers, or a red variety a shoot having red and white flowers. But who can say in such cases that the seed producing the original was not a twin seed, and that the sport had not lain latent in the bud for years? That the seed, or germ, of the strawberry or other fruit is influpotatoes, none of the latter of which of the strawberry or other fruit is influgrew less than a foot and a half, and enced by cross fertilization there can be no doubt. For we know that when plants are produced from such seeds, one variety often partakes of the charinstances where quite small trees were acteristics of both parents, but that the transplanted in the same orchards, ovary or pericarp, or call it what you along with fine six foot trees but in will, that holds the seeds, such as the fruit of the strawberry, tomato or melon, have caused thousands of accidents, because or in short anything that we designate horses with blinders cannot see behind them.

as fruits has its flavor, shape or color in the slightest degree changed by cross fertilization has not been borne out we think by the facts, and in my humble opinion, it never will be. Were it otherwise our fruit and flower gardens would soon be in hopeless confusion, and all individuality of kinds would be

Reasoning from analogy tends to show that it is probable that every created organization, whether animal or vegetable, has a separate and distinct individuality, whether it is from the highest type, man, to the lowest germ reached by the microscope. No two human faces or forms are ever exactly alike, and even acquired habits, such as hand writing, are never alike. That the same difference in the lower types exists is shown by the fact that the shepherd in charge of a flock of 500 sheep, having nothing else to do, can often individualize every one of them though the unpracticed eye would say they were all alike. If we sow dahlia, verbena or rose seeds to produce 10,000 plants, no two are ever exactly alike, yet the inexperienced observer would pronounce hundreds of them the same.

The logical conclusion from the facts is that every life called into existence by generation is separate and distinct from its fellow, and that in no way can such life be blended with another unless by generation, and then, of course, it is no longer that life, but a new and distinct life that never before had an existence.

Preserving Tree Seeds.

Reporting on some forest tree seeds, received by the Horticultural Society of Montreal from the Cape of Good Hope, and which had lost their vitality before their arrival, Colonel W. Rhodes says: "My experience with forest tree seeds is, so long as the natural conditions are observed,-that is, a cool, moist atmosphere, sufficiently low that Fungi cannot grow,—they may be easily preserved. with the cucumber. The result is that This condition may be found every spring in northern climates; but when the seeds of trees are placed in a dry and if they had been fertilized each with hot atmosphere, their vitality rapidly passes away. My plan to preserve seeds of forest trees is to collect in the autumn, in fine weather, dry them thoroughly in bags placed on a veranda exposed to the air; then take a box, sow a on, until the box is full. I then place the box under a Fir tree for shelter from too much snow or rain, and in the spring sow the sand and seeds together in a hot-bed, if the seeds are fine, or in the open ground if they are large. The principal danger is from late frosts killing the seeds just as the sprouts come over ground."

A long face is generally a sign of a short

The mildest mannered men in the world show their teeth to the dentist.

A little Albany girl, spending the summer in the country, wrote to her father: "Please bring me a new toothbrush; mine is moulting."

When a concern fails in China the debtors' heads are cut off and thrown in with the assets. That is the way their creditors get ahead of them.

> All things are passing; God never changeth; Patient endurance Attaineth to all things. -H. W. Longfellow.

Blinders were invented by an English nobleman to hide a defect in the eyes of a valuable horse; and then they were found to be good places for the nobility to put on their coats-of-arms, and so they came into fashion. They injure the eyes of horses, and Bogus Agents.

We take pleasure in calling especial attention to the advertisement in these columns of the well known, popular and reliable nursery firm, Blair Bro.'s, who, in 1867, established the Lee's Summit nurseries. Since then they have kept an eye single to the interests of their patrons, knowing well that the ultimate and permanent success of such an enterprise depended chiefly upon the care, caution and fair dealing exercised on their part. In this they have been nobly rewarded by the universal confidence that our people so justly and safely repose in them. Not to speak of the large supplies they have furnished to other States and Territories, suffice it to say that the numerous, the immense and profitable orchards, the thousands of homes that have been adorned and made delightful and desirable throughout this great and growing State, by and through the faithful efforts of this firm during the past fifteen or more years vouchsafes to our people an assurance of continued fair dealing.

We are informed that one of their greatest troubles has sprung from a class of unscruplous and unreliable agents and salesmen who pass through the country claiming to represent and to handle the products of their well established Lee's Summit Nurseries, but who, in fact, had no connection or business relations with them, and therefore no authority to make such claims or false pretences. It is certainly clear and well understood that any class of men who seek trade by deception and falsehood are in no respect or degree to be trusted in the execution of any part of their proposed contracts.

Now in order to not only protect the fair fame of their nurseries, but especially to guard their patron- against the impositions of all such frauds, this firm furnishes each of their agents with written certificates of authorized agency, signed Blair Bro.'s. It is therefore safest and best in all advances of an agent that our farmers and planters should emphatically and positively require him to present his certificate of agency; and if he fails to do this, his true character is revealed. Besides, if the planter does not require this of an advancing agent, how is he to know the real character or relation of such agent to the proposed principal or employer?

The only safe test of an agent's sincerity and true character in this respect should be his certificate of agency. Proper precaution in this matter by our farmers would, in numberless instances, avoid swindles of various kinds as practiced upon them.

Our columns re frequently called upon to ventilate swindles of tree men, but what assistance can we render except to urge from time to time a proper caution to be used by planter or purchaser in reference to the responsibility of the nursery represented layer of sand, a layer of seeds, and so and the authority or true "status" of the agent or salesman. This can be done, and by virtue of such a certificate as is used by Blair Bro.'s. This is certainly a practical and precautionary step that we can endorse, and can be readily resorted to and made available by the farmer.

The Blair Bro.'s, in the quality of nursery products they furnish and their fair and honorable manner of dealing, places them and their enterprise pre-eminently reliable, fully entitled to the confidence they have won, and deserving of the patronage they seek.



TCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Scrotulous, Inheri ed, Contagious, and Copper-folored Diseases of the Blood -k'n and Scalp with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

CUTICURA RE OLVENT. the new blood purifier, cleanes the blood and per-piration finpurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and Scalp heals Ulcers and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifer and toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA is indispensable in treating skin Diseases, Baby Humors Skin Beautifer and Oily Skin. CUTICURA R. MEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and skin Beautifiers.

only infallible Blood Purifiers and California, Sold everywhere Price, Cuticura, 50 conts; Soan, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO, BOSTON MASS.

See Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

The Busy Bee.

Extracted vs. Comb Honey. Mr. F. L. Dougherty in the Indiana Farmer argues the point thus:

The present season's work will be convincing to a majority of bee-keepers; that is, the season will determine which will be the most profitable to produce. extracted or comb honey. In our own immediate vicinity, the amount of comb honey is very meager, while those who worked for extracted honey report a very fair crop.

We have been long convinced that for the best results, comb honey exclusively could not be depended on. Even during the best seasons we not unfrequently find colonies that are slow to start in sections, losing half the season before they get fairly started, whereas, if plenty of empty combs be given them, as in a hive fixed for extracting, they go to work with surprising vigor. After they have worked for a few days in the upper frames, if these be removed and the sections substituted, they will generally enter them without further trouble. There are exceptions to this rule, however; for we have had colonies that would not go into the sections and build comb, with any amount of coaxing.

The outlook at the beginning of the present season was flattering in the extreme, and we had reason to expect a good harvest; and in many localities the yield from white clover was quite good, but, on account of the previous bad weather, the bees were not in condition to gather it. At the beginning of the honey flow from clover, when the hives should have been full of brood, the combs were almost empty. Consequently all the honey gathered at the beginning was stored in the broodcombs, to the detriment of the colony, as the queen soon became cramped for room in which to lay. When these full combs were removed and empty ones returned, this made but little difference, as the honey was easily thrown out with the extractor. But when comb honey alone was the object sought, this plan would not work so well. Again we find that when bees are allowed to begin the storing of any great amount of houey in the brood-nest, they will keep it, to a greater or less extent, the entire season; or, in other words, a colony that is allowed to cramp the queen once, is very likely to continue it throughout the

Again, this teaches us that very much depends on the control which is had preparation of the colony for the summer's work,-such control as can be had only by the use of division-boards, reducing the size of the brood-nest to the done excellently well on it. necessities of the colony, enlarging it only to satisfy the demands of the queen, and so managing the broodchamber, that at the commencement of the honey-flow, it will be entirely filled with brood, leaving but little space if any in which the bees may deposit honey, but forcing them directly into the sections for the necessary room in which to store it. This we think is the only manner in which comb honey car be secured with any certainty, but, during a season like the past, it is almost impossible to secure this end before the honey flow ceases; consequently the extractor must be brought into use or a major part of the crop is lost.

Canned sardines are now purely American. The packing box is made in Jersey City, the wrapper is printed in New York, the tin cans are manufactured in Boston, the fish are caught on the Maine coast, and the oil is extracted from cotton seed in Georgia.

After all the bean-pole is more useful to country. the country than the North Pole.

This, That and the Other.

When a man is lost in love he can generally be found by sending a belle after him.

Milk which is slightly turned or changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

A snob is that man or woman who is always pretending to be something betterespecially richer or more fashionable—than they are.-Thackeray.

The young lady who has made 700 words out of "conservatory" last autumn has run away from home. Her mother-wanted her to make three loaves of bread out of "flour."

One seeing two women at "swords" points" and abusing each other from opposite houses, he said: "They will never agree. They are arguing from different premises."

Flowers may be kept very fresh over night if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box, and cover with wet raw cotton or wet newspaper, then place in a cool spot.

The value of crushed ice as a dressing for burns and scalds, first pointed out by Sir James Earle, is confirmed by Dr. Richardson. The ice, after being reduced by crushish or scraping to a fine state of division as dry as possible, is mixed with fresh lard into a paste, which is placed in a thin cambric bag and laid upon the burn. This is said to banish all pain until the mixture has so far melted that a fresh dressing is necessary.

A case of death from earth eating is reported in the British Medical Journal. Such a result is rare nowadays. Yet the writer says the habit is common among the Hindu inhabitants of Trinidad. Children often take to it, and in adults the habit frequently becomes so depraved that it cannot be given up. The earth chosen resembles sandstone and is often mixed with slate. Adults generally adopt the practice from economical reasons.

A Oheap Silo.

Dr. W. A. Pratt, of Elgin, Ill., tells the Prairie Farmer that he is so well pleased with his cheap silo, over three years in use, that he is preparing a second and still larger one. Having a gravelly mound close to the barn, and naturally well drained, he simply digs a pit, averaging about 6 feet in depth, and 30 feet long by 10 feet wide. When nearly full, he puts on a coating of straw, and over this some 8 to 10 inches of earth, and the work is done. His new silo will be filled with full-length corn stalks, he believing they will keep as well as those run through the feed cutter. In order to remove the fodder when wanted, a portion will be uncovered, and the stalks cut through with the hay knife. The Doctor grows the large western (Kansas, we believe), corn over the brood-nest, during the early for fodder. The yield is immense. In regard to the value of ensilage, he pronounces it the best feed for cattle he ever tried; they like it, and so far have

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER

Is simple, perfect and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boner; empires its only dumping boller; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 6,000 in use; Cook your corn and potatoes and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. D. R. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, III. Chicago Salesroom: 11 Michigan Are.





IN PACIFIC R. R.

LANDS In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, The Northern Pacific country is the newest region open for settlement, But THE RICHEST IN NATURAL RESOURCES. Its exceptionally fertile soil, well watered surface, fine wheat and farming lands, best of cattle grounds, large bodies of timber, rich mining districts, healthful climate, great navigable waters, and grand commercial opportunities are the chief attractions which invite a large population.

NOTE 10,818,433 acres or MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 1883 were in the Northern Pacific country. Send for maps and publications describing the railroad lands and the country. They are sent FREE.

Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Land Com'r, St. Paul, Minn.

THE STRAY

HOW TO POST A STRAY

HOW TO POST A STRAY

AY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1882, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays acceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a omplete description of said strays, the day or which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Karsas Far-EB, together with the sum of fifty centr for each and abe published in the Farmer in three successive is sues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Karsas Farmer to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on fighth is office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk or the proprietors of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and pen alties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the Jubroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the ist day of April accept when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker

except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker op the control of the cont

iescription of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peac — all within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up. (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk's cartified out of out the right of the County Clerk's cartified out of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dol itars, it shall be advertised in the KANASA FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the flustice before whon proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a comified title shall west in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respect describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and

tice.
They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the venefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall ray into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray nechal? of the remainder of the value of such stray Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray of taking the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit doubtle the value of such stray and he subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending Sept. 3, '84

Sedgwick courty-E. P. Ford Clerk. PONY-Taken up by A Lenr D F Coffey, in Morton th, July 17. 1884, one dark brewn mere nonv, 8 y arold brended with Labove a line and FG (orns on F turned to wrong side) below the line—on left hip; valued at \$27.50.

Butler county-James Fisher, clerk. Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George Cooper, in Gleucce to.

Au ust 11, 1884, one hav horse, about 15% hands high
about 8 or 9 years old, both hind lets white up to the
pastern joint. left fore foot wide, sit in forceted,
shod in front, collar merks and scarred with barb
wire; valued at \$40.

MULE—Taken up by John Vandebogar, in Towar a

tp one brown horse mile, about 12 years old, 14 hands
high, collar marks; valued at \$40.

Shawnee county- Chas F. Spencer, clerk COW—Taken up by John Sutherin, in Tep-ka tp, Aug at 25, 1884, one white cow, rean neck, piece cut out under part of right Part, 9 e are old; valued at \$5 COW—Taken up by Henry Hawkin, in Topeka to. August 25, 1884, one white cow, roan neck, piece cut out under part of right ear, 9 years old; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Sept. 10 '84

Rawlins count -- Crus Anderson, clerk. Rawlins count --Crus Anderson, clerk.

COW-Taken up by James M. Knight, 2 miles northeast of Atwood, October 24, 1883, one roan cow about 8 years old, and cal; valued at \$30.

(OW-By same one roan and white cow, about 8 years old, and calf; valued at \$30.

COW-By sam, one light rercow, about 8 years old, and calf; valued at \$25.

COW-By sam, one dark red cow, about 3 years old; valued at \$25.

HEIFE-By same, one roan or gray heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

STE-KR-By same, one spoted steer, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

All of the above cattle are bronded with a circle on left shoulder and have dewlap cut up. On some of the cattle there is B, H., M. and T.

Woodson oo ntw-I. M. Jewett clerk.

Woodson co nty-I. M. Jewett clerk.

PONY—taken up by D C Work, in Liberty to, August 12 1884, one light sorrel Tixes pony mare, 14% hands high shoulder, 3 and 8 on left high with a circle one or sace. white spot in left flank, saddle

shoulder, 3 and 8 on left hip with a circle uniter sale white in right eye, white spot in left flauk, saddlmarked; valued at \$25 in NY-B: same, one bay Texas pony mare. 15 hand high about 5 years old, star in forehead, crop off right her branded HOT on right hip, and on 1-ft shuller with an oblong link saddle marked; va ued at \$35.

Wyandotte county-Wm. E. Connelley, clerk HOR™E.—Taken up by John R watney of Suswice, August 18 1884 one brown horse, 5 o. 6 years old, no marks or biands; valued at \$80.

Shawnee county-Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. PONY-Taken up by David Thompson, in Missicn tp, August 13 1884, one brown pony mare, supposed to be 12 years old, branded with Won left shoulder; valued at \$30.

MULE-By same, one brown more mule, medium size, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$100

Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk OX -Taken up by William Holmes, in Haves tp, August 19, 1884, one red ox, 8 on right side and d on left; valued at \$30.

OX -By rame, one brindle ox, 8 on right side and d on left; valued at \$30.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HORNE—Taken up by E M Hutchens, in Delaware
to, August 4, 1881, one dark fron gray horse, 4 years old,
18½ hands high, bind feet white, outside of right bind
leg white to hock joint, some very small white spots
close to the eye-lide, hind feet and left front foot shod,
hainess marks, no other marks or brands; valued at
3100

Allen county-R W Duffy, clerk. COW-Taken up by J T Barrou, of Elemore tp, August 4, 1884, one cow. brander I, on, lett hip swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$25.

strays for week ending Sept. 17, '84.

Edwards county- W. I. Nichols, clerk. Etwards county—W. 1. Nichols, clerk.

H(R: E.—Taken up by L Gunn in Brown to, August
20, 1884, one gray horse, 8 years old, no marks or brands;
valu dat \$5.0.

Horse: By same, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, 77
on left hip; valued at \$55.

HORse: By same, one sorrel horse, 10 years old, C.O.
on ri, hi she ulder, so on righ hip; valued at \$35.

Horse: By same, one son horse, 5 years old, t on
left shoulder, xxx on left hip; valued at \$40.

Leavenworth county - J. W. Fiebaus, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T E A Daniels, of Kickapoo p, August 18 1884, one brown house 18½ hands high, 7 years old, a little white on left hind foot a lump and sore at pastern joint of right hind leg; valued at \$50.

Wyandotte county—Wm. . Connelley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Lee Mize. of Delaware tp.
August 21, 1884 one bay horse, about 12 years old, 14
hands high, shod all around, croosed a little behind,
white sputs on back like saddle marks, white collar
spot on neck; valued at \$25.

Butler county-James Fisher, clerk. SHOATS-Taken up by D M Carr, in Augusta tp, september 4, 1884, tour block shoats (pigs), 3 months old, worth \$2.50 each; total \$10.

SHOATS-By same, two block shoats, 4 months old, worth \$2.50 each; total \$5.

IW-y same one sow, 1 year old; valued at \$12.50.

KANSAS FARMERS Mrtual Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : KANSAS.

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Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms.

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The Poultry Hard.

Elements of Success.

"Love for the Work."-I don't mention this first because I think it one of the first requisites to success, but because I must say something on the subject, and I may as well say it to begin with. Many poultry writers conscientiously believe that a genuine love for the work is absolutely necessary to success in the poultry business, but "love for the work" forms no part of my poultry creed. If the beginner in poultrykeeping can manage to get up some enthusiasm on the subject it will make the business that much pleasanter for him, but a regular run of the "chicken fever" is not one of the indispensable elements of success, as I can testify from personal experience. I have made it very profitable, but in the beginning I had no liking for the work-in fact I almost detested it until after it began to pay a pretty good profit, and the better it paid the better I liked it; and I think that if other successful poultrykeepers were to tell the exact truth, the majority of them would tell pretty much the same story. This may sound mercenary, but I can't help that. We all work for pay in some form or other, and I know that in many things we get the pay in various ways as we go along; but when it comes to the downright drudgery connected with the care of even a moderate-sized market poultry farm, let me tell you that the average mortal wants to see the pay coming, in hard cash, before he can get up any great amount of "love for the work." So, if any of my readers are so situated that poultry-keeping seems to be the only thing they can do that will bring in cash, or its equivalent, let them not be deterred from engaging in it, because their hearts are not filled to overflowing with a "genuine love for the work."

A Determination to Succeed is worth more to the beginner in poultry-keeping than all the "love for the work" in the universe; it is the chief element of success in any undertaking. The man or woman who goes into poultry-raising or any other business, chock full of determination to succeed, no matter what obstacle may be in the road, will succeed in the end. The magic of those two words "I will," can do anything that can be done in this world, whether in love, law, politics, religion, war, or the chicken business.

Practical Knowledge.- The man who proposes to engage in poultry-keeping on a large scale, must, if he would keep the balance on the credit side, from the beginning, acquire a practical knowledge concerning the management of fowls, before he undertakes the care of a flock numbering four or five hundred; and the very best way to get this knowledge is to buy a small flock and study them. As his stock of poultry knowledge increases, he may increase the size of his flock, until it numbers as many fowls as he can manage profitably; but he should take especial care that the increase in his flock is never out of all proportion to his gains in poultry

Poultry Books and Papers—Good ones, I mean—are among the indispensable tools that the poultry-keeper needs to work with; they are to him what medical publications are to the doctor, theological works to the minister, or law books to the lawyer. Quite often a single item in a poultry paper is worth more to some poultry-raiser than the subscription price of the paper for the whole year.

Economy in Building .- The farmer, the market poultry-raiser, and all who keep poultry for profit, must practice

economy in the construction of houses, coops, and yards. All manner of useless ornamentation, anything that is intended merely for show, is to be avoided as so much useless expense. But bear in mind that it is not good economy to build so cheaply that the repairs will, in the course of two or three years, cost as much as the original building.

Economy of Time-is another important thing to be considered. The market poultry-keeper, and especially the beginner in the business, should use labor-saving contrivances, and have his building so conveniently arranged that one pair of hands can do the work of two, and at less expense than employing the extra pair would necessitate.

Economy in the Purchase of Suppliesis another item that should be carefully looked after. In many localities grain, vegetables, etc., can be raised cheaper than they can be bought, and when that is the case, the poultry-keeper should raise as much as possible. Of the things that he must buy, he should, whenever practicable, buy at wholesale, and, if possible, direct from manufacturers. The saving of a cent on a pound of crushed bone may seem like a small affair, but when one uses a hundred weight in a year, it amounts to a whole dollar. "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves,' is just as true now as it was when first

Economy in Feeding-is another step towards success. But feeding the cheapest food that can be procured is not often good economy. Damaged grain and tainted meat may be cheap in one sense, but they are dear food for chickens. Wise economy in feeding consists in giving those articles that are best adapted to the wants of the fowls, that will produce the most flesh or eggs, as the case may be, and in wasting nothing that may be profitably utilized for poultry food. Upon this subject I shall have more to say in some future paper. -Fannie Field, in Prairie Farmer.

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An exchange offers some advice on "how to tell a bad egg." Didn't read the article, but our advice would be: If you have anything important to tell a bad egg, why break it gently.

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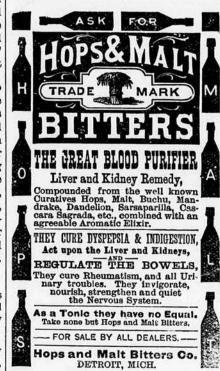
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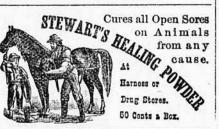
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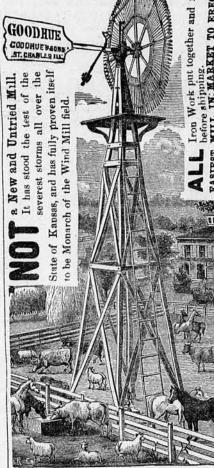


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