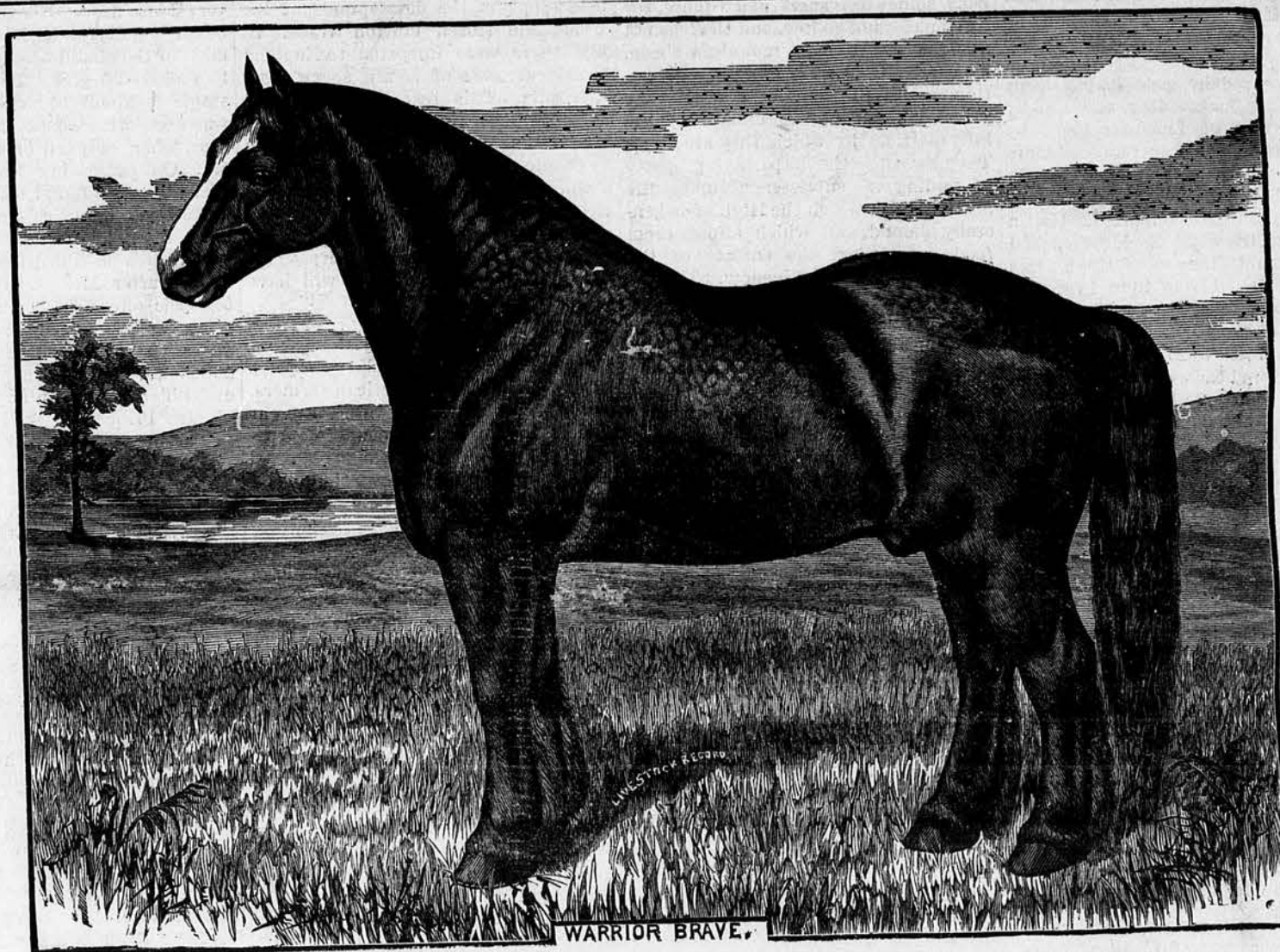


KANSAS FARMER

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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 Farmer:

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-

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 market. Respectfully,
J. B. Garnett, P. O. box 317.

[REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—The writer of the foregoing letter, wrote also another on 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 remember—never 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 butterfly, mamma?"

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 time.

Manufacturers have taken advantage of the low rates and large assortments of wool, to make suitable selections for their wants 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

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

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

	Light.	Ordinary.
Fine.....	17a19	15a16
Fine Medium.....	19a21	16a18
Medium.....	18a19	15a17
Coarse.....	15a17	14a15
Low and Carpet.....	13a14	12a13

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. 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 article on "Moral Character in Politics," to appear in the next issue of the *North American Review*.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

September 20—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association, Liberty, Mo.

October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.

October 16—Clay County (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, at Liberty, Mo.

October 22—First Annual Short-horn Sale of Capital View Stock Farm, at Topeka Fair Grounds.

November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

November 18 and 19—T. W. Harvey, Short-horns, at Fat Stock Show, Chicago.

November 20—Jos. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis, Mo.

May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, 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 unequalled, 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 Herdwick 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; Radnors, a hardy, active race, improved by crossing with the Shropshire and Leicester; Exmoors, belonging to the lofty hill region of West Somerset; Rylands, native to the district around Ross, in Herefordshire; Devon Longwools, the product of crossing mainly with the Leicester, and also the Cotswold and Lincoln, on the native Bampton breed; Teeswater Longwools, and a few other even more local varieties.

"In Scotland, besides the Border Leicester, the Black-faced Mountain and the Cheviot breeds are extensively cultivated. Walker in his 'Hebrides,'

quoted in the 'General View of the Agriculture 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 country, is the Roscommon, which, about the close of the last century, was stigmatized in very severe terms by George Culley, who saw many specimens at the Ballinasloe fair. Leicester and Lincoln rams have been largely imported into Ireland; and, although the old Roscommon formed the foundation of the present large, long-wooled breed in Ireland, the characteristics and qualities of these two races have been so thoroughly transmitted, that it is doubtful whether it is correct to term the Roscommon a distinct breed.

"In concluding these papers, I may,

perhaps, be allowed to recall that in commencing them, now many months ago, I stated that my object was to acquaint American agriculturists with the history and characteristics of the most noted mutton breeds in England, my belief being that the trade in mutton sheep in America was capable of enormous expansion. Apart from the home demand, which is bound to grow when your people have tasted good mutton, there was, I said, in Great Britain, a great dearth of sheep, caused by the decimation 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 been more alive to the opportunity, and one of the most interesting features at the present time as regards the British food supply is the development of the Australian frozen mutton trade. In 1881 there were imported to England 11,335 carcasses of frozen sheep from 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 manufacturers 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 alone, regardless of length. In this country we have had all of these breeds, 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 here.

The Australian sheep is now a type of itself, and stands alone. It originated from a mixture of Spanish and Saxony, and contains the good qualities in both, which is now firmly fixed as a type, and the finest type known to-day, the greasy wool from their best flocks shrinking from forty-five to fifty per cent., (Ohio

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 breeding for grease while they breed for wool. Our best stock sheep are full of wrinkles and folds, looking as though the skin belonged to a sheep twice the size, while the Australian is a smooth skinned animal and thoroughly practical in its makeup, as will be seen by examining the illustrations presented with this article, which are carefully engraved portraits, exact copies from photographs.

Prince III was bred by Gibson & Son of Scobe, Australia. He was born in May or June, 1881; sire Prince II, dam by Third Duke; Third Duke out of a champion ewe, etc. He is a model of symmetry and perfection, and possesses a great constitution, with a massive very dense fleece of excellent quality, has a wonderful back, belly, etc., and most of the qualifications of a stud ram in a marked degree. The length of his staple is about 3½ 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 first-class 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 clip in the few brief weeks it is being marketed. No one can conceive of the immensity of this business until they 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 is done largely by type samples, and millions of pounds are bought and sold by the tick of the electric wire by parties that never saw the wool.

The selling wool brokers of Australia have for many years past been alive to the fact that the time is not far distant.

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 clip—there 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 power, are available for hoisting the bales to the different floors, while large and tastefully fitted up elevators are at the service of the buyer, who is conducted to any part of the immense building without the least delay, men being at hand to point out any clip he may desire to examine. Receiving and delivery doors are on all sides of the building, and the greatest facilities are afforded for conducting the business with dispatch, as many as 3500 bales having been received and delivered in a day during the past season, 1883-4. As an illustration of the dispatch with which the wool business is conducted in Melbourne, it is recorded that wool has been delivered in London within thirty-eight days of the date of purchase at Goldsbrough's stores. We regret not being able to give illustrations of these immense wool warehouses, but fine photographs of these buildings externally, and show rooms and store rooms, can be seen in the Federal street office of E. R. Knapp. Mr. Knapp will be pleased to show them to any one calling on him for that purpose.

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 of wool required in the manufacture of woollen 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. clean scoured wool.

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 one of the rarest characters in society is that of the woman who 'takes things as they come,' and labors to make the best of them. 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 stroke of the pen given. It is usual to attribute the ills spoken of here to a strain upon the nerves, but in how few cases is there any justifiable strain. It is rarely a strain for food, or for clothing, or the schooling of the children that knits the brow of the mother of to-day. Let any woman who 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 sense of humor—a far keener and finer one than men have, if they are only given a chance to develop it. Women need not pitch their voices in a minor key. Women need not complain. The reasons why these 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 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 modes of dress and living, are not, as a class, in good health. But this matter is receiving attention. Many leading women are putting themselves upon record as favoring better things. "Emancipation" is a hardly-riden word, and has been almost stripped of its original blessed meaning by its abuse in this connection, but the emancipation of women, we may truly say, is at hand, when their woe-begone faces may grow merry—when their wit and humor may develop to its full, charming extent, their lives abound in brightness and blessings, their homes be full of cheer. Let us all try to hasten this millennial day by living such enlightened, healthful lives that we not only can be cheerful by hard trying, but that we must be cheerful, whether we stop to think about it or not.

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., 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.

ALTAHAM HERD. W. H. E. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two R. & E. of Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

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

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

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

A. HAMILTON, Butler, Mo., Thoroughbred Galloway cattle, and calves out of Short-horn cows by Galloway bulls, for sale.

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

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

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. M. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, 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 Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western Trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

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

Hereford Cattle.

E. S. SHOKEY, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Three cows and 11 bulls for sale. Also Grade bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. MCGAVOCK, Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1889 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

GUDELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Importers 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.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Ka., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

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

D. R. 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 Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

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

SHEEP.

E. COPLAND & SON, DOUGLASS, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Buck a specialty.

R. HOFFMAN, Wichita, Kas., breeder of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Bargains in registered Rams.

D. W. MCQUITT, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo., breeder of SPANISH MERINO Sheep, Berkshire Swine, and eight varieties of Poultry. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

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

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeder of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" #95 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., breeder of American or Improved Merino Sheep. Vt. Register. The very best. Choice stock for sale. Over 800 extra rams. Catalogues free.

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Agricultural Books,
At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.
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THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE




IMP. BARON VICTOR
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVING BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittyston, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URYS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.

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Try the KANSAS FARMER. Twenty-five cents will get it till New Year.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President
R. B. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

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KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS:

The letter "d" represents Vol. XXII (1884) on our subscription books. When the number following this letter (d), on the label of your paper, corresponds with the number of the FARMER (which you will find to the left of date line on first page), your subscription expires with that issue of the paper. For instance: If "d 52" appears on the label, your time expires with No. 52 of this volume (1884). Then your paper will be discontinued. You should renew at once.

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 very 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 tree.

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 & Son, proprietors of Branch Valley Nursery Company, near Peabody, Kansas. 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 acquainted with one another. We hope our friends will call at any time they may be in the city.

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 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—milk.

Sheep were represented in variety. Long wool, fine wool and medium, 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 being new and useful. A line of shafting with drums had been prepared. To

this belting was extended from the mowers, reapers, binders, threshers, etc., and the power was furnished by a steam engine. Oats in bundles was supplied so that persons could see the operations of the self-binding machines, straw stackers, etc. There were some improvements in the machinery for stacking straw, one of them consisted of 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 the furrows. The rollers were about eight inches in diameter and an inch and a half wide. This is the principle of Smith's Roller Attachment applied 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 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, clod-crushers, post-drivers, fence-makers, broad-cast seed sowers, corn shellers, cider mills, fruit evaporators, steam feed cooker, hay press, incubator, etc., etc.

Among the riding plows there were two of different patterns with the plow in front of the driver instead of behind him. This we regard as an improvement. It has always seemed to us that riding plows ought to be made in that way and that they ought to be made less complicated and at less cost. A good sulky plow ought not to cost a farmer more than twenty to twenty-five dollars. Here we are twelve to fifteen hundred miles from New York City and the cost of transporting our surplus grain to the seaboard is necessarily very 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 their patents.

GRANGE AND FARM.

Here were most tasteful displays of

farm products of every variety. Shawnee and Jefferson counties occupied most of the room in their general exhibit. The specimens included the whole range of agriculture, and were choice in quality. A State that can produce such wheat, corn and potatoes will do to live in. It was the second week in September, yet the corn was ripe, 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 only a few years since Kansas was settled by white men; and it is still fewer years since it was ascertained that fruit would grow even in our eastern counties. In this hall were exhibited choice specimens 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 represented by beautiful specimens of well matured 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 two-thirds 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 occupied by residents of Topeka and other towns, whose artists, merchants, mechanics and tradesmen brought specimens of their workmanship and samples of their line of trade. There were printers, lithographers and book-binders there at work, also draughtsmen, bakers, seamstresses and musicians. Ladies had adorned the walls with beautiful drapery and fine pictures, and their taste was everywhere seen in a profusion of flowers including many rare plants. Exhibitors had samples of penmanship, needle work and drawing; there were musical instruments, books, lithography, carpentry, door bells, flower and feather work, books, pictures, marble work, engraving, fancy work, embroidery, 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 methods in detail which gave so much 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 very apparent from his speeches what he expects to accomplish. He scolds a good deal, but he does not suggest any practical methods of remedying the evils he complains of. He is in favor of a tariff high enough to protect American labor against foreign competition; he wants cheap transportation, cheap homes for the people, and about every other good thing that people generally desire. He believes railroad and banking corporations are exercising too much power, and thinks both of the great political parties might be improved a good deal. The writer of this heard one of addresses, and like hundreds of others, 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 FARMER by J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents and attorney for patentees. Underwriters exchange building, Kansas City, Mo:

- Whistling buzz toy—F. R. Hunt, 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 disadvantage 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 north-west 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 year. They, too, sell in British markets.

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 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 FARMER 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 outlay of any and every necessary expense. We want to extend its circulation so that as nearly as possible every farmer in Kansas shall have his own copy. We are now offering the paper at reduced rates for a short time ON TRIAL. Twenty-five cents will pay for it from this time until the end of this year. The reduction is for the purpose of introducing the paper among people who have not been taking it. Our regular subscribers are interested with us in extending the circulation, and we hope they will, as they may have opportunity, call attention of their neighbors and friends to the matter. We ought to have at least twenty-five thousand subscribers in Kansas. Try it a few months—just twenty-five cents worth, and if you do not care to renew there is no harm done.

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

seem to believe that a few grog vendors 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 fenugreek, 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 37½ cents—or, 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 is lined round with planks up to the height required for the storage. It is there evenly stored away; and then covered with a layer of earth of 1½ to 2 feet in thickness, in order to press the 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 FARMER till the end of 1884.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 15, 1884. STOCK MARKETS.

New York.
CATTLE Receipts 4500 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 6 50.

Chicago.
The Drovers' Journal reports:
HOGS Receipts 8,000, shipments 3,500. Market dull and closing at 5a10c lower. Rough packing 5 30a5 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 4 75a6 00, rangers 10c higher, Texas 3 90a4 75.
SHEEP Receipts 1,600, shipments none. Inferior 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 15½c dressed, do. sheep 18½c.

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 to-day 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 84½a86½c.
CORN Receipts 149,000 bus, exports 1,300. No. 2 60a61½c.

Chicago.
WHEAT Unsettled. Sept. 78½a74½c.
CORN Cash 54½a56½c.
RYE Steady at 54c.
BARLEY 65c.
FLAXSEED Good demand at 1 30.
St. Louis.
WHEAT Very unsettled and nervous. No. 2 red 74½a74¾c cash.
CORN Cash 47½a48½c.
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 ½c advance. The tendency on all the earlier options and on cash was firm.
No. 3 Red Winter, cash 3 cars at 49c. Sept. 49c bid, 50c asked.
No. 2 Red Winter, cash 55½c bid, 56c asked. Sept 10 cars at 55½c; 10 cars at 56c.
CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 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 40¼c; 2 cars at 40¾c Sept. 5,000 bus at 40c. Oct 5,000 bus at 35¾c. Nov 5,000 bus at 28¾c.
No. 2 White Mixed, cash 2 cars at 41¼c; 1 car at 41¾c.
RYE No. 2 cash, 40¼c bid, no offerings.
OATS No. 2 cash, 2½c bid, 2¾c asked.
BUTTER The supply continues light and all table goods are active and higher. Creamery is 1c higher. Packers goods are active and steady.
We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 22a23
Creamery, choice " " " " " " 18a20
Creamery, old and held stock..... 16a18
Choice dairy " " " " " " 16a18
Fair to good dairy " " " " " " 12a14
Storepacked table goods..... 12a14
EGGS Supply light and market steady with fair activity at 14c.
CHEESE We quote eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 11½a12c per lb; do twin flats 10c; do Cheddar. 9c. Part skim: Young America 7a8c per lb; flats 6½a7c; cheddar 6½a7c. Skims: Young America 5a6c; flats 4½a5c; cheddar 4½a5c.
APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice 1 25a1 50 bbl, common to good 1 00a 1 10 c. Home grown from wagons 35a50c per bus for shipping fruit.
POTATOES We quote home grown 40a45c per bus.
SWEET POTATOES Home grown 50c for red per bus; yellow 75c per bus.
TURNIPS Home grown 40-50c per bus.

British Grain Market.
LONDON, September 15—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the corn trade says good progress in the later harvest was made the past 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 86,088 quarters at 84 shillings, against 67,665 quarters at 80 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 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 lower.

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 into 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 dipped 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 considerably, the whey that has been drawn off is heated up to 100 degrees and turned on to the curd until it is warmed through again, and the whey is then drawn off. The curd remains thus for about an hour, until it attains a very slight degree of acidity, when it is broken up fine with the hands, salted with about half an ounce of salt to the pound of curd, and put into the hoop.

The hoop for a ten-pound cheese should be about eight inches in diameter and ten inches deep. It has neither top nor bottom. It is placed upon a smooth board or a bench, and the curd is pressed down into it with the hands. When the curd is all loose, a cover is

placed upon it, and the hoop is put under the lever, which presses down upon a block resting in the cover. Very little pressure is required, and this only until the curd has become solid enough to keep its shape; 24 hours in the press is quite enough, the cheese being turned twice in that time. The cheese is then taken out and the outside is rubbed with butter and wrapped in a cotton bandage, the edges of which are turbed 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 curd is set it is dipped out and put into moulds six inches in diameter and three or four inches deep, resting upon clean 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 inside, and the temperature favorable, there is no doubt whatever that a palatable article of butter might be produced, and presumably 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 cream can be made into passable butter in almost any form of churn, and an experienced butter maker, one who understands the principles he deals with, can make a fair article under greatly varying conditions, or rather he will bring the conditions into conformity with the tools with which he has to work.

It is quite possible for two butter makers habitually using different kinds of cream, to believe that of two churns entirely unlike, one is the best churn in the world, and the other the poorest, while each may prefer the one that the other dislikes. If one uses a thick heavy cream such as is taken from scalded milk, and is anxious to do the churning in the shortest possible time, he will probably like a churn that has narrow floats and which may be worked quite rapidly and with comparative ease. Wide floats and large dashers in stiff cream are worked only by the expenditure of much power. Milk, or very thin

cream, if churned rapidly with very fine floats, may be beaten into a froth from which no good butter can ever be made. A wire egg beater is not a suitable implement for converting cream into good firm butter. It is capable of entirely changing the nature of the cream, making froth or "whipped cream" of it instead of butter.

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 all use churns that are too small for the amount of cream to be churned. The 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 suitable 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 few 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 for our dairy, was consequently filled too full of cream, requiring too long churning, and it made the work too hard at the close when the butter was gathering.

Dairymen are pretty generally agreed now that butter should not be gathered in a solid mass in the churn till after the buttermilk has been drawn off, but that the churning should cease while the butter is in the form of small crumbs, in which condition it can be thoroughly freed from nearly all its buttermilk by washing in brine or clear water. To bring butter in this granular form requires plenty of room in the churn, and plenty of milk or water to thin the cream, and to keep it in a washy condition during the entire churning process. We recently had a long talk with one of our most successful churn manufacturers, and found him agreeing fully with all these principles as here laid down. He said that if he could know just the kind of cream a

farmer uses, and how much at a time, he would know what kind of a churn to 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 ELECTRO-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 once 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,
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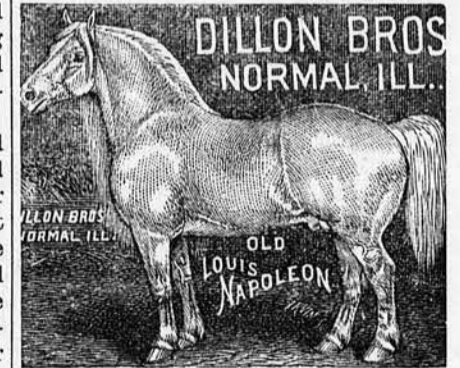
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Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

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Stock can be seen at Bismarck Fair and also at the State Fair at Topeka.

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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 LOCATED AT NORMAL,

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.

Horticulture.

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 the fact that nurserymen cannot secure 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 of the roots may be easily taken, and very little check occasioned in their subsequent growth. Buying these large trees instead of small and thrifty ones is the first mistake.

The next error is in leaving the large trees with their short roots to hold them firmly without support, and the wind sways them about, forming a hole in the soil about the stems, admitting drying air, and injuring or killing them. Proper staking would prevent this harm; but selecting small trees with 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 third error.

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 high-priced 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 potatoes, none of the latter of which grew less than a foot and a half, and 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 instances where quite small trees were transplanted in the same orchards, along with fine six-foot trees, but in every case the former outgrew and outbore the latter in the course of a few years.—*Ex.*

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 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 side by side, usually in about four rows of each kind. From such close proximity the pollen of all the varieties must of necessity be diffused and intermingled through the entire lot, and yet the most careful observation has failed to show in a single instance where the individuality of any variety has been in the slightest degree changed.

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 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 with the cucumber. The result is that the fruit of each retains its characteristics of shape, color and flavor exactly as if they had been fertilized each with 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 influenced 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 characteristics of both parents, but that the ovary or pericarp, or call it what you will, that holds the seeds, such as the fruit of the strawberry, tomato or melon, or in short anything that we designate

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 lost.

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, verberna 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. This condition may be found every spring in northern climates; but when the seeds of trees are placed in a dry and 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 layer of sand, a layer of seeds, and so 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 purse.

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 have caused thousands of accidents, because horses with blinders cannot see behind them.

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 unscrupulous 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 patrons 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 are 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 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.



Cuticura

A
POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN & BLOOD
DISEASE.

FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimple, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-colored Diseases of the Blood-skin and Scalp with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA OILMENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and purifies the impurities 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 Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA is indispensable in treating skin diseases. Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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.

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 infrequently 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.

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.

Again, this teaches us that very much depends on the control which is had over the brood-nest, during the early 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 necessities of the colony, enlarging it only to satisfy the demands of the queen, and so managing the brood-chamber, 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.

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 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 better—especially 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 overnight 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 crush 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.

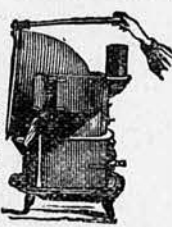
A case of death from earth eating is reported in the British Medical Journal. Such a result is rare nowadays. Yet the writer says the habit is common among the Hindu inhabitants of Trinidad.

A Cheap 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.

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER

In simple, perfect and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler; 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, Ill. Chicago Salesroom: 11 Michigan Ave.



NORTHERN 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.

THE STRAY LIS

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

Strays for week ending Sept. 3, '84

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford Clerk. PONY—Taken up by A. L. Ford, D. F. Coffey, in Horton tp, August 17, 1884, one dark brown pony, 3 years old, branded with L at one eye and FG (two S on F turned to wrong side) below the line—on left hip; valued at \$27.50.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by George Cooper, in Gloucester tp, August 11, 1884, one dark brown horse, 10 1/2 years old, branded with L at one eye and a white up to the pastern joint, left fore foot white, star in forehead, shod in front, collar marks and scarred with barb wire; valued at \$50.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. COW—Taken up by John Sutherland, in Topeka tp, Aug. 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 county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk. COW—Taken up by James M. Knight, 2 miles north-east of Atwood, October 29, 1883, one roan cow about 8 years old, and calf; valued at \$30.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John B. Vattney of Surwey, August 18, 1884, one brown horse, 5 or 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. PONY—Taken up by David Thompson, in Mission tp, August 13, 1884, one brown pony mare, supposed to be 2 years old, branded with W on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

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Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, medium size, supposed to be 3 years old; valued at \$100.

Reno county—W. B. 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.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. M. Hutchens, in Delaware tp, August 4, 1884, one dark iron gray horse, 4 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, hind feet white, outside of right hind leg white to hock, joint, some very small white spots close to the eye-lid, hind feet and left front foot shod, harness marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$100.

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 17, '84.

Edwards county—W. I. Nichols, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by L. Gunn, in Brown tp, August 20, 1884, one gray horse, 8 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

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.C. on left shoulder, so on right hip; valued at \$35.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Fishaus, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. E. Daniels, of Kickapoo tp, August 18, 1884, one brown horse 10 1/2 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. E. 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, cropped, a little behind, white spots 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, four black shoats (pigs), 3 months old, worth \$2.50 each; total \$10. SHOATS—By same, two black shoats, 4 months old, worth \$2.50 each; total \$5. COW—By same, one cow, 1 year old; valued at \$12.50.

KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance Company, ABILENE, : KANSAS.

OFFICERS: J. E. BONEBRAKE, President. C. H. LEBOLD, Vice President. W. A. MORTON, Secretary. INSURES FARM, PROPERTY, and LIVE STOCK Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms. AGENTS WANTED IN Every County in Kansas.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS, River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

A PRIZE. Send in a copy of postage, and receive free a costly box of soap which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortune wait the workers' aid, absolutely sure. At once address TRU & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BIRCHS ANYWATCH AND NOT SOLD by watchmakers. By mail, \$2, Circuitry tree, J. B. Brock & Co., 33 Day St., N. Y.

FAMILY PORTRAITS. All kinds of pictures in CRAYON, INDIA INK, WATER COLORS or OIL. Send stamp for price-list. J. A. SHEPARD, Lakeside Bldg., Chicago. Mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to any advertiser.

The Poultry Yard.

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...

A Determination to Succeed is worth more to the beginner in poultry-keeping than all the "love for the work" in the universe...

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...

Poultry Books and Papers—Good ones, I mean—are among the indispensable tools that the poultry-keeper needs to work with...

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...

Economy of Time—is another important thing to be considered. The market poultry-keeper, and especially the beginner in the business...

Economy in the Purchase of Supplies—is another item that should be carefully looked after. In many localities grain, vegetables, etc., can be raised cheaper than they can be bought...

Economy in Feeding—is another step towards success. But feeding the cheapest food that can be procured is not often good economy.

A substitute for genuine human hair is now made out of the inner lining of the bud of the palmetto tree.

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.

Dr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., recently has discovered more than 150 nebulae, which before had escaped the searching eye of astronomers.

Gold heaters by hammering can reduce gold leaves so thin that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch...

CATARRH Hay Fever

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, featuring an illustration of a woman's head and text describing relief for catarrh and hay fever.

Not a Liquid or Snuff. Apply by the finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages...

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons: 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray...

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for Hops & Malt Bitters, featuring a central logo and text: 'ASK FOR HOPS & MALT TRADE MARK BITTERS'.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER Liver and Kidney Remedy, Compounded from the well known Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu...

Advertisement for Hops and Malt Bitters Co., featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'S HOPS and MALT BITTERS'.

TOPEKA Medical & Surgical INSTITUTE.

This institution is incorporated under the state laws of Kansas. Has had a flourishing existence for ten years during which time thousands of Chronic and Surgical diseases have been treated successfully.

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER

Advertisement for Stewart's Healing Powder, featuring an illustration of a horse and rider, and text: 'Cures All Open Sores on Animals from any cause.'

Large advertisement for Harter's Iron Tonic, featuring a large 'H' and 'IRON TONIC' text, and detailed text about its benefits for blood and health.

Advertisement for Shot Guns, Revolvers, Rifles, Etc., featuring an illustration of a rifle and text: '\$16 BREECH-LOADER'.

Advertisement for Bloomington Nursery Co., featuring text: 'BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.'.

Advertisement for York Nursery Company, featuring text: 'YORK NURSERY COMPANY (Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.'

Advertisement for Stark Nurseries, featuring text: 'STARK NURSERIES. The Oldest in the West. Established 1855. 300 Acres Trees, Small Fruit, Vines, Shrubs...'.

Advertisement for Saturday Evening Target, featuring an illustration of a target and text: 'SATURDAY EVENING TARGET A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.'.

Advertisement for Montgomery Ward & Co., featuring text: 'THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year: 224 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches...'.

THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD!

Advertisement for Swize Breeders Journal, featuring an illustration of a horse and rider, and text: 'SWIZE BREEDERS JOURNAL'.

SPERRY'S Agricultural Steamer.
The Safest and Best Steam Generator for cooking feed for stock, heating water, etc.; will heat a barrel of cold water to boiling in 30 min.
D. R. SPERRY & CO.
Manufacturers of the Profit Farm Boiler, Calders, etc.
BATAVIA, ILL.
Chicago Salesroom: 11 Michigan Avenue



DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES.
are sent any where on trial to operate against all other presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best.



Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents.
P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

TRIUMPH WIND ENGINE.
Is perfectly Self-Regulating, Light, but Strong and Well Balanced. See that your stock is provided with pure water and plenty of it.
PUMPS and TANKS of every description.
Agents Wanted. Send for Catalogue.
WINSHIP M'FG CO.
RACINE, WIS.

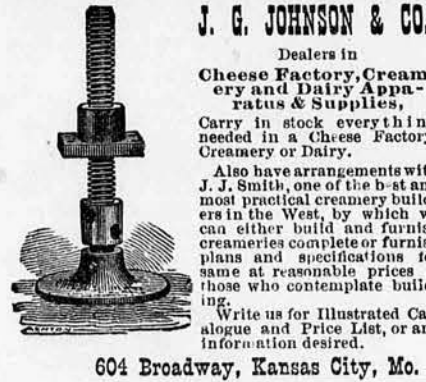


TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Fastest riding vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.
Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis.
Used exclusively by **ABBOTT BUGGY CO.**
CHICAGO, ILL.

J. G. JOHNSON & CO.,
Dealers in Cheese Factory, Creamery and Dairy Apparatus & Supplies.
Carry in stock everything needed in a Cheese Factory, Creamery or Dairy.
Also have arrangements with J. J. Smith, one of the best and most practical creamery builders in the West, by which we can either build and furnish creameries complete or furnish plans and specifications for same at reasonable prices to those who contemplate building.
Write us for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, or any information desired.
604 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.



Sawing Made Easy.
MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE
SENT ON 30 DAYS' TEST TRIAL.



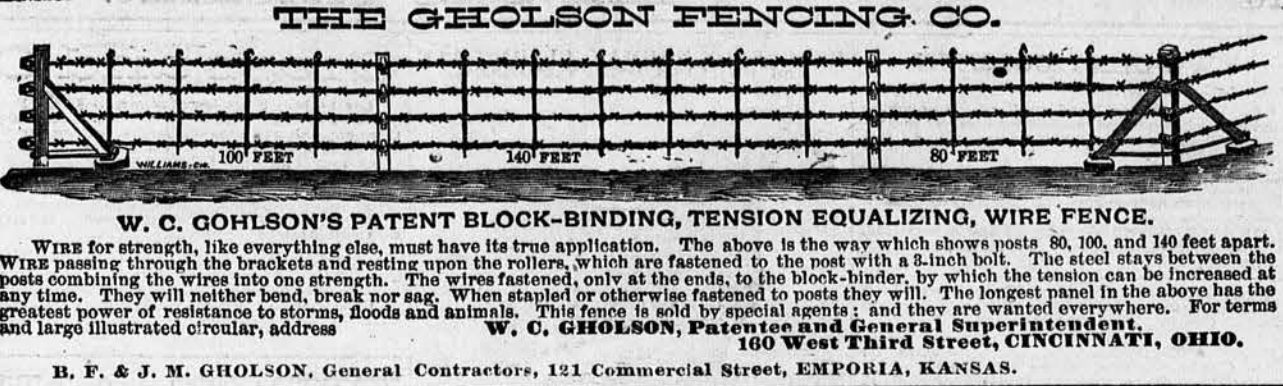
For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out stove wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—it is unrivaled. Thousands sold yearly. A boy of 10 can saw logs fast and easy. Immense saving of labor and money. Write for elegantly illustrated catalogue in 6 brilliant colors, also brilliantly illuminated poster in 6 colors. All free. Agents Wanted. Big money made quickly.
MONARCH M'FG CO., (A) 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO.
BATAVIA, ILL.
Manufacturers of Geared Wind Mills.



For Grinding Grain, Cutting Feed, Shelling Corn, Pumping Water, and running all kinds of Machinery. Also Feed and Meal Mills, Pumps, Etc. Agents wanted for all unassigned territory.

THE GHOLSON FENCING CO.



W. C. GHOLSON'S PATENT BLOCK-BINDING, TENSION EQUALIZING, WIRE FENCE.
WIRE for strength, like everything else, must have its true application. The above is the way which shows posts 80, 100, and 140 feet apart. WIRE passing through the brackets and resting upon the rollers, which are fastened to the post with a 3-inch bolt. The steel stays between the posts combining the wires into one strength. The wires fastened, only at the ends, to the block-binder, by which the tension can be increased at any time. They will neither bend, break nor sag. When stapled or otherwise fastened to posts they will. The longest panel in the above has the greatest power of resistance to storms, floods and animals. This fence is sold by special agents; and they are wanted everywhere. For terms and large illustrated circular, address
W. C. GHOLSON, Patentee and General Superintendent,
160 West Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
B. F. & J. M. GHOLSON, General Contractors, 121 Commercial Street, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

MARSEILLES-ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS.



HAND ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS.
BELT or GEARED
FEED GRINDERS.
Pumping or Power
WIND MILLS,
ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF
Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe,
SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS
Riding, Walking and Combined
ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS.
MARSEILLES MFG. CO., MARSEILLES, La Salle Co. Illinois.
—SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

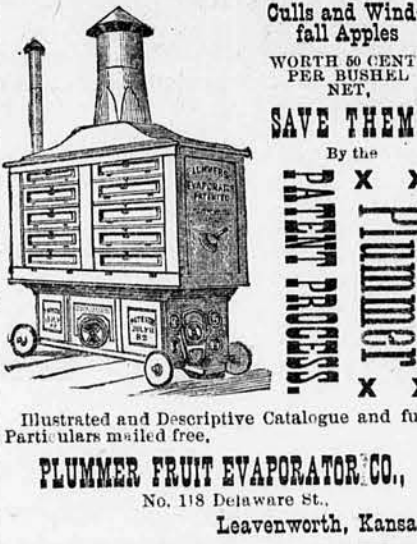


Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, 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 a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest all Iron Fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Also Manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address mentioning paper,
SEDGWICK BROS. M'rs., Richmond, Indiana.

\$5. A Bonanza. \$5.
DON'T let your Fruit Rot but get the "DODGE ECONOMY DRIER"
for a song. Capacity 50 to 100 Bu. Apples a Day. Write immediately for circulars.
Dodge Economy Drier Co.
Normal, Illinois.



Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,
No. 118 Delaware St.,
Leavenworth, Kansas.



Culls and Wind-fall Apples
WORTH 50 CENTS PER BUSHEL NET,
SAVE THEM!
By the **PATENT PROCESS.**
Plummer
Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue and full Particulars mailed free.

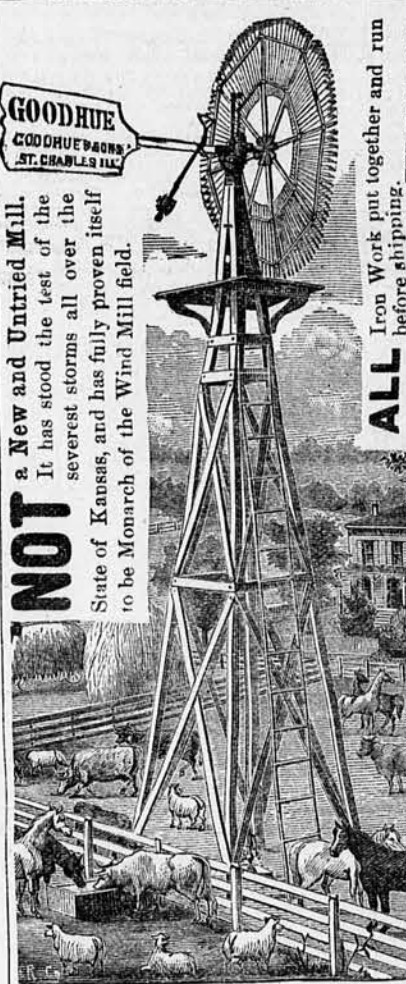
STOVER TRIPLE GEARED FEED MILL



Has no equal. Warranted to grind faster, do better work, and to be more serviceable than any feed mill made. The inner grinding burr makes three revolutions while the outer burr and team make one, which greatly increases its grinding capacity over old style ungeared mill. Send for illustrated descriptive circular. Address
STOVER MFG. CO., FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."
ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS,
Horse Powers, Clover Hullers
(Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
THE HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. No accidents from broken big bolts, low-hanging, noiseless and stylish. Examine a buggy with this improvement before buying. The Herbrand Co., Fremont, Ohio.

GOODHUE
GOODHUE PATENT
ST. CHARLES, ILL.



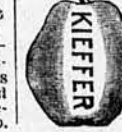
NOT a New and Untried Mill.
It has stood the test of the severest storms all over the State of Kansas, and has fully proven itself to be Monarch of the Wind Mill field.

Iron Work put together and run before shipping.
ALL EASIEST MILL IN MARKET TO ERECT!

The GOODHUE STANDARD Solid Wheel WIND MILL

Has been in use in all parts of Kansas for the past three years and is unrivaled in Durability, Power and Perfect Work in all kinds of wind. All sizes of pumping and power mills, with shafting and grinders complete, are kept in stock in Western Kansas ready for immediate delivery, avoiding long delays in shipping. Send for catalogue and prices if they are not sold by dealers near you. And we will ship you a mill direct, to be paid for after mill is received and examined. EVERY MILL WARRANTED. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.
GOODHUE & SONS,
St. Charles, Ill.

PEAR HEADQUARTERS.
PEACH & other FRUIT TREES,
New and old varieties of BERRIES.
Early Cluster
Blackberry, May King Strawberry, Marlboro Raspberry, Currants, Grapes, etc. Catalogue Free
JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.



THE LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE
IS THE **BEST KNIFE IN THE WORLD!**
To Cut HAY & STRAW from the Mow, Stack, or Bundle.
To Cut CORN STALKS or BALED HAY, or Unthreshed OATS in bundles, into Fine Feed.
To Cut ENSILAGE from Silo. To cut PEAT, and Ditching in Bogs and Meadows, severing grass roots, and cutting off bush roots an inch through, readily. Farmers having any of this work to do, should not be without a Lightning Hay Knife, and would not, after an hour's trial. If you feed only a horse or cow, it will PAY YOU to have a Lightning Hay Knife, to cut fresh hay from the side of the mow or stack, instead of pitching from the top, where it is drying up and losing its best qualities. IT PAYS to use a Lightning Hay Knife to cut a load of Cling Clover Hay into sections, so as to pitch off easily. This is THE KNIFE which cuts Frozen Hay readily. Manufactured only by
HIRAM HOLT & CO., East Wilton, Me., U. S. A.
For sale by Hardware Merchants & the trade generally



ANDERSON, HARRIS & CO.
—Wholesale Manufacturers—



Carriages, :: Buggies, And Phaetons.
402 LIBERTY ST., CINCINNATI, O.
BEST WORK EVER MADE FOR THE MONEY.
Send for Illustrated Free Catalogue.
IT WILL BE AN ADVANTAGE to always mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE—Grade Merino Ewes and Lambs. For particulars address P. O. box 126, Hays City, Kas.

FOR SALE—500 s.-lb. Wethers, 2, 3 and 4 years old, and 500 Breeding Ewes. Nelswanger Bros., Osborne, Kas.

W.M. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White and Brown Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 1,100 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, Kas.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for Sheep, Ranch of 840 acres, 3½ miles from town. Also, will sell cheap, 80 choice Merino Rams or will trade for ewes or Wethers. Address Geo. M. Truesdale, Agent, Riley Center, Kas.

200 SHORT-HORNS—I have been breeding Short-horn cattle for twenty-seven years in Kansas, and on account of old age, I wish to close out my entire herd, in lots and at prices to suit purchasers. A visit or correspondence desired. Address S. S. Tipton, Mineral Point, Anderson Co., Kansas.

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS, J. J. Malls, Manhattan, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of **SHORT-HORN CATTLE** and **BERKSHIRE SWINE** Orders promptly filled by express. The farm is four miles east of Manhattan, north of the Kansas river.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams FOR SALE.
Young, sound and healthy. Bred on "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM," near this city, and fully acclimated. Our prices will be satisfactory. Our references—our former patrons. Correspondence solicited.
BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Farmer's General Record.
Agents wanted for the **FARMER'S GENERAL RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOK**. Declared to be the fastest selling work ever published. Agents are making from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per day. Farmers and farmers' sons and daughters can sell to nine out of every ten farmers in their township. Send \$2.00 for Specimen Copy, or write for further information. B. F. BAKER, State Agent, 137 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

NEW CROP
Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Timothy and Clover, at **TOPEKA SEED HOUSE,** (DOWNS & MEFFORD,) 75 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

The Cold Water Dip!
A HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED CHEMICAL FLUID! Non-poisonous and non-corrosive Sheep Dip and Wash for all Domestic Animals. A safe and sure Remedy against all kinds of Parasites in Pigs or Animals. A powerful disinfectant. Send for papers giving full instructions to
DONALD MCKAY, Special Agt., Rose Bank, Dickinson Co., Kas.

Lee's Summit Nurseries.
BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS,
Lee's Summit, Missouri.
To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:
We would respectfully call attention to our heavy supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery products, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts. Also Ornamental and Shade Trees, Plants, Roses and Shrubs. Hedge Plants Forest Tree Seedlings and Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low.
Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid any mistakes or deceptions.
Orders sent by mail promptly attended to:
BLAIR BROS., Proprietors,
Lee's Summit, Mo.

FRANK CRANE,
Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill.,

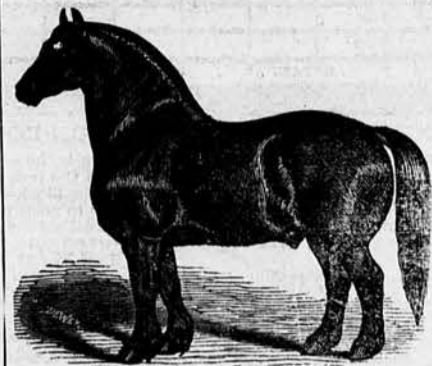
COMMISSION AGENT
—For the Sale of—

HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, SHORT-HORN,
And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.
Carload Lots a Specialty.
Stables, Riverview Park. Address
F. P. CRANE,
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS Coin Money who sell Dr. Chase's Family Physician. Price \$2.00. Specimen pages free. Address A. W. Hamilton & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Send in 25 cents for the **KANSAS FARMER** the rest of this year.

PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDE DALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



H. BENNETT & SON
Importers and Breeders,
Topeka, Kansas.
All stock registered. Catalogue free



RANKIN BALDRIDGE,
Parsons, Kansas,
Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry, and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

WASHBURN COLLEGE
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1884.
OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic, Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable.
PETER MCVICAR President.

EDUCATION PAYS!

The **KANSAS State Agricultural College**
—OFFERS—
TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS

A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all
Tuition Free.

Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards vineyards, gardens, grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices, is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll of \$300 a month.

THE TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 10TH, 1884,
with eighteen instructors, 395 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$40,000, and a productive endowment of \$475,000.
For full information and catalogue address,
PRES. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Agents Wanted
—To sell the only authentic Life of—
Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

The most vividly interesting book of the year. Selling by thousands where others sell by hundreds. 470 large pages, steel portrait, picture of **LOGAN'S HOMESTEAD**; fac-simile in colors of Fifteenth Corps Battle Flag. Sent by mail on receipt of one dollar. Address
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

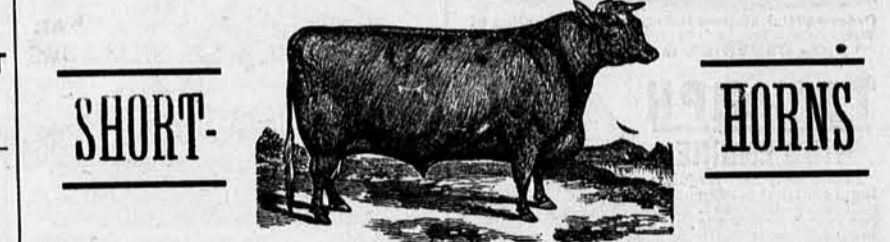
THE COMET
NEW EARLY PEACH BARTLETT size, Ripen, latitude 42°, 20th July. The earliest and most beautiful peach known. Sold Wholesale in New York at \$5 per bushel. Send for Full Description. Address, **J. S. COLLINS,**
MOORESTOWN, New Jersey.

PATENTS! Thomas A. Edison patent until obtained. Write for inventor's guide.

Grass and Cattle are King

Great sale of Short-horn Cattle at Oakwood Farm, 2½ miles southeast of Wichita, Kansas, on Thursday, October 9th, 1884. I will sell about 45 head of Thoroughbred Short-horns (all recorded), and 10 High-Grade Cows, consisting of Rose of Sharon's Bertha Str wberries, Marys, Goodnesses, Rubys, Dulcibelas, Arabellas, and are as fine individuals as can be found in the West. The Cows and Heifers have most of them been bred to my grand bull Aldrie Rose of Sharon 49712, and Mayflower's Red Rose, a fine young Rose of Sharon or Red Rose Bull, that will be included in the sale with some 16 others nicely bred and large enough for service.
Sale positive. No postponement on account of weather, as the sale will be held under shelter if it rains. Persons coming from a distance purchasing cattle, we will load them on the cars free of cost. Cattle, horses will be at all the hotels in the city, after the arrival of the morning trains, for passengers who wish to attend the sale.
Lunch at 12. Sale to commence at 1 p. m.
TERMS—Cash, with a discount of 3 per cent., or a credit of 6 months on one-half and 12 months on the other half, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. on bankable paper.
Also, two imported Galloway Cows bred to an imported Bull, for sale or exchange for Short-horns. Catalogues will be ready by September 15th, and will be sent on application.
S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.
C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Wichita, Kansas.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE



By the Clay County Short-Horn Breeders' Association,
—AT—
LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., THURSDAY, OCT. 16, '84.

At which time the Breeders of this Association will offer at Public Sale, without reserve, about 65 head of Representative Short-horn Cattle, consisting of 10 young Bulls and 55 Cows and Heifers. The offerings will embrace
ROSE OF SHARON'S, YOUNG MARYS, GOODNESSES, RUBIES, BELIMAS, ETC.
This will be no culling sale, but all animals offered will be good useful cattle, well and purely bred, many of which are first-class show cattle. Sale positive, regardless of weather, as it will be held under cover. Catalogue can be had after September 20, by addressing
R. L. RAYMOND, Secretary,
Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer
Liberty, Mo. is on H. & St. Jo R. R., 14 miles from Kansas City.

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