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From the Irrigated District.

An essay written by Mrs. A. J. Abbott, and read before the Farmers' Institute at Garden City, Finney county, Kansas, March 18, 1884.

"We crossed the prairies, as of old the Pilgrims crossed the sea." Not for freedom of conscience, however, but for freedom from dependence on the clouds.

Shall we grow dismayed with the treeless expanse, the sweeping winds, the hail storms, the myriads of worms and bugs and centipedes, the sage brush and cactus? Shall we turn with homesick repinings for the woods, the springs, the pebbly brooks, the ferns and creeping vines around our distant homes? In justice to ourselves and to this our chosen land, never! for not in turning back but only in resolutely struggling forward can we ever hope for success.

With energy, patient perseverance, an untiring love for the work, and faith in its results, we can make of this irrigated district, a land beautiful with trees and vines, and renowned for its horticultural wealth. All the elements for successful horticultural enterprise are so lavishly bestowed, they seem to lure us to produce the choicest treasures from orchard and vineyard. Such rich, warm, sandy soil; such brilliant skies and glorious sunny weather; the genial water of the river, warm and rich with sediment; and for market, the desert-like country to the east of us, and the mountainous mining regions of the west. "He must have the heart of Pharaoh who cannot have his soul filled with enthusiasm and overflow with ecstasy," as he contemplates the unlimited capabilities of this country. Let us rest contented to seek no further, but, like Solomon of old, go to work and "build houses and plant vineyards and make gardens and orchards, and plant trees of all kinds of fruit, and make ditches of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees."

But may not we like him find that "all was vexation of spirit and there was no profit under the sun," or charge our misfortunes back upon others by saying this country is not what was claimed for it, because we may have learned by sorry experience that the high road to wealth does not run directly through an onion bed.

It requires a naturalized Kansan, one who has passed through all the sieges of hail and drouth and grasshoppers, to thoroughly appreciate the value of the benefits which are thrown around us. Men of culture and learning have made a life work of the study, introduction, propagation and improvement of fruit, vegetables, trees, shrubs and flowers. Nature supplied us with a succession, but science has completed the work, not only in the perfection of the varieties, the introduction of new ones, and a thorough testing of soil and climate suitable for each, but in the propagation of new varieties of the same class, thus lengthening the season of each. There is no intervening gap as of yore between the time of the first appearing of one variety until the next in succession came, but every space is filled and overlaps what follows. The strawberry, for example, with its many varieties and difference in time of ripening furnishes a constant succession of its luscious fruit from the time of its Metcalf's Early until after the raspberry claims its share of public favor. The same is true with all the fruit which follows; and the apple, the most popular of all, from its good keeping qualities, can be kept until strawberries come again, thus giving a con-

stant supply of wholesome fruit the entire season through.

By means of this system of irrigation, every home within reach of its ditches can be made an abode of beauty and be supplied with fruit and vegetable from early spring until the frosts of winter. And Garden City, the very naming of which rested the spirit of prophecy, beautiful for situation, rich in possibilities, may become the idol of its citizens and the pride of our State.

There is no vocation which so fascinates the people of all classes throughout the world, which yields a broader field for thought and research, or gives a better chance for the cultivation of tastes and a love for the beautiful, or which so reveals the mysterious workings of nature and the loving hand of the Creator, as the study and care of trees and fruits and flowers. It is said that Bacon always desired to have flowers before him when exploring the mysteries of divine philosophy. Solomon loved his garden with its fountains and streams of water, its cedar and fir trees, sweet flowers and beds of spices. "Awake, oh, North wind, and come thou, South; blow upon my garden that the spices thereof may flow out."

Jesus loved lilies, the purest, sweetest, fairest of flowers. "Consider the lilies how they grow. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." "I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley." Lilies, roses; lilies of the valley. The rose—"the queen of flowers;" the lily—emblem of "majesty;" lily of the valley—"purity." It was a beautiful thought that suggested the decorating of churches with these emblematic flowers—the flowers of His love—the glad anniversary of the resurrection morn.

An eminent minister once said, "Flowers are the sweetest things God ever made, and forgot to put a soul into." But there was no forgetting. He "so loved the world" that he made the flowers perfect in sweetness for gifts to those who have souls, and with a lavish hand scattered them throughout the earth in every land and clime.

Blessed be God for flowers;
For the bright, gentle, holy thoughts that
From out their odorous beauty like a wreath
Of sunshine on life's hours.

Farmers' Institute at Garden City.

Kansas Farmer:

A very interesting and successful Farmers' Institute was held at this place on the 13th and 14th of the present month. President Fairchild, and Professors Shelton and Popenoe of our State Agricultural College were with us, also E. B. Cowgill, Sorghum Commissioner, of Sterling, all of whom ably assisted in making the Institute a success. I very much regret that the special correspondent of the FARMER who has been furnishing reports of the proceedings of the Institutes held at other places in the State was not in attendance; for, although we are out on the western border of the State where everything is considered a barren waste by you eastern folks, our people are enthusiastic over the future prospects of this locality and not ashamed to have it made public through your columns.

The first day's session was devoted to the discussion of vegetable farming and fruit growing by irrigation. This discussion was participated in by many of those present and was interesting to all, and especially to those from a distance, particularly that part of it

relating to the method of watering the crops during the growing season. In the evening a paper was read by Professor Popenoe, on Entomology, followed by one prepared and read by Mrs. A. J. Abbott, a copy of which I send you for publication in the FARMER. It was elegantly read and followed with a round of applause. The evening session closed with a most excellent lecture by President Fairchild, his theme being Work and Wisdom.

The second day was devoted to the discussion of the best methods of growing the cereals and grasses, followed by a brief history of irrigation in this section of the State, its origin, progress and future development.

The Institute closed in the evening with a lecture by Prof. Shelton, his subject being Our Cattle—how to raise them and how to breed them. He gave many good thoughts for the benefit of the cattle men on these western plains. The result of the Institute will be the organization of a Farmers' Club next week.

J. H. PIERCE.

Garden City, Kas., March 22, 1884.

Corn Fodder and Fodder Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

Having views in harmony with your correspondent "Fairview Farmer" in your issue of March 12, relative to prairie hay, I was much interested in his communication setting forth the comparative value of sorghum vs. prairie hay. But when he takes the liberty to set aside corn fodder also, as not being worth the labor of cutting up (as compared with sorghum) I am inclined to doubt the justness of his conclusions. We make a practice of cutting up all of our corn, and have considered it good economy to do so, although we realize, as "Fairview Farmer" says, that it is hard work, and often we have serious trouble in procuring sufficient help. But much depends upon the season. During the fall of 1882 corn cutting lasted about 40 days, so that our men averaged about 50 acres each, and when our 400 acres were all nicely up in shock we felt that we were rich, and that none were more so in point of feed.

One would infer from "Fairview Farmer's" statement that sorghum yielded much more abundantly, was much less labor to care for, and when once cured was far superior to any corn fodder. Now, Mr. Editor, we would consider it a kindness if your correspondent would just give us the full directions for obtaining this most wonderful feed. We want to know how to plant, how to cultivate, and how to take care of it at harvest time, and how to feed it. I have experimented during the last three years with a view of finding the cheapest as well as the best feed for stock cattle during the winter months, and I had just come to the conclusion that pop corn, drilled in after a lister, and cut up when the grain was nicely in milk, was the most abundant as well as the cheapest feed we could get. I put in fifteen acres the past season, and it yielded over five tons of extra choice feed per acre when cured. I have fed it principally to young cattle and dry cows, and they have wintered well.

I have often been asked—"do you not have trouble in curing your fodder when you cut so early in the season?" I do not, because my method of cutting and curing obviates all musty, mouldy fodder. In the first place, we go through our corn and tie the hills to support the shocks; then we turn back and cut four rows through, tying

our shocks as we go. After going all through the piece in this way, we go back to the place of beginning and take four other rows, two on each side, cutting and setting up carefully, and so on until we have twelve rows in each row of shocks. On the last through we tie again securely. In this way our shocks never blow down, and at this date our fodder is as green and sweet as when cut.

The past season we put up five hundred tons of hay cut from about two hundred and thirty-five acres of meadow (thirty acres of which yielded us two crops.) This amount of hay with a "right smart sprinkling" of corn would winter two hundred and fifty head of stock cattle, and I am confident the same amount of land put into fodder corn would winter one thousand head in better shape without the additional feed or corn.

In other words, we are selling the product of one acre of prairie hay for seven dollars on the ground. It cost us \$2.50 to secure this crop, leaving \$4.50 for use of land. The expense of one acre of fodder corn in shock is \$7.50. The crop is worth \$25, leaving as rent \$17.50. We have arrived at these conclusions after carefully weighing our crops and noting their relative value when fed to stock.

J. H. B.

Riley Co., Kas.

The Most Salable Horse.

Mr. Joseph Lamb, one of Chicago's best known extensive horse dealers, in paying a tribute to the superiority of the grade Percheron-Norman horses, said: "Most of my trade is with lumbermen and in the city. I handle more Normans than of any other breed, because they are more salable and eagerly sought after, the only drawback to the business now being that I cannot get them fast enough.

"They are possessed of more endurance than other breeds, give good satisfaction, and wear well; have better feet, last better on our pavements, and are more easily acclimated than any other breed. It is very rarely you get a Norman horse with bad feet. They are good, cheerful walkers, and more attractive and finer looking, with better action, than the other large breeds."—*Chicago Tribune*. M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., has imported from France and bred in their purity about 1,400 Percheron-Normans, and 300 of them within the past few months, particular attention being given to pedigree and French record.

From Sedgwick County.

Kansas Farmer:

The wheat in this county (Sedgwick) is looking fine; our rain one week ago has freshened up everything that has life in it, so our prospects for another wheat crop are very flattering. The Ohio train of corn has not seemed to lessen the amount of corn on hand in the county. Stock of all kinds are doing finely; no disease of any kind among the stock of this section of the Arkansas valley. A first rate class of emigrants are pouring into this valley. On Saturday the 22, ten cars of emigrant goods were unloaded here. And there is room for more.

Wichita, Kas.

C. S. EICHHOLTZ.

An Ohio farmer complains that by sending to three different seedsmen for the Leaming corn he obtained three distinct varieties of that cereal. He wants a reform in the matter of sending out seed not true to name.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.

April 18—S. T. Bennett, Safford, Kas., Short-horns.

April 23—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short horns, Manhattan, Kas.

April 24 and 25—Saline Co. (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, at Marshall, Mo.

April 30—R. L. McDonald and J. G. Cowan, Short-horns, St. Joseph, Mo.

May 1 and 2—LaFayette Co. (Mo.) Breeders, Short-horns and Polled, Higginsville, Mo.

May 8, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.

May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.

May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.

May 30—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.

June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

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

Chronic Diarrhoea in Cattle.

There are various causes productive of chronic diarrhoea, as there are also of acute, and although the first sometimes has the latter for its cause, the effects are different in each disease, as are the causes producing them. For instance, that which would be productive of acute diarrhoea in a sound animal, would not materially affect one suffering from chronic diarrhoea.

That they are two distinct diseases may be adduced from the fact, that an animal suffering from an attack of the acute disease is quickly and successfully treated by remedies which would have no effect upon one suffering from the disease in a chronic form.

There are different kinds of this disease; of which one is intermittent, and is believed by many country people to be influenced by the moon. This has its cause in a weakened state of the liver, and its consequent susceptibility of becoming easily and unduly excited by different agents, which, being removed, the animal, to use the words of the owner, "soon gets well again."

Another kind is that to which yearlings are subject, when calves have not had proper food, or have been fed with a view of saving the cow's milk. This kind of chronic diarrhoea, if improperly treated, renders the career of the animal short; but if submitted at once to proper treatment, and there be not considerable structural derangement of the liver, there is still a favorable prospect of recovery.

To the other kind, of all the most subject to it, are cows which are "good milkers;" but why they are so we will not attempt to explain, unless it be that there is a greater demand upon the system, and that they are more inadvertently exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, by being turned out of a protected or warm barn, after being milked, into a cold yard or unprotected field, where they become exposed to a cold, wet, or frosty atmosphere, and are allowed to remain until again wanted for the purpose of being milked.

One principal cause of chronic diarrhoea is the acute form neglected or improperly treated, and this frequently occurs when the latter is the case, at the time when the cow doctor has exhausted his store of nostrums and recipes "to stop the scouring;" at a stage where, in fact, when the animal has had her constitution so impaired by her attendant that the qualified veterinarian, now called in, should he succeed in prepping up the falling fabric, is supposed to have achieved, not what the other failed in doing, but merely an ordinary feat, or perhaps not even that. Whereas, should he be so impolitic as to undertake the case, and not happen to succeed, it is then said, "he could not stop a scouring cow." A person should not be precipitate in giving a decisive opinion unless he be duly acquainted with the disease in its various forms and combinations. We are aware that there are many modifications of this disease in addition to the above.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Unwritten Law of the Range.

The *Cowboy*, published at Sidney, Ness county, contains an article that may be of interest to some of our readers. Whether the rights claimed ought to be accorded, or how long they will endure, or whether the western range should be wholly given over to stock, we do not here pretend to say. But this is what the *Cowboy* has published:

There are certain unwritten laws which have heretofore prevailed, and should continue to be respected, on the range, and which new-comers in their eager scramble after free range cannot afford to disregard. The violation of these betrays either ignorance, or a willful disregard of what is considered by the community of stockmen as just and proper. While these laws are not on our statute books, they cannot be defied with impunity—certainly not by stockmen. A man engaged in cattle raising, as usually conducted on the range, is much more dependent on the good will of his neighbors and their friendly assistance, than one new to the business would suppose, and his reputation travels unusually fast and far. Let him defy the rules which usage and mutual interests have established and he is quickly known and marked. He loses without any visible cause. He falls, and does not even know what struck him, and yet other stockmen have probably done nothing except to leave him without the friendly assistance which they are usually so free to contribute.

It is not easy to formulate the unwritten law of the range or reduce it to definite terms. It is founded on the natural laws of self protection and mutual interest. In the first place it recognizes the fact that in this region we are principally dependent on the public land for grazing. This must be the case so long as the land laws remain as they are now. Where it requires as in the greater part of western Kansas, from twenty to thirty acres of land for each head of stock, no man can acquire enough land to range any number of cattle, and even if it could be bought in large bodies, the land is not worth \$2.50 an acre for grazing purposes. No man can afford to pay even this, the minimum price, for the grazing land, and no one in fact does pay it, unless he thereby gets "control" of contiguous free range. And when it gets so that a cattle man must own all of the land he needs for grazing, even at \$2 per acre, there is no longer any money in the business in this region. To be sure we may take up a "claim" or two along the water, but as the land averages, the 160 acres are barely sufficient to support half a dozen cattle, and the fact remains that we are principally dependent on free range.

What rule, then, should prevail as to the rights of stockmen in the scramble after range? Manifestly the rule should be, and is, that the occupation and actual use of a defined range must be respected. Any other rule would result in conflict and endless trouble if not disaster. The rule of course has its modifications and conditions. No man can reasonably claim more range than he needs for his stock, and actually occupies. He should not claim it because he expects to use it in the uncertain future. No man can reasonably claim the benefit of this rule unless by fence or riders, he keeps, or endeavors to keep his own cattle within the well-defined limits of his range. The man who turns loose large herds of cattle, permitting them to go where they will and so encroaches on the rights of others is not entitled to claim the benefit of the rule in his favor.

It is granted that the occupant of a range cannot, and ought not to keep out a *bona fide* settler. But a man who takes a "claim" in the middle of a range

already fully stocked, does not thereby justify the turning in of his stock on the free range adjoining to the detriment or exclusion of the occupant. And when the "claim" is made simply an excuse for crowding out the first occupant, as is generally the case, the law of the range is as clearly violated as if no "claim" had been taken.

The rule in question should be especially regarded, where, as in some parts of this region, stockmen have been to the expense of constructing drift fences, or improving water privileges on the ranges they occupy. One who will crowd in on such a range already fully stocked, whether with the excuse of a "claim" or otherwise, and attempts to crowd out the occupants, and take advantage of what they have expended, deserves no standing or consideration as a stockman.

The rule adopted by the Western Central Kansas Stock Association, to the effect that members will not cooperate with or assist in gathering stock any person who turns his stock upon a range already occupied, is the proper rule in such cases. There should be such concert of action among stockmen as to cause this rule to be generally adopted and enforced. Let such a sentiment prevail that whoever thinks to violate the laws of the range in this matter referred to shall understand that he thereby forfeits his good standing as a stockman, and need expect no favors.

Intestinal Worms in Sheep.

Among the most troublesome enemies of animals are internal parasites. Sheep are as much subject to them as other animals. We find the following clipping in one of our exchanges:

Worm parasites annually become more and more the pest of American flocks, and cause more losses and anxieties to flockmasters than do the hated, "cussed" dogs. These parasites are by some divided and sub-divided into classes, which may all be right enough, so far as science goes, but practically I fear all is bosh, since the sheep die all the same. Whether the liver-fluke is not a more fully developed thread-worm found in the wind-pipe, and whether these do not, one or both, finally become tape-worms and find their habitat in the small intestines, thus either developing to find proper conditions for the different organs, is to me the question; and with the hope that scientists may settle the facts and show us the true facts, we are waiting. This we know: fat sheep withstand these parasites far better than thin sheep; some seasons are more prolific of worm parasites than others; as a rule, old sheep pastures are more liable to them than new ones, and hilly pastures are more free from them than low, wet pastures. We once thought wet seasons, with rank, sour, mouldy grass, were the most to be dreaded. Then came a dry year, and we had worms as bad as we ever had them; but we had a wet valley in our pasture, and on this our sheep found most of their feed. So we were beat. Then we took extra care the next year, and fed our sheep corn when it was rainy and the grass rank and mean, so as to be really unfit for keeping up vigorous health; and when grass got too short in the dry month of August, we gave a little corn of mornings to boom them a little, all the time salting them on piles of ashes which we kept supplied on a hill-top. By this plan we prevented the trouble entirely. We became convinced that the worms came from the wet grass, and unless kept in vigorous health they took up their abode in the sheep. We also quit putting our sheep out to grass in the early morning, but waited for the worms to go to the ground, as we think they do as the grass

dries off. We think prevention is better than cure. But when we find they exist, the best treatment we ever found is, one part turpentine, one part linseed oil, and one part pine tar. Give a tablespoonful to a grown sheep, and half as much to a lamb, once a day from a wooden paddle. Let one hold open the mouth and another put the paddle between the jaws, then close the mouth and pull the paddle out. The sheep swallows it at once. Do this three mornings, then wait two or three days, and repeat. Do this to the worst two or three weeks, feeding dry, wholesome grain and carefully housing from storms. Feed with salt and copperas once a week; then give resin with either salt or bran. Be sure you recruit their strength and vitality.

Big Head in Horses.

Writing from Chippewa county, Minn., a correspondent describes the symptoms in three cases of sick horses, which, though not fully answering the standard symptoms in big head, are near enough to lead us to suppose that this is the trouble, or was the trouble, one of the animals having died, and the others being in a fair way to recover. It is not a common disease in many parts of the country, but there are occasional cases of it in all parts. Old horses are likely to be attacked by it, though it is not confined to such, but sometimes attacks animals of all ages and conditions, from the sucking colt up. But in the case of colts there is seldom, if ever, any swelling of the jaws, and the disease does not appear to affect the colt as it does the horse. The animal which died—belonging to our correspondent, and whose "head was swelled below the eyes"—was three years old. The animals which are getting well are respectively four and one year. It has been supposed by some that the cause of the difficulty is often the lack of lime in the water, and we judge that the water in this case, which was rain water standing in a pond without inlet or outlet, had much to do with causing the disease. It is not true, however, that this is the sole cause, for horses are free from the disease when there is no lime in the water, and have it when there is. But the disease is certainly more prevalent where the water is soft than elsewhere. As it is an affection of the bones, it would seem reasonable to suppose that it was caused by a lack of proper nourishment to that part of the system, and that a perfect system of feeding would prevent it. A horse fed constantly on corn may never have big head, but it will not be because the feeding is not calculated to make him more liable to such diseases than he would be, if fed food that contained more of the muscle-making elements. It is a wonder that under the constant feeding with fat-producing foods, and often poor hay, many of our horses do not have big head and every other disease.

Usually, but not always, the disease is attended by the swelling of the head. When that is the case we have enough to make us anxious. But this cannot always be seen in the first stages, if at all. There is a way, however, to detect any swelling that may not be visible. It is recommended to run the thumb up under the lip beside the under jaw bone, between the lip and the teeth. If there is any enlargement of the jaw it can thus be detected, as the side of the jaw should be nearly perpendicular with the teeth above. But in its beginning, those who have never seen it will find difficulty in recognizing it. Usually the animal is sleepy; the joints become stiff, and the skin seems dry and hard. The excrement is hard, black, and largely destitute of moisture. The appetite is generally good, indeed, often voracious. Still the animal is out of condition all the time, and gets gradually thinner, or, in mild cases, stands still, and gains nothing, and seems to lose nothing. The blood is thick and black. The treatment consists in improving the general health of the horse by feeding the most nutritious foods, given in a soft boiled or steamed state, in which plenty of salt is mixed, and the administration of tonics, such as an ounce of Peruvian bark every day.

To Farmers.

Under this heading the following bit of rhyme was many years ago published in the Old Farmers' Almanac:

Neat be your farms; tis long confessed
The neatest farmer is the best;
Each bog and marsh industrious drain;

Farm Prospects in Brown County.

After ten weeks of almost uninterrupted winter, we are now having a change. On the 7th inst. we had a cold blustering snow, which disappeared two days after.

Peach buds appear to be universally killed. Fall wheat fields have not suffered very extensively; they did look quite dead before the recent snows and rains.

The dreaded cattle disease in some parts of our State created quite a stir among our stock raisers, and I think the Governor will be sustained in whatever he did to check the plague.

Money is rather close and some of our farmers and business men are complaining. Some contend that the elevator men have combined, and hence do not pay all for grain that it is worth.

One thing I do know, and I feel ashamed to acknowledge it as a farmer. But the statement that I will make here is one of frequent occurrence. It is this: Farmers, like other people, often condemn in others what many do themselves.

Sabetha, March 20. C. H. ISELY.

Miss Gertrude Van Hoosen, writing from McComb, Ill. says that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility, arising from malarial poisoning.

Nearly half the weight of wool as it is removed from sheep is oil and yolk. They are both wasted in the process of scouring.

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

"THE THIRD HOUSE."

Its Good and Bad Members--The Remarkable Experiences of a Close Observer of its Workings During a Long Residence at Washington.

(Correspondence Rochester Democrat.)

No city upon the American continent has a larger floating population than Washington. It is estimated that during the sessions of congress twenty-five thousand people, whose homes are in various parts of this and other countries, make this city their place of residence.

While walking down Pennsylvania avenue the other day I met Mr. William M. Ashley, formerly of your city, whose long residence here has made him unusually well acquainted with the operations of the lobby.

Having made my wants in this particular direction known, in answer to an interrogative, Mr. Ashley said:

"Yes, during my residence here I have become well acquainted with the workings of the 'Third House,' as it is termed, and could tell you of numerous jobs, which, like the 'Heathen Chinese,' are peculiar."

"You do not regard the lobby, as a body, vicious do you?"

"Not necessarily so, there are good and bad men comprising that body; yet there have been times when it must be admitted that the combined power of the 'Third House' has over-riden the will of the people. The bad influence of the lobby can be seen in the numerous blood bills that are introduced at every session."

"But how can these be discovered?" "Easily enough, to the person who has made the thing a study. I can detect them at a glance."

"Tell me, to what bills do you refer?" "Well, take the annual gas bills, for instance. They are introduced for the purpose of bleeding the Washington Gas Light company. They usually result in an investigating committee which never amounts to anything more than a draft upon the public treasury for the expenses of the investigation.

"Anything else in this line that you think of, Mr. Ashley?"

"Yes, there's the job to reclaim the Potomac flats, which, had it become a law, would have resulted in an enormous steal. The work is now being done by the Government itself, and will rid the place of that malarial atmosphere of which we hear so much outside the city."

"During your residence here have you experienced the bad results of living in this climate?"

"Well, while I have not at all times enjoyed good health, I am certain that the difficulty which laid me up so long was not malarial. It was something that had troubled me for years. A shooting, stinging pain that at times attacked different parts of my body. One day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain, there would be great redness, heat and swelling of the parts; and perhaps the next day the left arm and leg would be similarly affected.

Then again it would locate in some particular part of my body and produce a tenderness which would well nigh drive me frantic. There would be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an intermitting kind of pain that would come on every afternoon and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the twenty-four hours.

pass over my body, or I would faint from hot flashes. I suffered from a spasmodic contraction of the muscles and a soreness of the back and bowels, and even my eyeballs became sore and distressed me greatly whenever I wiped my face.

"Of course you consulted the doctors regarding your difficulty?"

"Consulted them? well I should say I did. Some told me I had neuralgia; others that I had inflammatory rheumatism, for which there was no cure, that I would be afflicted all my life, and that time alone would mitigate my sufferings."

"But didn't they try to relieve your miseries?"

"Yes, they vomited and physiced me, blistered and bled me, plastered and oiled me, sweat, steamed and everything but froze me, but without avail."

"But how did you finally recover?"

"I had a friend living in Michigan who had been afflicted in a similar way and had been cured. He wrote me regarding his recovery and advised me to try the remedy which cured him. I procured a bottle and commenced its use, taking a table spoonful after each meal and at bed time. I had used it about a week when I noticed a decrease of the soreness of the joints and a general feeling of relief. I persevered in its use and finally got so I could move around without limping, when I told my friends that it was Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure that had put me on my feet."

"And do you regard your cure as permanent?"

"Certainly. I haven't been so well in years as I am now, and although I have been subjected to frequent and severe changes of weather this winter, I have not felt the first intimation of the return of my rheumatic trouble."

"Do you object to the publication of this interview, Mr. Ashley?"

"Not at all, sir. I look upon it as a duty I owe my fellow creatures to alleviate their sufferings so far as I am able, and any communication regarding my symptoms and cure that may be sent to me at 506 Maine Avenue will receive prompt and careful attention."

"Judging from your recital, Mr. Ashley, there must be wonderful curative properties about this medicine?"

"Indeed, there is, sir, for no man suffered more nor longer than I did before this remedy gave me relief."

"To go back to the original subject, Mr. Ashley, I suppose you see the same familiar faces about the lobby session after session?"

"No, not so much so as you might think. New faces are constantly seen and old ones disappear. The strain upon lobbyists is necessarily very great, and when you add to this the demoralizing effect of late hours and intemperate habits and the fact that they are often found out in their seats, their disappearance can easily be accounted for."

"What proportion of these blood-bills are successful?"

"A very small percentage, sir. Notwithstanding the power and influence of the lobby, but few of these vicious measures pass. Were they successful it would be a sad commentary upon our system of government, and would virtually annihilate one branch of it. The great majority of them are either reported adversely or smothered in committee by the watchfulness and loyalty of our congressmen." J. E. D.

A New York potato grower has succeeded in bringing the old Peachblow potato up to its former standard of excellence, both as regards productiveness and quality, by simply selecting the most productive hills for a term of years.

PHENOL SODIQUÉ is one of the most useful mixtures the chemical art has produced. It cures cuts or burns more quickly than anything else we have ever used. For catarrhal affections, infectious fevers, etc., it is one of the best preventives known.

It is bad policy for a farmer to cultivate only one crop. If that fails, he has lost his year's work; but if he cultivates several crops some of them are almost sure to succeed, and some will command a remunerative price.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."

Ten Years in Kansas.

Secretary Sims, of the State Board of Agriculture, has issued a very useful little book of sixty pages, entitled "Kansas," giving information concerning agriculture, horticulture, and live stock, together with statements relating to vacant lands, schools, churches, manufactures, wealth, mineral resources, etc., of the State. The book is intended for a guide to persons seeking homes in the West.

By way of showing the growth of our agriculture in the last ten years, we extract a few figures relating to six leading crops:

1873.

Table with 4 columns: Products, Quantity produc'd, No. acres in each crop, Total valuation. Rows include Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Hay.

1883.

Table with 4 columns: Products, Quantity produc'd, No. acres in each crop, Total valuation. Rows include Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Hay.

The book may be obtained by addressing Hon. Wm. Sims, Topeka, Kas.

The History of the Hoppins Bros' and G. B. Bothwell's Flocks.

"In the year of 1846 I bought in Madison county, New York, 1,600 fine Spanish ewes, and drove them overland to Sangamon county, Illinois. In the year of 1851 I sold Bro. Frank B. Hoppin one-half of that flock, keeping that year's crop of lambs. I bought of a Mr. Gage some Merino rams Mr. Gage had bought at the N. Y. State Fair, but they were raised in Vermont. Next I went to Vermont and bought a car load of ewes and rams. I bred pure Atwood rams all the time after that, direct from Edwin Hammond's flock. I was offered \$500 for two of these rams by Messrs. Kelly & Barnes in 1860. I sold G. B. Bothwell, in 1871, six rams that I bought of Mr. Edwin Hammond, of Vermont. They were of his best stock.

"I know that Hon. A. M. Garland sold G. B. Bothwell 338 ewe's of my brother's (Frank Hoppin's) flock in the year of 1867.

C. T. HOPPIN."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1883. H. C. SIMONS, Notary Public.

WASHBURN COLLEGE

TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



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FOR SALE.--200 bushels of pure German Millet Seed, J. B. McAfee, 193 Kansas Ave., Topeka,

The Busy Bee.

How Far Will Bees Go for Honey?

On page 86 I notice an extract from Mr. Pettigrew's "Handy Book of Bees," in which the claim is made that "bees will perish and die for want of food within three miles of good pasture." Mr. P. farther states as his opinion "that very few bees go more than two miles for food."

As this is a matter of interest to all, I will give some facts which have come under my observation, going to prove that Mr. P. is incorrect in his conclusions as applied to the United States, however the case may be, regarding the flight of bees in the Old World.

If bees only went two miles in search of food it would take but a limited conception to see that a very few colonies of bees would overstock many localities where now large apiaries are kept. This matter of overstocking my location with bees used to worry me quite a little when I had from twenty to forty colonies of bees, but when I became convinced that bees went from three to four miles from choice for honey, I ceased to worry about it, and I find that at the present time bees do as well as ever with over 300 colonies within a distance of a mile of me.

When I had been keeping bees about two years, and had some eighteen to twenty colonies of black bees, I chanced to go into the orchard near by to watch the bees at work on the apple blossoms. The spring before this, Italian bees had been introduced into a town adjoining ours, and were increased in some thirty colonies, the increase being made wholly by division, so there could have been no stray swarms of Italian bees in the woods. These bees were fully three miles from me in a straight line, and as I then believed the same as does Mr. Pettigrew, you can imagine my surprise when almost the first bee I saw proved to be an Italian. Upon examination I found that on an average one bee in five was Italian, which were at work on the apple bloom, and this with apple blossoms in profusion everywhere.

Still later, this same season, I was cutting a field of clover one mile from home, or four miles from these same Italians, when I saw bees at work on the clover. As I had read, previous to this, much about Italian bees working on red clover, I stopped the horse, got off the machine, and to my surprise counted five Italians to two blacks, and this with fields red with clover everywhere. I was now convinced that there was little need of fearing that I would not be able to keep 100 colonies without overstocking my pasturage, as that was the number I then desired to attain. But so far I had only proved that bees would go at least four miles from home to work, but could not say whether they could work to advantage that distance or not. In the latter part of August, 1874, I ascertained that the bees were getting honey from buckwheat, by the odor which greeted me from the bee yard on damp evenings. As there was not a field of buckwheat in sight of the apiary, I was curious to know where the honey came from. At two miles from home I found a small field of about three acres, and a mile further on was another field of about the same size, while at a distance of about five miles there was from thirty to fifty acres all in full bloom. The result of the buckwheat season showed that from about sixty colonies I sold 900 pounds of buckwheat comb honey, and the bees had at least 1,500 pounds of the same kind to winter on, as the hives were nearly destitute of honey before, and at the end of buckwheat they had a great abundance.

Again, the nearest teasel fields are

from two and a half to three miles from my apiary, while they extend from there on ten or more miles. A bee which works on teasel gets her abdomen covered with a whitish dust, so that she is as readily distinguished as is one which works on pumpkin or squash blossoms. As teasel commences to bloom at about the same time the basswood does, the bees must leave the basswood to work on the teasel, which thing they do, for where both are secreting honey, I find about half of the bees going into each hive covered with teasel dust, and at times when basswood yields but little, nearly all the bees will be thus dusted. Besides this reason for believing that the bees work on teasel as above, I have another: I attend church two and a half miles from home, in the direction of these teasel fields, and when the teasel is in bloom I have seen them by the score pass the church, going to and from the fields when the wind was unfavorable.

Once more: Seven miles to the southeast is a hill which is the highest point in our country, it being nearly 800 feet higher than my apiary. After a distance of one mile, there is a gradual rise until the top of the hill is reached. There are from ten days to two weeks difference in time of the basswood bloom between that at the top of this hill and the same near my apiary. The past season, the bees labored to just as good advantage, as far as I could see, for seven days after the basswood bloom was all gone three miles distant, as they did when it was in blossoms nearer the apiary.

In this, my experience is different from the author of Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, L. C. Root, who says: "During the large yield from basswood in 1874, as the blossoms failed in the valley, the bees continued bringing in the same quality of honey, following the basswood day by day as it opened on the hills, until the first week in August, when they still came in heavily loaded, but very tired from a long flight. I drove to the heights, six miles distant, and found the basswood was there just coming into bloom. I immediately moved forty-eight colonies to this location, and in the following week these forty-eight colonies gave me one ton of surplus honey, while the seventy-one colonies left at home did not secure one-half that amount, yet they continued working upon the same ground during the entire period."

However, there is one thing Mr. Root failed to note, which is, that if a continuous good yield is to be secured, it is necessary to have continued good weather, for if two or three days of rainy weather should occur when the bloom had receded four or five miles (thus allowing the bloom to fail for a distance of a mile or so beyond where the bees had gathered honey), they will never go to the hill-top, be the honey ever so plenty there.

The solution seems to be that after the rain they go to the trees where they last procured honey, and finding none, nor any near by, conclude that the harvest is over without going over the strip where the honey has failed to that which is beyond. In the above I believe I have given good proof that bees do labor to advantage from four to seven miles from home. If any are still skeptical let them turn to page 181 of *Gleanings* for the year 1882, where they will find an article from the pen of H. A. Marsh, which will convince all.—G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N. Y., in *American Bee Journal*.

Look Out for Frauds!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c. Bottles.

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Just what I Need. One Sugar-Coated Pill.

Such as the natives of India call a SUMMER PILL. Because it not only

- Cools the Blood,
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- Promotes Digestion,
- Regulates the Bowels,
- and Cleanses the Kidneys,

But produces sound and refreshing slumbers, preventing headache, and giving a good flow of spirits to the otherwise languid dyspeptic.

These Pills are an East India herb flower, and vegetable compound; 75 pills in a box—each pill a dose. Price, \$1.25. Ask your druggist for Dr. H. James' Purifying and Regulating Pills.

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In good planting condition. Red Cedars and Forest Tree Seedlings. The famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry—hardest and best berry out. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue. BALEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Mukanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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TREES. EVERGREEN and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS in unlimited quantities.—LARGE SIZE STOCKY EVERGREENS, all from two to six feet high, at one-half the prices charged by others. Catalogue free. GEO. PINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

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Spring Sales.

KENTUCKY SHORT HORNS

April 15, 16 & 17, 1884, At Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. BIGGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Short-horns, including two pure Bates bulls, one Place bull—the highest bred one we know of,—Lady Bickerstaffs, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabellas, Rose of Sharons, of the Renlock Branch Marys, Cowalls, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sires.

J. S. BERRY, of Sharpsburg, Ky.

Will sell, on the 15th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys, Goodnesses, Filligrees, Rose of Sharons, Amellas, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imp. Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHORN, of Thomson, Ky.

Will sell, on April 16th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Short-horns, of the following families: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duchesses, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The pure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

HON. A. W. BASCOM, Owingsville, Ky.

Will sell about 50 head of Short-horns, from the Slate Valley Herd, at the same place, on April 17, 1884, of the following families: Young Marys, Josephines, Young Phyllises, Gems, Vellums, Cowalls, Donna Marias, etc. The pure Bates Fletcher Duke of Wilmont and 11th Duke of Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families.

For catalogue of either sale, apply to J. M. BIGGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

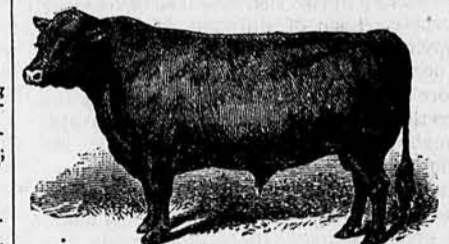
PASTURES TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent for the grazing season of 1884 FENCED PASTURES, well watered, for herds of from 200 to 800 each; or receive Cattle to be pastured during the season on its Ranch in Chase county, near the A., T. & S. F. R. R.,—140 miles from Kansas City.

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Red Polled Cattle.



W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, : : : Kansas, Importers and Breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE.

A choice lot imported young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Telegraph and R. R. station, St. Marys, on the U. P. R. R.

IVANHOE. Trial Mile at 3 Years Old, 1:46.

Dark Bay, 15 3-4 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds

Stands at GLENVIEW FARM, 8 miles southwest of Humboldt, at \$20 to insure. Free pasture for mares.

Sired by Glendower, (son of Evergreen and Imp. Knight of St. George); 1st dam by Pantic, 2d by Dubloon, 3d by Sir Richard, 4th by Whip, 5th by Costeese, 6th by Imp. Dare Devil.

For a combination of blood, size, style, speed and action, united with beauty of the highest type and the power of transmitting these qualities to his progeny, this horse has few equals. G. A. LAUDE, Humboldt, Kas.

The Home Circle.

No Room For Fear.

It is midnight. The only sound I hear
Is the ticking of the tireless clock,
Without is inky blackness, O, so drear
While nature in a lullaby is rocked.

Yet I, my solitary vigils keep
For sweet slumber has from my eyelids fled
Nor can I invoke the shy Goddess sleep
She stands aloof. I press my aching head

While stupid thoughts run riot in my brain,
And dread visions haunt me like the "nightmare"

With her whole "ninefold" out in search of grain
At my very threshold to stop would dare.

Go back dread beast, do you not heed
You are walking Sleepless Hollow to-night
Waking the echoes with your tireless tread
Where honest people dare to do the right.

I pace the floor, while from the window pane
Her spectral eyes glare from her shapeless head,
My trembling courage, is this terror's reign,
Or I the subject of superstitious dread?

If over me is brooding slavish fear
I'll shake it off and rouse to higher thought.
No coward's chain for me, shall make time drear.

Back to the night I'll give what it has wrought.
—Western Rural.

If the world seems cold to you,
Kindle fires to warm it;
Let their comfort hide from view
Winters that deform it.
Hearts as frozen as your own
To that radiance gather;
You will soon forget to moan,
"Ah, the cheerless weather!"
—Lucy Larcom.

Wisely and well said the eastern bard:
Fear is easy, but love is hard—
Easy to glow with the Santon's rage,
And walk on the Meccan pilgrimage;
But he is greatest and best who can
Worship Allah by loving man.
—Whittier.

Economy in Housework.

In looking around us first in one home and then another, we often observe ladies making slaves of themselves at their housework, only to give a little time that they may work at a rug, knit lace, crochet; or perchance they are piecing a quilt out of little bits of calico as a display of good taste or handiwork, and doing many other kinds of work equally as foolish and wasteful of time. Wasteful of time I say because the time thus spent, if given to storing the mind with useful reading, would prove a far greater blessing to many a family of children. A child likes to feel that mother is intelligent and can enlighten him on the various small points that so often confuse and perplex the young.

Some will ask how can we substitute anything for all of these things that make home so pleasant. A small sum of money will purchase a rug that if it does not look quite so rich as a drawn rug, still it answers every purpose. Lace of different kinds can be purchased, and one can do with very little if necessary. As for quilts, it looks much more sensible to see the large pieces sewed together in a tasty manner, or even calico bought and put together in strips, than the complicated patterns pieced out of very small pieces which is neither tasty or pretty and is a wicked waste of time which might be spent profitably in self-instruction and teaching the little ones. A few will say we do not feel able to purchase. Then, do without; keep yourself and family neat but plain, and put the little time and extra means into your brain.

But oh dear! here is another thought. What will become of the ladies' display of hand-made articles at the fairs? Let us supply its place in the following manner: First, offer a premium for the best bushel of wheat cut with a sickle and threshed out with a flail; another for the finest bushel of corn planted and tended with a hoe and brought into the granary in basket or sack on the back. A few premiums offered in this manner to the gentlemen would soon put a stop to premiums offered to ladies for hand-made articles which cost hours of hard labor besides being a strain on the nerves and a detriment to the intelligence of any family or person.
CHET.

Washington in Madison's Administration.
Mr. Madison had been Secretary of State for eight years under Jefferson, and had not only borne his share, earlier than this, in public affairs, but had acted as chairman of the committee which reported the Constitution, and had afterward aided Hamilton and Jay in writing *The Federalist* in support of it. For these reasons, and because he was the last survivor of those who signed the great act of national organization, he was called, before his death, "The Father of the Constitution." He was a man of clear head, modest manners, and peaceful disposition. His bitter political opponents admitted that he was honorable, well informed, and even in his own way, patriotic; not mean or malignant. As to his appearance, he is described by one of these opponents, William Sullivan, as a man who had "a calm expression, a penetrating blue eye, and who looked like a thinking man." In person he was small and rather stout; he was partially bald, wore powder in his hair, and dressed in black, without any of Jefferson's slovenliness. In speech he was slow and grave. Mrs. Madison was a pleasing woman, twenty years younger than himself, and they had no children.

Their arrival brought an immediate change in the manners of the President's house; they were both fond of society and ceremony, and though the new President was the most faithful of Jeffersonians, he found no difficulty in restoring the formal receptions which his predecessor had disused. These levees were held in what a British observer of that day called the "President's palace," a building which the same observer (Gleig) afterward described as "small, incommensurable, and plain," although its walls were the same with those of the present White House, only the interior having been burned by the British in 1813. Such as it was, it was thrown wholly open at these levees, which every one was free to attend, while music played, and the official costumes of foreign ambassadors gave, as now, some gayety to the scene. Mrs. Madison, according to a keen observer, Mrs. Quincy, wore on these occasions her carriage dress, the same in which she appeared on Sunday at the Capitol, where religious services were then held—"A purple velvet pelisse, and a hat trimmed with ermine. A very elegant costume," adds this feminine critic, "but not, I thought, appropriate to a lady receiving company at home." At another time Mr. and Mrs. Quincy dined at the President's house, "in the midst of the enemy's camp," they being the only Federalists among some five and twenty Democrats. The house, Mrs. Quincy tells us, was richly but incongruously furnished, "not of a piece, as we ladies say." On this occasion Mrs. Madison wore black velvet, with a very rich head-dress of coquelicot and gold, with necklace of the same color. At another time Mrs. Quincy went by invitation with her children, and was shown through the front rooms. Meeting the lady of the house, she apologized for the liberty, and Mrs. Madison said, gracefully, "It is as much your house as it is mine, ladies." The answer has a certain historic value; it shows that the spirit of Jefferson had already wrought a change in the direction of democratic feeling. Such a remark would hardly have been made by Mrs. Washington, or even by Mrs. Adams.

The tone of society in Washington had undoubtedly some of the coarser style which then prevailed in all countries. Men drank more heavily, wrangled more loudly, and there was a good deal of what afterward came to be known as "plantation manners." The mutual bearing of Congressmen was that of courtesy, tempered by drunkenness and dueling; and it was true then, as always, that every duel caused ten new quarrels for every one that it decided. When Josiah Quincy, then the leader of the Federalists in Congress, made his famous speech against the invasion of Canada (January 5, 1813), and Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House, descended from the chair expressly to force him to the alternative of "a duel or disgrace"—as avowed by one of his friends to Mr. Quincy—it was not held to be anything but honorable action, and only the high moral courage of Mr. Quincy enabled him to avoid the alternative. On a later occasion, Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, having to answer another speech by Mr. Quincy, took pains to explain to him privately that, though he must abuse him as a representative Federalist or else lose his election, he

would endeavor to bestow the abuse like a gentleman. "Except Tim Pickering," said this frank Tennessean, "there is not a man in the United States so perfectly hated by the people of my district as yourself. By—I must abuse you, or I shall never get re-elected. I will do it, however, genteelly. I will not do it as that—fool Clay did it, strike so hard as to hurt myself. But abuse you I must." Seeing by this explanation what the tone of Congressional manners was when putting on gentility, we can form some conception of what they were on those more frequent occasions when they were altogether ungentle.—T. W. Higginson, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Weather Proverbs.

The farmers of Cheshire, England, have in common use a great number of old and superstitious sayings concerning the weather and crops. Here are a few of them:
If ice holds a goose before Christmas, it will not hold a duck afterward.
Three yarry (hoar) frosts are sure to end in rain.
Hail brings frost in its tail.
When the wind is in the east,
It's neither good for man nor beast.
When March comes in like a lion, he goes out like a lamb, and vice versa.
If the bad weather extends into April, the people there say, "Well, you see we're still in the borrowed days." The popular idea is that March borrowed twelve days from April.
Very often a bitterly cold south or southeast wind accompanies the breaking up of a long frost; or, at any rate, it seems colder than the frost itself. This is always spoken of as "a thaw wind." But it has also received the very extraordinary name of "A Robin Hood wind," and it is further added in explanation of the name that "Robin Hood could stand anything but a thaw wind."
"Hen-scats" and "mares'-tails" are names given to the light, fleecy, and long, vapory clouds which science call cirro-strati and strati. They are considered to be very sure indications of rough weather, and Cheshire farmers call them "weather breeders," and would hesitate to mow much hay-grass when there are many "hen-scats" and "mares'-tails" about. They believe that if it rains upon the 15th of July, it will rain to a great extent, or, as they express it, be "broken weather" for forty days. If St. Swithin's day is rainless, the forty days will also be fine. When the new moon is seen lying well on her back, she is said to "hold water," and the weather will be fine. If one horn is turned down—i. e., if the crescent stands up almost perpendicularly—they say "it's shedding, and there'll be wet weather."
A rainbow at morn
Is a sign of a storm;
A rainbow at night
Is a shepherd's delight.

One of the names given to the hairy caterpillar or the tiger moth, which often crosses one's path, is "rainbow," and this is also said to forbode rain.
Evening gray and morning red,
Rain will come down on the traveler's head;
Evening red and morning gray,
Are sure signs of a fine day.

It is commonly said "you must look for grass on the tops of the oak trees," the early foliage of the oak being supposed to indicate a good grass year. It is also said that "if there is a great deal of grass before the 12th of May, there won't be much after."

A wet and a windy May
Fills the barn with corn and hay.
Another version, current at Middlewich, is
A dry March and a wet May,
Filled barns and bays with corn and hay.
I looked at my oats in May,
And came sorrowing away;
I went again in June,
And came away in a thankful tune.

The explanation, as Prof. Roberts says, being that oats look yellow and sickly about the beginning of May; but have recovered their verdure during June. This yellow, sickly stage of young corn, and especially oats, has given rise to some quaint expressions. It is called "weaning time," and the oats are said to be "pining for their mother."

The foliage of the oak and ash trees is supposed to point out the kind of season that may be expected—
If oak is out before the ash
There'll be a splash;
If ash is out before the oak
There'll be a soak.

The proper time to begin to fall oak timber is as soon as damson trees come into blossom, as the bark will then peel. If weeds be allowed to seed, they increase very

fast, and cause endless trouble in eradicating them. This has given rise to the couplet

One year's seed
Seven years' weed.

But few of these sayings are new to us in America, our Yankee progenitors having brought them over with them in the Mayflower, and they have been handed down to us almost precisely as now used in Cheshire. We are daily putting them into the mouths of our children, and so we suppose they will go on down the ages so long as the English language is spoken.

In Case of Accident.

Bruises frequently follow falls and blows with stones or missiles, and may be quite serious in their nature, even though the outer skin may not be broken. The swelling which usually follows a bruise sometimes conceals a fracture, or a severe injury to the soft tissues. The immediate application of cold water, ice or some evaporating lotion, such as water of ammonia, camphor, weak tincture of arnica, etc., is the best treatment for alleviating pain and hastening the absorption of the effused blood.

In an age when nearly everything is done by machinery, accidents from this source are of frequent occurrence. Fingers may be cut off, limbs crushed, skin and muscles torn, etc., rendering immediate aid necessary to prevent the person from bleeding to death. In case of hemorrhage from any limb or part, follow the instructions given in the preceding paper. After the bleeding has been arrested, apply clean linen or cotton pads with cold water, and bandage lightly, to support the wounded limb or muscle.

The flashing of loose powder, the explosion of fireworks, the bursting of powder flasks, guns and small cannon, give rise to accidents more or less serious. In many cases the treatment of such injuries differs little from that of ordinary burns, except where powder has been blown into the face, when an effort should be made to remove it. In case of hemorrhage, stop it as soon as possible by means of cold applications, ligatures, bandages, etc., as previously directed. If fingers or limbs have been blown off, draw the surrounding tissues together, and cover the wound with linen or cotton cloth saturated with clean water.

In case of gunshot wounds, the treatment depends upon the extent of the injury. A rifle bullet, a charge of shot or a blank cartridge will produce different effects, depending upon the distance from which they were fired. At short range, the bullet and shot make a similar wound; at a longer distance the shot scatters and make several small wounds. When fired at short range, a blank cartridge makes the ugliest kind of wound, because both the wadding and powder enter the flesh and tear up larger surfaces.

When a bullet, shot, or some wadding has entered the body it is necessary that it should be extracted. But this is a task that had better be left to the physician. The immediate treatment of gunshot wounds, however, should be similar to that of the wounds described. Stop the hemorrhage, if any, and cover the wound with cloth wet with clean water.—Dr. Sargent in *Wide Awake*.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM



has gained an enviable reputation where ever known, displacing all other preparations. An article of undoubted merit. Is convenient and cleanly. It causes no pain nor sneezing.

IT IS NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

Apply by the finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for COLD in the HEAD, Headache and Deafness, or any kind of mucous membrane irritations. Send for circular. By mail, prepaid, 10c a package—stamps received. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

THE NOYES READING MACHINE.
Ask your Bookseller for it. L. W. Noyes, the maker of all kinds of Dictionary and Book Holders, 39 and 101 W. Monroe St., Chicago, can supply you with everything worth having in the shape of a Book-Holder. Send for illustrated circular.

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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One copy, six months, 1.00

Club Rates:
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REMEMBER:—The club must be FULL and the CASH must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Burson..... Catalpa trees.
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G. A. Laude..... Ivanhoe.
E. T. Hull..... Artichokes.
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Walter Morgan & Son.. Hereford cattle.
J. A. Field & Co..... Star Cane Mill.
G. B. Bothwell..... Breeder's card.
Stewart & Boyle..... Acme herd Poland-Chinas.
Minneapolis Harves- Harvester.
ter Works.....

The new Veterinary law is on the 13th page.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The KANSAS FARMER for the remainder of the year 1884 for seventy-five cents. Send in your order and money.

Mr. C. Bishir, of the Hutchinson, Kas., nursery, has thanks of the editor personally for two good specimens of desirable trees. One is a thornless honey locust three years old and seventeen feet high, the other a Russian mulberry one year old from cutting, and ten feet high. They will both be set out and well cared for.

Removed.

Jno. F. Phillips & Co., general advertising agents, New York, have removed their office from the Times Building to 29 Park Row, opposite the general post-office, where they will be glad to meet any advertisers or Kansas newspaper men. This firm handles a good class of advertising and is prompt and reliable.

Mrs. M. J. Hunter wishes us to state that she has received several files of the FARMER containing KATIE DARLING, and she does not wish any more. Her offer of eggs is therefore canceled. Mrs. H. has learned something of the effect of advertising. Our little notice has overwhelmed her with papers; so many have been forwarded that she writes us in haste to stop the trade—quick.

The Topeka Commonwealth calls attention of Kansas farmers to the fact that their wheat is superior to most any other grown, and that if it can be kept out of the elevators at Kansas City it will bring ten to fifteen cents per bushel more than when it goes into them. To enable the farmers to realize this extra price all that is necessary is to have the wheat grown in the State made into flour within its limits.

An eastern paper gives the following experience of a Pennsylvania farmer. He took the smallest potatoes he could find and planted them with fair results. He then selected the smallest from the smallest the next year, and planted them and obtained about double the quantity planted. The third year he ran the experiment into the ground and left it there; the potatoes not being worth digging. It is useless to plant anything but large and medium sized potatoes, cut with about two eyes to a piece, for planting.

What the Legislature Did.

The time of adjournment of the special session was so near to our going to press that we could not give a full report of what was done. The daily papers of Topeka published full notes of the proceedings. The following is a compilation of the Commonwealth which appeared the day after adjournment. It shows what bills were introduced, and by whom, and what was done with them:

SENATE.

By Hackney—S. B. No. 1, an act relating to water powers. Indefinitely postponed.

By Motz—S. B. No. 2, an act relating to Texas cattle. Passed both houses.

By Breyfogle—S. B. No. 3, an act to provide for reappropriations to the Deaf and Dumb asylum. Passed in the Senate and killed in the House.

By Kelly—S. B. No. 4, an act to provide for the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon. Passed and is a law.

By Kelly—S. B. No. 5, an act for the protection of domestic animals. Finally, the conference bill. Passed.

By Hackney—S. B. No. 6, to fix the fees of certain officers and persons therein named. Remains with the committee.

By Thacher—S. B. No. 7, an act attaching Finney to Ford county for judicial purposes. Passed in the Senate, but was defeated in the House.

By Thacher—S. B. No. 8, relating to unorganized counties. Passed both Houses and is a law.

By Brown—S. B. No. 9, authorizing the sale of certain railroad stock in Lincoln township, Cloud county. New bill substituted, No. 10.

By Brown—S. B. No. 10, authorizing the sale of certain railroad stock in Cloud county. Passed the Senate Friday, and House Tuesday.

By Brown—S. B. No. 11, providing for the sale of certain railroad stock in Lincoln, Lawrence and Elk townships, of Cloud county. Killed in the House.

By Motz—S. B. No. 12, an act to provide for the protection of cattle against Texas Spanish fever passed the Senate, but got killed in the House.

By Rector—S. B. No. 13, providing for the protection and regulation of towns situated partly in one county and partly in another. Passed both Houses and is a law.

By the Ways and Means committee—S. B. No. 14, an act making appropriations for legislative purposes. Passed the Senate and House both.

By Ways and Means committee—S. B. No. 15, an act for the creation of a fund to defray the expenses of the Live Stock Sanitary commission. Passed the Senate and House.

By Boling—S. B. No. 16, an act making appropriation for water works at the penitentiary. Passed both houses.

HOUSE.

No. 1—For the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon. Passed.

No. 2—To provide for the incorporation of mutual live stock insurance companies. Died, in committee of the whole without action.

No. 3—To amend the law relating to county sheep inspectors. Reported by special committee of fifteen without recommendation, and not afterwards called up.

No. 4—In relation to Texas cattle, making it a misdemeanor to drive such cattle on unquarantined grounds. Died in the hands of the special committee of fifteen.

No. 5—Accepting terms of Federal legislation for the purpose of suppressing contagious diseases of domestic animals. Passed.

No. 6—For the protection of domestic animals. This bill passed after a committee of conference.

No. 7—To establish a Special Court in Shawnee county. Indefinitely postponed.

No. 8—To attach Finney county to Ford county for judicial purposes. Indefinitely postponed, as a Senate bill passed covering the same ground.

No. 9—To remove political disabilities of Thos. B. Strong. Indefinitely postponed.

No. 10—To establish a dead line of through cattle. Died in committee on Inter-State Commerce.

No. 11—Concerning guardians and wards. Indefinitely postponed.

No. 12—Appropriations for legislative expenses. Last action approved by committee of the whole House.

No. 13—Relating to unorganized counties.

This was disposed of by substitution for it of S. B. 8.

No. 14—To create fire departments for prevention of prairie fires in certain counties. Died without action thereon in committee of the whole House.

No. 15—To provide revenue. Last action, approved by committee of the whole House.

No. 16—To transfer railroad fund in the State Treasury. Killed in committee of the whole.

No. 17—For waterworks at the penitentiary. Died on second reading.

Cooking Food for Hogs.

Animals are fed for two purposes—to maintain life and perpetuate animal functions, and to produce extra growth of animal tissue. Grass is the foundation of all animal bodies. The Book has it—"all flesh is grass." When growing vigorously in the field, grass is the best bone and flesh former, but this growing food is largely made of water, and it is so soft and succulent that by means of ordinary mastication, all its juices are readily appropriated in the digestive processes. If the grass is cut and dried—made into hay, most of the water is evaporated and there is little left of the plant except wood and mineral. The stalk and leaf are hard, and not as easily eaten or digested as it would have been in the green growing state. The principal difference between the green and the dry grass consists in the greater ease of extracting the nutritive properties of the green grass.

And that explains the philosophy of cooking food that has been dried. It renders the nutritive properties more readily accessible. Grinding hard seeds crushes the shell, and does a large part of the work of mastication, but even grinding does not subject all parts of the berry to digestive influences to the same extent that the simple chewing of green grass does. Ground feed is better than whole feed, and for the reason just stated cooking increases its value. Heat and moisture will bring out juices and elements that neither mastication nor grinding does. Small seeds, like sorghum or millet, ought never to be fed whole. A very large percentage passes through the body whole. In some cases not even the germinating property is unfavorably effected. Seeds that have been through an animal's body will sometimes sprout and grow. Grinding breaks up all the seeds and thus allows exposure of their inner parts to the action of the gastric juices in digestion. And then, it seems, that heat is necessary to make certain elements of food available; a greater degree of heat than is furnished by the temperature of an animal's body. It sometimes requires boiling. Starch will not dissolve in cold water. Put corn meal into water that is cold, and it is rough and harsh like sand. But boiling soon changes the condition of the starch and the corn. For that reason those grains (corn, rye, oats, barley, etc.) which contain more starch, will be more benefited by cooking. Corn, the great fattener, contains about 64 per cent. of starch, rye 54, barley 47, and oats 40. Cooking corn meal increases its bulk about two-fold, and in that respect, also, its value is increased because it exposes still more surfaces of particles. Some feeders believe the feeding value of corn meal is doubled by being boiled. A prominent and experienced farmer in New York.—Hon. Thos. Geddes, states publicly that both bulk and value are doubled in this way.

In Mr. Stewart's late work—"Feeding Animals," the author gives a bit of his own experience covering a period of one hundred days with two lots of equal sized and conditioned pigs of the same litter. He fed to lot No. 1 corn meal soaked about twelve hours in cold water, with a little early cut clover hay thrown in for them to chew—to promote health,

and lot No. 2 was fed on corn meal thoroughly cooked and fed lukewarm without any special system. Lot No. 1 consumed 2,111 pounds of meal and gained 420 pounds, an average of 140 pounds. Lot No. 2 consumed 2,040 pounds and gained 600 pounds, an average of 200 pounds. This gives 11 pounds gain for one bushel of meal by lot No. 1, and nearly 16½ pounds for a bushel of meal by lot No. 2. Lot No. 1 ate a little more than 7 pounds of meal, on an average daily, and gained 1.40 pounds. Lot No. 2 ate, on an average, a little more than 6½ pounds of meal daily, and gained 2 pounds.

With a larger lot of hogs Mr. Stewart made nearly 17½ (17.20) pounds of live pork to every bushel of cooked meal, mixed before cooking with a little cut clover hay.

Mr. Joseph Sullivant, another feeder, who made a thorough examination of all available statistics, thus sums up the evidence:

"I conclude that nine pounds of pork from a bushel fed in the ear, twelve pounds from raw meal, sixteen and a half pounds from cooked meal, is no more than a moderate average which the feeder may expect to realize from a bushel of corn, under ordinary circumstances of weather, with dry, warm and clean feeding pens."

Mr. Stewart concludes: "By good management the general feeder may reach, with raw corn, eight pounds; with raw meal ten pounds; with boiled corn twelve pounds; and with boiled meal fifteen pounds of live pork per bushel."

We might refer to other experiments reported, but these are sufficient. It is known that other persons have experimented and the results were not nearly so favorable. We think, however, that the preponderance of both testimony and reason is strong in favor of cooking that its efficiency ought not to be longer doubted.

Still, it may not pay every feeder to cook his feed. He may have very few hogs, his corn may be worth little—price may be low; he may not have any pens, or if he have, they are not warm enough to prevent freezing. Cooked feed must be fed in warm pens. If price of corn is low, and the owner has anything else to do, it may not pay to spend the necessary time required to do the cooking. In every case, if hogs are to be fed in the open air in cold weather the food ought to be dry. Frozen feed of any kind is not only not good, but it is dangerous.

We have spoken of corn chiefly, taking it as an example, because it is the leading pork maker. But cooking improves all kinds of food, and makes good feed of some things that without cooking do not amount to much. Younger stock especially will profitably use much material that is made valuable by cooking. A greater variety may be had. Pumpkins, potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, cabbages, short-cut clover, oil-meal, wheat middlings, one or all may be cooked with corn or corn meal, making a mess that pigs relish and eat with much profit.

As to methods of cooking, let every one judge for himself. If the quantity needed is small, the apparatus may be simple and cheap. A large pot or boiler may be enough. If the number of hogs to be fed is large the arrangements for cooking must be correspondingly enlarged. A wooden vat with metal bottom, placed on walls, is a very good boiler. Prepare as is done for boiling cane juice. A side door may be made to drain off the mess after cooking. Let it cool before feeding. The mush may be cut out to feed with a shovel. When different substances are cooked together, as potatoes, pumpkins and meal, let them be well mixed before the mess is allowed to cool.

About Potato Raising.

The ground ought to be well prepared by deep plowing and the best draining that can be given. If not under-drained, the surface draining be as perfect as possible. Potato ground ought never to have water standing on it. This root needs moisture like all other plants, but the more evenly it is distributed the better, and it ought not to be excessive. If rains are frequent, the surface drains will allow all surplus to run off. If they are not frequent the earth will absorb enough of it and so fast that the drains will be no detriment. The object of draining is to effect as nearly as possible an equable moisture. For surface draining furrows drawn with plows are sufficient. They must be kept clean. Anything that will prevent water from remaining on the ground will answer for draining the surface.

The ground ought to be well pulverized. There should be no clods. Harrowing ought to be thorough, and a drag or roller should be used if there are clods left after harrowing. What we mean by drag is a heavy plank or split log dragged over the ground to pulverize the clods and make the surface fine.

Soil for potatoes ought to be rich. We know of no better fertilizer than rotten manure from the barn yard. It must be dry, however, unless it is to be used for mulching. In that case straw or hay is about as good as manure. But we believe in mixing the manure with the earth so as to utilize its properties at once in feeding roots of the plants. The more rotten the manure is the better for this purpose. It may be spread over the ground and plowed under, or it may be spread after the plowing is done and harrowed in. If plowed under, it need not be as rotten as if it is to be mixed by the harrow or cultivator. In the latter case it ought to be so rotten that, in spreading it would separate readily and not fall in chunks.

A great diversity of opinion exists as to how the seed ought to be prepared. If a healthy potato is cut in thin cross sections at the eyes and these held up to the light, one may see something very interesting, and also learn something about the philosophy of potato growth. Every eye is the bud of a young potato, and the infant may be seen in the sections above mentioned. It will be seen, too, that in large potatoes where the eyes are farther apart, the embryo potato beneath every eye is more perfect, better developed and larger than in potatoes that are small with their eyes near together. That single fact teaches the lesson that all experience has proven to be true,—namely, the best seed is obtained from large potatoes cut so as to have at least one perfect potato plant in every cutting.

Another important fact is learned by this experiment: The young plant is imbedded in the element necessary for its germination and early growth. The matter of the potato about and surrounding the embryo is necessary to start the young plant to growing. That understood, we can readily see why it is better that the cuttings should be large so as to have plenty of food to give the plant a good send-off.

A Sedgwick county (Kansas) farmer, Mr. G. K. Ayres, experimented with potato seed and recently published the results in the *Wichita Eagle*. He prepared and planted fifteen different kinds of seed from whole potatoes, both large and small, to parings, one eye to a piece. He presents a table and sums up his experience as follows:

It will be seen that that the stem end produced far better than the seed end and also that, cut the potato in any way whatever, the large potatoes invariably gave the best results. Also that single

eyes cut deep were almost equal to whole potatoes with all but one eye removed, while parings were only half as good, which shows that a certain amount, no more and no less, of the mother potato is needed to start the plant. The most surprising thing which comes to light by this experiment is that a single potato cut in two crosswise and planted in two hills will give a larger yield than if cut in two lengthwise and planted in two hills.

Where ground is in good condition, the marking and covering may both be done by the same plow or by similar ones. The writer's experience is that more potatoes are grown from drilled seed—that is seed dropped about a foot apart, than where it is planted in hills or squares, but they are not better.

In the western part of Kansas mulching, we suppose, is almost necessary to the growth of of potatoes. After the seed is dropped and covered lightly, throw a coating of hay or wet straw over the ground. Let the mulching be about six inches thick when settled. For very early potatoes, there is no better process than to lay the seed very near the surface and then mulch. Good potatoes are often raised from seed not covered with earth at all—simply laid on the top of the ground and covered with wet straw deep enough to insure its remaining there until the potatoes are grown.

To sum up: Prepare the ground well; manure it well; work the manure into the ground well; have the soil fine; don't plant seed if the ground is wet; use large, healthy potatoes for seed, cut them crosswise into pieces that will contain one or two whole embryo plants.

When the crop is grown and the new potatoes are mature, remove them from the earth as soon as convenient and put them in a dry and shady place—not on the ground, nor in deep piles—until cool weather comes when they should be stored for the winter.

The object in taking them out of the ground when they are done growing is to prevent rotting or second growth in case rain should come while they are yet in the ground.

Book Notices.

The Leisure Hour Library, or another revolution in literature, is a new venture by F. M. Lupton, 27 Park Place, New York. We have received the first 24 numbers. They are certainly the cheapest literature ever presented to the public, complete novels and some choice works by popular authors are sold for three or six cents each.

The Home and Farm Manual—a book published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, is a work of much merit. If any objection may be urged, it is that of size. It contains over a thousand large pages and touches everything relating to homes and farms. The book is profusely illustrated, and cannot fail to please. A review of the work appeared in the *FARMER* last week, written by a very competent person—Prof. H. C. DeMotte. It is sold only by subscription, but it may be ordered through the publishers.

We are advertising under the head "Agents Wanted," a very valuable book entitled—"American Farmer's Pictorial Cyclopaedia of Live Stock." It is a large book, containing nearly twelve hundred pages with seven hundred illustrations. It treats of all known diseases of domestic animals, gives their symptoms and prescribes remedies. Our opinion of the book's merits may be guessed when we state that we use it very often for reference in our office. The authors, Hon. Jonathan Periam, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, and Dr. A. H. Baker, veterinary editor of the *American Field*, are both competent men, and have done their work well. We heartily recommend the book to farmers and stock men generally. The price, five dollars, seems high; but it is a large and costly book. The cuts, showing animal anatomy, and the pictures representing sick and maimed brutes, are worth a great deal alone to unskilled persons. It is sold by the Kansas City Publishing Company, 100 West 9th st., Kansas City, Mo.

To Our Friends, the Farmers:

The KANSAS FARMER for the remainder of the year 1884 for seventy-five cents. Send in your money and order.

Gossip About Stock.

The herd of Williams Bros., Eureka, Kas., numbers about 80 pure bred, the Rose of Sharon family predominating.

April 19 is the time set for the annual public sheep shearing by the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers at Wichita, Kansas.

The Miller Bros., Junction City, have just purchased a standard bred trotting stallion from E. H. Seymour, Danville, Iowa.

Messrs. N. H. Gentry, Mo., and A. W. Rollins, Kas., two noted stockmen, were visitors at the Kansas Agricultural college last week.

John Todd, Maple Hill, Kansas, informs us that he expects his Hereford and Short-horn importation direct from England to reach quarantine at Baltimore this week.

J. C. Stone, Jr., Leavenworth, Kansas, makes an offering of Short-horns at public sale, May 27. This herd is one of the oldest in the State and bargains can be obtained. Mr. Stone is a careful breeder and sells nothing but first class stock.

Frank Shaw, Mentor, Saline county, Kansas, left for Canada last week and expects to bring back a large shipment of pure bred Clydesdale mares and stallions. He proposes hereafter to devote his entire attention to the breeding of good horses.

Some very choice Short-horns can be secured at the combination sales at St. Joseph, Mo., April 30; Marshal, Mo., April 24 and 25, and at Higginsville, Mo., May 1 and 2. These sales are made by well known and reliable breeders and not by peddlers.

G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kansas, has a handsome and well bred thoroughbred stallion, "Ivanhoe." He will make the season at Glenview Farm. Horses bred like Ivanhoe are proverbially prepotent sires and will prove to be of immense value to the horse raisers of Allen and adjoining counties. Look up the advertisement of Ivanhoe.

W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, writes: I sold to-day the little beauty "Louise's Duke," that stood at the head of the sweep-stake herd at our (Riley) county fair last fall. He goes to M. L. Helena, of Butler county, Kansas. The "Duke" is red, ten months old, weight about 800 pounds, is a Desdemona, Rose of Sharon Top and a very fine individual.

Don't forget the third annual public sheep shearing of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association, which will be held April 9 and 10, at the ranch of E. W. Wellington & Co., Carneiro, Ellsworth county, Kansas. Persons expecting to attend should so notify Mr. Wellington that suitable accommodation may be provided. Fifty dollars in prizes for best shearing.

A representative of the *FARMER* recently visited the "Elmwood herd" of Short-horns owned by C. M. Gifford & Sons, Milford, Kansas, and was shown the different animals which will be sold at public sale at Manhattan, April 23. The lot will, without doubt, constitute the best Short-horns, both as to pedigree and quality of the individual, ever offered at public sale in Kansas. Send for their catalogue.

Beginning on the 8th day of this month there will be a sale of 150 thoroughbred Polled Angus, Galloway, Short-horn and Jersey cattle at Kansas City, Mo. The Leonards, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., and Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, P. Q. Canada, are the parties making this sale, which of itself a sufficient guarantee that the sale will be properly conducted. As is well known to our readers, the Leonards advertised a sale at Emporia, Kansas, for last month, but owing to the excitement consequent upon the discovery of several herds of diseased cattle in that locality, they were compelled to declare the sale off, after they had gone to great expense in advertising, preparing catalogues, etc. Since the unwarranted "scare" about the cattle disease has died out, it is hoped they will be able to secure a good attendance of buyers at their Kansas City sale, but whether the attendance is large or not, the cattle will be sold if anybody bids. Mr. Cochrane's offerings consists of Galloways, Short-horns and Jerseys catalogues of which may be had by addressing the *Live-Stock Indicator* at Kansas City, while the Leonard's catalogue is in the hand of Walter C. Weedon, Kansas City. The cattle are all of good quality, and of as good pedigree as any to be found in this country, and buyers may rest assured that

everything offered will be just as represented. Remember the sale begins on Tuesday, April 8th, at Riverview Park, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Look Here!

The KANSAS FARMER to any subscriber for the remainder of the year 1884 for seventy-five cents. Send in your order and money at once.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 31, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,275. The market to day was steady but rather slow, with no quotable change in prices since Saturday. The quality of the offerings was generally fair to medium steers. Sales ranged at 400 for native stockers to 5 55 for best shippers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,715. The market to-day was steady for smooth, heavy packing grades, but weaker and a shade lower for light and mixed lots. Sales ranged at 6 00a6 55, bulk at 6 30a6 45.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 1,534. Market about steady. Sales were 317 natives av. 78 lbs. at 3 25, 886 do. av. 77 lbs. at 3 60.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 8,500, shipments 2,400. Market slow and 5c lower. Rough packing 6 20a6 55, heavy 6 65a7 10, light 6 00a6 55, skips 5 00a5 75, closing weak.

CATTLE Receipts 4,500, shipments 1,000. Market active and 5a10c higher. Exports 6 30a6 50 good to choice shipping steers 5 75a6 20, common to medium 5 10a5 65, corn fed Texas steers 5 10a 5 60.

SHEEP Receipts 4,700, shipments 200. Market weaker. Natives 4 00a5 70, Nebraska 5 25a6 00.

The Journal's Liverpool cable reports: Cattle firm, tops 15½c. Sheep stronger, best 17a18c dressed.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 3,600. Market active and higher. Extreme steers 6 15a7 45, mainly 6 30 a7 00.

SHEEP Receipts 10,500. Market firmer and higher. Extremes 5 25a6 75 for sheep, unshorn 5 75a8 25.

HOGS Receipts 8,090. Market nominally higher at 6 40.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,806, shipments 3,300. Market active, steady and strong. Exports 6 25a6 65, good to choice shipping 5 60a6 20, common to medium 5 00a5 50, feeders 4 75a5 25, corn fed Texas 5 00a5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 3,900, shipments 2,400. Liberal supply and fair demand. Inferior to fair 3 25a4 00, medium to good 4 25a5 25, choice to extra 5 50a6 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 9,336 bus, withdrawn 12,056, in store 371,701. No. 2 red winter, cash, 82½c bid, 82½c asked. March 82½c bid, 82½c asked. April 5 cars at 83c. May 15 cars at 81c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 20,530 bus, withdrawn 24,448, in store 159,701. No. 2 white mixed, cash, 46c bid, 47c asked. March 46½c bid, 47c asked, April 5 cars at 46½c.

OATS No. 2 cash 29c bid, no offerings. CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure, 1 60a1 65 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 35a1 38 per bus. BUTTER We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 29a31 Creamery, choice..... 27a28 Choice dairy..... 26a Fair to good dairy..... 20a22 Choice store packed (in single packages).... 18a Medium to good..... 8a 9

We quote roll butter: Choice, fresh..... 18a20 Fair to good..... 14a16 Medium..... 10a11

EGGS Eastern markets are off and our own opened up to-day in slow weak style, with shippers bids at 14a14½c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 15½c per lb; do twin flats 15c; do Cheddar, 14c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10½a11c; cheddar 9a9½c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; Cheddar 7a7½c.

APPLES We quote fair to good home grown in car loads 3 25a3 75 per bbl; choice to fancy 4 25a 4 75; in job lots 4 00a5 00 per bbl.

SORGHUM. We quote consignments in car loads: Old dark 15a18c, new dark 20a21½c, new bright 22a27.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.

Chicago.

WHEAT March and April 81½a81¾c, June 88½a90¾c. CORN Cash 50½a53¾c, March and April 50½a 52c.

RYE Quiet at 57½a60c. BARLEY Quiet at 52c. FLAXSEED Quiet at 1 65. New York. WHEAT Receipts 128,000 bushels, exports 278,000. No. 2 1 01½a1 04½c. CORN Receipts 35,000 bushels, exports 93,000. No. 2 60½a61½c.

Horticulture.

Red Raspberries--No. 2.

Kansas Farmer:

Having been delayed in writing this letter gives me an opportunity of replying to the complaint of a writer in the last number of the KANSAS FARMER. The writer intimates that my article on red raspberries ("in which I noticed the Turner") might mislead and induce parties to plant a variety that he thinks is of little value in Kansas. The writer says he planted a half acre four years ago that has not given him a hundred quarts per season. He says they bloom well, but fail to give him the desired yield of berries. Now, if the writer who does not like the Turner will cultivate and keep the plants in hills, as I shall show in this paper, he can have, if blessed with seasonable rains, from 700 to 800 quarts on his patch. The first summer after planting the Turner it will grow two or three canes, about three feet high. The second year there will come up, perhaps, twenty to thirty canes around the parent plant, reaching, perhaps, to the middle of the rows; and at this stage of the growth of the canes, the careless cultivator is usually snowed under. He plows out a couple furrows in the middle between the rows and then permits all the canes and weeds to grow at will in the row, thus forming a continuous hedge row, canes standing so thick that the berries are all smothered out except a few on the outer edge of the rows.

At the starting of this second crop of young canes, the training should begin. Cut out and treat as weeds all the young sprouts except four or five that are to be cultivated and nursed for the following years fruiting. The cutting away of these young sprouts must be done two or three times during the summer, thus forming hills about three and a half feet apart in the rows. The rows should be six to seven feet apart. This immense production is an indication of the Turner's great fruitfulness when kept in bounds and cultivated intelligently. By leaving four to five canes in a hill they will grow strong and stocky, having strong side arms or branches that will bear large crops of berries. No variety of red raspberries will be remunerative grown in hedge-row style.

The Turner will thrive and give fair crops of fruit on thin, poor soil, or along fence-rows if kept in hills and the young suckers hoed out two or three times during the summer. I can assure all parties intending to plant small fruits of any variety that they must give at least as much attention as they would to produce a crop of cabbage, corn or beans!

Raspberries will do very well with twice plowing and three times hoeing. The Turner properly cultivated in hills, and having seasons to suit for maturing its berries, will produce in Douglas county, from 1,500 to 2,000 quarts per acre. It has been known to produce 3,000 quarts per acre in its native State, Illinois.

Now I hope our friend will consider for a moment, what his half acre might have produced in these three years had he adopted the hill system, and that he will set about bringing it into hills of five or six canes, and spare it at least two years longer.

Possibly other readers have been misled by the hedge-row system of culture; if so, let them try the hill system and they will have results that will be pleasing and profitable. There are other varieties of red raspberries that are being tried in Kansas that I will notice in a future letter. I have written more especially on the Turner in these letters because there are more of that variety of reds in the State than any other and less known of the proper mode of culture.

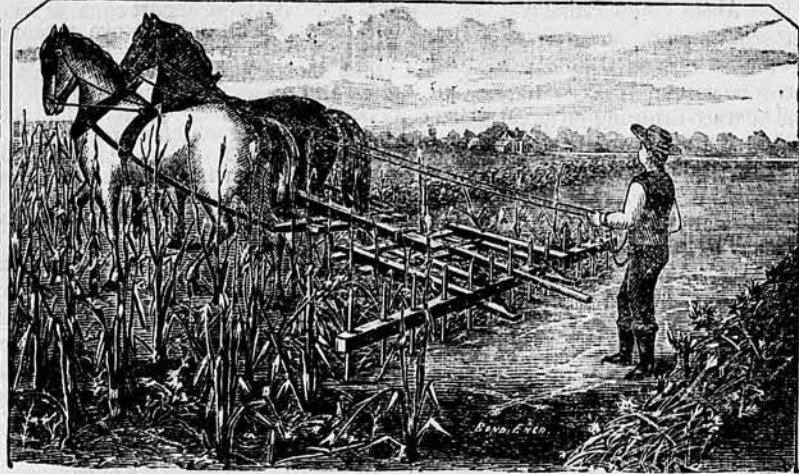
Lawrence, Kas.

B. F. SMITH.

The Propagation of House Plants.

Nothing about plant culture is more fascinating than the multiplying of plants from cuttings. It is the making of a new plant, and one takes all the more interest in a plant thus produced. Florists, with their propagating benches, turn out plants by hundreds and thousands. Their propagating houses are regular plant factories, in which the raw material of cuttings, is turned out as the finished product—the rooted plants. Several years ago we published a method by which the amateur could multiply his plants in all needed numbers, and with something like the certainty that attends the larger operations of the florist. The method alluded to is known as "the saucer system," and, as it will be new to a large number of our readers, we give it in brief. The outfit needed is sharp sand—if from the sea shore, let it be thoroughly washed, to deprive it of all salt—and a saucer, soup plate or other dish, that will hold an inch in depth of sand. Cuttings are made of the tender growth of house plants, an inch or two long, and set in the sand so closely together as to touch one another. The dish of sand containing the cuttings, should be set in a sunny window fully exposed to the light, and the sand, from the beginning must be "sopping wet," and kept in the state of mud continuously. If the sand is allowed to get dry, most of the cuttings will be lost. Some cuttings will be rooted in a week, others in two or three weeks. As soon as roots are formed at the base, the cuttings should be potted off in rich, light soil. Shrubs that do not root readily from cuttings of the ripened stem, will often grow readily in the saucer if a tender shoot be taken.—*American Agriculturist.*

GREBE STALK RAKE.



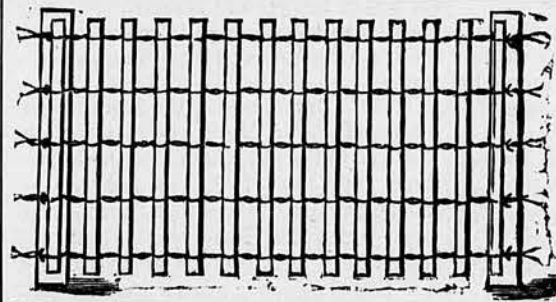
Patented August 23d, 1881. Send for circulars to HENRY GREBE, Omaha, Neb.

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Is extensively used in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa for PULLING and RAKING CORNSTALKS and Weeds of every description into win rows, for the purpose of burning them, and thereby destroying the seeds of weeds and eggs of all insects; also, to clear fields where Listers are to be used.

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POSITIVE CURE
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE.
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ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, 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, RE-OVERER, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of 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."

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Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine!
Sent on 30 Days Test Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money.

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THE BEST, CHEAPEST and SIMPLEST. Sows all grains, grass seeds, lime, salt, ashes, fertilizers—and everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than by any other method. Saves seed by sowing it perfectly even. Sows single or double cast, all on either or both sides of wagon. Not affected by wind, as the seed is not thrown up into the air. Perfectly simple. Readily attached to any wagon. Lasts a life-time. Can be used wherever a wagon can be driven. Team walking one mile sows four acres of wheat. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Send stamp for circulars giving terms and testimonials. Mention this paper. C. W. DORR, Treasurer, RACINE SEEDER CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

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R. S. & A. P. LACEY,
Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



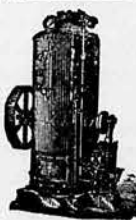
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
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As a Tonic they have no Equal. Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
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The Poultry Yard.

The Best Ducks to Raise.

There are thousands of farmers and others in this country who are blessed with streams and rivers running through or near their lands, or places of habitation, who could, as well as not, raise large flocks of these salable and profitable fowls without much outlay. The Aylesbury—or, in fact, the Pekin, Rouen or Cayuga duck—is a splendid breed for the farmer, market poulterer or cottager. They mature early in their lives, are remarkably productive, they fatten quickly, and dead or alive, are vastly superior to the common duck.

Breeding for profit is the grand object to be obtained in breeding aquatic fowls. Most every sane man knows this; but, after all, we can see carelessness and mismanagement getting the better of judgment and common sense, when one attempts to raise common ducks nowadays, when other and better kinds can be had by a little outlay on the start. We do not mean to say that there is no profit in the common ducks; we know there is, but not near, by one-half, than what can be realized on the Aylesbury, Rouen, Pekin, or Cayuga.

Unless ducks have suitable quarters and receive regular attention, it is a good deal of trouble to look after them. The half-starved duck disposes of a good deal of food at a single feed. But the duck that is fed and well cared for matures so early, and furnishes so rare a repast, that the owners of a country home, if they have cultivated tastes, can hardly afford to do without a duck yard. We have found the Aylesbury duck to be a superior breed. Their pure-white plumage, so desirable to look at, their flesh-colored bills, orange legs, dark, prominent eyes, graceful forms, heavy weight, fine flavor, and prolific laying make them a first-class fowl for market or home use.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Epizootic Diseases Among Chickens.

A celebrated writer on animal diseases—Prof. Ercolain, of Turin, says: "I believe I am not far from the truth when I assert that among our domestic animals poultry is the most subject to epizootic complaints. Birds die unobserved and unheeded. No statistics are kept, but there is abundant proof in favor of the assertion."

The Michigan Farmer quotes this language, and adds: "In the year 1614, a fatal epizootic occurred in Bohemia in which the hens joined in groups of six or seven, turned their heads toward each other, and dropped dead. In the year 1769-70 a fearful epizootic occurred throughout all Europe, among all varieties of poultry. These years writers say were the years in which crops were affected with ergotism. From that time to the present, epizootic diseases have been occasionally noticed by writers, principally with reference to cholera."

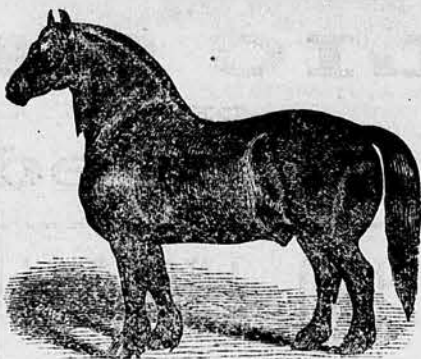
Mr. A. Nichols, of this place, says he suffered from Catarrh for years. He purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm of O's. He is now almost cured, and says you cannot recommend it too highly. We are selling more of Ely's Cream Balm than of all other catarrh remedies, can hardly keep a supply on hand.—*Evers Bros., Druggists, Independence, Iowa.*

A gill of strong green tea is said to be a specific for sheep poisoned by eating laurel. A farmer who has used this remedy many years says he has saved hundreds of sheep by it.

As a nervine Lels' Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. It cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and all that multitude of discomforts occasioned by a disordered nervous system.

A Pennsylvania horseman says we should remember that two parts of barley are worth more as horse food than three parts of oats. In Great Britain barley is boiled and fed to horses, fattening them and giving them a glossy coat of hair.

HEFNER & CO., BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS.



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We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.

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VIRGIN & CO., Fairbury, Ill., and Hane, France. Two shipments this season; one just arrived—seven head of three and four-year-old stallions—making thirty head now on hand. We claim advantages over any firm in the business, which we will prove if you wish to buy. Send for catalogue. JOHN VIRGIN.

PROSPECT FARM.



The two imported Clydesdale Stallions Carron Prince and Knight of Harris will stand at the stable of the undersigned this season—the one at \$20.00 the other at \$25.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. C. S. Book, pages 364 and 370.

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10.00 each to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE. H. W. McAFEE. Three miles West of Topeka, 6th St. road.

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JAYHAWKER 3895.
Owned by J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

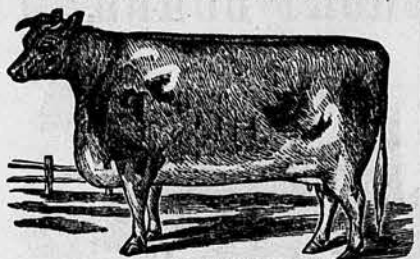
River Side Herds —OF— POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bee Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Polands, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out.
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of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.
FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High grade Bulls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls.
Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

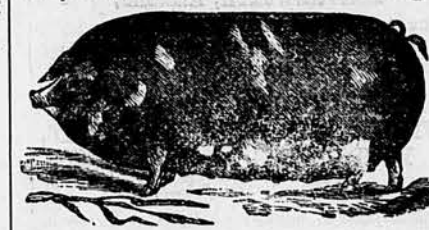
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THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
OF CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES,
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1,000 Short-horn Cows,
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Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns write to
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Improved Poland-China Hogs



We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

Hogs of Quick Growth,

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.
Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold.

S. V. WALTON & SON,
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Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.
Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by HOPFUL JOE 4889. The herd consists of 18 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. E. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

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HERDS of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Poultry. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4065) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue.
MILLER BROS.
Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packers' premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or stray exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, 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. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and 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. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending March 19, '84.

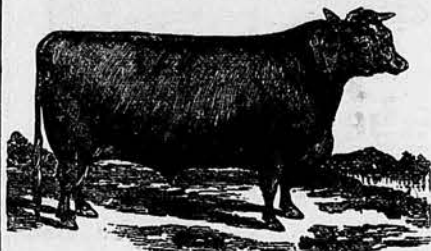
Nemaha county--R. S. Robbins, clerk. MARE--Taken up by A O Noland, in Illinois tp, Feb 7, 1884, one bay mare, 7 years old, white in face and three white spots on each side, no other marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$25. Butler county--James Fisher, clerk. TWO PONIES--Taken up by Jno S McKinley, Feb 16, 1884, two mare ponies--one a dark brown mare pony, 4 years old, branded H on the left hip 1 1/2 hands high; valued at \$40. Also, one bay mare pony, 2 years old, 1 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail; valued at \$30. Leavenworth County--J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. PONY--Taken up by Mrs Louisa Atkinson, of Kickapoo tp, Jan 19, 1884, one black mare pony, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in the face, some little white on right hind foot, no other marks; valued at \$45. Cherokee county--J. T. Ventch, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by W I Russell of Sheridan tp, March 1, 1884, one sorrel horse, about 10 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, collar and saddle marks, white stripe in forehead, letter L on left shoulder, a cut on right fore leg; valued at \$40. COLT--By same, one dark bay horse colt, 1 year old, white star in forehead; valued at \$25. Miami county--J. C. Taylor, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by James Haney, in Miami tp, Feb 16, 1884, one yearling heifer, yellowish-red with white spot in forehead and some white on belly, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12. FILLEY--Taken up by J V Lyon, in Marysville tp, Jan 14, 1884, one dark gray filley, about 3 years old; valued at \$20. FILLEY--By same, one dark bay or brown filley about 3 years old, with small slit in right ear; valued at \$20. PONY--Taken up by H A Matthews, in Marysville tp, Feb 29, 1884, one old bay mare pony, white hind feet, some white on back and about the eyes, some white in forehead and small white spot on nose, also saddle and harness marks and a hooked brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25. Wyandotte county--Wm. E. Connelley, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Wm L Ritchie, of Wyandotte tp, Feb 26 1884, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

Strays for week ending March 26, '84.

Leavenworth county--J. W. Niehaus, clerk. SEVEN STRAYS--Taken up by Bernard Clason, of Sherman tp, March 14, 1884, seven strays, as follows: one red cow, 6 years old; one spotted cow, 6 years old; one pale red cow, white forehead, 7 years old; one white steer, 1 year old; one roan heifer, 1 year old; one red heifer, 1 year old; one red steer, with ears off, 1 year old; total value \$125. Cowley county--J S Hunt, clerk. BULL--Taken up by L W Burnett, in Bolton tp, Feb 4, 1884, one bull, red and white, about 4 years old, O on right hip; valued at \$15. Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk. STEER--Taken up by H V Simmons, in Diamond Creek tp, Nov 9, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, marked with nick or notch in under side of each ear, red roan with some white on both sides, branded with letter C on left hip; valued at \$35. Strays for week ending April 2, '84. Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Henry Isely, in Walnut tp,

Saline and LaFayette Series of PUBLIC SALES OF THOROUGHbred Cattle.

SHORT-HORNS, POLLED ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS!

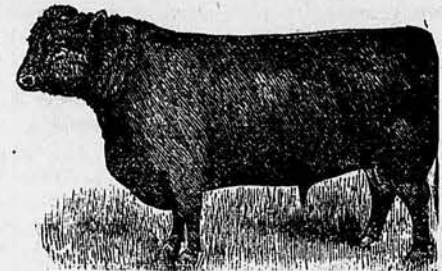


MARSHALL, MO.,

April 24 and 25,

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.,

May 1 and 2.



At MARSHALL, MO., on April 24th and 25th, 1884, the Breeders of Saline County will sell 165 HEAD OF SHORT-HORNS, about one-third of which will be young Bulls ready for service. There will be families and individuals worthy a place in the best herds in the country. Catalogues of this sale can be had on application to T. C. Raney, Marshall, Mo. COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

At HIGGINSVILLE, MO., on May 1st and 2d, 1884, the Lafayette County Breeders' Association will sell 85 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS. Through the courtesy of the Association, Messrs. Leonard Bros., of Mount Leonard, Mo., will contribute 25 head of the above number of SHORT-HORNS, and will also offer for sale 75 HEAD of nice GALLOWAY BULLS AND HEIFERS. Bulls from 12 to 22 months old and Heifers safe in calf or with calf at foot. All of these are imported animals, purely bred, and recorded in the Herd Books of Great Britain. Catalogues of this sale can be had on day of sale.

TERMS OF BOTH SALES:--Cash or its equivalent in Bankable paper.

A PUBLIC SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HORNS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, AT EXPOSITION GROUNDS, St. JOSEPH, MO.

The offering will comprise the entire herd of Col. Thad. Hickman, and a draft from the herds of J. G. Cowan & Son and R. L. McDonald, in all 20 Males and 55 Females.

All animals offered at this sale were either bred or kept for breeding purposes by their present owners (all of whom are well-established breeders); are in a thriving, healthful condition, acclimated, nearly all reds, and possess rare individual merit. The following families will be represented in the sale: PRINCESS, GWYNN, ROSE OF SHARON, JESSAMINE, JENNY LIND, FARWELL, YOUNG MARY, GOODNESS, LADY SARAH and others. Apply to either of undersigned for catalogues, which will be ready April 15th. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer, Independence, Mo. J. G. COWAN & SON, New Point, Mo. R. L. McDONALD, St. Joseph, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horns

Tuesday, May 27, 1884.

I will sell at my farm, three miles from LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, 50 head of Short horns, of such quality, style, and breeding as have seldom, if ever been offered in the West. They are composed of

- KIRKLEVINGTONS, CRAGGS, VELLUMS, BRACELETS, MISS WILEYS, YARICOOS, LADY ELIZABETHS,

and other families equally good and well-known. 9 are bulls from 8 months to 2 1/2 years old, all red but two (roan); 31 2-year-old heifers, all red but two (roan); the balance a splendid lot of cows from 3 years old up to 7 years.

TERMS: Six months, on approved paper, with a rebate of 3 per cent, for cash. Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock. Catalogues sent on application after April 1st. J. O. STONE, Jr. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

Advertisement for DYE'S BEARD ELIXIR, featuring illustrations of faces and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

ONE CENT

Invested in a postal card and addressed as below

WILL

give to the writer full information as to the best lands in the United States now for sale; how he can

BUY

them on the lowest and best terms, also the full text of the U. S. land laws and how to secure

320 ACRES

of Government Lands in Northwestern Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota.

ADDRESS: JAMES B. POWER, Land and Emigrant Commissioner, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Agents Wanted!

To sell the "AMERICAN FARMER'S PICTORIAL CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE STOCK," by Hon. Jonathan Periam, Editor of Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill. and Dr. A. H. Baker, Veterinary Editor of the American Field. The latest and most complete work ever issued in America. Sixty Thousand already sold. Full treatment of all stock diseases. Includes full history and treatment of the late cattle disease now prevalent--Foot and Mouth disease or "Epizootic Apathy." Nearly 1,200 pages, 700 illustrations. Price \$5, postage paid to any address. For liberal terms and full particulars, address, KANSAS CITY PUB. CO., 100 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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. For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHbred BULLS and HIGH GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered. WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

State Veterinary Surgeon.

Following is the law passed at the special session providing for the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon:

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon, to prescribe his duties, and fixing his compensation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, appoint a competent and skilled Veterinary Surgeon for the State, who, at the date of such appointment, shall be a graduate in good standing of a recognized college of veterinary surgery, and who shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified. The Governor shall also, at the regular session of the Legislature in 1887, and every two years thereafter, and during a regular session of the Legislature, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a competent and skilled Veterinary Surgeon for the State, having the qualification above mentioned, whose term of office shall be for two years from the first of April next succeeding his appointment, unless sooner removed as hereinafter provided. The Veterinary Surgeon for the State shall keep his office at the capital of the State, in a room to be provided by the executive council, and shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred (2,500) dollars per annum, payable as the salaries of State officers are paid, and actual necessary traveling expenses by him incurred and paid, in the discharge of his duties, to be drawn from the treasury upon itemized accounts thereof properly verified, rendered monthly, and approved by the Governor. The Governor shall have power of removal, and shall immediately fill all vacancies which may at any time occur in the office of State Veterinarian.

SEC. 2. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the State Veterinarian shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of his said office, and shall execute a bond to the State of Kansas in the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; which bond and sureties thereto shall be approved by the Governor, and said bond, together with his oath of office, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Veterinarian, under the direction of the live-stock sanitary commission for the State, to investigate any and all cases of contagious or infectious diseases among domestic animals of the State, which may come to his knowledge or be brought to the notice of the live-stock sanitary commission, and for this purpose shall visit at once any locality within the State where any such contagious or infectious disease of domestic animals may be reported to exist, and make a full and careful examination of all animals supposed to be diseased, and inquire into the nature and cause of any such disease which he may discover; prescribe the proper care, necessary remedies and direct the sanitary measures necessary to prevent the spread thereof; and to make a full report of his findings and doings in the premises to the live stock sanitary commission with recommendations and suggestions as to the means necessary to be employed to prevent the spread, and best calculated to exterminate any and all such contagious or infectious diseases by him found to exist among the domestic animals of the State.

SEC. 4. The State Veterinarian shall make a continuous scientific study and investigation of all diseases of domestic animals and the causes, preventives and the cures thereof, and report the result of his study and investigation to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, giving in plain ordinary language the symptoms by which any such disease may be identified; how liable to be introduced and spread; the causes and conditions to which may be attributed the production of any such disease and the sanitary and other measures best calculated to prevent the germination and spread of any such contagious or infectious diseases among live stock, together with the best known treatment and remedies, also the treatment necessary in case of injury to domestic animals, in time for publication in the several reports required by law of the said State Board of Agriculture; and perform such other service and duties as may be required by law

or directed by the live stock sanitary commission in the interest of the State. SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 22d day of March, A. D. 1884.

[SEAL.] JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State. Approved March 24, 1884.

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

It is shrewdly suggested that one reason why farms do not pay their owners is that the farm does not owe them anything. There are no better investments for farmers than those made in the farm itself.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1

It is common in some quarters to use any kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily sell low. It is economical to procure good salt for such purposes.

Gorged Livers and Gall,

Biliousness headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10c. and 25c.

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-work or excess of any kind, -AND FOR-

Female Weaknesses. -IT PREVENTS-

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BUY A TILE OR BRICK MACHINE

TILE

H. Brewster & Co., Tecumseh, Mich., for Cat'g.

GRAPE VINES. Nursery established 27 years. Over 100 varieties. Also, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc. Prices low. Quality best. Catalogues free. Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio.

Seed Potatoes. White Star and Mammoth Pearl. I have choice seed of these varieties, of my own raising, that I will sack and put on the cars at \$1.25 per bushel, while stock lasts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order at once. S. W. HINCKLEY, Brenner, Doniphan Co., Kas.

PIANOS

Our stock of Pianos is larger and more attractive this season than ever before. Over thirty years experience has taught us the secret of having just THE instruments with which to supply the DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE—not of any one class, but of ALL CLASSES. We, therefore, have Pianos of all prices and styles, to conform to the circumstances and tastes of people of all classes and occupations, and sell either upon monthly payments or for cash, as our customers may prefer.

We sell no Pianos of inferior quality—even our cheapest Pianos are fully warranted.



We allow no misrepresentations. Every Piano is just exactly as represented, and satisfaction assured.

DECKER CHICKERING, HAINES, BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK, SIMPSON & CO., FISCHER AND STORY & CAMP PIANOS.

ESTEY AND STORY & CAMP ORGANS

FARMERS, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MECHANICS, WORKINGMEN, ATTORNEYS, CLERGYMEN AND TEACHERS,

We have the Piano or Organ that will exactly suit each one of you, and invite you to correspond with us, or, if possible, call upon us. Catalogues and all information cheerfully furnished.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME, whether wishing to purchase or not.

STORY & CAMP,

203 NORTH FIFTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co., No. 118 Delaware St., Leavenworth, Kansas. Includes illustration of the evaporator and text: 'Culls and Wind-fall Apples WORTH 50 CENTS PER BUSHEL NET. SAVE THEM! By the PATENT PROCESS. X X Plummer X X'.

STAR CANE MILL! GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every respect. We Manufacture ten different styles of Cane Mills and a full stock of Evaporators and Sugar-Makers' Supplies, AND STUBBS' EVAPORATOR. Has greater capacity. Saves half the labor. A boy can operate it. Saves fuel. Syrup made on it brings a higher price in market. Don't fail to investigate its merits before ordering. Send for Circular to J. A. Field & Co., Eighth & Howard Sts., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

DAIRY GOODS. We make, from the best material, superior articles of Dairy Goods that are models of strength and simplicity. Rectangular Churns, Lever Butter Workers, Factory Churns and Power Workers. 2 gold and 14 silver medals awarded for superiority. One Churn at wholesale where we have no agent. Write for prices. All goods warranted. FURNISH, CURTIS & GREENE, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

LABEL. Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big Pay. 40 samples only 10c. Maps free. Cut this out. Acme Novelty Co., Clintonville, Conn.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOGUM, 161 Pearl St., New York.

BEST MARKET PEAR. 99,999 PEACH TREES All best varieties of new and old Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Raspberries, etc. EARLY CLUSTER. New Blackberry, early, hardy, good. Single hill yielded 1 3/4 quarts at one picking. Send for free Catalogue. J. S. COLLINS, Moorstown, N. J.

Stewart's STOCK REMEDY. Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER. Is simple, perfect, and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 5,000 in use! Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. D. ESPERRY & CO., Batavia, Illinois.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY: PHENOL SODIQUE. Proprietors: HANCO BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. Is an invaluable remedy in DISEASES and INJURIES OF ANIMALS and POULTRY; destroying LICE and other VERMIN. Applied by washing the fowls, their roosts and nests with a solution of the strength of one part Phenol Sodique to about fifteen or twenty parts water. A solution of the same strength is also recommended, given internally, for the gapes and other DISEASES OF CHICKENS. For all kinds of HURTS, GALLS, and other DISEASES OF ANIMALS, such as Ulcers, Eruptions, Crack, Quittor, Ich, Mange, Cattle-Typhus, Hog-Rot, and Foot and Mouth Diseases, Scratches, etc. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

O.K. CREAMERY. Has the largest cooling surface, takes less cooling material, takes less labor in operating it, and GIVES THE BEST RESULTS. Has a glass the whole depth of can that shows outside the condition of the milk without touching the Creamery, and can see the creamline the whole length in drawing off. It Raises all Cream between milkings. For circular address JOHN S. CARTER Sole Manufact'r. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

SEROUS ABSCESS.—One of my steers has a lump on one of his knees. It is quite soft, and feels as if it was full of fluid. I think he must have bruised it by lying down, or perhaps he may have bumped it against the manger. What can I do to effect a cure? [From your description, we have no doubt the tumor on the knee is what is known as a serous abscess, and is probably due to some injury of the parts. The proper treatment is to insert a seton through the tumor, so as to have a dependent orifice, or the fluid may be drawn off with a trochar and canula. After the sac has been evacuated, it should be injected with a lotion, made of sulphate of zinc, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; water, 1 pint. A bandage neatly adjusted, and changed once every day, will materially aid in effecting a cure.]

OBSTRUCTION OF BILE DUCT.—We have a singular and in some cases fatal disease among the cattle in our neighborhood. They are attacked in most cases by severe scouring, passing rotten-looking matter of a yellowish color. The disease seems to be of the bowels, but they will eat and drink anything given to them. We cut one of the dead animals open but could find nothing unusual, except the size of the gall bladder which was so large it could not be put into a tin cup. [It is an obstruction of the gall duct, and belongs to the class of cases called yellows. Treatment depends upon the nature of the case, but the following is a general treatment: Give daily doses of podophyllin, one scruple in powdered charcoal and one ounce of common salt. As soon as spring comes the difficulty would end probably by turning the cattle on pasture. If a tonic seems to be needed, give carbonate of iron, with the charcoal and podophyllin.]

DISEASED CONDITION OF BLOOD.—I have a horse four years old; became lame this winter after a hard drive. I then kept him in stable and used good liniment on the leg, and after some four weeks he became well. I then drove him twice. He became lame again. Leg swelled up to a very large size. I then used more liniment and the lameness left, but the leg is still a little swollen and two small sores have broken out; one on hock and one just above the ankle joint. He appears to be in a healthy condition, eats well, but does not get fat. Sheath swells to a large size. I noticed a swelling on his belly during his first lameness, right behind his fore legs. [There may be disease of feet, and they should be examined. But the horse is generally out of condition, and proper feeding, and a dry, clean, airy stable will do more for him than medicine. Feed soft mashes, roots and a little oil meal every day. Give powdered charcoal, podophyllin one and a half drams, and carbonate of iron three drams, every day. Salt the food. If the sores are at all offensive, wash with water with a few drops of carbolic acid in it. Clean the sheath with castile soap and water. If you have no roots, feed the flesh-forming foods.]

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.—For twenty years I was a sufferer from Catarrh of the head and throat in a very aggravated form, and during the summer with Hay Fever. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and after a few applications received decided benefit—was cured by one bottle. Have had no return of the complaint. CHARLOTTE PARKER, Waverly, N. Y. (Price 50 cents per bottle.)

Says the Massachusetts Ploughman: A potato that has eyes that show no fullness and are small, is unfit for planting, no matter what its form or size.

INVINCIBLE RIDING Cultivator

Is made with 4, 5, 6 and 7 Shovels. Universally acknowledged to be the leading Riding Cultivator on the market. Unsurpassed in finish, durability, light draft, ease of management and good working qualities. **TRUMPH AND GEM WALKING CULTIVATORS** fitted in the following styles: Double and single Tongues, Iron Beams, Wood Beams with Iron and wood Standards, Double Acting Spring Attachments. When we placed the **Triumph and Gem** first on the market, we were convinced they possessed certain points of merit that would command the attention of those interested in that line of goods, and each year have added such improvements shown by field experience to be the most desirable, until now we can truthfully say we have Walking Cultivators unequalled at the present time in all the nice points wanted in them. Catalogue and Price-List free.

BARNES MANUFACT'G CO. Illinois.

Minneapolis

Ties the best bundles and uses least twine. Has all of Appleby's latest improvements. Easily managed and light on team.

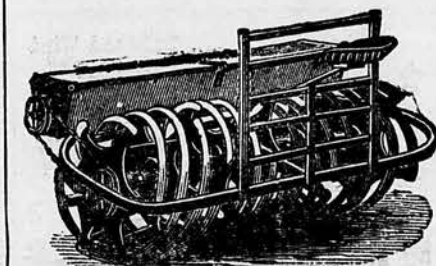
Finest piece of machinery ever invented. Arrangements for shifting very handy. Requires little attention to keep in order. Makes harvesting easy and pleasant. Every purchaser fully satisfied. Receives volumes of praise from farmers. Saves grain, time and money.

Choking impossible with **PACKER TRIP**. Handles bad and good grain alike. Only Binder using **DOUBLE PACKER TRIP**. Is strongly built and practical in working. Can be run without expert help. Extensively imitated, but equaled by none.

Call on local agent, or send for Descriptive and Testimonial Circular to the Manufacturers.

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS
Minneapolis, Minn.

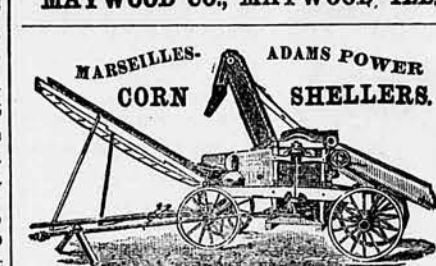
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Chicago Screw Pulverizer



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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

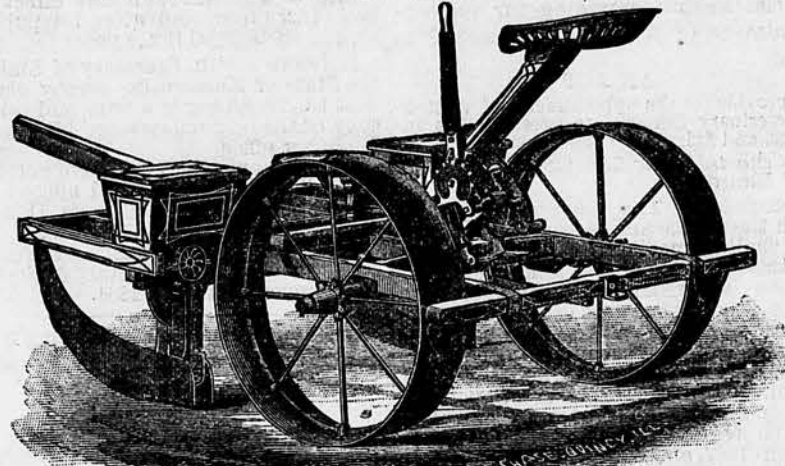
Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe,



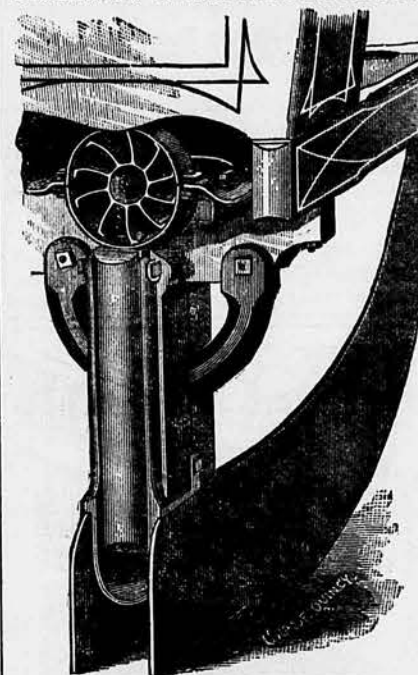
SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS
Riding, Walking and Combined
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.
ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS.
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BARLOW ROTARY CORN PLANTER

With Revolving Seed Cup and Lock-Lever Attachment.



The BARLOW ROTARY shows the Corn Five Hills in advance of place it is to be deposited.



The Lock-Lever Attachment

Used on the Barlow is the most simple and powerful yet invented for forcing the runners into the ground, or raising the front part, locking automatically to either position.

The Barlow Dropping Device

Is simple and accurate, will not lock or bind.

The Revolving Seed Cup

For showing the corn five hills in advance, can be used only on the BARLOW ROTARY and VANDIVER-BARLOW. All our Planters are perfect in their adaptation to Check Rowers.

Drill Attachment, Broom Corn, Amber Cane and Castor Bean Plate; furnished on order.

Notice New Method of Scraping the Wheels.

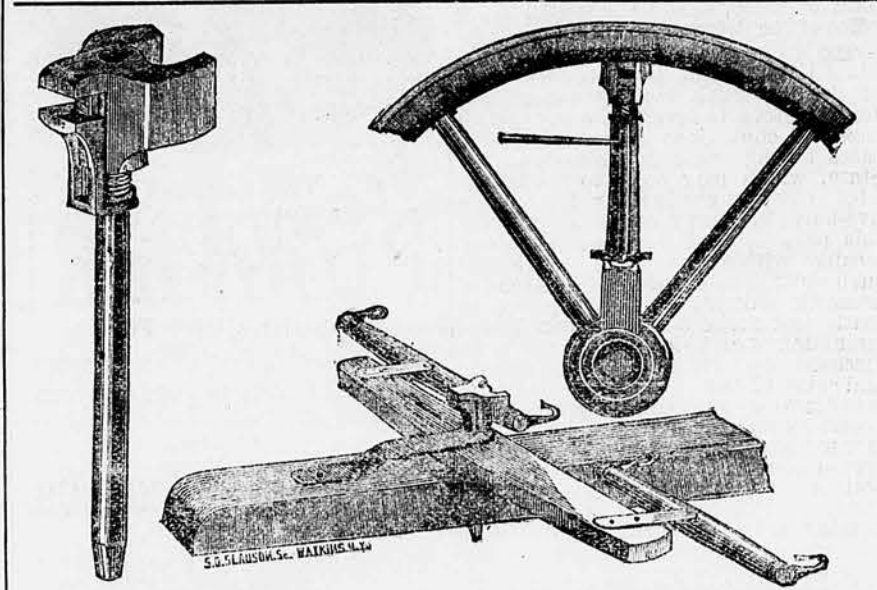
Do not fail to see our New Planter,

THE BARLOW GEM!

The VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

THE REVOLVING SEED CUP. Shows the Corn Five Hills in advance.



FARMERS, SET YOUR OWN TIRES. THE DIMON WAGON IMPLEMENT.

Consisting of a Jack Screw, Tire Tightener, Adjustable Wrench and Bolt to hold on the doubletrees. As a Jack Screw Tire Tightener, it is the most complete implement ever invented. The principle of tightening tires by swelling the felloes and putting washers on the shoulder of the spokes is recommended by the "Scientific American," "American Agriculturist," and also by the largest wagon manufacturers in the United States. The price is \$1.50 at the factory, and if you cannot get them at your hardware stores write to The Dimon Implement Company, Fort Scott, Kansas. Agents wanted where it has not been introduced. It sells at eight. Twenty-five sold by one man in one day. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50, to any place in the United States. Farmers who have a little spare time can sell in their neighborhood from 100 to 200 in a month's time. This implement was invented by a practical farmer. A big discount to agents.

DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.

BOOKWALTER ENGINES.

UPRIGHT ENGINES: 3 Horse, 4 1/2 Horse, 6 1/2 Horse and 8 1/2 Horse Power. Safe, Simple and Durable. Over 3,000 in successful operation.

New Style 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine. Center Crank Engine. All wrought iron Return Flue Boiler. Compact, Substantial and handsomely finished. Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address

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"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."
SAW ENGINES THRESHERS,
MILLS HORSE POWERS,
 (For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

THE O.K. CHURN
 Has Improvements over **THE BEST!**
 Easy to clean, easy to operate. Will not wear out; cover castings will not break. Send for circular.
JOHN S. CARTER,
 Sole manufacturer,
 SYRACUSE, N. Y.




COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK
 With the Triumph Steam-Generator. It will save one-third to one-half of your feed. Send for circular T. Mention this paper.
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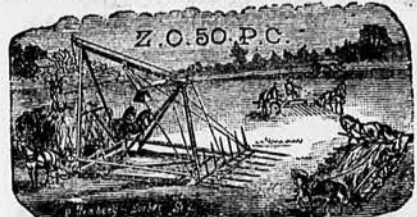
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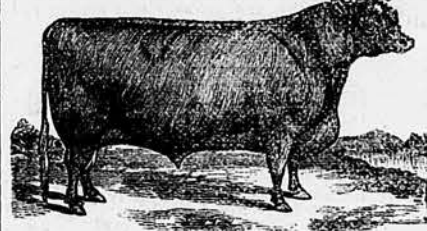
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